





Nuclear Regulation Best Practice

Nuclear Safety and Security Best Practices Hiroshima June 27 2013

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Learning from Fukushima – Improving Nuclear Safety and Security after Accidents







Presentation Structure

- Role of Regulation
- Regulatory Body
- Regulatory Activities
- Regulatory Options
- •Best Practice Personal view







Nuclear safety is delivered by Licensees – Prime Responsibility

Society expects industries with the **potential to** cause harm to be **regulated**







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Third Lock - Strong, Competent and Independent Regulation







Role of the Regulatory Body

- Grant Permission to carry out nuclear related activities
- Licence nuclear installations
- Authorize construction
- ➤ Authorize operation
- Authorize decommissioning
- Carry our assessment of licensee safety cases
- Carry out regulatory inspection
- Take enforcement action
- Communicate regulatory decisions







Regulatory Activities

- Nuclear Safety plant malfunction / human error
- Nuclear Security malicious acts / theft / sabotage
- Non-proliferation safeguards materials / technologies
- Environmental Protection routine discharges/ disposal
- Radiation protection effects of radiation on people
- Industrial safety personal injuries







Regulatory Options

- Prescriptive Regulation
- Detailed regulations set by Regulator
- Resource intensive
- Regulator shares responsibility
- Non-prescriptive Regulation
- High Level Goals set by Regulator
- > Flexible
- Licensee clearly responsible







Regulatory Options

- Prescriptive / Goal Setting
- Depends upon National legal framework
- Depends upon National culture
- Arguments "for" and "against"







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My preference is for a Goal Setting Regulatory Regime







Regulatory Scope

- Nuclear regulation
- ➤ Nuclear safety and nuclear security
- ➤ Safeguards interface with IAEA inspectors
- ➤ Radiation protection at nuclear licensed sites
- ➤ Industrial safety at nuclear licensed sites
- Environmental Protection usually regulated separately







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My preference – fully integrated approach including environmental protection







Regulatory Independence

- Nuclear Regulatory Body must be independent from:
- ➤ Government Department responsible for the promotion of the nuclear industry
- ➤ Nuclear licensees

Many good examples of independent nuclear Regulators







Resources / Competence

- •Regulatory Body must have sufficient:
- >competent staff
- resources (people and financial) to undertake its duties
- > legal powers

RB must be credible in the eyes of the public and industry







Regulatory Effectiveness

- Regulatory Body must:
- ➤ be strong
- ➤ have stability
- >avoid unnecessary regulation
- undertake benchmarking peer reviews (IRRS)
- have strong leadership







Regulatory Capture

- Regulatory Body must avoid staff being captured at all levels
- ➤ Political senior officials / career development
- ➤ Inspectors at sites / familiarity
- ➤ Assessors licensee / vendors
- Capture avoidance strategies

Good regulators rotate staff and monitor behaviour







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Regulatory Best Practice Summary

- Independence
- Integrated regulatory scope
- Strong leadership
- Professional suitably qualified and experienced staff
- Well funded and resourced
- Strong regulatory culture
- Robust and effective management systems
- Clear enforcement powers
- Open and transparent decision making







Thank You