

**Statement by Mr. Shunichi SUZUKI,
Parliamentary Senior Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs,
Head of Delegation of Japan
At the International Conference on Nuclear Security
Vienna, Austria, July 1, 2013**

Mr. President,
Mr. Director General,
Distinguished Delegates,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of the Government of Japan, I would like to welcome the convening of the International Conference on Nuclear Security hosted by the IAEA and to extend our sincere congratulations to you, Minister Martonyi, on your assumption of your duties as the President of this conference. We highly appreciate the initiative of Director General Amano to convene the first IAEA Ministerial Conference on nuclear security.

Mr. President,

Nuclear energy is used not only as nuclear power, but also for non-power applications such as the use of radio isotopes in medicine, the production of food, and industry. Nuclear energy is an indispensable resource for our lives. In order to continue to enjoy the benefits of peaceful uses of nuclear energy, including radiological materials, it is in our best interests to further strengthen our endeavors to promote nuclear security, as well as safeguards and nuclear safety, in order to prevent terrorist or non-state actors from acquiring nuclear and other radiological material.

Japan, as one of the countries with the most advanced nuclear

technology, will continue to fulfill its obligations and responsibilities to strengthen international nuclear security.

Mr. President,

The IAEA has been playing the central and leading role in strengthening nuclear security globally.

After the 9/11 terrorist attack in the United States in 2001, the IAEA immediately took the initiative to formulate the IAEA Nuclear Security Plan and established the Nuclear Security Fund to implement this plan. Under this Plan, the IAEA broadened the range of materials to be controlled and protected for the purpose of ensuring nuclear security by including radioactive sources, and presented a comprehensive programme for nuclear security which covers emergency response and regulations. We appreciate this initiative which allowed us to work on nuclear security issues in a more focused manner.

Japan has consistently supported the IAEA's activities in this area. Japan has made financial contributions worth a total of more than \$3 million to the IAEA Nuclear Security Fund since its establishment in 2002.

Japan will continue its support for the IAEA.

Mr. President,

While the accident at TEPCO's Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station in March 2011 was caused by a natural disaster, it has provided a number of findings and lessons that are also useful for preparations for an incident caused by human hand, such as a terrorist attack at a nuclear power station.

In this sense, Japan will continue to share the relevant information regarding the accident at TEPCO's Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear

Power Station in a transparent manner and contribute to strengthening global nuclear security.

Mr. President,

The responsibility for ensuring thorough control of nuclear material in a country rests primarily with the country's national government. Particularly, the government needs not only to make clear who or which agency is responsible for the control of nuclear material but also to establish the necessary infrastructure to protect nuclear material and nuclear-related facilities, including the legislative infrastructure, as well as capabilities for the accounting for, and the control and protection of nuclear material. Furthermore, since it is the operators who actually undertake the physical protection of nuclear material, it is also essential to further raise industry's awareness of and involvement in nuclear security endeavors.

In order to ensure nuclear security, a broad-based effort by administrators is needed. In Japan, for example, more than ten ministries and agencies take part in the administration of nuclear security. Close coordination and cooperation among those agencies under political leadership are indispensable to effectively ensure nuclear security.

Mr. President,

Japan has consistently emphasized the importance of "3S" (Safeguards, Safety, and Security) in the peaceful use of nuclear energy in the international community.

In September last year, in order to strengthen its national nuclear regulatory infrastructure, Japan established the "Nuclear Regulation Authority (NRA)", a new independent administrative body. The NRA is responsible for the regulation of all "3S" under one authority.

In particular, the regulatory work and general coordination functions on nuclear security are integrated into the NRA, thus fundamentally strengthening Japan's administrative system for nuclear security.

Japan has over half a century of experience in ensuring the peaceful use of nuclear energy. Based on this, we will continue to strive to improve our nuclear regulatory system.

Let me now elaborate on some measures taken to strengthen nuclear security inside Japan.

First, the relevant authorities of Japan, such as the National Police Agency, the Japan Coast Guard and the Self Defense Forces, have been steadily conducting exercises, in cooperation with one another, to prepare for possible terrorist attacks at nuclear power stations.

Most recently in May this year, the National Police Agency and the Japan Coast Guard conducted a joint exercise to counter nuclear terrorism by simulating a terrorist attack at TEPCO's Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station. The exercise included the suppression of terrorists on the ground, on sea, as well as on vessels at dock. Japan will continue to implement such concrete measures to enhance nuclear security.

Second, I would like to touch upon our efforts toward entry into force of the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM). For the Amendment, which was adopted in July 2005, to enter into force, two thirds of the Parties to the CPPNM, 99 Parties, need to conclude it. The 56th IAEA General Conference in September last year adopted a resolution, in which, once again, all States Parties to the CPPNM are called upon to ratify the Amendment as soon as possible. Japan recognizes the importance of the Amendment and has been accelerating the work toward its ratification of the Amendment.

Third, the IAEA has been dispatching International Physical Protection Advisory Service (IPPAS) missions to support Member States' efforts in the area of nuclear security. Japan believes it would be valuable to receive such a mission, and is positively considering receiving a mission at the earliest possible date, as well as hosting an IPPAS workshop prior to the mission, by March 2014.

Let me now turn on to our efforts under the framework of international cooperation.

In order to contribute to strengthening international nuclear security, Japan established, in December 2010, the "Integrated Support Center for Nuclear Nonproliferation and Nuclear Security (ISCN)" under the Japan Atomic Energy Agency (JAEA), as it had announced at the Nuclear Security Summit in Washington in April 2010. The ISCN has been providing training courses to support capacity building for regulators, mainly from Asian countries, by using the "Physical Protection Exercise Field" and the "Virtual Reality System" and in cooperation with the IAEA. In the two years since its establishment, the ISCN has provided seminars on peaceful uses of nuclear energy and training courses on physical protection to about 700 experts from Asian and other countries.

Japan will continue and strengthen this kind of contribution. For this sort of activity, coordination and cooperation among the Centers of Excellence around the world are also important. We will continue to promote such coordination and cooperation. The ISCN will host a side event on capacity-building in the Asian region in the margins of this Conference.

In order to further the cooperation between Japan's JAEA and the IAEA, these two organizations are discussing the formulation of a Practical Arrangement (PA). Once the PA is established, related regional workshops in cooperation with the IAEA will be able to be

organized systematically, and cooperation within the Asia region will be further promoted.

Furthermore, Japan, with participation of France, the Republic of Korea, the UK and the US, issued a joint statement on transport security of nuclear and radiological material at the Seoul Nuclear Security Summit in March last year. Based on that joint statement, Japan hosted the first working group meeting in Tokyo recently, and will organize a table-top exercise in the near future. Japan continues to assume a leading role and will submit a proposal in this area at the Hague Nuclear Security Summit next year.

Mr. President,

Japan continues to actively support the IAEA's efforts in the area of nuclear security. Japan is determined to strengthen nuclear security domestically and internationally based on its experience and knowledge, and in cooperation with the IAEA.

Thank you, Mr. President.