

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 50<sup>th</sup> 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,

December 18, 2007

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 CO<sub>2</sub> and hence make a positive contribution to reducing the contribution of CO<sub>2</sub> 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**

---

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

---

**Hudi Hastowo**  
**Chairman of BATAN**  
**the Republic of Indonesia**

---

**Fumio KISHIDA**  
**Minister of State for Science and**  
**Technology Policy**  
**Japan**

---

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

---

**Kong Cho Ha**  
**Deputy Minister of Science, Technology**  
**and Innovation**  
**Malaysia**

---

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

---

**Suchinda Choti panich**  
**Permanent Secretary of Ministry of Science**  
**and Technology**  
**the Kingdom of Thailand**

---

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