

**THIRD NUCLEAR SECURITY SUMMIT
THE HAGUE, THE NETHERLANDS
24 TO 25 MARCH 2014**

Singapore's National Statement

1. Singapore is neither a nuclear power nor a user of nuclear energy, but nuclear security and safety are important to us. Asia's energy demand is increasing rapidly, due to economic and population growth. Despite the 2011 Fukushima accident, we cannot do away with nuclear energy entirely. Several Asian countries have developed, or are developing, plans for nuclear power.

2. Singapore is small and densely-populated. Any nuclear or radiological incident would be a disaster for us, perhaps even an existential one. We are also an international transit and transshipment hub. Our economy, trade and security can easily be affected by a nuclear accident elsewhere. Hence we support a strong international framework for nuclear safety and security.

3. The world can improve nuclear security in several ways. First, by implementing key international legal instruments such as the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM). As a responsible member of the community of nations, Singapore will codify our commitment to upholding nuclear security by acceding to the CPPNM and its 2005 Amendment soon.

4. Second, we must secure civilian and non-civilian nuclear material and facilities. Most of the world's weapons-usable nuclear material is held by the military. This material should be accounted for and secured appropriately.

5. Third, we should fully support the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). The IAEA's wide membership makes it an indispensable forum for discussing and managing nuclear issues. It has strong technical expertise and established institutional mechanisms. It can help to develop a strong nuclear security culture by providing training, advice and assistance in nuclear security and safety.

6. Nuclear security measures must also be complemented by a strong non-proliferation regime. As the use of nuclear power increases in Asia, more nuclear-related technology and material will flow within the region. Nuclear materials must be secured during transport, particularly as there are many transit and transshipment ports in the region.

7. As a global transshipment hub, Singapore is committed to safeguarding our link of the global supply chain. Singapore takes very seriously our counter-proliferation obligations, and will do our best to prevent the illicit trafficking of Weapons of Mass Destruction and their means of delivery. We have a robust export control system and fully abide by all our international obligations, including under the UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1540. We believe that the UNSCR 1540 plays an important role in strengthening global nuclear security. We are therefore pleased to co-sponsor the Joint Statement by the Republic of Korea and Canada on Promoting Full and Universal Implementation of UNSCR 1540.

8. Singapore also participates in multilateral initiatives, including the Container Security Initiative, the Proliferation Security Initiative and the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism. We encourage all countries to do likewise. We also contribute to regional initiatives such as the ASEAN Regional Forum and Japan's Asian Senior-level Talks on Non-Proliferation.

9. Countering nuclear proliferation requires international cooperation. It is insufficient for only some jurisdictions or ports to tighten their export control regimes. Every part of the entire supply chain must be secure; otherwise vessels transporting nuclear contraband will simply exploit the weakest link.

10. At the Seoul Summit in 2012, we discussed the interface between nuclear security and nuclear safety. We must continue to strengthen nuclear safety. This is especially important in our region, as countries expand, contemplate or launch their first nuclear power programmes.

11. We should do more to build national and regional capabilities, through education, training, and fostering a strong nuclear safety and security culture. Countries must develop robust regulatory frameworks, and enhance their emergency preparedness, response and mitigation capabilities. Asia in particular would benefit from continued help from the international community to develop more effective and sustainable nuclear safety and security frameworks.

12. I look forward to working with other leaders to build a safer and more secure world for our children.

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