

Establishment and Application of Safety Standards and Security Guidance

**International Conference on Effective Regulatory Systems
Moscow, Russian Federation**

28 February 2006

Tomihiko Taniguchi

DDG, IAEA

Head, Department of Nuclear Safety and Security



IAEA

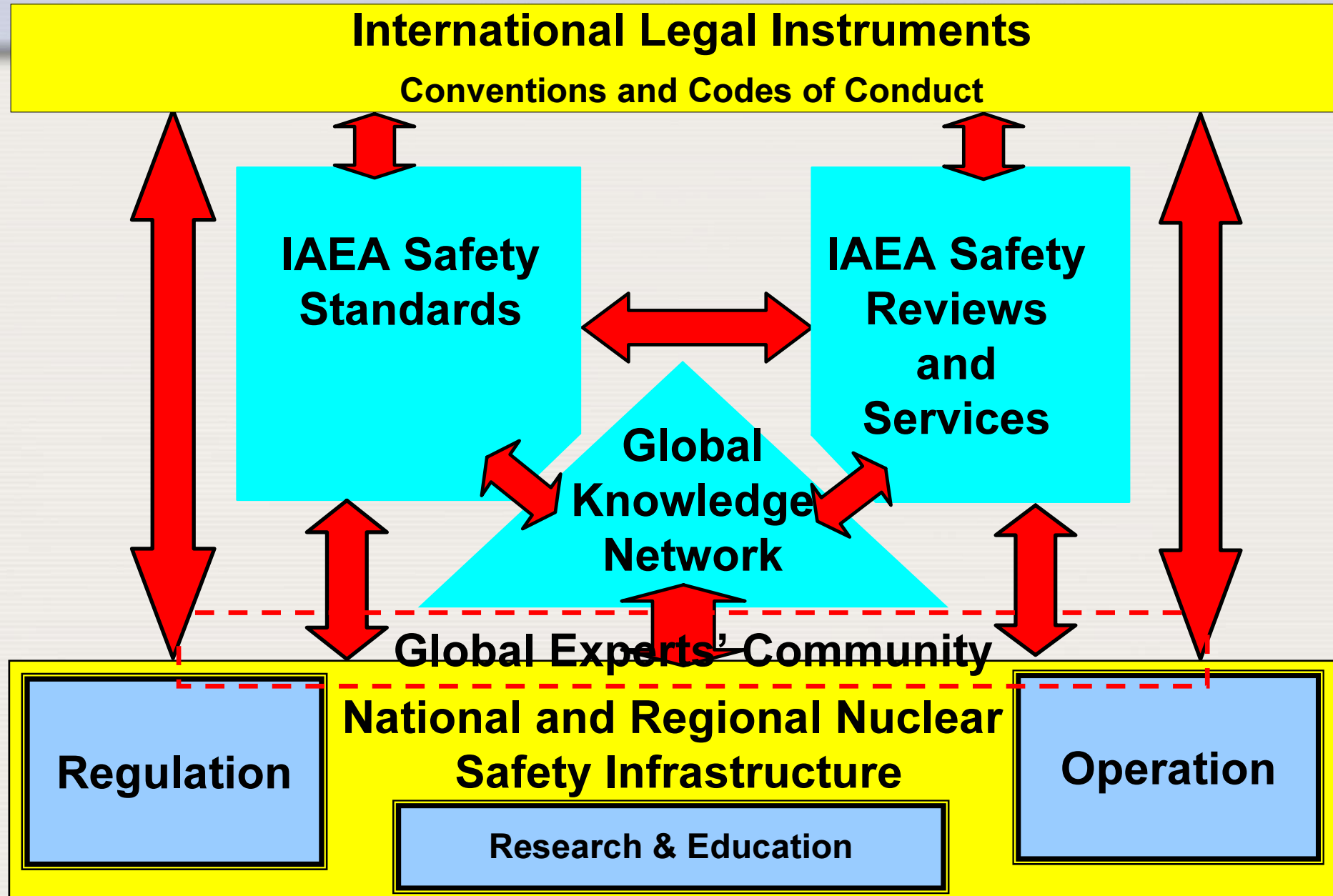
International Atomic Energy Agency

International Atomic Energy Agency

- **Agency's Three Pillars**
 - Verification
 - Nuclear Technology
 - **Safety and Security**



