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Representing the nation of Japan

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Japan

Introduction:

Japan wishes to accomplish a multitude of goals it believes will not only benefit our nation, but the world as well. The first step in doing this would involve the revision of the current Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) to create a more enforceable and equitable version that all nuclear powers would be willing to ratify. These revisions would also include a standard protocol for setting sanctions for NPT violators. We strive for more treaties towards nuclear disarmament in an effort to prevent nuclear conflicts. In addition to this, Japan wishes to become a permanent member of the United Nation Security Council (UNSC), assisting in the representation of countries without nuclear arms. We are also the second largest contributor to the United Nations' budget. Japan sees the current world order as stable, yet unpredictable in regards to the large amount of nuclear weapons that currently exist. Although Japan is against nuclear weapons, we do believe in the peaceful use of nuclear energy. We want to not only ensure the safe use of nuclear facilities, but educate populations vulnerable to a nuclear attack on nuclear safety and emergency situations. We also aim to improve the environment by cleaning the Earth, becoming more energy efficient, and reducing our reliance on fossil fuels.

In order to continue on our course for a safer and more peaceful world, our nation hopes to lessen tensions with our neighbors and settle our territorial disputes with the Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China. We also wish to address nuclear terrorism and black market operations. Taking these and other exterior threats into consideration, we resolve to increase our domestic security and ensure Japan's ability to receive aid from allies if a crisis were to occur.

Goals

- Revise the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) to make it more enforceable and ensure all nuclear powers ratify
- Ensure Japan is able to receive aid from allies in a time of crisis
- Become a permanent member in United Nations Security Council
- Ensure safe use of nuclear facilities and educate vulnerable populations on nuclear safety and emergency situations

Key Points

- Settle territorial disputes with Russia and China
- Address nuclear terrorism and black market operations
- Globally improve the environment by cleaning the Earth, becoming energy efficient, and limiting the use of fossil fuels
- Form more treaties towards nuclear disarmament
- Prevent nuclear conflicts
- Increase domestic security and build our Self-Defense Forces
- Create a standard protocol for setting sanctions for NPT violators

Background:

Japan is an island chain located off the coast of Eastern Asia between the North Pacific Ocean and the Sea of Japan. In 1603, after decades of civil warfare, the Tokugawa shogunate seized power and politically stabilized the region, isolating it from foreign influence. This stability and isolation allowed Japan to enjoy a flowering of its indigenous culture. In 1854, Japan opened its ports after signing the Treaty of Kanagawa with the United States. We began to intensively modernize and industrialize. During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, we became a regional power that was able to defeat the forces of both China and Russia. Japan occupied Korea, Formosa (Taiwan), and southern Sakhalin Island. Later in 1931-1932 we occupied Manchuria before launching a full-scale invasion of China in 1937. Japan also attacked United States forces in 1941 during the bombing of Pearl Harbor; this triggered America's entry into World War II (WWII). After our defeat in WWII our economy suffered, however, we recovered and became an economic power an ally of the United States. Following three decades of immense economic growth the Japanese economy experienced a major slow down starting in the 1990's, nevertheless, we remained an economic power. The economy experienced another blow in March 2011 after Japan's strongest earthquake and an accompanying tsunami devastated the northeast part of the Honshu island, killing thousands and damaging several nuclear power plants. While our emperor retains his throne as a symbol national unity, elected politicians hold all decision-making power. As of December 2012, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe has embarked on ambitious economic and security reforms to improve Japan's economy and bolster our nation's international standing.

Committee on Sovereignty

We, the people of Japan, believe that every country has a right to be a sovereign state. Japan regained its sovereignty on April 28, 1952. This date is now a national holiday known as “The Restoration of Sovereignty Day” instituted by our Prime Minister Shinzō Abe on April 28, 2013. However, states forfeit aspects of their sovereignty when they fail to protect their populations from mass atrocities, crimes and human rights violations. To avoid abuse of these principles, any international action that would affect a state’s sovereignty should have the approval of the U.N.

