
Preparatory Committee for the 2020 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

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Implementation of the Action Plan Agreed at the 2010 Review Conference of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

Report submitted by Australia

Australia submits this update report on implementation of the 2010 Action Plan in accordance with action 20 of the Action Plan (see [NPT/CONF.2010/50 \(Vol. I\)](#)). In accordance with the request for documentation to be short and provide only new information, this report should be read in conjunction with Australia's report from 2018 contained in [NPT/CONF.2020/PC.II/8](#). The report uses the template attached to the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative working paper on transparency ([NPT/CONF.2020/PC.II/WP.26](#)). We encourage all States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons also to use this reporting template.

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Nuclear Disarmament

- 1 Australia's longstanding commitment to the Treaty and the objective of achieving a world without nuclear weapons remains undiminished. We hold ourselves to the highest standards of compliance with our non-proliferation obligations. As outlined in Australia's 2017 Foreign Policy White Paper, we advocate a patient and pragmatic approach in a complex security environment. Australia's advocacy of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation has included a comprehensive ban on nuclear tests (the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, which Australia ratified in July 1998), commitment to negotiations on a treaty to cap the production of fissile materials and efforts to address the technical requirements for verifying nuclear disarmament.

Australia was Chair of the 2018 Disarmament Commission, where we achieved the early adoption of an agenda on non-proliferation and disarmament. Australia participated actively in discussions on nuclear disarmament in Conference Disarmament subsidiary body 1 in 2018. Australia's Minister for Foreign Affairs outlined Australia's enduring commitment to practical, sustainable disarmament in an address to the Conference on Disarmament high-level week in February 2019. Australia supports and promotes the role of women in disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control and has been active in promoting gender issues in the Conference on Disarmament, and gender parity in the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). Australia was instrumental in establishing the Vienna-based Group of Friends for Women



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- in Nuclear, which we co-chair. Australia (with others) has submitted two working papers on gender equality and diversity and gender analysis to the 2019 session of the Preparatory Committee.
- 2 Australia reaffirms its commitment to apply the principles of irreversibility, verifiability and transparency in relation to the implementation of its Non-Proliferation Treaty obligations. Transparency has long been a key focus of the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative, including through submitting working papers on reporting obligations and a proposed reporting template that Australia continues to use. Through the Initiative, Australia participates regularly in outreach to the P5, which affords further opportunities to underline the importance of transparency. Australia also plays a leading role in the work of the International Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament Verification. We co-chair, with the Netherlands (and previously Poland) one of the working groups of the International Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament Verification and contribute expert input to each of the three groups. Australia contributed working papers on inspections to verify the dismantlement of a nuclear weapon and, with Japan, a joint working paper on transparency.
- 6 Australia supported the establishment of a subsidiary body in the Conference on Disarmament on nuclear disarmament in 2018 and contributed actively to discussions. Australia supported the United Kingdom's efforts to establish further subsidiary bodies in 2019, and Ukraine's efforts to establish a programme of work. As one of the Conference Presidents in 2020, Australia will work with the other five Presidents to build consensus for a programme of work.
- 7 Australia has consistently called for the adoption by the Conference on Disarmament of a programme of work that would provide for the implementation of this action. Australia continues to support efforts within the Conference to resume substantive work. In 2018, Australia participated actively in Conference on Disarmament subsidiary body 4, which focused on this issue.
- 9 Australia is a strong supporter of nuclear-weapon-free-zones freely arrived at by Member States. Australia was an early champion of the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty and ratified the Treaty on 11 December 1986. Australia advocates for all countries of the region to join the Treaty. Australia has continued to co-sponsor the annual General Assembly resolution on the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Pelindaba) since the resolution was opened to non-African States for co-sponsorship at the sixty-fifth General Assembly. Australia continues to support the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, freely arrived at among States of the region. Australia encourages all interested parties in the region to engage in a spirit of genuine and constructive cooperation with the aim of finding a resolution to the Middle East zone free of weapons of mass destruction issue.
- 11 Australia has already brought into force laws banning nuclear explosions and facilitating the establishment of International Monitoring System Stations.
- 12 See response to action 13.
- 13 The Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Australia and Japan co-chaired the biennial Ministerial Meeting of the "Friends of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty" during the 2018 General Assembly Leaders Week in New York. Ministers endorsed a joint statement that demonstrated the international community's resolute opposition to nuclear testing and called upon all States to sign and ratify the Treaty without delay. In her address to the Conference on Disarmament on 25 February 2019, Foreign Minister Payne welcomed further progress toward the universalization of the Treaty with ratifications by Thailand and Zimbabwe. With Mexico and New Zealand, Australia is lead sponsor of the annual General Assembly resolution, which stresses the fundamental importance of the Treaty to nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation and urges its earliest entry into force. Australia's support for entry into force of the Treaty also extends to contributing to capacity-building exercises for countries considering signature or ratification of the Treaty, especially countries in our own

