

Information Circular

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Communication from the Resident Representative of Japan regarding the "Forum for Nuclear Cooperation in Asia (FNCA) Joint Communiqué on the Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy for Sustainable Development"

The Director General has received a letter dated 7 April 2008 from the Resident Representative of Japan to the IAEA attaching a letter from the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission of Japan regarding the "Forum for Nuclear Cooperation in Asia (FNCA) Joint Communiqué on the Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy for Sustainable Development", signed on 18 December 2007.

The Resident Representative's letter and, as requested therein, the attachments thereto are circulated for the information of Member States.

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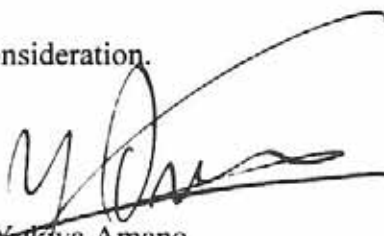
7 April 2008

Excellency,

I have the honour to forward to Your Excellency the letter addressed to you by Dr. Shunsuke Kondo, Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission of Japan, regarding the "*Forum for Nuclear Cooperation in Asia (FNCA) Joint Communiqué on the Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy for Sustainable Development*" and to request the letter to be published as an INFCIRC document.

Please accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Encl.: As Noted



Yukiya Amano
Ambassador,
Resident Representative of Japan
To the International Atomic Energy Agency

Mr. Mohamed ElBaradei
Director General
IAEA VIC Rm. A-2822

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION OF JAPAN

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Tel: +81-3-3581-6688 Fax: +81-3-3581-9828

March, 2008

Dr. Mohamed M. ElBaradei
Director General
International Atomic Energy Agency

Dear Sir:


Since 2000, Australia, the People's Republic of Bangladesh, the People's Republic of China, the Republic of Indonesia, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, the Republic of the Philippines, the Kingdom of Thailand and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam have been conducting exchange of view and information under the framework of the Forum for Nuclear Cooperation in Asia (FNCA). At the 8th FNCA Ministerial-level Meeting held in Tokyo on December 18, 2007, the heads of delegation of nine out of ten countries signed "Forum for Nuclear Cooperation in Asia (FNCA) Joint Communiqué on the Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy for Sustainable Development", in which they decided to raise global awareness that it is important to promote the utilization of civilian nuclear power as a clean energy source in a manner that ensures nuclear safety, non-proliferation and security, in the framework of addressing global warming beyond 2012.

I genuinely believe that the decisions made in the FNCA communiqué are consistent with resolution on nuclear power application at the 50th General Conference in September 2007 and can be sympathized with by many of the IAEA Member States.

Therefore, on behalf of the FNCA member states, I would like to ask you, as FNCA secretariat, to issue an IAEA Information Circular (INFCIRC) concerning the joint communiqué to bring it to the attention of the IAEA Member States.

Thank you in advance for considering my request.

Sincerely yours,


Shunsuke KONDO
Chairman
Atomic Energy Commission of Japan

- enc. • Annex1: Forum for Nuclear Cooperation in Asia (FNCA) Joint Communiqué
on the Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy for Sustainable Development
• Annex2: Outline of Forum for Nuclear Cooperation in Asia (FNCA)

December 18, 2007

**Forum for Nuclear Cooperation in Asia (FNCA)
Joint Communiqué**

on the Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy for Sustainable Development

We, the Heads of delegation of countries participating in the FNCA - the People's Republic of Bangladesh, the People's Republic of China, the Republic of Indonesia, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, the Republic of the Philippines, the Kingdom of Thailand and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam,

- 1) Recalling that the FNCA's objective is to promote social and economic development through active regional partnership in the peaceful and safe utilization of nuclear technology,
- 2) Recalling the resolution of the 7th FNCA Ministerial-Level Meeting in Kuantan, Malaysia, in November 2006, the reports from the FNCA Panel meeting concerning the "Role of Nuclear Energy for Sustainable Development in Asia" held from 2004 to 2006 and the discussions at the "Study Panel for Cooperation in the Field of Nuclear Energy in Asia" in Tokyo in October 2007,
- 3) Recognizing that it is a shared understanding that securing stable supply of energy is required for sustainable development in each member states, since energy consumption in member states is expected to increase sharply over the next 20 to 30 years due to rapid economic growth while reserves of fossil fuels are limited,
- 4) Recognizing that improvement of energy efficiency and increased energy conservation, the promotion of diversification of energy resources and optimization of the energy mix, the development of renewable energy including biomass, wind power, solar power and hydropower, the introduction of civilian nuclear power and the

December 18, 2007.

establishment of energy networks are important strategies for ensuring a stable supply of energy,