We believe that, while the United Nations Charter protects the sovereignty of each country, it must also do more to decrease the use of nuclear weapons. We are calling for a reform of the Treaty of Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) that would properly enforce punishment for violating the terms of the treaty. While many nuclear states may believe that a change to, or eradication of, nuclear weaponry could lead to vulnerability, Japan is an excellent example of why this is, indeed, not true. After World War II we became committed to disarming ourselves. By giving up nuclear weapons we have discovered a more effective and less destructive way of maintaining peace and security with our Self-Defense Forces.

In order to maintain peace between international states we believe that the principle of non-intervention is the best way to ensure sovereignty. The principle of non-intervention includes, but is not limited to, the prohibition of the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state (Article 2.4 of the Charter).

The international community should be more vested in global unity. This affects sovereignty by allowing countries to deal with internal affairs without worry of external actors forcefully entering their country and taking control.

Our constitution has enabled us to maintain peace and order within our borders by promoting pacifism. The basic points of Japan's pacifism expressed therein are: the renunciation of war and the threat or use of force as a sovereign right of the nation in settling international disputes – the perpetual non-maintenance of land, sea and air forces; and the non-recognition of the right of belligerency. International institutions need to ensure that other countries follow the rules imposed upon them by the NPT to end the threat of a nuclear fallout. Upon breaking the treaty we believe that sanctions must not only be imposed, but also enforced, upon said aggressors.

Japan places importance on the peaceful settlement of international disputes. For example, it has accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice (ICJ), utilized the International Tribunal of the Law of the Sea (ITLOS) in the "Hoshinmaru" and "Tomimaru" Cases, and has been a strong supporter of the International Criminal Court (ICC). Furthermore, Japan has sent judges to these distinguished judicial organizations: Judge Hisashi Owada (ICJ), Judge Shunji Yanai (ITLOS) and Judge Kuniko Ozaki (ICC). Japan has also been one of the largest contributors to the Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA). For these reasons, we are capable of assisting in the elimination of nuclear weaponry, under the absolute lead of the United Nations Security Council, in a peaceful way and without a “biased opinion” that could lead to further disputes among world powers.

Nuclear weapons and nuclear proliferation pose a threat to sovereignty and global security by giving dangerous state actors the ability to act aggressively against everyone else.

Due to increase in the production of nuclear weapons, certain state and non-state actors have the power to commit atrocities against not only other world powers, but also enables them to do so within the borders of their own land. We are not a nuclear state. We do not own nuclear weapons. We believe that peaceful negotiations are the only effective way to contend with acts of war and aggression. We believe that others should follow our lead and disarm themselves to protect and promote global unity and security. Because we willingly disarmed ourselves of nuclear weaponry the question of our sovereignty being affected by having or not having nuclear weapons has already been answered.

In order to further develop peaceful and diplomatic solutions to world problems, all countries must maintain the current world order. The liberal world order matters in negotiations over sovereignty and nuclear weapons and should continue to be a part of decision making of this matter. We strongly believe that there is no justification for wanting to design a new world order. The liberal world order has been effective in settling disputes between countries for decades and will continue to work in our fight for Global Zero.

Committee on Security

Due to nuclear program developments in North Korea, Russian Federation, and The People's Republic of China, global security is at severe risk. As well as nuclear developments, China's continuous expansion of its military also raises concerns to neighboring countries. With reference to the status of world security, Japan intends to focus on globally ensuring safety. With use of our Self-Defense Forces (SDF) and participation in the United Nations Peacekeeping Operations (PKO), lending aid and support around the world, we stand behind our belief that the possibility of one country contending with these challenges is very unlikely. No one country can secure itself when surrounding countries cannot adequately protect their people, land, or resources.

The proliferation of nuclear weapons poses tremendous threat to the peace that Japan hopes to uphold. Following World War II, we were left devastated due to the atomic destruction of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. We are firsthand witnesses to the devastation of nuclear weapons therefore, Japan believes it is crucial that an end comes to the use of all nuclear weapons. Due to its rapid nuclear program advancement and provocative behavior, we believe that North Korea is the most significant nuclear threat. Regardless of sanctions, North Korea has managed to further develop its nuclear program placing a critical strain on the international peace and security.

