

Asia-Pacific Nuclear Governance Organisations & Arrangements: A Surveyⁱ

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..’ⁱⁱ No mention of nuclear matters.

Membership: Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, People's Republic of China, Hong Kong (China), Indonesia, Japan, Republic of South Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Russia, Singapore, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, United States, and 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 Meetings/Declarations¹

2012: 20th APEC Economic Leaders’ Declaration Vladivostok, Russia.ⁱⁱⁱ

Other Recent Nuclear-Related Activity

None

Nuclear-Related Publications

None

Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN)

Mandate: The principles of ASEAN 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.

The principle related to nuclear governance is “To preserve Southeast Asia as a Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone and free of all other weapons of mass destruction”^{iv}.

Membership: Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam. Papua New Guinea is an observer.

¹ This survey encompasses nuclear-related meetings, declarations, activities, and publications during 2012-2017.

Founded: 1967

Standing Secretariat: Jakarta, Indonesia

Funding: Mandatory contributions from member states.

Recent Nuclear-Related Activity

2011: Disaster Relief Exercise to improve preparedness for events similar to the Fukushima nuclear disaster.

Recent Nuclear-Related Meetings/Declarations

2015: Statement by Ambassador H.E. U Kyaw Tin of Myanmar, on behalf of ASEAN members, at the 2015 NPT Review Conference^v

2015: Statement by Malaysia, on behalf of ASEAN, at the second session of the Conference on Disarmament^{vi}

2015: Joint statement by ASEAN members on the 48th ASEAN Foreign Ministers Meeting in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia^{vii}

2015: Statement by Myanmar, on behalf of ASEAN, at the General Debate of the First Committee of the 70th Session of the United Nations General Assembly^{viii}

2014: Chairman's Statement of the 25th ASEAN Summit^{ix}

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^x

Publications

Treaty on the Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone^{xi}

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.^{xii}

No mention of nuclear matters.

Membership: Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam, Australia, China, India, Japan, New Zealand, South Korea, Russia, and United States.

Founded: 2005

Standing Secretariat: None

Funding: None

Recent Nuclear-Related Meetings/Declarations

2016: Statement on Non-Proliferation^{xiii}

2016: Chairman's Statement of the 6th East Asia Summit Foreign Ministers' Meeting^{xiv}

2015: Chairman's Statement of 10th East Asia Summit^{xv}

2014: Chairman's Statement of 9th East Asia Summit^{xvi}

2013: Chairman's Statement of the 8th East Asia Summit^{xvii}

2012: Chairman's Statement of the 7th East Asia Summit^{xviii}

Other Recent Nuclear-Related Activity

None

Nuclear-Related Publications

None

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.^{xix}

No mention of nuclear matters.

Membership: Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Canada, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, European Union, India, Indonesia, Japan, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Russia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, United States, and Vietnam.

Founded: 1994

Standing Secretariat: Jakarta, Indonesia

Funding: None

Recent Nuclear-Related Meetings/Declarations

2016: Chairman's Statement of the 23rd ASEAN Regional Forum^{xx}

2015: Chairman's Statement of the 22nd ASEAN Regional Forum^{xxi}

2014: Chairman's Statement of the 21st ASEAN Regional Forum^{xxii}

2013: Chairman's Statement of the 20th ASEAN Regional Forum^{xxiii}

2012: Chairman's Statement of the 19th ASEAN Regional Forum^{xxiv}

Other Recent Nuclear-Related Activity

None

Nuclear-Related Publications

None

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.^{xxv}

Membership: ASEAN; Australia; Brunei; Cambodia; China; India; Indonesia; Japan; Korea; Lao PDR; Malaysia; Myanmar; New Zealand; Philippines; Singapore; Thailand; Vietnam.

Founded: 2007

Headquarters: Jakarta, Indonesia

Funding: The academic and research institutions comprising ERIA are funded at a national level or through general grants for specific projects.

Recent Nuclear-Related Activity

None

Meetings/Forums Held

None

Publications

2016: Building Guidelines and a Cooperative Framework in East Asian Countries for Radioactive Emergencies^{xxvi}

2015: Studies on Nuclear Emergency Preparedness and Responses in the East Asia Summit Region^{xxvii}

2014: Study on International Cooperation on Nuclear Safety Management in East and Southeast Asian Countries^{xxviii}

2013: Study on International Cooperation Concerning Nuclear Safety Management in East Asian Countries^{xxix}

2013: Nuclear Energy Policy Trends in Member Countries: Study on Nuclear Safety Management in East Asian Countries Working Group^{xxx}

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.^{xxxix}

Membership: comprises nuclear regulatory bodies or their equivalents of ASEAN member states - Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam. Papua New Guinea is an observer.

