# 核不拡散・核セキュリティに係る 機構の活動と国際貢献

# 直井 洋介



日本原子力研究開発機構

核不拡散・核セキュリティ総合支援センター長



基調報告

原子力の平和利用と核不拡散・ 核セキュリティに係る国際フォーラム 2017年12月7日

ISCN

JAEA's Activities and International Contributions to Nuclear Nonproliferation and Nuclear Security

# **Yosuke NAOI**



Director, Integrated Support Center for Nuclear Nonproliferation and Nuclear Security



Japan Atomic Energy Agency

**Keynote Report** 

The International Forum on Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy, Nuclear Nonproliferation and Security 7 December 2017

# 1. 活動概要

- 2. 核不拡散・核セキュリティ総合支援センター(ISCN)の活動紹介
- 3. 午後のパネル討論

#### ISCN

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# 1. Activity Summary

- 2. Activities of the Integrated Support Center for Nuclear Nonproliferation and Nuclear Security (ISCN)
- 3. Introduction to the Panel Discussions

### 核不拡散・核セキュリティに係る活動の理念と 目指す姿

核不拡散・核セキュリティ活動の理念

原子力研究開発の豊富な知識と 経験に立脚した技術力の結集

原子力平和利用と核不拡散・ 核セキュリティの両立に貢献

国内外の関係機関との十分な連携

核不拡散・核セキュリティ活動の目指す三つの姿

- 原子力平和利用の円滑な推進役 我が国の核物質の管理と利用に係る透明性確保について国を支援
- 国際社会から信頼される技術開発集団 IAEA等の国際機関や各国の核不拡散・核セキュリティ分野で活用される技 術を開発
- 能力構築支援に係る国際的なCOE (Center of Excellence)
   アジアを中心とした諸国に対して、核不拡散・核セキュリティ分野での能力構築 に貢献する人材育成支援事業を実施

#### Missions and Visions of Activities for Nuclear Nonproliferation and Nuclear Security

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### Missions for Nuclear Nonproliferation and Nuclear Security Activities

Combine technological efforts built on the accumulated knowledge and experience on nuclear energy R&D

Fully cooperate with relevant organizations national and international

Contribute to harmony of the peaceful use of nuclear energy with nuclear nonproliferation and nuclear security

#### Three Visions of Nuclear Nonproliferation and Nuclear Security Activities

- Promoter and facilitator of the peaceful use of nuclear energy Support Japan in ensuring transparency in nuclear material management and use
- Engineers and scientists trusted by the international community
   Develop technologies in the field of nuclear non-proliferation and nuclear security in
   support to international organizations (IAEA, etc.) and other countries

• International center of excellence (COE) to support capacity building

Provide human resource development support activities for capacity building in the field of nuclear nonproliferation and nuclear security, mainly for Asian countries 2



### Activity Summary OActivities for Nuclear Nonproliferation and

administrative directions, and so on...

**Nuclear Security at JAEA** Nuclear Security: Physical Protection (PP) Protection of NM & nuclear facilities from adversaries Facilities handling nuclear fuel materials (protective facilities): NSRI<sup>1</sup>, NCL<sup>2</sup>, Oarai<sup>3</sup>, Monju, Fugen, Ningyo-toge<sup>4</sup> Horonobe area Formulate basic policies of PP Foster nuclear security culture Tsuruga area Monju. Fugen) Aomori area Respond to physical protection inspection (only SG) Respond to act amendments and administrative directions Ningyo-toge Tokai area Fukushima (NSRI<sup>1</sup>, NCL<sup>2</sup> Secure transportation, and so on... area Nuclear Nonproliferation: Safeguards (SG): Verification activities to ensure no diversion of NM into nuclear explosive device Oarai area (Oarai Ctr.<sup>3</sup>) Main facilities for safeguards: Tokyo area NSRI<sup>1</sup>, NCL<sup>2</sup>, Oarai<sup>3</sup>, Monju, Fugen, Ningyo-toge<sup>4</sup>, etc. Harima area Perform SG inspections and material Tono area accountancy operations for internationally regulated materials. 1: Nuclear Science Research Institute Maintain and enhance SG and material 2: Nuclear Fuel Cycle Engineering Laboratories 3: Oarai Research and Development Center accountancy operations. 4: Ningyo-toge Environmental Engineering Center Respond to act amendments and