After signing the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) in 1970, Japan believes that nuclear weapons do not achieve international stability and peace. Therefore, countries should not resort to the use of nuclear weapons as a means to settle disputes. We have been prosperous as a non-nuclear state and do not require nuclear weapons to prove our success. In 1975, with the ratification of the NPT, the Republic of Korea (R.O.K.) willingly gave up its nuclear program

and has thrived since. For 70 years, the R.O.K. has built its name upon peace, remained a sovereign state, and is now known as the eleventh wealthiest country in the world. In R.O.K.'s case, the disarmament of nuclear weapons has been beneficial to its development. Japan, along with the Republic of Korea, is under the protection from the United States' nuclear umbrella.

Regarding the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), Iran has been in compliance with the terms given by the P5+1, also known as the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) plus Germany. However, the growing tensions between India and Pakistan as well as North Korea's relentless nuclear efforts raises concerns. The rising instability within the South Asian region adds to the risk of a nuclear war. However, we are willing to work with India to reduce the production of nuclear weapons with an equitable treaty to disarm. North Korea's negligence towards the international community's strong desire to find a peaceful solution is a threat. Japan believes that regardless of the countries' nuclear intentions, disarmament is the key to solving international differences.

In current times, brinkmanship and mutually assured destruction (MAD) play crucial roles as nuclear programs rapidly develop. As the United States and Russia are in a MAD agreement and North Korea continues to conduct missile tests, the world is facing grave uncertainty. This is not a reasonable means of preventing a nuclear war. Mutually assured destruction keeps the peace momentarily, but at the cost of the world's destruction. Nuclear programs are far more advanced now than during the Cold War; although a few ideas remained constant, MAD holds a greater threat to the survival of the world.

A first-strike capability is defined as a country's ability to destroy another country's nuclear power arsenal in an effort to leave the opposing country unable to continue on with war. The likelihood of a first-strike is largely at hand, putting the international peace in jeopardy.

Limited nuclear war refers to the use of smaller scale nuclear weapons however, this is a doctrine that is in no way viable. Any use of nuclear weapons would lead to an escalation forcing the world into a full scale nuclear war. Either action can only deter the world from working together as a global unit to ensure a future without nuclear weapons.

With a potential nuclear strike on the Korean peninsula, Japan's economy would be affected. The economic damages would certainly disrupt our country, but we are confident that our economy would recover. The human and environmental damages would be disastrous. Many lives would be lost, and the radiation would destroy both natural and man-made creations, if not already destroyed by initial blast. The effects of a nuclear strike would continue to affect the people who survived due to lingering radiation, leaving many citizens with lethal health issues.

The fact that a country has the means to be considered a nuclear state is a concern, however, the correlation between their national ideologies and the type of government under which they are classified is inconsequential. If a state holds nationalist beliefs, their lack of involvement within the international community could be interpreted as a threat. Some members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the United Nations Security Council P5 have nuclear weapons, but their willingness to promote global unity lessens their threat.

Japan's use of its SDF in the Persian Gulf, participation in the United Nations PKO, engagement in international disaster relief activities and aid, support activities in the Indian Ocean, and humanitarian and reconstruction assistance in Iraq are among the examples of our commitment to insuring international peace and security – goals achieved without the involvement of nuclear weapons. Increasing the number of nuclear weapons will only decrease the level of global security.

Committee on Diplomacy

Japan prefers to find diplomatic solutions to security challenges because offensive actions are prohibited by Article 9 of the Japanese constitution. Article 9 states, “Aspiring sincerely to an international peace based on justice and order, the Japanese people forever renounce war as a sovereign right of the nation and the threat or use of force as means of settling international disputes...In order to accomplish the aim of the preceding paragraph, land, sea, and air forces, as well as other war potential, will never be maintained. The right of belligerency of the state will not be recognized.” Therefore, any solutions by force would not only be difficult considering Japan has no official military, but also unconstitutional.

