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秘书长召开的核安保高级别会议

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联合国全系统对福岛第一核电站事故影响的研究

秘书长的报告

摘要

本报告载有联合国全系统对福岛第一核电站事故影响的研究结果。报告是为定于 9 月 22 日在大会第六十六届会议期间举行的核安保高级别会议编写的。本研究报告共分三节。第一节侧重于和平利用核能和核安全方面的具体问题,述及国际原子能机构(原子能机构)保障监督以及和平利用核能、农业和粮食安全、环境、健康、可持续发展和融资事宜。第二节着重于核安保,并述及原子能机构在这方面的作用,以及自然灾害、气候变化和核安全与保安之间的关系。第三节侧重于国际核事故应急框架,述及备灾措施的充分性、国际组织间的合作,以及发展新的监测和科学能力。

在每一重点领域,本项研究力图确定并讨论可能与政府之审议有关的具体问题;评估福岛事故的后果和重大核事故的影响;讨论趋势和事态发展,并提出建议。

本研究结果包含下列 16 个联合国实体、专门机构和相关组织提供的材料: 泛美卫生组织、国际海事组织、国际民用航空组织、国际原子能机构、经济和社会事务部、联合国裁军事务厅、联合国儿童基金会、联合国国际减少灾害战略、联合国环境规划署、联合国开发计划署、联合国粮食及农业组织、联合国原子辐射影响问题科学委员会、全面禁止核试验条约组织筹备委员会、人道主义事务协调厅、世界气象组织和世界卫生组织。



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一. 导言

- 1. 2011年4月19日,秘书长在以安全和创新方式利用核能的基辅首脑会议上讲话指出:核电预期会持续增长,因此,最大地确保核安全具有十分重要的意义。他还强调国际社会需要对核能和核安全问题进行全球反思。虽然他承认每个国家有权确定其国家能源政策,但我们的共同目标应该是深化我们对与发展核能及其安全有关的、跨国界、全范围问题的认识。今后,在评估如何确保和平利用核能和最大安全时,应更充分地体现核电站灾害的后果——从预防到清理。在这方面,秘书长提出了五项具体措施,包括联合国全系统对福岛第一核电站事故影响开展研究,向将于9月22日在大会第六十六届会议期间举行的核安保高级别会议提出报告。研究是由联合国有关实体以及各专门机构和相关组织进行的。
- 2. 秘书长在正式启动本项研究之前,与国际组织的首长进行了磋商。鉴于国际原子能机构(原子能机构)在制定核安全标准和核安全指导方针方面发挥核心作用,鉴于它努力促进和平利用核能和安全工作的方方面面,就报告中完全属于原子能机构法定职责范围内的那些内容而言,原子能机构起到牵头协调单位的作用。也提请联合国其他实体注意有机会向本项研究提供投入,有些实体于是提供了材料。
- 3. 本报告其他主要供稿者有:裁军事务厅、人道主义事务协调厅、经济和社会事务部、联合国儿童基金会(儿基会)、联合国国际减少灾害风险战略、联合国环境规划署(环境署)、联合国开发计划署(开发署)、联合国粮食及农业组织(粮农组织)、全面禁止核试验条约组织筹备委员会、世界气象组织(气象组织)和世界卫生组织(世卫组织)等实体。为本报告提供材料并向主要供稿者提供投入的其他实体有:泛美卫生组织、国际海事组织(海事组织)、国际民用航空组织(国际民航组织)和联合国原子辐射影响问题科学委员会。联合国系统行政首长协调理事会作为本项研究的顾问,给予了支持并提供背景资料。
- 4. 虽然主要供稿者力图同其他相关实体协商和合作,以期在可行范畴内提出联合呈件,但各节所表达的仅为具体指明的主要供稿者的意见,不一定代表其他任何实体的观点。从供稿实体收到的其他投入载于本报告附件。

二. 意见

5. 福岛第一核电站事故迫使国际社会考虑一个问题:是否正在竭尽全力、确保核安全?秘书长欢迎最近举行和计划举行的加强核安保和备灾活动,如核安全公约缔约方第五次审议会议和减少灾害风险全球论坛第三届会议。秘书长特别欢迎原子能机构关于核安全的部长级会议的结果,欢迎原子能机构总干事制定加强核安全的行动计划,包括通过审议制定和应用具有法律约束力的国际规范这样做。秘书长希望,这一计划将为改善核安全的国际努力奠定基础。秘书长也欢迎日本

有意与原子能机构合作,在 2012 年末召开一次高级别会议,以采取后续行动,并维持在此事项方面的政治势头和问责制。

- 6. 开发和使用核能以及适用原子能机构安全标准的问题,纯由各国政府自行酌处。然而,重大核事故和紧急情况是没有国界的,而后果可能极其严重,福岛第一核电站和切尔诺贝利核电站的事故已向我们昭示了这一点。重大核事故和紧急情况的国际影响,是一个必须加以讨论的全球关注问题和全球公众关心的问题。要得到公众信任,就务必要在涉及核能和核事故及紧急情况影响的问题方面保持公开性和透明度。在这方面,联合国与各专门机构和相关组织密切合作,可以发挥重要作用。
- 7. 秘书长承认,原子能机构按照其任务规定,在制定核安全标准和促进最高水准的核安全方面发挥中心作用。福岛事故已引起人们对国际安全标准和惯例的充分性、全球应急准备和反应系统和国家监管机构的效力的关注。这就突出说明,在国际社会大力加强核安全制度之时,必须加强国际合作,提高公开性和透明度。
- 8. 福岛事故凸显加强危险评估的重要性,此类评估要着重于自然灾害可能影响核能装置的可信的设想情形。此外,气候变化可能造成的影响,如海平面上升、气象条件恶劣,也将对运行中的核电站的核安全产生影响。因此,在核电站的设计、选址和运营方面,必须考虑到这种影响。然而,核电温室气体排放量低,可能有助于减少与气候变化有关的风险。
- 9. 秘书长指出,福岛事故对核保安,对防止对处于使用、储存或过境状态中的核能设施和核材料发动蓄意攻击(此种攻击可能引发辐射紧急情况)也有影响。秘书长希望,核安保高级别会议可以成为通向2012年首尔核保安首脑会议的桥梁。
- 10. 国际上对福岛事故的反应显示了在原子能机构之中心协调作用的基础上,辐射及核紧急情况机构间委员会的价值和国际组织辐射紧急情况联合管理计划的运作。 事故发生才几个星期,就在辐射及核紧急情况机构间委员会内开始作出努力,秘书 长也启动工作,审查现行的安排(特别是在信息共享方面),并作出必要的改进。
- 11. 在国家一级,事故突出说明,必须确保政府在应急和风险评估及降低风险方面的措施是透明的,对公众的风险观念要作出回应。多层面的紧急情况有可能成为区域和国际性的关注事项,这一点应当进一步加以研究,因为对灾害风险信息和减少风险措施的了解,以及及时、准确地提供信息,在公共部门的发展和投资决定方面发挥至关重要的作用。为了支持决策进程,务必要确保公众了解风险及管理风险的各项备选办法。
- 12. 在对福岛事故作出反应时,动用了完备的科学和监测能力,尤其是原子能机构、世卫组织和气象组织按照原来就有的安排这样做。此外,全面禁止核试验条约组织筹备委员会所维持的全球监测网络在核紧急情况中也显示出其重要性,该

网络连同现有的规划署能力一道,可用来补充在辐射应急方面起关键作用的各组织的能力。

13. 尽管安全和有科学依据的核技术对农业和食品生产产业作出贡献,但在发生重大核事故的情况下,人仍可能通过食品和水受到放射性沾染,这可能对国家和国际两级的食品贸易产生严重影响。对贸易的影响不仅可能来自灾区(因为实行食品限制),而且在未受灾地区,也可能起源于公众恐惧,导致市场准入受限,对农村发展和经济增长产生消极影响。辐照增加可能长期影响健康(包括跨国界人口的健康),因此,加强相关实体间的合作与协调乃是一项重要目标。

14. 虽然寻求开发核电的公、私实体一般考虑同商业核设施整个使用期相联系的费用,但还必须考虑到重大事故在环境、社会和经济方面产生的影响以及如何将其列入决策进程,以指明和审议此类费用。虽然一些国家已决定不开发或逐步淘汰核能,但其他国家依然致力于开发和获得核电。所以,灾害风险分析必须确保核电站的建造和运作是安全的,能够经受住可能引发辐射紧急情况的任何可能威胁。

15. 秘书长将本报告所载建议提交各国政府审议。

三. 从联合国实体、专门机构和相关组织收到的资料

A. 涉及和平利用核能及核安全的具体问题

国际原子能机构保障监督以及和平利用核能 1

16. 向目前生活在能源贫困中的 24 亿人民提供利用能源的机会,是实现千年发展目标工作取得进展的重要前提条件。要迎接这一极为严峻的挑战,将需要动用所有能源和技术。核电已经并将继续为满足全球能源需求作出重要贡献。

17. 截至 2011 年 7 月,在 29 个国家约有 440 座核电反应堆在运作,有 65 座新反应堆在施工中。虽然受福岛第一核电站事故影响,但人们对核电依然很有兴趣。在事故之前强烈表示有意搞核电的无核电国家中,只有一些已经取消或修改了计划,但大多数没有这样做。

18. 核科学技术也能用于发展核武器。所以,遵守国际法律文书,如《不扩散核武器条约》、其他双边和多边不扩散协定、²以及原子能机构保障监督协定,就是负责任地使用核电的重要内容。

¹本节由国际原子能机构(原子能机构)编写。

² 《拉丁美洲和加勒比禁止核武器条约》(特拉特洛尔科条约)、《南太平洋无核区条约》(拉罗汤加条约)、1990年11月28日阿根廷-巴西共同核政策宣言、《东南亚无核武器区》(曼谷条约)、《非洲无核武器区条约》(佩林达巴条约)、《中亚无核武器区条约》(塞米巴拉金斯克条约)。

- 19. 原子能机构成立于 1957 年,目的是帮助各国确保核能为和平与发展服务。该机构通过实施原子能机构保障监督规定,向国际社会作出保证:置于保障监督之下的核材料和其他具体物品不被挪用于非和平用途。
- 20. 保障监督措施是按照原子能机构同各国或区域视察局达成的协定加以实施的。这些协定分三大类: (a) 全面保障监督协定, ³ 涵盖《不扩散核武器条约》每一非核武器缔约国内的所有核材料; (b) 自愿提交保障监督协定, ⁴ 涉及到核不扩散条约核武器缔约国内一些或全部民用核活动; 以及(c) 同其他国家达成的、针对具体物品的保障监督协定。 ⁵ 达成上述任何一项协定的国家还可在其保障监督协定之外缔结附加议定书, ⁶ 规定有更多机会获取信息和进入地点,从而加强原子能机构保障监督措施的效力和效益。