3

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# 活動概要

### ○ISCNの核不拡散・核セキュリティ強化への貢献



### **Activity Summary**

### **Domestic and international contributions**

Technical Development for Nuclear Nonproliferation and Nuclear Security	Nuclear Nonproliferation Policy Research
<ul> <li>Nuclear nonproliferation and safeguards technologies (e.g.)</li> <li>Safeguards and material accountancy techniques for melted fuel in Fukushima</li> <li>Advanced Pu monitoring technology</li> <li>Nuclear security technologies</li> <li>Nuclear forensics techniques</li> <li>Non-destructive detection techniques for nuclear material</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Conduct poincy research of nuclear nonproliferation and nuclear security based on technological knowledge</li> <li>Collect, analyze, and transmit information on international trends</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Support in Capacity Building, Mainly in Asia</li> <li>Established ISCN in JAEA, following the government's statement in the Nuclear Security Summit in April, 2010</li> <li>Provide training to strengthen nuclear</li> </ul>
Contributions to the CTBT International Verification Regime	security Awareness and International Contributions
<ul> <li>Operate CTBT radionuclide stations, an official laboratory, and a national data center.</li> <li>Develop CTBT verification techniques</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Organize international forums and symposiums and publish ISCN newsletters</li> <li>Cooperate internationally with U.S. and FC/JRC.</li> </ul>
CTBT: Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty EC/JRC: European Commission/Joint Research Center	Support IAEA in technology development

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. Study on rational material accountancy method for fuel debris based on the removal process of fuel debris

Holding the regular meeting among stakeholders, i.e. TEPCO, NDF, IRID, JAEA.

# 核不拡散・核セキュリティに関する技術開発

○核鑑識技術開発 ~基本的技術の確立から技術の高度化・迅速化へ~

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核鑑識は、押収された核物質の化学的・物理的特性を分析し、その物質の出所・履歴等を明らかにする技術的手段



### 核不拡散・核セキュリティに関する技術開発 ○遅発ガンマ線分析(DGA)技術開発 ~アクティブ法を用いた新たな技術へのチャレンジ~

使用済燃料など高い放射能を伴う核物質の非破壊分析は、困難な課題として残されており、 これを解決するためアクティブ法を用いた技術開発を実施

#### 中性子アクティブ法

#### EC/JRCとの共同研究によるDGA技術開発

"アクティブ法"は、中性子ビームや ガンマ線などを用いる新しい技術で、 従来法(パッシブ法)では難し かった測定の可能性を開くもの

DGAは、開発している中性子アクティブ法の一つで、中性子誘起核分裂 による、核分裂生成物からの遅発ガンマ線を測定し、ガンマ線スペクトルから、 核分裂生成物の構成比を分析する手法

(DGA: Delayed gamma-ray analysis)



### Technology Development for Nuclear Nonproliferation and Nuclear Security OPevelopment of Delayed gamma-ray analysis (DGA)

#### ~ A challenge for new active NDA methods ~

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Development of active NDA methods is in progress aiming at finding a solution for measurement of highly radioactive nuclear materials, such as spent nuclear fuel

#### **Active neutron NDA**

Development of DGA with EC/JRC

"Active method" utilizes elemental DG/ particles (n,  $\gamma$ -ray etc.); potentially from it can overcome the problems that to do passive methods encounter.

DGA is one of active neutron NDA techniques under development in JAEA.  $\gamma$ -rays from neutron induced fission products are measured. The peak pattern is analyzed to deduce isotope ratio of fissile material (nuclide).