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region. For example, in 2018, we conducted an outreach workshop (along with the Executive Secretary for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization) for Pacific Island States that are yet to sign and ratify the Treaty. In 2018 and 2019, we provided capacity-building assistance to Timor-Leste, which included follow-up advocacy on the Treaty. Australia, as a member and Chair of the Vienna Group of 10, submits to each session of the Non-Proliferation Treaty Preparatory Committee and review conference meeting a working paper on “Vienna issues” which covers, inter alia, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty issues.

- 14 Australia hosts the third largest number of facilities in the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty International Monitoring System, comprising 21 monitoring stations and a radionuclide analysis laboratory. These facilities have been fully operational since late 2018. Australia also actively supports the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization in developing other aspects of its verification regime. Australia was pleased to host a visit by Lassina Zerbo, Executive Secretary of the Organization in December 2018.
- 15 Australia is a strong proponent of the commencement of negotiations for a treaty banning the production of fissile material for use in nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices. Australia, through its membership of the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative, has submitted working papers on the fissile material cut-off treaty in the current and previous Non-Proliferation Treaty review cycles. As a member of the 2017–18 high-level fissile material cut-off treaty expert preparatory group, Australia played an active role in the group’s deliberations. In 2018, Australia participated actively in discussions in Conference on Disarmament subsidiary body 2, which considered this and other issues.
- 19 See response to action 2.
- 20 Australia submits regular reports on implementation of the action plan.
- 22 The Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative, in September 2011, announced that it would actively promote disarmament and non-proliferation education to achieve a world free of nuclear weapons. The Initiative produced separate working papers on this issue for the 2012, 2013, 2017 and 2019 sessions of the Preparatory Committee.

The Australian Government takes every opportunity to encourage informed community debate on disarmament and non-proliferation issues, for example through speeches delivered by Government Ministers and senior officials at numerous forums (including in academia, civil society and think tanks). Australia is also active in encouraging mentoring of young men and women interested in a career in disarmament and non-proliferation, including through internships in our missions in Geneva, New York and Vienna.

Nuclear non-proliferation

- 23 In bilateral exchanges and statements in multilateral forums, Australia has consistently called for all non-Non-Proliferation Treaty States to join the Treaty as non-nuclear-weapon States and without preconditions. Successive Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative and Vienna Group of 10 papers to Non-Proliferation Treaty Preparatory Committee sessions and review conferences have included recommendations on article X with a view to discouraging withdrawal from and enhancing universality of the Treaty.
- 24 Australia not only promotes universalization of and adherence to comprehensive safeguards agreements and additional protocols for all Non-Proliferation Treaty non-nuclear-weapon States, but also provides practical support to other States through assisting in workshops and training sessions. Australia presented on the benefits of the Additional Protocol at the 2019 Association of Southeast Asian Nations Regional Forum Inter-Sessional Meeting on Non-Proliferation and Disarmament. Australia will co-host a side-event with the United States on the Additional Protocol at the 2019 session of the Preparatory Committee.