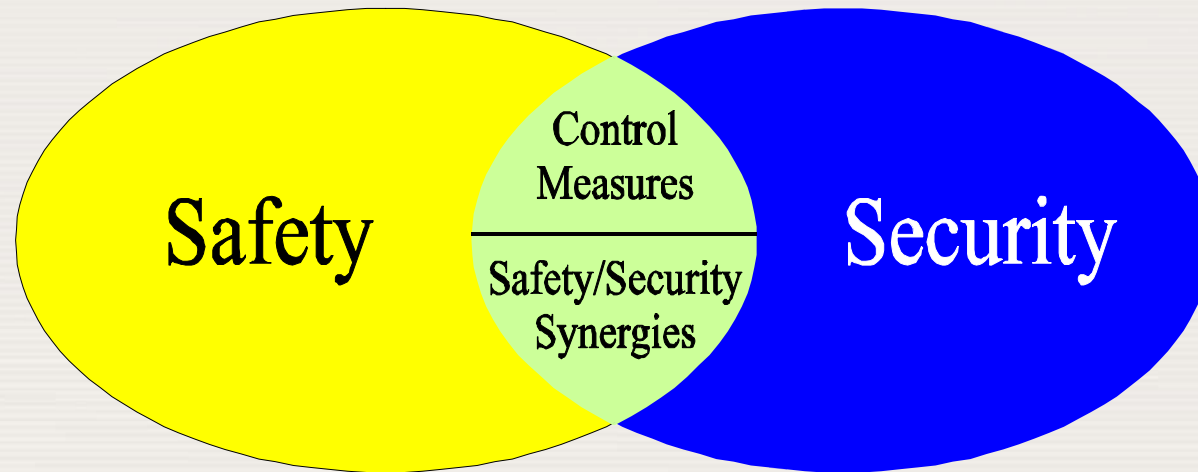
Global Nuclear Safety Regime



Global Nuclear Security Framework

- **Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material as amended**
- **Convention on the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism**
- **Safeguards agreements and Additional Protocols**
- **Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources**
- **IAEA Nuclear Security Series**
- **IAEA Nuclear Security Services**

Safety and Security



Regulatory Infrastructure
Emergency Response Plans

Intrinsic to activity

Transparency

Malevolent acts

Confidentiality

Attributes of Global Nuclear Safety Regime

- Global sharing of common visions and objectives
 - Global exchange of insights and experiences
 - Objective scientific knowledge and assessment
 - Cooperation and mutual support
 - Continuous improvement
 - Avoiding complacency

“All in the same boat now”

International Legal Instruments

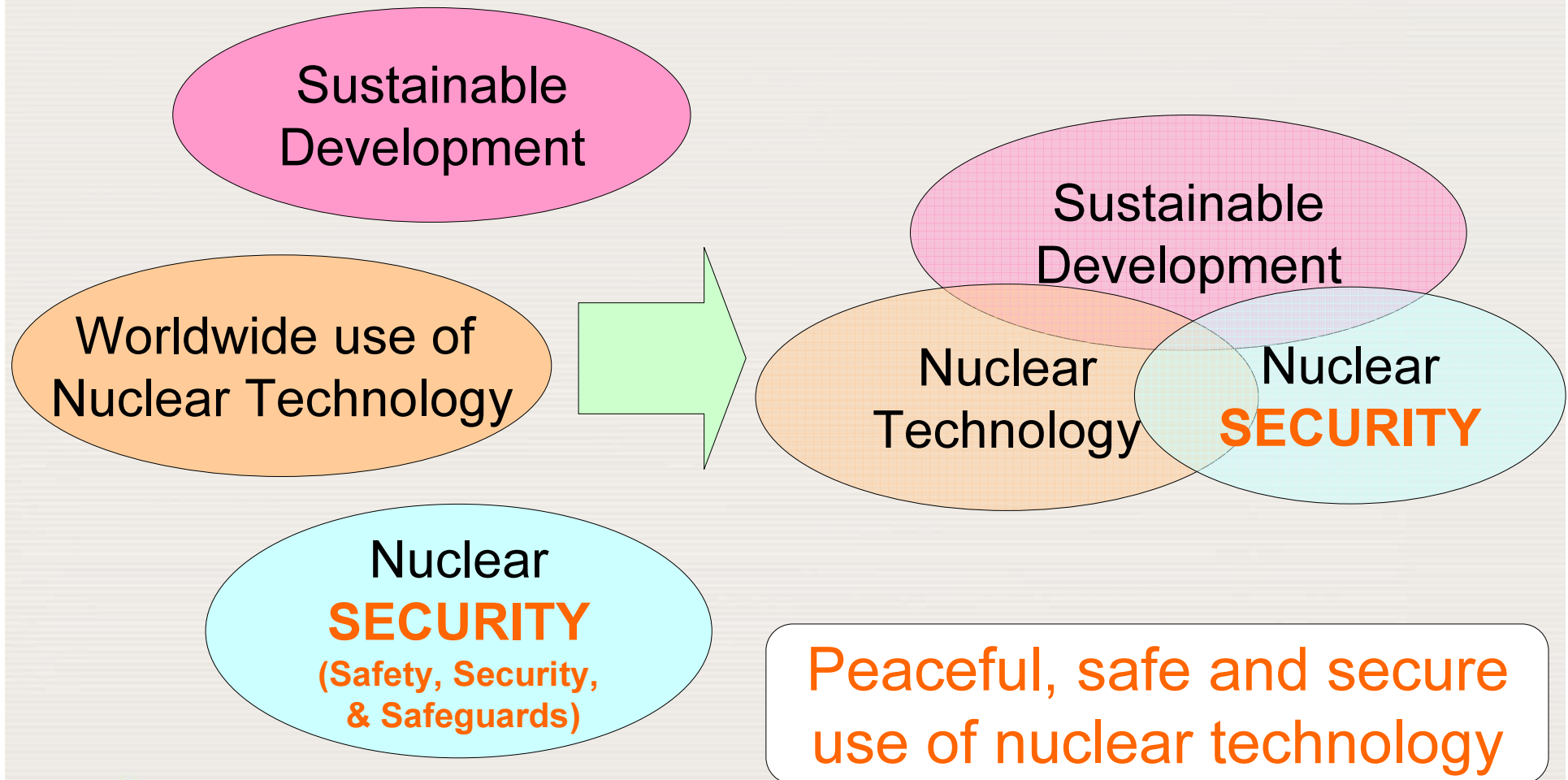
- Legally binding instruments (Conventions)
- Non-binding instruments (Codes of Conduct)
 - Future opportunities
- Strength based on global consensus among technical experts and national governments

