



ASEAN Cross-Pillar Issue: Nuclear Safety/ Nuclear Security

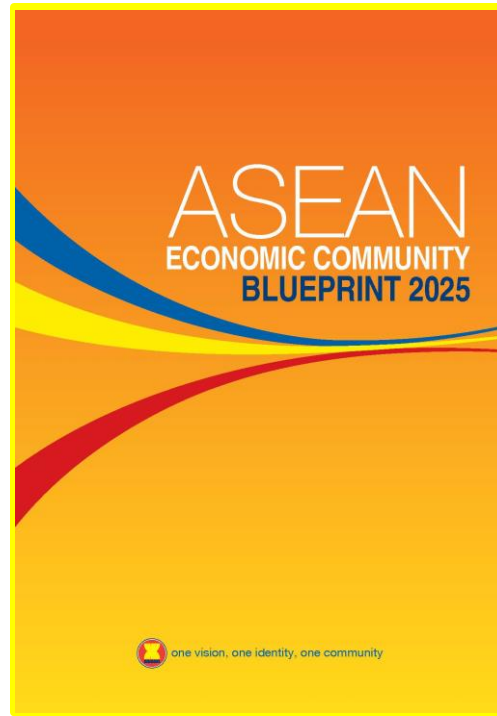
ASEAN S&T Division
ASEAN Secretariat



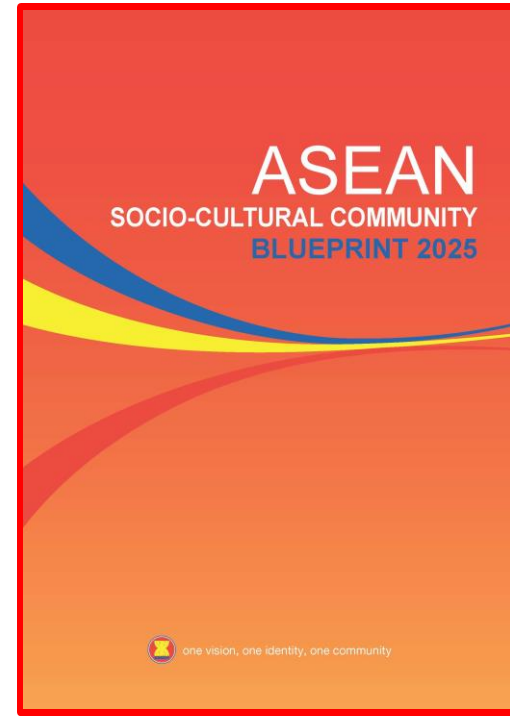
ASEAN Community Building



**Political and Security
Cooperation**



**Economic
Cooperation**



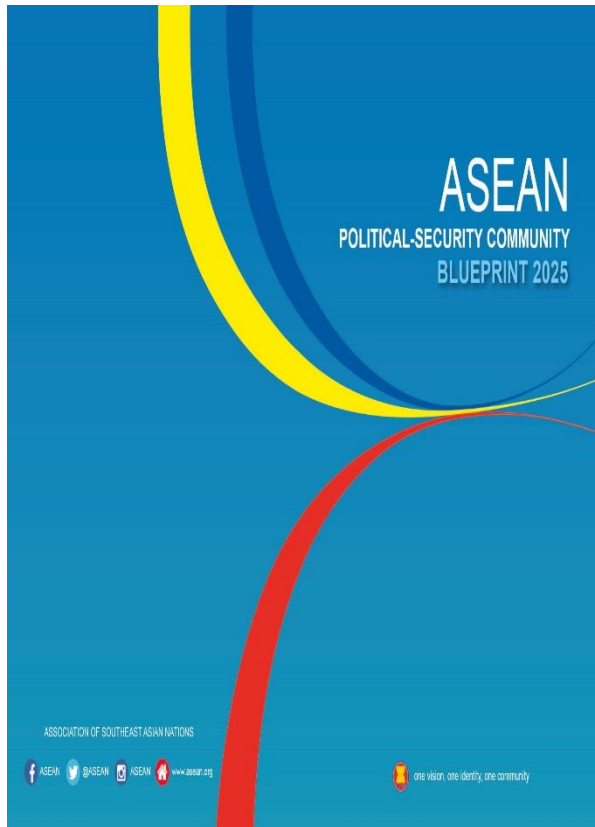
**Socio-Cultural
Cooperation**

one vision, one identity, one community

Motto of ASEAN (2007, ASEAN Charter) & theme of 11th ASEAN Summit (2005)