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- 25 In February 2019, Australia assisted the United States with an introductory workshop on IAEA safeguards for Timor-Leste. Australia, along with the other members of the Vienna Group of 10, has presented working papers to successive sessions of the Non-Proliferation Treaty Preparatory Committee and review conferences which include recommendations on compliance and verification.
- 26 Australia holds itself to the highest standards of compliance with its non-proliferation commitments and obligations and cooperates fully with IAEA. Australia consistently and strongly promotes universal compliance by States with their non-proliferation obligations under the Non-Proliferation Treaty and under their agreements with IAEA, including through regular statements at the IAEA Board of Governors meetings.
- 27 Australia consistently calls on all States to cooperate fully with IAEA and to comply with their international safeguards obligations.
- 28 Australia actively encourages all States that have not yet done so to bring into force an additional protocol to their safeguards agreements with IAEA. Australia consistently advocates that a comprehensive safeguards agreement, together with an additional protocol, represents the current verification standard under article III.1 of the Non-Proliferation Treaty.
- 29 Australia is a founding member of the Asia-Pacific Safeguards Network (APSN), an informal network of safeguards authorities, ministries and other organizations responsible for implementing safeguards in the countries of the Asia-Pacific region. Australia continues to participate actively in support of the APSN's goal to promote safeguards best practice in the region. The Director-General of the Australian Safeguards and Non-Proliferation Office chairs the IAEA Director-General's Standing Advisory Group on Safeguards Implementation.

In February 2019, Australia assisted the United States and IAEA in delivering introductory safeguards implementation training to Timor-Leste.

Australia continues to engage with and support South-East Asian and Pacific Islands States on safeguards issues, particularly those States which have yet to conclude and bring into force a comprehensive safeguards agreement, an additional protocol and a modified small quantities protocol with IAEA. Australia has offered assistance to some States in the development of their safeguards agreements and arrangements with IAEA.

- 30 See Australia's 2018 national report: [NPT/CONF.2020/PC.II/8](#)
- 32 As a member of the IAEA Board of Governors, Australia supports the Director-General's and Board's efforts to continually strengthen the effectiveness and efficiency of IAEA safeguards, including through the use of the State-level concept. Under the State-level concept, IAEA has developed new State-level approaches for Australia. Australia welcomes the fact that new State-level approaches enhance the ability of IAEA to draw conclusions about Australia's implementation of safeguards obligations and support this as a worthwhile model for other States, including those without an additional protocol in force.
- 33 Australia pays its assessed contribution to IAEA in full and on time and provides additional extrabudgetary contributions and in-kind support. Australia is a strong proponent of IAEA carrying out its functions with the full cooperation of all States. One of the key elements of Australia's support for IAEA is its active participation on the IAEA Board of Governors and participation in the IAEA Member State Support Programme since 1980. Australia maintains two diagnostic laboratories as part of the IAEA network of analytical laboratories.
- 34 Australia maintains a strong technology base and technical capabilities, which it makes available to contribute to international safeguards efforts. It also maintains an IAEA Member State Support Programme to support the Agency's technical safeguards capabilities. The IAEA Robotics Challenge, hosted by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) in November 2017, led to further collaboration between CSIRO and IAEA in 2018 and 2019 to develop this concept further. Australia has

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also assisted IAEA in enhancing its analytical capabilities through projects on the IAEA Content Reification Engine and the Physical Model for characterizing different stages of the nuclear fuel cycle.

- 35 Australia's uranium is exported for exclusively peaceful purposes and only to parties with which Australia has a bilateral nuclear cooperation agreement. Australia's bilateral nuclear cooperation agreements include treaty-level assurances that Australian nuclear material will be used for peaceful purposes only, and that this material will be subject to IAEA safeguards. These agreements ensure that Australia's nuclear exports remain in exclusively peaceful use and may only be retransferred to a party with a bilateral nuclear cooperation agreement with Australia. Australia currently has 25 such bilateral agreements in force covering 43 countries plus Taiwan.

Australia has ratified the 2005 amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, which is implemented by the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Safeguards Act 1987 and the Non-Proliferation Legislation Amendment Act 2007 and is implementing Revision 5 of IAEA, *Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and Nuclear Facilities* (INFCIRC/225).

