

**CO-CHAIRS' SUMMARY REPORT OF
THE SECOND ASEAN REGIONAL FORUM INTER-SESSIONAL MEETING ON
NON-PROLIFERATION AND DISARMAMENT (ISM-NPD)**

Singapore, 5-7 July 2010

1. The Second ARF Inter-Sessional Meeting on Non-Proliferation and Disarmament (ISM-NPD) was held in Singapore from 5 to 7 July 2010. The Meeting was co-chaired by Ms. LIM Kheng Hua, Director for International Organizations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Singapore, Mr. LI Song, Deputy Director-General of Department of Arms Control and Disarmament, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China, and Dr. Eliot KANG, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of International Security and Non-proliferation, Department of State, United States.
2. The theme of the Meeting was "*Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy and Technology*" as agreed at the First ARF ISM-NPD which had focused on non-proliferation.
3. Participants from Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei, Cambodia, Canada, China, European Union, India, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Mongolia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Singapore, Thailand, the United States, and Viet Nam attended the Meeting. Experts from the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), Malaysian Nuclear Agency (MNA), Nuclear Energy Regulatory Agency of Indonesia (BAPETEN), Japan Nuclear Energy Safety Organisation (JNES) and the French Atomic Energy Agency (CEA) briefed the Meeting. Representatives of the ASEAN Secretariat, Preparatory Commission of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organisation (CTBTO) and Council for Security Cooperation in Asia-Pacific (CSCAP) were also present. The list of participants is attached at Annex I.

Opening Ceremony

4. Mr. Bilahari KAUSIKAN, Second Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Singapore addressed the Meeting at the opening ceremony. Mr. Kausikan reminded the Meeting that in the pursuit of alternative energies, due attention must be paid to the safety, environmental and proliferation concerns that come with the use of nuclear energy. He noted that the current Nuclear Non-Proliferation (NPT) regime is under serious stress and urged international cooperation to build a global non-proliferation network. He reminded the Meeting that access to nuclear technology for peaceful purposes will be difficult and impediments to trade will grow, if concerns over nuclear proliferation are not addressed.
5. In his address to the Meeting, Mr Li Song reminded participants that States Parties to the NPT have an inalienable right to the peaceful use of nuclear energy and at the same time, they should fulfil their respective non-proliferation obligations. He further noted that non-proliferation efforts should not undermine the legitimate rights of countries, especially those of developing countries, to the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

Ensuring safety and security are important preconditions for the sustainable development of nuclear energy. He called for greater assistance to be provided to developing countries. He also called on the IAEA to play an active role in promoting the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

6. Dr. Kang referred to President Obama's 5 April 2009 speech in Prague, where he acknowledged that access to peaceful nuclear power without increasing the risk of proliferation was the right of every nation that renounced nuclear weapons. He highlighted the outcomes of the 2010 NPT Review Conference and the Nuclear Security Summit and urged the Meeting to identify ways for the ARF, with due consideration for the needs of developing countries, to pursue peaceful uses of nuclear energy safely and securely in conformity with non-proliferation commitments.

7. Both Mr Li and Dr. Kang noted that the ISM-NPD provided a valuable platform for the exchange of views and sharing of best practices on the three pillars of the NPT.

Agenda Item 1: Introduction and Adoption of Agenda

8. The Meeting adopted the Agenda of the Second ARF ISM-NPD as attached in Annex II.

Agenda Item 2: Exploring and Promoting the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy & Technology

9. (i) Nuclear Power as Part of Energy Mix. Mr Yury SOKOLOV, Deputy Director-General for Nuclear Energy, IAEA, gave an overview of the status of the nuclear technologies. He outlined the benefits and risks of using nuclear power and highlighted the challenges in the area of safeguards and non-proliferation. He also stressed the important role of human resources in nuclear infrastructure. Discussions under this agenda item included presentations by the ROK, India, Japan, Viet Nam and Indonesia. Participants shared the view that nuclear energy could be used to meet increasing demands for energy, diversify energy sources, improve energy security and address climate change concerns. Some participants shared their national experiences in using nuclear power for electricity generation and other peaceful applications. Other participants also shared their plans to introduce nuclear power into their national energy mix. Participants agreed that while States Parties to the NPT have an inalienable right to peaceful use of nuclear energy, in conformance with their obligations, they also have a responsibility to ensure non-proliferation, safety and security. Some participants called for international cooperation and assistance on an equal, transparent and non-discriminatory manner. Participants noted the importance of international cooperation in the development of nuclear power programmes.

10. (ii) Briefing by CSCAP. Mr Ralph COSSA, Co-Chair for US CSCAP expressed a desire to deepen and broaden cooperation with the ARF. He provided a briefing on CSCAP's work on preventing proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) and the outcomes of the 11th Meeting of the CSCAP Study Group on Countering the Proliferation of WMD in the Asia Pacific that took place in Singapore from 3-4 July 2010.

11. (iii) Role of Nuclear Science and Technology in National Development. Dr. Anthony GOH, Head, Department of Nuclear Science and PET, Singapore General Hospital, presented on the application of nuclear science in medicine. Discussions on

this agenda item included presentations by China and Pakistan. Participants discussed other peaceful applications of nuclear energy, including that related to food and agriculture, various industries, material science, water desalination and environmental studies and agreed that these and other new applications could contribute to sustainable development and improved socio-economic conditions.

12. (iv) Promoting R&D in Nuclear Technology. Dr. Muhamad Lebai JURI, Deputy Director-General, Malaysian Nuclear Agency shared Malaysia's experience in the promotion of R&D in Nuclear Technology. Discussions on this agenda item included presentations by Australia, Russia and the United States. Some participants briefed the Meeting on how they were promoting R&D in nuclear technology, both within their respective countries and elsewhere, and sought assistance in joint research projects. The Meeting agreed that R&D in nuclear technology was expensive and hence pooling resources and risks would be beneficial.

