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OFFICE OF ATOMS FOR PEACE



Nuclear Safety and Cooperation in ASEAN

Date: 28 October 2016, Friday

Time: 09:00 - 12:00 hrs

Organiser: S. Rajaratnam School of
International Studies (RSIS)

Venue: Orchid 4211/12, Level 4, Sands Expo
and Convention Centre, Marina Bay Sands
Singapore



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Session 2

The ASEANTOM and Regional Cooperation on Nuclear Safety in Southeast Asia

By Office of Atoms for Peace, Thailand



Scope of Presentation

- (1) Thailand's cooperation with ASEAN neighbour on nuclear safety
- (2) Thailand's contribution to ASEANTOM
- (3) Role of ASEANTOM
- (4) Current and future activities on nuclear safety
- (5) ASEANTOM's efforts to strengthen joint nuclear emergency preparedness and response cooperation in ASEAN



Thailand's cooperation with ASEAN neighbours

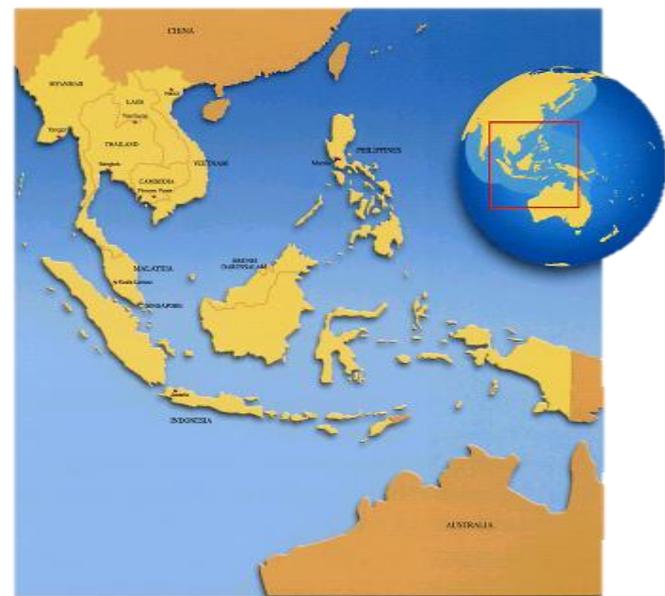




ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations)

10 Member States

- Brunei Darussalam
(7 January 1984)
- Cambodia
(30 April 1999)
- Indonesia
(8 August 1967)
- Lao PDR
(23 July 1997)
- Malaysia
(8 August 1967)
- Myanmar
(23 July 1997)
- Philippines
(8 August 1967)
- Singapore
(8 August 1967)
- Thailand
(8 August 1967)
- Viet Nam
(28 July 1995)





ASEAN Aims and Purposes (Bangkok Declaration 1967)

- To accelerate the economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region through joint endeavours.
- To promote regional peace and stability through abiding respect for justice and the rule of law.