#### **ISCN** 核不拡散・核セキュリティに関する技術開発 ○核共鳴蛍光 (NRF) 非破壊検知技術の開発 ~厚い遮へい体に囲まれたコンテナ貨物内の核物質を検知~

厚い遮へい体によって隠匿された核物質は、放射線モニターなどで検知することができない。この核 セキュリティ上の課題を解決するため、高強度の単色ガンマ線ビームを用いた検知技術開発を実施

#### 核共鳴蛍光 特定エネルギーのガンマ線により

原子核は励起され同じエネル ギーのガンマ線を放出(核共

鳴蛍光)しつつ基底状態へ

#### 大強度単色ガンマ線発生システムとNRF非破壊検知装置

単色ガンマ線は、レーザー光(光子)と電子とを衝突させて発生する。この 技術は、レーザーコンプトン散乱(LCS)と呼ばれ、高エネルギー加速器 研究機構と共同で、高強度単色ガンマ線牛成の基礎技術を開発 (NRF: Nuclear resonance fluorescence; LCS: laser Compton scattering)



### **Technology Development for Nuclear** Nonproliferation and Nuclear Security Operation Development of non-destructive (ND) detection techniques using NRF

#### ~ Detection of nuclear material (NM) in a heavy shielded (HS) cargo container ~

NM in a HS container is difficult to find using conventional radiation monitors. To address such a case, development of a detection technique using NRF with high intensity (HI) monochromatic (MC)  $\gamma$ -ray beam is in progress.

#### NRF

A nuclide can be selectively excited by a MC  $\gamma$ -ray. The excited nuclide then emits  $\gamma$ ray in de-excitation.

Generation of HI MC  $\gamma$ -ray and NRF NM detection MC  $\gamma$ -ray is generated by a collision between a laser photon and an accelerated electron; this technique is called LCS. Fundamental technique of LCS was developed in collaboration with KEK and JAEA.







# **Contributions to the CTBT International Verification Regime ISCN Obtections of radionuclides from DPRK's nuclear tests**

- Two kinds of radioxenon isotopes were detected simultaneously beyond normal background levels of the activity concentrations after the 3<sup>rd</sup> nuclear test.
- One kind of radioxenon isotopes was detected beyond normal background levels of the activity concentrations after the 6<sup>th</sup> nuclear test.
- Analyses to estimate the possible region of the radioxenon emission source were made after the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> nuclear tests and the results showed that the estimated region covered the test site.

HYSPLIT

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Possible region of emission source DPRK's nuclear rest site Takasaki RN station

Analysis result of estimation of possible region of the emission source by Atmospheric Transport Modelling simulation (the 6<sup>th</sup> test)

- The detections in April 2013 led to the conclusion of radioxenon isotopes derived from the 3<sup>rd</sup> nuclear test.
- The detections in October 2017 fell short of clearly identifying the isotope as emissions from the 6<sup>th</sup> nuclear test.

#### **ISCN** CTBT国際検証体制への貢献 ○CTBT機関(CTBTO)との希ガス共同観測プロジェクト

#### 【背景と目的】

- □ 度重なる北朝鮮の核実験を踏まえ国連安保理はCTBTOの国際監視制度(IMS) 整備の 推進を奨励することを含む決議を2016年に採択。これを踏まえ、日本政府はCTBTOの核 実験検知能力強化を目的として2017年2月、希ガス観測プロジェクトのための資金を拠出
- □ CTBTOは、科学的見地等を踏まえ、当面の間日本の北海道から東北で観測を行うこと、 既に日本での観測に経験と実績のある機構を実施協力機関とすることが目的に適うと判断



#### ISCN Contributions to the CTBT International Verification Regime

### **ONOBLE gas joint measurement project with CTBT Organization**

#### [Background and aims]

- Based on repeated DPRK's nuclear tests, the UN Security Council adopted a resolution including encouraging promotion of International Monitoring System installation by CTBTO in 2016. The Japanese government contributed funds for the noble gas measurement project in February 2017 for the purpose of strengthening CTBTO's detection capability for nuclear tests.
- CTBTO decided to conduct measurements in Hokkaido and Tohoku regions of Japan for the time being, and to enhance JAEA with experiences and performance of measurements in Japan as the responsible organization.