Regarding the role of unilateralism in tackling today’s nuclear challenges, Japan is opposed to any unilateral actions taken by any power to fight the proliferation of nuclear weapons. Japan instead supports bilateral and multilateral solutions because international cooperation is the only means to solve nuclear challenges. We believe that the current balance of power in the nuclear arena amongst nuclear powers is stable with the exception of North Korea. In the Middle East, Iran continues to abide by the nuclear deal that they made with the United States, United Kingdom, Germany, France, The Russian Federation and The People’s Republic of China. In South Asia, India continues to be a stable and responsible nuclear state. On the Korean peninsula, the balance of power has recently been destabilized by the aggressive proliferation of nuclear weapons by the North Korean regime. Japan sees the only solution for re-stabilization in the Korean peninsula is for North Korea to completely disarm its nuclear arsenal and end all development of nuclear weapons.

Japan believes that there is a legitimate monopoly of nuclear weapons by all the current nuclear states. All of the current powers except North Korea, are stable enough that they can maintain and secure nuclear weapons. These powers will not allow them to fall into the hands of terrorists, unlike the North Korean regime which has a history of sponsoring global terrorism and recklessly threatening their neighbors. Japan is fundamentally opposed to the proliferation of nuclear weapons. At the end of the Second World War, Japan was the target of two nuclear attacks and saw first-hand the destructive power of such weapons. This has convinced us as a nation that the world never needed nuclear weapons. Japan also maintains its commitment to the 1967 Three Non-Nuclear Principles, of not developing, not possessing, and not introducing nuclear weapons.

Japan seeks to dissuade any further development of nuclear weapons by any country through diplomatic pressure as well as act as a mediator in some of today's challenges. Japanese public opinion on nuclear weapons has an important role in shaping Japanese nuclear policies. Since nuclear weapons were deployed in World War II Japanese public opinion has been strongly against nuclear weapons.

There is such thing as a rogue state, which can be defined as a country that consistently violates international law and threatens the security of other nations. A prime example of a rogue state would be North Korea, which sponsors global terrorism, develops nuclear weapons, and threatens the security of South Korea, Japan and the United States.

The current world order is stable, but it is not necessarily fair to all states. It is not fair because the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) only has five permanent members. Japan believes that the most efficient way is to make the world order more equitable would be to add Japan as a permanent security council member. Japan believes that our participation as a member

of the UNSC would be beneficial to its mission as ours is a nation that believes in finding peaceful solutions to world challenges. Since we are opposed to nuclear weapons, Japan supports all peaceful nuclear disarmament, and a move toward Global Zero. Japan believes in unilateral nuclear disarmament because we are opposed to warfare in all aspects.

Committee on Terrorism

Japan is a pacifist country that wants global peace. Terrorism occurs in countries where there is a lot of discrimination, inequality, and social strife. There is no threat of non-state actors within or on our borders. The risk of terrorism in Japan is very low, because of our strict immigration laws. The current world order is adaptable to contend with non-state actors and terrorists because multinational organizations, such as the United Nations Security Council (UNSC), have passed resolutions that have positively impacted the world. For example, on December 12, 2016 the UNSC adopted Resolution 2322 to address threats regarding international peace and security caused by terrorist attacks. We are currently observing North Korea due to their suspicious shipment transfers with The People's Republic of China. We cannot observe every group, so an attack on Japan or other nations is possible. Should a terrorist organization attack Japan, we will be prepared for any situation. Should a global nuclear event occur, Japan will assist countries in need of humanitarian aid.

Japan is highly concerned about nuclear terrorism because most of our neighbors own nuclear weapons. Our director of the International Atomic Energy Agency, Yukiya Amano released a statement in 2015 stating that the world has unfinished business in minimizing the threat. Ten years after the world leaders agreed to amend the 1987 Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM) to make it harder for terrorists to obtain nuclear material, the new measures have yet to enter into force. The vulnerability needs to be addressed immediately. The amount of nuclear material in the world is increasing, with the amount of it being used for peaceful purposes, increasing by 70% -- a trend that will continue as the use of nuclear power grows over time. It is essential that we take proper and effective measures so that

such material will not be misused whether accidentally or intentionally. We want the rest of the world to take the threat of nuclear terrorism seriously and we hope that the CPPNM goes into force as soon as possible.

