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## **Strengthening National Safeguards Implementation Infrastructure and Building Future Safeguards Capabilities in Myanmar**

Myanmar has a Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement and a Small Quantities Protocol in force with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) since 20th April 1995. Next steps in strengthening international safeguards in Myanmar are the ratification of the Additional Protocol and introduction of Integrated Safeguards. Currently, the Division of Atomic Energy (DAE) is the state authority responsible for Safeguards implementation in Myanmar. To enhance safeguards effectiveness and to raise awareness, the DAE is endeavoring information release on Media for public awareness, engagement in national and international events, and translation of technical document into the national language and exchange of knowledge with relevant stakeholders.

In order to strengthen its national nuclear related legislation, the DAE has completed the drafting of the Myanmar's comprehensive Nuclear Law covering Nuclear Safety, Security and Safeguards (3S strategy). Furthermore, the development of a number of regulations namely Nuclear Safety Regulation, Nuclear Security Regulation and Safeguards Regulation will follow. Myanmar, a State with very limited quantities of nuclear material, is aware of the importance of physical protection of nuclear material used for peaceful purposes and of nuclear facilities used for peaceful purposes that plays an important role in supporting global nuclear non-proliferation and counter-terrorism objectives. Myanmar, therefore, recently acceded to the Convention on Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM) and its amendment on 6th December 2016. Moreover, Myanmar has expressed a political commitment with regards to the Code of Conduct on Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources.

Challenges being encountered are the development of legal framework, the implementation of safeguards regulation, not having available sufficient safeguards experts, lack of financial resources and infrastructural problems. Strategies to address these challenges include to sustain the future safeguards capabilities by making every effort to provide nuclear non-proliferation and safeguards training for young up-and-coming Myanmar nationals. Furthermore, the DAE places top priority to provide for the development of the necessary legal and regulatory infrastructure for safeguards and to strengthen the State System of Accounting for and Control of Nuclear Material (SSAC).

### **Which "Key Question" does your Abstract address?**

SGI4.3

### **Which alternative "Key Question" does your Abstract address? (if any)**

SGI4.4

### **Topics**

SGI4

**Author:** Dr TUN, KHIN PA PA (Division of Atomic Energy, Ministry of Education)

**Presenter:** Dr TUN, KHIN PA PA (Division of Atomic Energy, Ministry of Education)

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