ASEAN Political-Security Community



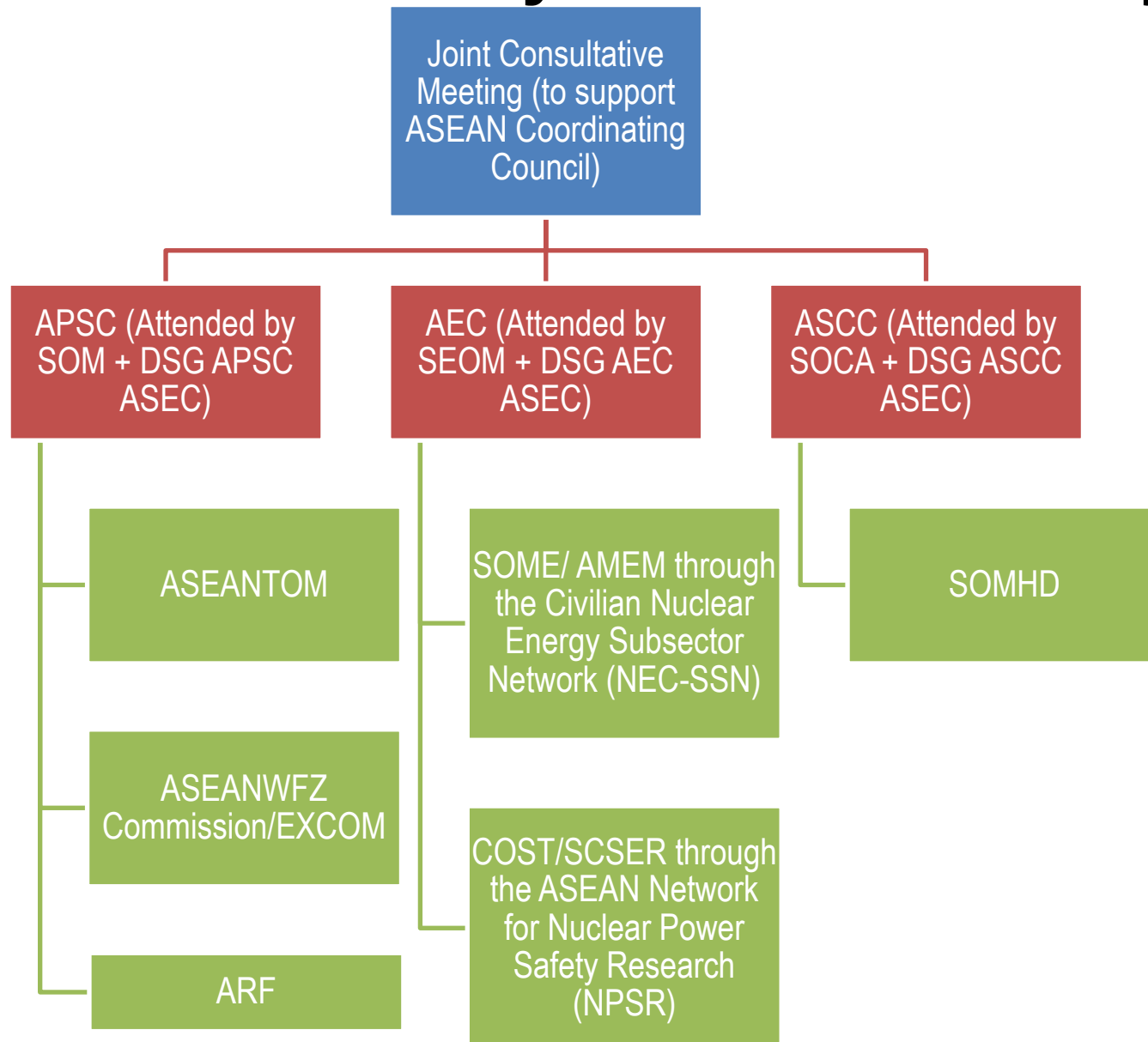
B.5. Preserve Southeast Asia as a region free from nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, while contributing to global efforts on disarmament, non-proliferation and peaceful uses of nuclear energy