农业和粮食安全 7

核技术的相关性

- 21. 安全和有科学依据的核技术,如同位素测量和跟踪、诱变、利用辐射进行食品去污、疫苗生产和病虫害防治,乃是农业和食品生产的宝贵工具,能大大增进粮食安全。此类技术相当精确、敏感,又具体、准确,可以提高作物和牲畜的生产力,对控制动物疾病、病虫害防治、食品安全和质量方面的全面战略作出贡献,并有助于养护自然资源。
- 22. 因此,核技术具有社会经济意义,提供了增值解决办法,以确保有食品供应、人们能获得并负担得起食品。事例包括:改良作物品种,有效的土壤和水管理以及提高化肥利用效率;对作物和牲畜生产系统作出改进;加强动物疾病诊断和控制;食品内沾染物的可追溯性;改进食品的保质期和安全,并以无害环境的方式防治病虫害。
- 23. 这些技术单由粮农组织和原子能机构通过粮农组织/原子能机构共同的粮食和农业核技术方案提供,具体是在粮食和农业领域进行研究、训练和技术及政策咨询。
- 24. 核技术和有关技术在粮食和农业方面的和平应用,对全世界的粮食安全和可持续农业发展作出了巨大贡献。

³ 根据原子能机构 INFCIRC/153 号文件(更正)。

⁴ 同上。

⁵ 根据原子能机构 INFCIRC/66/Rev. 2 号文件。

⁶ 根据发表于原子能机构 INFCIRC/540 号文件(更正)中的示范附加议定书。

[&]quot;本节由联合国粮食及农业组织编写。

福岛事故的后果以及重大核事故的影响

- 25. 在有放射性材料释放到环境中的核事故或放射性紧急情况发生后,水、农业、水产业、渔业和林业生产以及野生动物都会受到严重放射性沾染,从而对牲畜健康、公共健康、食品安全和贸易构成严重威胁,直接影响到人民的生计。
- 26. 放射性材料在从空中降落或随雨雪释放后的第一时间内(以及在沾染持续期间),可能沉积在农产品的表面或牲畜饲料中,从而沾染牛奶和肉类。人食用沾染放射性材料的食品,所受辐射量就会增加,这可能升高健康风险。
- 27. 随着时间的推移,放射性核素从被沾染土壤转移到作物或动物身上,食品内的辐射性可能逐步增加。放射性核素也可能从空气中直接沉淀于、或被冲刷进江河湖海之中,为鱼和海产品吸收。
- 28. 由于放射性核素(如铯-137)持续存在几十年,沾染区也许既不能长庄稼,也不能放牧。比如说,在食用动物及(或)其制品前,应按照特别程序,对其进行去除沾染处理。在持续存在放射性沾染的具体划定地区内,可能必须要对农业生产和渔业活动加以中、长期限制。1986年切尔诺贝利核事故之后,在距事故地点几百甚至几千公里范围内,农业生产和活动都受到影响;切尔诺贝利核电站附近地区至今仍存在着高度沾染,农业生产无法恢复常态。
- 29. 放射性沾染的影响也可能波及农业生态系统的平衡,特别是昆虫进行的植物授粉、植物生物多样性和土壤中微生物和蚯蚓(它们在土壤养分和有机物循环中发挥重要作用)的生物状况。由于一些真菌和植物能吸收并积蓄大量放射性核素,它们可能会对野生动物放牧带来生物安全风险,增加整个食品链中放射性核素沾染量的积蓄。时至今日,切尔诺贝利事故过去已 25 年,但在德国野猪身上仍可以查出放射性铯的沾染。
- 30. 核事故涉及的另一个严重问题在于对国家和国际性食品贸易的影响,这不仅是某些地区实行食品限制的原因,而且因为公众恐惧放射性沾染而不愿食用某些食品。这可能导致受灾国的市场准入机会受到限制和失去市场,从而对农村发展和经济增长带来消极影响。

趋势和发展

- 31. 日本所释放的辐射的全面影响尚有待充分评估,但放射性沾染造成的健康风险却是有案可稽的。
- 32. 食品监测数据证实,食品沾染机制正在改变,即:由放射性核素沉积在田野里庄稼(如菠菜)表面,变为经由土壤或生长介质(如竹笋和香菇)根部吸收。稳定和尽量减少土壤沾染将发挥重要作用,避免放射性核素通过风和土壤流失转入其他土块和水体,包括释放到动植物身上。

- 33. 粮农组织正在同其伙伴密切合作,应会员国请求在以下领域提供技术援助和政策咨询:
 - 沾染侦测和监测
 - 补救策略和方法
 - 制定农业对策
 - 以科学为基础的粮食贸易政策
 - 开展粮食和农业核应急准备和反应能力建设

建议

- 34. 为了加强核和辐射应急准备和反应方面的规划和能力,尽量减少其对粮食和农业的影响并改善恢复情况,我们强烈建议采取以下协调行动:
 - 促进协调支助国家、区域和国际三级做好粮食和农业部门核应急规划工作
 - 向成员国提供更多技术援助和政策咨询,组织区域/国际模拟活动,包括应急和恢复活动中的所有粮食和农业要素
 - 加强国际和国家两级在粮食和农业监测及农业补救方面的能力发展
 - 审查和改善促进机构间协作的法律框架和合作机制

健康⁸

供各国政府审议的有关具体问题

35. 和平利用核能对健康的影响是至关重要的问题。政策制定者和决策者应当确保现有和未来的核设施实行最高度的安全措施。各国人口的健康和福利应当是关于能源战略的讨论和决定中的中心议题和优先事项。不论政府决定采取何种战略,健康、环境和经济影响都应当整体考虑。

福岛事故的后果以及重大核事故的影响

36. 在核电站发生紧急情况期间,放射性材料可能会释放到环境中,影响人的健康的放射性核素主要是碘和铯。救援人员、首批反应者以及核电站工人可能因职业关系在应急阶段,体内、体外受到辐射,其剂量之高能导致严重健康后果(如皮肤灼伤、体内沾染或急性辐射综合症)。普通人口不大可能受到能引起严重后果的高剂量辐射,但可能会受到低剂量辐射,增加长期影响(如癌症)的风险。食用受沾染的食品和(或)水也可能会增加整体受辐射程度。如果放射性碘被吸入或

⁸ 本节由世界卫生组织编写。

摄入体内,不采取措施,就可能积聚在甲状腺中,增加甲状腺癌的风险,儿童尤然;受切尔诺贝利影响的人口就是如此。

37. 就福岛核事故而言,截至 2010 年 5 月,受雇于福岛第一核电站的近 8 000 名员工中,有 30 名员工报告说受到的累计辐射量超过 100 毫希沃特。还没有接到有人死于辐射的报告。迅速采取了公共卫生措施。现场附近的居民及时撤离,并安排受影响者服用了碘化钾药片。撤离的居民接受了放射性检测,必要时还经过去除沾染程序。对食品和饮用水的沾染情况进行了监测,必要时作适当的限制。撤离人员身体长期受到压力,对健康产生显著影响。他们生活受到破坏,社会交往中断,长期安置在没有多少隐私、拥挤的疏散点,其社会环境剧变——这些都形成沉重的压力,造成精神创伤。

38. 同切尔诺贝利一样,福岛核事故在普通群众中引起相当的焦虑,其他因素(如不信任当局)可能加剧了此种焦虑。

趋势和发展

- 39. 由于技术和安全方面的改进,公众受辐射的程度有了显著下降,然而,日本的经历表明,核事故还有可能发生,如果又遇上自然灾害,就可能超越国界,这样,国际文书⁹ 就能在处理此种情形派上用场,要求多方利益攸关者进行协调和合作。
- 40. 在区域和全球两级务必要制订连贯的规范和标准,以确保实地对辐射安全的管理。国际上努力在患者、工人和公众辐射防护工作的所有方面全面统一标准,制定了1996年《国际电离辐射防护和辐射源安全的基本安全标准》—— 这是史无前例的。

建议

- 41. 在关于未来能源战略的讨论中,各人口群的健康和福利应当成为一项中心关注和优先事项。
- 42. 成员国应当考虑加强国家备灾系统和跨部门的协调。
- 43. 在核紧急情况发生后进行干预的国家标准应当符合国际建议,关于干预对策的决定必须以透明和协调的方式提出。
- 44. 务必要继续监测福岛事故的风险和可能对健康产生的影响,并就此同公众开展高效的交流;必须让国际组织参与进来,确保国家当局实施的评估和干预措施保持透明度和信誉。

⁹ "紧急情况公约"包括 2005 年《国际卫生条例》、1986 年《及早通报核事故公约》和 1986 年 《核事故或辐射紧急情况援助公约》。

环境 10

供各国政府审议的具体相关问题

核设施的规划和设计(包括风险管理框架)

- 45. 各国在决定本国能源组合中是否包括核能时,应当进行严格的环境影响评估;其中不仅要对取代化石燃料发电厂的环境益处以及运作和施工所涉正常环境问题加以比较,还要对核电相对于非核电而言发生重大事故的可能性和级别及其对环境造成的后果加以分析。
- 46. 在比较不同能源供应办法时所作的经济计算是复杂的。完整的生命周期费用,特别是正常释放、废物处置在健康和环境方面造成的费用,以及在事故情形下产生的费用,没有列入此类分析。必须要把这些费用内部化。
- 47. 在新近引进核工业的国家或已部署核电的区域,应当对就环境影响进行评估、监管和模型制作的体制能力,以及处理紧急情况所涉环境问题的能力作出评估,必要时予以加强。

运行核设施和运作阶段

- 48. 核电设施在运作过程中对环境产生一系列影响,但并非都具有放射性。
- 49. 在日常作业中,核设施向大气和水体排放少量的放射性物质。¹¹ 对排放物进行持续监测,并不断监测环境,以理解对生物群系和生态系统的影响——这应当成为核电站运行不可或缺的一部分。
- 50. 应当对乏核燃料的管理和辐射泄露的可能性加以监测,直到设施最终退役为止。

退役

- 51. 在核设施安全退役,包括乏核燃料的最终处置方面,并没有普遍认同的单一办法。
- 52. 在最后确定退役计划之前,应当对各种备选的退役办法进行环境风险评估。 这应当包括核电站厂址本身、运送放射性强的废料以及这些材料的最终储存/处置。

福岛事故的后果以及重大核事故的影响

53. 在福岛第一核电站事故之后,当地环境中长效放射性材料的影响将是今后许多年中要关注的问题。放射性物质大规模释放进环境中,如切尔诺贝利事故和福

¹⁰ 本节由联合国环境规划署编写。

¹¹ 联合国原子辐射影响问题科学委员会,《电离辐射来源及影响》(2010 年版),科学附件 B,《公众和工人受到的各种来源的辐照》。

岛事故的情形那样,可能会产生严重的环境影响。释放到空气中的放射性物质沉积在地面,从而沉积到生物群系中。放射性沾染可能持续数年或数十年,消除沾染费用昂贵。

- 54. 在较远的地区,可能需要暂时停止农业生产和渔业。辐射造成的环境影响可能对经济造成重大损害,迫使灾区经济活动停顿下来。
- 55. 此种环境影响可能不仅因为实际沾染导致经济活动暂停,而且也可能引发谣言,导致信心下降,损害当地产业和旅游业。消费者认为(且不说对不对)食品受到沾染,就会加以回避;这种观点加重了损失。此类信誉损害可能给这些产业造成更大的财政损失。
- 56. 在切尔诺贝利事故之后的头几个星期,居民区内非人类生物群系也受到放射性核素大规模意外释放的影响。在好几十公里范围内,辐射造成若干急性负面影响。禁区内人类活动的停顿改变了生态系统平衡,导致害虫肆虐,而且造成野生动物和鸟类数量增加。¹²

