

**The 1st International Nuclear Nonproliferation
Science and Technology Forum**
(Panel Discussion 1)

**1. Japan's Efforts in the Universalization of the IAEA
Additional Protocol**

**2. Strengthening Export Control: Japan's Outreach
Activities**

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Japan's Efforts in the Universalization of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Additional Protocol

May 2006

1. Japan's Initiative for the Universalization of the IAEA Additional Protocol

(1) Japan attaches great importance to the promotion of the conclusion of the Additional Protocol as a means to strengthen the nuclear non-proliferation regime. In December 1999, Japan concluded the Additional Protocol as the first country with nuclear power generation to do so. Since then, Japan has actively been taking initiatives, in cooperation with the IAEA and like-minded countries, for the universalization of the Additional Protocol.

(2) At the Forty-Fourth General Conference of the IAEA in 2000, Japan proposed a "Plan of Action" for the strengthening of the IAEA safeguards, and hosted in June 2001 a symposium in Tokyo for countries of the Asia-Pacific region, identifying the universalization of the Additional Protocol as one of the pillars of its nuclear non-proliferation policy. Further, Japan has made personnel and financial contributions to regional seminars organized by the IAEA in various parts of the world (Latin America, Central Asia, the three Baltic states, Africa, and South Pacific).

(3) In December 2002, Japan, in cooperation with the IAEA, hosted "the International Conference on Wider Adherence to Strengthened IAEA Safeguards" to consolidate the results of these regional seminars. The achievements of the conference include the following:

- a chairman's summary was issued with the general consensus of the participants;
- all participants were able to share the results of the regional seminars on the promotion of the conclusion of the Additional Protocol;
- the conference was able to send a concrete message to encourage nuclear weapons states, (except China, which had already ratified the Additional Protocol) and European Union countries to ratify the Additional Protocol as soon as possible;

• the establishment of the Friends of the Additional Protocol was proposed.

(4) In April 2003, Japan's permanent mission in Vienna launched an informal forum called "Friends of the Additional Protocol" and has worked, in the five meetings held so far in Vienna, to address the various issues mentioned in the chairman's summary: in particular, how to promote the conclusion of the Additional Protocol at bilateral and regional levels; how to draw political attention to the importance of the Additional Protocol; and how to eliminate legal, technical and other obstacles to the promotion of its conclusion.

(5) In August 2003, Japan held a Japan-Iran working-level meeting on the Additional Protocol in Tokyo, and shared with Iran the experiences accumulated through Japan's implementation of its additional protocol, with a view to promoting Iran's decision to sign and ratify its protocol (Iran signed its additional protocol in December 2003).

(6) In November 2003, February 2005 and February 2006, Japan hosted Asian Senior-level Talks on Non-Proliferation (ASTOP) in Tokyo, in which Japan worked to promote the understanding of the Additional Protocol and to remove the factors that serve as obstacles of conclusion of the Additional Protocol by ASEAN countries in particular.

(7) Since September 2004, Japan has actively participated in the G-8 joint demarche led by G8 Chairs with a view to promoting conclusion of the Additional Protocol by those countries that have not done so. In addition, on various occasions such as bilateral dialogues, Japan has called upon countries, particularly those with nuclear activities and plans such as Brazil, Argentine and Vietnam, to conclude the Additional Protocol.

2. Achievements

(1) The IAEA Additional Protocol has been signed and ratified by increasing numbers of countries, and the current figure stands at 75 protocols in force (107 signatories). 37 countries have signed the protocols since the beginning of 2004.

(2) Iran and Libya signed their protocols in December 2003 and March 2004 respectively.

(3) In the second half of 2005, Singapore, Thailand and Malaysia signed their protocols.

(4) The successive IAEA General Conference resolutions since 2003 commend Japan's efforts in facilitating the entry into force of comprehensive safeguards agreements and additional protocols.

Japan's outreach activities

1 Asian Export Control Seminar

Japan has hosted the Seminar annually since 1993 with participants representing policy sections, private companies, research institutes among others.

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2 ASTOP (The Asian Senior-level Talks on Non-Proliferation)

Japan has hosted three ASTOP meetings since 2003. The meetings were attended by senior officials in charge of non-proliferation policies from ASEAN countries, Australia, China, Republic of Korea, United States and Japan.

Japan's outreach activities

3 Training Courses for Export Controls

Training courses have been hosted by Japan International Corporation Agency (JICA) annually since 1999 for government officials of Asian countries.

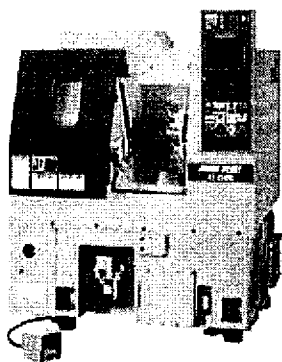
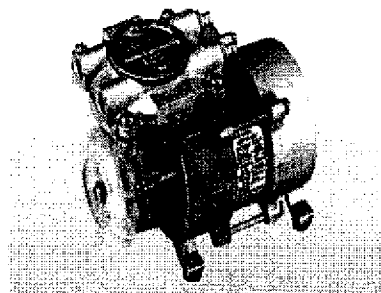
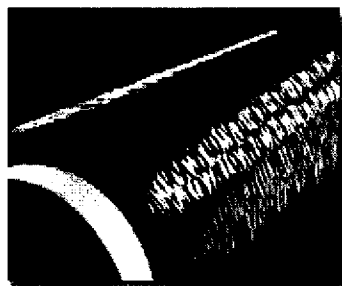
4 Export Control Seminars

Export control seminars were held respectively in Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam in 2004; Cambodia, Laos, Brunei and Pakistan in 2005. Government officials from relevant agencies participated in the seminars.

Japan's outreach activities

5 Commodity Identification Training

CIT was held jointly with the United States and Australia in Singapore in January 2005 for custom officers to be acquainted with controlled items.



Japan's outreach activities

6 Industry Outreach Seminars

Japan and Korea co-hosted the outreach seminar for companies in February 2005 in Korea to promote understanding of export control. Such Seminars were also held in China in May 2004 and in Singapore in May 2005 respectively.



7 Licensing Workshop

The licensing workshop was held in Singapore in 2005.

Grant Aid for General Projects

- Project for Improvement of the Security Equipment in Major Airport and Ports Facilities in Indonesia (Implemented in 2004 Fiscal Year)
 - X-ray inspection system (47 sets)
 - Metal detector (32 sets)
 - Explosives detection system (12 sets), etc

Grant aid for cooperation on counter-terrorism and security enhancement

- **New Scheme of grant aid to be implemented from JFY 2006**
- **Objectives**
 - Ensuring public order which is essential for economic and social development of developing countries
- **Possible cooperation under this scheme**
 - Improvement of Airports and harbor security system
 - Provision of Patrol ships for anti-piracy, anti-terrorism and nonproliferation
 - Capacity building of law-enforcement agencies