

第４６回 IAEA 総会の概要

平成１４年１０月
外務省科学原子力課

１．概要

（１）９月１６日から２０日までの間、第４６回 IAEA 総会がオーストリア国ウィーンにおいて開催された。同総会には、尾身科学技術政策担当大臣（当時）が政府代表として出席し、総会初日の１６日に我が国の原子力政策及び原子力分野において世界が直面する諸問題に言及しつつ、IAEA の果たすべき役割の重要性を強調する一般演説を行った。更に、尾身大臣は、同日、米、露、仏及びイランの各政府代表並びにエル・バラダイ IAEA 事務局長と会談し、原子力の平和利用、ITER 計画、核テロ防止対策等につき意見交換を行った。

（２）今次総会においては、総額２４８，８７５千ドルの通常予算が承認されるとともに、エリトリア、キルギス及びセイシェルの IAEA 加盟（結果、加盟国総数は１３７となった）が承認された。更に、理事会メンバー３５ヶ国中１１ヶ国が改選され、我が国は引き続き理事会指定理事国として承認された。

（３）各国代表による一般演説及び総会議場における議論においては、我が国をはじめ多くの加盟国が核テロ対策の重要性を指摘したが、中でも米国は核テロ防止対策のために３百万ドルの追加拠出の意向を表明するとともに、保障措置が核テロの対策に資するものとして、その強化を強く主張した。また、今次総会においては、１６の決議が採択されたが、保障措置の強化、放射性物質輸送等、非公式協議における調整が難航した決議もあった。我が国は、核不拡散及び核テロ防止の観点から保障措置の強化と効率化を推進すべきとの立場を強く主張するとともに、原子力の平和利用に不可欠な放射性物質輸送の円滑な実施を担保し得る決議の採択の必要性を強調した。その結果、保障措置強化に係る決議では、追加議定書の普遍化に係る我が国の外交イニシアティブが広く評価される等の成果があり、放射性物質輸送に関しては、輸送実施国と輸送ルートの沿岸国の双方が受け入れ可能なバランスのとれた決議がコンセンサスで採択された。

２．主要な個別議題案件と結果

（１）核テロ防止対策

尾身大臣は、一般演説に加え、二国間会談においても核テロ防止に係る我が国の基本的立場並びに取り組み状況を明らかにした。総会においては、加盟国に対し核セキュリティの強化と核テロの防止に向けた支援の継続及び核テロ基金への政治的・財政的支援を要請する決議がコンセンサスで採択された。

（２）保障措置強化

昨年同様、エジプト等アラブ諸国とイスラエル、インド、パキスタン等 NPT 非加盟国との

対立のため決議採択協議は難航したが、最終的には、決議はコンセンサスで採択された。また、我が国が行ってきた包括的保障措置の強化及び追加議定書の普遍化への一連の財政的・人的貢献が評価され、本年１２月に予定される東京国際会議への期待が決議で言及された。

（３）放射性物質輸送問題

我が国は輸送実施国として、英、仏等と協力し、非公式協議に当たった結果、最終的には輸送実施国及び沿岸国を含む４５ヶ国が共同提案国となるバランスのとれた決議案が作成され、総会においてコンセンサスで採択された。

（４）北朝鮮による保障措置協定の履行

北朝鮮が保障措置協定を履行していない状況が続いていることに懸念を表明するとともに、最近の北東アジア地域における政治情勢の進展に留意し、北朝鮮が保障措置協定の完全かつ早急な履行に応じることを強く求める決議を採択。

（５）技術協力

我が国の提唱により、２００３年の技術協力基金目標額を決定するに当たり、被援助国による義務的経費未払いの解消を強く要請する旨の記述が関連決議に盛り込まれた。これは、従来見過ごされがちであった被援助国による義務の不履行という状態の是正、ひいては IAEA の財政状況の改善に寄与するものとして特記される。

