**ASIA-PACIFIC NUCLEAR GOVERNANCE**

**ORGANIZATIONS & ARRANGEMENTS**

**A SURVEY**

**October 2017**

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Every effort has been made to ensure the survey details are correct and current. Comments, corrections or additions are welcome. Please email Zhongzhou Peng zpeng@student.unimelb.edu.au

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Introduction

This survey was compiled to enhance understanding of Asia-Pacific nuclear governance organisations and arrangements. It encompasses the institutions that serve as the governance bodies for nuclear safety, nuclear security and nuclear safeguards in the Asia-Pacific region. The survey categorises these institutions into five types: regional intergovernmental organisations; regional nuclear organisations; regional second track organisations; national organisations; and global international organisations. For each of these institutions the survey provides detailed information regarding its mandate, members, founding year, funding resource, the location of its headquarters or secretariat if applicable, and nuclear-related meetings, declarations, activities, and publications in the period 2012-2017.

For the purposes of this survey Asia–Pacific is defined as encompassing North Asia (including Mongolia), and Southeast Asia, as well as Australia and New Zealand, Timor Lesté and Papua New Guinea (PNG). Other South Pacific island states, Canada, Russia and the United States are excluded. India, Pakistan and Bangladesh will only be mentioned when they are members of a particular organization or arrangement.

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# Part I: REGIONAL INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS

## Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)

**Mandate:** ‘… to support sustainable economic growth and prosperity in the Asia-Pacific region. We are united in our drive to build a dynamic and harmonious Asia-Pacific community by championing free and open trade and investment, promoting and accelerating regional economic integration, encouraging economic and technical cooperation, enhancing human security, and facilitating a favourable and sustainable business environment.’[[1]](#endnote-1)

No mention of nuclear matters

**Members**: Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, People's Republic of China, Hong Kong (China), Indonesia, Japan, South Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea (PNG), Peru, Philippines, Russia, Singapore, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, United States, Vietnam

**Founded:** 1989

**Standing Secretariat:**  Singapore

**Funding:** General Project Accounts funded by mandatory contributions from member states; various other investment and project accounts funded by voluntary contributions

**Recent Nuclear-Related Activity**None reported

**Recent Nuclear-Related Meetings/Declarations**2012: 20th APEC Economic Leaders’ Declaration, Vladivostok, Russia[[2]](#endnote-2)

**Nuclear-Related Publications**None reported

**Website**<https://www.apec.org/>

## Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN)

**Mandate:** Principles include fostering regional co-operation; respecting the principles of territorial integrity, sovereignty, non-interference and national identities of ASEAN members; promoting regional peace and identity, peaceful settlements of disputes through dialogue and consultation, and the renunciation of aggression; upholding international law with respect to human rights, social justice and multilateral trade; and encouraging regional integration of trade

Principle related to nuclear governance: “To preserve Southeast Asia as a Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone and free of all other weapons of mass destruction”[[3]](#endnote-3)

**Members**: Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam

**Observer**: PNG

**Founded:** 1967

**Standing Secretariat:** Jakarta, Indonesia

**Funding:** Mandatory contributions from member states

**Recent Nuclear-Related Activity**None Reported

**Recent Nuclear-Related Meetings/Declarations**2015: Statement by Ambassador H.E. U Kyaw Tin of Myanmar, on behalf of ASEAN, 2015 NPT Review Conference[[4]](#endnote-4)  
2015: Statement by Malaysia, on behalf of ASEAN, Conference on Disarmament[[5]](#endnote-5)  
2015:  Joint statement by ASEAN members, 48thASEAN Foreign Ministers Meeting[[6]](#endnote-6)  
2015: Statement by Myanmar, on behalf of ASEAN, First Committee of UN General Assembly[[7]](#endnote-7)  
2014: Chairman's Statement, 25th ASEAN Summit[[8]](#endnote-8)  
2013: Statement by Chairman of ASEAN on Underground Nuclear Test by Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK)[[9]](#endnote-9)

**Publications**Treaty on Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone[[10]](#endnote-10)

**Website**[www.asean.org](http://www.asean.org)

**East Asia Summit (EAS)**

**Mandate:**

* Fostering strategic dialogue and promoting cooperation in political and security issues to ensure that our countries can live at peace with one another and with the world at large in a just, democratic and harmonious environment;
* Promoting development, financial stability, energy security, economic integration and growth, eradicating poverty and narrowing the development gap in East Asia, through technology transfer and infrastructure development, capacity building, good governance and humanitarian assistance and promoting financial links, trade and investment expansion and liberalisation; and
* Promoting deeper cultural understanding, people-to-people contact and enhanced cooperation in uplifting the lives and well-being of our peoples in order to foster mutual trust and solidarity as well as promoting fields such as environmental protection, prevention of infectious diseases and natural disaster mitigation[[11]](#endnote-11)

No mention of nuclear matters

**Members**: Australia, Brunei, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Philippines, Russia, Singapore, South Korea, Thailand, US, Vietnam

**Founded:** 2005

**Standing Secretariat:**  None reported

**Funding:** meetings funded by host government

**Recent Nuclear-Related Activity**2017: Seminar on Non-Proliferation in the Indo-Pacific, Melbourne, Australia, 15-17 October

**Recent Nuclear-Related Meetings/Declarations**2016: Statement on Non-Proliferation[[12]](#endnote-12)  
2016: Chairman’s Statement, 6th East Asia Summit Foreign Ministers’ Meeting[[13]](#endnote-13)  
2015: Chairman's Statement, 11th East Asia Summit[[14]](#endnote-14)  
2015: Chairman's Statement, 10th East Asia Summit[[15]](#endnote-15)  
2014: Chairman's Statement, 9th East Asia Summit[[16]](#endnote-16)  
2013: Chairman’s Statement, 8th East Asia Summit[[17]](#endnote-17)  
2012: Chairman’s Statement, 7th East Asia Summit[[18]](#endnote-18)

**Nuclear-Related Publications**None reported

**Website**None reported

## ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF)

**Mandate:**

1. to foster constructive dialogue and consultation on political and security issues of common interest and concern; and
2. to make significant contributions to efforts towards confidence-building and preventive diplomacy in the Asia-Pacific region[[19]](#endnote-19)

No mention of nuclear matters

**Members**: Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei, Cambodia, Canada, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), European Union (EU), India, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Pakistan, PNG, Philippines, South Korea, Russia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor Lesté, US, Vietnam

**Founded:** 1994

**Standing Secretariat:**  Jakarta, Indonesia

**Funding:** None reported

**Recent Nuclear-Related Activity**2017: 9th ARF Inter-Sessional Meeting on Non-proliferation and Disarmament, Auckland, New Zealand, 8-9 March   
2016: 8th ARF Inter-Sessional Meeting on Non-proliferation and Disarmament, Putrajaya, Malaysia, 19-20 April  
2015: 7th ARF Inter-Sessional Meeting on Non-proliferation and Disarmament, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 15-16 June  
2014: 6th ARF Inter-Sessional Meeting on Non-proliferation and Disarmament, Tokyo, Japan, 8-9 July  
2013: 5th ARF Inter-Sessional Meeting on Non-proliferation and Disarmament, Manila, Philippines, 4-5 June  
2012: 4th ARF Inter-Sessional Meeting on Non-proliferation and Disarmament, Sydney, Australia, 8-9 March

**Recent Nuclear-Related Meetings/Declarations**2017: Chairman’s Statement, 24th ASEAN Regional Forum[[20]](#endnote-20)  
2016: Chairman’s Statement, 23rd ASEAN Regional Forum[[21]](#endnote-21)  
2015: Chairman’s Statement, 22nd ASEAN Regional Forum[[22]](#endnote-22)  
2014: Chairman’s Statement, 21st ASEAN Regional Forum[[23]](#endnote-23)  
2013: Chairman’s Statement, 20th ASEAN Regional Forum[[24]](#endnote-24)  
2012: Chairman’s Statement, 19th ASEAN Regional Forum[[25]](#endnote-25)

**Nuclear-Related Publications**None reported

**Website**  
[aseanregionalforum.asean.org/](http://www.aseanregionalforum.asean.org/)

## Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA)

**Mandate:**

* Facilitate ASEAN Economic Community Building;
* Support ASEAN’s role as the driver of region-wide economic integration
* Contribute to narrowing the development gaps in East Asia; and
* Nurture a greater sense of community in East Asia[[26]](#endnote-26)

No mention of nuclear matters

**Members**: ASEAN, Australia, Brunei, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, South Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam

**Founded:** 2007

**Headquarters:** Jakarta, Indonesia

**Funding:** ERIA academic and research institutions are funded at national level or through general grants for specific projects

**Recent Nuclear-Related Activity**None reported  
  
**Recent Nuclear-Related Meetings/Declarations**None reported  
  
**Publications**2016: Building Guidelines and a Cooperative Framework in East Asian Countries for Radioactive Emergencies[[27]](#endnote-27)  
2015: Studies on Nuclear Emergency Preparedness and Responses in the East Asia Summit Region[[28]](#endnote-28)  
2014: Study on International Cooperation on Nuclear Safety Management in East and Southeast Asian Countries[[29]](#endnote-29)  
2013: Study on International Cooperation Concerning Nuclear Safety Management in East Asian Countries[[30]](#endnote-30)  
2013: Nuclear Energy Policy Trends in Member Countries: Study on Nuclear Safety Management in East Asian Countries Working Group[[31]](#endnote-31)

**Website**[www.eria.org/](http://www.eria.org/)

# Part II: Regional Nuclear Organisations/Arrangements

## ASEAN Network of Regulatory Bodies on Atomic Energy (ASEANTOM)

**Mandate:** aims to strengthen nuclear safety, security and safeguards within the ASEAN Community, by enhancing cooperation and complementing the work of existing mechanisms at the national, regional and international levels. ASEANTOM will also support and contribute to the purpose of ASEAN in preserving Southeast Asia as a Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone[[32]](#endnote-32)

**Members**: nuclear regulatory bodies or equivalents of ASEAN member states: Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam.

**Observer**: PNG

**Founded:** 2012

**Standing Secretariat:** supported by ASEAN secretariat, Jakarta

**Funding:** Mandatory contribution by ASEAN member states[[33]](#endnote-33)

**Recent Nuclear-Related Activity[[34]](#endnote-34)**2017: Regional Workshop on Licensing of Small Modular Nuclear Power Plants covering nuclear security and safety aspects, Indonesia  
2016: Regional training course on Basic nuclear safety concepts, regulatory functions, licensing management and decision making, Thailand.2014:IAEA Regional Training Course on Security of Radioactive Sources for Regulatory Body  
2016: Regional training course on radiation protection and regulatory emergency preparedness, Thailand  
2015: IAEA Regional Training Course on Nuclear Security Culture, Vietnam   
2015: Regional Tabletop Exercise on Emergency Preparedness and Response (In conjunction with IAEA and BAPETEN)  
2015: IAEA Regional workshop on Security Management and Security Plan on Radioactive Materials and Associated Facilities, Malaysia  
2015: IAEA Regional Workshop on Strategy to Establish Inventory for the Security of Radioactive Sources to be confirmed, Myanmar  
2014: Regional workshop on Radiation Detection Architecture, Malaysia

**Recent Meetings/Declarations**2015: Technical meeting held in Phuket, Thailand on ASEAN environmental radiation monitoring  
2015*:* 3rd General Meeting of ASEANTOM (20-21 August 2015) in Malaysia   
2014*:* 2nd General Meeting of ASEANTOM (25-27 August), Chiang Mai, Thailand   
2013*:* 1st General Meeting of ASEANTOM (3-4 September), Phuket, Thailand

**Publications**2014: Summary of the 2nd Annual Meeting of ASEANTOM and Technical Meeting on Environmental Radiation Monitoring in ASEAN (in Thai)[[35]](#endnote-35)

