Hokkaido Toyako Summit - Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy and the “3S” -

July 2008
Disarmament, Non-Proliferation and Science Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
International situation surrounding nuclear energy

- Uses of nuclear power generation
- Ensuring the “3S”
  - The task is to strengthen measures for ensuring 3S against the background of possible increase in the uses of nuclear power generation

(Note) As climate change and the rapidly expanding demand for energy become significant problems, there is a growing interest in nuclear energy, which is non-fossil fuel energy, does not emit CO₂ in the process of combustion of energy for electricity generation, and produces low levels of CO₂ emissions over its lifecycle as a whole. Amidst this trend, an increasing number of countries are considering introduction or expansion of nuclear power plants.
Countries and regions proposing to newly introduce nuclear power generation

Poland
Turkey
Albania
Italy
Morocco
Algeria
Libya
Ghana
Nigeria
Egypt
Belarus
Georgia
Israel
Jordan
Kazakhstan
Iran
Yemen
GCC Countries
UAE
Bangladesh
Myanmar (?)
Vietnam
Thailand
Philippines
Venezuela
Malaysia
Indonesia
Australia (?)
Chile

As of May 22, 2008

Created by MOFA and the Cabinet Office
Reference: Various reports etc.
Countries and regions proposing to expand nuclear power generation

* Figures represent power generation facilities’ capacity (Gwe); figures in brackets show the number of bases

- **In operation**
- **Under construction**
- **Under planning**

As of May 23, 2008

- **Sweden** 9.0 (10)
- **Czech** 3.5 (6) 1.9 (2)
- **Germany** 20.3 (17)
- **Netherlands** 0.5 (1)
- **Switzerland** 3.2 (5) 4.0 (3)
- **UK** 11.0 (19)
- **Belgium** 5.7 (7)
- **Spain** 7.4 (8)
- **France** 63.5 (59) 1.6 (1) 1.6 (1)
- **Slovenia** 0.7 (1) 1.0 (1)
- **Hungary** 1.8 (4) 2.0 (2)
- **Romania** 1.3 (2) 2.0 (3)
- **Bulgaria** 1.9 (2) 1.9 (2)
- **Finland** 2.7 (4) 1.6 (1) 1.0 (1)
- **Slovakia** 2.1 (5) 0.8 (2)
- **Lithuania** 1.2 (1) 3.2 (2)
- **Ukraine** 13.2 (15) 28.9 (22)
- **China** 8.6 (11) 6.7 (7) 88.9 (100)
- **Korea** 17.5 (20) 3.0 (3) 6.6 (5)
- **Armenia** 0.4 (1) 1.0 (1)
- **Pakistan** 0.4 (2) 0.3 (1) 2.6 (4)
- **India** 3.8 (17) 3.0 (6) 13.4 (19)
- **South Africa** 1.8 (2) 4.2 (25)
- **Russia** 21.7 (31) 4.9 (7) 34.2 (35)
- **Canada** 12.7 (18) 1.5 (2) 7.7 (7)
- **US** 99.0 (104) 41.0 (32)
- **Mexico** 1.3 (2) 2.0 (2)
- **Japan** 47.6 (55) 2.3 (2) 16.0 (12)
- **Taiwan** 4.9 (6) 2.6 (2)
- **Brazil** 1.9 (2) 5.2 (5)
- **Argentina** 0.9 (2) 0.7 (1) 1.5 (2)
- **Slovenia** 0.7 (1) 1.0 (1)
- **Hungary** 1.8 (4) 2.0 (2)
- **Romania** 1.3 (2) 2.0 (3)
- **Bulgaria** 1.9 (2) 1.9 (2)

Created by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs from data used in the World Nuclear Association homepage
URL: http://www.world-nuclear.org/info/reactors.html
Outcomes to be achieved at the Hokkaido Toyako Summit

- To set out the importance of ensuring the 3S in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.
- To affirm the benefits of international cooperation in this field, while recognizing that the responsibilities of ensuring the 3S rest with countries interested in nuclear energy.
- To confirm that the G8 should play an active role in the promotion of international cooperation in this field.
- To raise awareness of the importance of the 3S worldwide and promote assistance aimed at developing 3S and relevant infrastructure through international cooperation.
Japan’s assistance performance

1. Non-proliferation/safeguards

Japan has hosted the Seminar on the IAEA Additional Protocol in Vietnam (August 2007) as well as Asian Senior-level Talks on Non-Proliferation (ASTOP), in addition, Japan participated in events such as IAEA Technical Meetings on Additional Protocol in the Asia-Pacific region.

2. Nuclear safety

Japan is carrying out activities to build the “Asian Nuclear Safety Network” in which 14 countries participate, with the objectives of sharing experience of the operating of nuclear power plants and improving the capacities of safety regulations. Japan is also implementing bilateral human resource development projects for Asian countries.

3. Nuclear security

In addition to carrying out technical cooperation and provision of equipment to Kazakhstan, Japan has hosted the Seminar on Strengthening Nuclear Security in Asian countries. Japan has also emphasized the importance of nuclear security at such fora as the Seminar on the Promotion of Accession to the International Counter-Terrorism Conventions and Protocols and others.