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**Preparatory Committee for the 2010 Review  
Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the  
Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons**

17 April 2008

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**Second session**

Geneva, 28 April-9 May 2008

**Implementation of article VI of the Treaty on the  
Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and paragraph 4 (c)  
of the 1995 decision on “Principles and Objectives for  
Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament”**

**Report submitted by Japan**

In accordance with subparagraph 12 of paragraph 15 in the chapter on article VI of the Final Document of the 2000 NPT Review Conference, the Government of Japan reports on the measures it has taken to implement article VI of the NPT and paragraph 4 (c) of the 1995 decision on “Principles and Objectives for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament”.

**1. Contribution to the 2010 NPT review process**

In order to make tangible contributions to the preparatory process for the 2010 Review Conference, Japan put forward Ambassador Yukiya Amano for Chairman of the first session of the Preparatory Committee, whose chairmanship contributed to a successful start of the 2010 NPT review process with the adoption of the agenda. On 4 March 2008, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Yasuhide Nakayama made a statement at the Conference on Disarmament (CD), emphasizing the importance of the international community collectively tackling challenges the NPT regime is facing.

**2. Commitment to the three non-nuclear principles**

The Government of Japan continues to firmly commit itself to the “three non-nuclear principles”, which describe the policy of not possessing, not producing and not permitting the introduction of nuclear weapons into Japan. Successive cabinets of Japan, including the incumbent cabinet under Prime Minister Fukuda, have repeatedly articulated that Japan will continue to uphold these principles.

### **3. Efforts for the early entry into force of the CTBT**

Japan emphasizes the importance of the early entry into force of the CTBT, which constitutes one of the major pillars of the NPT regime. From this point of view, Japan has made various efforts, including the following:

- As an effort to promote the early ratification by the annex II States, in February 2007, Japan invited from Colombia, which had not ratified the CTBT at that time but ratified in January 2008, a delegation headed by the Chairperson of the Colombian Senate Foreign Affairs Committee to visit the International Monitoring System (IMS) facilities and to exchange views with relevant parties in Japan. In July 2007, Japan also invited a governmental delegation from Indonesia to encourage its ratification of the Treaty. Senior Vice-Minister Hitoshi Kimura represented Japan at the Fifth Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT in 2007, urging all States that have not signed and ratified the CTBT to do so as soon as possible.
- It is also important that efforts to establish a nuclear-test-ban verification regime undertaken by the Preparatory Commission for the CTBTO will continuously be made, including the IMS. To date, the seven IMS facilities in Japan have already been certified by the Provisional Technical Secretariat (PTS) of the Preparatory Commission for the CTBTO and a noble gas detection system has been installed in Takasaki.

### **4. Activities in preparation for the commencement of fissile material cut-off treaty negotiations**

Japan emphasizes the importance and urgency of the commencement of negotiations on a fissile material cut-off treaty (FMCT). As a concrete contribution to this end, Japan presented, in May 2006, a working paper on an FMCT to the Conference on Disarmament (CD), aimed at deepening discussions on the substantive issues of an FMCT, and facilitating the early commencement of FMCT negotiations.

Japan has been making its utmost efforts to break the current stalemate at the CD, thereby realizing the early commencement of negotiations on an FMCT. Japan has redoubled its endeavours for this purpose through the dispatch of high-level representatives to the CD at various opportunities. Ambassador Sumio Tarui is the coordinator for agenda items 1 and 2 with a general focus on the prohibition of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices in the current session of the CD. On 4 March 2008, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Yasuhide Nakayama also made a statement at the CD, appealing to the CD members to commence negotiations on an FMCT without delay.

### **5. Submission of resolutions on nuclear disarmament to the United Nations General Assembly**

Every year since 1994, Japan has submitted its resolution on nuclear disarmament to the United Nations General Assembly.

In 2007, taking into consideration the recent international situation surrounding nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, Japan submitted its draft resolution on nuclear disarmament to the United Nations General Assembly. On 5 December 2007, the draft resolution was adopted at the plenary meeting of the

United Nations General Assembly by an overwhelming majority of 170 votes in favour, which is the largest ever.

Although the situation of nuclear disarmament remains challenging, Japan intends to pursue its various diplomatic efforts to maintain and reinforce the international disarmament and non-proliferation regime based on the NPT, responding to the political will of a large majority of the international community, which was expressed through the adoption of this resolution.

## **6. Cooperation for denuclearization in Russia**

At the Kananaskis Summit in June 2002, G-8 leaders announced “the G-8 Global Partnership against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction” to address non-proliferation, disarmament, counter-terrorism and nuclear safety issues. Japan committed itself, for the purpose of this Partnership, to make a contribution amounting up to over \$200 million, out of which \$100 million is to be allocated to the G-8 disposition programme of Russian surplus weapons-grade plutonium and the rest to projects for dismantling decommissioned Russian nuclear submarines. Since then Japan extended cooperation to Russia for completion of dismantlement of two decommissioned nuclear submarines. Japan is committed to fund the dismantlement of four additional submarines. Furthermore, in 2006, Japan decided to cooperate for the construction of an onshore storage facility for the reactor compartment at Razvoynik Bay.

In April 2008, based on the prospect that all decommissioned nuclear submarines in the Russian Far East would be dismantled by 2010 including through cooperation between Japan and Russia, Japan expressed its intention to consider additional areas for the bilateral cooperation.

## **7. Efforts to promote disarmament and non-proliferation education**

Since 1983, Japan has invited more than 650 participants in the United Nations disarmament fellowship programme to Japan, including the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, providing these young officials, who will be responsible for future disarmament diplomacy, with an opportunity to witness the horrendous and long-lasting consequences caused by atomic bombs. Japan will continue to contribute to this programme.

Japan believes that the international community should be well informed of the destructive effects of nuclear weapons. In accordance with the wish of the people of Japan that such weapons never be used again, the Government of Japan has supported, on a number of occasions, the efforts of local governments and NGOs to organize exhibitions relating to atomic bombs in foreign countries.

To elucidate the current state of disarmament and non-proliferation and to gain broad understanding and support of the issue, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan published a book in April 2008 entitled “Japan’s Disarmament and Non-proliferation Policy”, the fourth edition.

In its efforts to implement the recommendations suggested in the United Nations report on disarmament and non-proliferation education submitted by the Group of Governmental Experts on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation education, Japan invites prominent educators on disarmament and non-proliferation to visit

Japan. The educators lecture, on nuclear disarmament, and also exchange opinions with the victims of atomic bombs and NGOs.

Japan handed out the manga comic relating to experience of the atomic bomb, Barefoot Gen, to participants at the first session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2010 NPT Review Conference, last year. Within the framework of United Nations Conference on Disarmament in Sapporo, a debate forum on disarmament and non-proliferation was held with resident Japanese college students in August 2007. This debate forum contributed to cultivating critical thinking abilities and deepening the understanding of young participants on disarmament and non-proliferation.

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