**Website**[www.aseantom.blogspot.com/](http://www.aseantom.blogspot.com/)

## Asian Nuclear Safety Network (ANSN)

**Mandate:** The ANSN pools, analyses and shares nuclear safety information and practical experience among member countries. The ANSN is a platform for facilitating sustainable regional cooperation and for creating human networks and cyber communities among specialists. Development of a regional capacity building system composed of knowledge networks, regional cooperation and human networks will serve to enhance nuclear safety infrastructures in the participating countries, and will serve eventually for ensuring and raising the safety levels of nuclear installations in the region [[36]](#endnote-36)

**Members**: Bangladesh, China, Indonesia, Japan, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, Thailand, Vietnam. Australia, France, Germany and the US are supporting countries. Pakistan is an associated country[[37]](#endnote-37)

**Founded:** 2002

**Standing Secretariat:** No

**Funding:** Voluntary contributions by member states in the form of direct funding or through hosting events.[[38]](#endnote-38) Further funding provided by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

**Recent Nuclear-Related Activity**2017: Joint IAEA-KINS Basic Professional Training Course for Nuclear Safety, South Korea  
2017: Joint IAEA-KINS: Workshop on Safety Regulation of Radioisotopes and Emergency Preparedness, Korea  
2017: Regional Workshop on Small Modular Reactor Safety and Licensing, Indonesia  
2017: Regional Workshop on Safety requirements and design improvement of Small and Medium Sized Reactors (SMRs) focused on the station blackout (SBO) accidents and Safety Analysis Topical Groups (SATG) Annual Meeting, Indonesia  
2017: Regional Workshop on Safety assessment of spent fuel subcriticality in storage/pool and cooling during handling , transfer and storage, Malaysia

**Recent Meetings/Declarations**2013: Regional Workshop on Continuous Improvement of Safety in the Light of Lessons Learned from the Accident at TEPCO’s Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant   
2013: Consultancy Meeting to Revise the ANSN Vision 2020, Tokyo, Japan  
2013: 2nd ANSN Plenary Meeting, Vienna, Austria  
2013: 18th ANSN Steering Committee Meeting, Chiang Mai, Thailand[[39]](#endnote-39)  
2012: 1st ANSN Plenary Meeting, Vienna, Austria

**Publications**None reported

**Website**<https://ansn.iaea.org/>

## Asia-Pacific Safeguards Network (APSN)

**Mandate:** To improve the quality, effectiveness and efficiency of safeguards implementation in the Asia-Pacific region, by:

a) supporting the building and sustainability of national nuclear safeguards capability;  
b) promoting regional cooperation in appropriate nuclear safeguards application and practices;  
c) facilitating the coordination and provision of nuclear safeguards technical assistance;  
d) providing a forum for the sharing of appropriate knowledge on nuclear safeguards; and  
e) developing a network of national nuclear safeguards practitioners in the region.[[40]](#endnote-40)

**Members**: Australia, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Canada, European Union (EU), IAEA, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, Thailand, Vietnam, US

**Founded:** 2009

**Standing Secretariat:** Japan

**Funding:** No fees or contributions from member states. All activities are self-funded by participating members[[41]](#endnote-41)

**Recent Nuclear-Related Activity***Training Workshops*2016: Regional Safeguards Workshop Complementary Access and Locations Outside of Facilities, Malaysia

**Recent Meetings/Declarations**  
2017: 8th APSN Annual Meeting, South Korea  
2016: 7th APSN Annual Meeting, Japan  
2016: Seminar on Additional Protocol Commodity Identification Training, Myanmar  
2016: Seminar on Introduction to Nuclear Material Accountancy and Control, Vietnam

2015: 6th APSN Annual Meeting, Japan  
2014: 5th APSN Annual Meeting, Myanmar

2014: Regional Workshop on the Fundamentals of Inspection Workshop, Indonesia

2013: 4th Plenary Meeting, Indonesia

2012: 3rd Plenary Meeting, Thailand

2012: Open Seminar on Additional Protocol, co-organized with Forum for Nuclear Cooperation in Asia (FNCA), Hanoi, Vietnam

**Publications**2016: Regional Cooperation to Strengthen Safeguards in the Asia-Pacific[[42]](#endnote-42)

**Website**<https://apsn-safeguards.org/>

## South East Asian Nuclear Weapon Free Zone (SEANWFZ)[[43]](#endnote-43)

**Mandate:** Main provisions of the treaty[[44]](#endnote-44): (1) non-proliferation obligations by the partners, (2) provisions relating to the peaceful use of nuclear energy, (3) provisions relating to rights of passage through the Treaty area, (4) implementation, compliance and dispute-settlement mechanisms, and (5) a Protocol to ensure compliance with the Treaty by the five declared nuclear weapon states[[45]](#endnote-45)

**Members**: Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam

**Founded:** 1995

**Standing Secretariat:** No designated Secretariat, but a Commission (at Foreign Ministers level, including a working group of senior officials), promotes full implementation of the zone[[46]](#endnote-46)

**Funding:** Cost of compliance measures will be borne by states parties in the event of a non-compliance issue

**Recent Nuclear-Related Activity**None reported

**Recent Meetings/Declarations**2017: 30th ASEAN Summit reiterated the ASEAN member states’ commitment to preserving Southeast Asia as a region free of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction[[47]](#endnote-47)  
2016: Meeting of Executive Committee of the SEANWFZ Commission  
2016: SEANWFZ Commission held a meeting urge Nuclear Weapons States to ratify the treaty, Vientiane  
2015: Malaysia submitted a memorandum giving update on the SEANWFZ Treaty and progress made in the last five years, NPT Review Conference, New York[[48]](#endnote-48)   
2015: 27th ASEAN Summit reiterated ASEAN’s commitment to preserving Southeast Asia as a nuclear weapon free zone. Welcomed adoption of a resolution regarding SEANWFZ Treaty at 70th session of the UNGA[[49]](#endnote-49)   
2015:26th ASEAN Summit reiterated ASEAN’s commitment to preserving Southeast Asia as a NWFZ and urged Nuclear Weapon States to sign Protocol to the Treaty without reservation[[50]](#endnote-50)  
2014: 25th ASEAN Summit reaffirmed ASEAN’s commitment to preserving Southeast Asia as a NWFZ and called for full implementation of Plan of Action to Strengthen the Implementation of the Treaty on the SEANWFZ for another five years (2013-2017)[[51]](#endnote-51)  
2014: 24th ASEAN Summit reiterated ASEAN’s resolution in preserving Southeast Asia as a NWFZ and urged Nuclear Weapon States to accept the Protocol to the SEANWFZ Treaty without reservation[[52]](#endnote-52)  
2013: 23rd ASEAN Summit emphasized importance of preserving Southeast Asia as a NWFZ and called on Nuclear Weapon States to support submission and adoption of UNGA resolution on SEANWFZ Treaty[[53]](#endnote-53)  
2013: 22nd ASEAN Summit reaffirmed ASEAN’s commitment to preserving Southeast Asia as a NWFZ and looked forward to signing SEANWFZ and extension of Plan of Action to Strengthen Implementation of the Treaty on the SEANWFZ for another five years (2013-2017)[[54]](#endnote-54)  
2012: 21st ASEAN Summit stressed need for more solidarity and regional cooperation in matters for peace, security and in areas such as SEANWFZ  
2012: 20th ASEAN Summit noted that ASEAN looked forward to signing of the ASEAN Statement on the Protocol to the Treaty on SEANWFZ, Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Government of the People’s Republic of China and the State Parties to the Treaty on SEANWFZ and the signing of the Protocol to the Treaty on SEANWFZ by the five Nuclear Weapon States in July 2012[[55]](#endnote-55)

**Publications**None reported

**Website**None reported

## Forum for Nuclear Cooperation in Asia (FNCA)

**Mandate:** The FNCA (including Coordinator and Project Leader System) aims to facilitate a shift to more effective and organized cooperation activities in fields of (1) Radiation Utilization Development (Industrial Utilization/Environmental Utilization, and Healthcare Utilization), (2) Research Reactor Utilization Development, (3) Nuclear Safety Strengthening, and (4) Nuclear Infrastructure Strengthening within Asia

**Members**: Australia, Bangladesh, China, Indonesia, Japan, Kazakhstan, South Korea, Malaysia, Mongolia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam

**Founded:** 1999 (a reformed version of International Conference for Nuclear Cooperation in Asia (ICNCA). Meetings held annually since 1990

**Standing Secretariat:** Tokyo

**Funding:** Voluntary funding for individual operations from member states[[56]](#endnote-56)

**Recent Nuclear-Related Activity***Training Workshops*2015:Workshop on Human Resources Development, Fukui, Japan  
2015: Safety Management Systems for Nuclear Facilities Project, Vietnam  
2015: Radiation Safety and Radioactive Waste Management Project, Indonesia  
2015: Nuclear Security and Safeguards Project, Kazakhstan  
2014: Nuclear Security and Safeguards Project, China  
2014: Safety Management Systems for Nuclear Facilities Project, Bangladesh  
2014: Radiation Safety and Radioactive Waste Management Project, Kazakhstan  
2014: Nuclear Security and Safeguards Project, Republic of Korea  
2013: Radiation Safety and Radioactive Waste Management Workshop, Mongolia  
2012: Safety Management Systems for Nuclear Facilities Project, Korea  
2012: Radiation Safety and Radioactive Waste Management Project, Philippines

**Recent Meetings/Declarations**2017: 18th FNCA ministerial meeting, Tokyo, Japan  
2016: 17th FNCA ministerial meeting, Tokyo, Japan  
2015: 16th FNCA ministerial meeting, Tokyo, Japan  
2014: 15th FNCA ministerial level meeting, Sydney, Australia  
2013: 14th FNCA ministerial meeting, Tokyo, Japan  
2012: 13th FNCA ministerial meeting, Tokyo, Japan

**Publications**None reported

**Website**[www.fnca.mext.go.jp/english/](http://www.fnca.mext.go.jp/english/)

## Top Regulators’ Meeting (TRM)

**Mandate:** To discuss the exchange of useful information for common issues and technologies related to nuclear safety improvements, and to improve and strengthen nuclear safety cooperation in Northeast Asia. To develop regional networks for exchange of technologies, training and equipment[[57]](#endnote-57)

**Members**: China, Japan, South Korea

**Founded:** 2008

**Standing Secretariat:** None reported

**Funding:** None reported

**Recent Nuclear-Related Activity**None reported

**Recent Meetings/Declarations**2016: 9th Top Regulators Meeting (TRM) on Nuclear Safety, China   
2015: 8th Top Regulators Meeting (TRM) on Nuclear Safety, South Korea  
2014: 7th Top Regulators Meeting (TRM) on Nuclear Safety, Japan  
2013: 6th Top Regulators Meeting (TRM) on Nuclear Safety, China  
2012: 5th Top Regulators' Meeting (TRM) on Nuclear Safety, South Korea

**Publications**2013: Implementation of Action Items[[58]](#endnote-58)

**Website**[www.tcs-asia.org](http://www.tcs-asia.org)

## Regional Cooperative Agreement (RCA)

**Mandate:**

* To develop regional networks for exchange of technologies, training and equipment
* To identify and implement nuclear technologies for regional needs
* To encourage sustainability of nuclear technology capacities in RCA Member States
* To coordinate cooperative research in nuclear science and technology
* To promote the benefits of nuclear technologies and identify funding mechanisms[[59]](#endnote-59)

**Members**: Australia, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Palau, Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam

**Founded:** 1972

**Regional Office:** Daejeon, South Korea

**Funding:** IAEA Technical Cooperation (TC) fund and voluntary contributions[[60]](#endnote-60)

**Recent Nuclear-Related Activity**None reported

**Recent Meetings/Declarations**2017: 39th Meeting of National RCA Representatives, Bangladesh  
2016: 38th Meeting of National RCA Representatives, Mongolia   
2016: 45th General Conference Meeting, IAEA, Vienna  
2015: 37th Meeting of National RCA Representatives, Pakistan  
2015: 44th General Conference Meeting, IAEA, Vienna  
2014: 36th Meeting of National RCA Representatives, New Zealand  
2014: 43rd General Conference Meeting, IAEA, Vienna  
2013: 35th Meeting of National RCA Representatives, Myanmar  
2013: 42nd General Conference Meeting, IAEA, Vienna  
2012: 34th Meeting of National RCA Representatives, China  
2012: 41st General Conference Meeting, IAEA, Vienna  
  