趋势和发展

57. 福岛事故表明, 其设计基准事故 ¹³ 级别太低。回过头来看, 严重事故风险(尤其是在环境方面)被低估了。

建议

- 58. 需要进一步增进对环境中放射性材料的程度与可能对该环境所含生物群系的影响之间关系的科学认识。
- 59. 在发生事故时,需要调查并实施受影响土壤之有效去污和补救方法。
- 60. 在规划、设计、运作、退役和应急程序方面,核电站的安全标准必须包括环境保护措施。
- 61. 成员国,包括其环境部,必须加强能力建设,以便更有效地监督核电工业的环境风险管理。
- 62. 不是原子能机构成员的国家可能受到邻国事故的影响。它们需要具备起码的 机构能力,尤其是在环境监测方面。
- 63. 要确保长期能源计划把环境考量因素列入备选办法分析,就务必要进行体制能力建设,并实现方法的系统化。

¹² 同上(科学附件 C、D 和 E)。

¹³ 设计基准事故是核设施设计和建造好后必须能经受的,不对确保公共卫生和安全所需系统、结构和部件造成损失的假定事故。

可持续发展和融资 14

- 64. 从可持续发展角度而言,最突出的问题之一就是获得能源。目前,14亿人(主要是在撒哈拉以南非洲和南亚农村地区)用不上电,还有几十亿人在使用能源方面受到制约。这些区域平均用电量大大低于高收入经济体用电量的 10%(每年每人使用 180 至 750 度电,而高收入经济体人年均用电 7 500 至 18 000 度)。如果不扩大电气化,就不可能实现千年发展目标,特别是到 2015 年消除极端贫困的目标。¹⁵
- 65. 虽然核能方面今后的发展将取决于安全与承担能力方面的进展,但出于种种原因,发展中国家一直对此种能源很感兴趣。2001年,可持续发展委员会认定,搞不搞核能的决定由各国根据其需求、能力和目标自行作出。产出核能的 29 个国家中,共有7个是发展中国家。在福岛事故后,大多数规划新核方案的发展中国家没有宣布作出变化。
- 66. 福岛事故造成数千亿美元的财产损失;它给人造成的影响,使大家特别关注 风险管理问题。有些人已要求全球加以逐步淘汰或暂停,其他人则要求进行更严格的监管,加强安全措施和保险机制。
- 67. 在未实行暂停的情况下,灾害风险分析将需要确保核电站造在安全地方,并能经受可能出现的最严重的威胁。所有反应堆(现有和施工中)中,近半数位于地震风险高的国家。核电站往往造在沿海地区,利用海水进行冷却。
- 68. 发展中国家的底线在于能源的最终成本,包括基荷成本以及额外安全措施、废料处置、灾害保险、退役和监管制度方面的成本。经济合作与发展组 2010 年进行的一项研究指出,"核电强项在于能产出十分低碳的大量基荷电力,其成本在长期而言保持稳定;然而,必须要管理面临风险的高额资本,而且其施工建设的筹备时间较长。" ¹⁶ 尽管这些基荷成本稳定,但即使在福岛核事故之前,最终成本就已经在上升,因为资本成本中也计入了其他因素。把 2010 年和 2011 年公布的研究报告中的估计数同 2003 至 2005 年期间公布的估计数相比较,显示核电站"隔夜资本成本"(名义上)翻了两番——由每瓦 1.2 至 2.6 美元增加到 5 至 10 美元,而可再生技术的费用却下降了。¹⁷ 这样,核能的最终成本可能远超出每兆瓦小时 100 美元的水平。

¹⁴ 本节由经济和社会事务部及联合国开发计划署编写。

¹⁵ 经济合作与发展组织,国际能源署,《世界能源展望 2010》,第 56 页。

¹⁶ 国际能源署/核能机构,《发电的预计成本》,2010年版(2010年),第21页。

¹⁷ 对 2010 至 2011 年成本的估计,见美国能源信息署,《发电厂资本成本订正估计数》(2010 年),第 8 页;国际应用系统分析研究所,《全球能源评估》(2011 年)。2003 至 2005 年期间发表的研究报告中的估计数,见原子能机构,《核电和可持续发展》(2006 年,维也纳),第 10 页。可再生能源(光伏、海风)和核能与累计装机容量有关的投资成本,见国际应用系统分析研究所,《全球能源评估》(2011 年)。

69. 过去,供电方面出现重大进展的国家,其每兆瓦小时电力成本不到人均收入的 3%。由于需要能源者多生活在人均年收入不足 1000 美元的国家,他们需要每 兆瓦小时成本为 30 至 50 美元的技术方法。

70. 为了帮助各国评价核能对可持续发展可能作出的贡献,需要对以下各项的净成本影响进行深入评估。

- 降低成本的潜力:对于发展中国家而言,主要的挑战在于把能源成本降低到与预期人均收入相符的水平。这就要求对所有可用技术的成本趋势作一次独立评估。
- 排放:调动气候或其他环境融资的国际协定或本国政策,原则上会降低在温室气体排放和当地污染物方面比化石燃料方法有优势的所有技术(包括核电)的成本。
- 扩散:核扩散所可能造成的结果是国际社会关注的重大事项。发展中国 家需要在加强机构能力方面得到技术援助,使之能有效管理扩散的风 险。原子能机构在提供技术援助方面一直十分积极。
- 废物处置:放射性废物处置方面存在着不确定因素和风险。目前,并没有任何用于储存乏核燃料的大规模永久性存放场址,不过,芬兰和瑞典正在建造此类存放场址。
- 采矿业的当地影响:人们关注开采可裂变材料对当地社区和生态系统的 影响。
- 灾害保险:福岛核事故之后,重大核事故保险的成本出现了不确定因素。
 需要开发创新的保险机制,以减少此种不确定因素。
- 核能政策和灾害对各社区的安全和福利造成的局部影响:切尔诺贝利事故25年之后,受灾社区仍然面临耻辱,缺少经济机会,缺少关于灾害后果的信息。
- 71. 各国政府和私营部门投资者在向核能供资方面面临严峻挑战,在发展中国家 尤然。要建造核电站并发展机构、监管、强制实施和基础设施能力,就必须得到 国际上大力的财政支助。由于能源投资继续受到全球经济不确定因素的影响,因 此,这些挑战就更大了。融资问题包括:
 - 在投资人和政府之间分享风险:在成本存在不确定、公共部门强烈关注 以及能源政策环境不断变化的情况下,要确保获得私营金融业主为核能

¹⁸ 经社部,"全球绿色新政促进气候、能源和发展",(2009年,纽约)。

供资、而不用公共部门分担大量风险——这是难上加难的事情。解决办 法可能在于开发创新性的金融工具,以顾及与自然灾害或人为灾害、退 役费用及最后处置放射性废料有关的不确定因素。

- 确保不同的技术办法有一个平等的竞争环境:必须具备平等的竞争环境,以便增进投资,开发高效能源系统的市场。所有备选办法之间要进行公平竞争,就务必要改革补贴和奖励计划。
- 把外部费用体现到投资模型中:目前,减少温室气体排放或具有其他社会或环境益处的多项技术并不能说就拥有此项成本有利条件。外部费用的国际化必须要包括环境和社会费用一包括风险—以便利为可持续发展作出真正知情的决策。

B. 核安保

原子能机构在核安保方面的作用 19

供各国政府审议的具体相关问题

72. 原子能机构是联合国系统内一个独立的、以科技为基础的政府间进程,担当全球核合作的协调中心。核安保有一个共同目的,就是保护人民和环境,使之免受电离辐射的有害影响。原子能机构在核安保方面的中心作用由其《规约》规定,并体现于其决策机关的决定和决议中。原子能机构制定核安全标准,并在这些标准基础之上,促进在核能应用方面实现和维持高度的安全。它还提供具体的审查服务,以确定各项标准是如何得到实施的。原子能机构《国际电离辐射防护和辐射源安全的基本安全标准》和有关文件中对诸多辐射情形(包括核紧急情形)下、公众和职场辐射防护作了指导。

73. 原子能机构通过提供指导文件和服务、支持全球一级努力确保核材料和其他放射性材料的安全,并帮助各国制定全面的国家级核安保制度。原子能机构努力提供强有力、可持续和有形的全球核安保框架。

福岛事故的后果以及重大核事故的影响

74. 福岛第一核电站事故对全世界公众对核电安全的看法都产生了负面影响。特别是这次事故以及国际上的反应,使人们对国际安全标准和管理的充分性,并对遵守这些标准和公约的程度、全球范围应急准备和反应系统和国家监管机构的效力,产生了疑问。有些国家重新审查了其引进或扩大核电或延长现有核电站运作周期的计划。福岛第一核电站事故可能影响以下领域:

¹⁹ 本节由原子能机构编写。

- 科学技术,包括安全工程设计、设计时考虑到现场和外部的自然危害、 减灾和恢复系统以及严重事故中的辐射防护。
- 管理工作、人力、组织和国家各级的基础设施,包括应急准备和反应、 重大事故管理、监管框架、技术支助组织和国家资源。
- 公共通讯、透明度和国际合作。

趋势和发展

75. 过去 20 年来,朝向加强核安全制度的趋势很明确。国际合作有了增加;有关方面鼓励考虑引进核电计划的国家应用原子能机构安全标准和相关国际文书。其他发展包括:区域统一和合作增加,安全业绩指数逐步改进,考虑搞核电的国家增多,延长现有电厂的服务期,增加开放性和透明度,并提升安全、保安之间的协同作用。在监管、操作安全、应急准备和保安等领域,人们也越来越多地请求原子能机构提供专家同行评审服务;而且进一步注重安全管理和领导能力等问题。

76. 核电站服务期延长的趋势自身也带来挑战,如确保安全方面依然具有足够的回旋余地。延长现有核电站的服务期并扩大核电计划,也对可用于设计、建造、维持和运作核设施的有限人力资源形成越来越大的制约。

77. 对福岛第一核电站事故进行初步评估后,已确认核电站设计、国际反应安排以及实施国际安全标准方面需要加以改进。增加国际合作、提升开放性和透明度的持续趋势,无疑将协助各国作出有效反应,并从福岛第一核电站事故中汲取必要的经验教训。

建议

78. 2011 年 6 月在维也纳举行的原子能机构核安全问题部长级会议通过了《部长宣言》,²⁰ 阐述了增进核安全的若干措施,表示坚定致力于确保这些措施切实付诸实施。《宣言》重申普遍遵守核安全方面有关国际文书的重要性,以及必须加以有效实施和持续审查。《宣言》也强调必须加强国家和国际两级措施,在原子能机构安全标准基础上,确保最有力的核安全水准。《宣言》称,应当尽可能广泛、有效地持续加强和实施安全标准。与会的部长们承诺为此目的增加双边、区域和国际三级的合作。

79. 部长们表示致力于加强原子能机构在以下方面发挥中心作用: 促进国际合作,增进全球核安全,以及通过提供专门知识和咨询意见以及增进全世界核安全

²⁰ 见原子能机构文件 INFCIRC/821。

文化,协调加强全球核安全的努力。部长们还表示致力于进一步加强国家监管当 局的权威、胜任能力和资源。

自然灾害 21

供各国政府审议的具体相关问题

80. 国际组织间就自然灾害开展的合作有了增加,尤其是在预测和对策等领域。例如,气象组织协助原子能机构努力界定自然现象危害,作为制定有关部门原子能机构核安全标准工作的一部分。

福岛事故的后果以及重大核事故的影响

81. 福岛第一核电站事故是由一次空前严重的自然灾害引起的——强地震引发 大海啸。这次事故突出说明,必须就能对结构、系统和部件构成挑战的、可信(但 可能概率和频率较低)的设想情形重点进行危害评估。对于具有多个反应堆的核 设施而言,这一点更加重要。

