

Resolution of the 9th FNCA Ministerial Meeting

We, the Heads of delegations 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, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam,

- (1) Recalling that the Joint Communiqué on the Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy for Sustainable Development was released at the 8th FNCA Ministerial Level Meeting in Tokyo, Japan on December 18, 2007 and that it has been circulated to IAEA Member States via IAEA INFCIRC/725,
- (2) Noting that several countries proposed at the meetings of the UNFCCC held in June 2008 that the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) coverage should be extended to nuclear power,
- (3) Noting that G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit Leaders Declaration released on 8 July 2008 mentions “We witness that a growing number of countries have expressed their interests in nuclear power programs as a means to addressing climate change and energy security concerns. These countries regard nuclear power as an essential instrument in reducing dependence on fossil fuels and hence greenhouse gas emissions. We reiterate that safeguards (nuclear nonproliferation), nuclear safety and nuclear security (3S) are fundamental principles for the peaceful use of nuclear energy.”
- (4) Emphasizing the development of infrastructure is essential for the use of nuclear power,
- (5) Noting that the Study Panels on human resource development (HRD) and nuclear safety underline the importance of sharing experience of and information on the development of nuclear power infrastructure among FNCA member countries.
- (6) Noting that Declaration of the High-level Conference on World Food Security held in June 2008 mentions “We urge the international community, including the private sector, to decisively step up investment in science and technology for food and agriculture. Increased efforts in international cooperation should be directed to researching, developing, applying, transferring and disseminating improved technologies and policy approaches”,

(7) Recognizing that nuclear technology can contribute to the reduction of hunger and poverty by increasing food production with mutation breeding, bio-fertilizer, radiation produced plant growth promoter and sterile insect technique etc.,

(8) Emphasizing that nuclear technology can save human lives by early diagnosis and treatment of disease by nuclear medicine and radiation therapy,

Decided to work toward:

1. Further achieving the goal of the Joint Communiqué of the FNCA Ministerial Level Meeting on 18 December 2007 to raise global awareness on the contribution of civilian nuclear power in mitigating global warming, and to strengthen the discussions among stakeholders and policy makers with a view to extending the CDM coverage to include nuclear power,
2. Promotion of international cooperation among FNCA member countries, utilizing information, actual experience accumulated and other related resources available, for the development of infrastructure for nuclear power,
3. Promotion of international cooperation among FNCA member countries in the area of radiation application, through enhancement of cooperative research/development and human resource development, and stronger linkages with potential end-users and stakeholders of technologies developed from FNCA projects.