Founded: 2012

Standing Secretariat: supported by ASEAN secretariat, Jakarta

Funding: Mandatory contribution by ASEAN member states^{xxxix}

Recent Nuclear-Related Activity^{xxxix}

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 to be confirmed Q3 2015, 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 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)

Publications

2014: Summary of the 2nd Annual Meeting of ASEANTOM and Technical Meeting on Environmental Radiation Monitoring in ASEAN (in Thai)^{xxxix}

Asian Nuclear Safety Network (ANSN)

Mandate: The ANSN pools, analyses and shares nuclear safety information and practical experience among the countries. Moreover, the ANSN is a platform for facilitating sustainable regional

cooperation and for creating human networks and cyber communities among the specialists of those countries. Development of a regional capacity building system composed of knowledge network, regional cooperation and human networks will serve for enhancement of nuclear safety infrastructures in the participating countries, and will serve eventually for ensuring and raising the safety levels of nuclear installations in the region.^{xxxv}

Membership: Bangladesh, China, Indonesia, Japan, Kazakhstan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam are participating countries. Australia, France, Germany and the US are ANSN supporting countries. Pakistan is an associated country.^{xxxvi}

Founded: 2002

Standing Secretariat: No

Funding: Voluntary contributions by member states in the form of direct funding or through hosting events.^{xxxvii} Further funding provided by the IAEA.

On-going Nuclear-Related Activity

2017: Joint IAEA-KINS Basic Professional Training Course for Nuclear Safety, 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 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 ANAN Steering Committee Meeting, Chang Mai, Thailand^{xxxviii}

2012: 1st ANSN Plenary Meeting, Vienna, Austria

Publications

None

Asia-Pacific Safeguards Network (APSN)

Mandate: The objectives of the Network are 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.^{xxxix}

Membership: Australia, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Canada, European Union, IAEA, Indonesia, Japan, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, Thailand, Vietnam, United States

Founded: 2009

Standing Secretariat: Japan

Funding: No fees or contributions from member states. All activities within the network are self-funded by participating members^{xi}

Recent Nuclear-Related Activity

Training Workshops

2016: Regional Safeguards Workshop Complementary Access and Locations Outside of Facilities, Malaysia

Recent Meetings/Declarations

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, Hanoi, co-organized with Forum for Nuclear Cooperation in Asia (FNCA)

Publications

2016: Regional Cooperation to Strengthen Safeguards in the Asia-Pacific^{xli}

South East Asian Nuclear Weapon Free Zone (SEANWFZ)^{xlii}

Mandate: The main provisions of the treaty^{xliii} contain five categories: (1) non-proliferation obligations by the signatories, (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 powers^{xliv}

Membership: Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam

Founded: 1995

Standing Secretariat: No designated Secretariat, but a Commission (at the level of Foreign Ministers including a working group of senior officials), promotes full implementation of the zone^{xlv}

Funding: The cost of compliance measures will be borne by states parties in the event of a non-compliance issue arising

Recent Nuclear-Related Activity

None

Recent Meetings/Declarations

2016: Meeting of the Executive Committee of the SEANWFZ Commission

2016: SEANWFZ Commission in Vientiane held a meeting urge Nuclear Weapons States to ratify the treaty

2015: Malaysia submitted a memorandum giving update on the SEANWFZ Treaty and on the progress made in the last five years on NPT Review Conference, New York^{xlvi}

2015: 27th ASEAN Summit reiterated ASEAN's commitment to preserving Southeast Asia as a nuclear weapon free zone. It welcomed the adoption of a resolution regarding the SEANWFZ Treaty at the 70th session of the UNGA^{xlvii}

2015: 26th ASEAN Summit reiterated ASEAN's commitment to preserving Southeast Asia as a NWFZ and urged Nuclear Weapon States to sign the Protocol to the Treaty without reservation^{xlviii}

