

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

**Cluster 3 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**

Thank you, Chair.

Japan firmly believes that ensuring the inalienable right of peaceful uses of nuclear energy, in conformity with the obligation of the Treaty, is one of its fundamental objectives. The Treaty plays the essential role as a platform in this regard.

Nuclear science and technology contribute to promote socio-economic development and address global challenges such as tackling climate change and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. Its benefits should be disseminated to as many people as possible.

For that purpose, commitments to ensuring the highest standards of safety, security and safeguards are essential. Also, transparency is key for confidence. Transparency in the management of civil plutonium must be maintained through the implementation of the Guidelines for the Management of Plutonium, as contained in INFCIRC 549.

Japan highly appreciates the central role of the IAEA and its long-standing contribution in all of these aspects.

Chair,

With its full commitment to international cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, Japan is one of the major contributors to the IAEA's activities including its various flagship initiatives, notably "Rays of Hope" and "Atoms4Food", for developing countries. In addition to the contribution

to the Agency's Technical Cooperation Fund, Japan's extrabudgetary contribution through the Peaceful Uses Initiative now accumulates over 80 million euros. Japan is exploring more effective ways to support people and countries in the fight against cancer, including through coordination between its bilateral assistance for diagnosis and therapy and the Agency's technical cooperation programme.

Japan will also keep enhancing information sharing and technology transfer under frameworks such as Regional Cooperative Agreement (RCA) and Forum for Nuclear Cooperation in Asia (FNCA).

Japan continues capacity-building efforts including in nuclear safety and radiation protection, leveraging lessons learned from the accident at TEPCO's Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station. Those efforts include developing necessary infrastructure for countries interested in introducing or expanding nuclear power, as well as enhancing emergency preparedness and response to nuclear accidents through the IAEA RANET capacity-building center in Fukushima.

Chair,

Let me clarify and update on the discharge of ALPS treated water into the sea. For the sake of scientific and factual accuracy, it is ALPS treated water that Japan discharges. Any different term used in previous statement is not appropriate.

Since August 2023, 12 batches of the treated water have been safely discharged in full compliance with relevant international standards. Its safety has been continuously confirmed through the multi-layered monitoring activities by Japan and by the IAEA.

The IAEA Task Force, comprised of IAEA officers and international experts from various countries including direct neighboring ones, repeatedly confirms in its reviews the conclusion of the IAEA's Comprehensive Report of July 2023 that the discharge of ALPS treated water into the sea is consistent with relevant international safety standards, and that the discharge

will have a negligible radiological impact on people and the environment.

Also, on-going additional measures under the IAEA framework, with even further active international participation and transparency, reconfirm and highlight the safety of the discharge.

Japan appreciates the IAEA's independent, science-based, long-term commitment to this issue. Japan will continue to engage with various countries and regions in Asia Pacific and beyond, and to provide transparent explanations to the international community.

Chair,

The nuclear safety and security situation in Ukraine has been a matter of deep concern. Russia's unlawful seizure and continued control of Ukraine's Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant (ZNPP) is posing a tremendous threat in this regard. Military activities throughout Ukraine, including attacks on nuclear power plants and the critical energy infrastructure, have also been resulting in an increased risk.

Japan reaffirms the importance of the IAEA Director General's "seven indispensable pillars" and "five concrete principles" as well as the vital role of the IAEA to ensure the nuclear safety and security in Ukraine through its continued presence to monitor and assess the situation independently and impartially.

Japan also reiterates the importance of respecting and heeding the related resolutions of the UNGA and the IAEA.

Thank you, Chair.