趋势和发展

82. 多年来,在核安全评估中,有更多被视为可能有害于核电站的危害已获确认。 这就导致人们对防地震和防海啸等自然灾害工作的程度重新加以审查。人们要求 提升防灾工作的级别,针对海啸和其他危害的预警系统也作了改进。还开发了处 理不确定因素的更好的方法。

建议

- 83. 需要对危害(或相互关联的危害组合)的程度加以评价,以便把频率较低的事件包括进来,并允许对不确定因素加以适当的考量。在原子能机构安全标准的基础上,核电站安全评估应考虑到这些危害程度,并应采取必要的防灾、减灾措施。
- 84. 福岛第一核电站事故中,通讯渠道中断、出入路径受到破坏,因此不能依赖场外对厂址事件的反应。任何核电站恢复计划都应当包括一项重要内容,即:核电站事故管理小组必须能在不依靠场外资源的情况下进行操作。在对此类灾害作出应急规划时,应当把辅助性基础设施的脆弱性考虑在内。
- 85. 人们希望能更方便地获取风险信息;多年来,这一需求有了稳步增长。在发生核紧急情况之后的第一时间内,风险信息对于有效反应而言至关重要——不仅对技术专门人员,对于指导人道主义机构、国家和地方政府及一般公众即刻采取行动而言,也是如此。

²¹ 本节由原子能机构编写。

气候变化 22

供各国政府审议的具体相关问题

- 86. 就核电比之于其他发电方式之优劣而言,气候变化在两方面必将产生影响。
- 87. 一,在核电站设计、选址和运作方面,应当考虑到气候变化可能的影响,如海平面上升或更加极端的风暴和干旱。即将推出的原子能机构关于核设施厂址评价方面气象和水文危害的安全准则将作出指导。就任何具体核电站的施工而言,不考虑气候变化,它将来就可能面临比今天气候条件下更大的风险。
- 88. 二,核电的一项长处在与其温室气体排放量相当低,有助于减少与气候变化有关的所有风险。
- 89. 核电站运营者积累了在不同气候和严酷气象条件下工作的大量经验。核电设施与气象有关的事故,在共分七级的国际核及放射事故表上面从来没有超过3级。在海啸方面也有着实质性经验,仅有一个事故超出了3级,即:福岛核电站事故。海啸与气候不相关,但其他方面如果情况都一样,那么,气候变化导致海平面上升,海啸带来的风险也会增加。然而,现有的规划和工程技术可以大大降低或消除核电站在气候、天气和海啸危害面前的脆弱性。

福岛事故的后果以及重大核事故的影响

90. 福岛事故的重要教训在于:关于有可能或大概会发生什么类型事故的假设过于保守。就现有和规划中的所有反应堆而言,应当重新审查这些假定,并把气候变化可能造成的影响考虑进来。世界气象组织新推出的全球气候服务框架²³ 在提供必要的气候信息方面可能特别有用。

趋势和发展

- 91. 在原子能机构即将推出的关于核设施厂址评价方面气象和水文危害的安全准则指明了气候变化可能形成的重要影响,包括如下内容:
 - 海平面上升会影响沿海一些核电站;由于降雨增加或融雪量变化,滨河 的核电站也可能遭受水涝。
 - 更强烈的高空风、风暴和闪电可能会增加电网受损的风险。
 - 酷热和大旱可能会破坏水冷系统。

²² 本节由原子能机构编写。

²³ 世界气象组织(气象组织),《付诸行动的气候知识:全球气候服务框架——增强最脆弱者的能力》(2011年),见 ftp://ftp. wmo. int/Documents/SESSIONS/Cg-XVI/Chinese/DOCs/d11-1(1)_1065 HLT report zh. pdf。

- 天气酷寒结冰,可能会破坏冷却水的摄入。
- 林火和野火可能会破坏电网连接,以及人员和应急工作者进入核电站的 途径。
- 风暴和洪水肆虐造成的碎片残渣可能会破坏冷却水的摄入。

建议

92. 核电站面临的、与气候变化和极端气象事件有关的风险不是无法战胜的。现有技术和专门技能可大大减少或消除与气候有关的风险,应按照原子能机构即将推出的核设施厂址评价方面的气象和水文危害安全准则所述内容,加以应用。

核安全与保安之间的联系 24

供各国政府审议的具体相关问题

- 93. 原子能机构安全标准系列中最重要的文件,《安全基本法则》,²⁵ 指出"安全措施和保安措施的制订和执行必须统筹兼顾,以免保安措施损害安全,或者安全措施对保安工作造成损害。"
- 94. 福岛第一核电站事故对核保安也有影响。事故和破坏具有一些共同特点,如:剩余系统效力降低,包括失去电力、通信、电脑、安全和实体保护系统;以及失去关键的操作、安全和保安人员。

福岛事故的后果以及重大核事故的影响

95. 鉴于福岛第一核电站事故,各国应当复审其核保安框架,以便确保它们作了适当筹备,以应对严重核事故的后果。

趋势和发展

- 96. 人们对涉及核材料、设施或运行的恶意行为的风险更加关注,因此,过去十年间,国际核保安框架得到了加强。保安方面的新文书,如《核材料实物保护公约》及其修正案,又得到了原子能机构作为其核保安系列丛书推出的建议和指导文件的补充。
- 97. 原子能机构增强了对各国的支助,帮助它们通过实施核保安计划,设立可持续的核保安制度。原子能机构的目标得到了其他国家集团的赞同,如打击核恐怖

²⁴ 本节由原子能机构编写。原子能机构核保安咨询组把核保安定义为:"防止和侦查以及应对涉及核材料、其他放射性物质或相关设施的盗窃、蓄意破坏、擅自获取、非法转移或其他恶意行为"。见原子能机构文件: G0V/2009/54-GC(53)/18。

²⁵ 见 http://www-pub. iaea. org/MTCD/publications/PDF/Publ273c web. pdf,第 1.10 段。

主义全球倡议,或通过世界核保安研究所、得到产业的赞同。各国对此种制度, 对国家系统需要让非传统行动者参与,有了更好的认识。

98. 在立法、监管和设施的实物保护等领域,原子能机构收到越来越多的、提供专家同行评审服务的请求。

建议

- 99. 为适当处理核保安事宜,国际社会应当推动普遍遵守及实施相关国际法律文书。其他步骤应当包括各国对假定的潜在威胁的性质以及现有保安措施的充分性进行详细的技术审查。反应计划应当加以修改,以应对超出以前假定的最坏情况假设。应当通过桌面演练和实际演练,对这些计划进行严格测试。
- 100. 原子能机构应当同其他利益攸关方合作,继续协助各国设立有效、全面和可持续的国家核保安制度。原子能机构的支助将包括同行评审和评估服务、人力资源开发方案,并酌情对实物保护加以升级。原子能机构与联合国其他实体(如毒品和犯罪问题办公室和反恐执行工作队)之间应当继续增加协调努力,在工作级别上增加信息交流、增进各实体之间的沟通,避免重复劳动。
- 101. 除原子能机构的支助外,各国应当确保有效利用资源,并同联合国系统内 其他利益攸关方保持协调,采取连贯办法。

C. 国际处理核事故的应急框架

国际组织间的合作 26

供各国政府审议的具体相关问题

- 102. 核及放射紧急情况的既定系统是以原子能机构和辐射及核紧急情况机构间委员会发挥中心协调作用为基础的。²⁷ 该委员会所涉活动范畴依据的是两项条约:《及早通报核事故公约》和《核事故或辐射紧急情况援助公约》。此外,2005年《国际卫生条例》乃是各国为保护公共卫生,预防、侦测、评估国际关注的任何公共卫生紧急情况并对之作出反应的、具有法律约束力的全球协定。
- 103. 国际组织辐射应急联合管理计划(辐射及核紧急情况机构间委员会的首要职责之一就是维持此计划)指明了辐射应急准备和反应的机构间框架,提供了实际协调机制,并澄清了参与的国际组织的角色和能力。

²⁶ 本节由原子能机构编写。

²⁷ 切尔诺贝利事故之后成立,有 15 个成员组织:环境署、人道主义事务协调厅、外层空间事务办公室、原子辐射影响问题科学委员会、粮农组织、原子能机构、国际民航组织、海事组织、欧盟委员会、国际刑事警察组织欧洲警察办事处、国际刑事警察组织、经合组织/核能机构、泛美卫生组织、世卫组织和气象组织。

104. 辐射及核紧急情况机构间委员会也提供了进行定期演练的机会。原子能机构开展定期的通讯训练和公约演习,分为三个等级,最复杂的为三级公约演习,²⁸ 内容是在严重核紧急情况的初期阶段作出反应。²⁹

福岛事故的后果以及重大核事故的影响

105. 福岛第一核电站事故之后,辐射及核紧急情况机构间委员会展示了体制化 机构间协调机制的价值。就在事故发生后,原子能机构通过其事件和应急中心,

向所有相关的国际组织作了通报,并启动了联合管理计划。2011年3月15日,辐射及核紧急情况机构间委员会以视频会议方式举行了第一次协调会议。后来,到6月末,又召开了10次协调会议。这些会议的目标在于对情况达成共识,交流信息,审议并协调反应活动,包括以一个声音同公众进行沟通。新任务由具体组织执行。针对一些问题,成立了特设工作组。³⁰

106. 在原子能机构通报之后,³¹ 世卫组织总部、该组织西太平洋区域办事处、世卫组织驻日本神户中心和世卫组织辐射紧急情况医疗准备和救援网络开始行动。³² 世卫组织通过其国际卫生条例国家协调中心,立即向该区域所有世卫组织成员国作了通报。世卫组织通过其西太平洋区域办事处对地震和海啸灾区进行了实地访问,以评估公共卫生需求。

107. 世卫组织对日本国内外人口的公共卫生风险加以密切监测。粮农组织和世卫组织编写了与粮食安全方面有关的技术简报,并对食品监测结果加以定期更新,通过国际食品安全当局网络,提供给粮农组织/世卫组织成员国。

108. 泛美卫生组织启动了紧急业务中心,并部署了专家,对其成员国、国际卫生条例国家协调中心作出回应,并对新闻媒体关于对美洲区域的影响(主要是在旅游和食品及产品进口方面)的询问作出答复。³³

²⁸ 每三至五年进行一次演习,测试各国和国际组织对严重核或辐射紧急情况的反应,包括信息交流、提供援助和协调新闻工作。

²⁹ 辐射及核紧急情况机构间委员会的定期会议也进行桌面推演,利用各种设想情形来审查国际组织辐射紧急情况联合管理计划中的安排。

³⁰ 例如,国际民航组织鉴于必须处理人们对核紧急情况期间海空运的关注,并补充其参与国际组织辐射紧急情况联合管理计划的工作,协调了一个运输特设工作队的工作。工作队汇聚了联合国若干机构(包括国际民航组织本身、原子能机构、海事组织、世卫组织、气象组织、世贸组织和劳工组织)和私营的贸易协会。

