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STATEMENT BY H.E. MR. MARI AMANO  
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TO THE CONFERENCE OF DISARMAMENT

SECOND SESSION OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE  
FOR THE 2015 REVIEW CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE TREATY  
ON THE NON-PROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS (NPT)

- CLUSTER III -

GENEVA, 30 APRIL 2013

Mr. Chairman,

The peaceful use of nuclear energy is one of the three main pillars of the NPT, together with the prevention of proliferation of nuclear weapons and the pursuit of nuclear disarmament. As a country with almost no indigenous energy, Japan has highly valued the benefits of nuclear energy and developed its nuclear industry so diligently for over half a century.

Noting the benefits of peaceful use of nuclear energy, in this Cluster III, I would like to stress the prosperity brought about through nuclear sciences and applications to the world and the importance of international cooperation in this field, and then wish to reiterate the importance to ensure so-called 3S in the peaceful use of nuclear energy while touching upon Japan's policy on nuclear power after the accident at the Tokyo Electric Power Company (TEPCO)'s Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station (the Fukushima Daiichi accident).

Mr. Chairman,

The benefits of nuclear sciences and applications for health and other non-power areas such as cancer treatment, food, agriculture, water resources, and protecting the environment have become well known today, and the importance of enhanced access to and usage of these technologies are now shared globally. Japan believes that international technical cooperation in those areas plays a key role in achieving the goals outlined in the NPT.

Under the NPT, all States Parties enjoy the inalienable right to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination and in conformity with its Articles I, II and III. Japan emphasizes the importance to promote international cooperation in this regard.

From this point of view, Japan highly commends that initiatives by the IAEA Director General for promoting nuclear applications in such areas as cancer diagnosis and treatment, water management, food security and safety, and climate change, have produced tangible outcomes. Japan will remain a

strong partner in this field and continue to support strengthening the IAEA technical cooperation program in assisting developing countries in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Japan has consistently paid its financial share to the IAEA Technical Cooperation Fund (TCF) in full since the foundation of the TCF. Japan urges other IAEA Member States to do the same.

Japan also supports the Peaceful Uses Initiative (PUI) of the IAEA. Japan has been making a contribution of 3.5 million US dollars to the PUI every year since 2011 and intends to make a contribution of the same amount in the current fiscal year. We encourage all countries in a position to do so to make contributions to this valuable initiative.

Mr. Chairman,

Following the Fukushima Daiichi accident, Japan has made significant reforms to its regulatory system for nuclear energy. With the strong determination never to have an accident like the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear disaster again, in September 2012, the Nuclear Regulation Authority was founded to implement safety regulations from an independent point of view, separating the regulatory body from the administrative body in charge of promoting the use of nuclear power. The Nuclear Regulation Authority will formulate new regulatory requirements based on the lessons learned from the accident, continue to improve the standards and ensure the country's nuclear safety.

Under the new administration, Japan will set out responsible energy policies that take into account a range of the perspectives, including stable energy supply and energy cost reduction, while fulfilling Japan's responsibilities for non-proliferation and the peaceful uses of nuclear energy towards the international community.

Due to the high energy demand worldwide and the need to mitigate the carbon emissions, the growth in nuclear power in the world, particularly in the developing world, is still continuing. The latest estimation of the IAEA shows that the world's installed nuclear power capacity will grow from 369

gigawatts as of end of 2011 to 456 GW(e) in 2030 in low projection and 740 GW(e) in high projection. It is clear that the nuclear energy remains one of the important parts in the global energy portfolio.

In this context, reaffirming the significance of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, Japan looks forward to a success of the International Ministerial Conference on Nuclear Power in the 21st Century to be held in Saint Petersburg, Russian Federation in June this year. The Conference will be a great opportunity for countries to discuss the uses of the nuclear power.

Mr. Chairman,

While noting the growing interests in developing nuclear power, we would like to stress that international cooperation on safeguards, nuclear safety and security—so called the “3S”—have become more important than ever. Countries that benefit from the uses of nuclear power bear enormous responsibilities for ensuring the 3S. The safeguards issues were discussed in the Cluster II and here I will focus on safety and security.

The Fukushima Daiichi accident reminded us of the utmost importance of nuclear safety. A variety of efforts have been made all over the world to strengthen nuclear safety following the accident. Among them is the IAEA Action Plan on Nuclear Safety which was unanimously adopted by the IAEA General Conference in September 2011. The Action Plan will remain a significant cornerstone in a continuous improvement of nuclear safety worldwide. Japan commits itself to the implementation of the Action Plan and encourages all countries to make every effort to address the issues identified in the Action Plan.

Japan held the Fukushima Ministerial Conference on Nuclear Safety in December 2012 in co-sponsorship with the IAEA. The Conference was to provide yet another opportunity to share with the international community further knowledge and lessons learned from the accident and to discuss the progress of international efforts aimed at strengthening nuclear safety. We believe that the conference contributed to strengthening nuclear safety

worldwide. Japan, as the country which has experienced the Fukushima Daiichi accident, will continue to share knowledge and lessons learned from the accident for further enhancement of nuclear safety worldwide.

The Fukushima Daiichi accident also reminded us of the importance of nuclear security. From this viewpoint, the Government of Japan has amended the relevant national regulations to translate into its national practice the most updated recommendations on physical protection contained in the IAEA INFCIRC/225/Rev.5 document, together with lessons derived from the Fukushima Daiichi accident. In addition, the newly established Nuclear Regulation Authority has been working to further enhance our nuclear security.

At the same time, for its contribution to the strengthening of global nuclear security, Japan continues to provide further assistance to other countries through activities of the "Integrated Support Center for Nuclear Non-proliferation and Nuclear Security." Japan is also eager to contribute to the success of the IAEA International Conference on Nuclear Security to be held in Vienna in July this year and the Nuclear Security Summit to be held in The Hague next March. In this regard, Japan recognizes that the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material will bring important changes to global nuclear security, and will accelerate the process to conclude it.

Mr. Chairman,

Japan will continue to work together with the international community to make every effort to promote and ensure the peaceful uses of nuclear energy in a safe and sustainable manner.

Thank you.

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