

## Activities of G7 Nuclear Safety and Security Group in 2016



- G7 Nuclear Safety and Security Group (NSSG), responsible to G7 Leaders, provides technical and strategic policy advice on issues that could impact on nuclear safety and security.
- On the 5th anniversary of the Fukushima Daiichi accident and at the first NSSG after the end of the implementation period of IAEA's Action Plan on Nuclear Safety, the Group focused on nuclear safety.

### Key messages of 2016:

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1. Importance of achieving and maintaining high levels of nuclear safety world wide was reaffirmed.
  2. Achievements of the international community after the Fukushima Daiichi accident was recognized, and the IAEA's role was appreciated.
  3. The G7 countries reaffirmed their commitment to the continued efforts for ensuring the highest nuclear safety worldwide, including through support for the IAEA.

### Elements of the 2016 report:

1. **IAEA Action Plan on Nuclear Safety**: findings from the implementation, expectation to the IAEA on enhancement of its peer review missions.
2. **Enhancement of legal frameworks**: importance of strengthening interaction within international legal frameworks and commitment to efficient implementation of the related Conventions.
3. **Capacity building and human resource development** : importance of continuous efforts and investment, IAEA's essential role, importance of developing robust safety infrastructure and role of stakeholders.
4. **Decommissioning**: steady progress at Fukushima Daiichi NPS, common challenges to decommissioning, effectiveness of international cooperation.
5. **Chernobyl projects**: renewed commitment to support efforts to convert the site into stable and safe state.
6. **Uranium mines legacy sites in Central Asia**: follow developments of the related initiatives on the issue.

## Key Points of the 2016 NSSG Report

### IAEA Action Plan on Nuclear Safety

- Major findings from the implementation of the Action Plan are:
  - Self-assessments need to be continuously applied.
  - Emergency Preparedness and Responses (EP&R) mechanisms should be further developed.
  - Legal frameworks require commitments of States towards increased participation and implementation.
  - Protection of people and the environment, communication and Research and Development (R&D) continue to be important areas on which to work.
  - Ensuring nuclear safety in states newly introducing Nuclear Power Plants (NPPs) and assistance for their capacity building and human resource development (HRD) are vital.
- Improvement of the effectiveness and efficiency of the IAEA peer review missions, Integrated Regulatory Review Service (IRRS) among others, is encouraged.

### Enhancing Legal Frameworks

- Increasing number of countries newly introducing NPPs and expanding international nuclear cooperation require strengthening interaction within international legal frameworks and a commitment to efficient implementation of the Conventions.
- Convention on Nuclear Safety (CNS): make efforts to strengthen the review process and steadily implement Vienna Declaration in view of the 7<sup>th</sup> Review Meeting in March/April 2017.
- Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management (JC): increasing the number of Contracting Parties remains a priority, and States are invited to join the Convention as relevant.
- Establishing a global nuclear liability regime is important, and all the States are encouraged to join an international nuclear liability instrument.

## Capacity Building and Human Resource Development

- The importance of capacity building and Human Resource Development (HRD) applies to all the States with a nuclear power program regardless of its phase.
- Continuous efforts and involvement of industry, government and academic stakeholders are required, and continuous investment is encouraged.
- The IAEA is playing an essential role through its HRD program and peer review missions. Further assistance of the Agency is expected.

## Development of Safety Infrastructure in Countries Newly Introducing Nuclear Power Plants

- The establishment of a robust safety, security and non-proliferation infrastructure in the States considering introducing NPPs is a vital first step.
- Every stakeholder in international nuclear transfers and cooperation has a role to play in giving due consideration to safety in a transparent manner.
- All exporting states are urged to take steps, in line with international best practice, to assure themselves that intended host states have a robust nuclear safety, security and non-proliferation infrastructure before exporting.

## Decommissioning

- The steady progress in the decontamination, decommissioning and water management issues at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station was welcomed.
- It was recognized that the decommissioning process is proceeded in an open and transparent manner in close communication with the international community.
- Decommissioning process, in general, needs to be moved forward in close communication with local communities to gain public acceptance. The process also needs to proceed in parallel with R&D and HRD.
- International cooperation and sharing good practice are important.

## Chernobyl Projects

- The Group reaffirmed its commitment to undertake joint efforts with the government of Ukraine to convert the Chernobyl site into a stable and environmentally safe state.

## Uranium Mines Legacy Sites in Central Asia

- The Group recognized the issue as a serious hazard to the environment and population of the region, and agreed to follow developments of the initiative to address the issue.