

## 20. ジュネーブ軍縮会議（CD）

### 我が国が軍縮会議に提出したカットオフ条約に関する作業文書 （要旨）

（１）カットオフ条約の関連問題の多様性・複雑性を考えると、交渉には幅広い技術的専門性と、困難な政治的判断を要する。軍縮会議の膠着を打開し、５年以内の終結を目標に交渉を開始することが緊急の優先課題である。

（２）カットオフ条約の関連問題は、３つ、即ち（１）条約の対象範囲、（２）検証を含む技術的検討、（３）組織的・法的事項に類型分けすることができる。将来の交渉のためには、これらを更に、法的・政治的事項と技術的事項に分けることができる。

（３）シャノン・マンドート（１９９５年に合意済みの交渉マンドート）は、兵器用分裂性物質の生産禁止を求めるものであり、平和利用の核分裂性物質を禁止の対象からはずしていることは明白である。この問題が再度問われるべきではない。

（４）交渉は、将来の生産に焦点を当てた幅広い技術的検討を伴う。検証制度が作られなければならない。将来の生産禁止をストックの問題と結びつける交渉上の戦術は、無用に交渉を長引かせることとなり、核不拡散・核軍縮に対して有害である。技術問題は条約の枠組みが決まるまで議論できないというような主張は、適切ではない。

（５）検証制度については、包括的アプローチを取るべきか、限定的アプローチを取るべきかという重要だが難しい問題が存在する。この問題についての解答を見つけるためには、安全保障上の便益、秘密の保護、検証の実効性、コスト効率性等の要素について検討されなければならない。

（６）基本的には、包括的保障措置及び追加議定書により定められるＩＡＥＡ保障措置が将来の検証制度の検討のための基礎となり得ると考えられる。原則的には、包括的保障措置及び追加議定書を締結している非核兵器国に対して、追加的義務が課されるべきではない。

（７）技術的検討の複雑性に鑑み、ＣＴＢＴの検証制度についての技術的検討のために設置されたものと類似の専門家グループを設置するとの考えは、将来の交渉のための共通の知的基礎を整えるとの観点から、真剣な検討に値する。

（８）検証制度の交渉を促進する観点から、ＩＡＥＡの経験、専門知識、インフラを、カットオフ条約の枠組みと目的に適合する形で、十分活用することは有益である。組織事項については、カットオフ条約の検証制度が将来的には、核軍縮を検証し、究極的に核兵器のない世界を確保するための組織になる可能性の観点からも、検討されるべきである。

**Statement by H.E. Itsunori Onodera**  
**Parliamentary Secretary for Foreign Affairs of Japan**

Mr. President,

It is a great honor for me to be invited to speak before this historical forum. Today, more than ever, this multilateral negotiating body has an urgent task to undertake. This Conference has produced various multilateral agreements on disarmament and non-proliferation. Those agreements constitute indispensable tools to secure international peace and security. Recently, however, these multilateral instruments have faced various challenges, loopholes have been unearthed. In this broader context expectations on the CD are truly high. The CD has already identified key subjects to be tackled. Nevertheless, it has remained at a standstill for almost a decade. This situation is a source of great disappointment and grave concern for the world. This stalemate should be overcome.

(Importance of the year 2005)

This year, the year 2005, is of particular importance to the CD.

Firstly, it marks the 60th anniversary of the atomic bombings in Japan. The ever stronger voice of the Japanese civil society is ardently calling for the elimination of nuclear arsenals. Japan is the only country to have suffered nuclear devastation. Japan has a moral responsibility to the international community to advocate the total elimination of nuclear weapons, and has conducted vigorous diplomatic efforts to realize concrete measures leading to this aim. In this practical and incremental approach, the CD has played, and

should continue to play, a pivotal role to achieve such concrete disarmament measures.

Secondly, the 2005 NPT Review Conference will be held this year in May. The CD and the NPT regime are separate entities, with respective roles to play. Yet both are key components of the current nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament regime and should therefore play mutually reinforcing roles. The commencement of substantive work in the CD is necessary to give a strong impetus to the upcoming Review Conference.

