



## Successful Results



>> Establishment of an Electron Beam Facility in the Philippines



>> Development of New Rice Varieties in Malaysia



>> Sheets with Grafted Nano-silver Used in the Emergency Department of the Binh Dinh Hospital for Testing in Vietnam



>> Irradiated Ready-to-eat Foods Delivered after Severe Earthquakes in Indonesia

## RCA and RCA Regional Office

The Regional Cooperative Agreement for Research, Development and Training Related to Nuclear Science and Technology for Asia and the Pacific (RCA) is an intergovernmental agreement among Member States of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in the Asia Pacific region.

The RCA was established in 1972 under the aegis of the IAEA to promote and coordinate cooperative research, development and training projects in nuclear science and technology through the appropriate nuclear institutions within the Government Parties.

In order to increase the RCA visibility and viability, the RCA Regional Office (RCARO) was established in 2002 in Korea and has been contributing to the development of the RCA programme by enhancing the RCA awareness and promoting partnerships with other organizations.

## RCA Government Parties



[www.rcaro.org](http://www.rcaro.org)

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## Technology Transfer for Improving the Quality of Life in Asia and the Pacific



## Challenges

Recent increase in demand for safe foods, better industrial goods, and cleaner environment in the Asia Pacific region brings about the thirst for an innovative technology that is secure, eco-friendly and future-oriented. Consumer demand for safe foods together with explosive increase in the global trade raises a number of related concerns such as possible contamination of foods and the need to protect the agricultural goods, especially in countries fragile of food security. The desire for better industrial goods grows rapidly as the industrialization progresses. Meanwhile, facing environmental challenges results in the need for urgent treatment of environmental pollutants to improve the quality of the environment and living conditions.

## Sustainable Development Goals



## RCA/UNOSSC Project on Electron Beam Applications for Value Addition to Food and Industrial Products and Degradation of Environmental Pollutants

### Period

Phase 1: 2013-2015 / Phase 2: 2017-2019

### Participants

Australia, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Sri-Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam

To meet high consumer demands on foods and industrial goods as well as to address the environmental challenges in the Asia Pacific region, a project was initiated to facilitate electron beam technology, a safe and environmentally-friendly technology that is capable of enhancing the quality of food and industrial goods in addition to degrading air and water pollutants.

With technical and financial support from United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC), International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and RCA Regional Office, the project aims to ensure the food security as well as to improve the quality of industrial products and the environment through diffusion of knowledge and practical experiences on application of electron beam technology. The outcomes of the first implementation of the project (2013-2015) was successful in introducing and expanding the use of the technology, creating the regional needs to extend the duration and influence of the project. In result, Phase 2 (2017-2019) was initiated to focus on effectively scaling up the expertise gained through Phase 1, with the strategy of training the trainers of participating countries to efficiently disseminate the knowledge and skills. Regional experts are also dispatched to local communities

through Expert Missions in order to carry out customized activities based on the needs of target countries, making the optimal use of regional capacities. Moreover, policy meetings are hosted every year to promote the exchange of experiences and plan for the future activities.

Through the project, South-South and Triangular Cooperation has been strengthened, building collective self-reliance and interdependent cooperation that will continue even after the project is accomplished (SDG 17). Furthermore, the technology transfer is expected to result in fighting hunger, enhancing food security, establishing resilient infrastructure for sustainable industrialization and protecting the environment (SDGs 2, 9 and 13).

