

(as delivered)

**Statement by Ambassador KAIFU Atsushi,  
Permanent Representative of Japan to the International Organizations in Vienna**

**Cluster 2 of the Second Session of the Preparatory Committee  
for the 2026 Review Conference of the Parties  
to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons**

Chair,

As the NPT regime faces serious challenges, robust non-proliferation efforts by the international community as a whole are imperative. To this end, Japan supports the strengthening of the IAEA safeguards system and of export controls.

**Safeguards**

Chair,

There is no doubt that the NPT continues to be the cornerstone of the global nuclear non-proliferation regime and that the international safeguards system is fundamental for its success. We need to strengthen the effectiveness and improve the efficacy of IAEA safeguards so that the Agency can convincingly verify that all nuclear materials and technology are used only for peaceful purposes. In this regard, we believe that the Additional Protocol (AP), along with a Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement (CSA) should be the safeguards standard of the NPT. Japan once again calls on all States that have not yet done so, to conclude a CSA, an AP, and where relevant, the modified Small Quantities Protocols (SQP), as soon as possible. Japan will continuously strive to enhance its assistance to other States in this regard in close cooperation with the IAEA and with AP Friends in Vienna.

## **DPRK (North Korea)**

Chair,

North Korea is intensifying its nuclear and missile activities and is flagrantly challenging the international non-proliferation regime, including the NPT. Japan is deeply concerned with the continuing serious threat North Korea poses to the NPT regime. Japan believes that the Preparatory Committee should send a robust message to North Korea and the international community on the following points: 1) reaffirming our unwavering commitment to the goal of North Korea's complete, verifiable and irreversible dismantlement of its nuclear weapons, any other existing weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missiles of all ranges as well as related programs, 2) calling upon all members of the international community to uphold non-proliferation regime and fully implement all relevant UNSC resolutions, and 3) strongly urging North Korea to return at an early date to full compliance with the NPT and IAEA safeguards.

## **Iran**

On the Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan reiterates its support for the non-proliferation objectives of the JCPOA. Japan remains deeply concerned that the IAEA has not been able to perform verification and monitoring activities under the JCPOA and Iran's stockpiles of highly enriched uranium are steadily increasing. Japan is also deeply concerned about the outstanding safeguards issues. Japan once again urges Iran to fully cooperate with the IAEA.

## **Syria**

With regard to Syria, Japan reiterates its call to Syria to cooperate fully with the IAEA to dispel the concerns of the international community.

## **Ukraine**

While Japan will elaborate its position under Cluster 3 on the precarious situations on nuclear safety and security in Ukraine as a result of the Russian Federation's aggression and actions, Japan commends the IAEA for continuing to implement safeguards in Ukraine, in accordance with Ukraine's CSA and AP. Japan takes note of the IAEA Director General's report stating that, based on the evaluation of all safeguards-relevant information available, the IAEA did not find any indication that would give

rise to a proliferation concern.

### **Naval Nuclear Propulsion**

Regarding Naval Nuclear Propulsion, Japan considers it crucially important to maintain and strengthen the nuclear non-proliferation regime. Japan expresses its support for the work of the IAEA in accordance with its statutory mandate and the safeguards agreements and Additional Protocols of the parties concerned. Japan also emphasizes the importance of preserving the IAEA's independence and technical authority in its safeguards implementation.

### **Export Controls**

Chair,

Export controls significantly contribute to our shared objective of nuclear non-proliferation and promoting peaceful uses. Japan encourages all States to further strengthen national export controls in alignment with existing multilateral guidelines such as the NSG Guidelines and the Zangger Committee Trigger List. Japan is fully committed to export controls including NSG and other multilateral export control regimes. Japan has been and will continue to assist other States in the Indo-Pacific and other regions to enhance the implementation of UNSCR 1540. Japan reaffirms its determination to further elaborate export control systems.

### **Nuclear Security**

Nuclear security, together with nuclear safety and safeguards, is an important foundation for the peaceful use of nuclear energy. We appreciate the tireless work of the Co-Presidents, Australia and Kazakhstan, of the International Conference on Nuclear Security (ICONS 2024) held in Vienna in May this year and Japan expresses its strong support to the Statement by the Co-Presidents of the Conference.

Chair,

I conclude my statement with the unequivocal, unchanged and clear adherence of my government to the Three Non-Nuclear Principles, under which the introduction of nuclear weapons are not permitted.

Thank you, Chair.