- 36 Australia ensures that nuclear-related exports do not assist the development of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices. Australia's export controls are based on multilateral best practice. In addition, Australian nuclear agencies cooperate closely with law enforcement and customs agencies to enhance Australia's capability to detect, deter and disrupt illicit trafficking in nuclear materials.

Australia is a member of both the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) and the Zangger Committee. The Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations of the Customs Act 1901 state that any item on Australia's control list, the Defence and Strategic Goods List (DSGL), requires authorization prior to export. The DSGL incorporates the NSG control list (parts I and II), the Zangger Committee Trigger List and Annexes 1 and 2 of the IAEA Additional Protocol. Australia advocates that States not members of NSG adhere to the NSG export control Guidelines.

The Australian Government has also enacted the Weapons of Mass Destruction (Prevention of Proliferation) Act 1995 (WMD Act). The WMD Act and the associated regulations enable the Government to control the export or transfer of any goods and services that may assist a weapons of mass destruction programme and which are not controlled under other legislation.

The Vienna Group of 10 has submitted working papers to successive sessions of the Non-Proliferation Treaty Preparatory Committee and review conferences covering, inter alia, export controls.

- 37 See response to action 35.

- 38 Australia has consistently affirmed its support for the development of nuclear energy and technology for peaceful purposes, within a framework that reduces proliferation risk and adheres to the highest international standards for safeguards, security and safety.

The Vienna Group of 10 has submitted working papers to successive sessions of the Non-Proliferation Treaty Preparatory Committee and review conferences which cover, inter alia, cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Australia, through the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative, has submitted working papers on peaceful uses to the sessions of the Preparatory Committee in 2017 and 2019. The Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative paper in 2019 focused on links to achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

- 39 Australia facilitates the transfer of nuclear technology and international cooperation among States parties through arrangements such as: the Regional Cooperative Agreement for Research, Development and Training Related to Nuclear Science and Technology for Asia and the Pacific (RCA); the Forum for Nuclear Cooperation in Asia (FNCA); the IAEA Technical Cooperation Programme; the IAEA Peaceful Uses Initiative; other IAEA programmes; and bilateral arrangements.

- 40 Australia maintains the highest possible standards of security and physical protection of nuclear materials and facilities. Australia was an active participant in the series of Nuclear Security Summits (NSS) focused

on implementing measures to improve the global nuclear security regimes, particularly against international terrorism, and has continued to promote implementation of NSS commitments through the post-summit Nuclear Security Contact Group. Australia has contributed over \$A2.4 million to IAEA Nuclear Security Fund since its inception, including support for IAEA activities in the Indo-Pacific region.

In November 2013, Australia hosted an IAEA International Physical Protection Advisory Service (IPPAS) mission and hosted a follow-up IPPAS mission in November 2017. Australia considers transparency on international nuclear standards to be very important. In August 2018, Australia published the IPPAS follow-up mission report (with small redactions). Australia has also provided experts to a number of other IPPAS missions.

Australia has hosted and supported a number of table-top exercises in support of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT). Australia also participates in the GICNT Nuclear Forensics Working Group.

Through its membership of the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative and the Vienna Group of 10, Australia has submitted working papers covering nuclear security to Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Cycle meetings. Australia actively supported negotiation of the 2018 East Asia Summit (EAS) Leaders' Statement on nuclear safety and security.

41 At The Hague Nuclear Security Summit, Australia committed to realize, or exceed, the objectives of INFCIRC/225/Rev.5 as part of the joint statements on strengthening nuclear security implementation.

42 Australia ratified the Amendment on 17 July 2008. As a member of the IAEA Board of Governors, we consistently draw attention in our statements to the importance of the 2005 Amendment and call on those who have not yet done so to become party to the amended CPPNM.

43 Australia has implemented the principles of the revised IAEA Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources, as well as the Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources approved by the IAEA Board of Governors in 2004. Australia has fully implemented the revised Supplementary Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources approved by the IAEA Board of Governors in 2011.