2014: 25th ASEAN Summit reaffirmed ASEAN's commitment to preserving Southeast Asia as a NWFZ and called for full implementation of the Plan of Action to Strengthen the Implementation of the Treaty on the SEANWFZ for another five years (2013-2017)^{xlix}

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 reservationⁱ

2013: 23rd ASEAN Summit emphasized the importance of preserving Southeast Asia as a NWFZ and called on Nuclear Weapon States to support the submission and adoption of UNGA resolution on the SEANWFZ Treatyⁱⁱ

2013: 22nd ASEAN Summit reaffirmed ASEAN's commitment to preserving Southeast Asia as a NWFZ and looked forward to signing the SEANWFZ and the extension of the Plan of Action to Strengthen the Implementation of the Treaty on the SEANWFZ for another five years (2013-2017)ⁱⁱⁱ

2012: The members of the 21st ASEAN Summit stressed the need for more solidarity and regional cooperation in matters for peace, security and in areas such as the SEANWFZ

2012: 20th ASEAN Summit noted that ASEAN looked forward to the 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^{liii}

Publications

None

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 the 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.

Membership: Australia, Bangladesh, China, Indonesia, Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea, Malaysia, Mongolia, Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam.

Founded: 1999 (as a reformed version of the International Conference for Nuclear Cooperation in Asia (ICNCA). The meetings began to be held annually in 1990

Standing Secretariat: Tokyo

Funding: Voluntary funding for individual operations from member states^{liv}

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

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

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.^{lv}

Membership: China, Japan, Republic of Korea (ROK)

Founded: 2008

Standing Secretariat: None

Funding: None

Recent Nuclear-Related Activity

None

Recent Meetings/Declarations

2016: 9th Top Regulators Meeting (TRM) on Nuclear Safety, China
2015: 8th Top Regulators Meeting (TRM) on Nuclear Safety, ROK

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, ROK

Publications

2013: Implementation of the Action Items^{lvi}

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^{lvii}

Membership: Australia, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Palau, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam.

Founded: 1972

Regional Office: Daejeon, Korea

Funding: TC Fund and contributions^{lviii}

Recent Nuclear-Related Activity

None

Recent Meetings/Declarations

2016: 38th Meeting of National RCA Representatives, Mongolia
2016: 45th General Conference Meeting, IAEA
2015: 37th Meeting of National RCA Representatives, Pakistan
2015: 44th General Conference Meeting, IAEA
2014: 36th Meeting of National RCA Representatives, New Zealand
2014: 43rd General Conference Meeting, Austria
2013: 35th Meeting of National RCA Representatives, Myanmar
2013: 42nd General Conference Meeting, IAEA
2012: 34th Meeting of National RCA Representatives, China
2012: 41st General Conference Meeting, IAEA

Publications^{lix}

2016: 2016 RCA Annual Report
2015: 2015 RCA Annual Report
2014: 2014 RCA Annual Report

Part III: Regional Second Track Organisations

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

Mandate: The 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.^{ix}

Membership: More than 80 members from Australia, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Mongolia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, and Thailand.

Founded: 2011

Standing Secretariat: Seoul, Korea.

Funding: None

Recent Nuclear-Related Activity

Workshops

2017: Co-hosted a joint seminar titled “Non-Proliferation Policy of the Trump Administration and the Korean Peninsula” with the Korea Nuclear Policy Society (KNPS) in Grand Ballroom in Plaza Hotel, Seoul

2017: Open debate titled “Countermeasures to North Korea’s Nuclearization: Is South Korea’s Nuclear Armament Inevitable?” at Maple Hall of the Seoul Plaza Hotel

Recent Meetings/Declarations

2017: Co-hosted a New Members Strategy Meeting in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia with the Malaysia Institute of Strategic and International Studies

2017: Statement on the Ban Treaty^{lxi}

2016: South Asia and China Regional Meeting

2016: 6th Annual Meeting, Korea.

2016: APLN Co-conveners’ Statement on Nuclear Ban Treaty^{lxii}

2015: Hiroshima Declaration on Nuclear Weapons^{lxiii}

2014: Jakarta Declaration on Nuclear Weapons^{lxiv}

2013: Ho Chi Minh City Declaration on Disarmament^{lxv}

Publications²

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

² This survey lists the publications in 2017. For publications in the years before, please see APLN (2017). Policy Brief. <http://www.a-pln.org/briefings/briefings/>

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

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

Mandate: The purpose of the CSCAP NPD Study Group will be 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.^{lxvi}

Membership: Academic strategic study institutes within: Australia, Brunei, Cambodia, Canada, China, Europe, India, Indonesia, Japan, North Korea, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Mongolia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Russia, Singapore, Thailand, US and Vietnam

Founded: 2014 (ends in 2017)

Standing Secretariat: Currently located in Kuala Lumpur at Institute of Strategic and International Studies. There is no NPD secretariat.

