A Nuclear Security Regime in Japan: Enhancement Efforts & Global Contributions

High Level Session 6:

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Recent Global Trend about Nuclear Security

After the Preceding Conference in 2013

- Strengthening a Global Nuclear Security Regime (e.g. CPPNM in May 2016)

- New and Emerging Threats (e.g. Cyber-attack)
Contents

1. Major Progress in Strengthening Nuclear Security in Japan

2. Nuclear Security Culture (NSC) Enhancement Experiences in Japan

3. Safety / Security Interface Issue

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1. Major Progress in Strengthening Nuclear Security in Japan

(1) Introduced Measures based on the Lessons from the Fukushima Accident (for NPPs and Fuel Reprocessing Facilities)

1) PP Measures added to INFCIRC/225/Rev.5 Recommendations
1. Major Progress in Strengthening Nuclear Security in Japan

(1) Introduced Measures based on the Lessons from the Fukushima Accident (for NPPs, Fuel Reprocessing Facilities and MOX Fuel Fabrication Facilities)

2) Response to Severe Accidents caused by Intentional Air Crash

Require “Specialized Safety Facility” to mitigate release of radioactive materials after core damage due to intentional aircraft crash
1. Major Progress in Strengthening Nuclear Security in Japan

(2) Based on INFCIRC/225/Rev.5, PP Regulations for other nuclear facilities (e.g. nuclear fuel cycle facilities) have also been enhanced

(3) Review by IAEA IPPAS Mission in 2015
   - February 2015, Japan hosted an IPPAS mission
     - “robust, sustainable, and significantly enhanced”

(4) Introducing Trustworthiness Check Systems
   - September 2016, relevant regulation was enforced
1. Major Progress in Strengthening Nuclear Security in Japan

(5) Enhancing the Security of Radioactive Sources

- NRA tries to introduce measures in consistent with requirements of the IAEA NSS No.14
  - E.g. installing surveillance cameras, developing security plan
- NRA plans to submit the draft amendment of the relevant law to the Diet in 2017
2. Nuclear Security Culture (NSC) Enhancement Experiences in Japan

After Fukushima Accident, awareness on the safety-first has been permeated, but not enough on nuclear security

- Enhancing NSC is NRA’s continuing task

In Japan,

- Operator’s “effort” to foster nuclear security culture is required by regulation in Japan
- It’s an operator’s responsibility, but, NRA believes the importance of supporting such operator’s “effort”
2. Nuclear Security Culture (NSC) Enhancement Experiences in Japan

- NRA developed the “Code of Conduct on Nuclear Security Culture” for NRA staff in January 2015

1. Awareness of a threat
2. Harmonization with nuclear safety
3. Initiative of senior management
4. Education and Self improvement
5. Protection of information and communication

(*The “Statement on Nuclear Safety Culture” was also developed in May 2015)
2. Nuclear Security Culture (NSC) Enhancement Experiences in Japan

Operator’s top executive awareness on nuclear security is essential to enhance their NSC.

In Japan,

- NRA commissioner holds dialogues with top executives of the major operators.
- NRA puts high priority on ensuring involvement of facility top management.
3. Safety / Security Interface Issue

- Safety / Security interface: complex, multi-faceted
- Not only in peacetime but also in contingency

- Information sharing and coordination between operator and law enforcement authorities
3. Safety / Security Interface Issue

- How to optimize the interface issue during contingency
- Safety / Security interface management for research reactors document exists (TECDOC)
- No such a document for nuclear power plant

Ideas for Consideration

- To provide a forum to discuss the interface issue among Member States
- To make an practical document for nuclear power plant regarding management of the interface issue
4. Closing

- Japan is committed to strengthening both nuclear security and safety regulations

- Japan will consider hosting IPPAS follow-up mission in 2018
Thank you for your kind attention