

**Statement by Ambassador KAIFU Atsushi,  
Permanent Representative of Japan to the International Organizations in Vienna  
Cluster 2 of the Third 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.

Chair,

The NPT remains the cornerstone of the global nuclear non-proliferation regime and we need to strengthen the effectiveness and improve the efficiency of IAEA safeguards to verify that all nuclear materials and technology are used only for peaceful purposes. In this regard, 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 and AP, and where relevant, to amend or rescind the Small Quantities Protocols (SQP), as soon as possible. Japan will enhance its relevant assistance to other States in cooperation with the IAEA and with AP Friends Countries in Vienna.

Chair,

North Korea has advanced 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 CVID of nuclear weapons, any other existing weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missiles of all ranges as well as related programs of North Korea, 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 fully comply with the NPT and IAEA safeguards.

On the Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan remains seriously concerned about significant increase in stockpiles of highly enriched uranium and its outstanding safeguards issues. We hope that Iran's nuclear issue will be resolved in a peaceful manner through constructive discussions and once again urge Iran to fully cooperate

with the IAEA.

On Ukraine, Japan commends the IAEA for continuing its efforts in conducting sufficient in-field verification activities there, in accordance with Ukraine's CSA and AP, despite the challenges as a result of the Russian Federation's aggression and actions. While noting with concern that the IAEA remained unable to draw the broader conclusion, Japan takes note that "the Agency did not find indications that would give rise to a proliferation concern" in Ukraine.

Regarding Naval Nuclear Propulsion, Japan expresses its support for the work of the IAEA in accordance with its statutory mandate and the safeguards agreements of the parties concerned.

Chair,

Export controls significantly contribute to our shared objective of nuclear non-proliferation and play a crucial role in fostering trust and confidence among trading partners by ensuring the transparency and predictability of commercial exchanges. 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 will continue to assist other States to enhance the implementation of UNSCR 1540. Japan reaffirms its determination to further elaborate export control systems based on discussions at NSG and other multilateral export control regimes.

Nuclear security, together with nuclear safety and safeguards, is an important foundation for the peaceful use of nuclear energy. Japan will continue to contribute to capacity building support in this field by providing training courses, workshops and seminars at the Integrated Support Center for Nuclear Nonproliferation, Security and Human Resource Development (ISCN) of the Japan Atomic Energy Agency.

Chair,

In concluding my statements, Japan firmly maintains the Three Non-Nuclear principles of not possessing, not producing and not permitting the introduction of nuclear weapons. And, as the IAEA has concluded that all nuclear materials in Japan, including plutonium, have been used only for peaceful purposes under stringent IAEA safeguards, there are no issues in relation to non-proliferation.

Thank you, Chair.