**Publications[[61]](#endnote-61)**2016: 2016 RCA Annual Report  
2015: 2015 RCA Annual Report  
2014: 2014 RCA Annual Report

**Website**[www.rcaro.org/](http://www.rcaro.org/)

# **Part III: Regional Second Track Organisations**

## Asia-Pacific Leadership Network for Non-Proliferation and Disarmament (APLN)

**Mandate:** APLN aims to inform and energize public opinion, especially high-level policymakers, to take seriously the very real threats posed by nuclear weapons, and to do everything possible to achieve a world in which they are contained, diminished and eventually eliminated [[62]](#endnote-62)

**Members**: More than 90 members from Australia, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Mongolia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Thailand

**Founded:** 2011

**Standing Secretariat:** Seoul, Korea

**Funding:** Philanthropic Foundation

**Recent Nuclear-Related Activity***Workshops*

2017: Seminar on “Non-Proliferation Policy of the Trump Administration and the Korean Peninsula” with the Korea Nuclear Policy Society (KNPS), Seoul  
2017: Open debate on “Countermeasures to North Korea’s Nuclearization: Is South Korea’s Nuclear Armament Inevitable?”, Seoul

**Recent Meetings/Declarations**2017: Co-hosted New Members Strategy Meeting in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia with the Malaysia Institute of Strategic and International Studies (ISIS Malaysia)  
2017: Statement on the Ban Treaty[[63]](#endnote-63)  
2016: South Asia and China Regional Meeting, New Delhi, India  
2016: 6th Annual Meeting, South Korea  
2016: APLN Co-conveners’ Statement on Nuclear Ban Treaty[[64]](#endnote-64)  
2015: Hiroshima Declaration on Nuclear Weapons[[65]](#endnote-65)   
2014: Jakarta Declaration on Nuclear Weapons [[66]](#endnote-66)  
2013: Ho Chi Minh City Declaration on Disarmament [[67]](#endnote-67)

**Publications[[68]](#footnote-1)**2017:Policy Brief 39, India’s Nuclear Safety and Security: Policies and Practices  
2017: Policy Brief 38, NPT 2020 Review Underway: Is the NPT Still Relevant?  
2017: Policy Brief 37, Nuclear Safety: The Republic of Korea’s Experience in Eliminating Capacity Deficits.  
2017: Policy Brief 36, Coping With and Mitigating Effects of Nuclear Reactor Accidents in Pakistan.  
2017: Policy Brief 34, Japan’s Nuclear Safety Governance after Fukushima  
2017: Policy Brief 33, The Southeast Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone: A US Perspective on the Treaty and Its Future  
2017: Policy Brief 32, Nuclear Issues on the Korean Peninsula: A Russian View of Prospects and Possibilities  
2017: Policy Brief 31, Japan’s “Charlie Brown” Dilemma vis-à-vis the North Korean Nuclear Crisis  
2017: Policy Brief 30, A Nuclear Weapons Ban: Finding Common Ground  
2017: Policy Brief 29, The Nuclear Gyre in South Asia and Beyond  
2017: Policy Brief 28, Nuclear Weapon States and the Southeast Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone  
2017: Policy Brief 27, Asia-Pacific Strategic Nuclear Policy Dialogues 2: Asia’s Four Nuclear-Armed States  
2017: Policy Brief 26, Asia–Pacific Strategic Nuclear Policy Dialogues 1: The United States and Its Allies  
2017: Policy Brief 25, A Chinese View of the North Korean Nuclear Crisis

**Website**[www.a-pln.org/](http://www.a-pln.org/)

## Nonproliferation and Disarmament Study Group of the Council for Security Cooperation in the Asia Pacific (CSCAP/NPD)

**Mandate:** To discuss specific capacity-building activities that need to be undertaken to facilitate implementation of the relevant treaties, conventions, agreements, and other arrangements that relate to nonproliferation, disarmament, and the peaceful use of nuclear technology. [[69]](#endnote-68)

**Members**: Academic strategic study institutes: Australia, Brunei, Cambodia, Canada, China, Europe, India, Indonesia, Japan, North Korea, Malaysia, Mongolia, New Zealand, PNG, Philippines, Russia, Singapore, South Korea, Thailand, US, Vietnam

**Founded:** 2014 (ends in 2017)

**Standing Secretariat:** CSCAP Secretariat iscurrently located at Institute of Strategic and International Studies, Kuala Lumpur. There is no NPD secretariat

**Funding:** Mandatory contributions from member states decided by CSCAP steering committee[[70]](#endnote-69) Voluntary contributions also accepted in addition to mandatory contributions[[71]](#endnote-70)

**Recent Nuclear-Related Activity**None reported

**Recent Meetings/Declarations**2017: 3rd Meeting, New Zealand   
2016: 2nd Meeting, Malaysia   
2015: 1st Meeting, Malaysia

**Publications**2016:Handbook on Preventing the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction in the Asia-Pacific[[72]](#endnote-71)

**Website**[www.cscap.org/](http://www.cscap.org/)

## Nuclear Energy Experts Group of the Council for Security Cooperation in the Asia Pacific (CSCAP/NEEG)

**Mandate:** A multilateral forum to discuss methods and processes to develop and manage nuclear energy programs in a safe, secure, and proliferation-resistant manner. It is neither pro- nor anti-nuclear energy *per se*

The NEEG will examine and develop recommendations on how both states and regional organizations and initiatives can assist Asian states in ensuring the safe, secure, and proliferation-resistant development and management of nuclear power programs[[73]](#endnote-72)

**Members**: Academic strategic study institutes: Australia, Brunei, Cambodia, Canada, China, Europe, India, Indonesia, Japan, North Korea, Malaysia, Mongolia, New Zealand, PNG, Philippines, Russia, Singapore, South Korea, Thailand, US, Vietnam

**Founded:** 2012

**Standing Secretariat:** CSCAP Secretariat iscurrently located at Institute of Strategic and International Studies, Kuala Lumpur. There is no NPD secretariat

**Funding:** Mandatory contributions from member states decided by the CSCAP steering committee.[[74]](#endnote-73) Voluntary contributions also accepted[[75]](#endnote-74)

**Recent Nuclear-Related Activity***Workshops* 2014-2017: Non-proliferation and Disarmament Study Group, USA, Vietnam  
2014-2015: Energy Security in the Asia-Pacific Region Study Group, Canada, China, Singapore  
2005-2014: Countering the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction in the Asia Pacific: China, Indonesia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, USA, Vietnam,

**Recent Meetings/Declarations**2017: 6th General meeting of NEEG, Singapore   
2016: 5th General meeting of NEEG, Singapore   
2015: 4th General meeting of NEEG Singapore   
2014: 3rd General meeting of NEEG, Bangkok   
2013: 2nd General meeting of NEEG, Vietnam  
2013: 1st General meeting of NEEG, Vietnam

**Publications**2012:CSCAP memorandum No.22 on Non-proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction[[76]](#endnote-75)

**Website**[www.cscap.org/](http://www.cscap.org/)

# Part IV: National Organisations

## AUSTRALIA

### Australian Safeguards and Non-Proliferation Office (ASNO)

**Mandate**: Four main areas of responsibility in the nuclear area:   
They ensure the application of safeguards in Australia; physical protection and security of nuclear items in Australia; operation of Australia's bilateral safeguards agreements; and contribute to operation and development of IAEA safeguards and strengthening of international nuclear non-proliferation regime

**Founded:** 1987

**Headquarters:** Canberra

**Funding:** Australian government, operates as subsidiary of Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

**Recent Activity***Training Workshops*2015: Supported and advised Nuclear Fuel Cycle Royal Commission of South Australia  
2015: Co-chaired working group II of International Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament Verification

**Recent Meetings/Declarations**None reported

**Publications**None reported

**Website**<http://dfat.gov.au/international-relations/security/asno/pages/australian-safeguards-and-non-proliferation-office-asno.aspx>

### The Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency (ARPANSA)

**Mandate**:

* protecting the public, workers and the environment from radiation exposure
* promoting radiological and nuclear safety and security, and emergency preparedness
* promoting the safe and effective use of ionising radiation in medicine, and
* ensuring risk-informed and efficient regulation.

**Founded:** 1999

**Headquarters:** Melbourne

**Funding:** Australian government, Department of Health and Ageing

**Recent Activity**2017: completed 48 inspections of sources and facilities   
2016: completed 80 inspections of sources and facilities   
2015: completed 75 inspections of sources and facilities   
2014: completed 50 inspections of sources and facilities   
2013: completed 38 inspections of sources and facilities

**Recent Meetings/Declarations**2017: Nuclear Safety Committee meeting, Sydney

**Publications**2017: Guide for Radiation Protection in Existing Exposure Situations  
2017: Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Energy and Health: Research Needs  
2016: Code for Radiation Protection in Planned Exposure Situations  
2015: Report to 22nd Meeting of the Consultative Committee for Ionizing Radiation (CCRI) (I): Recent Activities in Measurement Standards and Dosimetry at ARPANSA, 2013-2015, by Butler, D, Takau, V, Ramanathan, G, Harty, P, Oliver C, Webb, D & Wright, T, Paris, 24-26 March  
2014: The Code for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Material, Radio Protection Series (RPS) C-2   
2014: RPS F*-1 Fundamentals for Protection Against Ionising Radiation* (2014)  
2014: Radiofrequency Expert Panel, 2014 Review of Radiofrequency Health Effects Research – Scientific Literature 2000-2012, *ARPANSA Technical Report Series No. 164*

**Website**<https://www.arpansa.gov.au/>

## CHINA

### China Atomic Energy Authority (CAEA)

**Mandate:**

a. Research and drawing up policies and regulations related to China's peaceful uses of nuclear energy;  
  
 b. Research and drawing up planning, programme, and industry standards related to China's peaceful uses of nuclear energy;  
  
c. China's peaceful uses of nuclear energy except nuclear power related projects, assessment and approval, supervision, and coordination of the implementation of projects;  
  
d. Nuclear security and nuclear material control;   
  
e. Nuclear import and export review and management;  
  
f. Exchanges and cooperation with other countries and international organizations in the nuclear field, and participate in the affairs of the IAEA on behalf of the Chinese government;  
  
g. Undertake daily work of National Nuclear Emergency Response Office, responsible for study and formulating national nuclear emergency plan and organize its implementation;  
  
h. Decommissioning of nuclear facilities and radioactive waste management[[77]](#endnote-76)

**Founded:** 1999-2000

**Location:** Beijing

**Funding:** Ministry of Industry and Information Technology

**Recent Nuclear-Related Activity**

2015: two-day training workshop for managers and security staff at Hongyanhe nuclear power plant in Liaoning province  
2015: one-day training workshop at Fanchenggang nuclear power plant  
2014: conducted a no-notice inspection at the Daya Bay nuclear plant

**Recent Meetings/Declarations**None reported

**Publications**None reported

**Website**[www.nti.org/learn/facilities/778](http://www.nti.org/learn/facilities/778)

### State Nuclear Security Technology Center (SNSTC)

**Mandate:** to provide technical support for nuclear security, nuclear materials control, management of nuclear exports, and international cooperation. Also responsible for establishing and managing new Center of Excellence on Nuclear Security[[78]](#endnote-77)

