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核兵器不拡散条約署名の際の日本国政府声明

昭 4 5. 2. 3

日本国政府は、核兵器の拡散が核戦争の危険を増大させると信じており、核兵器の拡散を防止することは世界平和維持に関する日本国政府の政策と一致するものであるので、この条約の精神に賛成してきた。

日本国政府は、以下に述べる基本的考え方に 基づきこの条約に署名する。

日本国政府は、この条約が核軍縮の第一歩になるものと確信し、またこの条約を効果あらしめるため、できるだけ多くの国がこの条約に参加することを望むものである。特に、核兵器を保有していながら、未だこの条約に参加の意図を示していないフランス共和国政府及び中華人民共和国政府及び中華人民共和国政府及び中華人民共和国政府が速やかに条約に参加して、核軍縮のための交渉を誠実に行なうよう希望するが、それまでの間でも、この条約の目的に反するような行動をとらないよう希望する。

この条約は現在の核兵器圏に対してのみ核兵器の保有を認めるものである。このような差別はすべての核兵器国が核兵器を自国の軍備から撤廃することによつて窮極的には解消されならればならないものであるが、それまでの責任を出ばならな地位にあると同時に特別の責任を負うものであるとの自覚がなければならない。

この条約は、核兵器その他の核爆発装置又は その管理の取得のみを禁止の対象とするもので ある。従つて、非核兵器国は、この条約によっ て、原子力平和利用の研究、開発、実施及びこ れらのための国際協力をいかなる意味において も妨げられてはならないし、これらの活動のい かなる面においても差別的な取扱をされてはな らない。

日本国政府は、以上の基本的考え方に基づき次の諸点に強い関心を有することを表明する。

これらの問題は、日本国政府が本条約を批准するに当り、 また将来条約締約国として条約運用の再検討 に 参 加 す る 際においても、強い関心を払うであろうととを 強調する。

- I 軍縮および安全保障

 - 2 日本国政府は条約の前文に、「諸国が、 国際連合憲章に従い、その国際関係におい て、武力による威嚇又は武力の行使をいか なる国の領土保全又は政治的独立に対する ものも、また、国際連合の目的と両立しな

い他のいかなる方法によるものも慎まなければならない」との規定が設けられたことを重視し、核兵器国が非核兵器国に対し、 核兵器を使用し又はその威嚇をしてはならないことを強調する。

- 3. 同様に、日本国政府は、核兵器の使用を 学う侵略の場合をのようなののを の対象となるののでは、国連のでは、一方のでは、国連のでは、一方のでは、一
- 4. 日本国政府は、条約批准までの間、軍縮 交渉の推移、安全保障理事会による非核兵 器国の安全保障のための決議の実施状況に 注目すると共にその他日本国の国益確保の 上から考慮すべき問題につき引続き慎重に

検討するであろう。

5. 日本国政府は、条約第10条に、「各締約国は、この条約の対象である事項に関連する異常な事態が自国の至高の利益を危らくしていると認めるときは、その主権の行使として、この条約から脱退する権利を有する。」と規定されていることに留意する。

Ⅱ 原子力平和利用

- 保障措置は、核燃料サイクルの枢要な箇所 З. において適用されるとの原則に従い、かつ、 その手続は、費用対効果の原則を考慮し合理 的であり、可能な限り各国の管理制度を活用 できる限り簡素なものでなければならな きらに保障措置の適用によつて、産業機 密の漏洩その他産業活動が阻害されることが ないように十分な措置が講じられなければな らない。日本国政府としては、国際原子力機 関が技術の進歩に照して、上記の方向で保障 措置の内容が改善されるよう不断の努力を行 り

 ことを

 希望するもので

 あり、

 日本国政府 としてもこれに協力する用意があるが、この 目的のため関係国の協力を望むものである。
- 4. 保障措置適用の対象となる非核兵器国は、保障措置適用の費用に関し、不当な負担を課されないものと了解する。
- 5. この条約の第3条に基づきわが国が国際原 子力機関との間に締結する保障措置協定に従

係 原子力の平和利用及び核爆発の平和的応用のための国際協力に関するこの条約の第4条及び第5条の規定は具体的措置によつての規定は具体的措で、 まるとの規定はない。 特になるを、 まる原子は、 のの関係を はいかない。 まる原子は、 のの関する情報、 物質、 設備若しくは質する情報、 物質、 設備若しくは質する情報、 物質、 設備若しくは変い。

3-6-5

Translation

Statement of the Government of Japan on the Occasion of the Signing of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

February 3, 1970

The Government of Japan, believing that the proliferation of nuclear weapons would increase the danger of nuclear war, has always been in favour of the spirit underlying this Treaty, since the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons is in accord with its policy with regard to the maintenance of world peace.

The Government of Japan is signing this Treaty on the basis of its fundamental position which is stated below.

The Government of Japan is convinced that this Treaty will serve as a first step towards nuclear disarmament and hopes that as many States as possible will adhere to this Treaty to make it effective. The Government of Japan hopes, especially, that the Governments of the Republic of France and the People's Republic of China which possess nuclear weapons but have yet to express their intention of adhering to this Treaty will become Parties thereto at an early date and pursue negotiations in good faith on nuclear disarmament and that they will refrain, even

before that, from taking such actions as are contrary to the purposes of this Treaty.