#### [Outline of the project]

- The new mobile noble gas measurement 1. system (TXL) procured by CTBTO is installed in Horonobe. JAEA carries out measurements for 2 years.
- The existing TXL placed in Indonesia is 2. installed in Mutsu. JAEA carries out measurements for 1 year.

[particulate]





# 技術シンポジウムの開催

ISCNは、平成27年度より、技術開発成果の展開・共有、国内外の関係機関との連携強化、ニーズ・課題に関する情報収集等を目的として、「核不拡散・核セキュリティを支える技術開発に係る国際シンポジウム」を開催。

開催日	テーマ
第1回 2016 2/10	核不拡散・核セキュリティ研究開発課題と方向性
第2回 2016 10/27	核検知技術開発、今後の展開
第3回 2017 6/5	核鑑識技術開発ニーズ、今後の展開、ネットワーク化



# **ISCN International Symposium**

ISCN annually holds the International Symposium on Technology Development to discuss the future direction of research and development on technologies for nuclear non-proliferation (NP) and nuclear security (NS).

Date	Theme
Feb. 10, 2016	Future Direction of R&D for NP and NS
Oct. 27, 2016	Measurement/Detection of Nuclear Materials
Jun. 5, 2017	Nuclear Forensics and Regional Collaboration

#### 200 150 100 50 0 Feb 2016 Oct 2016 Jun 2017 Government official, Government official, embassy, research institute University Private company

#### Participants of the ISCN International Symposium

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# 核不拡散政策研究

### ○これまでに取り組んだ政策研究課題

- ▶ 核不拡散に関する日本のこれまでの取組みとその分析
- アジア地域の原子力平和利用の信頼性・透明性向上に関する研究
   ISCNが主催する能力構築支援に発展
- ▶ 米国の核不拡散政策が日本の核燃料サイクル政策に与える影響に 関する研究
- ▶ 原子力平和利用の国際的な協力における核不拡散確保に関する 研究
- ▶ バックエンドに係る核不拡散・核セキュリティに関する研究
- ▶ 核不拡散(保障措置)・核セキュリティ(2S)の推進方策に関する研究
  - 2Sに係る更なる強化・効率化を目指し、2Sの技術、計測・監 視情報を両者で共有すること等の相乗効果、課題を抽出し、核 燃料サイクル施設への適用性の検討・評価を実施

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### Nuclear Nonproliferation Policy Research OResearch subjects examined thus far

### Research subjects examined thus far

- Review and analysis of Japan's efforts to ensure nuclear nonproliferation
- Research for promoting confidence-building and increasing transparency in the peaceful use of nuclear energy in Asian region

• Developed capacity building support activities supervised by ISCN

- Research on the implications of the US nuclear nonproliferation policies on Japan's nuclear fuel cycle policies
- Research on ensuring international cooperation for peaceful nuclear use
- Research on the backend of the nuclear fuel cycle with reference to nuclear nonproliferation and nuclear security
- Research on promoting nuclear nonproliferation (Safeguards) and nuclear security (2Ss)
  - For stronger and more efficient 2Ss, ISCN sorted out expected synergies and challenges with both groups' sharing technologies and measurement/monitoring information; and studied and evaluated the applicability of such synergies to nuclear fuel cycle facilities