It is therefore an opportune moment for the CD to surpass its current stalemate and to respond to the world's expectations.

(Current situation of the CD)

Different reasons are given to explain the CD's inability to reach consensus on a program of work: differing priorities among the respective regional groups, so-called linkage problems or, simply, a lack of political will. In short, there is no consensus among CD member states on which issues are the most important for the CD to address.

I would like to make the following suggestions to push past this impasse and create a revitalized and productive momentum in the CD to return it to its substantive task.

Firstly, given the rapidly changing security environment, we can no longer afford to continue lengthy procedural discussions. The CD has to offer new instruments to deal with the imminent security challenges facing us today. From this perspective, the FMCT, prohibiting the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons, is extremely important, not only for nuclear

disarmament, but also for nuclear non-proliferation. By halting the future production of fissile material, the FMCT will contribute to the elimination of a potential source of proliferation. For this reason, Japan considers the commencement of negotiations on the FMCT a priority for the CD. There may well exist different perspectives with regard to the possible substance of negotiations. However, no member state, as far as I am aware, disagrees on the commencement of negotiations itself. Negotiations should begin without further delay, and eventual questions on verification can be resolved during negotiations.

Secondly, I would like to point out that there may be room for improvements of the current CD procedures, whereas the real cause of the stalemate in the CD could be attributed to a lack of flexibility from states. More consistent and harmonized management by successive presidents could facilitate consensus-building. Also, Japan expects strong leadership by successive presidents this year. Concurrent with the United Nations reform currently underway, the CD should be examined in a new light to make its operation more efficient and result-oriented. Lack of self-restructuring in any organization can only lead to decline. International forum like the CD are no exception.

In this context I would like to remind you that the CD limits its membership to only 65 states. 23 countries are on the waiting list to enter. Membership was limited to ensure the efficiency of the forum. Thus, we have a strong moral obligation to proceed with negotiations in the field of disarmament for the sake of the international community as a whole.

(The DPRK issue)

Before concluding, I would like to draw your attention to the DPRK issue. While countries concerned were making diplomatic efforts to achieve a peaceful resolution to the nuclear issue through the Six-Party Talks, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the DPRK issued a statement on 10 February 2005 announcing that the DPRK would suspend its participation in the Six-Party Talks for an indefinite period and that it had manufactured nuclear weapons. This announcement is extremely regrettable, and the international community including the Government of Japan has already expressed its deep concern over the statement on several occasions such as at the latest IAEA Board of Governors Meeting in early March.

The nuclear programs of the DPRK not only represent a direct threat to the peace and stability of the Northeast Asian region including Japan, but also pose a serious challenge to the international nuclear non-proliferation regime.

The international community must not accept, under any circumstances, any development, acquisition, possession, test or transfer of nuclear weapons by the DPRK. The international community should further call on the DPRK to ensure the complete disarmament of all of its nuclear programs under credible international verification. It is important for the international community including the IAEA to deal squarely with the situation, so as to avoid any possible regrets in the future.

Japan firmly believes that the DPRK nuclear issue should be solved peacefully through dialogue. Therefore, the Six-Party Talks is currently the most realistic framework and should continue to be fully utilized.

Japan urges the DPRK to agree to the resumption of the Six-Party Talks at an early date without preconditions. Japan, together with China, the host country of the Six-Party Talks, and other partners, is ready to continue to

make every effort for a resolution through diplomatic efforts, primarily by actively contributing to the Six-Party Talks.

Furthermore, Japan believes that should there be no progress made towards resolving the DPRK nuclear issue, the international community should deal with the situation in a more befitting manner and with a greater sense of urgency.

(Conclusion)

Japan ardently hopes that the sense of urgency to recommence negotiations, widely shared by members of the CD, results in the start of substantive work this year. I can assure the Conference that Japan will continue to play its part in the promotion of disarmament and non-proliferation and renew its strong commitment to constructive multilateralism.

Thank you