



外務省

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan



Challenges of Transport Security Japan's Perspective

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OUTLINE

1 Brief Introduction to Transport Security

- 1) Transport Security in the “3S” concept
- 2) Types of Nuclear terrorism and Transport Security
- 3) Characteristics of Transport Security

2 International undertaking for Transport Security

- 1) Nuclear Security Summit
- 2) Legally / Non-legally binding instruments

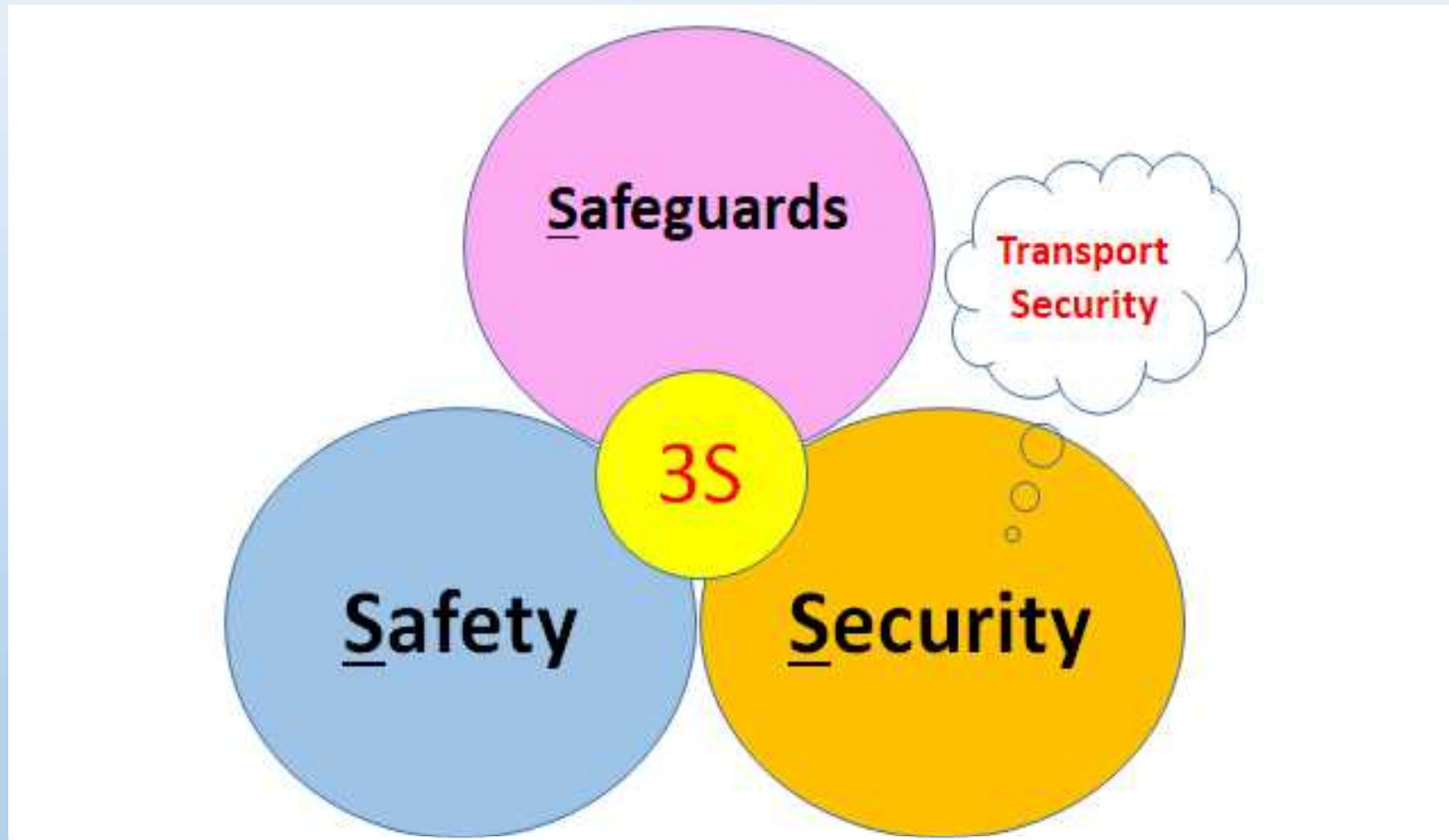
3 Japan’s efforts to ensure Transport Security

- 1) National level
- 2) International level

4 Way forward

1 Brief Introduction to Transport Security

1) Transport Security in the “3S” concept



- In the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, ensuring “3S” is of paramount importance.