Funding: Mandatory contributions from member states decided by the CSCAP steering committee.^{lxvii} Voluntary donations accepted in addition to mandatory contributions.^{lxviii}

Recent Nuclear-Related Activity

None

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^{lxix}

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

Mandate: The goal of the NEEG is to serve as 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.^{lxx}

Membership: Academic strategic study institutes within: Australia, Brunei, Cambodia, Canada, China, Europe, India, Indonesia, Japan, North Korea, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Mongolia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Russia, Singapore, Thailand, US and Vietnam.

Founded: 2012

Standing Secretariat: Currently located in Kuala Lumpur at Institute of Strategic and International Studies. There is no NEEG secretariat.

Funding: Mandatory contributions from member states decided by the CSCAP steering committee.^{lxxi} Voluntary donations accepted in addition to mandatory contributions.^{lxxii}

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, Singapore, Philippines, Vietnam, Indonesia, USA, Thailand, China

Recent Meetings/Declarations

2017: 6th General meeting of the NEEG of the CSCAP, Singapore

2016: 5th General meeting of the NEEG of the CSCAP, Singapore

2015: 4th General meeting of the NEEG of the CSCAP, Singapore

2014: 3rd General meeting of the NEEG of the CSCAP, Bangkok

2013: 2nd General meeting of the NEEG of the CSCAP, Vietnam

2013: 1st General meeting of the NEEG of the CSCAP, Vietnam

Publications

2012: CSCAP memorandum No.22 on Non-proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction^{lxxiii}

Part IV: National Organisations

AUSTRALIA

Australian Safeguards and Non-Proliferation Office (ASNO)

Headquarters: Canberra

Founded: 1987

Funding: Australian government, operates as a subsidiary of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

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

Recent Activity

Training Workshops

2015: Supported and advised the Nuclear Fuel Cycle Royal Commission of South Australia

2015: Co-chaired working group two of the International Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament Verification.

Publications

2010: Strengthening safeguards through regional cooperation: establishment of the Asia-Pacific Safeguards Network.^{lxxiv}

2010: Revisiting the practices and technical objective of safeguards.^{lxxv}

2010: Developments in the IAEA's nuclear security series and physical protection guidance document INFCIRC/225.^{lxxvi}

2010: Strengthening the NPT and IAEA safeguards: recommendations of the International Commission on Nuclear Non-proliferation and Disarmament.^{lxxvii}

2010: Proposed fissile material cut-off treaty: verification issues.^{lxxviii}

CHINA

State Nuclear Security Technology Center (SNSTC)

Location: Changyang Science and Technology Park [which city?]

Founded: 2016

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

Mandate: The State Nuclear Security Technology Center is equipped with facilities for training, analytical experiments, environmental tests, emergency response simulations and the safe storage of nuclear material and equipment. There is currently no internet presence or officially published mandate.

Recent Nuclear-Related Activity

None

Recent Meetings/Declarations

None

Publications

None

INDIA

Global Centre for Nuclear Energy Partnership (GCNEP)

Type: Governmental Nuclear Safety Organisation.

Standing Secretariat: India, Bahadurgarh, Haryana.

Founded: 2010

Membership: India

Funding: Indian Department of Atomic Energy

Mandate: GCNEP conducts research, design and development of nuclear systems that are intrinsically safe, secure, proliferation resistant and sustainable. They organize training, seminars, lectures and workshops on topical issues by Indian and International experts, in order to develop a pool of trained human resource.

Recent Nuclear-Related Activity

Training Workshops

2016: National Training Program on "Medical Preparedness for Response to Radiological Emergencies / Threats.

2016: 4th National Training Course on "Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and Nuclear Facilities."

2016: Train the Trainers Course on "Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and Nuclear Facilities."