B.5.2. Develop a coordinated ASEAN approach to improve nuclear safety, in cooperation with the International Atomic Energy Agency and other relevant partners

ii. Promote the peaceful uses of nuclear energy in compliance with the IAEA safety, security and safeguards standards;

iii. Explore joint research and development projects in civilian nuclear technology, with international organisations, such as the IAEA, through workshops, seminars and exchange of experts;

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ASEANTOM

ASEANTOM focuses cooperation among nuclear regulatory bodies on:

- sharing of best practices and experience in regulating nuclear and radioactive materials, with regard to safety, security, and safeguards;
- forging regional cooperation on nuclear emergency preparedness and response, environmental radiation monitoring, and nuclear security including nuclear forensics, etc.
- Efforts to pursue formalisation of relations between ASEAN and IAEA are ongoing. ASEANTOM is entrusted to discuss with the IAEA on the practical arrangements on the understanding that a separate agreement will accompany the practical arrangements when involving financial implications.
- The ASEAN Committee in Vienna, together with the ASEAN Secretariat, the Committee of Permanent Representatives to ASEAN (CPR) and relevant ASEAN sectoral bodies are to support the ASEANTOM in its negotiation with the IAEA, in line with the Rules of Procedures for Conclusion of International Agreements by ASEAN (RoP). Despite the absence of a formal partnership between ASEAN and IAEA, there is an existing working relation between the latter and the energy sectoral body.



ASEANWFZ Commission/EXCOM

- Implementation of the SEANWFZ Treaty and the Plan of Action to Strengthen the Implementation of the SEANWFZ Treaty. The principal objective of the Treaty is to preserve Southeast Asia as a nuclear weapon-free zone.



ARF

- The ARF Work Plan on Non-Proliferation and Disarmament sets out three priority areas: non-proliferation; peaceful use of nuclear technology, and disarmament. The Work Plan for period 2018-2020 will be discussed at the 10th ARF ISM on NPD scheduled to be held in Seoul, ROK on 5-6 April 2018.



SOME/ AMEM through the Civilian Nuclear Energy Subsector Network (NEC-SSN)

Build up capabilities on nuclear energy, including nuclear regulatory frameworks, civilian nuclear safety on emergency response and preparedness, amongst policy makers and technical officers, including:

- pursuing the implementation of the Canada-supported Two-year Program Administrative Support for the ASEAN Centre for Energy (ACE), 2016-2018 and
- proposal to pursue practical non-binding cooperative arrangements with International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).



COST/SCSER through the ASEAN Network for Nuclear Power Safety Research (NPSR)

- Strengthen research and development (R&D), human resource development and regional cooperation in the field of nuclear power safety in ASEAN



SOMHID

Health Security initiatives are currently being undertaken by the ASEAN Health Cluster 2 on Responding to All Hazards and Emerging Threats.

- These initiatives include laboratory capacity building, disease surveillance and managing big data analytics in the mitigation of biological threats (MBT).
- The interface of Health Security and Human Security can be a cross-pillar issue that involves primarily the sectors of health, agriculture, animal health, security/defense and finance.
- This is in reference to strategic collaborative directions involving non-traditional security threats (eg. threat of pandemics or emerging infectious diseases such as ebola), the global initiative led by US and other Development Partners through the Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA), and the focus this year of ADMM on the three Cs which include their expressed commitment to support practical cooperation to tackle Chemical, Biologic and **Radiologic threats**.
- In addition to these initiatives, there is the establishment of the **ASEAN Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) Network** that will also include activities to address threats of chemical, biological, **radioactive and nuclear threats**. Non-traditional threats such as impacts of pandemics or public health emergencies of international concern will also be addressed by Health Cluster 2 Work Programmes.



chei-zu tin-bar-te

GrKuN

Terima kasih

Thank you

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ขอบคุณ

Salamat Po

cảm ơn

