Nuclear Disarmament and Non-proliferation
Chapter 1. Overview (Japan’s basic stance on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation)

The ongoing debate about the future of nuclear weapons as an issue of national security has led to various discussions about the role of nuclear weapons in Japan’s foreign and security policy. The government of Japan has consistently maintained its non-nuclear stance, expressing its commitment to non-proliferation and disarmament through various international forums and declarations.

Japan’s non-nuclear policy is rooted in its historical experiences and its commitment to peace. The country has never possessed nuclear weapons or produced nuclear fuel. This stance is not just a matter of national security, but also reflects its broader commitment to international law and non-proliferation.

In recent years, Japan has played an active role in international discussions on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation. It has supported the efforts of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) and has contributed to various international initiatives aimed at promoting nuclear disarmament.

Japan’s stance on nuclear weapons is also reflected in its foreign policy. The country has consistently urged other nations to undertake steps aimed at reducing the global stockpile of nuclear weapons and eliminating the threat of nuclear proliferation.

Despite the challenges posed by the global nuclear arms race, Japan continues to maintain its non-nuclear stance and to work towards a world free of nuclear weapons. The country’s commitment to non-proliferation and disarmament is a testament to its dedication to peace and the well-being of future generations.
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物体の運動または状態の変化、特に力による変化を記述するための物理の概念を示します。力は物体の速度を変化させ、物体の速度の変化を表すための物理の概念です。力の大きさと向きによって物体の速度の変化が異なります。物体の速度の変化が大きくなるほど、力の影響が顕著になります。
Chapter 3 Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)

Outline of the Comprehensive Test-Ban-Treaty

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basic Obligations (Article I)</th>
<th>(Reference) Partial Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To prohibit and prevent any nuclear weapon test explosion or any other explosion (including underground)</td>
<td>To prohibit and prevent any nuclear weapon test explosion or any other explosion in the atmosphere, in outer space and underwater.</td>
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<td>To refrain from causing, encouraging, or in any way participating in the carrying out of any nuclear weapon test explosion or any nuclear explosion</td>
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National Implementation Measures (Article III)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verification (Article IV)</th>
<th>Request for inspection from State Party</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>International Monitoring System</td>
<td>On-site Inspection To clarify whether a nuclear weapon test explosion or any other nuclear explosion has been carried out in violation of Article I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data gathered from: sismological monitoring stations; radionuclide monitoring stations; hydroacoustic monitoring stations; and infrasound monitoring stations</td>
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*At least 30 affirmative votes of 51 members of the Executive Council

Measures to redress a situation (Article V)

Taking into account of the recommendations of the Executive Council, the Conference shall take the necessary measures to ensure compliance with the treaty and to redress and remedy any situation that contravenes the provisions of the treaty.

- To restrict or suspend rights and privileges of a state party that is suspected on non-compliance with the treaty;
- To recommend collective measures, which is in conformity with the international law, against a state party that is suspected on non-compliance with the treaty;
- To bring the issue to the attention of the United Nations.
International Monitoring System under the CTBT

1. Seismological monitoring
2. Radionuclide monitoring
3. Hydroacoustic monitoring
4. Infrasound monitoring

(Source: the Nuclear Material Control Center)
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
Locations of International Monitoring Facilities in Japan

Monitoring facilities under the IMS specified by the CTBT include 10 facilities in Japan.
Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive
Facilities of the CTBT Interim

Seismic primary array (PS)  Seismic primary three-component station (PSS)
Seismic auxiliary array (AS)  Seismic auxiliary three-component station (ASS)
Infrasound station (IS)
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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item 1</th>
<th>Item 2</th>
<th>Item 3</th>
<th>Item 4</th>
<th>Item 5</th>
<th>Item 6</th>
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<td>Value 3</td>
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*Reference: Arms control and nuclear disarmament by nuclear weapon states*
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Chapter 5. International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Safeguards system

The IAEA safeguards system is an essential component of international nuclear non-proliferation efforts. The system is designed to ensure that states comply with their commitments under the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and other relevant agreements. It involves a comprehensive set of measures to monitor and verify that nuclear materials are used only for peaceful purposes. The safeguards system includes inspections, access to facilities, monitoring, and other technical means to ensure compliance.

The IAEA safeguards system is implemented through a network of national and international experts, who work together to verify that states are abiding by their nuclear non-proliferation obligations. The system is designed to detect any diversion of nuclear materials from peaceful uses to nuclear weapons or other unauthorized purposes.

In addition to inspections, the safeguards system includes other technical means to verify that nuclear materials are not being misused. These include the use of equipment to detect undeclared nuclear facilities, the monitoring of nuclear materials, and the analysis of data from other sources such as satellite imagery.

The IAEA safeguards system is an important tool in preventing the spread of nuclear weapons and ensuring the peaceful use of nuclear energy. It is a reflection of the international community's commitment to nuclear non-proliferation and the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

The IAEA safeguards system is a continuing process, and it is constantly evolving to meet the changing needs of the international community. The system is designed to be flexible and adaptable, and it is regularly reviewed and updated to ensure that it remains effective in preventing the spread of nuclear weapons.
Chapter 6. Strict control on equipment and technologies for enrichment and reprocessing
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Chapter 7. Nuclear security

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Chapter 8. G8 Global Partnership and assistance of Japan for denuclearization of the former Soviet Union

The cooperation between Japan and the former Soviet Union (FSU) was given a new dimension in 2001 when Japan joined the G8 Global Partnership for Combating Proliferation, Terrorism, and Disease (G8 Global Partnership) which, in addition to Japan, included the US, Canada, EU, Russia, Brazil, India, and China. Under this partnership, Japan made a significant contribution towards enabling and supporting peaceful and sustainable denuclearization in the FSU. The G8 Global Partnership, established in 2002, has been instrumental in the international community’s effort to address the proliferation of nuclear weapons and related materials and technologies as well as to combat terrorism and serious infectious diseases. Japan has actively participated in the G8 Global Partnership’s initiatives to address these serious regional and global threats in a manner that is consistent with its national interests and its international obligations.

Japan’s contribution to the G8 Global Partnership has been significant and has included financial assistance, technical cooperation, and capacity building. Japan has provided financial support for various projects aimed at denuclearization in the FSU, including the dismantlement of nuclear weapons and related facilities, the decommissioning of nuclear facilities, and the destruction of chemical and biological weapons.

In the field of nuclear disarmament, Japan has been actively involved in the denuclearization of the FSU, contributing to the destruction of nuclear weapons and related facilities. Japan has provided financial assistance for the dismantlement and decommissioning of nuclear facilities in the FSU, and has also supported the destruction of chemical and biological weapons.

In conclusion, Japan’s contribution to the G8 Global Partnership has been significant and has played a crucial role in the denuclearization of the FSU. Japan’s commitment to the G8 Global Partnership has been consistent with its national interests and its international obligations, and has contributed to the advancement of global security and stability.

The G8 Global Partnership and Japan’s contribution to the denuclearization of the FSU is an example of Japan’s active role in global security and stability, and its commitment to the promotion of international cooperation.
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2. 被侵害権の回復請求権
3. 被侵害権の賠償請求権

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