Recent Meetings/Declarations

None

Publications

None

INDONESIA

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

Type: Governmental Nuclear Security Organisation

Standing Secretariat: Yes

Founded: 2014

Membership: Indonesia

Funding: Coordinated and funded by BAPETEN (Badan Pengawas Tenaga Nuklir, Nuclear Energy Regulatory Agency)

Mandate: I-CoNSEP Supports and facilitates the development of sustainable human resources through the provision of a National Nuclear Security Training Programme. It also provides support services for lifecycle equipment management and for the prevention, detection of, and response to nuclear security events.

Recent Nuclear-Related Activity

Training Workshops

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

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

Type: Governmental Nuclear Safeguards Organisation

Standing Secretariat: Jakarta, Indonesia

Founded: 1997

Membership: Indonesia

Funding: Funded by the Indonesian Government

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

Recent Nuclear-Related Activity

Training Workshops

2015: BAPETEN/IAEA Regional Training Course on Information and Computer Security

2016: BAPETEN/IAEA: Workshop on Establishing Communication Strategy to build Public Confidence in Regulatory Body

2015: Workshop on Radioactive Source Security Inspection Simulation Training

Recent Meetings/Declarations

2014: 3rd ASEM (Asia-Europe Meeting) Seminar on Nuclear Security

Publications

None

JAPAN

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

Type: National Nuclear Security Organisation

Standing Secretariat: Yes

Founded: 2010

Membership: Japan

Funding: Funded by the Japan Atomic Energy Agency

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

- Improve human resources and technology infrastructure;
- Provide effective technical assistance associated with technology development;

- And play a role as a center of international collaborative activities.

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 the enhanced nuclear security across borders.

2013: Safeguarding Reprocessing Facilities and Activities.

2013: workshop on Additional Protocol Declarations in Malaysia.

2012: Workshop on the Additional Protocol Declarations in Vietnam.

2012: Domestic Training Course on Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials and Facility.

Recent Meetings/Declarations

2013: State Nuclear Regulatory Inspectorate of Ukraine -ISCN Seminar, "Experiences of Ukraine and Japan: Nuclear Non-proliferation and Overcoming from Accidents.

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.

2012: Seminar on Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy in Mongolia.

2012: Seminar on Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy in Malaysia.

Publications

None

SOUTH KOREA

International Nuclear Security Academy (INSA)

Location: Insa-dong

Founded: 2010

Funding: Funded by KINAC (see below)

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

Recent Nuclear-Related Activity

Training Workshops

2014: KINAC/INSA/IAEA hold 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.

The following international (int) and domestic (dom) training courses are run on an annual basis:

- Nuclear security (int)
- Nuclear Export and Control (int)
- Physical Protection course (dom)
- Nuclear non-proliferation (dom)
- Inspector Course for Safeguards and Physical Protection (dom)
- Course for Security Managers of High Level at Security Facilities (dom)
- Advanced Course for Nuclear Material Accounting and Report Management (dom)

Recent Meetings/Declarations

2015: 4th KINAC/INSA security conference held

Publications

None

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

Type: Governmental Nuclear Safeguards Organisation

Standing Secretariat: Hwaam-dong.

Founded: 2006

Funding: Government

Mandate: KINAC promotes the enhancement of nuclear transparency for the peaceful use of nuclear energy in the 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 the establishment of a national safeguards system.^{lxxix}

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 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

VIETNAM

Vietnam Agency for Radiation and Nuclear Safety (VARANS)

Location: Hanoi.

Founded: 1995

Funding: Ministry of Science and Technology

Mandate: VARANS assists the 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.

Recent Nuclear-Related Activity

Training Workshops

2006: Radiation safety training for radiation workers

Meetings/Forums

None

Publications

2015: National report on radiation safety for the department of science and technology.

2015: Annual report of radiation safety and nuclear.

Part V: Global International Organisations/Arrangements active in Asia

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

Type: Multinational Nuclear Safeguards Organisation

Standing Secretariat: Vienna, Austria

Founded: 1957

Membership: 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 the Asia Pacific Region

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.

2014: IAEA/ASEANTOM Regional Training Course on Security of Radioactive Sources for Regulatory Body.

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.

2015: IAEA Regional Training Course on Nuclear Security Culture, Vietnam.

2015: KINAC/INSA/IAEA RTC on handling radioactive material detected outside of controlled borders.

2016: WS for from Small Pacific Island Countries on designing IAEA technical cooperation projects.

2016: Regional WS on Drafting Regulations for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Material.

