



# **EPR: Challenges of a Regulator**

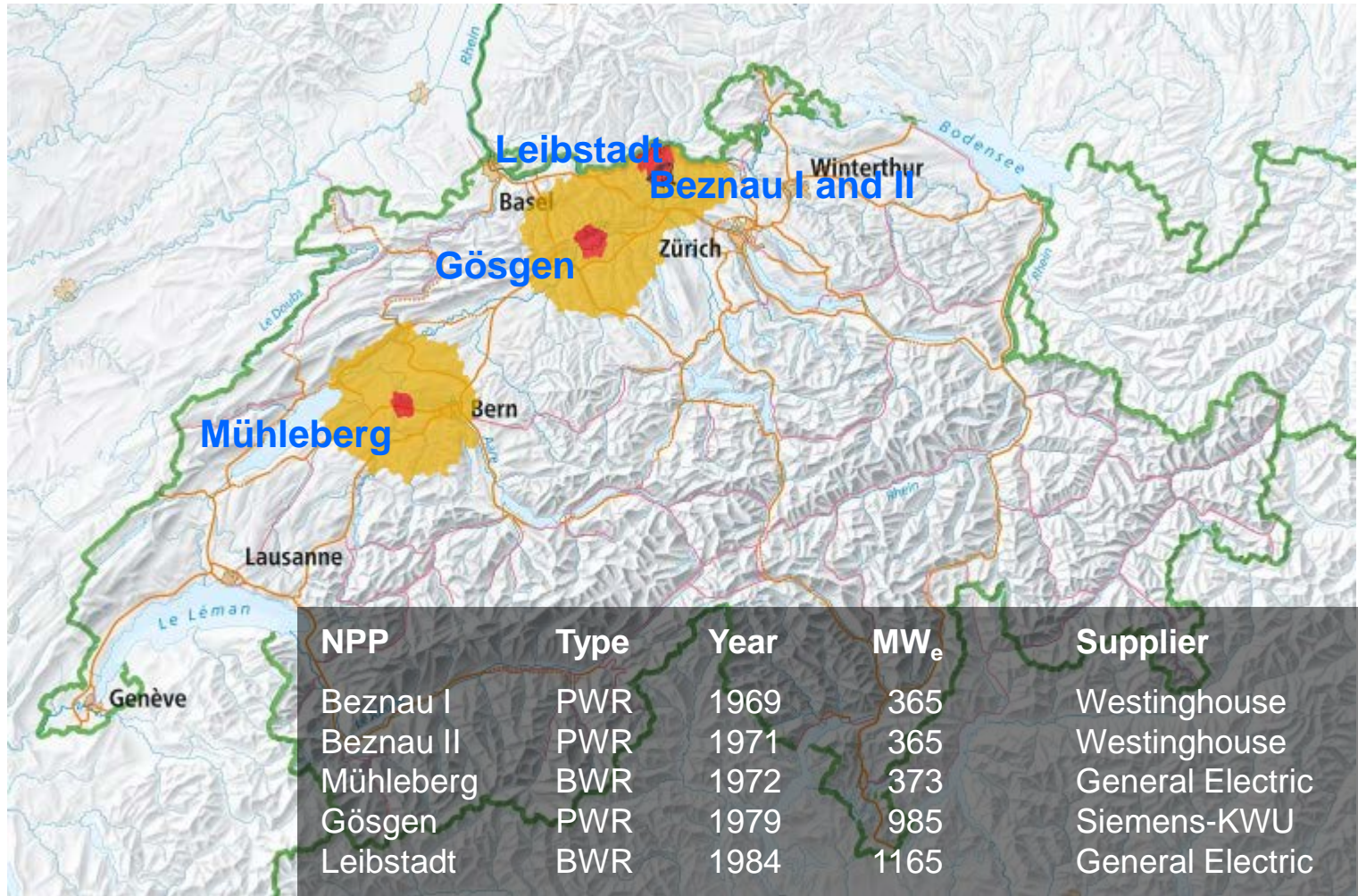
## **Example: ENSI Switzerland**

Dr Hans Wanner, Director General ENSI

Vienna, 20 September 2018  
IAEA Senior Regulators' Meeting

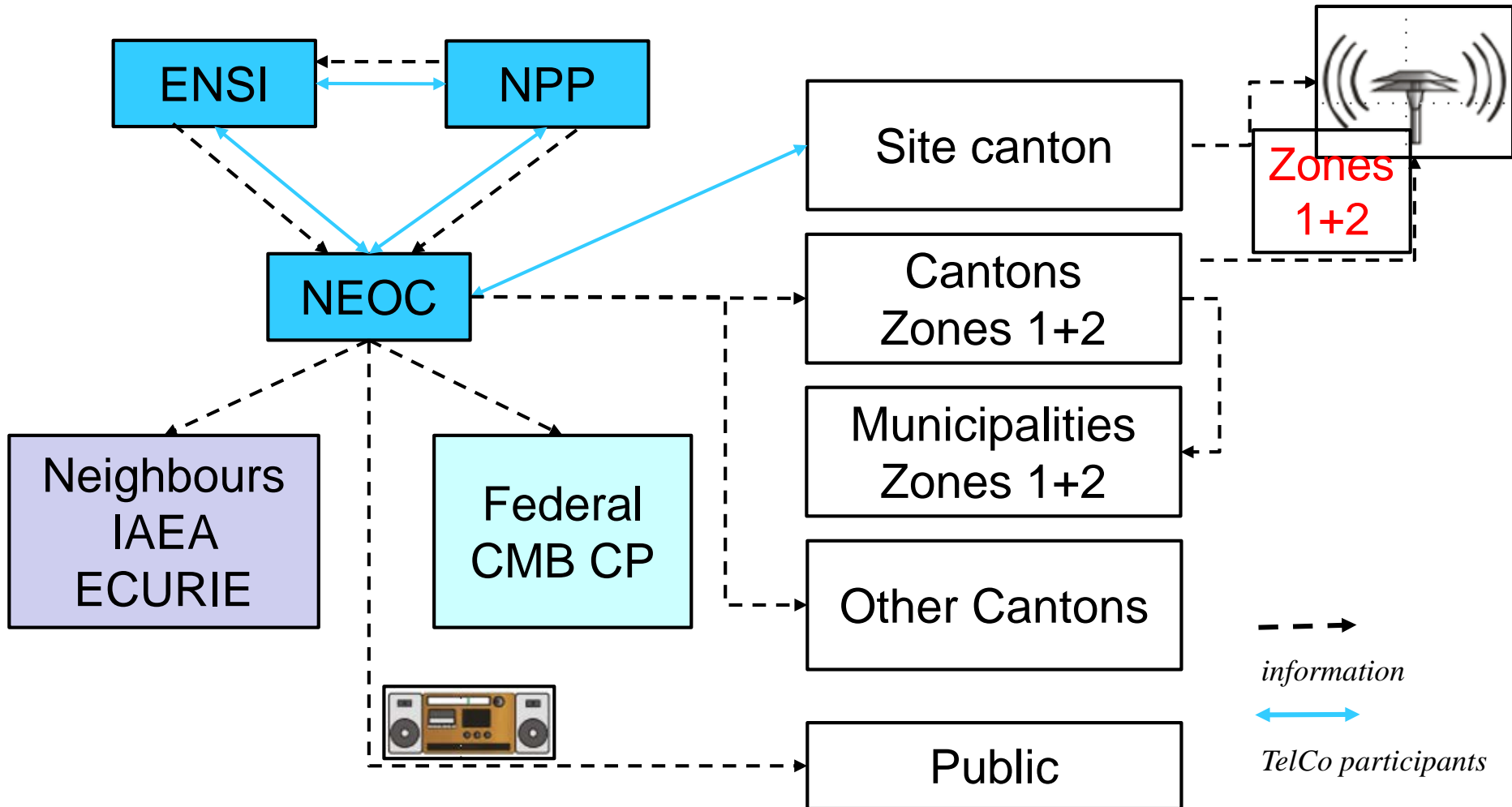


# Swiss NPP Locations with EPR Zones



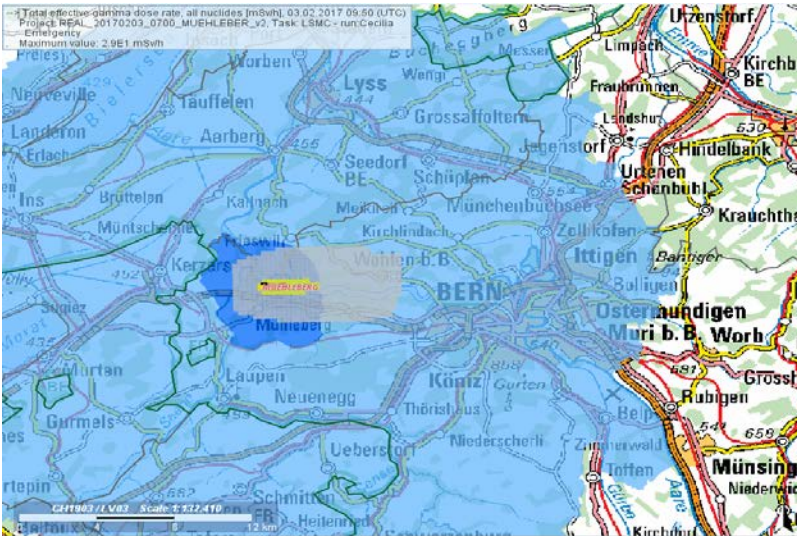


# EPR Partners and Communication

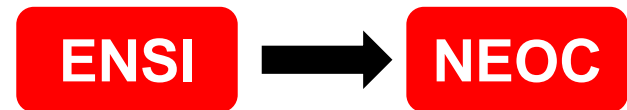




# ENSI Statutory Tasks



- Understanding the accident sequence
- Forecasting the accident evolution
- Estimating doses in the environment
- Suggesting protection measures to the civil protection authorities





# Conflicting Strategies

## ENSI

- Probability of release is of importance
- Measures ordered without necessity result in more harm than good

## NEOC

- Declared strategy
  - first to order measures with a conservative approach (broad affected area)