The current world order is stable, but it needs to improve in moving away from using nuclear weapons. Japan is a non-nuclear power committed to seeking peace and security of a world without nuclear weapons. Geopolitical and economic entities should assume the role of representing a humane and efficient Western world. World leaders should learn to act together to build bridges of realism, competence, and humanist values. Cooperation and coordination from these world leaders will help improve the current world order.

We do not involve ourselves with the nuclear black market, although we do know how it operates. The center of the world's nuclear black market is located in the Black Sea region and it is one of the world's critical crossroads. This enables ideas and goods to spread from territory to territory. The people who are involved in the nuclear black market are countries that possess nuclear research reactors fueled by highly enriched uranium (HEU). Plutonium and HEU are used to make atomic bombs. Organized crime groups in the Black Sea region have been involved in nuclear smuggling. Once they smuggle the materials they sell them in the market to anyone who offers the money. Nuclear materials should be secured properly, if not those materials could get into the hands of terrorists. Japan has not been implicated in the nuclear black market. We do not want to be involved with the nuclear black market.

We want countries to use clean energy for peaceful purposes, to help other countries with secure safe nuclear energy programs and to assist those countries who struggle with a lack of other energy resources.

The current non-proliferation regime has flaws, however. There is a lack of fairness and enforcement in the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). The enforcement mechanisms for the NPT are insufficient and should be applied and strengthened. The threat of foreign terrorism affects more democratic societies and the threat of domestic terrorism affects more authoritarian societies. The threat of foreign terrorism on democratic societies comes from a hate of liberal western ideologies. Authoritarian societies are more prone to domestic terrorism.

The intelligence community should be responsible for stopping nuclear black markets and stop nuclear materials from getting into the hands of terrorists in different countries. The Self-Defense Force (SDF) should help to stop the use of nuclear terrorism. Terrorism is a transnational issue and all societies are at risk to some degree.

Committee on Climate and Energy

Japan views the issue of climate as a very serious issue. We see the effects of greenhouse gases as it slowly eats away at the ozone causing terrible natural disasters and damage to the earth. This is why we feel we need to lead the way to a global change in energy efficiency and emission of greenhouse gases. We are especially passionate about finding a solution to the effects of climate change after the tragic 2011 Fukushima tsunami. This disastrous event hit three of our nuclear power plants causing \$360 billion (USD) in damages. After this event Japan's energy situation had to drastically change, despite the many challenges we faced during this period Japan pushed through to become one of the most energy efficient nations in the world. We still work to cut back on our use of energy, especially our use of nuclear energy. We plan to do this with our own national target to help cut down greenhouse gases. Through this plan, called the "Intended Nationally Determined Contribution" (INDC), we will reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 26 percent by the year 2030. We hope that with INDC we will lead the way for a global reduction of greenhouse gases.

Japan gets its energy from various renewable and nonrenewable sources. Our largest source of energy is fossil fuels, which make up a little over half of our total energy intake. Our other sources of energy include hydroelectric plants, coal, renewable resources, and nuclear energy. Although we use nuclear energy for only 12.5% of our overall energy consumption, Japan is working to steadily decrease this number by 2030 and have that replaced with all renewable energy, such as hydroelectricity. We plan on doing this by not renewing as many nuclear power plant contracts and not extending any contracts past our goal of 2030. Japan prides itself on being a nuclear weapon-free nation. Even though we have nuclear reactors and

the necessary materials to make such weapons, Japan is strictly against the use of them because we have seen the horrible effects of nuclear weapons firsthand. Japan is also under the United States of America (U.S.) nuclear umbrella along with the other nuclear free nation the Republic of Korea, meaning the U.S. would step in and help us if we were to be hit with a nuclear missile.