Recent Meetings/Declarations

None

Publications

None

Nuclear Threat Initiative (NTI)

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.^{lxxx}

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.

Recent Nuclear-Related Activity

None

Recent Meetings/Declarations

None

Publications

2016: Yearly country highlights

2016: Yearly theft and sabotage rankings for countries with nuclear material^{lxxxi}

2016: Building a Framework for Assurance, Accountability, and Action^{lxxxii}

Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI)

Type: intergovernmental voluntary arrangement

Standing Secretariat: No

Founded: 2003

Membership(Asia-Pacific membership bolded): Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, **Australia**, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bosnia, **Brunei**, Bulgaria, **Cambodia**, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, **Japan**, Jordan, Kazakhstan, **South Korea**, Kyrgyzstan, Kuwait, Latvia, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, **Malaysia**, Malta, Marshall Islands, Moldova, **Mongolia**, Montenegro, Morocco, The Netherlands, **New Zealand**, Norway, Oman, Panama, **Papua New Guinea**, Paraguay, **Philippines**, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, **Samoa**, Saudi Arabia, San Marino, Serbia, **Singapore**, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, **Thailand**, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Uzbekistan, **Vanuatu**, **Vietnam**, Yemen.

Funding: contributions from participating states

Mandate: The PSI strives to co-ordinate participating states' efforts, consistent with national legal authorities and relevant international law (e. g. UNSCR 1540) and frameworks, to stop proliferation related trade in WMDs, related materials and delivery systems. Hence, the PSI is a complement to existing counter proliferation efforts.

The 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 the 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.

Recent Nuclear-Related Activity

Training Workshops

2011: Bilateral PSI Ship boarding Agreement and Workshop, Mongolia

2010: Regional Workshop, South Korea

Recent Meetings/Declarations

None

Publications

None

[add WANO]

World Institute for Nuclear Security (WINS)

Type: non-governmental nuclear security organisation

Standing Secretariat: Vienna, Austria.

Founded: 2008

Membership: WINS membership is offered to organisations and individuals that have accountabilities for nuclear security and who wish to share and promote the implementation of best security practices. Current membership is 3445 organisations or individuals across 118 countries.

Funding: All of WINS' funding comes from voluntary sources and includes governments, philanthropic organisations and contributions from operators.

In 2015 this included: Bruce Power; Cameco Corporation; Canadian Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade; Carnegie Corporation of New York; Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs; GE Foundation; Japan Atomic Energy Agency; Johns Hopkins University; Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory; Los Alamos National Laboratory; MacArthur Foundation; New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade; Norwegian Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Nuclear Threat Initiative; Pacific Northwest National Laboratory; UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office; UK Department of Energy and Climate Change; US Department of Defense; US Department of Energy and the US Partnership for Nuclear Security.^{lxxxiii}

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.

Recent Nuclear-Related Activity

Training Workshops

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

Publications

WINS best practices guides on^{lxxxiv}

- Nuclear Security Programme Organisation
 - Managing and Communicating Security Information
 - People in Nuclear Security
 - Implementation of Security Measures
 - Security of Radioactive Sources
-

Acronyms

APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
APSN	Asian Pacific Safeguards Network
ARF	ASEAN Regional Forum
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)
CSCAP	Council for Security Cooperation in the Asia Pacific
EAF	East Asian Forum
ERIA	Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia
GCNEP	Global Centre for Nuclear Energy Partnership
FCNA	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
INSA	International Nuclear Security Academy
ISCN	Integrated Support Center for Nuclear Nonproliferation and Nuclear Security
ISM	Inter-Sessional Meeting
KAVA	Korean Arms Verification Agency
KINAC	Korea Institute of Nuclear Nonproliferation and Control
NEEG	Nuclear Energy Experts Group
NTI	Nuclear Threat Initiative
NPD	Non-proliferation and Disarmament
PSI	Proliferation Security Initiative
RTC	Regional training conference
USCSCAP	United States Council for Security Cooperation in Asia
VARANS	Vietnam agency for radiation and nuclear safety

SEANWFZ	South East Asian Nuclear Weapons Free Zone
SNSTC	State Nuclear Security Technology Center
SPNFZ	South Pacific Nuclear Weapon Free Zone
WINS	World Institute of Nuclear Security

ⁱ Prepared by Anthony Heath, Jenna Parker and Zhongzhou Peng.