³¹ 根据《及早通报核事故公约》,日本厚生劳动省在事故发生几小时内,就通过"国际卫生条例" 国家协调中心向世卫组织作了通报。

³² 见 http://www.who.int/ionizing radiation/a e/rempan/en/。

³³ 泛美卫生组织也利用这个机会,提醒成员国审查其放射/核事故应急计划,并扩大书目数据库。

109. 3月11日,在原子能机构请求紧急支助后,启动了世卫组织的应急安排。世卫组织所有八家区域专门气象中心,包括亚洲区域的三个主要中心(北京、东京和俄国奥布宁斯克)都被要求提供图表,估测事故地点的放射性材料可能从空中传播的情况。³⁴自始至终,气象组织还同全面禁止核试验条约组织筹备委员会、世卫组织、国际民航组织和海事组织进行了密切协作。

110. 全面禁止核试验条约组织筹备委员会从 2011 年 3 月 15 日起发出 6 份技术简报,向其缔约国通报局势发展情况。³⁵ 筹备委员会和原子能机构于 2011 年 3 月 21 日开始深度合作。后来,筹备委员会向使用该委员会数据的组织(气象组织、世卫组织、原子能机构和联合国裁军事务厅)作了情况特别简报。从 2011 年 4 月 11 日起,筹备委员会还应原子能机构邀请,参加了辐射及核紧急情况机构间委员会的协调视频会议。

趋势和发展

- 111. 辐射及核紧急情况机构间委员会和联合管理计划是一个完善的机构间机制,可以就不同国际组织在辐射应急准备和反应方面的作用和能力加以协调和澄清。然而,辐射及核紧急情况机构间委员会以及联合管理计划都不取代各具体组织的工作。
- 112. 现已指明有些领域现有的安排需要加以改进,如在接受和传播信息以及通过同一个声音信息、更好地满足公众对信息的巨大需求方面,扩大原子能机构的作用。然而,应急工作方面的改进需要对提升准备程度作出承诺,包括通过培训和演习这样做,并确认核紧急情况可能会再度发生。
- 113. 福岛事故还凸显需要对核安全标准加以全球统一和普遍实施。

建议

- 114. 应当对现行机构间安排的强项和弱项作出严格、客观的评价;应考虑把联合管理计划内的切实安排正式化,包括部署机构间联合实地访问团。
- 115. 应当加强和增加相关联合国实体和有关政府组织(尤其是监测组织和人道主义组织)在辐射及核紧急情况机构间委员会以及联合管理计划内的参与。还应当在各组织内定期宣传联合管理计划,包括培训反应和协调机制内关键的人员和高级官员,以及确保对各组织的作用有明确的认识。

³⁴ 这些要求每天重复提出,直到 2011 年 4 月 18 日,其后减少到每周三次,昼夜作业,直至 2011 年 5 月 24 日;这一天,原子能机构要求终止气象组织紧急支助。气象组织的一些中心还与原子能机构事件和应急中心合作,制定一个从核紧急情况开始的最佳估计排放序列,使用高分辨率的大气传输及散布模型的结果,并与放射性核素监测数据进行比较。好几个气象中心然后使用这个排放序列,以高空间分辨率重新计算最佳估计的分散和沉积模式。

³⁵ 筹备委员会操作国际监测系统,该系统为是全球监测网络,现有不止 60 个高敏感度的测量放射性核素的台站。

- 116. 要面向国际受众,编制和及时传播关于核紧急情况的公共信息;应当制定协调此项工作的作业程序,作为一项极其重要的准备和反应活动。
- 117. 应定期测试准备程度,在现有的公约演习制度的基础上,进行联合国全系统紧急情况演习,并有可能扩展到实地监测演习。
- 118. 应注意为福岛第一核电站事故所设的特设技术工作组的价值。还应当考虑就针对具体部门的专题领域设立辐射及核紧急情况机构间委员会工作组。

备灾措施的充分性 36

供各国政府审议的具体相关问题

- 119. 联合国实地和有关组织根据其各自的职能、角色和责任,设立并维持应急准备方案。
- 120. 要尽量减少核和放射性事故及紧急情况的影响,就务必要在地方、国家、区域和全球各级发展有效的准备和反应合作能力及安排。对于减缓自然危害引起的灾害并采取对策而言,此类安排也具有根本性的意义。如福岛事故所示,灾害可能会产生有待我们想象、规划的相继性及附带影响——这不仅是就核设施而言,对于大型工业综合体、武器仓库和重要基础设施(如水电站大坝、桥梁和公路)来说同样如此。这些考量必须要推动作出新的努力,促进就准备和反应工作作出综合和新颖的规划。
- 121. 原子能机构正在应急准备和反应领域更新安全标准、准则和实用工具,从过去对辐射紧急情况的反应和已开展的演习中吸取经验教训。原子能机构正在协助其成员国加强自身的准备,包括加强符合国际要求的国家紧急情况计划。为此目的,原子能机构正在实施评价任务,并利用标准化培训材料在国际、区域和国家各级开展培训活动。通过机构间常设委员会等机制和分组方式,加强核反应制度与人道主义协调制度之间的联系——这一点极为重要。
- 122. 国际和区域组织在合作防备自然危害并采取对策方面有着广泛的合作(包括军民合作)经验。这一经验是通过与大量国家接触形成的。然而,现在需要吸收原子能机构和全面禁止核试验条约组织筹备委员会的经验,扩大上述经验。同样,原子能机构可受益于应急准备和反应社区广泛的资源基础和专门知识。

福岛事故的后果以及重大核事故的影响

- 123. 福岛事故的后果可以归纳进以下关键方面:
 - 建筑法规只有在得到连贯应用并有意识地优先用于高危地区时,才起作用并有帮助。

³⁶ 本节由人道主义事务协调厅和联合国国际减少灾害战略编写。

- 公共教育、提高认识和培训演习是起作用的。同时,人们对风险的看法随着时间的推移而改变,因此必须不断地加以重新评估,以便确保预警和风险信息有高度的可接受性。风险认识和防备是社会问题,规划者和政治决策者必须要更好地加以理解。
- 预警系统起作用,应当连贯地加以应用。必须要把多项文书用于知情 决策。
- 国家风险管理系统必须是"全政府"性的,而且要一体化。机构协调和知识方面的差距(即:危机管理人员和领导人对要求他们管理的危机的性质和后果并没有适当了解)带来了重大的风险。
- 在风险和危机管理方面,公众的信任至关重要。这是一项资产,是以很容易获得连贯、可依赖的可信信息为基础的。在有些危机情形下,新闻媒体所作的灾难性预测,助长了人们对未知因素深深的畏惧;此时,更需要公众对决策者的信任。
- 对安保信息需要相互参照并加以合并,并同各系统(如出于平民保护、 军队或科学目的的系统)以及各利益攸关方(如社区、国家机器和私营部门)的多项危害综合预警机制相合并。

124. 备灾工作的许多要素在处理这样一场多层面紧急情况方面运作良好,在日本尤然。很明显,产生场外后果的大规模事件的影响迅速成为区域和全球两级关注的事项。事故发生在日本东海岸,所以基本上是孤立的,放射性材料主要也是释放到空气和海洋中。如果同一事件发生在更接近其他国家的地方,那么,对邻国的影响可能就很严重。必须要及时同所有相关的国家及国际两级行动者分享可靠信息,并确保向受灾人口切实说明情况。

趋势和发展

125. 所有国家都需要确保应急系统是充分的、前瞻性的。许多应急安排目前假定不需要在同时对一个以上的核事故或其他紧急情况作出反应。弱势国家需要认真地审查对与极端气象事件和可能引发事故从而影响反应工作的其他自然危害(如地震)有关的挑战所作的应急安排。原子能机构应急准备和反应安全标准在国家一级的普遍实施,³⁷ 正在增进准备和反应工作,便利紧急情况通讯,并有助于对保护行动和其他行动的国家标准加以统一。

126. 今后触发相继性及附带灾害的自然危害的影响,要求联合国反应系统,连同原子能机构和全面禁止核试验条约组织筹备委员会等方面加强合作,更好地支助各国和区域提升准备能力的努力。

³⁷ 由粮农组织、劳工组织、经合组织/核能机构、泛美卫生组织、人道主义事务协调厅和世卫组织共同主办。

建议

- 127. 必须要有一个包容性的、综合的反应系统。不同的反应机制应当是有联系的和纳入主流的,应当开发一个适当的协调工作管理框架。
- 128. 容易受灾害侵袭的国家,有着重大工业和技术活动的地区,以及预期会更多地使用核能的区域,必须要把防备技术灾害措施并入其应急准备工作,以便对多重危害作出反应。
- 129. 鼓励相关的联合国实体和有关组织加强训练方案,参加相关的国际演习。 训练和应急演习是一个良好的应急准备方案的关键组件,是核实紧急情况安排和 能力并提高其质量的有力工具。
- 130. 应当通过改进法律文书及鼓励各国加入相关的公约,通过普遍实施原子能机构安全标准,通过各国和国际组织间加强合作,来加强应急准备和反应框架。
- 131. 当局必须及时、持续地向公众提供可靠的信息。决策者必须要能在多重危害信息源提供的明确和可采取行动的信息的基础上,作出决策。必须要强调民间社会组织在向公众提供信息和解释风险方面的作用。
- 132. 应当鼓励相关的政府间组织和非政府组织就核、工业和技术安全以及有关事项进行密切合作与协调。
- 133. 必须要改善国家、区域和国际各级应对核事故以及工业和技术紧急情况的 应急准备和反应工作。这应当包括可能设立快速反应能力,加强现有的制度,并 在危机管理领域开展培训。
- 134. 原子能机构和联合国应急组织之间需要密切合作,确保更好地把准备和反应能力一体化。
- 135. 所有联合国人道主义组织都应当参与国际组织辐射应急联合管理计划。
- 136. 高层必须要重视并倡导技术安全与保安、环境紧急情况与人道主义事务之间建立联系。

开发新的监测和科学能力 38

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137. 原子能机构拥有评估核紧急情况及其放射性后果的能力。原子能机构在奥地利塞伯斯多夫和摩纳哥的环境实验室分别专门对土壤环境样品和海洋环境样品进行评价。它们协调测量环境放射性分析实验室网络和海洋信息系统数据基。原子能机构的辐射监测和保护服务实验室按照原子能机构的健康核安全措施、向原子能机构工作人员、外部专家和受训人员提供定期和临时监测。原子能机构保

³⁸ 本节由原子能机构编写。

障监督分析实验室(包括塞伯斯多夫的环境样品实验室和核材料实验室以及日本 六所村的现场实验室)维持分析实验室网络。

- 138. 世卫组织的国际卫生条例机制加强在辐射紧急情况期间监测全球公共卫生风险的能力。这同未知疾病暴发的设想情形特别有关——那可能是由一件恶意行为引起的;在此情形下,卫生当局可能就是第一通报点。
- 139. 环境署应灾工作队现有能力已编入了人道主义事务协调厅系统,应当得到加强,以便处理放射性紧急情况。需要发展能力,来迅速评估对大环境的影响,包括对水、陆、空的影响,及其在人道主义和社会、经济方面的后果。
- 140. 全面禁止核试验条约组织放射性核素站全球监测网络在核紧急情况下也很重要。这种网络可以用来评估导致源地点发生释放的条件,以便提供有关全球放射性情况的资料,³⁹ 并预测其他站何时可以侦测到辐射。⁴⁰
- 141. 气象组织在地球大气层状况和表现方面,是具有权威的科学机构。其业务包括昼夜监测、数据和信息交流,提供预报和警报,以及向一般公众、灾害管理组织、国际组织和其他部门提供服务。⁴¹