Japan was unfortunately hit with two nuclear bombs during World War II. The recovery was difficult, but with help from allies, like the U.S., we were able to grow our economy to the third highest in the world. As for the environmental impact of these attacks, the initial impact of the bombs was devastating. The extreme heat from the radiation burned everything within the fireball zone, the radius outside the fireball zone was the radiation radius which caused serious if not instantaneous radiation side effects such as cancer or death. Some of the last major effects caused by these bombs were raging fires and the fallout of the leftover mushroom cloud or the black rain due to its radioactivity. The side effects from this rain is the same as if you were a mile away from the initial blast because of the high levels of radioactivity found in it. After these attacks it took only a few weeks for nuclear decay to take place because both bombs were air blast, this lessens radioactive fall-out making the two cities to become a safe livable place again in a short amount of time. However, because of a lack of radioactive knowledge, the cities were not inhabited until late in 1946. The only silver lining to the situation was that both bombs were air blast leaving most of the nuclear fall-out and effects in Japan.

Japan was also hit with another tragic event in 2011 when an earthquake caused a 128-foot tsunami to reach as far as six miles inland. When it came that far in land, it overwhelmed generators in the cooling system of the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant which caused it to lose its cooling abilities and have a level-7 nuclear meltdown and release of the radioactive material inside. Because of this horrific event, Japan has updated security around our remaining

reactors and we have upgraded our tsunami warning system. We used the tragedy as an example for our citizens to take these warnings seriously, so they get to safety quickly and efficiently. Due to the intensity of this natural disaster, it caused approximately 500 million tons of debris to be washed out into the ocean.

Because we have been negatively affected by both military and civilian use of nuclear powers, our ideal world is one without the use of any nuclear energy. Japan believes that the use of nuclear energy in any case is risky and needs to be heavily monitored and secured. Due to this, we have made plans to phase our civilian nuclear energy out and remain a nuclear weapon-free nation. There are some circumstances however, where the use of nuclear energy for civilian use may be more acceptable than others if it was heavily monitored and secure but we especially do not want this type of dangerous power to get into irresponsible hands. Japan is strictly against the use of nuclear weapons for any country and we hope to one day reach Global Zero. We hope the international community could come together and find a plan to reduce the use of nuclear energy both civilian and military wise, so we may one day reach Global Zero.

Our nation believes in maintaining the current world order and the best way to do so is having international oversight. This type of agreement between the nations is very helpful especially when there is a country in need. International oversight could help with keeping the use of nuclear energy more organized and help in the process to start cutting back the use of it all together. With that hope in mind, we are concerned with today's safeguards. As helpful as Japan sees them to be, they do not meet standards needed by the world today. As the world progresses throughout the years we see an increasing amount of countries getting involved in things like nuclear energy. The use of nuclear energy is one of the world's biggest threats today, meaning that today's safeguards should keep up with these new developments to prevent situations like

the use of nuclear energy getting out of hand or into the wrong ones. Currently countries with higher amounts of power and influence the world order often use more nuclear energy. This is important because we do not want nuclear power to fall into any one dangerous group.

The threat of global warming is a pressing issue because we have seen how it can affect the use of nuclear energy negatively, causing disastrous effects. In today's world nuclear energy should be contained and monitored very carefully due to the threat of global warming. These threats should get more countries to see how pressing this issue is and reduce their use of nuclear energy.

The U.S. providing a country with nuclear security, training, or trade gives it more say on how the countries should use them. This makes an organized system of nuclear power which helps maintain and manage nuclear energy while keeping it secure. If the U.S. were to step back from its role in the world order, who would step in? China? Russia? However, Japan would like to see a multinational organization, for example, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), bind together to fill such a role should that role be vacated. A multinational approach would be less biased than one single voice in global decision making.