# 核不拡散政策研究

### ○核不拡散動向の情報収集・分析・政策立案の支援

- ▶ 核不拡散・核セキュリティに係る米国トランプ大統領、新政権、米国 議会及びシンクタンク等の動向、IAEA、イランや北朝鮮の核問題、 英国のユーラトム脱退等について情報を収集及び分析し公開(報 告件数:H28年度48件)、「核不拡散動向」(資料集)の改定 (H28年度3回)。
- ▶ 関係行政機関へ情報提供。
- ▶ 大学での人材育成、関係する学会等との連携を推進。

### ○核不拡散ポケットブックの編纂

▶ 核不拡散に係る理解増進に資するため、機構 関係者用に作成したポケットブックを、今後一般 に公開し、活用して頂けるよう、機構WEBサイ トにて順次公開していく。

![](_page_14_Picture_8.jpeg)

### Nuclear Nonproliferation Policy Research OInformation collection, analysis and support for Government policy making

- The ISCN collects various information related to nuclear nonproliferation and nuclear security including US President Trump's policies, discussions with US Congress and its committees, and conferences and activities promoted by think tanks in Washington D.C., as well as UK's withdrawal from Euratom. Based on such information, the ISCN then conducts analysis, make reports and release such reports to the public.
  - ✓ For FY2016, the ISCN released 48 such reports and updated so-called "Nuclear Nonproliferation Trends Information kits (in Japanese)" for 3 times.
- Providing information on nuclear nonproliferation and nuclear security as well as their analysis to relevant governmental agencies
- Promotions of human resources development at universities and collaboration with relevant academic societies

### **Compilation of "Nuclear Nonproliferation Pocketbook"**

- The Pocketbook (in Japanese) accumulates various nuclear nonproliferation related information in order to enhance the public's understanding of nuclear nonproliferation issues.
- For more effective utilization of the Pocketbook, it was simultaneously released on Internet

(URL:https://www.jaea.go.jp/04/iscn/archive/nptrend/index.html)

![](_page_14_Picture_18.jpeg)

![](_page_15_Figure_0.jpeg)

### **Collaboration with Other COEs**

### Contribution to the NSSC\* Network

Membership: 60 NSSC member states, 66 institutions, 5 observers (WINS, NTI, CSIS, EC/JRC, UNODA) as of Nov. 2017

WGs: A: Coordination & Collaboration

- **B: Best Practices**
- C: Information Management and other Emerging Issues

\*NSSC : Nuclear Security Training and Support Centres

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- Sharing ISCN experiences of establishing, implementing and maintaining a COE
- Active participation to Working Group (WG)
- Network Chair from ISCN
- To host 2018 Annual Network Meeting

### Collaboration with Reginal COEs through Asia Regional Network

- Information exchange on each training course topics and schedule
- Exchange of observers and participants to each other's training courses
- Technical visit to each center
- Joint training and outreach (starting)

**ISCN (JAPAN)** Integrated Support Center for Nuclear Nonproliferation and Nuclear Security

#### SNSTC (China)

State Nuclear Security Technology Center

#### INSA (ROK)

International Nuclear Security Academy

# 人材育成支援-他国のCOE支援-

### ○インドネシア

- 原子力規制庁(BAPETEN)と原子力庁(BATAN)双方が参加
- ISCNでのインドネシアからの研修生受け入れ
- 核セキュリティトレーニングカリキュラムの共同開発
- インドネシアでのフォローアップトレーニング実施
- 核セキュリティ文化推進に関する協力

![](_page_16_Figure_7.jpeg)

### ○**カザフスタン**

- 日米カザフスタンによる三カ国協力
- カザフスタンのCOE設立支援
- カザフスタンCOEの講師育成支援
- トレーニングの共同実施

### **Supporting Other COEs**

#### Japan-Indonesia Cooperation

- ISCN-BAPETEN-BATAN cooperation
- Accepting visiting researchers from Indonesia
- Joint curriculum development
- Follow-up training in Indonesia
- Nuclear security culture