Norwegian Nobel Committee Citation

“The... Committee has decided that the Nobel Peace Prize for 2005 is to be shared... between the IAEA and its Director General... for their efforts to prevent nuclear energy from being used for military purposes and to ensure that nuclear energy for peaceful purposes is used in the safest possible way.”

“ At a time ...when there is a danger that nuclear arms will spread both to states and to terrorists groups, and when nuclear power again appears to be playing an increasingly significant role, IAEA’s work is of incalculable importance.”

Sustainable Development and IAEA



Regulators

- Effectiveness: clarification and improvements
- Transparency and openness while protecting sensitive information
- Independence
 - Competence and objectivity
- Stakeholder confidence (government, industry, public)
- Benchmarked against IAEA safety standards and security guidance
- Feedback from the application of IAEA safety standards and security guidance (all stakeholders)

Operators

- Management leadership for safety
- Transparency and openness
- Dialogue between regulators and operators
- Mutual respect and confidence with regulators
- Feedback to regulators and IAEA safety standards from experience and lessons learned

Harmonization and Benchmarking

- Global benefits and needs of harmonization of national regulatory approaches
- Harmonization
 - Experience of WENRA
- Benchmarking
 - Experiences of Canada, China, Japan, Pakistan, UK et al

Sharing of Knowledge and Experience

- Self-assessment
- Peer review
- Feedback
- Networking
- Enhance IRS, NEWS, INES, ITDB, et al

IAEA Safety Standards

- International reference point for high level of safety
- High technical quality
- Global consensus among experts and member states
- Reference basis for functional safety requirements for regulators and operators

IAEA Safety Standards on Legal and Governmental Infrastructure (LGI)

- Safety Fundamentals (unified)
- Legal and Governmental Infrastructure, Requirements (GS-R-1)
- Management Systems for Regulatory Bodies (under preparation)

Revision of safety standards under way to move all LGI requirements to GS-R-1

IAEA Nuclear Security Activities

Emerging Nuclear Security Series

- **Top level:** Foundations of nuclear security
- **Second level:** Recommendations on nuclear security
- **Third level :** Implementing guides on prevention, detection and response

Advisory and Evaluation Services

- International Nuclear Security Advisory Service (INSServ)
- International Physical Protection Advisory Service (IPPAS)
- Regulatory Safety/Security Infrastructure Advisory Service (RaSSIA)
- SSAC Advisory Service (ISSAS)

Training Courses/Workshops (international, regional, national)

IAEA Safety Services on LGI (1)

Current System

- International Regulatory Review Team (IRRT)
- Radiation Safety And Security Infrastructure Appraisal (RaSSIA)
- Transport Safety Appraisal (TranSAS)
- International Nuclear Security Advisory Service (INSServ)
- Emergency Preparedness Review (EPREV)