Nuclear Security deals with *“the prevention and detection of, and response to, theft, sabotage, unauthorized access, illegal transfer of other malicious acts involving nuclear or other radioactive substances or their associated facilities,”* and includes *“physical protection”*. (IAEA reference 2005)



1 Brief Introduction to Transport Security

2) Types of Nuclear terrorism and Transport Security

4 Types of Categorization of Nuclear Terrorism by the IAEA

① Theft of a nuclear weapon



② Acquisition of nuclear materials for the construction of nuclear explosive devices



③ Malicious use of radioactive sources — including in so-called "dirty bombs"



④ Radiological hazards caused by an attack on, or sabotage of, a facility or a transport vehicle



②, ③ & ④ are of relevance to Transport Security.

1 Brief Introduction to Transport Security

3) Characteristics of Transport Security

Each day thousands of shipments of nuclear and radioactive materials are transported globally.

- ✓ Transport both domestic and international is conducted in different modes such as road, rail, aircraft and ship.
- ✓ Transport is further complicated by cross-county transit, and in-transit storage requirements.
- ✓ The conduct of transport involves multiple government agencies, private firms and other stakeholders.

Nuclear and other radioactive material is potentially vulnerable to security threat during transport.

2 International undertaking for Transport Security

1) Nuclear Security Summit (NSS)

- The leaders at a series of the NSSs pointed out the importance of enhancing security in the transport of nuclear and other radioactive materials.
- Interested states including Japan expressed their further commitments to strengthening of transport security with “Joint Statement of Transport Security” at the 2014 NSS.



2 International undertaking for Transport Security

2) Legally / Non-legally binding instruments

Legally binding instruments

- ✓ **The 2005 Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM)**
 - Covers the protection of nuclear material in domestic and international transport.
 - Aims at reducing the risk of an attack on nuclear material including those in transport

- ✓ **The 2005 International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism(ICSANT)**
 - Criminalizes specified acts including those damaging conveyance being used for transport of radioactive material

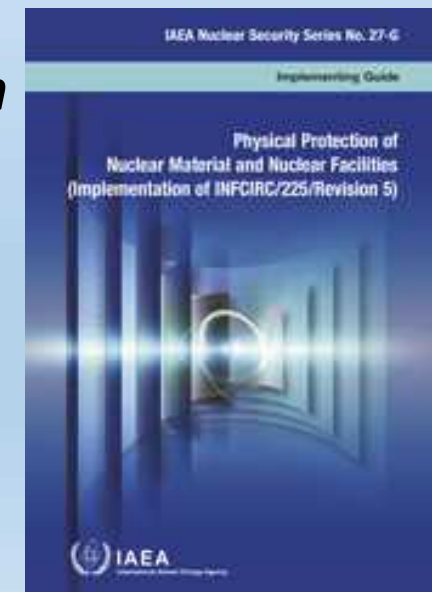
2 International undertaking for Transport Security

2) Legally / Non-legally binding instruments

Non-legally binding instruments

✓ IAEA document “Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and Nuclear Facilities” (INFCIRC 225 Rev.5)

- Provides guidance to States and their competent authorities on how to develop or enhance, implement and maintain a *physical protection regime* for nuclear material and nuclear facilities, including those in transport



3 Japan's efforts to ensure Transport Security

At National Level

- ✓ Concluded the Amendment to the CPPNM in 2014
- ✓ Has strengthened domestic transport security by incorporating the transpiration measures in line with the INFCIRC 225 Rev.5, including such measures as the introduction of a system to determine the trustworthiness of personnel, and the introduction of the security of RI
- ✓ Established the Integrated Support Center for Nuclear Nonproliferation and Nuclear Security(ISCN) in 2010
- ✓ Strengthened measures based on recommendations by the IAEA International Physical Protection Advisory Service(IPPAS) mission in 2015