- 5) Recognizing that the prevention of air pollution and minimization of global warming caused by the burning of fossil fuels are common objectives,
- 6) Emphasizing that civilian nuclear power, which emits no greenhouse gas in the process of generation and has been verified as a technology that can serve as base load electric power supply, is one of the practical means that can contribute to both stable energy supply and to a reduction in emission of greenhouse gases,
- 7) Emphasizing that in promoting the use of civilian nuclear power, it must be supported in a manner that ensures nuclear non-proliferation, safety and security, and that it is a necessary prerequisite to develop social infrastructures such as human resources, regulatory systems, financial mechanisms and public acceptance, as well as the technical infrastructures, and
- 8) Welcoming IAEA endeavors aimed at addressing the growing interest for civilian nuclear power in the world, such as the "Technical Meeting/Workshop on Issues for the Introduction of Nuclear Power" in Vienna in November 2006 and the "Resolution on Nuclear power application" at the 50th General Conference in September 2007,

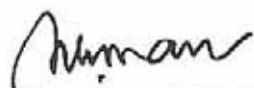
decided to :

1. Work towards raising global awareness that, in the framework of addressing global warming beyond 2012, it is important to
 - a) promote the utilization of civilian nuclear power as a clean energy source in a manner that ensures nuclear non-proliferation,

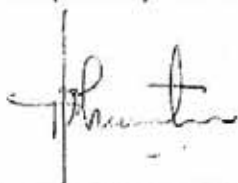
safety and security,

- b) recognize that nuclear power emits no greenhouse gases and therefore should be considered in the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), and that the Special Climate Change Fund should be available for use for civilian nuclear power plants,
2. Promote actively policy dialogue to encourage use of civilian nuclear power as an effective long-term measure for reducing the emission of greenhouse gases such as CO₂ and hence make a positive contribution to reducing the contribution of CO₂ to global warming,
 3. Make further efforts to ensure nuclear non-proliferation, through strengthening cooperation with the IAEA in the area of non-proliferation and working towards concluding safeguards agreements and associated additional protocols,
 4. Make further efforts to ensure nuclear safety, through promoting the sharing of information and experience on nuclear safety,
 5. Make further efforts to ensure nuclear security, through cooperating with the IAEA and the international community and actively participating in international efforts such as the IAEA Nuclear Security Seminars, and
 6. Promote exchanges of information and sharing experience of technical infrastructure and social infrastructure such as human resources, regulatory systems and financial mechanism in order to strengthen and promote peaceful and safe use of nuclear technology.

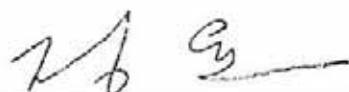
December 18, 2007



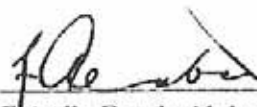
S.M. Wahid-uz-Zaman
Secretary/Vice-Minister, Ministry of
Science and Information &
Communication Technology
the People's Republic of Bangladesh



Hudi Hastowo
Chairman of BATAN
the Republic of Indonesia



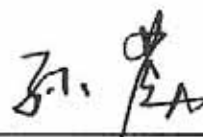
CHUNG Yoon
Vice-Minister of Science and Technology
the Republic of Korea



Estrella Fagela Alabastro
Secretary, Department of Science and
Technology
the Republic of the Philippines



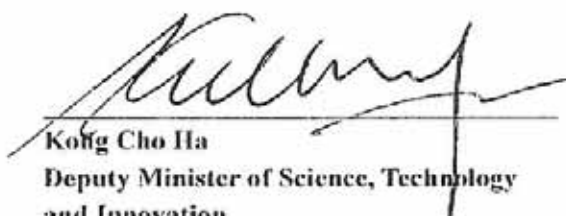
Tran Quoc Thang
Executive Vice Minister for Ministry of
Science and Technology
the Socialist Republic of Vietnam



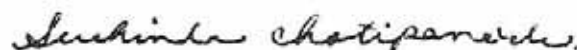
Sun Qin
Chairman, China Atomic Energy
Authority
the People's Republic of China



Fumio KISHIDA
Minister of State for Science and
Technology Policy
Japan



Kofg Cho Ha
Deputy Minister of Science, Technology
and Innovation
Malaysia



Suchinda Chotipanich
Permanent Secretary of Ministry of Science
and Technology
the Kingdom of Thailand

Outline of Forum for Nuclear Cooperation in Asia (FNCA)

■Name

Forum for Nuclear Cooperation in Asia (FNCA)

■Objective

To promote social and economic development through active regional partnership in the peaceful and safe utilization of nuclear technology.

■Participating countries

Australia, the People's Republic of Bangladesh, the People's Republic of China, the Republic of Indonesia, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, the Republic of the Philippines, the Kingdom of Thailand and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam

■Framework

●Ministerial-level Meeting

Consisting of the ministers in charge of development and utilization of nuclear technology to exchange the national policies and discuss what regional cooperation on the peaceful and safe utilization of nuclear technology should be.