![](_page_16_Picture_20.jpeg)

#### Japan-US-Kazakhstan Cooperation

- Assistance for the establishment of the COE in Kazakhstan
- Train-the-trainer of Kazakh instructors
- Joint implementation of courses

#### ISCN

#### supporting human resources development through training programs in the field

centering on accounting for and control of nuclear material (http://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000104216.pdf)

#### **National Training Course on Safeguards Implementation in Iran**

September 25-29, 2017, Tokai, Japan (5 days)

- Organized by IAEA, in cooperation with the Japanese Government, hosted by ISCN
- 26 participants from the government, nuclear power plant, and plant manufacturer
- All-Japan team: MOFA\*, JSGO\*\*, NMCC\*\*\*, ISCN, JAEA

Iran: variety of nuclear activities in multiple facilities (NPP, enrichment facility, university facility and research institute facility)

- Sharing experience of Japan on implementing Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement and Additional Protocol (AP)
- Facility visit to JAEA site: practical and detailed information sharing

### **Contribute to full implementation of JCPOA**

\*MOFA: Ministry of Foreign Affairs \*\*JSGO: Japan Safeguards Office, Nuclear Regulation Authority \*\*\*NMCC: Nuclear Material Control Center

# Joint Statement by Foreign Ministers on Japan-Iran Cooperation (Joint

### JCPOAの着実な履行に貢献

\*http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/files/000104215.pdf

### 日・イラン協力:「包括的共同作業計画 (JCPOA)」の着実な履行に向けた協力

### 日・イラン協力に関する外相共同ステートメント(2015年10月)\*

「核物質計量管理を中心とした分野での研修等を通じた人材育成支援の実施に向けた調整を 行っていく

#### イランにおける保障措置実施に係るトレーニングコース(2017年9月25-29日)

- IAEAのトレーニングコースを日本政府協力のもとISCNがホスト
- イラン原子力庁(AEOI)、その他AEOIの下部組織であるブシェール原子力発電所、原発 建設関連会社から計26名が参加
- オールジャパン体制による支援:外務省、原子力規制庁、核物質管理センター、ISCN/JAEA

イラン:国内の様々な施設(原子力発電所・濃縮プラントなどの大規模な原子力施設から、大 学や研究所等の小規模施設)関係者が参加

- AP履行の長い経験を有する日本の経験共有
- JAEAの施設での講義・実習を通じた実践的な情報共有

**Supporting Implementation of JCPOA** 

**Comprehensive Plan of Action: JCPOA) October 2015** 

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![](_page_17_Picture_28.jpeg)

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# 理解增進

# ○イベントを通じた情報発信

- 原子力平和利用と核不拡散・核セキュリ ティに関する国際フォーラム
- 米国ワシントンDCでのワークショップ(米 国エネルギー省共催)
- 国際会議でのISCNの活動紹介・展示
- 文部科学省での展示

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H28年 国際フォーラム

![](_page_18_Picture_8.jpeg)

クショップ

![](_page_18_Picture_10.jpeg)

![](_page_18_Picture_11.jpeg)

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、科省情報ひろば H28年11~12月

#### IAEA核セキュリティ 国際会議ブース設置

![](_page_18_Picture_14.jpeg)

ISCNニューズレター 18

**ISCN** 

# ○機構Webサイトを通じた情報発信

- ➤ ISCNニューズレター(毎月配信)
- ▶ 核不拡散動向(資料集:2~3回更新/年)
- ➤ ISCNホームページ (<u>http://www.jaea.go.jp/04/iscn/</u>)

# **Transmitting Information on ISCN Activities**

# **Events**

- International Forum on the Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy, Nuclear Nonproliferation and Nuclear Security
- Workshop in Washington DC (coorganized by US DOE)
- Exhibition booths at International Conferences
- Exhibition booth at MEXT

US DOE: U.S. Department of Energy

![](_page_18_Picture_27.jpeg)

