

The President: I now invite His Excellency Mr. Yukio Hatoyama, Prime Minister of Japan, to take the floor.

Mr. Hatoyama (Japan): At the outset, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to President Obama for his timely initiative to hold this meeting.

On 6 and 9 August this year, I visited Hiroshima and Nagasaki and spoke in person with atomic bomb survivors and their second- and third-generation descendants. I cannot help feeling choked with emotion at the fact that just two atomic bombs claimed more than 200,000 lives, and at seeing people who still suffer from the after-effects of radiation more than 60 years after the bombings. I would like to encourage all leaders of the world to visit Hiroshima and Nagasaki and absorb with their own eyes and ears the cruelty of nuclear weapons.

As a matter of historical fact, Japan chose not to possess nuclear weapons even after achieving its post-war reconstruction. In 1970, Japan signed the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and ratified it six years later. In 1996, Japan signed the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) and ratified it a year later.

Why has Japan chosen to walk a non-nuclear path when it has the potential to develop nuclear arms? Japan is the only country that has suffered from atomic bombing. However, Japan has chosen this path to prevent the vicious cycle of a nuclear arms race. Japan made this choice because, as the only victim of nuclear bombing, it saw moral responsibility in doing so.

Each time neighbouring countries take further steps in nuclear development, some suspect that Japan might want to go nuclear. That is only because they do not understand our firm determination not to acquire nuclear weapons and to fulfil our responsibility to act as the State that has suffered from atomic bombing.

I hereby renew Japan's firm commitment to the three non-nuclear principles. However, it is not sufficient for Japan to just renounce the possession of nuclear weapons. Despite our wish for the elimination of nuclear weapons, nuclear-weapon-holding States still possess large nuclear arsenals and the world remains under the threat of nuclear proliferation.

It is a harsh reality that efforts for nuclear non-proliferation have come to a critical moment in the face of challenges such as the nuclear issue of the

Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Iran and the risk of terrorists acquiring nuclear material and technology. Thus, Japan should take the lead in the pursuit of the elimination of nuclear weapons.

The vision of a world without nuclear weapons proposed by President Obama this April has encouraged and inspired people around the world. It is high time for us to take action.

First, Japan calls upon nuclear weapon States to reduce their nuclear arsenals. Progress in ensuring transparency and in disclosing information will enable confidence-building, thus creating a virtuous cycle for further nuclear disarmament. The creation of a nuclear-weapon-free zone, when coordinated between the five nuclear weapon States — the Permanent Five — and non-nuclear-weapon States in the region, would also contribute to nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation and consequently to global and regional peace and security, as stated in today's resolution.

Secondly, Japan again strongly encourages the early entry into force of the CTBT and the immediate commencement of negotiations on a fissile material cut-off treaty. I recall that a Japanese fishing boat named "Daigo Fukuryū Maru" encountered the hydrogen bomb testing at the Bikini atoll in the South Pacific on 4 March 1954. Freezing the capability of nuclear Powers to produce nuclear weapons by a fissile material cut-off treaty would contribute to both nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation. It would also constitute an indispensable measure towards making the NPT regime more universally equitable. We have no time to waste.

Thirdly, Japan itself will engage in active diplomacy to lead international efforts in nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation. For example, Japan will submit a draft resolution on nuclear disarmament to the General Assembly, support the activities of the International Commission on Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament co-chaired by Madam Kawaguchi of Japan and Mr. Evans of Australia, and promote efforts to strengthen the skills, expertise and resources of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

I wish to express my respect for the role played by Director General ElBaradei of the IAEA. I also wish to express my trust and confidence in and strong support for the soon-to-be new Director General, Ambassador Amano.

Fourthly, Japan will make a resolute response to nuclear proliferation activities. The nuclear development of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea poses a great threat to the peace and security of Japan and the international community and must not be tolerated. Japan will take necessary measures to implement Security Council resolution 1874 (2009) more effectively. Japan is also concerned about the nuclear issue of Iran. In this regard, the Security Council plays an increasingly important role, and Japan calls for the strengthening of the Council. Furthermore, Japan will contribute to the nuclear security summit to be held next year.

Fifthly, as stated in the resolution adopted today, it is necessary to reduce the risk of proliferation and to adhere to the highest level of standards in each area of nuclear safeguards, security and safety when using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

The period up to the NPT Review Conference in May next year will be critically important in testing the ability of the international community to take pragmatic steps forward toward nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation. All the nations of the world, with or without nuclear weapons, have the responsibility to take action towards nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation.

The President: I now invite His Excellency Mr. Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, Prime Minister of the Republic of Turkey, to take the floor.

Mr. Erdoğan (Turkey) (*spoke in Turkish; English text provided by the delegation*): It gives me great pleasure to be here today. Let me at the outset extend my sincere thanks to President Obama for his initiative to convene this Security Council summit focusing on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, as well as nuclear safety and security. The summit gives us an opportunity to discuss these issues, which require global attention and attention at the highest level. Those factors make this meeting very pertinent and timely. We share a common responsibility towards humanity on these matters.

