

**Statement by Amb. J. Enkhsaikhan of Mongolia at the special session of the Board of Governors on the report of Director-General Yu. Amano's working visit to Japan**

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Since I am speaking for the first time officially since the tragedy unfolded in Japan on 11 March, I would like to join the others in expressing our most sincere sympathies and profound condolences to the people of Japan, especially to the families of victims of the megaquake that was followed by a devastating tsunami that have taken lives of thousands of people and caused vast damage to the country's economy and the environment.

Like others, the Mongolian people and its Government are following closely the heroic efforts of Japanese engineers, the Fukushima NPP and involved agency workers to cool the nuclear fuel in the reactors and the spent fuel in the pools, to restore the vitally needed electric power as well as the efforts to contain the spread of harmful radiation. We are happy that in the last two days progress has been made to bring down the threat risks.

We express our confidence that the Japanese people with international support and assistance, would be able to overcome this crisis. In these hours of trial the world is with them.

As for Mongolia, it was one of the first to have offered its assistance, including by sending its emergency rescue team (to Natori city of Miyagi prefecture) as well as warm blankets to the people of the disaster stricken areas (for example to Tome township of Miyagi prefecture). These measures are currently being followed-up by other forms of practical assistance.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Director-General and his team for last week's daily briefings for member states and the Incident and Emergency Center for providing with up-to-date and verified information on the status of the Fukushima Daiichi NPP, including the summary tables of reactor's spent fuel pool status. This allowed delegations to send authenticated and verified information to their capitals.

I would like to join the previous speakers in thanking the Director-General for making a working visit to Japan and for briefing us on its outcome. His oral report demonstrates that the situation remains serious and that the crisis is far from being resolved. The meetings with the Japanese authorities were productive and sent a clear signal that Japan was not alone and that member states of the Agency were prepared to offer the needed assistance. The mission was able to underline the role of the Agency as a hub of cooperation of states in the peaceful nuclear activities. As a result of the visit, the Agency has agreed with the Government of Japan on a 3-point on-ground support with a priority on cooperating in the area of ensuring the safety of the affected reactors. We agree with the Director-General that a thorough review of the accident will need to be made and appropriate conclusions drawn.

I would like to take this opportunity to commend the CTBTO for sharing its monitoring data and analysis reports with the Agency, the WHO, academic and scientific institutions that provide vital information not only for assessing the situation near Fukushima but also on possible

wider dispersal of radioactive substances. The rapid alerts issued by the tsunami warning centers in the Pacific region, reported by the Provisional Technical Secretariat of CTBTO Prepcom, attest to the vast untapped potential of the unique network of CTBT verification system. Therefore greater cooperation between the Agency and the CTBTO needs to be encouraged so as to make fuller use their data not only in detecting radioactive substances or measuring radiation levels, but also when making decisions on citing new NPPs or building nuclear waste facilities. In a broader sense, the knowledge gained by the CTBT verification system and further targeted scientific research might be used to research the Earth's core, the changes detected therein and their possible effects, to monitor, and if possible even predict, large scale seismic activities and earthquakes. In short possible civil and scientific applications of CTBT verification technologies need to be made greater use of in the peaceful and safer uses of nuclear energy.