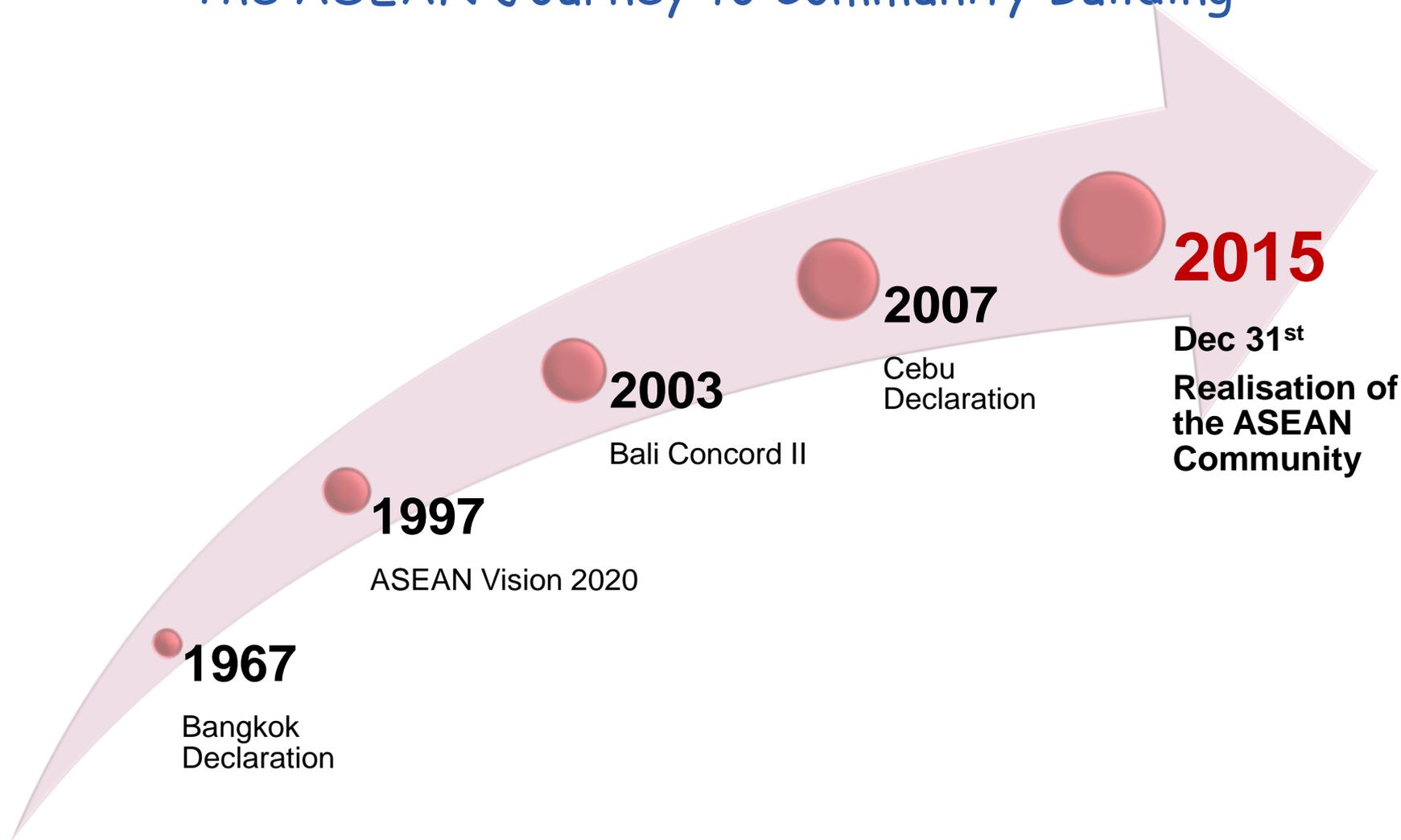
January

2016

Department of ASEAN Affairs,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Thailand



The ASEAN Journey to Community Building





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ASEAN Community 2015





ASEAN Community Building

ASEAN:
A people-oriented community

ASEAN
Political-Security
Community
(APSC)

ASEAN
Economic
Community
(AEC)

ASEAN
Socio-Cultural
Community
(ASCC)

Narrowing the Development Gap (NDG)



Pillar 1

APSC Vision 2025

"Our ASEAN Political-Security Community by 2025 shall be a united, inclusive and resilient community. Our peoples shall live in a safe, harmonious and secure environment, embrace the values of tolerance and moderation as well as uphold ASEAN fundamental principles, shared values and norms. ASEAN shall remain cohesive, responsive and relevant in addressing challenges to regional peace and security as well as play a central role in shaping the evolving regional architecture, while deepening our engagement with external parties and contributing collectively to global peace, security and stability.."





Thailand's contribution to ASEANTOM

ASEAN Network of Regulatory Bodies on Atomic Energy

10 ASEAN member states:

- ▶ Brunei Darussalam,
- ▶ Cambodia,
- ▶ Indonesia,
- ▶ Lao PDR,
- ▶ Malaysia,
- ▶ Myanmar,
- ▶ Philippines,
- ▶ Singapore,
- ▶ Thailand,
- ▶ Viet Nam





ASEANTOM Initiative

Inspiration of ASEAN NRB

- ASEAN Community provides an opportunity for cooperation of regulatory bodies or related authorities from the ASEAN Member States.
- Chairman's Statement of the 19th ASEAN Summit in Bali,
"ASEAN should engage as appropriate in information sharing and promote transparency on relevant nuclear related issues in the region."





Inspiration of ASEAN NRB

■ Advantages:

- To be prepared for the increase of nuclear energy and radiation utilizations in this region, and
- To be ready for the AC.





