

**Statement by Ambassador Mitsuru KITANO
Representative of Japan
to Main Committee III of the
2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the
Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons**

Mr Chairman,

At the outset, let me congratulate you, on behalf of the Government of Japan, on your assumption of the Chairmanship of Main Committee III. Please be assured of our full confidence in your able guidance and of our full cooperation with you in bringing about fruitful outcomes of this Committee.

Mr Chairman,

Over the past 5 years, we have witnessed important developments and progress in the past 5 years

for the benefits of a large number of S

, as most recently evidenced by

the IAEA's swift response to the outbreak of the Ebola virus disease. The newly established IAEA Peaceful Uses Initiative, PUI, has mobilized over 77 million US dollar and has benefitted more than 130 countries throughout the world over the last 5 years. I would like to commend the IAEA for its tireless efforts to support developing countries in this regard.

In our view, increased recognition of the potential contribution of the application of nuclear science and technology and its further promotion would facilitate and promote

uses of nuclear science and technology is best achieved by incorporating
experience and lessons learned in the field of nuclear safety including those
obtained in the Fukushima Ministerial Conference on Nuclear Safety held in
December 2012.

Mr Chairman,

Under the

its Member States. For the purpose of supporting the IAEA in implementing the project as expeditiously as possible, I am pleased to announce that Japan will disburse 2 million US dollars from our contribution to the PUI. Japan encourages other interested countries to do the same, and looks forward to working with them in this endeavour.

Mr Chairman,

As I previously touched upon, Japan acknowledges the central role of the IAEA in promoting the peaceful uses of nuclear science and technology in all aspects. We stress the importance of the work of the IAEA to cooperate with its Member States through its Technical Cooperation Programmes based on their respective national needs. The PUI is a valuable mechanism that supplements the IAEA Technical Cooperation Fund and mobilizes additional resources for a range of important IAEA programmes. Japan has contributed more than 13 million US dollars over the past 5 years to support the PUI.

In this regard, I am pleased to reiterate once again the announcement made by Foreign Minister Kishida last week, that Japan will contribute a total of 25 million US dollars over the next 5 years to the PUI. We hope that this will maintain the positive momentum generated in the area

I would like to encourage those States parties and relevant organizations to do the same.

Mr Chairman,

Strengthening nuclear safety and radiation protection constitutes a vital element for the development of nuclear science and technology, both in nuclear power and non-power applications. Japan underlines the importance for the States parties to continue maintaining and improving national and international infrastructures for nuclear safety and radiation protection.

Following the Fukushima Daiichi accident, considerable efforts have been made all over the world to strengthen nuclear safety. For Japan, managing the aftermath of the Fukushima Daiichi accident remains a priority. We have been implementing measures to effectively address a variety of challenges such as contaminated water, decommissioning, marine monitoring

and remediation issues in close cooperation with the IAEA and the international community.

After the accident, the Nuclear Regulation Authority was established as an independent regulator. Consequently, existing nuclear power plants must be placed under the regulator's scrutiny and meet the new regulatory requirements before restarting operations. While nuclear power was

Physical Protection of Nuclear Material over the past 5 years, although it has not entered into force yet. The adoption of the Vienna Declaration on Nuclear

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of the Treaty perpetrated prior to the notice of withdrawal.

- , In addition, Depositories and other States Parties should conduct every diplomatic effort to persuade the withdrawing State to reconsider its decision.
- , Nuclear materials, equipment and technology acquired by a State under Article 4 of the NPT prior to withdrawal should remain under IAEA safeguards even after withdrawal.
- , In terms of giving incentive to States Parties to remain in the regime, the importance of the integrity and universality of the NPT should be re-emphasized. In this context, tangible progress needs to be made in various issues, in particular, nuclear disarmament, peaceful uses of nuclear energy and the resolution on Middle East based on, amongst others, 2010 Action Plan.

We hope these points will be duly considered and reflected in the course of this Review Conference.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman