

JAPAN'S POLICY ON NUCLEAR ENERGY COOPERATION

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1 NUCLEAR RENAISSANCE

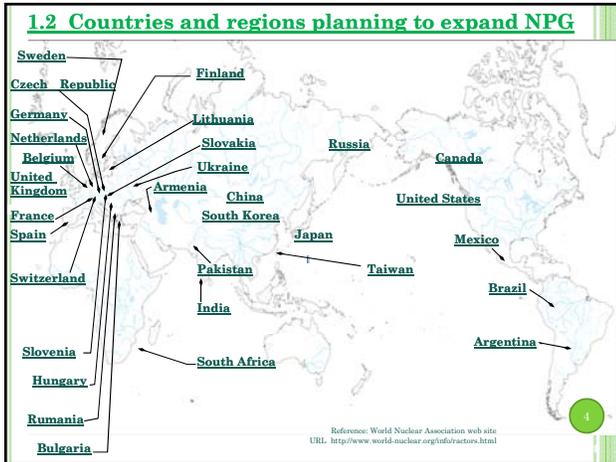
Global competition for energy resources

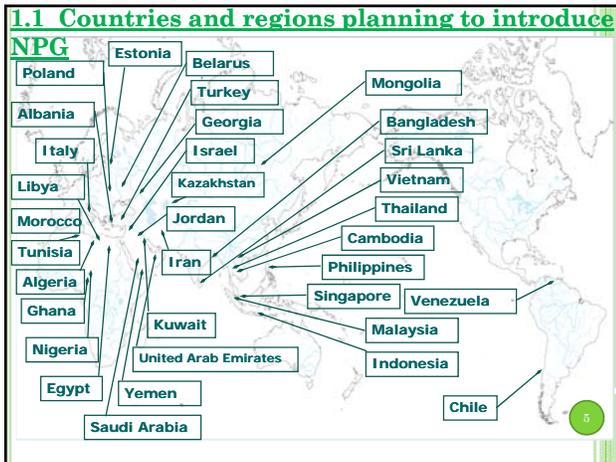
Climate change concerns

NPG, which lowers greenhouse gas (CO₂) emissions, could provide a basic source of power supply.

World trend of introducing or expanding NPG

- > Countries planning to expand NPG
- > Countries planning to introduce NPG





1.3 GLOBAL NUCLEAR EXPANSION: 3 POLICY GOALS

- ◆ Nuclear Non-Proliferation (Safeguards/ Export Control)
 - Prevention of **diversion of nuclear material, material, equipment and technology** to development of nuclear weapons, etc.
 - Compatibility of nuclear power utilization with non-proliferation
- ◆ Nuclear safety ← prevention of **accidents**
 - A large scale accident in one country could have negative impact on peaceful uses of nuclear energy in other countries.
- ◆ Nuclear security ← counter-**terrorism** measures
 - Should a nuclear terror happen, it could have negative impact on peaceful uses of nuclear energy. As a result, the global trend of nuclear renaissance could be hindered.

Global efforts are required to ensure nuclear non-proliferation, safety and security

MULTILAYERED APPROACH TO NON-PROLIFERATION

- ◆ Establishing and Enforcing International Norms
 - Global (NPT, IAEA Safeguards etc.)
 - Regional (NFZ etc.)
 - Bilateral (Nuclear Cooperation Agreements)

- ◆ Practical Initiatives

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INTERNATIONAL NORMS

- ◆ Global
 - NPT, IAEA Safeguards obligations
 - CTBT (not yet in force)
 - UN Security Council resolutions (e.g. UNSCR 1540)
- ◆ Regional
 - Nuclear Weapon Free Zones (Latin America and the Caribbean, Southeast Asia, South Pacific, Africa, Central Asia) (Proposal on Middle East, etc.)
- ◆ Bilateral
 - Nuclear Cooperation Agreements

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PRACTICAL INITIATIVES

- ◆ Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG)
- ◆ Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT)
- ◆ Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI)
- ◆ Global Threat Reduction Initiatives (GTRI)
- ◆ Others, Regional Seminars and Training Courses (cooperating with the IAEA), Exchange of Experts, etc.

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2.1 JAPAN'S BILATERAL NUCLEAR COOPERATION AGREEMENTS (CURRENT STATUS)

(1) In Force

Canada, Australia, China, US, France, UK, Euratom
(6 Countries and Euratom)

(2) Signed

- Russia (May 2009)
- Kazakhstan (March 2010)
- Jordan (September 2010)
- Republic of Korea (December 2010)
- Vietnam (January 2011)

(3) Under Negotiation

- UAE, India, South Africa, Turkey and Brazil

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2.2 3S-RELATED INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS AND TREATIES

(1) Safeguards

- IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement
- Additional Protocol

(2) Nuclear Safety

- Nuclear Safety Convention
- Early Notification Convention
- Assistance Convention
- Radioactive Waste Safety Convention

(3) Nuclear Security

- Physical Protection Convention (CPPNM)
- Nuclear Terrorism Convention

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2.3 CONTENTS OF BILATERAL NUCLEAR COOPERATION AGREEMENTS (JAPAN)

(1) Purpose

To establish a legal framework for civil nuclear energy cooperation, including assurance of peaceful uses.

(2) Major Elements

- Use of nuclear material, equipment and technology **only for peaceful purposes**
- Application of IAEA safeguards (supplemented by an **Additional Protocol**)
- Implementation of appropriate **safety measures** in accordance with the nuclear safety related international treaties
- Implementation of appropriate **physical protection measures** on nuclear materials
- **Restriction on transfer** of nuclear material, equipment, and technology **to third countries**

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3. PROCEDURE FOR TRANSFER OF NUCLEAR MATERIAL, EQUIPMENT, MATERIAL AND TECHNOLOGY

(1) Provision of the agreements

Nuclear material, material, equipment and technology transferred between the two States, whether directly or through a third State, shall become subject to the Agreement upon their entry into the jurisdiction of the State of the receiving Party, only if the supplying Party has notified the receiving Party in writing and in advance of the intended transfer. Prior to the notified transfer of such nuclear material, material, equipment or technology, the supplying Party shall obtain from the receiving Party a written confirmation that the transferred nuclear material, material, equipment or technology will be held subject to this Agreement and that the proposed recipient, if other than the receiving Party, will be an authorized person of the receiving Party.

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3. PROCEDURE FOR TRANSFER OF NUCLEAR MATERIAL, EQUIPMENT, MATERIAL AND TECHNOLOGY (CONT'D)

(2) Transfer from Japan to foreign countries

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan sends a draft note verbal and a draft reply note verbal with regard to a planned transfer of nuclear material, material, equipment and/or technology to the competent authority of a recipient country through the Embassy of Japan in that country.

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The recipient country considers and confirms the contents of the draft notes verbal

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Actual exchange of the notes verbal

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Permission by the competent authority of Japan with regard to planned transfer of nuclear material, material, equipment and/or technology

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Actual transfer of nuclear material, material, equipment and/or technology

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Thank you!

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