International Conference on Safety, Security and Safeguards in Nuclear Energy

- **OAP** hosted the International Conference on Safety, Security and Safeguards in Nuclear Energy during **1 - 2 September 2011** in Bangkok, Thailand on an occasion of 50th years anniversary of OAP.
- **Objectives of conference** are to exchange information on nuclear 3S for regulatory bodies, enhance harmonization of regulatory activities, and to establish a network for nuclear 3S in Southeast Asian countries.



1ST INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
ON SAFETY, SECURITY AND SAFEGUARDS
IN NUCLEAR ENERGY
SEPTEMBER 1-2, 2011
OFFICE OF ATOMS FOR PEACE, THAILAND





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- In addition, a network of **ASEANTOM** has been initiated during the conference. To promote collaborations amongst nuclear regulatory bodies and relevant authorities in South East Asian countries.



ASEANTOM

ASEAN Network of Regulatory Bodies on Atomic Energy

10 ASEAN member states:

- ▶ Brunei Darussalam,
- ▶ Cambodia,
- ▶ Indonesia,
- ▶ Lao PDR,
- ▶ Malaysia,
- ▶ Myanmar,
- ▶ Philippines,
- ▶ Singapore,
- ▶ Thailand,
- ▶ Viet Nam





Role of ASEANTOM

- Strengthen nuclear safety, security and safeguards within the **ASEAN Community**, by enhancing cooperation and complementing the work **amongst MS** and also with *existing mechanisms* at the national, regional and international levels.



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ASEANTOM 1st Meeting in Phuket, Thailand on 2013





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ASEANTOM 2nd Meeting in Chiang Mai, Thailand on 2014





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Political Recognition



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ADOPTED

**JOINT COMMUNIQUÉ
OF THE 49th ASEAN FOREIGN MINISTERS' MEETING
VIENTIANE, 24 JULY 2016**



14. We welcomed the designation of the ASEAN Network of Regulatory Bodies on Atomic Energy (ASEANTOM) as an ASEAN body under the APSC Pillar in Annex 1 of the ASEAN Charter, which would help ASEANTOM in promoting high standards of nuclear safety, security and safeguards in the region, through cooperation, exchanging of information and complementing the work of existing mechanisms at the national, bilateral, regional and international levels, including the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). We noted various activities undertaken by the ASEANTOM on nuclear safety, security, safeguards and emergency preparedness and response as identified in its annual Action Plan. Cooperation between ASEAN and the International Atomic Energy Agency



15. We noted the central role of the IAEA in the promotion of safe, secure and peaceful uses of nuclear energy and nuclear non-proliferation. We therefore tasked the Senior Officials to explore ways to formalise relations between ASEAN and the IAEA, with the ASEANTOM serving as a focal point of coordination. This would promote greater cooperation and collaboration with the IAEA on issues related to nuclear safety, security and safeguards, including capacity building, to benefit all Member States.



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CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT OF THE 28TH AND 29TH ASEAN SUMMITS VIENTIANE, 6-7 SEPTEMBER 2016



ASEAN Network of Regulatory Bodies on Atomic Energy (ASEANTOM)

15. We welcomed the designation of the ASEANTOM as an ASEAN body under the APSC Pillar in Annex 1 of the ASEAN Charter. We welcomed the progress in the work of ASEANTOM in promoting high standards of nuclear safety, security and safeguards in the region, through cooperation, exchanging of information and complementing the work of existing mechanisms at the national, bilateral, regional and international levels, including the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). We noted the following 2 activities convened by ASEANTOM i.e. a Regional Workshop on Nuclear Forensics and Bio-dosimeter in February 2016 in Thailand and a Regional Workshop on the Environment Radiation Monitoring and Measurement in March 2016 in Thailand.



Status of ASEANTOM

- 2011 ASEANTOM Initiative
- 2012 Review TOR
- 2013 1st Meeting for finalise TOR and work plan set up for 2014-2015
- 2014 2nd Meeting for progress report and rotation of Chairmanship for Malaysia
- 2015 3rd Meeting in Malaysia as chair for 2015
- 2016 Lao People's Democratic Republic is the chair of ASEANTOM



Current Status

- ASEANTOM has been designated as a **sectoral body** under the **ASEAN Political-Security Community**, which was included in Annex 1 of the ASEAN Charter.
- In addition, the ASEANTOM is also assigned to be the **key point of contact with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)** to promote greater cooperation and collaboration on issues related to safety, security and safeguards, including capacity building to benefit all AMS. Formalization of ASEAN-IAEA relation is in process.