44 Australia takes a leading role to contribute actively to the Incident and Trafficking Data Base (ITDB), through the detailed analysis, reporting and sharing of lessons learned when dealing with Material Out of Regulatory Control (MORC). These lessons greatly enhance international awareness and support the enhancement of international frameworks for nuclear safety and security. Australia encourages all States to continue actively to share lessons learned in order to support awareness and the strengthening of nuclear safety and security for MORC.

The Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation (ANSTO) has a research programme seeking to improve capabilities to detect illicit trafficking in nuclear materials, and has engaged in exchanges with regional partners in that regard.

Australia enforces effective domestic controls to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and works to enhance international cooperation to combat nuclear proliferation, including as a member of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) export control regime.

45 Australia deposited its instrument of ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (ICSANT) on 16 March 2012. To implement its obligations under ICSANT, Australia enacted the Nuclear Terrorism Legislation Amendment Act 2012.

Australia has implemented its requirements under Security Council resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#) and supports the efforts of the 1540 Committee. Australia has taken every opportunity in its outreach on non-proliferation to inform Asia-Pacific countries of the goals and obligations of resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#) and to offer to work with them to further improve and strengthen their capacity to implement the

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resolution, including at the EAS Seminar on Non-Proliferation in the Indo-Pacific held in Melbourne in October 2017.

- 46 Australia, as an IAEA Board of Governors member, affirms its support for this recommendation. Australia further broadens its support for IAEA programmes through participation in the IAEA Member State Support Programme.

Australia, through mechanisms such as support of IAEA Technical Cooperation projects and the Asia-Pacific Safeguards Network (APSN), has assisted regional countries in strengthening their national regulatory controls of nuclear and other radioactive materials.

Australia requested and hosted an IAEA Integrated Regulatory Review Service mission in 2018.

Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy

- 47 Australia respects each country's choices and decisions in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear energy and engages in extensive cooperation with other States parties and international organizations in the further development of nuclear energy for peaceful uses.

- 48 Australia has shared its experience with neighbouring countries in the safe application of nuclear science and technology through arrangements such as: the Regional Cooperative Agreement for Research, Development and Training Related to Nuclear Science and Technology (RCA); the Forum for Nuclear Cooperation in Asia (FNCA); the IAEA Peaceful Uses Initiative; other IAEA programmes; and bilateral cooperation on the peaceful uses of nuclear science and technology. The RCA was extended indefinitely in 2017. Australia led the negotiations for the 2017 RCA, and was one of the first States to accede to the 2017 version of RCA.

- 49 As a member of the IAEA Board of Governors, Australia is involved in deliberations relating to all aspects of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy (as noted elsewhere under actions 32, 33, 46 and 58). ANSTO chairs the IAEA Standing Advisory Group on Nuclear Applications, providing high-level input on priorities for the IAEA research programmes in nuclear technology.

ANSTO was designated as an IAEA Collaborating Centre for Neutron Scattering Applications from 2009 to 2012, and as a Collaborating Centre for Multi-analytical techniques for materials research, environmental studies and industrial applications, providing access for scientists and researchers from the region to facilities and expertise at ANSTO.

Australia is a member of the Generation IV International Forum and has a Cooperation Agreement with the International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor.

- 50 See response to action 48.

- 51 See responses to actions 35, 36 and 38.

- 52 Australia's policy and practice has been to pay its annual Technical Cooperation Fund (TCF) contribution in full and on time, and to encourage other States to do the same. In addition to the TCF, Australia plays a key role in cooperation on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy in the Asia-Pacific region – particularly via the Regional Cooperative Agreement for Research, Development and Training Related to Nuclear Science and Technology. Australia's nuclear-related agencies, ANSTO, the Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency (ARPANSA) and the Australian Safeguards and Non-Proliferation Office (ASNO) continue to provide experts to IAEA and to hold a range of meetings with regional counterparts, as part of bilateral cooperation agreements and IAEA projects.

