

Japan's Efforts on Nuclear Disarmament and Non-Proliferation

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Japan's Basic Position on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation - Background

Japan's Efforts toward the International Peace and Stability

➤ As the only country to have ever suffered atomic bombings in war, Japan has consistently engaged in disarmament and non-proliferation efforts, playing a leading role in international initiatives to realize “a world free of nuclear weapons.”

Outlook of Japan's Security Environment

➤ Northeast Asia is home to a host of actors, such as countries with large-scale military forces, or those possessing nuclear weapons or continuing with nuclear development. Yet a regional cooperation framework in the security realm has not been sufficiently institutionalized.

(Ref.) National Security Strategy (Dec. 2013)

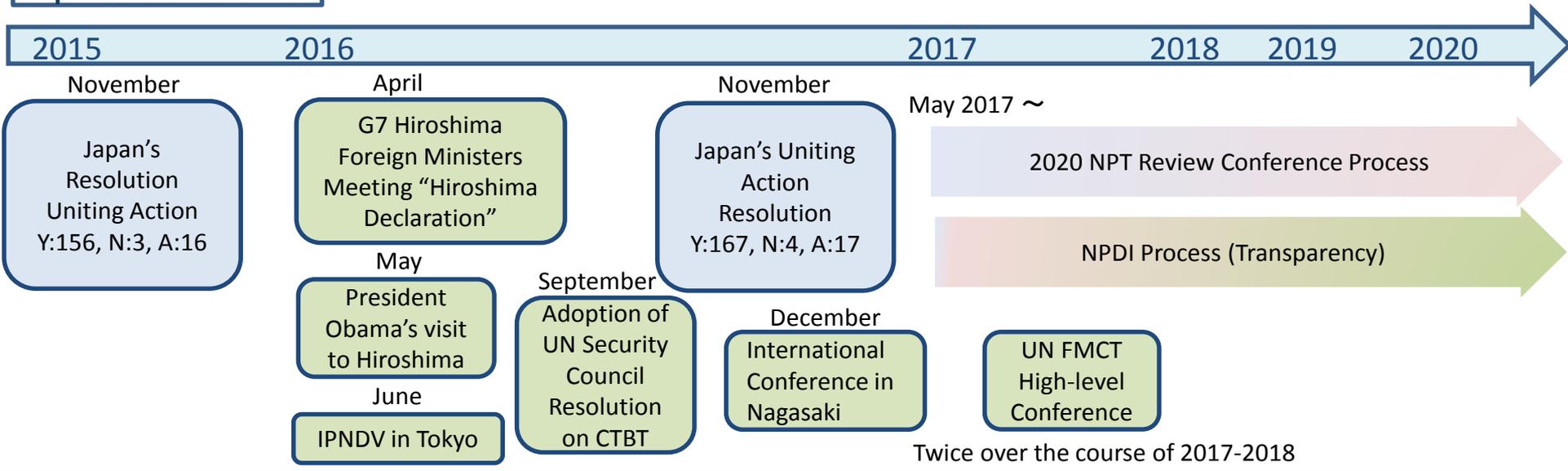
Japan's Basic Position on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation - Approach

Concrete and Practical Disarmament Approach with due regard to its Security Environment

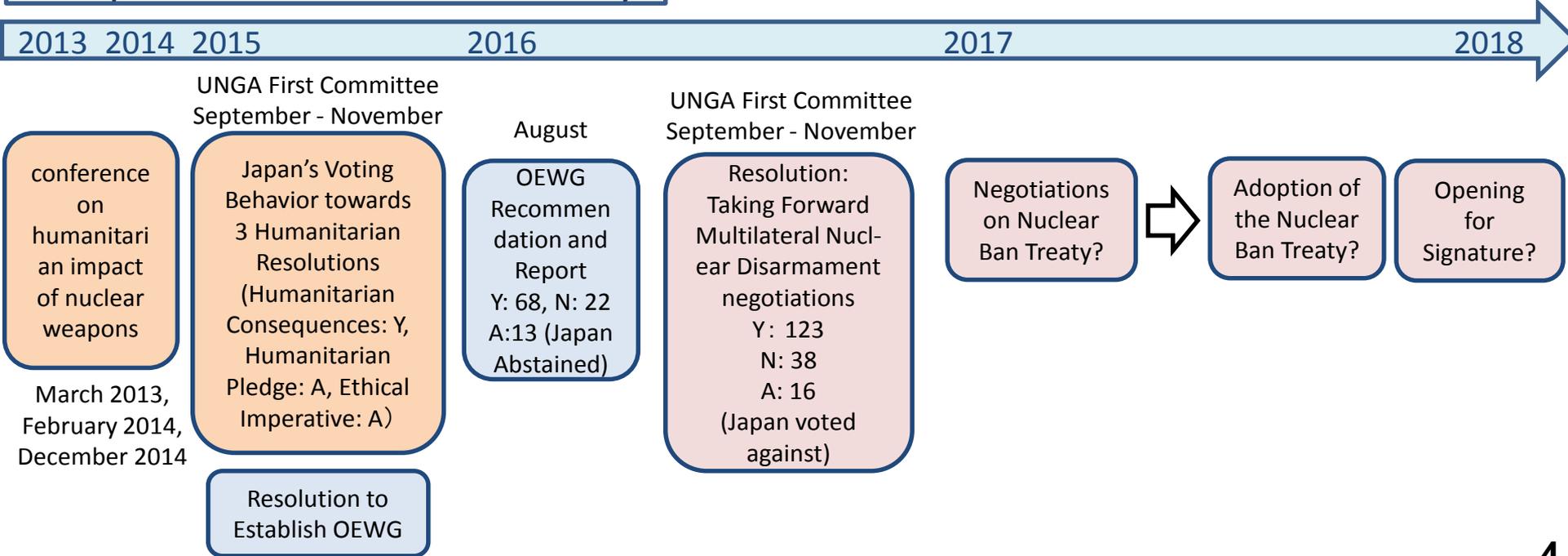
- “Progressive Approach” (ex, FMCT, CTBT, Raising the Awareness of Humanitarian Consequences through, among others, sharing “Hibakusha” experiences, Promoting transparency).
- Cooperation between nuclear-weapon states and non-nuclear-weapon states is indispensable to achieve “a world free of nuclear weapons”.
- Disarmament efforts need to take into consideration the reality of the current severe security environment such as North Korea.
- NPT's 3 pillars (Nuclear Disarmament, Non-Proliferation, and Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy) and Nuclear Security.