**Founded:** 2011

**Location:** Beijing

**Funding:** Joint funding by China Atomic Energy Authority (CAEA) and the US Department of Energy (DOE)

**Recent Nuclear-Related Activity**None reported

**Recent Meetings/Declarations**None reported

**Publications**None reported

**Website**None reported

### China’s National Nuclear Safety Administration (NNSA)

**Mandate:** Ensure the safety of nuclear power plants in terms of construction and operation

**Founded:** 1984

**Location:** Beijing

**Funding:** Ministry of Environmental Protection

**Recent Nuclear-Related Activity**2016: drafted and submitted China’s first Nuclear Safety Law

**Recent Meetings/Declarations**None reported

**Publications**None reported

**Website**nnsa.mep.gov.cn



## INDONESIA

### Badan Pengawas Tenaga Nuklir, Nuclear Energy Regulatory Agency (BAPETEN)

**Mandate:** Safety, security and peace. This is achieved through provision of regulatory policy concept in the form of comprehensive study and provision of nuclear regulations. This is harmonised with other national regulations and prevailing international requirements. BAPETEN also works on Improvement of licensing and inspection systems, in accordance with relevant safety and security standards, as well as prevailing public service codes

**Headquarters:** Jakarta

**Founded:** 1997

**Funding:** the Indonesian Government

**Recent Nuclear-Related Activity***Training Workshops*2016: BAPETEN/IAEA: Workshop on Establishing Communication Strategy to build Public Confidence in Regulatory Body  
2015: BAPETEN/IAEA Regional Training Course on Information and Computer Security  
2015: Workshop on Radioactive Source Security Inspection Simulation Training

**Recent Meetings/Declarations**2014: 3rd ASEM (Asia-Europe Meeting) Seminar on Nuclear Security

**Publications**None reported

**Website**[www.bapeten.go.id/](http://www.bapeten.go.id/)

### National Nuclear Energy Agency (BATAN)

**Mandate:**

1. Formulation of the national policy and strategy of nuclear science and technology,   
2. Development of nuclear science and technology which is reliable, sustainable and beneficial to the people,   
3. Strengthen the role of BATAN as leader in the regional level, and having an active role internationally,   
4. Conduct prime services in utilization of nuclear science and technology by stressing on the satisfaction of the stakeholders,   
5. Conduct dissemination of nuclear science and technology by stressing on the principles of benefit, safety and security.

**Founded:** 1997

**Funding:** Coordinated and funded by BAPETEN

**Recent Nuclear-Related Activity**None reported

**Recent Meetings/Declarations**2017: 2nd International Conference on Nuclear Technologies and Sciences  
2017: International Conference on Nuclear Science and Technology Application  
2015: 1st International Conference on Nuclear Technologies and Sciences

**Publications**None reported

**Website**[www.batan.go.id/index.php/en/](http://www.batan.go.id/index.php/en/)

### Indonesia Centre of Excellence on Nuclear Security and Emergency Preparedness (I-CoNSEP)

**Mandate:** Supports and facilitates development of sustainable human resources through provision of National Nuclear Security Training Programme. Also provides support services for lifecycle equipment management and for prevention, detection of, and response to nuclear security events

**Standing Secretariat:** Yes

**Founded:** 2014

**Funding:** Coordinated and funded by BAPETEN

**Recent Nuclear-Related Activity***Training Workshops*2017: Training on Introduction of Radiation and Nuclear Emergency Response to First Responder, Brimob Polda, West Sumatra  
2017: Training on Introduction of Radiation and Nuclear Emergency Response to First Responder, Brimob, East Kalimantan Police  
2017: Nuclear Security Training for State Palace Security Officers  
2016: Nuclear Security Training for State Palace Security Officers  
2016: Training on Combating Emergency Radiation at Brimob Polda Jaba  
2016: Radiation Safety Training and Radiation Detection Technique for Paspampres Personnel  
2015: Joint Training of BAKAMLA and BAPETEN in Framework of Handling of Radioactive Substances / Unlicensed Nuclear Material in Indonesian Waters Area  
2014: IAEA/I-CONSEP Regional Workshop on Integrated Nuclear Security Support Plans  
2014: IAEA Inter-regional Training Course on Safeguards & Security Aspects of Nuclear Material Accounting and Control of Facilities **Recent Meetings/Declarations**2014: Seminar with National Stakeholders on Education and Training on Nuclear Security

**Publications**None reported

**Website**None reported

## JAPAN

### Department of Science and Technology for Nuclear Material Management (STNM)

**Mandate:***Nuclear Material Management*

* Overall management of nuclear materials at JAEA facilities including safeguards, nuclear material control and accountancy, physical protection and transportation of nuclear materials

*Policy Research "Think Tank"*

* Comprehensive policy studies of nuclear nonproliferation
* Assist government of Japan in making nuclear nonproliferation policy
* Analyze and promote domestic and international discussions about nuclear nonproliferation issues

*Research & Development of Nuclear Nonproliferation Technologies*

* R & D activities in nuclear material management and nuclear nonproliferation
* International & technical cooperation and contributions to strengthen nuclear nonproliferation regime

*Support for CTBT and Denuclearization*

* Technical support for CTBT international monitoring system and surplus weapon plutonium disposition

*Human Resource Development*

* Human resource development in area of nuclear nonproliferation in collaboration with the University of Tokyo
* Provision of experts to Japanese government and international organizations

**Founded:** 2011

**Location**: Naka, Japan

**Funding:** Japan Atomic Energy Agency

**Recent Nuclear-Related Activity**None reported

**Recent Meetings/Declarations**2013: International Forum on Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy, Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Nuclear Security - Ensuring Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Nuclear Security of Nuclear Fuel Cycle Options in consideration of the Accident at TEPCO's Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station  
2012: International Forum on Nuclear Energy, Nuclear Non-proliferation and Nuclear Security - Measures to ensure nuclear non-proliferation and nuclear security for the back end of nuclear fuel cycle and regional cooperation in Asia

**Publications**None reported

**Website**<https://www.jaea.go.jp/04/np/index_en.html>

### Integrated Support Center for Nuclear Non-proliferation and Nuclear Security (ISCN)

**Mandate:** Making use of Japan´s knowledge and experiences in peaceful uses of nuclear energy, ISCN contributes to strengthening nuclear non-proliferation and nuclear security in Asian countries. In order to achieve its purpose, ISCN supports its partners to:

* Improve human resources and technology infrastructure;
* Provide effective technical assistance associated with technology development; and
* And play a role as a center of international collaborative activities.

**Founded:** 2010

**Location**: Naka, Japan

**Funding:** Japan Atomic Energy Agency

**Recent Nuclear-Related Activity***Training Workshops*2014: Regional training conferences (RTC) on Safeguarding large and small scale reprocessing facilities and activities (SRPC)  
2013: RTC on Protection and Prevention Measures against Sabotage of Nuclear Material and Nuclear Facilities  
2013: International Training Course on State Systems of Accounting for and Control of Nuclear Material  
2013: RTC on Nuclear Security Recommendations on Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and Nuclear Facilities  
2013: Workshop for Enhanced Nuclear Security Across Borders  
2013: Safeguarding Reprocessing Facilities and Activities  
2013: Workshop on Additional Protocol Declarations, Malaysia  
2012: Workshop on Additional Protocol Declarations, Vietnam  
2012: Domestic Training Course on Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials and Facility

**Recent Meetings/Declarations**2017: International Symposium on Technology Development for Nuclear Security - Focus on Nuclear Forensics and Regional Collaboration  
2016: International Forum on Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy, Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Nuclear Security - Post-Nuclear Security Summit Efforts to Maintain International Momentum on Nuclear Security and Technical Contributions to Nuclear Disarmament  
2016: International Symposium on Technology Development for Nuclear Security  
2016: International Symposium on Technology Development for Nuclear Non-proliferation and Nuclear Security  
2016: International Forum on Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy, Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Nuclear Security - Post-Nuclear Security Summit Direction toward Maintaining the International Momentum and Enhancing the Non-Proliferation Regime  
2014: International Forum on Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy, Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Nuclear Security - Future direction toward promoting non-proliferation and ideal method of developing human resources using Centers of Excellence (COEs) following New Strategic Energy Plan  
2013: International Forum on Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy, Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Nuclear Security - Ensuring Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Nuclear Security of Nuclear Fuel Cycle Options in consideration of the Accident at TEPCO's Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station  
2013: ISCN/JAEA Seminar on Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy, Non-proliferation and Security  
2013: Seminar on Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy and Nuclear Non-proliferation in Turkey  
2013: Seminar on Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy and Nuclear Non-proliferation in Jordan  
2013: State Nuclear Regulatory Inspectorate of Ukraine -ISCN Seminar, “Experiences of Ukraine and Japan: Nuclear Non-proliferation and Overcoming from Accidents  
2012: Seminar on Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy in Mongolia  
2012: Seminar on Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy in Malaysia  
2012: International Forum on Nuclear Energy, Nuclear Non-proliferation and Nuclear Security - Measures to ensure nuclear non-proliferation and nuclear security for the back end of nuclear fuel cycle and regional cooperation in Asia

**Publications**None reported

**Website**<https://www.jaea.go.jp/04/iscn/iscn_old/02_about_en.html>

### Nuclear Regulation Authority (NRA)

**Mandate:** To protect the general public and the environment through rigorous and reliable regulations of nuclear activities

**Founded:** 2012

**Location**: Tokyo

**Funding:** Japanese Government

**Recent Nuclear-Related Activity**2013: joint meeting of the Reconstruction Promotion Committee and the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters

**Recent Meetings/Declarations**  
2012-2013: NRA held 35 meetings and made 200 decisions.

**Publications**2015: Measures for Mid-term Risk Reduction at TEPCO’s Fukushima Daiichi NPS  
2014: Analysis of the TEPCO Fukushima Daiichi NPS Accident

**Website**<https://www.nsr.go.jp/english/>

## MALAYSIA

### Malaysian Nuclear Agency (Agensi Nuklear Malaysia)

**Mandate:**

Excellence in research and applications of nuclear technology for sustainable development

**Location:** Bangi

**Founded:** 1972

**Funding:** Minister of Science, Technology and the Environment

**Recent Nuclear-Related Activity**2015: Course on Nuclear Malaysia Radiation Safety and Emergency Procedures Awareness  
2014: Seminar on Safety Assessment of Long Term Performance of Repository and Borehole Disposal Facilities (AMBER)   
2014: Safety Advisory Committee Workshop on Research Reactors in Asia and Asia Pacific (RAS CAP) 2014: Radiation Safety Awareness Seminar   
2013: Course on Radiological Safety Awareness for Nuclear Malaysia Radiation Workers   
2013: Workshop on Radiation Safety and Dose Assessment  
2012: Workshop on Radiation Safety Audit for ISO/IEC (International Organization for Standardization/International Electrotechnical Commission) 17024  
2012: 2nd South East Asia Regional Workshop on Radioactive Source Security Level B

**Meetings/Forums**2015: Nuclear Malaysia-JAEA Steering Committee Meeting  
2013: The 29th Annual Meeting of Kelab Sukan Dan Kebajikan Agensi Nuklear Malaysia

**Publications**2013: Malaysian Nuclear Agency Strategic Plan 2012-2020

**Website**[www.nuclearmalaysia.gov.my/](http://www.nuclearmalaysia.gov.my/)

## MONGOLIA

### Nuclear Energy Commission

**Mandate:**

Regulate and coordinate activities on the usage of radioactive minerals and nuclear energy, introduction of nuclear technology, development of nuclear science, advancement of human resources and ensuring nuclear and radiation safety in the territory of Mongolia.