福岛事故的后果以及重大核事故的影响

- 142. 在福岛第一核电站事故之后,原子能机构向日本派出四个辐射监测小组,帮助验证日本当局所作的更广泛计量的结果。原子能机构在摩纳哥的实验室审查了有关海洋环境的所有资料,同若干中心联络,以制定模型,模拟释放到海洋中的放射性材料的散布情况。原子能机构在塞伯斯多夫的环境实验室收到了原子能机构小组在日本采取的样品,以作分析。原子能机构辐射监测和防护服务实验室向所有前往日本的原子能机构、世卫组织和粮农组织工作人员提供了辐射防护服务和咨询。
- 143. 为确保全面禁止核试验条约组织放射性核素监测网络的运作能力,并对结果加以及时分析,作出了全面的努力。在监测网络内作出第一次侦测(2011年3月15日)之前,⁴²使用大气层运输和散布模型来预测网络内侦测的预期时间和日期。

³⁹ 一有结果和数据,全面禁止核试验条约组织筹备委员会就将其提供给缔约国;该制度还要由专人进行审查,以确保结果的质量。

⁴⁰ 由网络所作的侦测有助于验证大气模型。全面禁止核试验条约组织筹备委员会还提供海啸预警系统的数据,以协助救灾工作。在此情况下,根据与经教科文组织认可之海啸预警中心达成的合作安排提供数据。

¹¹ 运作安排包括(专长于大气传输及散布模型的)区域专门气象中心的职能;这些安排是与原子能机构合作加以维持的。进行例行演习。数值天气预报模式向大气传输及散布模型提供投入,用于评估(如分析及后报)和预测空气中放射性物质在大气中的运动、散布和沉积情况。

⁴² 在释放的过程中,40多个放射性核素台站检测到释放的放射性核素。

趋势和发展

- 144. 许多国家,特别是拥有核电的国家、或接近拥有核电国家的国家,计划或已经运作实时在线辐射监测系统。设立此类系统的目的虽然不同,但对于放射性物质释放进大气层作出回应而言,此数据很重要。⁴³
- 145. 全面禁止核试验条约组织数据作为全球监测系统,已证明很有用处。全面禁止核试验条约组织筹备委员会在所侦测的放射性材料含有未预见的放射性核素或放射性核素浓度异常的情况下,可以发出自动警报。要作出迅速反应,筹备委员会与其他组织之间务必要作出安排。44
- 146. 气象数据、分析、预测、有关资料及其在气象组织成员国之间的及时交流——这些属于气象组织运作系统的焦点。气象预测数码系统 ⁴⁵ 把数据和相关环境资料加以一体化,是分析、监测和预测大气层状况的必要工具,包括空气所载材料的运输、散布和沉淀情况。 ⁴⁶ 对于改进预期所需的数据不断加以审查和处理,例如在用量日增的卫星载运监测系统的数据方面。

建议

- 147. 原子能机构应建立一个全球辐射监测平台,显示放射性释放物的实时数据,并把国际和国内监测和预警系统的数据加以合成。应要求全面禁止核试验条约组织筹备委员会为此提供其专业知识和放射性核素数据。这种综合监测平台不会取代国家辐射监测方案,但将为所有国家和国际组织带来额外的裨益。
- 148. 应考虑作出安排和开发工具,以整理和解释环境监测数据(空气、土壤、水)和从气象、水文和其他计算模型得出的信息,评估其对公众健康和环境的长短期影响。
- 149. 原子能机构应考虑以现有的测量环境放射性分析实验室网络和国家和区域两级的其他网络为基础,建立世界性分析实验室网络,分析环境和食物样品中的放射性核素。

⁴³ 原子能机构开发全球性紧急情况辐射监测系统的项目正在进行中。

⁴⁴ 在福岛第一核电站事故前,全面禁止核试验条约组织筹备委员会并没有参与辐射及核紧急情况 机构间委员会。

⁴⁵ 高分辨率数值天气预报和大气传输模型已经广泛采用,可用于改善大气传输的估计数;但是,它们在应急过程中的使用,应在对放射性物质释放量作出现实的、尽可能最佳的估计的基础上,认真进行。放射性核素监测数据应当用于校准这些模拟,改进评估和预测。此外,由于大气冲洗对于空气中放射性物质沉积而言具有关键意义,降水资料和高分辨率的分析至关重要。

⁴⁶ 大气释放可能造成的影响取决于排放特性和环境条件。在紧急情况下,源地点的实际排放量和 (放射性物质及大气参数的)监测数据,对于大气传输模型的模拟以及对评估可能的影响而言, 乃是必不可少的投入,到头来还可供主管当局确定适当防护行动时使用。

附件

从联合国实体、专门机构和相关组织收到的其它资料

[仅以英文印发]

1. In addition to their inputs to the thematic sections of the present report (see section III), replies containing additional information were received from the Preparatory Commission of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization and the World Meteorological Organization.

Preparatory Commission of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization

Development of new monitoring and scientific capabilities

Role of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization network following the 11 March 2011 earthquake

- 2. The events following the magnitude 8.9 earthquake on 11 March 2011 triggered all the verification systems designed to ensure compliance with the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty. It proved again that the Preparatory Commission International Monitoring System and transboundary data and data products produced by its International Data Centre have wide-ranging civil and scientific applications of direct relevance to disaster reduction and mitigation:
 - The earthquake and several thousand aftershocks were conclusively detected by the International Monitoring System seismic stations
 - The data generated by the seismic and hydro-acoustic stations helped to raise rapid alerts by tsunami warning centres in the Pacific region, in accordance with cooperation arrangements with tsunami warning centres recognized by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
 - Infrasound detections provided evidence of explosions at the Fukushima nuclear power plant
 - As the only global radioactivity network, radionuclide and noble gas monitoring stations provided independent, reliable, real-time, accurate and verified data on the global impact of releases from the power plant
 - Atmospheric transport modelling predicted with a high degree of accuracy which stations and countries were going to be affected by the releases. Atmospheric transport modelling, developed in cooperation with the WMO, is central to the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty verification and provides validated information on the possible points of origin of the releases, as well as information on material dispersion, allowing accurate predictions on when and where detections may be expected. Atmospheric transport modelling prediction of the plume and real detections of enhanced activity concentrations reported from International Monitoring System stations that detected Fukushima releases were

more than 95 per cent accurate, highlighting the predictive capabilities of that modelling technique

- 3. The release of radionuclides was first detected on 15 March at the Takasaki station, 200 kilometres south-west of the power plant. Observations at International Monitoring System stations in Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy, Russian Federation, and Sacramento, United States of America, confirmed the release. Detections indicated the release of large portions of gaseous radioactive materials and a small portion of solid materials.
- 4. The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization radionuclide system is able to detect low-level radioactivity; it can detect one radioactive decay per second in up to one million cubic metres of air. The organization's noble gas detection system provides unique information on gaseous releases, and, under certain conditions, those detections can already be used as an early warning sign of developing conditions. As a result of the system's ultra high sensitivity, the detected concentration levels were generally not considered harmful for human beings despite the clear detection of radioactivity.
- 5. By end of May 2011, activity concentrations at most stations had returned to background level. During the course of the release, 41 radionuclide stations detected released radionuclides; also 19 noble gas (xenon) systems provided clear indication of detection. Those detections covered all of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization's radionuclide measurement systems in the northern hemisphere and a few in the southern hemisphere.
- 6. Data related to the radioactivity release was immediately made available to States Signatories to the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty. Member States were also kept informed of the development of the situation by way of six technical briefings since 15 March 2011. Inter-agency cooperation started with IAEA on
- 21 March 2011. Subsequently, special briefings using data from the Preparatory Commission were held for WMO, WHO, IAEA and the Office for Disarmament Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat.

Lessons learned from the experience of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization

- 7. The transboundary nature of nuclear accidents requires urgent measures to strengthen global emergency preparedness and to devise efficient disaster response systems. While short-term responses are able to address immediate safety and security related issues, "over the horizon" action over the next 10 to 20 years could include the following:
- (a) A multiple stakeholder strategic planning review of the global emergency response framework should be undertaken, including national Governments, international and regional organizations, national and international commercial entities, and academic and scientific research centres:
- (b) As part of the strategic review, a thorough capacity mapping (to identify strengths and weaknesses) of existing global monitoring systems utilized by several organizations should be conducted. Given current financial hardships, this is not the time for duplication of systems. Significant human resources and capital (approximately \$1 billion) have already been invested in the verification regime of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization. Already more than 80 per cent complete, the International Monitoring System will consist of

- 321 seismic, hydro-acoustic, infra-sound and radionuclide monitoring stations and 16 laboratories built worldwide and linked to an extensive and sophisticated global communication network. Radioactivity is monitored by the International Monitoring System radionuclide network, comprising 80 particulate stations, 40 of which will be equipped with noble gas monitoring systems;
- (c) Existing systems and expertise should be utilized and shared, as appropriate, through cooperative agreements among organizations. Improvement of and synergies between existing monitoring systems should be emphasized with due focus on the need for cost effectiveness and existing expertise. Institutional cooperation and specialized knowledge-sharing between regional and international organizations in accordance with their respective thematic mandates needs to be fostered and maximized;
- (d) State-of-the-art technology should be mastered, including through scientific interaction and technology foresight. An effective transboundary disaster response system should employ and account for future technological developments through ongoing dialogue with the scientific community. Issues such as synergistic use of monitoring systems, information management and knowledge-sharing should be investigated. It would also be vital to stay attuned to the "over the horizon" long-term developments in the sciences and technologies underpinning those efforts, so that relevant and credible solutions can be made available to meet global public interest and expectations;
- (e) Capacity development, education and training should be implemented in order to push the rapidly expanding scientific frontier even further. In addition to its regular training activities, the recently launched Capacity Development Initiative of the Preparatory Commission includes several online and classroom-based course modules on global responses to nuclear and other natural disasters. Similar initiatives by other international organizations would serve to strengthen and broaden participation in their respective areas of competency and significantly strengthen the international emergency response framework in the event of nuclear accidents, particularly in regions lacking national technical and scientific capacity in those areas.

World Meteorological Organization

Introduction

World Meteorological Organization missions

- 8. The mission of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), as presented in the Convention establishing the organization is:
- (a) To facilitate worldwide cooperation in the establishment of networks of stations for the making of meteorological observations as well as hydrological and other geophysical observations related to meteorology, and to promote the establishment and maintenance of centres charged with the provision of meteorological and related services;
- (b) To promote the establishment and maintenance of systems for the rapid exchange of meteorological and related information;
- (c) To promote standardization of meteorological and related observations and to ensure the uniform publication of observations and statistics;

- (d) To further the application of meteorology to aviation, shipping, water problems, agriculture and other human activities;
- (e) To promote activities in operational hydrology and to further close cooperation between meteorological and hydrological services;
- (f) To encourage research and training in meteorology and, as appropriate, in related fields, and to assist in coordinating international aspects such as research and training.
- 9. In the light of its mission and the decision of its 189 members to address a set of global societal needs, WMO is committed to achieving its vision of providing world leadership in expertise and international cooperation in weather, climate, hydrology and water resources and related environmental issues, which will contribute to the safety and well-being of people throughout the world and to the economic benefit of all nations.

