



Special Speech

“Recent trends in nuclear nonproliferation”

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on
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Preface

- Bright and Dark side of using Nuclear Energy
 - Extend the Bright side
 - Generation of electricity
 - Use of radiation in various fields such as medical, industry or agriculture
 - Contribute to “Sustainable Development”
 - Extremely Refrain from Dark side
 - Nuclear Weapon
 - ✓ Dirty bomb is also a concern

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Challenge to Nuclear Non-Proliferation Regime

- ① Challenge from Outside of NPT
 - ✓ INDIA, PAKISTAN, ISRAEL
- ② Challenge from the Inside of NPT
 - ✓ IRAQ, DPRK, LIBYA, IRAN
- ③ Challenge from non-state members
 - ✓ Non-state Actors - ex. Group of Terrorists
 - ✓ Surplus Pu or HEU as a result of Disarmament

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Strengthening Measures of Nuclear Non-Proliferation Regime - 1

- ① **IAEA Safeguards**
 - Universalization of Additional Protocol (AP)
 - Make acceptance of AP as duty or standard for NPT
- ② **Export control**
 - Strengthen and Expand Nuclear Supplier Group (NSG)
 - Expansion of participating nations
 - Make acceptance of AP as a requirement of Export
 - Give NSG a law-based power of restriction

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Strengthening Measures of Nuclear Non-Proliferation Regime - 2

③ Physical Protection (PP)

- Convention of the Physical Protection (CPP) of Nuclear Material (into force in 1980)
 - Covers International transportation only
- Amendment of CPP of Nuclear Material (adopted in July 2005)
 - Include Domestic transportation and storage

④ Proliferation Security Initiative(PSI)

- Increase of cooperative nations
 - Prevention of Proliferation
 - Preventative Effect



Seeking new approach for Nuclear Non-Proliferation - Multilateral Nuclear Approach - 1

① Bush's proposal and ElBaradei's idea

- Bush's proposal
 - Limit the Enrichment and Reprocessing capability within the nations already having such (Amendment of Nuclear Supplier Group and its guideline)
- ElBaradei's idea
 - Multilateral arrangement of nuclear fuel cycle (Report made by IAEA expert group on Feb. 2005)
 - Ask nations for moratorium of building new enrichment or reprocessing facilities for 5 or 10 years
- Same goal, but Different methodologies





Seeking new approach for Nuclear Non-Proliferation - Multilateral Nuclear Approach - 2

② Compromise

- First step of compromise
 - Assurance of Nuclear fuel supply
 - Process Spent fuel Internationally or Regionally
 - Russia also express it's interest
- Differences
 - ✓ Bush's
 - ◆ Abandonment of Nuclear fuel cycle comes before the Assurance of supply (Step by Step where possible)
 - ✓ ElBaradei's
 - ◆ Establish frame work of assurance of supply first and foremost, to make it incentive.



Conclusion - 1

- Measure for Nuclear Non-Proliferation
 - Supporting nonproliferation regime through various measures seem most practical
 - Therefore, Appropriate to further forward the Provisions explained
- Suggestion
 - We should proactively respond to the Multilateral Nuclear Approach, and contribute our ideas into the discussion





Conclusion - 2

- **JAPAN's Position**
 1. Big power in nuclear energy, and only country to have suffered nuclear attacks
 - Contribute to strengthening of world nuclear non-proliferation regime
 2. Country with few natural resources
 - Establish own nuclear fuel cycle for national energy security
 3. Located in Asia
 - Establish nuclear energy policy considering whole Asia region