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

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**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 Review Conference, the Government of Japan submits its report on the measures it has taken to implement article VI of the Non-Proliferation Treaty and paragraph 4 (c) of the 1995 Decision on “Principles and Objectives for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament”.

1. Contribution to the 2010 review process

1. In order to make tangible contributions to the preparatory process for the 2010 Review Conference, Japan put forward Ambassador Yukiya Amano for the chairmanship of the first session of the Preparatory Committee. On 27 April 2009, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Hirofumi Nakasone, made a statement about global nuclear disarmament in Tokyo. He addressed the importance of practical steps towards a world free of nuclear weapons and proposed 11 benchmarks for “global nuclear disarmament”.

2. The International Commission on Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament was launched as a joint initiative between Japan and Australia and as a second-track enterprise involving various eminent individuals. The Commission aims to produce by the end of 2009 a realistic, practical and action-oriented report with a view to contributing to the success of the 2010 Review Conference and presenting a road map towards a world free of nuclear weapons.

2. Commitment to the three non-nuclear principles

3. 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 Aso, have repeatedly articulated that Japan will continue to uphold these principles.

3. Efforts for the early entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

4. Japan attaches great importance to the early entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, which constitutes one of the major pillars of the Non-Proliferation Treaty 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 August 2008, Japan invited government officials from non-ratification States to visit facilities of the International Monitoring System hosted by Japan and to exchange views on the Treaty with relevant Japanese authorities. Japan, together with Australia, Austria, Canada, Costa Rica, Finland and the Netherlands, co-hosted the Fourth CTBT Friends Ministerial Meeting in September 2008, which issued a joint ministerial statement. The statement calls for immediate signing and ratification of the Treaty and the continuation of the moratorium on nuclear tests. The statement has been signed by 96 countries, exceeding the results of the past three meetings.
- Efforts to establish a nuclear-test-ban verification regime, including the International Monitoring System, undertaken by the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization continue. Japan has already established all the necessary monitoring stations in its territory as part of the robust worldwide verification mechanism to ensure the early detection of nuclear explosions.

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

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

6. Japan has been making its utmost efforts to break the current stalemate at the Conference on Disarmament, thereby realizing the early commencement of negotiations on a fissile material cut-off treaty. Japan has redoubled its endeavours for this purpose through the dispatch of high-level representatives to the Conference on Disarmament at various opportunities. Ambassador Sumio Tarui was the coordinator at the Conference on Disarmament in 2008 for agenda items 1 and 2, with a general focus on the prohibition of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices. Japan appealed to the members of the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations on a fissile material cut-off treaty without delay on a number of occasions.

5. Submission of resolutions on nuclear disarmament to the General Assembly

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

8. In 2008, taking into consideration the recent international situation surrounding nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, Japan once again submitted its draft resolution on nuclear disarmament to the General Assembly. On 2 December 2008, the draft resolution was adopted at a plenary meeting of the General Assembly by an overwhelming majority of 173 votes in favour, which is the highest number ever.

9. Although the situation surrounding nuclear disarmament remains challenging, in response to the political will of a large majority of the international community, which was expressed through the adoption of that resolution, Japan intends to pursue its various diplomatic efforts to maintain and reinforce the international disarmament and non-proliferation regime based on the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

6. Cooperation for denuclearization in the Russian Federation

10. 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 to over US\$ 200 million, out of which \$100 million is to be allocated to the G-8 programme for disposal of Russian surplus weapons-grade plutonium and the rest to projects for dismantling decommissioned Russian nuclear submarines. Since then Japan extended cooperation to the Russian Federation and completed the dismantlement of four decommissioned nuclear submarines. Japan is committed to funding the dismantlement of two additional submarines. Furthermore, in 2006, Japan decided to cooperate in the construction of an on-shore storage facility for reactor compartments at Razvoynik Bay.

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

7. Efforts to promote disarmament and non-proliferation education

12. 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. This has provided 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.

13. 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 in foreign countries to organize exhibitions relating to atomic bombs.

14. On the margins of the second session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2010 Review Conference in 2008, Japan hosted a disarmament and non-proliferation education seminar on how experiences of radiation exposure would be handed down from one generation to the next. The manga related to the experience of the atomic bombing, *Town of Evening Calm, Country of Cherry Blossoms*, was distributed to participants at the session.

15. Within the framework of the United Nations Conference on Disarmament in Saitama, a forum on the importance of cooperation with the general public on disarmament and non-proliferation education was held with prominent educators in August 2008.