**Location:** Ulaanbaatar

**Founded:** 1962

**Funding:** Central Government

**Recent Nuclear-Related Activity**2017: Joint Workshop on Threat Assessment and Design Basis Threat with IAEA, 01-04 August, Ulaanbaatar,   
2017: The Joint Follow Up Training Course on Reactor Engineering, 12-19 June, Ulaanbaatar, hosted with Japan Atomic Energy Agency.  
2017: Joint NEC/European Commission Workshop on Development of national radiation emergency preparedness and response plan, 15-17 May  
2017: Launched Regulatory regime for nuclear safety and enhancing radiation safety and nuclear safeguards in Mongolia program with the EU  
2015: Radiation Protection Training Course on Safety of Nuclear Gauge and X-ray Equipment, 10-12 August.   
2014: Joint training on Nuclear and Risk Emergency Preparedness with the Japanese Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry   
2014: workshop on the importance of nuclear and radiation security, nuclear protection, and nuclear responsibility and emphasis on these issues, organized by the experts of the IAEA, 24-26 June, Ulaanbaatar   
2013: Jointly hosted the Radiation Physical Protection project with the US Department of Energy, 2013: Training on Radiation Safety during Radiology and Equipment testing in the Field of Research and Geology Exploration, March 25-26.  
2012: Training on Ensuring Radiation Safety during the Use of Nuclear Weights, 26-27 October.   
2012: Jointly training on Detecting and Safeguarding Neutral Generators with the US Department of Energy, 14 May

**Meetings/Forums**None Reported

**Publications**None Reported

**Website**<http://nea.gov.mn/en/>

## PHILIPPINES

### Philippine Nuclear Research Institute (PNRI)

**Mandate:**

1. Conduct research and development on the application of radiation and nuclear techniques, materials and processes
2. Undertake transfer of research results to end-users, including technical extension and training services
3. Operate and maintain nuclear research reactors and other radiation facilities
4. License and regulate activities relative to production, transfer and utilization of nuclear radioactive substances

**Location:** Quezon City

**Founded:** 1958

**Funding:** Department of Science and Technology

**Recent Nuclear-Related Activity[[79]](#endnote-78)**2016: ANSN Regional Workshop on Safety Culture Self Assessment (SCSA) for Middle Managers  
2016: Regional Training Course on Security of Radioactive Material in Transport  
2016: Regional Workshop on Radiation Monitoring and Information Sharing in an Emergency under RAS9077 Project  
2015: Regional Workshop on Blind Faults and Volcano Hazards Relevant to Nuclear Power Plant Site Safety and the Sixth Annual Meeting of the ANSN Topical Group on Siting  
2015: Regional Training Course on Strengthening an Effective Compliance Assurance Regime for the Transport of Radioactive Materials  
2015: Regional Training/ Workshop on Uranium Potential and Exploration of Asia Pacific  
2014: IAEA Regional Training Course on the Organization, Staffing and Competencies of the Regulatory Body  
2014: IAEA National Training Course on Communication with the Public in a Nuclear or Radiological Emergency  
2013: Second Regional Workshop on the Implementation of IAEA General Safety Requirements Part 3: Radiation Protection and Safety of Radiation Sources: International Basic Safety Standards  
2012: FNCA Workshop on Radiation Safety and Radioactive Waste Management

**Meetings/Forums[[80]](#endnote-79)**2016: IAEA/IFNEC (International Framework for Nuclear Energy Cooperation) International Conference for Asia and the Pacific  
2012: Initial Project Coordination Meeting of RAS9071 “Establishing a Radioactive Waste Management Infrastructure”  
2012: First Coordination and Steering Meeting of RAS5065 Project on Supporting Climate Proofing Rice Production Systems (CRiPS) Based on Nuclear Applications  
2012: RCA-UNDP Project Annual Review  
2012: Asian Nuclear Safety Network Steering Committee Meeting  
2012: 4th annual Meeting, Governmental Regulatory Infrastructure (GRI) Topical Group and Regional Workshop on Continuous Improvement of GRI in Member States Through Self-Assessment

**Publications**2017: Country Programme Framework (CPF)

**Website**[www.pnri.dost.gov.ph/](http://www.pnri.dost.gov.ph/)

## SINGAPORE

### Radiation Protection and Nuclear Science Department (RPNSD)

**Mandate:**

Administers Radiation Protection Act and subsidiary Regulations through system of licensing, notification, authorisation, inspection, and enforcement on irradiating apparatus and radioactive materials

**Location:** Singapore

**Founded:** 1972

**Funding:** National Environment Agency

**Recent Nuclear-Related Activity**None reported

**Meetings/Forums**None reported

**Publications**None reported

**Website**[www.nea.gov.sg/anti-pollution-radiation-protection/radiation-protection](http://www.nea.gov.sg/anti-pollution-radiation-protection/radiation-protection)

## SOUTH KOREA

### International Nuclear Security Academy (INSA)

**Mandate:** An advanced international education and training center focused on nuclear security. INSA offers comprehensive education courses that cover various subjects, such as nuclear security, safeguards and export control. Unlike other nuclear training centers, the academy provides training programs on nuclear security as well as nuclear non-proliferation. INSA runs programs that place special emphasis on improving field experience by utilizing test facilities and security drills

**Location:** Insa-dong

**Founded:** 2010

**Funding:** KINAC (see below)

**Recent Nuclear-Related Activity***Training Workshops*2017: 12th INSA International Training Course - Establishing and Maintaining State Safeguards Infrastructure  
2017: 11th INSA International Training Course - Fundamentals of Nuclear Safeguards  
2017: INSA Train the Trainer Course on Establishing and Maintaining State Safeguards Infrastructure  
2017: IAEA International Training Course (ITC) on State Systems of Accounting for and Control of Nuclear Material(SSACs) for Newcomer States  
2016: IAEA Regional Workshop on Integrated Approach to Human Resouce Development in the Field of Nuclear Security  
2016: 9th INSA ITC on Strategic Trade Controls  
2016: INSA Train the Trainer Course on Introduction to Strategic Trade Controls  
2016: 8th KINAC/INSA International Training Course on Nuclear Safeguards  
2016: 7th KINAC/INSA International Training Course on Nuclear Security  
2015: 6th KINAC/INSA International Training Course on Strategic Trade Controls  
2015: IAEA Regional Training Course on Protection and Prevention Measures Against Sabotage of Nuclear Facilities  
2014: KINAC/INSA 2nd International Training Course on Safeguards  
2014: 1st INSA International Training Course on Nuclear Security

**Recent Meetings/Declarations**None reported

**Publications**None reported

**Website**<http://insa.kinac.re.kr/english/main.do?s=english>

### Korea Institute of Nuclear Non-proliferation and Control (KINAC)

**Mandate:** Promotes enhancement of nuclear transparency for peaceful use of nuclear energy in Republic of Korea and contributes to international non-proliferation efforts. This is achieved through: enhancement of nuclear non-proliferation policy and import/export control, establishment of national physical protection systems, enhancement of external cooperation, public relations and education, development of technology for verification and detection and establishment of national safeguards system[[81]](#endnote-80)

**Location:** Hwaam-dong.

**Founded:** 2006

**Funding:** South Korean Government

**Recent Nuclear-Related Activity***Training Workshops*2015: Workshop on Cooperation on Computer Security for Nuclear Facilities Strengthened.  
2015: Nuclear Security workshop for Nuclear Facilities with the Nuclear Science and Security Consortium  
2014: KINAC/INSA/IAEA hold Regional Training Course(RTC) on handling radioactive material detected outside of controlled borders.  
2014: KINAC/INSA officials visit Mongolia, Vietnam, Myanmar, Indonesia and the Philippines as part of efforts to survey the educational and training needs of these countries.

**Recent Meetings/Declarations**2015: 4th KINAC/INSA security conference held  
2014: 2nd KINAC/KAVA (Korean Arms Verification Agency) meeting

**Publications**None reported

**Website**<http://www.kinac.re.kr:8181/eng.do>

## THAILAND

### Office of Atoms for Peace (OAP)

**Mandate:**

Establish rules, regulations and measure for control and regulation of use of nuclear energy and waste management; to control and regulate peaceful uses of nuclear energy and nuclear facilities through Bureau of Radiation Safety Regulation (BRSR) and Bureau of Nuclear Safety Regulations (BNSR). Control functions (inspections) in general are performed through competent officials appointed by the Minister who takes charge and control of the execution of the Act; Cooperate for nuclear affairs and foreign relations

**Location:** Bangkok

**Founded:** 1961

**Funding:** Ministry of Science and Technology

**Recent Nuclear-Related Activity**2017: Workshop on Reactor Site Application Reviews, Bangkok, Thailand  
2017: Joined the annual Crisis Management Exercise CMEX-17 with Japan

**Meetings/Forums**None reported

**Publications**None reported

**Website**<http://www.oap.go.th/en/>

### Thailand Institute of Nuclear Technology (TINT)

**Mandate:**

Administrate and operate the research reactor and other nuclear facilities, and provide nuclear technology and nuclear safety services to the public.

Promote a nuclear network and cooperate with organizations and research institutions, both domestic and international.

**Location:** Bangkok

**Founded:** 2006

**Funding:** Ministry of Science and Technology

**Recent Nuclear-Related Activity**None reported

**Meetings/Forums**None reported

**Publications**None reported

**Website**<http://www.tint.or.th/index.php/en/>

## VIETNAM

### Vietnam Atomic Energy Institute (VAEI)

**Mandate:**

To research and develop nuclear power technology including nuclear reactor technology, nuclear island equipment, nuclear fuel, reactor materials, radioactive waste, spent fuel management, radioactive ore processing

To develop technical support capacity on quality control and quality assurance for building and equipment of nuclear power plant, to ensure radiation and nuclear safety, radiation and nuclear measurement calibration, environmental radiation monitoring, radiation environmental impact assessment and radiological emergency preparedness

To research and develop radiation and radio-isotope applications in the fields of health, agriculture, industry, environment and natural resources

To train and develop man power adapt to the development requirement of VINATOM and related organizations

To develop a system of science and technology enterprises in the areas of radiation and nuclear power applications

**Location:** Hanoi

**Founded:** 1976

**Funding:** Ministry of Science and Technology

**Recent Nuclear-Related Activity**None reported

**Meetings/Forums**2013: Technical seminar on Water-Water Energetic Reactor (VVER) reactor technology

**Publications**None reported

**Website**[www.vinatom.gov.vn/en-us/home.aspx](http://www.vinatom.gov.vn/en-us/home.aspx)

### Vietnam Agency for Radiation and Nuclear Safety (VARANS)

**Mandate:** Assists Minister of Science and Technology to fulfil State management functions in terms of radiation safety, nuclear safety; security of radio-activity sources, nuclear materials, nuclear units; nuclear control and implement professional activities in order to fulfil the above-mentioned functions

**Location:** Hanoi.

**Founded:** 1995

**Funding:** Ministry of Science and Technology

**Recent Nuclear-Related Activity***Training Workshops*2017: Co-organized IAEA Safeguards Workshop on Additional Protocol and National Inspections   
2016: Workshop on development of comprehensive system for safeguards

**Meetings/Forums**None reported

**Publications**2015: National report on radiation safety for the department of science and technology   
2015: Annual report of radiation safety and nuclear

**Website**[www.varans.vn/en/](http://www.varans.vn/en/)

# Others

## **Taiwan**

### The Atomic Energy Council (AEC)

**Mandate:**

The primary mission is to protect public health and safety and the environment from effects of radiation from nuclear materials and facilities. AEC is also the competent authority for nuclear safeguards and security in Taiwan.

**Location:** Yonghe City

**Founded:** 1955

**Funding:** Executive Yuan

**Recent Nuclear-Related Activity**2014: 29th Taiwan-Japan Nuclear Safety Workshop  
2012: 27th Taiwan-Japan Nuclear Safety Workshop

**Meetings/Forums**2017: Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in the United States (TECRO) and the American Institute in Taiwan (AIT) Joint Standing Committee on Civil Nuclear Cooperation (JSCCNC) annual meeting  
2017: 3rd AEC-Nuclear Regulators Authority (NRA) Regulatory Exchange Meeting  
2016: Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in the United States (TECRO) and the American Institute in Taiwan (AIT) Joint Standing Committee on Civil Nuclear Cooperation (JSCCNC) annual meeting  
2016: 2nd AEC-Nuclear Regulators Authority (NRA) Regulatory Exchange Meeting  
2015: 1st AEC-NRA Regulatory Exchange Meeting  
2015: TECRO-AIT JSCCNC annual meeting  
2014: TECRO-AIT JSCCNC annual meeting

**Publications**None reported

**Website**<http://www.aec.gov.tw/english/>

# **Part V: Global International Organisations/Arrangements active in Asia**

## International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

**Standing Secretariat:** Vienna, Austria

**Founded:** 1957

**Members**: 168 states

**Funding:** Member states’ annual assessed contributions and extra budgetary contributions, including government cost-sharing and in-kind contribution.