Forty years ago, when the threat of nuclear destruction was hovering over the fortunes of mankind with a greater magnitude than today, leaders of the world united to produce the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), which is indisputably one of the most important treaties of the twentieth century. The Treaty is very important because

it reflects mankind's universal and fundamental desire for peace and security. Today it remains as relevant and indispensable as it was 40 years ago, with its three mutually reinforcing pillars: non-proliferation, nuclear disarmament/general and complete disarmament, and the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

Over the years, much has been achieved along these lines. However, there is still a need to bolster the integrity and credibility of the NPT regime. Therefore, I believe that today's meeting is an important opportunity to demonstrate our readiness to achieve these goals and demonstrate strong global ownership to this end. I believe that will re-energize the international community and lead to new initiatives as we head towards the NPT Review Conference next year.

There is a need for an incremental and sustained approach with respect to nuclear disarmament. In this regard, the unequivocal undertaking by all five nuclear weapon States to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals is therefore one of the big achievements of the NPT. This responsibility must now be upheld, building on article VI of the Treaty and the 13 practical steps for nuclear disarmament agreed upon in year 2000. It is in this context that we welcome and encourage the efforts to replace the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START) with a new legally binding instrument.

Irreversible progress on nuclear disarmament will also reinforce the other two pillars of the NPT. In particular, it is important that nuclear non-proliferation should go hand in hand with nuclear disarmament efforts. That should include the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, the initiation of negotiations for a fissile material cut-off treaty in the Conference on Disarmament and promoting role of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) as the sole multilateral body in advancing the safe and peaceful use of nuclear technology.

On the other hand, Turkey believes that States in full compliance with their safeguards obligations should enjoy unfettered access to civilian nuclear energy as enshrined in the NPT. We believe that in this day and age, having weapons of mass destruction is not going to bring additional safety or security to any country. On the contrary, those weapons endanger peace and stability. It is for that reason that Turkey believes that it is very important to have nuclear-free zones, especially and starting with the Middle East,

and we continue to support such activities in all areas, particularly in the Middle East.

It is also very important that the safety of nuclear resources remain a priority issue for the international community. There is no doubt that confidence in nuclear sources will continue to be very important. On the other hand, nuclear terrorism and illicit trafficking in nuclear material pose a grave security threat that needs to be addressed with a global commitment.

Within this framework, we should work on a comprehensive and mutually reinforcing approach, making use of available United Nations and IAEA conventions, as well as other applicable multilateral instruments. Resolution 1540 (2004) and its effective implementation is thus of great importance.

Against this background, I would like to take this opportunity to say that we support the resolution that we voted upon this morning (resolution 1887 (2009)).

Mr. Shalgham (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) (*spoke in Arabic*): At the outset, allow me to express the appreciation of the Libyan delegation for the Council's initiative in holding this summit and for the United States delegation's preparation of the draft resolution we just voted upon (resolution 1887 (2009)).

My country undertook an historic initiative when it voluntarily ceased production of the nuclear bomb it was on the verge of producing. In so doing, it greatly served the cause of international peace and security. The decision was based on our deep belief in the primacy of peace for all mankind over any limited national motivations. Libya deserves the thanks and gratitude of the world. Libya must be helped to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. Indeed, furthermore, because of the great service it made to international peace and security, Libya deserves a permanent seat in the Security Council.

All States have the right to develop their capabilities to use nuclear energy and enrich nuclear fuel — but for peaceful purposes only. States must be encouraged to use nuclear energy for peaceful means. However, the world cannot accept attempts by any States to produce nuclear weapons.

As brother leader Muammar Al-Qadhafi stated before the General Assembly yesterday, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) must inspect all States, including those possessing nuclear weapons. Its role must not be limited to non-nuclear

States alone if we wish the Agency to be a truly effective international agency. However, if its role is limited to non-nuclear States, the Agency will lose its global character. The Agency must monitor all States without exception.

We want the Middle East to be a nuclear-weapon-free zone, a fully free zone. However, the Israeli Dimona nuclear plant must be inspected. Israel cannot remain above the law. The IAEA must have open access to Dimona. Otherwise, all the States of the Middle East will say, "We have the right to acquire nuclear weapons; why Israel alone?"

Nuclear energy is just another type of energy, just like oil and natural gas. As President Museveni stated, States requiring energy must be helped to use this important source of energy, but for peaceful purposes alone. At the same time, we cannot accept the military use of such energy, as it is the most dangerous weapon threatening mankind.

In conclusion, we support the paper presented by the Non-Aligned Movement to the summit, and I thank you, Mr. President, for your initiative. Let me express our appreciation of the United States delegation for preparing the draft resolution we voted on this morning (resolution 1887 (2009)).

The President: I shall now give the floor to the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency, Mr. Mohamed ElBaradei, in accordance with rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council.

Mr. ElBaradei: Mr. President, thank you for inviting me to address this timely, and I hope groundbreaking, summit. I would like to thank you, Sir, for taking this courageous initiative, an initiative that rekindles hope for a world at peace with itself and a security system that is balanced, equitable and humane.

I will limit myself to a few key issues.

First, the global nuclear non-proliferation regime is fragile and has many shortcomings. The legal authority of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is severely limited in some countries because many States have not concluded the required agreements with the Agency. As a result, in over 90 States the Agency either has no verification authority at all or its authority is inadequate. That means we often cannot verify whether or not a country