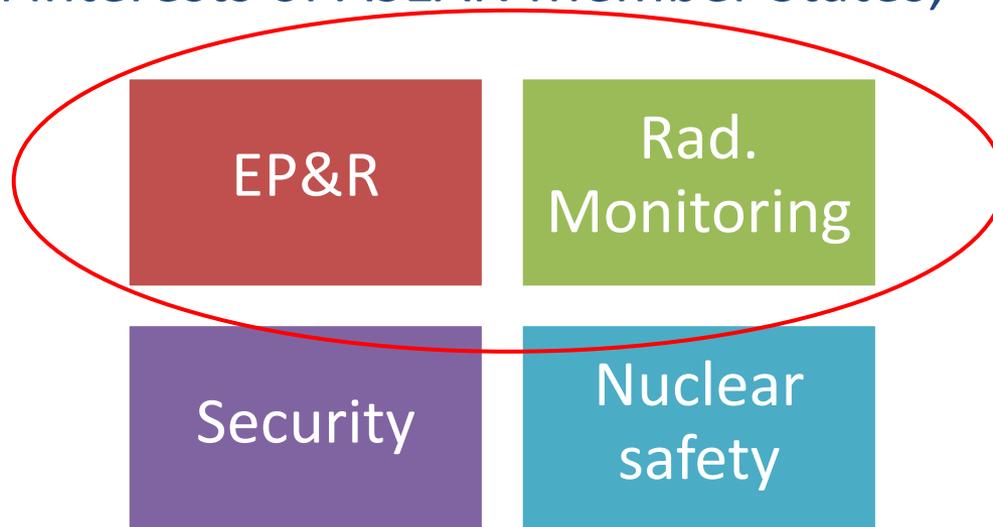
ASEANTOM's efforts to strengthen joint nuclear emergency preparedness and response cooperation in ASEAN





Action plan and activity

- Mutual interests of ASEAN Member States;



- Two outcome projects;
 1. “Regional Cooperation Project Concept in South East Asia to Support Regional Environmental Radioactivity Database & Nuclear Emergency Preparedness and Response” IAEA RAS9077
 2. “Enhancing Emergency Preparedness and Response in ASEAN: Technical Support for Decision Making” EU REG 3.01/16



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Office of Atoms for Peace, Thailand
www.oap.go.th



Office of Atoms For Peace (OAP), formerly known as the Office of Atomic Energy for Peace (OAEP). The organization was formed on 25 April 1961, under the Atomic Energy for Peace Act of 1961.

In 1962, the Thai Research Reactor (TRR-1) began operation. It was the first crucial step in development of nuclear technology for education, medicine, agriculture, and industry in the country. OAP, as national authority, is responsible for ensuring safety of users and public from radiation and nuclear utilizations by educating the public, and regulating the use of nuclear energy.



NUCLEAR ENERGY FOR PEACE ACT,
B.E. 2559 (2016)

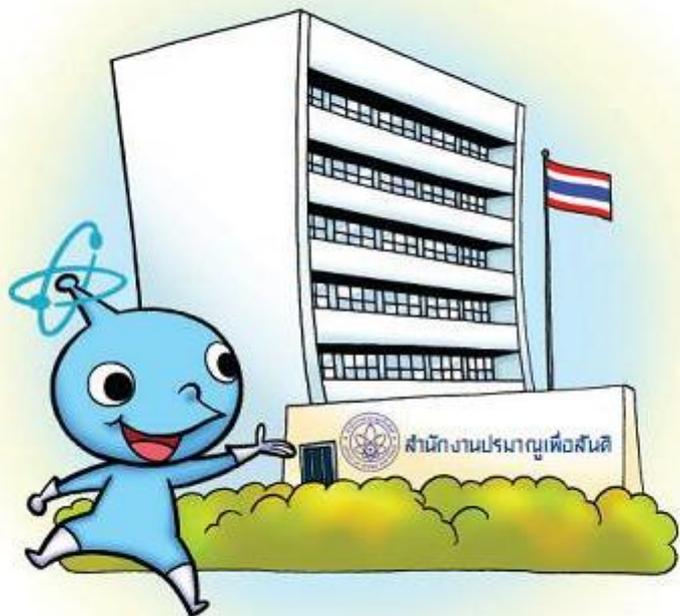
BHUMIBOL ADULYADEJ, REX.

Given on the 1st Day of August B.E. 2559;
Being the 71st Year of the Present Reign.





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Thank You