**Mandate: ‘**To accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world. It ensures, so far as it is able, that assistance provided by it or at its request or under its supervision or control is not used in such a way as to further any military purpose’

**Recent Nuclear-Related Activity***Training Workshops in Asia Pacific Region*2017: Training Course for Nuclear Safety Reviewers in Integrated Regulatory Review Service Missions, Vienna  
2017: Workshop on Small Modular Reactor Safety and Licensing, Jakarta  
2016: Regional Workshop on Drafting Regulations for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Material, Vienna  
2016: Workshop for from Small Pacific Island Countries on designing IAEA technical cooperation projects, Marshall Islands  
2015: KINAC/INSA/IAEA RTC on handling radioactive material detected outside of controlled borders, Seoul, South Korea  
2015: IAEA Regional Training Course on Nuclear Security Culture, Vietnam  
2015: IAEA Regional WS on Security Management and Security Plan on Radioactive Materials and Associated Facilities, Malaysia  
2015: IAEA Regional Workshop on Strategy to Establish Inventory for the Security of Radioactive Sources, Myanmar  
2014: IAEA/I-CONSEP Regional Workshop on Integrated Nuclear Security Support Plans, Indonesia  
2014: IAEA Inter-regional Training Course on Safeguards & Security Aspects of Nuclear Material Accounting and Control of Facilities   
2014: IAEA/ASEANTOM Regional Training Course on Security of Radioactive Sources for Regulatory Body, Indonesia  
2013: Technical Meeting on Accident Monitoring Systems for Nuclear Power Plants, Hwaseong-si, South Korea  
2013: Joint Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute (KAERI)-IAEA Course on Natural Circulation Phenomena and Passive Safety Systems in Advanced Water Cooled Reactors, Daejeon, South Korea  
2012: International Workshop on Prevention and Mitigation of Severe Accidents in Sodium-cooled Fast Reactors (organized by the Japan Atomic Energy Agency in cooperation with the IAEA), Tsuruga, Japan

**Recent Meetings/Declarations[[82]](#footnote-2)**2017: Statement by Director General Yukiya Amano on DPRK[[83]](#endnote-81)  
2016: Statement by Director General Yukiya Amano on DPRK[[84]](#endnote-82)  
2016: Statement by Director General Yukiya Amano on the DPRK’s Announcement of a Nuclear Test[[85]](#endnote-83)  
2015: Director General's Keynote Address to 3rd Philippine Nuclear Congress, Manila, Philippines [[86]](#endnote-84)  
2013: Statement on Second Anniversary of Fukushima Accident[[87]](#endnote-85)  
2012: Statement at Fukushima Ministerial Conference on Nuclear Safety[[88]](#endnote-86)

**Publications[[89]](#footnote-3)**2016: Safety Reassessment for Nuclear Fuel Cycle Facilities in Light of the Accident at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant  
2015: IAEA Report on Strengthening Research and Development Effectiveness in the Light of the Accident at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant  
2015: IAEA Report on Severe Accident Management in the Light of the Accident at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant  
2015: The Fukushima Daiichi Accident  
2014: Safety Reassessment for Research Reactors in the Light of the Accident at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant

**Website**<https://www.iaea.org/>

## Nuclear Threat Initiative (NTI)

**Mandate:** The NTI works to prevent catastrophic attacks with weapons of mass destruction and disruption - nuclear, biological, radiological, chemical and cyber.

The NTI designs innovative threat-reduction projects that show governments the way and build momentum and support for action. The NTI works with presidents and prime ministers, scientists and technicians, educators and students, and people from around the world. We collaborate with partners worldwide. And we use our voice to raise awareness and advocate for creative solutions.

**Headquarters:** Washington DC, USA

**Founded:** 2001

**Funding:** NTI is a non-profit organisation that exists through donations from private individuals and corporations. In 2014 1% of funding was donated by government bodies, 76% by individuals and corporations and 21% by foundations.[[90]](#endnote-87)

**Recent Nuclear-Related Activity**None reported

**Recent Meetings/Declarations**2016: Global Dialogue Meeting, Washington, D.C, US  
2015: Global Dialogue Meeting, New York, US  
2014: Global Dialogue Meeting, Prague, The Czech Republic   
2013: Global Dialogue Meeting, Annecy, France  
2013: Meeting with more than 30 high-profile global leaders from five continents to outline steps to develop consensus on responding to nuclear dangers, Singapore  
2012: Two Global Dialogue Meetings

**Publications**2016: Yearly country highlights  
2016: Yearly Nuclear Security Index[[91]](#endnote-88)  
2016: Building a Framework for Assurance, Accountability, and Action[[92]](#endnote-89)2016: Action for the 2016 Nuclear Security Summit: Regional HEU-Free Zones[[93]](#endnote-90)

**Website**[www.nti.org/](http://www.nti.org/)

## Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI)

**Mandate:** PSI strives to co-ordinate participating states’ efforts, consistent with national legal authorities and relevant international law (e.g. United Security Council Resolution 1540) and frameworks, to stop proliferation-related trade in Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMDs), related materials and delivery systems. PSI is a complement to existing counter proliferation efforts.

PSI seeks to unite every state, regardless of size or location, concerned about the spread of WMD and willing to undertake the commitments in the Statement of Interdiction Principles. Endorsers of PSI also seek to cooperate with any state whose ships, flags, ports, territorial waters, airspace, or land might be used for proliferation purposes by states and non-state actors of proliferation concern.

**Founded:** 2003

**Standing Secretariat:** No

**Members (Asia-Pacific Members only)**: Australia, Brunei, Cambodia, Japan, South Korea, Malaysia, Mongolia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Thailand, Vanuatu, Vietnam

**Funding:** contributions from participating states

**Recent Nuclear-Related Activity***Training Workshops in Asia-Pacific Region*2017: Training course for 1540 National Points of Contact in Asia-Pacific region, China  
2016: PSI Asia-Pacific Exercise Rotation (APER) Exercise Deep Sabre 2016, Singapore  
2015: PSI Asia-Pacific Exercise Rotation (APER) Exercise Maru, New Zealand  
2015: Two PSI Post-endorsement workshops, Malaysia  
2015: Asia-Pacific PSI Outreach, South Korea

**Recent Meetings/Declarations**2017: Operational Experts Group Intercessional Meeting, Canada  
2017: PSI Regional Workshop and Tabletop Exercise (TTX), Lithuania  
2017: PSI Asia-Pacific Exercise Rotation (APER) Exercise Pacific Protector 2017, Australia  
2017: Operational Experts Group Meeting, Singapore  
2016: Operational Experts Group Intercessional Meeting, Australia  
2015: Operational Experts Group Intercessional Meeting, Germany  
2015: Operational Experts Group Meeting, Canada  
2014: Operational Experts Group Meeting, USA  
2013: Operational Experts Group Meeting, Poland  
2012: GE PSI Outreach Seminar, Germany  
2012: Regional CCP Workshop, Poland  
2012: OEG Meeting, South Korea

**Publications**2012: Proliferation Security Initiative[[94]](#footnote-4)

**Website**<http://www.psi-online.info/>

## The World Association of Nuclear Operators (WANO)

**Mandate:** To maximise safety and reliability of nuclear power plants worldwide by working together to assess, benchmark and improve performance through mutual support exchange of information and emulation of best practices

**Founded:** 1989

**Standing Secretariat:** London; Asia-Pacific Regional Centre in Tokyo

**Members:** Asia Pacific includes China National Nuclear Corp, Japanese Nuclear Operators, Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd, Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission, Taiwan Power Company, Chubu Electric Power Company, Chugoku Electric Power Company, Electric Power Development Co., Ltd, Fujian Fuqing Nuclear Power Company, Hainan Nuclear Power Company, Hokkaido Electric Power Company, Hokuriku Electric Power Company, Japan Atomic Power Company, Kansai Electric Power Co., Kyushu Electric Power Co., Inc., Nuclear Power Qinshan JVC, Qinshan Nuclear Power Company, Sanmen Nuclear Power Company, Shikoku Electric Power Company, Third Qinshan Nuclear Power Co., Tohoku Electric Power Company, Tokyo Electric Power Company, Japan Nuclear Safety Institute

**Funding:** Operating funds from affiliated utilities

**Recent Nuclear-Related Activity**2016: 54 plant peer reviews   
2015: 65 plant peer reviews   
2014: 46 plant peer reviews   
2013: 43 plant peer reviews   
2012: 43 plant peer reviews

**Recent Meetings/Declarations**None reported

**Publications**2015: Compass - WANO Long-Term Plan 2015-2019  
2013: Traits of a Healthy Nuclear Safety Culture

**Website**<http://www.wano.info/en-gb>

## World Institute for Nuclear Security (WINS)

**Mandate:** WINS is a leader in professional development and certification for nuclear security management. WINS works to ensure that all nuclear and other radiological materials and facilities are effectively secured by demonstrably competent professionals applying best practice to achieve operational excellence

**Founded:** 2008

**Standing Secretariat:** Vienna, Austria

**Members**: WINS Members is offered to organisations and individuals that have accountabilities for nuclear security and who wish to share and promote implementation of best security practices. Current memberships is 3976 organisations and individuals in 122 countries

**Funding:** Voluntary sources, including governments, philanthropic organisations and operators.

**Recent Nuclear-Related Activity**WINS runs the WINS Academy, which offers the certification in Nuclear Security Management. Its programme centres on a core philosophy that sees security as a fundamental aspect of risk management and corporate reputation

**Recent Meetings/Declarations**None reported

**Publications**2016: Considerations for the Adoption of Alternative Technologies to Replace Radioactive Sources

**Website**<https://www.wins.org/>Acronyms

AEC The Atomic Energy Council

AIT American Institute in Taiwan

ANSN Asian Nuclear Safety Network

APEC Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation

APER Asia-Pacific Exercise Rotation

APLN Asia-Pacific Leadership Network for Non-Proliferation and Disarmament

APSN Asian Pacific Safeguards Network

ARF ASEAN Regional Forum

ARPANSA The Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency

ASEAN Association of South East Asian Nations

ASEANTOM ASEAN Network of Regulatory Bodies on Atomic Energy

ASEM Asia-Europe Meeting

ASNO Australian Safeguards and Non-Proliferation Office

ASNS Asian Nuclear Safety Network

BAPETEN Badan Pengawas Tenaga Nuklir, Nuclear Energy Regulatory Agency (Indonesia)

BATAN National Nuclear Energy Agency, Indonesia

CAEA China Atomic Energy Authority

CCRI Consultative Committee for Ionizing Radiation

CPF Country Programme Framework

CSCAP Council for Security Cooperation in the Asia Pacific

DOE US Department of Energy

EAF East Asian Forum

EAS East Asia Summit

ERIA Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia

EU European Union

GCNEP Global Centre for Nuclear Energy Partnership

FNCA Forum for Nuclear Cooperation in Asia

IAEA International Atomic Energy Agency

ICNA International Conference for Nuclear Cooperation in Asia

I-CoNSEP Indonesia Centre of Excellence on Nuclear Security and Emergency Preparedness

