

国際原子力機関 (IAEA) の国際核物質防護諮問サービス (IPPAS)  
フォローアップミッション報告書  
(抜粋)

IPPASフォローアップミッション報告書

資料 1-3

***INTERNATIONAL PHYSICAL PROTECTION  
ADVISORY SERVICE (IPPAS)***



***INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY  
AGENCY (IAEA)***

***Follow-up Mission Report:***

***Japan***

*26 November - 7 December 2018*

*Prepared for the Nuclear Regulation Authority (NRA)*

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## X. Security Interface with Nuclear Safety and with Nuclear Material Accountancy and Control

The NRA Establishment Act stipulates that the NRA shall be established as the single government body whose mission is to ensure safety in the use of nuclear energy. To achieve this mission, Article 4 of the Act directs the NRA to take charge of affairs for ensuring safety in the use of nuclear energy, affairs concerning implementing regulations for implementing safeguards based on international commitments, and affairs related to the PP of nuclear material and other radioactive material.

The NRA fully understands the importance of harmonizing nuclear security and nuclear safety. The NRA's Code of Conduct on Nuclear Security Culture and the Statement on Nuclear Safety Culture document the NRA's intent to achieve mutual respect between nuclear security and nuclear safety and implement appropriate processes to resolve conflicts between the two. The briefing regarding the NRA provided to the IPPAS team listed one of the mid-term strategies to enhance nuclear security as: "Efficient and harmonious coordination of nuclear safety and security for measures taken."

In regards to safeguards, the Reactor Regulation Act authorizes the NRA to exercise and enforce the necessary action to implement safeguards in Japan, which includes the authority to issue licenses for the use of nuclear material, approve nuclear material accounting measures, collect nuclear material information to be provided to the IAEA, and to carry out inspections and other verification activities. Within the NRA, the Japan Safeguards Office (JSGO) manages the safeguards programme.

The Reactor Regulation Act also provides a legal basis for the NRA to delegate parts of its responsibility for implementing safeguards to designated organizations. The NRA has delegated management of the State System of Accounting for and Control of Nuclear Material (SSAC) to the Nuclear Material Control Center (NMCC), a public interest incorporated foundation, and assigned them the responsibility for analysis of information regarding nuclear material and for conducting safeguards inspections and associated work.

Operators of nuclear facilities and locations outside facilities are required to establish an adequate nuclear material accounting system and to provide necessary information defined in the Reactor Regulation Act to NRA. The NRA provides the information to NMCC to be verified and for development of reports submitted through the NRA to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the IAEA and to partner States with bilateral agreements.

The goal of international safeguards is for nuclear energy to be used exclusively for peaceful purposes by the Member States. The objective of safeguards is to demonstrate that nuclear material is not being diverted by a State for other than peaceful uses, and is implemented by accountancy and control measures. This principle is implemented in Japan in international agreements and domestic laws and regulations, and is intended to provide credible assurance to the international community that Japan is honouring its international commitments.

The purpose of NMAC for nuclear security is to deter and detect both the abrupt and protracted theft of nuclear material by non-state actors, specifically insider threats. As defined in NSS No. 13, an NMAC system is an integrated set of measures designed to provide information on, control of, and assurance of the presence of nuclear material, including those systems necessary to establish and track nuclear material inventories, control access to and detect loss or diversion of nuclear material, and ensure the integrity of those systems and measures.

While the nuclear material accountancy and control measures implemented for safeguards and security are the same in many cases, they are designed for different purposes. An NMAC system uses the same type of measures (e.g. accounting, inventories, seals, process monitoring, etc.), but for nuclear security purposes. A comprehensive SSAC within a State should be designed to meet both safeguards and nuclear security objectives.

While the NRA has established a robust safeguards programme in its SSAC, there are no regulations requiring a system for NMAC for nuclear facilities. These requirements should address both preventive and contingency measures.

**Suggestion 3:** The NRA may consider reviewing, and revising if necessary, nuclear material accounting and control regulations to ensure they meet nuclear security objectives of protecting against insider threats, especially for bulk nuclear material facilities. NSS No. 25-G, *Use of Nuclear Material Accounting and Control for Nuclear Security Purposes at Facilities*, may be used as a guide for this review.