

Fourth APSN Plenary Meeting Chair's Summary
7-8 November 2013
Yogyakarta, Indonesia

1. The fourth plenary meeting of the Asia-Pacific Safeguards Network (APSN) was held on 7-8 November 2013 in Yogyakarta, Indonesia. The plenary was attended by 34 representatives from 14 countries, including the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) as observers. Meetings of each of APSN's working groups were held 6-7 November, prior to the plenary meeting.
2. The meeting was hosted by Indonesia's Nuclear Energy Regulatory Agency (BAPETEN) with the participation of 11 members being sponsored by the Australian Safeguards and Non-Proliferation Office (ASNO).
3. The Plenary was chaired by Dr Robert Floyd, APSN Chair and Director General of ASNO.
4. Dr As Natio Lasman (Chairman of BAPETEN) provided opening remarks, highlighting Indonesia's commitment to support APSN. Dr Lasman urged members to focus resources on developing safeguards techniques in the region.
5. Dr Floyd expressed his appreciation and gratitude to BAPETEN, in particular, Mr Petit Wiringghlih and Miss Jeni Geraldina, for hosting and organising the meeting. Dr Floyd also conveyed his appreciation for participation from the IAEA (Mr John Patten, Section Head, Safeguards Operations A1 and Mr Neil Tuley, Section Head, Strategic Planning and External Coordination) and CSIS (Ms Sharon Susquanni).
6. Dr Floyd noted that APSN membership is expanding. He welcomed Bangladesh and Laos to their first APSN plenary meeting as observers. He also welcomed Myanmar and Mongolia once again as observers to the meeting.
7. Dr Floyd noted that APSN's profile has increased in the past year, and that it becoming the vehicle of choice for engaging in safeguards matters in the region. Dr Floyd noted the positive feedback on APSN, particularly from the IAEA, including at senior levels. He also noted that APSN continues to face some challenges, such as securing ongoing funding for future activities and dedicating time for working groups.
8. APSN members noted the chair's summary record from APSN's 3rd Plenary. The APSN agenda for the 4th Plenary was adopted.
9. APSN members appreciated the statements provided by countries on their national safeguards activities. Members shared experiences on national inspection practices, cooperation with the IAEA and transitioning to state-level approaches.
10. Japan, Australia, the US and the ROK all provided presentations on training and outreach for APSN members. The US provided an overview of the International Nuclear Safeguards Engagement Program, which aims to establish safeguards infrastructure with partners that have credible plans for nuclear power or active civil nuclear research programs. The ROK provided a presentation on KINAC's nuclear security training course at the International Nuclear Non-Proliferation Security Academy. Australia outlined ASNO's outreach program. Japan presented on its Capacity Building Support Activities of Integrated Support Center for Nuclear

Nonproliferation and Nuclear Security, focusing on the Safeguards and SSAC course, outlining its scope and objectives.

11. Mr Patten provided a presentation on evolving safeguards implementation. This included a discussion on the state-level concept. He outlined recent developments on the state-level concept including the technical briefing provided to IAEA member states by the former Deputy Director-General in August 2013, as well as discussions in the Board of Governors. He outlined the state-specific factors used by the IAEA in implementing safeguards in a State. This approach allows the Agency to analyse all safeguards-relevant information to complete the picture of the State's nuclear program, to resolve questions or inconsistencies with regard to State's declarations and to follow-up on issues of safeguards significance.

12. Mr Tuley provided APSN members with a presentation on the IAEA's Long Term Research and Development Plan. The plan informs member state support programs of the direction of IAEA safeguards requirements and allows support programs to align their efforts accordingly. Mr Tuley outlined the milestones for the plan and the capabilities the IAEA hopes to acquire as a result of member state support.

13. The US delegation encouraged APSN members to contribute content for the APSN website. Dr Floyd encouraged members to work closely with Ms Oksana Elkhamri, Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL), in providing information and resource material to populate the website with upcoming events, activities and publications and training details. APSN members agreed to provide national points of contact for website content.

14. APSN members were provided the opportunity to choose a new logo for APSN from a selection of designs PNNL has commissioned. Members unanimously chose Option 2 in blue. The US undertook to finalise the new logo for use on APSN's website and other material.

15. APSN members appreciated the ongoing progress in the APSN working groups. Working Group 5 was formally recognised and renamed as 'Physical protection in support of strengthening safeguards'. It was agreed that the performance and continuation of Working Group 5 would be reassessed in two years. Malaysia advised that it would not be an initial member of WG5 but would consult with its Government on possible future membership.

16. Ms Siriratana Biramontri of Thailand provided APSN members with a brief on ASEANTOM ASEAN's new nuclear regulatory cooperation forum. Thailand announced ASEANTOM at the 20th ASEAN Summit in 2012. The first meeting of ASEANTOM was in September 2013. The objective of ASEANTOM is to strengthen nuclear safety, security and safeguards within the ASEAN Community by enhancing cooperation and complementing the work of existing mechanisms at the national, regional and international levels. ASEANTOM comprises nuclear regulatory bodies or other relevant authorities from ASEAN Member States.