IEC International Electrotechnical Commission

IFNEC International Framework for Nuclear Energy Cooperation

INSA International Nuclear Security Academy

ISCN Integrated Support Center for Nuclear Nonproliferation and Nuclear Security

ISIS Malaysia Malaysia Institute of Strategic and International Studies

ISM Inter-Sessional Meeting

ISO International Organization for Standardization

ITC International Training Course

JSCCNC Joint Standing Committee on Civil Nuclear Cooperation

KAERI Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute

KAVA Korean Arms Verification Agency

KINAC Korea Institute of Nuclear Nonproliferation and Control

KNPS Korea Nuclear Policy Society

NEEG Nuclear Energy Experts Group, CSCAP

NNSA China’s National Nuclear Safety Administration

NRA US Nuclear Regulation Authority

NTI Nuclear Threat Initiative

NPD Non-Proliferation and Disarmament

OAP Office of Atoms for Peace, Thailand

PNG Papua New Guinea

PNRI Philippine Nuclear Research Institute

PSI Proliferation Security Initiative

RCA Regional Cooperative Agreement

RPNSD Radiation Protection and Nuclear Science Department

RPS Radio Protection Series

RTC Regional Training Course

SATG Safety Analysis Topical Groups

SBO Station Blackout

SMRs Small and Medium Sized Reactors

SNSTC State Nuclear Security Technology Center

STNM Department of Science and Technology for Nuclear Material Management

TC IAEA Technical Cooperation

TECRO Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in the United States

TINT Thailand Institute of Nuclear Technology

TRM Top Regulators’ Meeting

TTX Tabletop Exercise

USCSCAP United States Council for Security Cooperation in Asia

VAEI Vietnam Atomic Energy Institute

VARANS Vietnam Agency for Radiation and Nuclear Safety

VVER Water-Water Energetic Reactor

SEANWFZ South East Asian Nuclear Weapons Free Zone

SNSTC State Nuclear Security Technology Center

WANO The World Association of Nuclear Operators

WINS World Institute of Nuclear Security

**Endnotes**

1. APEC, 2016, Mission Statement, http://www.apec.org/About-Us/About-APEC/Mission-Statement.aspx [↑](#endnote-ref-1)
2. APEC, 2012, ANNEX B- Strengthening APEC energy security, <http://apec.org/~/media/Files/LeadersDeclarations/2012/2012_AELM_Declaration_AnnexB.pdfhttp://apec.org/~/media/Files/LeadersDeclarations/2012/2012_AELM_Declaration_AnnexB.pdf>  
   Extract: ‘[We the APEC leaders, agree to:]   
   - Ensure the safe and secure use of nuclear energy as a clean energy source in interested economies by sharing expertise, knowledge and best practices, improving nuclear safety standards and coordinating emergency response and preparedness mechanisms;

   - Strengthen cooperation among interested APEC member economies and relevant international organizations in the sphere of peaceful use of nuclear energy. [↑](#endnote-ref-2)
3. ASEAN (2008). *The ASEAN Charter*. Jakarta: ASEAN Secretariat. <http://asean.org/storage/2012/05/The-ASEAN-Charter-21-th-Reprint-Amended-17-05-2017-1.pdf> [↑](#endnote-ref-3)
4. Statement by H.E. U Kyaw Tin at the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons New York, 28 April 2015, <http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/images/documents/Disarmament-fora/npt/revcon2015/statements/28April_ASEAN.pdf>

   Extract: ‘[ASEAN Member States:]

   - share the aspiration of a world free of nuclear weapons;

   - reaffirm our commitment to preserve Southeast Asia as a nuclear-weapon-free zone and free of all other weapons of mass destruction as enshrined in the ASEAN Charter;

   - reaffirm the inalienable right of States to the peaceful use of nuclear energy, in particular for their economic and social development.’ [↑](#endnote-ref-4)
5. Joint Statement delivered by His Excellency Mr. Mazlan Muhammad, Permanent Representative of Malaysia, on behalf of ASEAN Member States at the Conference on Disarmament, Geneva, 9 June 2015 <http://www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B8954/(httpAssets)/53FFCD5571ABB9DBC1257E5F00360773/$file/1355+Malaysia+ASEAN.pdf>

   Extract: ‘[ASEAN Member States:]

   - reiterate that nuclear disarmament has always been our utmost priority;

   - stress the importance of continuing to strengthen cooperation under the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia (TAC), the Declaration on Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality (ZOPFAN), and the Treaty on the Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone (SEANWFZ);

   - regret to see that the 2015 NPT Review Conference was not able to come to consensus

   - underscores the importance of the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free-zones.’ [↑](#endnote-ref-5)
6. Joint Communiqué, 48th ASEAN Foreign Ministers Meeting, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 4th August 2015 <http://www.asean.org/storage/images/2015/August/48th_amm/JOINT%20COMMUNIQUE%20OF%20THE%2048TH%20AMM-FINAL.pdf>

   Extract: ‘[We, the Foreign Ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN):]

   - underscored the importance of preserving the Southeast Asian region as a Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone and free of all other weapons of mass destruction as enshrined in the Treaty on the Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone (SEANWFZ) and the ASEAN Charter;

   - recognised the central role of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in nuclear non-proliferation and the promotion of peaceful uses of nuclear energy and agreed to explore ways to formalise relations between ASEAN and the IAEA;

   - called for the creation of necessary conditions for the early resumption of Six-Party Talks and the continuous inter-Korean dialogue, which would pave the way for the complete and verifiable de-nuclearisation of the Korean Peninsula in a peaceful manner and Korean reunification;

   - welcomed the efforts by the parties concerned in reaching a comprehensive nuclear agreement between the Islamic Republic of Iran and E3/EU+3. [↑](#endnote-ref-6)
7. <http://reachingcriticalwill.org/images/documents/Disarmament-fora/1com/1com15/statements/8October_ASEAN.pdf>.

   Extract:

   The statement outlined the group’s goals in relation to nuclear nonproliferation, disarmament and peaceful uses of nuclear energy. [↑](#endnote-ref-7)
8. Chairman's Statement ofthe 25th ASEAN Summit: "Moving Forward in Unity to a Peaceful and Prosperous Community", <http://www.asean.org/storage/images/pdf/2014_upload/Chairman%20Statement%20of%20the%2025th%20ASEAN%20Summit.pdf>

   Extract: [We, the Heads of State/Government of ASEAN Member States:]

   - acknowledging the importance of the Treaty on the Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapon Free Zone (SEANWFZ) as an instrument to ensure regional peace, security and stability;

   - reiterated our support for all efforts to bring about the denuclearization of the Korea Peninsula in a peaceful manner. [↑](#endnote-ref-8)
9. ASEAN (2013). *Statement by the Chairman of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations on the Underground Nuclear Test by the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea*, <http://www.asean.org/storage/images/2013/political/Statement%20-%20FINAL.pdf> [↑](#endnote-ref-9)
10. ASEAN (1995). *Treaty on the Southeast Asian Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone*. <http://asean.org/?static_post=treaty-on-the-southeast-asia-nuclear-weapon-free-zone> [↑](#endnote-ref-10)
11. ASEAN Secretariat (2005) Kuala Lumpur Declaration on the East Asia Summit Kuala Lumpur, ASEAN Secretariat website, 14 December 2005, http://asean.org/?static\_post=kuala-lumpur-declaration-on-the-east-asia-summit-kuala-lumpur-14-december-2005 [↑](#endnote-ref-11)
12. East Asia Summit Statement on Non-Proliferation, <http://asean.org/storage/2016/09/EAS-Non-Proliferation-Statement-Final.pdf>

    Extract: ‘[We, the Heads of State and Government of EAS:]   
    - Reaffirming EAS participating countries’ commitment to disarmament and the global non-proliferation objectives;

    - Welcoming ASEAN’s commitment to preserving Southeast Asia as a Nuclear Weapon Free Zone and the contribution of the Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapon Free Zone (SEANWFZ) Treaty to regional security and the global non-proliferation regime;

    - Emphasising the importance of the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) [↑](#endnote-ref-12)
13. Chairman’s Statement of 6th East Asia Summit Foreign Ministers’ Meeting, <http://asean.org/storage/2016/07/CHAIRMAN_STATEMENT_OF_THE_6TH_EAST_ASIA_SUMMIT_EAS_FOREIGN_MINISTERS_MEETING.-FINAL.pdf>

    Extract: ‘[The Ministers:]   
    - shared concern over current developments in the Korean Peninsula, including the nuclear tests on 6 January 2016, rocket launch on 7 February 2016 and ballistic missile launch on 9 July 2016, by the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK) which are in violation of the UNSC resolutions [↑](#endnote-ref-13)
14. Chairman's Statement of 11th East Asia Summit, Vientiane, Laos, 8 September 2016, <http://asean.org/chairmans-statement-of-the-11th-east-asia-summit/>

    Extract: [We, heads of State/Government:]

    - welcomed ASEAN’s commitment to preserving Southeast Asia as a Nuclear Weapon Free Zone and the contribution of the Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapon Free Zone (SEANFWZ) Treaty to regional security and the global non-proliferation regime. We noted the Parties to the SEANFWZ Treaty will continue engaging the Nuclear Weapon States to resolve all outstanding issues in accordance with the objectives and principles of the SEANFWZ Treaty. We reaffirm our commitment to our shared goals of nuclear disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation and peaceful use of nuclear energy and adopted the East Asia Summit Statement on Non-Proliferation

    - reaffirmed the importance of peace and security in this region and reiterated support for the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula in a peaceful manner. [↑](#endnote-ref-14)
15. Chairman's Statement of 10th East Asia Summit, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 22 November 2015. <http://asean.org/wp-content/uploads/images/2015/November/27th-summit/statement/Chairmans-Statement-of-the-10th-East-Asia-Summit-Final.pdf>

    Extract: [We, heads of State/Government:]

    - welcomed ASEAN’s commitment to preserving Southeast Asia as a Nuclear Weapon Free Zone and the contribution of the Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapon Free Zone (SEANWFZ) Treaty to regional security and the global non-proliferation regime;

    - noted with concern recent developments on the Korean Peninsula and underlined the importance of peace, security and stability in the region. [↑](#endnote-ref-15)
16. Chairman's Statement of 9th East Asia Summit (9th EAS), 13 November 2014, Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar, <http://www.asean.org/storage/images/pdf/2014_upload/9th%20EAS%20Chairman's%20Statement%20(Fnial).pdf>.

    Extract: [We, heads of State/Government:]

    - reaffirmed our commitment for achieving peace and security and a world free of nuclear weapons and all weapons of mass destruction and welcomed the inclusion of disarmament and non-proliferation as part of the EAS agenda;

    - welcomed ASEAN's commitment to preserving Southeast Asia as a Nuclear Weapon Free Zone (NWFZ) and the contribution of the Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapon Free Zone (SEANWFZ) Treaty to regional security and the global non-proliferation regime;

    - called for the creation of necessary conditions for the resumption of Six-Party Talks, based on commitments previously made in these Talks, which would pave the way for the denuclearisation of the Korean Peninsula in a peaceful manner. [↑](#endnote-ref-16)
17. Chairman’s Statement of the 8th East Asia Summit, Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam, 10th October 2013. <http://www.asean.org/wp-content/uploads/images/archive/23rdASEANSummit/chairmans%20statement%20-%208th%20east%20asia%20summit%20-%20final.pdf>

    Extract: [We, heads of State/Government:]

    - supported the strengthening of the global regime for disarmament and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery, including the requirements of relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions;

    - welcomed ASEAN’s commitment in preserving the Southeast Asian region as a Nuclear-Weapon-Free-Zone and free of all other weapons of mass destruction as enshrined in the Treaty of Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone (SEANWFZ) and the ASEAN Charter respectively;

    - stressed the need to maintain peace, security and stability in the Korean Peninsula, and called for a peaceful dialogue including creating the conditions for the resumption of the Six-Party Talks [↑](#endnote-ref-17)
18. Chairman’s Statement of the 7th East Asia Summit (EAS) 20 November 2012, Phnom Penh, Cambodia. <http://www.asean.org/wp-content/uploads/images/documents/Final_Chairman%20Statement%20of%20the%207th%20EAS%20(Final).pdf>.

    Extract: [We, heads of State/Government:]

    - recognized the contribution of the Nuclear Security Summits including the one held in Seoul in March 2012 in facilitating regional and international cooperation to combat nuclear and radiological.

    - underlined the importance of maintaining peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula. In this regard, we reiterated that the complete, verifiable, and irreversible denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula through the Six-Party Talks is essential not only for the enduring peace and stability in the region but also for the integrity of the global nuclear non-proliferation regime.

