



Establishment of Japan Nuclear Safety Institute (JANSI) and Efforts to Improve the Safety of Nuclear Power Facilities in JAPAN

April 26, 2013

Japan Nuclear Safety Institute (JANSI)



I. Lessons from Fukushima-Daiichi Accident



◆ Lessons from Fukushima-Daiichi Accident

- Insufficient countermeasures against unexpected situations initiated by low-probability, high-consequence external events such as massive earthquake and gigantic tsunami
- Not content with simply complying with regulatory requirement, had we been actively engaged in voluntary, continuous safety improvements?



II. Purpose of Establishment



◆ In order to improve the safety of nuclear power facilities,

- It is necessary for operators to engage in efforts to improve safety voluntarily and continuously, and to engage in untiring pursuit of the world's highest level of safety with constantly questioning attitude
- Safety improvement must not become a self-centered, self-satisfied activity of the operator alone. Rather, it requires constant evaluation from different perspectives

◆ Establishment of JANSI

- Assure an independence in technical evaluation that will not be influenced by the operator's intentions
 - ◆ Provide operators with objective evaluations, recommendations, and advice
 - ◆ Support operators' safety improvement activities

Raise the level of nuclear safety across Japan as a whole



III. Mission



***Promote the world's highest level of safety
In nuclear industry in Japan:***

Untiring Pursuit of the Highest Standards of Excellence



IV. Initiatives for Fulfilling the Mission (1)



◆ Evaluation of safety improvement measures and related recommendations, advice and support

Gather and analyze the latest information inside and outside Japan and provide operators with evaluations, recommendations, advice and support intended to raise the level of nuclear safety so that each operator can pursue standards of excellence.

For the meantime, severe accidents are given highest priority, but in future topics other than severe accidents will be covered.

◆ Evaluation of nuclear power facilities and related recommendations, advice and support

Evaluate operational performance of nuclear power facilities (NPFs), condition of equipment, healthiness of safety culture, and activities for improvement through comparison with best practices in periodic peer reviews and reviews on specific themes, and provide recommendations, advice and support to raise relevant levels of NPFs.

Provide individualized support to NPFs by periodically dispatching preliminarily designated senior representatives to NPFs, establishing communications with NPFs executives, and introducing good practices of other NPFs and other effective means.



IV. Initiatives for Fulfilling the Mission (2)



◆ Related activities that support the preceding two key activities

- Analyze Operating Experience (OE) information
- Accumulate technical expertise and build technical bases
- Support the development of consensus standards
- Develop human resource development programs



V. Measures to Enhance Effectiveness (1)



◆ Independence in technical evaluation

- Assure an independence in technical evaluation

Approval of technical evaluation, recommendations and advices are the exclusive purview of the Chairman of JANSI, and technical evaluations will be conducted with no influence from operators

◆ Commitment by operator CEOs

- Hold operator CEOs meeting (around 4 times/y)

The CEOs meeting attended by all operator CEOs is a venue for the JANSI Chairman to provide recommendations and advices directly to CEOs and receive commitment for improvement from CEOs (peer pressure)

Safety issues are shared with other CEOs (not confined to one company) to promote improvement in the industry as a whole

