

Japan's Efforts for Strengthening Nuclear Non-proliferation

Yoshitoshi NAKAMURA

Ambassador

Deputy Director-General

Disarmament, Non-Proliferation and Science Dept.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan



Overview

- ◆ **Efforts for Strengthening Nuclear Non-Proliferation**
- ◆ **Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy**

Japan's Policy on Disarmament and Non-proliferation

- Japan, as the only country to have ever suffered from atomic bombings in war, is leading international efforts on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation for realizing “a World Free of Nuclear Weapons”.*
- Through various multilateral framework and bilateral diplomatic opportunities, Japan continues to advance further concrete contribution.*

(National Security Strategy)

Efforts for strengthening Non-proliferation

Three Pillars of NPT

①

Nuclear Disarmament

- Efforts on nuclear-weapon States to reduce their nuclear weapons

②

Nuclear Non-proliferation

- Efforts to prevent further proliferation of nuclear weapons and related technologies in the world.

③

Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy

- “Inalienable Right”
IAEA’s Concept of “Atoms for Peace and Development”

Japan’s Efforts

NPDI

Efforts for submission of Resolution on nuclear disarmament, Dissemination of disarmament, Encouraging ratification of CTBT, Enhancing the early entry into force of FMCT etc.

PSI

ASTOP

Asian Export Control Seminar

Strengthening IAEA Safeguards

Capacity Building (ISCN)

Technical Cooperation for Enhancing Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy (PUI etc.)

Nuclear Security Summit

Efforts of strengthening Non-proliferation

NPDI

- ◆ Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative



PSI

- ◆ Initiative of Interdicting Transfer and Transport of WMD



ASTOP

- ◆ Promoting Understanding and Strengthening Efforts toward Non-proliferation



Asian Export Control Seminar

- ◆ Strengthening Export Control System in Asia



Strengthening IAEA Safeguards

- ◆ Organizing Seminars for Universalization of Additional Protocol (AP) etc.



Capacity Building (ISCN)

- ◆ Training Courses of Nuclear Security and Safeguards



Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy

IAEA's initiative : "Atoms for Peace and Development"

↓ *Supporting countries beyond power generation...*

(human health, food and agriculture, water resource management etc..)

◆ PUI (Peaceful Uses Initiative)

- Launched in 2010 under the US-led initiative.
- Japan's commitment to provide US\$ 25 million over the next 5 years (2015 NPT review conference)
- Main Projects Japan has Supported;

Human Health

PACT (Programme of Action for Cancer Therapy)



Food & Agriculture

Strengthening Capacity for the Diagnosis of Emerging or Re-emerging Zoonotic Diseases



Water & Environment

Utilizing upon isotope techniques to map underground water resources in Sahel region



◆ RCA (Regional Cooperative Agreement)

- Agreement for the East-Asia Pacific region established in 1972 to promote R&D and training projects within the IAEA's Technical Cooperation framework

Concept of “3Ss”

- **“3Ss”** are essential for advancing the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. It is important to maximize the synergies among 3Ss.
- ✂ The concept of **“3Ss”** was put forward by Japan at the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit in 2008.

Nuclear Safety

Prevention of and Response to Nuclear Accidents

Nuclear Security

Measures to Protect Against Nuclear Terrorism

President Obama promotes Nuclear Security. There is a growing importance after 9/11.

Safeguards

Detect Diversion of Peaceful Nuclear Activities to Military Uses and Clandestine Nuclear Activities

(North Korea, Iran etc.)

Schedule in 2016

- ◆ **Nuclear Security Summit** (31 March-1 April, Washington)
- ◆ **G7 Foreign Minister's Meeting** (10-11 April, Hiroshima)
- ◆ **G7 Summit in Ise-Shima** (26-27 May, Ise-Shima)
- ◆ **International Conference on Nuclear Security**
(5-9 December, Vienna)

