

International Experts Meeting on
Decommissioning and Remediation After a Nuclear Accident
IAEA Headquarters, Vienna, Austria
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Session VII

Summary of Findings and Recommendations

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Overview of Session VII

Theme

- Improving national and international cooperation for monitoring, post-accident phase of nuclear and radiological accidents

Contents

- Legal framework for decommissioning and remediation
- Stakeholder involvement
- Development of national framework (French example)
- Long-term knowledge management
- Panel discussion



Key Issues Identified and Lessons Learned(1)

- **Legal framework for decommissioning and remediation after an accident should be improved.**
 - Decommissioning can be addressed by an amendment of Joint Convention.
 - For remediation, new legal instruments may be needed.
(too complicated to address this under the JC as it would be a major change)



Key Issues Identified and Lessons Learned(2)

- **Public involvement from the early stage of decision making process regarding decommissioning and remediation is important.**
 - Accessibility to information and sharing knowledge is essential to build and maintain trust.
 - Plans should be prepared with participation of public representatives and the general public affected by the accident.



Key Issues Identified and Lessons Learned(3)

- **French framework for dealing with post-accident situation represents good practice for the international community to follow.**
 - This requires planning in advance for unexpected events especially for initial protective actions to be implemented.
 - It involves stakeholders as well as experts from neighbouring countries.
 - New forms of governance based on participation of affected population and sustainable waste management solutions for large volume of waste



Key Issues Identified and Lessons Learned(4)

- **Importance of fostering the sharing of knowledge acquired about the Fukushima Accident**
 - Importance of archiving of data/information/knowledge as a part of actions during and after the nuclear accident for later retrieval and use to prevent similar accident and to manage remedial actions in a better way
 - It will be appropriate for the IAEA position in Action Plan 11 the NAKT (Nuclear Accident Knowledge Taxonomy) under international cooperation
 - Fukushima accident could be used for validation of topical area selection and taxonomy
 - Innovative approach could be a part of consideration for the future of archiving activities such as NuArch (Nuclear google) or Nuclear wiki



(Action Plan Item 11)

LL (4)

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Observations and Recommendations(1)

- More detailed guidance or criteria on remediation including associated guidance for waste management would be valuable.
- IAEA peer review mission (IRRS etc.) should address the extent to which Member States have prepared for unexpected. (including remediation)
- It was suggested that an expert group to be formed in order to discuss the need for a new convention addressing civil nuclear liability and remediation after an accident.
- Foster programs for sharing information on remediation issues, especially important for newcomer countries taking into account cultural differences



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Observations and Recommendations(2)

- Archiving of information during and after an accident is essential. The IAEA has an important role on this to ensure accessibility and transparency etc.
- People make a reasonable contribution to solve complex issues when they believe their opinion matters.
- Governance approaches should be developed to allow people to have influence in decision-making so that people affected by the accident have ownership of the remediation strategy.



Considerations for IEM report

- The French initiative offers a model for advanced planning in regards to remediation and waste.
- Encourage further development of knowledge management as it applies to remediation, decommissioning, and waste management.
- Remediation, in particular the protection of public from radiation risk, needs to be implemented in a sustainable manner.