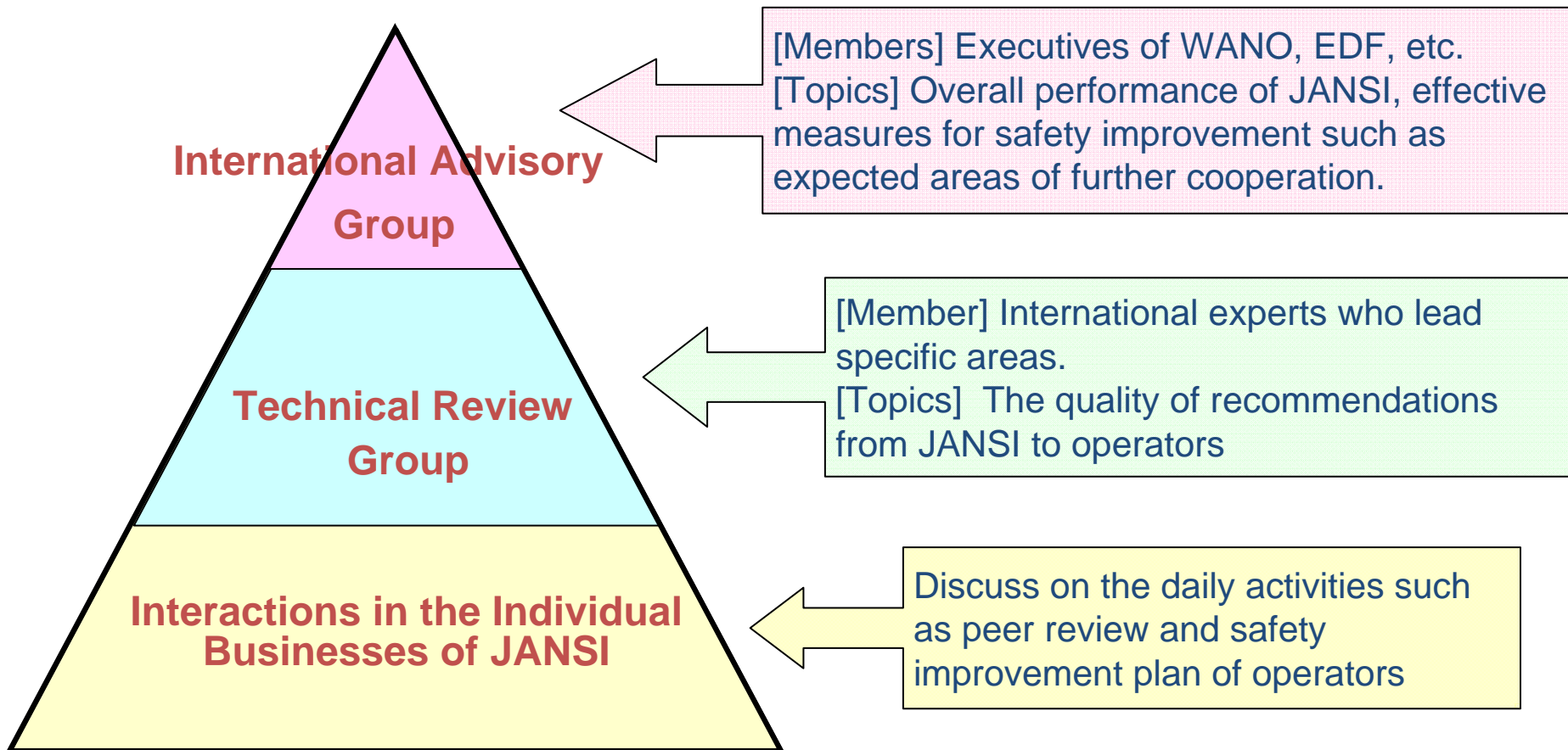
Promote in-depth understanding of safety culture among CEOs



V. Measures to Enhance Effectiveness (2)



◆ Cooperation with International Organizations



VI. Activities for Safety Improvement



◆ Evaluation of safety improvement measures and related recommendations, advice and support

- Countermeasures against severe accidents are given highest priority as an urgent issue, but in future the scope will be expanded to cover topics other than severe accidents.

□ Concrete actions regarding countermeasures against severe accidents

- Develop a database of countermeasures against severe accidents (hardware and software) implemented in Japan and western countries
 - Evaluate the difference between Japan and western countries
 - To evaluate the difference, try to deliberately take a different point of view from operators while maintaining the evaluation logical and persuasive
- ⇒ Based upon the above evaluation, identify issues, set priorities, study necessary countermeasures, and then provide recommendations