3 Japan's efforts to ensure Transport Security

At National Level (Cont'd)

- ✓ Has fostered "Nuclear Security Culture" by making a Code of Conduct and raising awareness among not only operators but also CEOs via interviews and educational programs
- ✓ Conducted two table top exercises focused on the improvement of transport security from 2015 to 2016
- ✓ Strengthening the national regime to counter terrorism for Tokyo 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games



3 Japan's efforts to ensure Transport Security

At International Level

- ✓ Strengthening cooperation with the IAEA by financial and personnel contributions for drafting nuclear security series documents and dispatching missions such as IPPAS
- ✓ Conducting outreach activities to encourage the ratification of the Amendment to the CPPNM & ICSANT, and the incorporation of the IAEA recommendations including the INFCIRC225 Rev.5 into national regulations
- ✓ Took a leading role in developing Good Practices Guides for air, rail, road, and sea transport modes at the 2016 NSS, and shared the Guides with other states at international forums such as the IAEA and the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism(GICNT)
- ✓ Hosted two meetings with the participation of interested states and organizations, focused on the improvement of transport security in 2013 and 2015, within the NSS process

3 Japan's efforts to ensure Transport Security

At International Level (Cont'd)

- ✓ Sponsored the IAEA Information Circular 909(INFCIRC 909) concerning “Joint Statement on Transport Security of Nuclear Materials” in 2017, with the purpose of encouraging interested countries to subscribe to the goals set out in the Joint Statement
- ✓ Organized the International Transport Security Symposium(ITSS) in Tokyo, Japan in 12-14 November 2019
- ✓ Planning to collaborate with the IAEA to organize an International Training Course on Transport Security of Radioactive Material at the Integrated Support Center for Nuclear Nonproliferation and Nuclear Security (ISCN) of the JAEA, Japan in 2022

3 Japan's efforts to ensure Transport Security

At International Level (Cont'd)

INFCIRC 909 concerning the “Joint Statement on Transport Security of Nuclear Materials”, in which the interested states expressed their commitment to:

- ✓ Further exchanging national practices on the transport security of nuclear and radioactive materials with other countries through the IAEA and the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT)

- ✓ Actively supporting the IAEA, the GICNT, and the Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction (GP) for the implementation of nuclear transport security obligations after the 2016 NSS.

2 Japan's Efforts to ensure Transport Security International Transport Security Symposium(ITSS)

Organizers: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, in cooperation with Japan Atomic Energy Agency (JAEA), supported by U.S. Department of Energy, National Nuclear Security Administration (DOE/NNSA)

Dates: November 12-14, 2019

Venue: Station Conference Tokyo (Tokyo, Japan)

Participants: over **100** from around 37 countries and international organizations



2 Japan's Efforts to ensure Transport Security

International Transport Security Symposium(ITSS)

Objectives

- **Examine threats** to the secure transportation of nuclear and radiological materials
- **Engage the international community** to seek solutions to counter the threats
- Strengthen **the security regimes** for these materials in transport
- Provide a forum for partner countries to **discuss their good practices and exchange knowledge** to improve existing regimes
- **Foster a network** of competent authorities, regulators, operators, industry, law enforcement, and response organizations as the stakeholders
- **Showcase INFCIRC/909**, identify areas where INFCIRC/909 subscribers should be focusing their efforts, and **to encourage further subscribers**

4 Way forward

- ✓ Further raising awareness about the importance of transport security
- ✓ Universalization of the Amendment to the CPPNM & ICSANT
- ✓ Promotion of non-legally binding instruments such as INFCIRC 225 Rev.5
- ✓ Strengthening of International cooperation and assistance for capacity building through the IAEA and other existing frameworks
- ✓ Having more countries which subscribe to the goals set out in the Joint Statement attached to INCFIRC 909

Thank you for your attention!