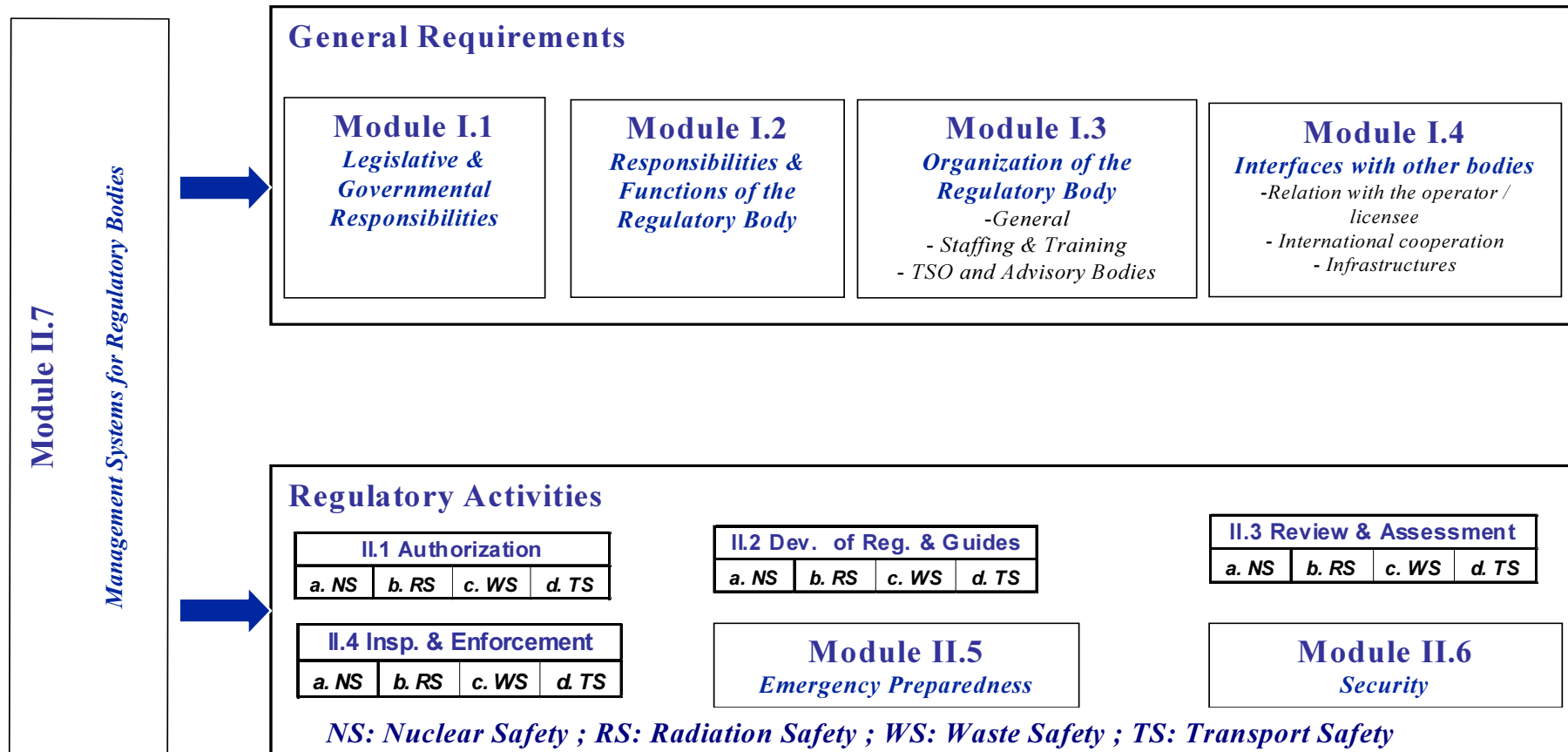
IAEA Safety Services on LGI (2)

Proposed New System

Integrated Regulatory Review Service (IRRS)

- Customised and module based reviews of all aspects of legal and governmental infrastructure (LGI), as requested
- Based on IAEA safety standards and security guidance
- Promotes self-assessment and continuous self-improvement
- Improves feedback on use and application of IAEA safety standards and security guidance

Modular Structure of IRRS



Countries Inviting IRRS

- Invitations received
 - Canada, France, Germany, Spain, UK
- Interest expressed
 - Japan, Russian Federation, USA
- Missions conducted to date
 - IRRT: 32
 - INSServ: 27
 - RaSSIA: 45

Challenges

- Globalization
- Technology and management innovation
- Nuclear renaissance
- Ageing of facilities and personnel
- Complacency
- Terrorist threats
- Weak links

Goals for this Conference

- Identification of key success factors that apply to all regulators
- Articulation of the clear link between effective nuclear regulation and safe, secure and efficient use of nuclear energy
- Recommendations to national governments on the nuclear legislation needed, the resources required by the regulatory bodies, and the key components of an effective nuclear regulatory system
- Reiteration of the international commitment to enhanced safety cooperation and to the global nuclear safety and security regime