Committee on Economics

Japan's economic sector is split into three major areas. Our service sector, the bulk of our Gross Domestic Product (GDP), accounts for 69.4% of our GDP and consists of banking, insurance, retailing, transportation, telecommunications, and tourism services. Our second largest sector is Industry, which accounts for 29.6% of our GDP. This sector is comprised of the most technologically advanced production of motor vehicles, electronic equipment, machines, tools, steel and nonferrous metals, ships, chemicals, textiles, and processed foods. Our third largest sector is Agriculture, that accounts for a mere 1.1% of our GDP and whose staple products are rice and fish. For only 11.7% of our land is suitable for cultivation, this sector is highly subsidized.

Our first nuclear reactor began operating in mid-1966 and nuclear energy has been a national priority since 1973. Originally 50+ reactors had provided some 30% of electricity for our country and those numbers were expected to increase to 40% by 2017. However, our prospects are now two-thirds of this, for the program came under review after the 2011 tsunami and earthquake that resulted in the Fukushima nuclear meltdown. Other reactors were also shut down for periodic inspections and equipment replacements. In 2015, we restarted five reactors and wait-listed an additional twenty-one for reopening. We aim to increase our number of operable plants and decrease our reliance on imported materials for primary energy. As we currently have a 90% energy reliance on said imported materials, our goal is to reach 70% energy self-sufficiency by 2030.

Although we are very involved in the nuclear energy sector, we are not involved in the nuclear weapons industry. The nation of Japan will never possess or even consider possessing

nuclear weapons. We are firm on our stance for a nuclear weapon free world and possession of nuclear weapons is prohibited by the Constitution of Japan ratified in 1946. The Japanese economy dares not to touch nuclear weapons in consideration of our three non-nuclear principles to not possess, produce, or permit the introduction of nuclear weapons into our economy. We see no reason for an economy to benefit off the sale of nuclear weapons as they bring only pain and death. We must remember Nagasaki and Hiroshima.

We stand strong with the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and support sanctions on those violating the NPT that also pose a threat to the international order. However, economic sanctions towards those who are violating the treaty with “just cause” need to be considered on an individual basis by NPT treaty members collectively.

In the past, our nation has experienced its own round of sanctions which occurred during World War II when our assets were frozen by the United States, Great Britain and the Dutch and East Indies. Most of these assets were oil. At the time we also lost 75% of our overseas trade.

Currently, economic sanctions have not completely halted the production of nuclear weapons and have only been mildly effective. This is because some nations and private individuals have still been financially supporting the regimes that are endangering our world with nuclear hostilities. Tougher, stricter sanctions are necessary. The NPT members states need to cover all loopholes.

Regardless of location, a nuclear war or terrorist attack would have a significant negative effect on our economic sectors. If a large-scale attack were to occur in one of our major prefectural regions such as Kansai or Kanto, our service and industry sectors would be the most affected. This would cause our economy to suffer greatly as these regions account for a large portion of our nation’s GDP. Even if a less populated and more rural region were to be attacked,

our already fragile agriculture sector would be devastated as only 11.7% of our land is arable as is. If Hokkaido, currently our most vulnerable region in terms of an attack, were to be targeted we would stand to lose 18,268,793 million yen in GDP and our leading biotechnology cluster. The service industry, primarily tourism, would suffer as well as the production of pulp, paper and paper products, oil, coal, iron/steel, and transport equipment. Our nation accounts for 5.91% of the world's GDP and has the world's fourth largest Purchasing Power Parity (PPP), therefore, the global economy would be notably impacted by an attack within our borders.

Our typically low inflation rate also attracts many foreign investors both public and private. Currently our top foreign investors are: United States (36%), Singapore (13%), Netherlands (12%), Hong Kong (9%), France (8%), South Korea (6%), China (4%), Taiwan (4%), Italy (2%), and Thailand (2%).