International Forum

![](_page_18_Picture_29.jpeg)

Washington DC Workshop

Booth at MEXT

Booth at IAEA conference

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# **Website**

- ISCN Newsletter (monthly)
- Nuclear nonproliferation trends (2-3 times a year)
- ISCN Website (http://www.jaea.go.jp/04/iscn/)

# 1. 活動概要

# 2. 核不拡散・核セキュリティ総合支援セ ンター(ISCN)の活動紹介

# 3. 午後のパネル討論

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# 1. Activity Summary

2. Activities of the Integrated Support Center for Nuclear Nonproliferation and Nuclear Security (ISCN)

### 3. Introduction to the Panel Discussions

# <u>パネルディスカッション1:核テロ対策強化</u>

**モデレーター**: 堀 雅人 (ISCN) パネリスト:

- Kamel Abbas氏: 欧州委員会・共同研究センター(EC/JRC)
- 岩城 征昭 氏:帝国繊維(株)プロジェクト営業部顧問
   (元陸上自衛隊化学学校長)
- Joel C. Rynes氏:米国国土安全保障省(DHS)
- Nigel Tottie 氏: 国際原子力機関(IAEA)

### <u>ディスカッションのポイント:</u>

- 大規模イベントにおけるテロの脅威は?これまでどのような対応がとられてきたか、 国際機関の取組みは?
- 核テロに対抗するための技術開発について欧米ではどのような取り組みが行われているか、日本における技術開発のニーズは?
- 核セキュリティ強化のための政府、民間、研究機関・大学といった関係機関の役割と協力、原子力機構に期待される役割は?

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### Panel 1 : Strengthening Counter Nuclear Terrorism

Moderator: Mr. Masato Hori (ISCN/JAEA)

Panelists : Mr. Kamel Abbas (EC/JRC)

Mr. Masaaki Iwaki (former Principal of JGSDF Chemical School)

Mr. Joel Rynes (US DHS)

Mr. Nigel Tottie (IAEA)

### **Discussion Points**

- Threat of CBRNE terrorism in large-scale public events and countermeasures to threat. Initiatives by international organizations.
- Technological measures for nuclear security and initiatives in US and EC. What are the needs in Japan ?
- Role of government, private company, research institute, and university in strengthening nuclear security.

# パネルディスカッション2:人材育成支援

**モデレーター:**野呂 尚子(ISCN) パネリスト:

- Sunil Chirayath氏:米国テキサスA&M大学(TAMU)
- Kathryn M. Glynn氏:米国エネルギー省国家核安全保障庁(DOE/NNSA)
- Phongphaeth Pengvanich氏: タイ チュラロンコン大学
- Man-Sung Yim氏: 韓国科学技術院(KAIST)

### <u>ディスカッションのポイント:</u>

- 核不拡散・核セキュリティ分野の人材育成支援に関する国の戦略または枠組みはあるのか?
- 人材育成支援活動の対象:すべてのステークホルダーに支援が行き届いているか?
- 産官学-COE連携の良好事例はあるか?
- 産官学-COE連携を進めるにあたっての各国共通の課題はあるのか?そうだとしたら、国際/地域連携によって改善できるのか?

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### Panel 2 : Human Resource Development

Moderator: Ms. Naoko Noro (ISCN/JAEA)

Panelists :Mr. Sunil Chirayath (Texas A&M University)Ms. Kathryn Glynn (DOE/NNSA)Mr. Phongpaeth Pengvanich (Chulalongkorn University)Mr. Man Sung Yim (KAIST)

### **Discussion Points**

Are there any national strategy or framework for human resource development (HRD) in nuclear security?

Who is your HRD program target? Are there any stakeholders left out from nuclear security HRD program?

- What are the good practices from industry-COE-governmentacademia collaboration on HRD activities?
- Are there universal challenges for promoting such activities? If so, will international/regional cooperation resolve them?