Australia, through the Vienna Group of 10, has presented working papers on "Vienna issues" to successive review conferences, sessions of the Preparatory Committee covering, inter alia, cooperation on peaceful uses. Australia submitted a working paper on "Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Technology: a tool to achieve the SDGs" to the 2019 session of the Preparatory Committee.

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- 53 See response to action 52.
- 54 See response to action 52.
- 55 In 2015, Australia made contributions totalling EUR 600,000 to the Peaceful Uses Initiative.
- 56 Australia continues to provide training bilaterally and in cooperation with IAEA in relation to peaceful uses of nuclear energy. ANSTO has established over 50 bilateral cooperative agreements or memorandums of understanding with sister organizations, many with developing countries.
- 57 See responses to action 38 and action 40.
- 58 Australia recognizes the potential for proposals relating to multilateral fuel assurance mechanisms and multilateralization of the fuel cycle to reduce the risk of nuclear proliferation.
- Through its position on the IAEA Board of Governors, Australia has supported IAEA managed multilateral fuel cycle projects and proposals. Australia supports further discussion of this issue in appropriate international forums.
- 59 Australia is a party to the Convention on Nuclear Safety, the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident, the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency, the Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management, the Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, and the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (and its amendment).
- 60 ARPANSA participates in the development of the IAEA Safety Standards, including senior representation on the Agency's Commission on Safety Standards through the Chief Executive Officer of ARPANSA, and representatives on all the Safety Standard Committees. With ASNO, ARPANSA has supported the establishment of the IAEA Nuclear Security Series by contributing to the development of the publications and attending meetings of the Nuclear Security Guidance Committee. See also response to action 40.
- 61 Australia has minimized its possession and use of highly enriched uranium through the exclusive use of low-enriched uranium (LEU) for its nuclear research reactor fuel and for targets used in the manufacture of medical radioisotopes. This year, Australia has increased its capacity to supply the main nuclear medicine isotope, molybdenum-99, to approximately 25 per cent of global needs. Australia's success in this regard has demonstrated that there is no technical reason for the use of highly enriched uranium (HEU) in radioisotope production. Australia is sharing its experiences in the use of LEU in research reactors and radioisotope production bilaterally and by participating in IAEA and OECD Nuclear Energy Agency initiatives. Australia actively participated in the HEU Minimization Symposium in June 2018. Australia, through the Vienna Group of 10, submitted working papers on "Vienna issues" to successive sessions of the Non-Proliferation Treaty Preparatory Committee and review conferences, covering, inter alia, the issue of HEU minimization under the heading of nuclear security.
- 62 Australia works to meet the highest standards of safety, security and environmental protection in the transport of radioactive materials through its stringent regulation of nuclear activities, including uranium mining, which takes into consideration all IAEA requirements and recommendations.
- In 2018, Australia safely undertook its first transportation of spent fuel from the Open Pool Australian Lightwater (OPAL) research reactor to France for reprocessing by nuclear services company, Orano. Intermediate level waste arising from reprocessing of the fuel will be returned to Australia in the 2030s.
- Australia also participates in the IAEA Shipping and Coastal States Transport Dialogue.
- In 2018, Australia (through ARPANSA) provided support to an IAEA Regulatory Review Assistance Mission of Vietnam's regulations and requirements for transport security of radioactive material. In the same year, Australia (through ARPANSA) also attended the 6th Consultancy Meeting for the Update and

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Development of Training Material for Security of Nuclear and other Radioactive Materials in Transport which aimed to finalize work to develop standardized training.

- 63 Australia supports the principles enshrined in the nuclear liability conventions adopted in 1997 and 2004: the 1997 Vienna Convention; the Convention on Supplementary Compensation for Nuclear Damage; and the 2004 Protocol to the Paris Convention.

Australia has signed the Convention on Supplementary Compensation for Nuclear Damage and is working towards its ratification. At the invitation of the Director-General of IAEA, an Australian expert chairs the IAEA International Expert Group on Nuclear Liability.

- 64 Australia abides by this decision.
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