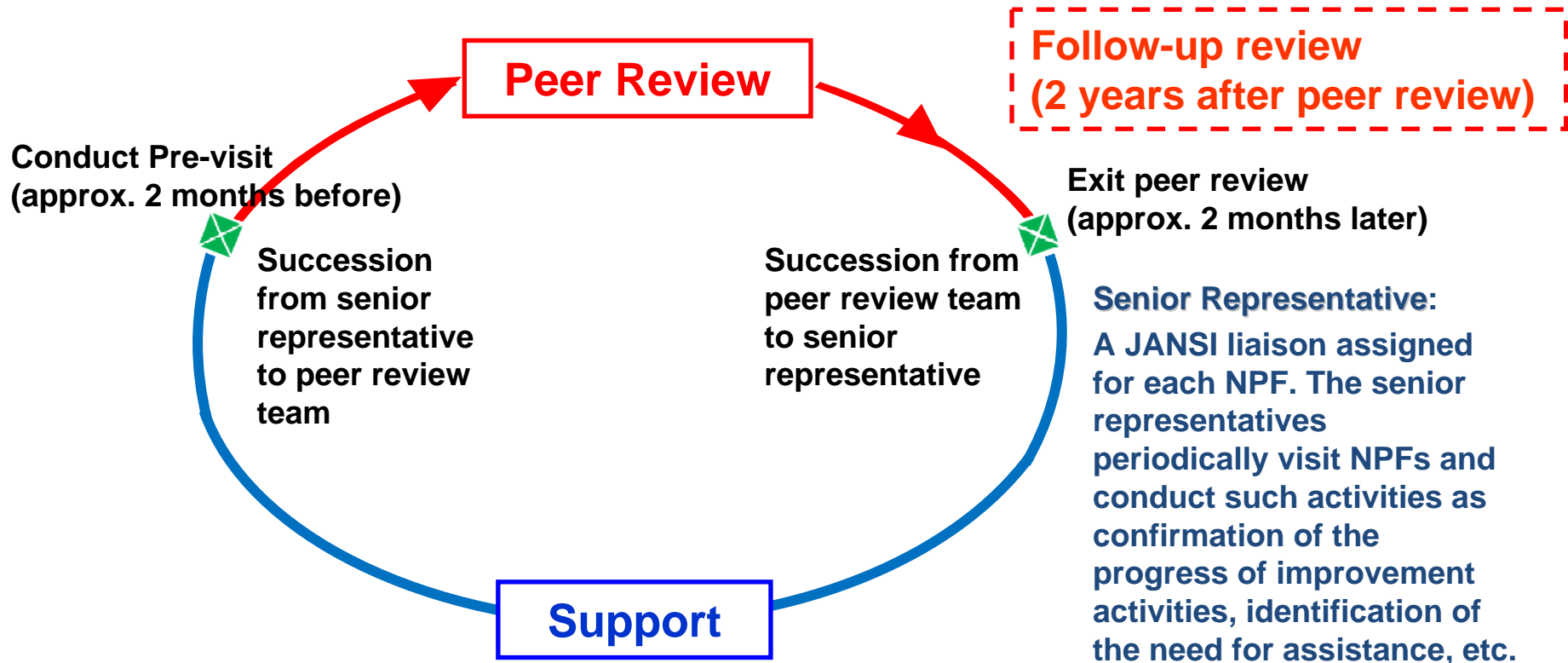
VII. Evaluation and Support (1)



◆ Evaluation of nuclear power facilities and related recommendations, advice and support

□ Cycle of evaluation and support

Peer review team stays at NPF for about 2 weeks and provides Areas for Improvement (AFIs)



VII. Evaluation and Support (2)



◆ Evaluation of nuclear power facilities and related recommendations, advice and support

- Preliminarily assign senior representatives and provide individualized and continuous support
- Provide guidelines and collection of good practices that represent high standards for Japanese nuclear industry to pursue
- Enhance peer review quality
 - ◆ Enhance the training for reviewers
 - ◆ Reinforce the implementation system of peer review
 - ◆ Reinforce the cooperation with INPO and WANO





Thank you for listening



Ref. Overview of Organization



【Organization Name】 Japan Nuclear Safety Institute (JANSI)

【Office Location】 13-15F Mita-Bellju Bldg., 5-36-7 Shiba
Minato-ku, Tokyo 108-0014, JAPAN

【Date of Establishment】 November 15, 2012

【Number of Personnel】 Approximately 140 (in April 2013)

【Organizational Chart】