    - recognized the grave risks posed by proliferation of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons, their means of delivery, and related materials expertise, to international peace and security, and reaffirmed our common vision of a world without nuclear weapons;

    - reaffirmed our support for the Action Plan adopted by the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) Parties at the May 2010 Review Conference and the outcomes of their Second Nuclear Security Summit held in Seoul in March 2012 [↑](#endnote-ref-18)
19. ARF, 2016, About The ASEAN Regional Forum, http://aseanregionalforum.asean.org/about.html [↑](#endnote-ref-19)
20. Chairman’s Statement of the 23rd ASEAN Regional Forum, Manila, Philippines, 7 August 2017, <http://asean.org/storage/2017/08/Chairmans-Statement-of-the-24th-ARF-FINAL.pdf>

    Extract: [The Ministers:]

    - reiterated the importance of strengthening the international cooperative efforts in nuclear non-proliferation, disarmament, and peaceful uses of nuclear energy, as well as in the elimination of chemical weapons stockpiles and non-proliferation of chemical weapons;

    - expressed their grave concern over recent developments in the Korean Peninsula including the most recent testing by the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK) of intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBM) on 4 and 28 July 2017 and previous ballistic missile launches and two nuclear tests in 2016, -reiterated the importance of strengthening the international cooperative efforts in nuclear non-proliferation, nuclear disarmament and peaceful uses of nuclear energy; [↑](#endnote-ref-20)
21. Chairman’s Statement of the 23rd ASEAN Regional Forum, Vientiane, Lao PDR, 26 July 2016, <http://aseanregionalforum.asean.org/files/library/ARF%20Chairman's%20Statements%20and%20Reports/The%20Twentythird%20ASEAN%20Regional%20Forum,%202015-2016/01%20-%20Chairman's%20Statement%20-%2023rd%20ARF.pdf>

    Extract: [The Ministers:]

    - shared concern over current developments in the Korean Peninsula;

    - reaffirmed the importance of peace and security in this region and reiterated ASEAN’s support for the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula in a peaceful manner;

    - reiterated the importance of strengthening the international cooperative efforts in nuclear non-proliferation, nuclear disarmament and peaceful uses of nuclear energy. [↑](#endnote-ref-21)
22. Chairman’s Statement of the 22nd ASEAN Regional Forum, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 6 August 2015, <http://aseanregionalforum.asean.org/files/library/ARF%20Chairman's%20Statements%20and%20Reports/The%20Twentysecond%20ASEAN%20Regional%20Forum,%202014-2015/01%20-%20Chairman's%20Statement%20-%2022nd%20ARF.%20Kuala%20Lumpur.pdf>

    Extract: [The Ministers:]

    - reiterated the importance of strengthening the international cooperative efforts in nuclear non-proliferation, nuclear disarmament and peaceful use of nuclear energy;

    - underlined the importance of peace, security and stability in the Korean Peninsula and emphasised the need to manage the dispute peacefully;

    - welcomed the historic agreement reached in Vienna on 14 July 2015 on a Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) between the E3/EU+3 (China, France, Germany, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States, with the High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy) and the Islamic Republic of Iran which would ensure that Iran’s nuclear program is exclusively peaceful. [↑](#endnote-ref-22)
23. Chairman’s Statement of the 21st ASEAN Regional Forum Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar, 10 August 2014. <http://aseanregionalforum.asean.org/files/library/ARF%20Chairman's%20Statements%20and%20Reports/The%20Twentyfirst%20ASEAN%20Regional%20Forum,%202013-2014/01%20-%20Chairman's%20Statement%20of%20the%2021st%20ASEAN%20Regional%20Forum,%20Nay%20Pyi%20Taw.pdf>

    Extract: [The Ministers:]

    - reaffirmed their support for all efforts to achieve the denuclearisation of the Korea Peninsula in a peaceful manner and encouraged for creating conducive environment for early resumption of the Six-Party Talks;

    - supported international cooperative efforts in nonproliferation, disarmament and the peaceful use of nuclear energy;

    - discussed Iran’s nuclear issues and expressed their support for negotiations between E3/EU+3 (China, France, Germany, Russian Federation, United Kingdom, the United States of America) and Iran to conclude a comprehensive nuclear agreement at an early date. [↑](#endnote-ref-23)
24. Chairman’s Statement of the 20th ASEAN Regional Forum, Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam, 2 July 2013 <http://aseanregionalforum.asean.org/files/library/ARF%20Chairman's%20Statements%20and%20Reports/The%20Twentieth%20ASEAN%20Regional%20Forum,%202012-2013/01%20-%2020th%20ARF%20Chairmans%20Statement,%20Bandar%20Seri%20Begawan,%202July2013.pdf>

    Extract: [The Ministers:]

    - reiterated their support for all efforts to bring about the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula in a peaceful manner;

    - supported the international cooperative efforts in non-proliferation, disarmament and peaceful use of nuclear energy. [↑](#endnote-ref-24)
25. Chairman’s Statement of the 19th ASEAN Regional Forum Phnom Penh, Cambodia, 12 July 2012, <http://aseanregionalforum.asean.org/files/library/ARF%20Chairman's%20Statements%20and%20Reports/The%20Nineteenth%20ASEAN%20Regional%20Forum,%202011-2012/FINAL%2019th%20ARF%20Chairmans%20Statement,%20PhnomPenh,%2012July2012.pdf>

    Extract: [The Ministers:]

    - underlined the importance of peace, security and stability on the Korean Peninsula and urged concerned parties not to take any further provocation actions and to comply with their respective obligations under the relevant UN Security Council Resolutions and their commitment under the 2005 Six-Party Talks Joint Statement;

    - supported the international cooperative efforts in non-proliferation, disarmament and peaceful use of nuclear energy. [↑](#endnote-ref-25)
26. ERIA (2017) *Basic Concept*. <http://www.eria.org/about_eria/basic.html> [↑](#endnote-ref-26)
27. Murakami, T., (2016), *Building Guidelines and a Cooperative Framework in East Asian Countries for Radioactive Emergencies*, ERIA Research Project Report 2014-37, http://www.eria.org/publications/research\_project\_reports/FY2014/No.37.html [↑](#endnote-ref-27)
28. Nishimura, H., (2015), *Studies on Nuclear Emergency Preparedness and Responses in the East Asia Summit Region*, International Nuclear Energy Symposium, https://eneken.ieej.or.jp/data/6072.pdf [↑](#endnote-ref-28)
29. Li F., and Murakami, T., (2014), *Study on International Cooperation Concerning Nuclear Safety Management in East Asian Countries*, ERIA Research Project Report. http://www.eria.org/RPR-FY2013-25.pdf [↑](#endnote-ref-29)
30. Murakami, T., (2013), *Study on International Cooperation Concerning Nuclear Safety Management in East Asian Countries*, ERIA Research Project Report 2012-28 http://www.eria.org/publications/research\_project\_reports/FY2012-no.28.html [↑](#endnote-ref-30)
31. Murakami, T., (2013), *Study on Nuclear Safety Management in East Asian Countries Working Group (2013)*, ‘Nuclear Energy Policy Trends in Member Countries’, Study on International Cooperation Concerning Nuclear Safety Management in East Asian Countries. ERIA Research Project Report 2012-28, pp.1-36, http:/www.eria.org/RPR\_FY2012\_No.28\_Chapter\_1.pdf [↑](#endnote-ref-31)
32. ASEANTOM, 2017, *Background*, <http://aseantom.blogspot.com.au/p/blog-page.html> [↑](#endnote-ref-32)
33. “Expenses related to the organisation of and participation in activities of ASEANTOM shall be borne by ASEAN member states, or if applicable, additional resources may be drawn from voluntary contributions from them.” Summary of the 1st meeting of ASEANTOM, 2013, Thailand http://www.iaea.org/inis/collection/NCLCollectionStore/\_Public/45/075/45075439.pdf [↑](#endnote-ref-33)
34. Ampornrat P, 2016, “ASEANTOM, Progress and Activities”, Office of Atoms for Peace, Ministry of Science and Technology, Thailand, https://csis-prod.s3.amazonaws.com/s3fs-public/event/160919\_Singapore\_Ampornrat.pdf [↑](#endnote-ref-34)
35. ASEANTOM, 2014,Working Group Report (in Thai) <http://aseantom.blogspot.com.au/p/55-57.html> [↑](#endnote-ref-35)
36. ANSN, 2017, *What is the Asian Nuclear Safety Network (ANSN)?* <https://ansn.iaea.org/Common/WhatisANSN/WhatIsANSN.aspx> [↑](#endnote-ref-36)
37. ANSN, 2017, *Countries participating in the Asian Nuclear Safety Network* <https://ansn.iaea.org/Common/Partners/ParticipatingCountries.aspx>. [↑](#endnote-ref-37)
38. ANSN, 2013, Annual Report, <https://ansn.iaea.org/Common/report/ANSN%20Progress%20Report%202013.pdf> [↑](#endnote-ref-38)
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    Extract: [We:]

    - welcome this historic decision as a contribution to global efforts to delegitimize nuclear weapons, contain and reverse their spread, and begin the process of first banning and then eliminating nuclear weapons.  [↑](#endnote-ref-63)
64. APLN (2016), *APLN Co-conveners’ Statement on Nuclear Ban Treaty,* <http://www.a-pln.org/?m=statements&sm=statements_view&seq=697>

    Extract: [We:]

    - welcome this historic decision as a contribution to global efforts to delegitimize nuclear weapons, contain and reverse their spread, and begin the process of first banning and then eliminating nuclear weapons [↑](#endnote-ref-64)
65. APLN (2015), *Hiroshima Declaration on Nuclear Weapons.* <http://apln.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/apln-analysis-docs/APLNHiroshimaDeclaration8viii15%20.pdf>

    Extract: [We, the members of APLN:]

    - Profoundly disappointed at the failure of the Ninth NPT Review Conference held in April–May this year in New York;

    - Recalling and reaffirming our strong continuing commitment to a world and Asia Pacific region free of nuclear weapons, and expressing our strong continuing support for national, regional and global efforts to prevent the further proliferation of nuclear weapons and improve nuclear security and safety;

    - Declare it unacceptable that the world should continue to live under the threat of complete nuclear destruction, and to that end, call upon policymakers in the Asia Pacific region to reenergize the nuclear disarmament, non-proliferation and security agenda [↑](#endnote-ref-65)
66. APLN (2014), *Jakarta Declaration on Nuclear Weapons,* <http://www.a-pln.org/statements/statements_view/Jakarta_Declaration_on_Nuclear_Weapons>

    Extract: [We, the members of APLN:]

    - welcome this historic decision as a contribution to global efforts to delegitimize nuclear weapons, contain and reverse their spread, and begin the process of first banning and then eliminating nuclear weapons [↑](#endnote-ref-66)
67. APLN (2013), *Ho Chi Minh City Declaration on Disarmament,* <http://www.a-pln.org/statements/statements_view/Ho_Chi_Minh_City_Declaration_on_Disarmament>

    Extract: [We, the members of APLN:]

    - Declaring our strong continuing commitment to a region and world free of nuclear weapons;

    - Call upon policymakers in the Asia Pacific region to recognize the gravity of the risks associated with the possession of nuclear weapons by any state, the urgent need to re-energize the nuclear disarmament agenda [↑](#endnote-ref-67)
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69. CSCAP (2017), *Nuclear Energy Experts Group (NEEG)*. http://www.cscap.org/index.php?page=nuclear-energy-experts-group-neeg [↑](#endnote-ref-68)
70. CSCAP Charter (1995), *Revised Charter*, Article XII-1 http://www.cscap.org/index.php?page=cscap-charter [↑](#endnote-ref-69)
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80. PNRI Annual Reports. http://www.pnri.dost.gov.ph/index.php/pnri-publications/pnri-annual-reports [↑](#endnote-ref-79)
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