WMO institutional role and responsibilities

- 10. WMO delivers to its members through programmes approved by the World Meteorological Congress, a major pillar being the World Weather Watch.
- 11. The WMO World Weather Watch programme facilitates the development, operation and enhancement of worldwide systems for observing and exchanging meteorological and related observations and for the generation and dissemination of analyses and forecast products, as well as severe weather advisories and warnings and related operational information. The activities carried out under this programme collectively ensure that members have access to the required information to enable them to provide users with data, prediction and information services and products. The World Weather Watch is organized as an international cooperative programme, under which the infrastructure, systems and facilities needed for the provision of the services are owned, implemented and operated by the member countries. This is based on the fundamental understanding that the weather systems and patterns do not recognize national boundaries and are always evolving on varying temporal and spatial scales, and that international cooperation is paramount, as no individual country can be fully self-sufficient in the provision of all weather-, water- and climate-related services.
- 12. The World Weather Watch is the key programme of WMO in providing basic data, analyses, forecasts and warnings to members and other WMO and co-sponsored programmes, such as the Global Climate Observing System and the Global Ocean Observing System, and relevant international organizations.
- 13. As a component of the World Weather Watch programme, the Emergency Response Activities are of particular relevance to United Nations system-wide study.

Purpose and scope

14. The WMO Emergency Response Activities assist national meteorological and national hydrological services and other relevant agencies of members, as well as relevant international organizations, to respond effectively to environmental emergencies associated with airborne hazards, such as those caused by nuclear accidents or events, volcanic eruptions, chemical accidents, smoke from large fires and other events that require emergency atmospheric transport and dispersion modelling support. Those Activities are

carried out through the provision of specialized products by designated Regional Specialized Meteorological Centres; the development and implementation of efficient emergency procedures for the provision and exchange of specific data, information and products related to the environmental emergency; regular exercises; and training for users.

15. Activities related to airborne radionuclide hazards fall under two categories. First, nuclear accidents or radiological incidents fall under the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident and the Convention on Assistance in the Case of Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency, to which WMO is a party, along with other international organizations, under the overall coordination of IAEA, with which WMO signed an agreement in 1960. Second, WMO collaborates with the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, with which it signed an agreement in 2003. WMO also provides specialized operational modelling in support of the Treaty Organization's verification regime.

Organization, governance, plans

- 16. WMO, as a party to the Conventions on Early Notification and Assistance, is a participating member, along with many other international organizations, in the 2010 Joint Radiation and Emergency Management Plan of the International Organizations. Within that context, in the event of a nuclear accident or radiological emergency, the roles and responsibilities of relevant international organizations, including WMO, are clearly described. IAEA coordinates the Joint Plan through the Inter-Agency Committee for Radiological Nuclear Emergencies.
- 17. The operational procedures for WMO are stated in its Manual on the Global Data-Processing and Forecasting System. The regional and global arrangements for environmental emergency response are set out in appendix I-3 of the Manual, while a users interpretation guide is contained in appendix II-7. Those technical requirements are developed and recommended by the body that oversees the implementation and maintenance of the World Weather Watch, the WMO Commission for Basic Systems, and are reviewed regularly by its Coordination Group on nuclear Emergency Response Activities, whose members include all Regional Specialized Meteorological Centres with atmospheric transport modelling specialization (8 Centres for forward modelling, and 7 of those plus 2 others for back-tracking), with the participation of IAEA, ICAO and the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization. WHO has been invited to join this group, but has not yet participated.
- 18. The regional and global arrangements require the three Regional Specialized Meteorological Centres in the WMO Asian Region (Beijing, Tokyo, and Obninsk, Russian Federation) to act as lead Centres during any confirmed nuclear/radiological incident in that region.
- 19. Routine exercises take place at least four times a year, with the participation of all Regional Specialized Meteorological Centres with atmospheric transport modelling, and a few national meteorological and national hydrological services (voluntary). As part of the International Conventions, Conventions Exercises are carried out with different scopes of testing, with different frequencies. The last two full international exercises were level 3 exercises conducted in 2005 and 2008; the next in this series is scheduled for 2012.

^a Available from www.wmo.int/pages/prog/www/DPS/Manual/WM0485.pdf.

WMO operations during the accident at the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant

- 20. At the request of IAEA, WMO activated its Emergency Response Activities mechanism on 11 March 2011 to provide meteorological information to designated authorities on the likely evolution of the radioactive cloud that was accidentally released from the Fukushima Daiichi power plant. Operating 24 hours per day, WMO Regional Specialized Meteorological Centres in Asia (Beijing, Tokyo and Obninsk, Russian Federation) issued forecast charts of the dispersion of the nuclear material from the Fukushima Daiichi power plant on a routine basis until they were no longer required. The remaining five WMO Regional Specialized Meteorological Centres in other parts of the world also prepared dispersion charts for comparison and validation purposes.
- 21. WMO also made arrangements with the ZAMG meteorological service of Austria to provide meteorological support to the IAEA Incident and Emergency Centre in Vienna, while similar arrangements were made with MeteoSwiss, the meteorological service of Switzerland, to provide meteorological support to the World Health Organization in Geneva.
- 22. The WMO liaison office in New York prepared a package of information on the level of radiation and weather conditions in the incident-affected areas, with reference to the official data sources such as the Japan Meteorological Agency website. The package was presented at a meeting of the United Nations Communication Group and distributed by the Group to United Nations agencies and entities as science-based information.

Nuclear safety and security

Disasters caused by natural hazards

23. It should be noted that earthquakes and tsunamis do not fall under WMO responsibility and are not hazards related to hydro-meteorological events. There are therefore no comments about those phenomena or their impacts in this section. However, it should be recalled that the WMO Global Telecommunication network is used to transmit tsunami-related warning and information worldwide to national meteorological and national hydrological services, in operation 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, which can relay those warnings at the national level to the relevant authorities.

Links between natural hazards of hydro-meteorological origin and nuclear safety and security

- 24. Every year, disasters related to meteorological, hydrological and climate hazards cause significant loss of life and set back economic and social development by years, if not decades.
- 25. Disaster risk reduction is at the core of the mission of WMO, and the national meteorological and hydrological services of its 189 members. WMO, through its scientific and technical programmes, as well as the above-mentioned network of Regional Specialized Meteorological Centres and national meteorological and national hydrological services, provides scientific and technical services. They include observing, detecting, monitoring, predicting and early warning of a wide range of weather-, climate- and

water-related hazards. Through a coordinated approach, and working with its partners, WMO addresses the information needs and requirements of the disaster risk management community, effectively and in a timely fashion.

- 26. Preparedness and prevention, combined with effective emergency management and early warning systems, can significantly contribute to reducing the impacts of hazards on human life and economic losses. Moreover, the utilization of climate information for medium- to long-term sectoral planning can reduce the economic impacts of disasters.
- 27. Because of the need for water to cool their reactors, nuclear power plants^b are located by coasts and rivers. Their functioning is therefore highly sensitive to any weather or climate conditions that affect the quantity and quality of the required water directly, such as coastal inundations and river flooding, unusually low water levels or high water temperatures, or indirectly, for example, ground movements such as induced subsidence due to soil dryness or extensive use of ground water in prolonged drought conditions.
- 28. Under extreme circumstances, nuclear power plants and/or their environment can be sensitive to the effects of wind, water and waves, thus making the operations inside or outside the nuclear power plant more difficult. In the case of the accident of the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant, the combination of electricity cuts and disruption of electricity generators prevented the safety systems from functioning as expected.
- 29. One lesson learned is that safety- and security-related accident prevention and emergency plans and systems must not only allow for natural hazards on a type-by-type basis, but must also include a multi-hazard approach that allows for the possible impacts of combined hazards.
- 30. In that respect, WMO is working in partnership with the United Nations and other international agencies to support the strengthening of multi-hazard early warning system capacities, especially in developing countries, including: (a) the detection, monitoring and forecasting of meteorological and hydrological hazards; (b) analysis of hazards/risks and incorporating risk information in emergency planning and warnings; (c) dissemination of timely and authoritative warnings to authorities; and, (d) community emergency planning and preparedness and the ability to activate emergency plans. Those four components should be coordinated across several agencies at the national and local levels.

Possible changes of hazards with time

- 31. Natural hazards can change in intensity, frequency and location depending on factors other than climate change, namely:
 - Changes to the physical geography of a drainage basin, including the estuaries; the offshore bathymetry, coastal profile and catchments areas; or the surface roughness of the area around the site, which may influence the effects of wind on the plant
 - Changes of land use in the area around the site
 - Changes in the availability of water due to upstream dams or modification of use (such as irrigation)

^b For the purposes of the present text, "nuclear power plants" should be considered in a generic sense and assumed to cover other types of nuclear installations, such as waste reprocessing plants.

- 32. For river basins, the design-basis flood is to a great extent dependent on the physical nature of the basin. For estuaries, the design basis flood can evolve over time as a result of changes in the geography or other factors, such as the construction of storm surge barriers.
- 33. The continuing validity of the design basis flood should be checked through periodic surveys of the conditions in the basin that may be related to floods (such as forest fires, urbanization, changes in land use, deforestation, closure of tidal inlets, construction of dams or storm surge barriers, changes in sedimentation and erosion). Those surveys should be carried out at appropriate intervals, mainly by means of aerial surveys supplemented, as necessary, by ground surveys. Special surveys should be undertaken when particularly important changes have occurred (for example, extensive forest fires). Where the size of the basin precludes carrying out sufficiently frequent air surveys, the use of data obtained by satellite imaging and sensing should be considered.
- 34. The data obtained from flood forecasting and monitoring systems and from the operation of any warning systems should be periodically analysed for changes in the flood characteristics of drainage basins, including estuaries.
- 35. Indications of changes in the flood characteristics of drainage basins should be used to revise, as appropriate, the design basis flood values and to improve the protection of systems and structures, the forecasting and monitoring systems, and the emergency measures. The forecasting models should be updated if necessary.
- 36. In some coastal areas, coastal erosion or land subsidence (natural or induced by humans, relating to the extraction of oil, gas or water) may have to be taken into consideration in the estimation of the apparent water height at the site, to be combined with the phenomena resulting from climatic changes.
- 37. A permanent uplift of the Earth's surface due to an earthquake could result in a permanent low water scenario in areas close to large earthquake rupture zones. Similarly, a permanent subsidence of the Earth's surface due to an earthquake could result in a permanent inundation in areas close to large earthquake rupture zones.

Climate change

- 38. Changes in the intensity and frequency of hydrological and meteorological extremes are considered to be key manifestations of regional and local climate changes associated with global climate change, particularly in the context of unequivocal evidence that global warming is already taking place and expected to be further enhanced.
- 39. Due attention should therefore be paid to the implications of climatic variability and change, and particularly the possible consequences in relation to meteorological and hydrological extremes and hazards that should be considered for the planned operating lifetime of power plants. The planned operating lifetime of nuclear power plants is assumed to be about 60 to 100 years. Over such a period, it is expected that the global climate is likely to undergo significant changes, with widely varying regional or local manifestations, both in terms of the mean conditions and fluctuations on a range of timescales and of their impacts (for instance, evolution of permafrost areas leading to change in soil hydro-thermo-mechanical properties). With the mounting evidence of the sensitivity of such changes to human activities and socio-economic development pathways, future considerations should include the various plausible climate scenarios developed through state-of-the-art climate models. It is important to consider the future scenarios of

changes in the variability as well as means of key climatic variables, particularly on the regional and local scales, with due attention to uncertainties in long-term climate projections.