<Recent Trends in Nuclear Disarmament>

Japan's Recent Efforts



Developments related to the Nuclear Ban Treaty



Efforts to Strengthen Disarmament

Visit to Hiroshima and Nagasaki

- ◆ G7 Hiroshima Foreign Minister's Meeting
- ◆ U.S. President Obama's visit to Hiroshima



NPDI (Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative)

- ◆ Transparency, etc.



Uniting Action UNGA

- ◆ Cooperation between NWS and NNWS
- ◆ Concrete Measures
- ◆ Humanitarian Consequences

CTBT

- ◆ Early entry into force of the CTBT as a qualitative cap



FMCT / IPNDV

- ◆ Immediate commencement of negotiations on FMCT as a quantitative cap
- ◆ Verification efforts, involving NNWSs & NWSs.

Education

- ◆ Partnership with civil society involving the youth



Efforts to Strengthen Non-Proliferation

North Korea

- ◆ Implement the UNSC resolution 2270 concerning the North Korean nuclear program
- ◆ Unilateral sanctions
- ◆ Capacity building efforts of non-proliferation

Iran

- ◆ Facilitate the implementation of the JCPOA

Capacity Building

- ◆ **Asian Export Control Seminar**
Strengthen export control implementation in Asia
- ◆ **IAEA Safeguards**
Organize seminars for the universalization of the Additional Protocol (AP) ,etc.
- ◆ **ASTOP**
Promote non-proliferation efforts for policy makers

PSI

- ◆ Initiative of interdicting transfer and transport of WMD



Engagement with the Industry, Academia ,etc.

Efforts to Strengthen Nuclear Security

Japan will proactively participate in the IAEA International Conference on Nuclear Security and will express its commitments for nuclear security.

Contribution to International Capacity Building on Nuclear Security

◆ Integrated Support Center for Nuclear Nonproliferation and Nuclear Security (ISCN) accepts experts from Asian countries and hold training courses and symposiums.

Minimization of Nuclear Materials

- ◆ Remove all HEU and separated plutonium fuels from the Fast Critical Assembly (FCA)
- ◆ Remove all HEU fuels from the Kyoto University Critical Assembly (KUCA) by the conversion of KUCA from HEU to LEU fuels

Related Initiatives

- ◆ G7 Presidency and Global Partnership against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction
- ◆ Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT) to be held at Tokyo in June 2017

Promoting Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy

IAEA's initiative "Atoms for Peace and Development"

→ *Support Member States beyond power generation*

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

◆ PUI (Peaceful Uses Initiative)

- Launched in 2010 under US initiative
- Japan's commitment to provide US\$ 25 million over the next 5 years, as announced at the 2015 NPT review conference
- Main projects Japan has supported:

Human Health

PACT (Programme of Action for Cancer Therapy)



Food & Agriculture

Strengthening the Capacity for the diagnosis of emerging or re-emerging zoonotic diseases



Water & Environment

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



◆ RCA (Regional Cooperative Agreement)

- Asia and Pacific regional cooperation framework to promote R&D and training projects since 1972 within the IAEA's Technical Cooperation framework to promote R&D and training projects since 1972.
- Japan is active in areas such as human health (radiation oncology and nuclear medicine)

Moving Forward

- ◆ **IAEA International Conference on Nuclear Security** (5-9 December, Vienna)
- ◆ **International Conference in Nagasaki** (11-13 December, Nagasaki)
- ◆ **Negotiations on Nuclear Ban Treaty** (March and June 2017 (TBD), NY)
- ◆ **Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism** (June 2017 (TBD), Tokyo)
- ◆ **Preparatory Committee for the, 2020 NPT Review Conference** (2-12 May 2017, Vienna)
- ◆ **UN FMCT High-level Conference** (TBD)
- ◆ **Fourth IPNDV plenary meeting** (TBD)

