



IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL IN JAPAN

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The Additional Protocol between Japan and the IAEA entered into force in December 1999. To come into force the Additional Protocol,

- A series of implementation trials of Additional Protocol was carried out at two Japanese representative nuclear research centers, i.e. Tokai Research Establishment of Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute (JAERI) and Oarai Engineering Center of Japan Nuclear Fuel Cycle Development Institute (JNC). These trials were proposed by Japan and were conducted in cooperation with the IAEA Secretariat.
- Japan amended “the Law for the Regulation of Reactors etc.”, to collect adequate information to submit to the IAEA, to arrange the surrounding for the complementary access, etc.

In addition, Japan Submitted the Initial Declaration of the Additional Protocol within 180 days of the entry into force of the Protocol, in the middle of June, 2000.

The Japan’s Initial Declaration is, in proportion to the brisk nuclear activities in Japan, a considerable amount of information. For example, Japan declared 4,885 buildings on 151 sites for the Article 2 a. (iii).

Now the IAEA has continued to analyze the Japan’s Declaration. In this process, the IAEA sent questions on the Japan’s Declaration and Japan answered them as soon as possible. Both will continue this process. I believe that Japan and IAEA will finish this process and conclude in the near future.

In the preparation and analysis of the Initial Declaration by Japan and the IAEA, some issues that should be improved, were found as follows;

- To prepare the Initial Declaration, Japanese Government requested the facility operators etc. to submit the expanded information. However, this information was prepared in Japanese and the Japanese Government had to translate it in English. In the process of translation, there were many errors because of the large volume of information and a severe deadline.
- To analysis of the Japan’s Declaration, the IAEA uses the open-source information effectively. The IAEA requests to clarify the issues based on the open-source information and sometimes Japanese Government does not know this kind of information.

Japan takes necessary measures against these issues and now prepares the annual declaration of the Additional Protocol.

Another important issue for the implementation of the Additional Protocol is the complementary access. The first complementary access in Japan was done in November 2000. After that, 7 additional complementary accesses were implemented as of the end of March 2001. Each complementary access was implemented confirm the absence of undeclared nuclear material and activities. Japan recognizes, from the experience of the complementary accesses, the importance of the explanation to the facility operators about the detailed process of the complementary access.

As mentioned above, it takes a lot of load to meet the demand of the Additional Protocol by Japan, to process the information of the Additional Protocol by the IAEA.