- 40. While rapid advances have taken place in climate research, reliable climate change scenarios on the regional scale are still not widely available. Regional climate models are being increasingly used to downscale global climate projections to the region of interest. Further, century-scale future projections are subject to large uncertainties resulting from both the assumptions used in developing greenhouse gas emission/concentration scenarios and the inherent limitations of climate models. Those factors are now being included both in the dynamic and statistical approaches to downscaling climate projections to the local and regional levels. Equally important is the verification of past projections using available observational records to build confidence in their results for the future. Therefore, maintenance and stewardship of local and regional observations for the verification and analysis of observed trends are critically important. Major research efforts are under way to improve the reliability of climate predictions/projections on decadal timescales, in order to assess the likelihood of extreme events (such as floods, storms, heat and cold episodes).
- 41. The major effects with regard to hazards to nuclear power plants are related to the following causes:
 - (a) Changes in air and water temperatures;
 - (b) Changes in sea level;
- (c) Changes in the frequency and intensity of meteorological and hydrological phenomena such as severe rainstorms, heat waves, intense tropical cyclones, storm surges, river discharges and severe drought conditions.
- 42. Future nuclear power plant designs should include additional safety margins for climate variability and change, especially with respect to extreme events. Design parameters should be periodically re-evaluated as the uncertainties affecting the estimates of future climate extremes are better quantified, based on climate observations and models. WMO will be working on development of climate information and services to support sectoral risk assessment and planning (for example, infrastructure and urban planning) with consideration for the changing characteristics of extreme events.

International emergency response framework

Adequacy of preparedness measures

Recommendations

- 43. As previously stated, preparedness for both plant design and emergency response should be multi-hazard oriented, with increased attention paid to the medium- and long-term evolution of both hazards statistics and the conditions of the surrounding environment.
- 44. This should be reflected in training programmes as well as in the design and return of experience of emergency response exercises.

Cooperation between international organizations

Implications of the Fukushima accident

- 45. According to agreed procedures, the WMO emergency preparedness and response system was activated on 11 March 2011 at the request of the IAEA Incident and Emergency Centre for emergency support. All eight WMO Regional Specialized Meteorological Centres, including the three primary Centres in the Asia region (Beijing, Tokyo and Obninsk, Russian Federation), were requested to produce and provide charts that estimated the possible spread of airborne radioactivity from the Fukushima accident site, based on the agreed default accident scenario of one unit release of radioactivity (Cs-137, I-131). The requested products of the Centres have been published on the IAEA Emergency Notification and Assistance Convention website. C
- 46. Throughout the nuclear emergency, d WMO also collaborated very closely with the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, WHO, ICAO and IMO. During the first few weeks of the emergency, atmospheric scientists from the national meteorological services of Austria and Switzerland, on behalf of WMO, provided assistance at the IAEA Incident and Emergency Centre and at WHO headquarters, respectively, in interpreting the atmospheric transport modelling outputs of the Regional Specialized Meteorological Centres. e

Trends and developments

47. As illustrated above, there is an increasing need for stronger integrated cooperation between United Nations agencies, so that all aspects and impacts of a nuclear or radioactive accident can be comprehended in a coordinated way. The same applies for information to be disseminated to media and the general public. This would require more intense and comprehensive training and exercises.

Recommendations

48. The current context provided by the Inter-Agency Committee and Joint Plan has to be evaluated, with any weaknesses corrected and new components added to ensure a more effective and efficient international emergency response.

^c Early in the compounded earthquake, tsunami and nuclear emergencies, the Japan Meteorological Agency created public web pages that provided relevant information, including in English, on current weather conditions and winds along with forecasts for the disaster stricken area. This special service met the very large worldwide demand for weather information on Japan. Several other national meteorological services also posted on their respective public websites weather information on Japan or the region, in other languages.

^d As decided by the accident country, the official classification used by IAEA for the emergency has been "General Emergency" since the beginning. That could mean that response organizations have to maintain emergency operations until a new classification is dictated.

^e In addition, some WMO centres collaborated with the IAEA Incident and Emergency Centre in developing a best-estimate emission sequence from the beginning of the nuclear emergency, using high-resolution (5 km) atmospheric transport modelling results, and comparing them with radionuclide monitoring data. That emission sequence was then used by several meteorological centres to re-compute best-estimated dispersion and deposition patterns in high spatial resolution.

49. The process of determining the classification of the emergency and which actions may be required in the resulting International Organizations Review needs to be reviewed, with a view to coordinating the operations of international organizations beyond several days in the event of protracted emergencies. That includes, for example, ensuring ongoing contacts among Joint Plan members at all times, and coordinating the flow of information between organizations and to the public.

Development of new monitoring and scientific capabilities

50. WMO provides the authoritative scientific voice on the state and behaviour of the Earth's atmosphere and climate. Its operations include around-the-clock monitoring, data and information exchange, production and provision of forecasts and warnings, and services to the general public, disaster management organizations, international organizations and many socio-economic sectors. Operational arrangements for nuclear emergency response are published as part of WMO technical regulations, regularly updated and included in the organization's Manual on the Global Data-Processing and Forecasting System. The arrangements include the functioning of the Regional Specialized Meteorological Centres with specialization in atmospheric transport and dispersion modelling, and are maintained in cooperation with IAEA, and exercised routinely. Numerical weather prediction models provide input for atmospheric transport models used for assessing (e.g. analyses and hindcasts) and predicting the atmospheric movement, dispersion and deposition of airborne radioactivity. The present arrangements and products of the Centres provide for global and continental-scale numerical simulations at medium-resolutions over large regions. The Centres also have the capability to provide operational atmospheric transport modelling "backtracking" services, as has been established with the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization as part of a joint response system for its treaty verification. The backtracking system computes and estimates the possible location of the source of anomalous radioactivity measurement detected at a monitoring network location, anywhere in the world.

Trends and developments

51. Meteorological data, analyses, predictions, related information, and their timely exchange among WMO members are the focus of WMO operational systems. Numerical weather prediction systems represent an integrator of data and relevant environmental information and an essential tool for analysing, assessing and predicting the state of the atmosphere, including the transport, dispersion and deposition of airborne materials. Data requirements for improved predictions are continuously

High resolution numerical weather prediction and atmospheric transport Models, already widely available, could be used to gain in the details of atmospheric transport estimates; however, their use in emergency response should be carefully implemented based on realistic best-available estimates of the amount of radioactivity released. Radionuclide monitoring data should be used to calibrate the simulations and to improve assessments and predictions. In addition, since atmospheric washout is a key to the deposition of airborne radioactive contamination, precipitation data and high-resolution analyses are crucial.

reviewed and addressed, for example in the ever-increasing use of data from satellite-based monitoring systems.^g

52. Recognizing that actionable and scale-relevant climate information, in terms of data as well as tailored products representing the past, present and future status of the climate, is essential for decision-making, WMO, along with its partners, is working towards the implementation of a global framework for climate services. The global framework is expected to facilitate the development of climate services operating at the global, regional and national levels in a well-coordinated and user-oriented manner. The new initiative could be a good opportunity to identify and communicate the climate information needs of nuclear installations and operations to the relevant entities of the global framework.

Recommendations

- 53. Lessons learned from the accident at the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant include the following:
 - The Environmental Emergency Response mechanism worked well. The dispersion charts provided decision makers with scientifically sound estimates of the dispersion of the nuclear material in the atmosphere. However, it is time to review the products and procedures for issuing those in the light of experiences during the event and taking account of recent developments in both the science and technologies used in generating the products
 - A particular problem for users of the dispersion charts was the use of an arbitrary concentration scale and predefined levels of release. The need for this arose because the details of the source term for the emission of the radioactive material were not known. Adequate monitoring systems should be located around each nuclear power plant so that the source term is known accurately and quickly. There should also be more coordination between the nuclear power industry and responsible international agencies for exchanging and using such information
 - Standard procedures urgently need to be updated for assessing the hydrological and meteorological hazards, including climate change, for existing and proposed nuclear power stations
- 54. Some general recommendations are also valid to better cover the whole service life of nuclear installations with respect to the influence of weather, climate and water, both on the efficiency and the safety and security of their operations.
- 55. When any meteorological or hydrological event proves to be a significant hazard for the site of a nuclear installation, it is essential that the site be continuously monitoring from the site selection study phase and throughout the entire service life of the nuclear installation, for the following purposes:

Atmospheric transport modelling systems for nuclear emergency response will be a direct beneficiary of these developments, especially when radioactivity monitoring data become available for model validation and calibration, in a range of model resolutions and coverage. Techniques using an ensemble of forecasts from numerical models, with slightly different initial conditions and representation of physics in the Earth's boundary layer, are being developed to derive uncertainty information for atmospheric transport modelling outputs.

- To validate the design basis parameters, especially in cases for which the series of historical data are very poor
- To support the periodic revision of the site hazards in the light of the periodic safety assessment; this concern is becoming increasingly urgent as a follow-up of the consequences of global climate change
- To provide alarm signals for operators and emergency managers
- 56. For meteorological and hydrological events, the monitoring and warning measures that should be taken during the operation of the nuclear installation will depend on the degree of protection offered by the selected site and on the consideration of the hazards in the design basis of the installation. Some of the measures should be implemented at an early stage of the project.
- 57. The data to be used for long-term monitoring and those to be used for a warning system should be chosen on the basis of different criteria, since the purposes of monitoring and those of the warning system are not the same. The purpose of long-term monitoring is to evaluate or re-evaluate the design basis parameters, for example when performing a periodic safety review. The purpose of the warning system is to forecast any extreme event that may affect operational safety. Special care should be taken regarding the ability of the warning system to detect any extreme events in sufficient time to enable the installation to be brought under safe conditions. A warning system should be put in place for sites where the hazards are significant for the design of the installation.
- 58. The warning system should be used in connection with forecasting models, since the time period that the operator would need to put the installation into a safe status may necessitate acting on the basis of extrapolations of trends in phenomena without waiting for the actual occurrence of the hazardous event.
- 59. In the case of the occurrence of an event for which the operator relies on forecasting models that are made available by organizations external to the operating organization, validation of the models and of the communication channels with those organizations should be carried out in order to ensure their availability and reliability during the event.
- 60. Specific quality management or management system activities should be carried out to identify the competences and responsibilities for installing and operating the monitoring systems, the associated data processing and the appropriate prompting of operator action. Those activities should include planning and executing drill exercises at given intervals for all parties involved.
- 61. In general, the following monitoring networks and warning networks should be considered:
 - A meteorological monitoring system for basic atmospheric variables
 - A meteorological warning system for rare meteorological phenomena (such as hurricanes, typhoons and tornadoes)
 - A water level gauge system
 - A tsunami warning system
 - A flood forecast system

62. Furthermore, roles and responsibilities of various public and private sector stakeholders should be reflected in the national and local regulatory frameworks and planning.

Concluding remarks

- 63. The WMO strategic plan has identified five priority areas:
 - Implementation of the Global Framework for Climates Services
 - More coordinated disaster risk reduction
 - Improved observation and information systems
 - Capacity development to help developing countries share in scientific advances and their applications
 - Improving meteorological services for the aviation sector that enhance both safety and operational efficiency
- 64. All of those priority efforts should lead to better monitoring of nuclear installations and a more secure, safe and peaceful use of nuclear energy worldwide. WMO is committed to strengthening dialogue with all relevant stakeholders in order to better define the information and services required for optimizing the preparedness, monitoring and emergency response for/by them, and with a view to improving and promoting the safety standards and to maximizing the overall engagement of the international community for peaceful use of nuclear energy to the benefits of humanity.