This Treaty permits only the present nuclear-weapon States to possess nuclear weapons. This discrimination should ultimately be made to disappear through the elimination of nuclear weapons by all the nuclear-weapon States from their national arsenals. Until such time the nuclear-weapon States should be conscious of the fact that they have special responsibilities as a consequence of this special status.

The prohibition under this Treaty applies solely to the acquisition of nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices and of control over them. Therefore, this Treaty must in no way restrict non-nuclear-weapon States in their research, development, or implementation of the peaceful use of nuclear energy, or in their international cooperation in these fields, nor must it subject them to discriminatory treatment in any aspect of such activities.

The Government of Japan wishes to state that it has a deep interest in the following matters in the light of its basic position stated above.

This Government stresses that it will also concern itself most vigorously with these matters when it decides to ratify the Treaty as well as when it participates in the review of its operation in the future as a Party to the Treaty.

I. Disarmament and Security

- l. Under Article VI of the Treaty each State Party "undertakes to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date d to nuclear disarmament, and on a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control."

 Le Government of Japan believes it essential for the attainment of the purposes of this Treaty that, above all, the nuclear—weapon States should take concrete nuclear disarmament measures in pursuance of this undertaking. As a member of the Committee on Disarmament, Japan is also prepared to cooperate in the furtherance of disarmament.
- 2. The Government of Japan deems it important that in the reamble to the Treaty there is a provision stating that "in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, States must refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations." It also wishes to emphasize that the nuclear-weapon States must not have recourse to the use of nuclear weapons or threaten to use such weapons against non-nuclear-weapon States.

- 3. The Government of Japan also attaches great importance to the declarations of the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Soviet Union affirming their intention to seek immediate Security Council action to provide assistance, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, to any non-nuclear-weapon State, party to the Treaty, that is a victim of an act of aggression or an object of a threat of aggression in which nuclear weapons are used, and hopes that the nuclear-weapon States will continue their studies with regard to effective measures to ensure the security of non-nuclear-weapon States.
- 4. The Government of Japan, pending its ratification of this Treaty, will pay particular attention to developments in disarmament negotiations and progress in the implementation of the Security Council resolution on the security of non-nuclear-weapon States and continue to make a close study of other problems which require consideration for the safeguarding of her national interests.
- 5. The Government of Japan takes note of the fact that Article X of the Treaty provides that: "Each Party shall in exercising its national sovereignty have the right to withdraw from the Treaty if it decides that extraordinary events, related to the subject matter of this Treaty, have jeopardized the supreme interests of its country."

II. Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy

- 1. The safeguards agreement to be concluded by Japan with the International Atomic Energy Agency in accordance with Article III of the Treaty must not be such as would subject her to disadvantageous treatment as compared with the safeguards agreements which other States Parties conclude with the same Agency, either individually or together with other States. The Government of Japan intends to give full consideration to this matter before taking steps to ratify the Treaty.
- 2. The Government of Japan greatly appreciates, as a measure supplementing this Treaty, the declarations of the Governments of the United States and the United Kingdom, which are both nuclear—weapon States, that they will accept the application of safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency to all their nuclear activities, excluding only those directly related to their national security, and earnestly hopes that these assurances will be faithfully implemented. It also hopes most earnestly that the other nuclear—weapon States will take similar action.
- 3. Safeguards should be subject to the principle that they should be applied at certain strategic points of the nuclear fuel cycle, and the procedure for their application must be rational when considered from the point of view of cost-effectiveness

and made as simple as possible by making the maximum use of material control systems of the respective countries. Furthermore, adequate measures must be taken to ensure that the application of safeguards does not cause the leakage of industrial secrets or otherwise hinder industrial activities. The Government of Japan hopes that the International Atomic Energy Agency will make constant efforts to improve safeguards in the light of technological developments with the above aims in mind. This Government is prepared to cooperate in such efforts and hopes that the States concerned will also cooperate to achieve this end.

- 4. The Government of Japan understands that no unfair burden in connection with the cost of applying safeguards will be imposed on the non-nuclear-weapon States to which such safeguards are to be applied.
- 5. The Government of Japan considers that, when safeguards are applied in accordance with the safeguards agreement to be concluded by Japan with the International Atomic Energy Agency under Article III of this Treaty, steps should be taken to arrange that such safeguards supersede the existing safeguards which are being applied in connection with Japan's cooperation with the United States, the United Kingdom, and Canada in the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

6. Concrete measures should be taken to promote the implementation of the provisions of Articles IV and V of the Treaty relating to international cooperation for the peaceful use of nuclear energy and for the peaceful application of nuclear explosions. In particular, no peaceful nuclear activities in non-nuclear-weapon States shall be prohibited or restricted, nor shall the transfer of information, nuclear materials, equipment, or other material relating to the peaceful use of nuclear energy be denied to non-nuclear-weapon States, merely on the grounds that such activities or transfers could be used also for the manufacture of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.