Agenda Item 3: Developing National Capabilities and Confidence Building Measures

13. (i) National Framework: Laws, Regulation, Resources, Plans. Mr. Martua SINAGA, Deputy Chairman for Licensing and Inspection, Nuclear Energy Regulatory Agency (BAPETEN) presented on Indonesia's national legal and regulatory framework on nuclear energy. Discussions under this agenda item included presentations by Australia, Canada and ROK. Participants recognised that laws and regulatory regimes vary depending on national circumstances but also noted some common needs. Participants further recognised that regulation of the nuclear industry was complex. The Meeting underscored the importance of adequate safeguards, robust export controls regimes and preventing access to non-state actors, consistent with international laws and standards. The Meeting also noted the challenges of harmonising licensing practices for the nuclear industry.

14. (ii) Nuclear Fuel Cycle and Waste Management. Mr. Yury SOKOLOV, IAEA, briefed the Meeting on waste management disposal options and noted that waste management was a key challenge for nuclear power newcomers. He urged nuclear newcomers to think of waste management policies early in the planning process. Discussions under this agenda item also included a briefing by CEA on France's experience in the development of nuclear power and radioactive waste management. Participants discussed the multilateral fuel cycle and agreed that the objective of a multilateral fuel cycle was to promote peaceful use of nuclear energy and that it was complementary to the global non-proliferation regime. Some participants highlighted that the discussions of this complex issue should be conducted in an inclusive and comprehensive manner under the NPT/IAEA framework; that any decision on this issue should be made by consensus; and that the IAEA should be actively involved in the technical process of establishing a multilateral fuel mechanism. They also stressed that countries should be able to develop their own fuel cycles.

15. (iii) Managing Risks (safety and security, prevention and response). Discussions under this agenda item included presentations by China, the European Union, Russia and the United States. Participants agreed that safety and security aspects of any nuclear program should be undertaken in accordance with IAEA standards and were the primary responsibility of States. The Meeting agreed that international

conventions related to safety and security, and IAEA guidance documents could provide direction for the drafting of national laws and regulations. The Meeting agreed that these efforts were not without challenges but there was a limit to what the IAEA could do. Participants agreed that the IAEA should be given adequate resources to carry out its mandate.

16. (iv) Briefing by CTBTO Preparatory Commission. Mr. Sylwin J. GIZOWSKI, Acting Director, On-Site Inspection Division briefed the Meeting on the CTBTO's work and encouraged States that have yet to sign and ratify the CTBT to do so.

Agenda Item 4: International cooperation and Assistance Programmes

17. (i) Strengthening Assistance and Technical Cooperation in Human Resource and Infrastructure Development. Mr. Mokdad MAKSOUDI, Section Head, Department of Technical Cooperation, IAEA presented on the IAEA's Technical Cooperation Programme and encouraged the creation of a conducive environment for effective regional cooperation in Asia and the Pacific. He noted that there was a need to harmonise regional norms and standards, enhance partnerships and networking towards the creation of common regional development goals. Mr. Kazuhide TOMITA, Assistant Director-General, Office of International Programs, Japan Nuclear Energy Safety Organization (JNES) presented on Japan's Safety Regulation system, the Asian Nuclear Safety Network (ANSN) and its role in strengthening assistance and technical cooperation in human resource and infrastructure development. The ANSN could be a model for other regional networks. Discussions under this agenda item included presentations by the European Union, Russia and the United States. Participants agreed that regional and international cooperation was necessary and expressed the belief that the IAEA could strengthen nuclear safety regimes. Some participants expressed the need to build up human resources through technical cooperation.

Agenda Item 5: Wrap-Up & Co-Chairs' Summary Report

18. Participants agreed that the Meeting was comprehensive, useful and provided a good platform for an exchange of views and experiences. The Meeting noted that the global nuclear renaissance was driven by an increasing demand for energy, need for energy security and climate change concerns. Many countries were considering nuclear power and as many were considering an expansion of their current nuclear power plans. Participants agreed that it was the State's responsibility to establish strong legal and regulatory frameworks, and robust safety cultures, public acceptance and international cooperation in order to support successful nuclear programmes. The Meeting recognised that emphasising the importance of nuclear safety, security and non-proliferation does not mean to deny or undermine countries' inalienable right to pursue the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Such measures can only facilitate countries' exercise of this right. The Meeting agreed that international cooperation was necessary in order to pool resources so as to manage risks. Participants acknowledged the central role played by the IAEA in promoting safe and secure nuclear programmes, in particular in reducing the threshold for newcomers to start their own programmes.

19. Participants commended the success of the Second ARF ISM-NPD and recognised the need to maintain the ISM as a platform for the exchange of views and best practices.
20. Participants recalled that the ARF Ministers had tasked the ISM-NPD to develop a workplan. In this regard, the participants were requested to send in their comments and views on the draft ARF ISM-NPD workplan (dated 8 Nov 2009) by 31 August 2010 to the United States Co-Chair. A revised draft workplan would be circulated at the Fall Inter-Sessional Group (ISG) with the aim of completing the drafting of the workplan by the Third ISM-NPD.
21. The Meeting was reminded that the term for the current 3 Co-Chairs will end in 2011. Participants were invited to identify 3 new Co-Chairs in order for a decision to be taken by the next ARF ISM.
22. In line with practices of other ARF ISMs, the United States offered to host the Third ARF ISM-NPD at a date and venue to be confirmed. The theme of this meeting will be disarmament.
23. Participants expressed their appreciation to the Government of Singapore for the excellent arrangements made for the Meeting.

.