ⁱⁱ APEC, 2016, Mission Statement, <http://www.apec.org/About-Us/About-APEC/Mission-Statement.aspx>

ⁱⁱⁱ 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;

^{iv} 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>.

^v 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.'

^{vi} 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](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.'

^{vii} 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.

^{viii} 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.

^{ix} Chairman's Statement of the 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.

^x 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>.

^{xi} 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.

^{xii} 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

^{xiii} 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)

^{xiv} Chairman's Statement of The 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.

^{xv} 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.

^{xvi} 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\(Final\).pdf](http://www.asean.org/storage/images/pdf/2014_upload/9th%20EAS%20Chairman's%20Statement%20(Final).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.

^{xvii} 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.

^{xviii} 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](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.

^{xix} ARF, 2016, About The ASEAN Regional Forum, <http://aseanregionalforum.asean.org/about.html>

^{xx} 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.

^{xxi} 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.

^{xxii} 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.

^{xxiii} 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,%2020July2013.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.

^{xxiv} 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.

^{xxv} ERIA (2017) *Basic Concept*. http://www.eria.org/about_eria/basic.html.

^{xxvi} 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

^{xxvii} 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>

^{xxviii} 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>

^{xxix} 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

^{xxx} 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

^{xxxi} ASEANTOM, 2017, *Background*, <http://aseantom.blogspot.com.au/p/blog-page.html>.

^{xxxii} "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

^{xxxiii} 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

^{xxxiv} ASEANTOM, 2014, Working Group Report (in Thai) <http://aseantom.blogspot.com.au/p/55-57.html>.

^{xxxv} ANSN, 2017, *What is the Asian Nuclear Safety Network (ANSN)?* <https://ansn.iaea.org/Common/WhatisANSN/WhatisANSN.aspx>.

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- ^{xxxvi} ANSN, 2017, *Countries participating in the Asian Nuclear Safety Network* <https://ansn.iaea.org/Common/Partners/ParticipatingCountries.aspx>.
- ^{xxxvii} ANSN, 2013, Annual Report, <https://ansn.iaea.org/Common/report/ANSN%20Progress%20Report%202013.pdf>.
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^{lx} APLN (2017), *About Us*. <http://www.a-pln.org/about/about/>.

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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.

^{lxii} 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.

^{lxiii} APLN (2015), *Hiroshima Declaration on Nuclear Weapons*. <http://apl.nu.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 agendas.

^{lxiv} 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.

^{lxv} APLN (2013), *Ho Chi Minh City Declaration on Disarmament*, http://www.apln.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.

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^{lxvii} CSCAP Charter (1995), *Revised Charter*, Article XII-1 <http://www.cscap.org/index.php?page=cscap-charter>

^{lxviii} CSCAP Charter (1995), *Revised Charter*, Article XII-2 <http://www.cscap.org/index.php?page=cscap-charter>

^{lxix} CSCAP (2016), *Handbook on Preventing the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction in the Asia-Pacific*. [http://www.cscap.org/uploads/docs/NPD%202015/CSCAPWMDHandbook2016\(final\).pdf](http://www.cscap.org/uploads/docs/NPD%202015/CSCAPWMDHandbook2016(final).pdf).

^{lxx} CSCAP (2017), *Nuclear Energy Experts Group (NEEG)*. <http://www.cscap.org/index.php?page=nuclear-energy-experts-group-neeeg>.

^{lxxi} CSCAP Charter, 1995, Revised Charter, Article XII-1 <http://www.cscap.org/index.php?page=cscap-charter>

^{lxxii} CSCAP Charter, 1995, Revised Charter, Article XII-2 <http://www.cscap.org/index.php?page=cscap-charter>

^{lxxiii} CSCAP, 2012, Memorandum No.22

<http://www.cscap.org/uploads/docs/Memorandums/CSCAP%20Memorandum%20No%2022%20--%20Nonproliferation%20of%20Weapons%20of%20Mass%20Destruction.pdf>

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^{lxxviii} Carlson, J., 2010, ASNO, PROPOSED FISSILE MATERIAL CUT-OFF TREATY: VERIFICATION ISSUES, Annual Meeting of the Institute for Nuclear Materials Management, Baltimore, <http://dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/Documents/proposed-fissile-material-cut-off-treaty.pdf>

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