An economic plan has been put into place in preparation for a possible attack on our soil. Privately, companies have prepared backup offices and other financial institutions have spread money in varying locations. Publicly, if sectors were to be decimated, we would revert back to post World War II practices. We would re-adopt the welfare society system to assist companies by loaning them public money that they would later distribute down to the general populace through employment. This would force the upstarting of harmed industries. As an attack on our soil would lead to the activation of the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security Between the United States and Japan, we would sell the United States and any other ally that may step in with supplies to also assist in bolstering our economy. As our agricultural sector is likely to be affected, we would request wheat and flour from our allies to feed our struggling population as partial trade for supplies being sold. We will also prioritize the protection of foreign assets through our already established Economic Partnership Agreements and Bilateral Investment

Treaties in any way we are able to with each investment being dealt with individually. Other, significant foreign direct investments, would continue being protected by agreements made via our Investment Advisor Assignment System. Taking this into account, it can be said, that our nation is prepared for the economic blows it may experience from a terrorist or nuclear attack.

Committee on Disaster Preparedness

In the event of a nuclear attack, Japan would be prepared for a variety of situations. If the target is a densely populated metropolitan area, we would have limited time to react. We plan to evacuate the population from the targeted city, starting with women and children, onto bullet trains, sending them outside of the nuclear blast zone. If Japan as a whole were to be attacked, we intend to evacuate our people by all means necessary, whether it be by boat or plane, with the assistance of our allies. We also plan to reach out to other allies that would be willing to accept our citizens in the case of a mass evacuation. Treaties such as the “Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security between Japan and the United States of America” which was signed on September 8, 1951, would be activated if any sort of attack were to occur on our soil and would ultimately ensure our immediate security. We would also implore other United Nations (UN) members to provide humanitarian aid as Japan has in the past played a central role in providing humanitarian assistance such as when we founded United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security.

Our citizens perform regular missile drills that educate them on the necessary actions needed to be taken in case of an attack. We have plans to further this education through town hall meetings that will regularly inform our citizens of evacuation procedures and other actions to take in the event of an attack. Since Japan is accustomed to disaster with our nation’s frequent earthquakes and tsunamis, citizens have already taken matters into their own hands and taken the time and money to arrange bomb shelters for their own families in preparation for a possible nuclear attack. Japanese citizens have also begun carrying items such as iodine tablets, which can help reduce the effects of radiation. We have last updated our plans to be prepared for a nuclear

war after the bombings of Nagasaki and Hiroshima, although we did not update it publicly until 2011.

When it comes to an attack on an allied country, we strive to work towards global unity. Regarding this, we would be willing to help by sending medical and monetary aid since our capability to provide assistance to refugees would be limited by our lack of land resources. In regard to the Syrian Civil War, Japan does not want to intervene in the situation. We intend to stay out of this conflict to lessen the chance of having more threats posed to us, therefore ensuring the safety of our government and citizens. However, this does not mean we have not taken any sort of action. In cooperation with international organizations and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Japan has continued humanitarian assistance totaling to over \$400 million United States Dollars (USD).

If a nuclear attack were to occur on our soil, it would have a devastating impact on global public health since other nation's citizens would be struck with paranoia and our economy would experience a recession that would harm the global economy. If North Korea were to attack Japan with a 150-kiloton nuclear weapon, we would have over 130,000 casualties and the radiation in the first ring would leave 90% of those in the area with third degree burns. In the event that the Republic of Korea were to experience a missile strike, Japan would send medical aid and monetary support to help them reconstruct their cities. Such an attack could lead to a spread of radiation that could potentially reach our coast depending on the proximity and size of the missile. In this case, we would have to take immediate action and evacuate affected areas before we would be able to provide assistance. Japan's resources would be affected tremendously for we would lose up to 24.4 billion USD in exports to this country.

Sustaining our current population would prove challenging in the event of a nuclear attack because of the immense number of casualties. Radiation poisoning would also plague those survivors not immediately affected by the direct blast zone. An unexpected increase in our population is not a concern for us as we cannot accept refugees. We would be willing to grant assistance to allies in the event of a nuclear strike on their territory by sending humanitarian aid provided we are not in danger of being attacked in the process. We could not send military assistance as our Self-Defense Forces are only allowed to defend Japan itself and have no jurisdiction to attack offensively.