３．今後の課題

（１）核テロ防止対策に関し、我が国は本年３月の理事会において５０万ドルの拠出を誓約することにより、積極的な取り組みの姿勢を明確にした。我が国は本分野での取り組みの具体化に向けて、IAEA 事務局及び関係国との間で緊密な連携を図っていく必要がある。

（２）本年１２月に東京で開催される国際会議により、追加議定書の普遍化に向けたモメンタムを維持するとともに、関係国に対して追加議定書締結を働きかける地道な外交努力が必要である。更に、保障措置の強化と効率化を両立させる統合保障措置の具体化に向けて、先駆的役割を果たすことが期待される。

（３）放射性物質輸送に関しては、２００３年７月にウィーンで開催される関連国際会議及び次期 IAEA 総会において、輸送実施国と沿岸国が徒に対立的にならないように、引き続き、輸送の安全性に関する沿岸国の理解促進活動を行うとともに、我が国としても、原子力損害賠償条約への加入を前向きに検討する等の目に見える努力が必要である。

（４）北朝鮮による保障措置協定の履行問題については、米、韓、KEDO 事務局等と協調しつつ、北朝鮮が保障措置協定に基づき IAEA が行う検証作業を早期に受け入れるように働きかけを行う必要がある。

（了）



INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY
GENERAL CONFERENCE

FORTY-SIXTH REGULAR SESSION – 16 SEPTEMBER TO 20 SEPTEMBER 2002

STATEMENT

JAPAN

Statement by Hon. Mr. Koji Omi
Minister of State for Science and Technology Policy
Head of the Delegation of the Government of Japan
At the Forty-sixth General Conference
Of the International Atomic Energy Agency

Mr. President

On behalf of the Government of Japan, I offer you my sincere congratulations on your election as President of the 46th General Conference of the IAEA. I am convinced that your rich experience and able leadership will make this General Conference highly successful. I would also like to extend a hearty welcome to the State of Eritrea, the Kyrgyz Republic and the Republic of Seychelles as new members of the IAEA.

Mr. President:

Promoting the peaceful use of nuclear energy is important in meeting the world's need for stable energy sources and in protecting the environment. In particular, the promotion of nuclear power generation is an essential means of preventing global warming.

Japan adopted a Global Warming Prevention Program, a major part of which calls for the extensive use of nuclear energy, and ratified the Kyoto Protocol in June 2002.

Japan is also undertaking research and development regarding the use of plutonium in fast reactors and planning light water

reactors use of plutonium, as was outlined in Japan's Long-Term Program for Nuclear Energy in the 21st century. I would like to refer to the recent case of the falsification of self-inspection records for several nuclear power plants by a Japanese electric power company. Although this matter has not jeopardized the safety at the nuclear power plants, nor decreased the need for nuclear fuel cycle in Japan, I believe that we need to rebuild public confidence in the nuclear safety, recognizing that safety is a vital precondition to the use of nuclear energy. For this purpose, we are now vigorously investigating the details of the matter never to let it happen again.

In consideration of our common need to ensure a stable energy supply and protect

the global environment, I am happy to see that several countries consider to place greater importance on the roles of nuclear power within their energy policies. In consideration of the future of nuclear energy, I am also encouraged by the fact that research and development of innovative nuclear reactors, have gained momentum.

I am very pleased with the progress made in the International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor project, also known as the ITER project. This is a cooperative project of Japan, the EU, and Russia to develop a new source of energy. It is my pleasure to announce that Japan has submitted a candidate site for the ITER in Rokkasho-mura, Aomori Prefecture, at the ITER Negotiation Meeting in June 2002. We

will continue to make vigorous efforts to promote this project, and strongly hope that the United States will rejoin the ITER project.

Mr. President

Japan, as the only country that suffered grave damage of atomic bombs, firmly adheres to its long-standing policy of the Three Non-nuclear Weapon Principles. Under this policy, we shall not possess or produce nuclear weapons, nor permit the introduction of such weapons. I assure you that this policy will not change.

In its endeavors to prevent nuclear proliferation, Japan has sincerely observed the IAEA safeguards agreement, and has promoted the peaceful use of nuclear

energy. Japan will continue to comply with the comprehensive safeguards and the Additional Protocol.

