

論文審査の結果の要旨及び担当者
Summary of the Dissertation Review and the Approval

氏名 Name	樋川 和子 Hikawa, Kazuko		
論文審査 担当者 Committee members	職 Title	氏名 Name	
	主査 Chair	黒澤 満	
	副査 Member	西井 正弘	
	副査 Member	饗場 和彦	

論文の内容の要旨及び論文審査の結果の要旨

Dissertation abstract and summary of the dissertation review

The purpose of this dissertation is to examine what would be an effective international safeguards system for the prevention of nuclear proliferation. Since the early 1990s, when clandestine nuclear activities in Iraq and North Korea came to light, the international community has been trying to overcome nuclear proliferation challenges by strengthening the traditional IAEA safeguards regime. The author criticizes the efforts of only strengthening the current system, asserts that the introduction of a mutual safeguards system could be a good complement to it.

After the general introduction, Chapter II, International Control of Nuclear Energy and Safeguards as its Means, reviews existing research and identifies the key crucial elements that contributed to the establishment of the current international nuclear safeguards system. In addition, it examines the nature of the traditional international safeguards system.

Chapter III, International Safeguards as a Means to Assure Nuclear Non-proliferation, discusses the shortcomings of the current system in three aspects: institutional, political and technical. Furthermore, it identifies the reasons why strengthening it is not an effective way to meet the current and future challenges in ensuring nuclear non-proliferation. The IAEA NPT safeguards, being a universal system, need to be non-discriminatory, objective, and as cost effective as possible.

Chapter IV, Mutual Safeguards System as a Means to Complement Traditional International Safeguard System, draws on the Brazilian-Argentina Agency for Accounting and Control of Nuclear Material (ABACC) and the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM) and examines whether non-universal but mutual safeguards system could overcome the shortcomings of the IAEA NPT safeguards system. The chapter also argues that a mutual safeguard system could overcome obstacles in securing reciprocity, political support and enforceability.

Chapter V concludes that if universal safeguards are not enough to ensure nuclear non-proliferation, it is worthwhile considering mutual systems to complement them.

The logic and analysis of this dissertation are very convincing because the author examines the history of the development of the international safeguards system very precisely and identifies three main shortcomings of it. Then the author describes a very useful way to complement the traditional system. We are sure that this dissertation will contribute not only to the academic circle of this field, but also to the diplomatic circle where the arguments have been hotly exchanged.

The three members of the committee recognized that the candidate is entitled to receive the Ph. D. (Peace and Human Rights Studies).