17. Ms Biramontri explained that ASEANTOM is currently focusing on safety and security. At the next ASEANTOM meeting, the issue of safeguards will be raised and Thailand will propose that APSN be included as a partner network. The APSN Chair would consult with Ms Biramontri on how APSN could best support ASEANTOM and report back to the 2014 Plenary.

18. Prior to the plenary, the APSN-European Safeguards Research and Development Association (ESARDA) Memorandum of Understanding was circulated to all members for comment. Dr Floyd emphasised that the MoU does not commit APSN to any action, but it is an

important recognition of APSN's role. The plenary agreed that the MoU be concluded between APSN and ESARDA.

19. Dr Floyd noted that Australia has held the chair of APSN in both the 2010-12 and the 2012-14 period and strongly encouraged APSN members to consider a new chair and secretariat when Dr Floyd's current term expires at the 2014 plenary meeting, to ensure that the task of chair is shared among APSN members. On the question of the period of Dr Floyd's current appointment as Chair, the plenary agreed that the current appointment expires at the end of the 2014 plenary, not the beginning.

20. Dr Floyd provided an analysis of APSN's achievements and possible future direction. He noted that APSN is delivering benefits to participants through information exchange, sharing of best practice, mutual support, access to experts and regional focusing of training. Importantly, APSN is becoming a vehicle of choice for regional engagement, as outreach from organisations such as the IAEA, CSIS, and ESARDA demonstrate. However, APSN is limited in what it can achieve by the absence of secure, on-going financial resources for APSN work, and the desire for sponsorship by several member organisations for participating in APSN meetings. Whilst recognising that sponsorship support might be required for a small number of member organisations, Dr Floyd requested that all members endeavour to secure their own funding for participation at future plenary meetings. In the future, APSN has the opportunity of supporting ASEANTOM in its safeguards and physical protection work. In support of this Dr Floyd foreshadowed the possibility of inviting ASEAN states that are not members or observers of APSN (i.e. Cambodia, Brunei) to join.

21. The 2013 APSN meeting was structured differently from previous meetings by having a few days of WG discussions followed by one day of plenary discussions. The plenary was designed to be higher level suitable for heads of agencies that may attend, but being focussed primarily on reporting on progress and future plans for WGs, APSN administration and direction, and decision making on aspects of APSNs. The plenary agreed that this was a good model for future meetings.

22. Dr Floyd indicated there are a number of options for hosts for the APSN 5th Plenary in 2014. The Chair would discuss with prospective hosts and once a decision has been made, APSN members would be advised accordingly.

Summary of Action Items
4th APSN Plenary – Yogyakarta 2013

Action Items	Actioning Country/Group	Nominal date
Working Groups		
<i>Working Group I</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collect APSN members' experiences for case studies to be highlighted in the IAEA's Safeguards Implementation Practices (SIP) Guide on Establishing and Maintaining a State System of Accounting for and Control of Nuclear Material. Case studies will be provided to relevant members for clearance. 	Australia	30 November 2013
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to work with IAEA on opportunities to incorporate APSN input and review for future SIPs. 	Australia	2014
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with IAEA on options for involving APSN in the 2014 Safeguards Symposium. 	Australia/IAEA	1 st quarter 2014
<i>Working Group II</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safeguards training providers present yearly plans (2014-2015) of capacity building support activities for APSN members. 	Japan	End of 2013
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safeguards training providers present yearly plans (2014-2015) for national safeguards training activities. 	Japan	End of 2013
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each member country creates and presents a document, 'APSN Members National Safeguards Capacity Building Plan for Mid-Long Term'. 	All members	31 March 2014
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WG2 facilitator prepares a new survey for APSN members on needs analysis to identify gaps. 	Japan	31 March 2014
<i>Working Group III</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop protocol for publishing member's information to the APSN website. 	US	End of 2013
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalise and incorporate new logo into APSN website. 	US	End of 2013
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide national points of contact for information for the website. 	All members	30 November 2013
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gather information for website and have a fully populated site for next plenary. 	US	By next plenary

<p><i>Working Group IV</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • APSN members to provide comments on the draft Model Legislative Toolkit. Comments to be directed to: safeguards@bapeten.go.id 	<p>All</p>	<p>18 November for initial draft 18 January for second draft</p>
<p><i>Working Group V</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect status and experience of states in physical protection of nuclear material. • Identify action items for Working Group V. 	<p>Republic of Korea Republic of Korea</p>	<p>30 June 2014 March 2014</p>
<p>APSN Chair/Secretariat</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect contact details for working group coordinators and circulate amongst APSN members. • APSN Chair to contact the chair of ASEANTOM to explore complementary areas of cooperation. • Chair to finalise MoU with ESARDA • Members to identify potential candidates for APSN Chair and Secretariat for 2014–16. • Advise APSN members of next plenary date and location following discussions with prospective hosts 	<p>APSN Secretariat Chair Chair All members Chair</p>	<p>30 November 2013 January 2014 December 2013 By next plenary 1st quarter 2014</p>