●Coordinators Meeting

Consisting of the coordinators assigned from each country to review and estimate the FNCA projects and prepare the overall plans of them.

●Panel Meeting

Consisting of administrators and experts concerning nuclear power to exchange the national information and study the common challenges related to the introduction and expansion of nuclear power generation.

●Projects (Cooperative Activities)

The 11 FNCA projects in 8 fields have been implemented.

A: Research Reactor Utilization (A1: Neutron Activation Analysis, A2: Research Reactor Technology)

B: Application for Agriculture (B1: Mutation Breeding, B2: Biofertilizer)

C: Application for Medical Care (C1: Cyclotron and PET in medicine, C2: Radiation Oncology)

D: Industrial Application

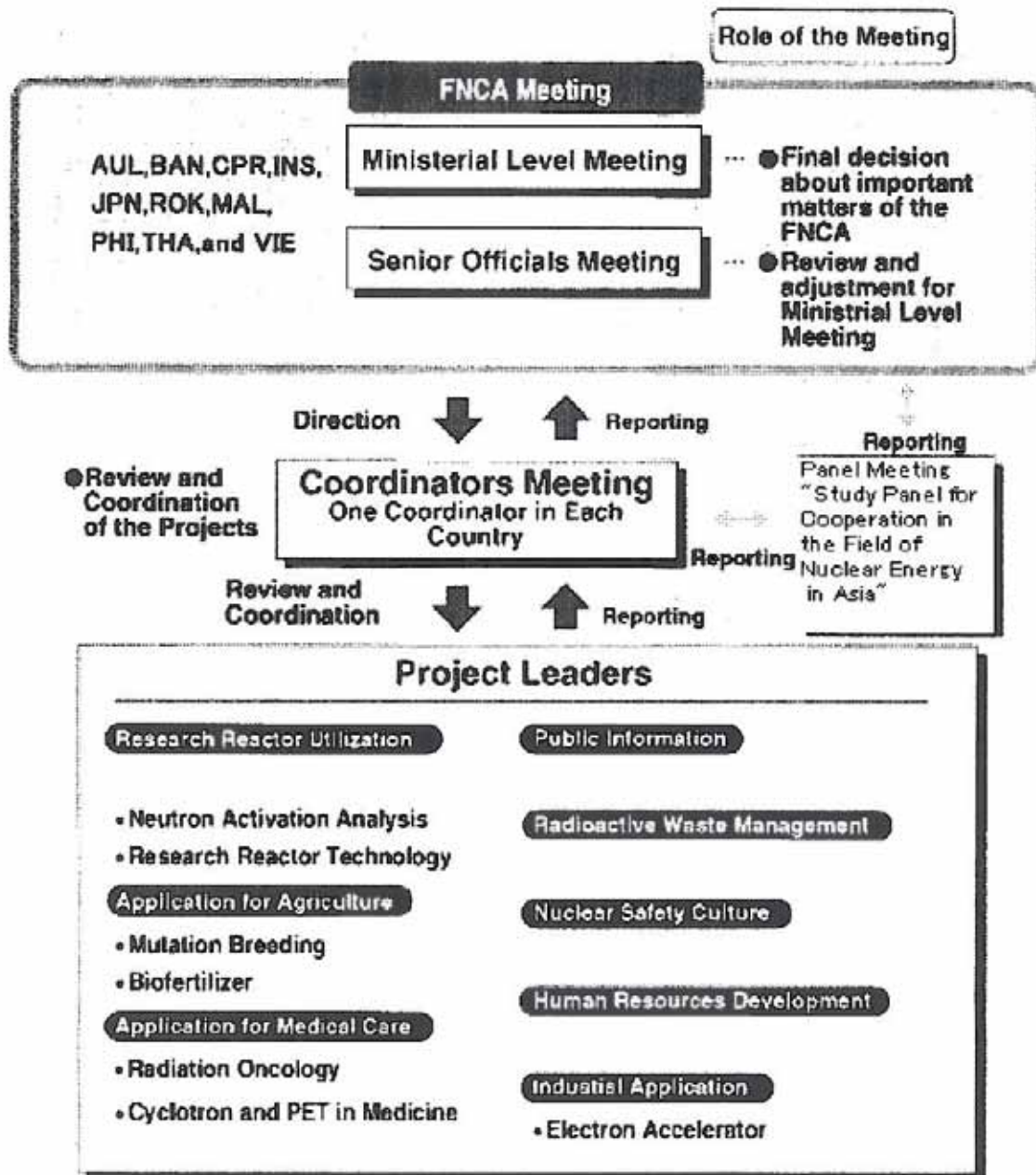
E: Radioactive Waste Management

F: Public Information of Nuclear Energy

G: Nuclear Safety Culture

H: Human Resources Development

The FNCA Framework



<Reference> Home Page Address <http://www.fnca.mext.go.jp/english/index.html>