Mr. President

In response to the various challenges to the NPT regime, I would like to emphasize the importance of the universalization of the Additional Protocol. It improves the Agency's capability to detect undeclared nuclear materials and concealed nuclear-related activities by enlarging the scope of information to be provided and by implementing complementary access.

I reaffirm Japan's ongoing commitment to the universalization of the Additional Protocol. To help keep the momentum

going, Japan is going to host, in cooperation with the IAEA, the *International Conference for the Universalization of the Additional Protocol* in December this year in Tokyo. In the Conference, reviewing and consolidating the results of five regional seminars, participants will be strongly encouraged to discuss concrete steps towards the universalization of the Additional Protocol.

Japan urges the Secretariat to make further efforts towards early adoption of Integrated Safeguards in order not only to rationalize the safeguards implementation but also to give an incentive to concluding the Additional Protocol. I hope the Secretariat will take the initiative in this.

Mr. President

The reinforcement of the non-proliferation regime is an important issue closely related to regional security. Japan has strong concern over the issue of implementation of North Korea's safeguards agreement with the IAEA as it relates to security in northeast Asia as well as to the whole non-proliferation regime. We recognize that the most realistic and effective way forward is the implementation of the Agreed Framework between the U.S. and North Korea and the promotion of the activities of the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization, known as the KEDO. Japan reaffirms its intention to cooperate in the implementation of the Agreed Framework

and its support for the KEDO. My government also urges the North Korea to cooperate with Agency's safeguards activities without delay, by fulfilling its obligation quickly and completely, under the safeguards agreement, which is still binding.

Mr. President

Since the grave tragedy occurred at September 11 last year, we have been challenged by the threat of terrorism to the peace and security of the world. Nuclear terrorism, in particular, is a new but serious threat to the nuclear non-proliferation regime. International Community should unite to cope with this new threat.

Japan praises the Agency's efforts in responding to the issue of nuclear terrorism. Just after the Agency announced the Action Plan for Protection against Nuclear Terrorism this March, Japan pledged half a million U.S. dollars to support the Action Plan. We also believe that the strict control of nuclear materials and radioactive isotopes is crucial in preventing nuclear terrorism. I would like to voice our strong support for the Agency's activities in this area and call on other Member States to recognize the importance of these efforts and to pledge their contribution to the special fund.

Mr. President

I would like to take this opportunity to refer to the nuclear materials transport, which plays a vital role in the peaceful use of nuclear energy. In fact, nuclear materials transports are carried out by many member states of the IAEA.

I would, therefore, like to point out that the preconditions necessary for smooth maritime transport, such as freedom of navigation as recognized under international law, must be respected.

I trust that the Agency will continue to play a significant role in this regard utilizing its scientific and technical expertise. Japan will actively participate in the Agency's activities, including the International Conference on the Safety of Nuclear Transport to be held

in July next year, with a view to promoting transport safety.

Mr. President and my Fellow Delegates

Towards the end of my speech, I am obliged to refer to Japan's basic policy of calling upon all international organizations for a "zero nominal growth budget". With this in mind, I urge the Secretariat to set clear priorities, to achieve further cost reductions in all activities and seek more efficient safeguard operations, within the limited resources available. I also strongly encourage Member States to pay their assessed contributions and their share of the Technical Cooperation Fund in full, without delay.

Mr. President

I would like to emphasize that Japan will continue to advocate the total elimination of nuclear weapons. At the same time, we believe that the peaceful use of nuclear energy will contribute to the welfare of mankind and to the stability and development of the world.

We also believe that the IAEA will continue to play a significant role in attaining the objectives stated above. Japan, therefore, is determined to support the IAEA so that the Agency can fulfill its noble mission under the leadership of Director General Mohamed ElBaradei.

In closing, it is my sincere hope that discussions at this General Conference will bring about such results that will enable us to advance one firm step further towards a brighter future for mankind.

Thank you very much for your attention.