

Recommendation from Advisory Committee for Prevention of Nuclear Accident (Executive Summary)

(Preface)

- A public trust of nuclear safety policy has completely lost as a result of the accident at TEPCO's Fukushima Nuclear Power Stations.
- The overconfidence of the government and the licensee in their safety measures could not prevent severe accident, which causes massive discharge of radioactive materials to the environment and destroys communities of local citizens.
- The government needs to reconstruct nuclear safety regulation organisation and regulation rapidly, so as to prevent severe accident.

(Independence)

- New nuclear safety regulation organisations, namely the Nuclear Safety and Security Agency (NSSA)¹ and the Nuclear Safety Investigation Committee (NSIC)², need to have an ability to recover public trusts and an independence to fully demonstrate its ability.
- The NSSA must not be affected by any pressure, among other things, the decisions of nuclear promotion and use organisations.
- The independent decision making process must be ensured for the NSSA's supervision against licensees by means of clear legislative standards.
- The main roles of the NSIC are review of the effectiveness of the nuclear safety regulation administrations and assurance of the independence of the regulation administration.
- The members of the NSIC should be designated through the Diet approval and the NSIC should be empowered to provide guidance to the Minister of Environment, the Commissioner of the NSSA and the other related administrations.

(Seven Principles for the Reform)

- The Advisory Committee propose seven principles, namely, 1) separation of nuclear regulation and promotion, 2) integration, 3) crisis management, 4) human resources, 5) new nuclear regulation, 6) transparency and 7) internationality, in

¹ The Nuclear Safety and Security Agency (NSSA) is a temporary naming.

² The Nuclear Safety Investigation Committee (NSIC) is a temporary naming.

order to ensure domestic and foreign trusts of the nuclear safety administration and improve its functions.

(1. Separation of Nuclear Regulation and Promotion)

- The principal missions of the NSSA are the prevention of nuclear accidents and crises through nuclear safety regulation and crisis management system.
- The effectiveness of nuclear safety must not be weakened in response to the consideration of nuclear use, in this context, nuclear regulation and promotion must be separated completely.

(2. Integration)

- Related administration must be integrated and limited resources must be concentrated, in this context, the NSSA should implement nuclear safety measures including establishment of guidance and standards, licensing, inspection, crisis management, monitoring, research and training.
- The NSSA should be responsible for the budget, legislation and human resource management of nuclear regulation in order to ensure the effectiveness of regulation.

(3. Crisis Management)

- The NSSA should establish and maintain solid crisis management system in order to manage disasters with all administrations under the command of the specific Minister, and the NSSA should have the crisis management expert.
- It is necessary to prepare for the accident sufficiently including clarification of the roles of central government, local governments and licensees and promotion of their collaboration in order to rapidly respond to an accident both on-site and off-site.
- As an on-site countermeasure against a severe accident, the NSSA should command and check licensees' preparation of necessary equipment and accident response manuals and performance of disaster prevention drills.
- At off-site, the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters should take the initiative in collaborating with local governments and key organisations and utilise the outcomes of nuclear disaster prevention training at normal times to lead resident evacuation.
- The government should ensure sufficient budget and improve disaster

management system in order to improve function of the off-site centres, which did not work effectively against the severe accident.

- The government should establish post-accident support system for victims and affected areas in the case of an exceptional accident, in addition to the solid crisis management system.

(4. Human Resources)

- As a human resource training system, the plan for the establishment of the International Nuclear Safety Training Academy, which contributes to international networking and fostering experts with sufficient scientific and technical capacity through the synergy between nuclear safety research and training, should be realised.
- In order to cultivate and maintain safety culture, the NSSA should establish solid code of conduct and review its safety actions regularly.

(5. New Nuclear Regulation)

- In order to enhance the effectiveness of nuclear safety regulation, it is necessary to convert from conventional vain regulations to a new regulation framework that urges licensees to continuously enhance nuclear safety on the basis of the latest scientific and technical findings.
- As for the safety objective of nuclear safety regulation, the most important purpose is to ensure proper safety countermeasures in light of scientific and technical standards and avoid a severe accident that leads to the release of large amounts of radioactive materials.
- A legal system that surely incorporates new findings and technologies for safety into existing facilities and the operation of the facilities (so-called back-fitting system) should be introduced.
- The government should assess and release information on the safety and risks of nuclear reactors to visualize licensees' measures for ensuing safety, and urge them to make voluntary efforts and continuous improvement of the nuclear safety under the observation of the public.
- The technical criteria for the design of nuclear facilities and accident prevention and mitigation countermeasures (accident management) should be made mandatory by law.
- The NSSA should continuously make efforts to enhance the effectiveness of

regulations, improve the treatment and quality of the inspectors and reinforce the research and training system under the supervision of the NSIC.

(6. Transparency)

- The nuclear safety policy should ensure transparency by means of regular public announcements of its actions and regulations.
- The risks of nuclear energy should be estimated appropriately, managed sufficiently and explained proactively through risk communication with citizens.

(7. Internationality)

- The staffs of the NSSA should accept new and diverse international knowledge regularly, in this context; international human resource exchanges and communications should be sought.
- The International Nuclear Safety Training Academy should work as a strategic institute, which underpins not only Japan's presence in international society but also global standardisation of the Japanese standards, through providing the opportunities for foreign countries to study Japanese new nuclear regulation system.

(Closing)

- The government must sincerely accept this recommendation and address the reform of nuclear safety regulation and organisation immediately and steadily in order to ensure public trusts.

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