  - then to lift the measures where not needed



# Problem: Fear

## Who is afraid?

- Population
- Politicians
- Media
- Some EPR partners
- Some radiation protection experts

## Why are we afraid?

- Lack of knowledge
- Anti-nuclear PR
- ALARA





# Solution: EPR Information Campaign



## Current efforts

- Public information and education
- Limited field exercises of the planned emergency measures

## However

- Conditions for such a campaign are not met
- No common understanding about the danger of ionising radiation among the EPR partners and experts



# Challenge

- How to overcome the fear?
- How to improve public knowledge?
- How to gain the support of the EPR partners?







# Develop a Common Understanding

- Complete the analysis of the lessons learned from Fukushima
- Develop and foster a common understanding with the EPR partners about
  - effects of human exposure to radiation
  - protection strategy (“do more good than harm”)
- Address insurance and legal issues of decision-making during a nuclear emergency
- Launch public information campaign lead by national and local CPAs together with the regulators



# Information Campaign

- Credibility in the preparedness phase helps credibility during the emergency
- Information campaign by the national and local civil protection authorities, together with the regulators:
  - to inform and educate on radiation protection issues
  - to carry out field exercises of the planned emergency measures



# Input by the IAEA

## Preparedness

- IAEA information campaign within the UN and for the general public
- Coordination of national campaigns

## During an emergency

- The IEC can be instrumental for the dissemination of information received by the affected country
- Should not engage in any independent calculation because of lack of detailed information