

23 May 2022 13:00-15:00 (CEST)

NEA Web Event: Launch of the newly published NEA report:

Building a Framework for Post Nuclear Accident Recovery Preparedness: National-Level Guidance

Michiaki KAI, PhD

**Professor, Nippon Bunri University
Japan**

Main Points

- Building recovery preparedness is essential to effectively reduce consequences, although it is difficult to envisage the population being prepared in advance of a nuclear accident.
- It would be effective to think about development of recovery preparedness in a nuclear disaster in coordination with natural and other disaster preparedness at a national level
- Radiation-specific issues should be considered in connection with emergency preparedness.
- Solidarity is a key issue to success. There is need to ensure mechanisms are put in place to establish dialogue for maintaining solidarity.

What needs to be improved

1. **Building relationships with community stakeholders** will be a key to success in response and recovery phases.
 - How to build the relationship should be included; who organizes, etc.
 - ✓ Handling of ALPS treated water, etc.
 - ✓ Involvement of local decision makers and fishermen

2. How **food management on international trade** should be harmonized ?
 - Import ban from Japan continues despite foods that meet the domestic criteria below 100 Bq/kg
 - International unified criteria would not work

3. **How to set up criteria** for starting and ending a specific monitoring ?
 - Various monitoring will be implemented according to prevailing circumstances.

What needs to be improved

4. How to proceed with **waste management**, selection of disposal site ?
 - The challenge is to find an acceptable disposal site.
 - Interim Storage Facilities will be used for the soil and waste generated from off-site decontamination, that are supposed to be removed outside Fukushima after 30 years
 - The waste in other regions outside Fukushima cannot be brought into.

5. People are not returning to the areas of those temporarily evacuated.
 - **What are other factors** excluding Well-being, the Environment and Economy
 - The same can be said for earthquakes and typhoons other than nuclear accidents in Japan.

How to improve preparedness on the national level

- **To need development of recovery preparedness in a nuclear disaster in coordination with natural and other disaster preparedness at a national level**
 - ✓ It seems to be difficult to envisage the population being prepared in advance of a nuclear accident.
 - ✓ A long-term measure after a nuclear accident are include in the guidance of emergency response and preparedness.
- **Radiation-specific issues should be considered in connection with emergency preparedness and need a flexible response.**
 - ✓ Monitoring, criteria and reference levels, etc. should be evolved from emergency to recovery.
- **There is need to ensure mechanisms are put in place to establish dialogue for building relationships.**
 - ✓ not only local levels but international levels like neighboring countries.

Where things have advanced recently

Reconstruction Agency was built in Feb. 2012

- To Establish Basic Act on Reconstruction in response to the Great East Japan Earthquake in June 2011
- Three recovery aims; Infrastructure, Industries and Business economy, Human rehabilitation, not include the Environment
- To create Reconstruction Special Income Tax

A part of **difficult-return-zones** will be lifted in 2022 by remediation and decontamination

Differences with other major disasters in terms of preparedness

- A nuclear accident could not prepare a **Grand design** for building a new normal community
 - ✓ In order to promote rapid and smooth recovery, it is necessary for the government and residents to share in advance how the city should be built in the event of earthquake reconstruction.