

The PRR-1 Situation
Regulatory Requirements

- The PNRI is both an operator of nuclear facilities and the national nuclear regulator.
- Current Philippine laws are interpreted to mean that the PNRI nuclear facilities (such as the PRR-1) are exempted from nuclear regulations.
- The PNRI is working with other government agencies to create a new nuclear law that will move the Philippine nuclear regulatory framework closer to agreement with international safety standards.

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- Under the law that is being drafted, the PNRI will transfer its regulatory powers to a separate and independent regulatory agency that will be newly created. All nuclear activities and facilities in the Philippines, including those of the PNRI, will be regulated by the new agency.

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- The enactment of the new nuclear law is expected to take several years. To serve until then, the PNRI has created an interim internal regulatory system that provides separation and independence between the operating and regulating PNRI divisions, and requires the PNRI nuclear facilities and activities to be formally authorized (licensed) by the PNRI regulatory division (the NRLSD).
- The decommissioning of the PRR-1 will be within the purview of the internal regulatory system.

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- Under the interim internal regulatory system, the same regulations that the PNRI imposes on facilities not owned by the PNRI are also directly imposed by the NRLSD on the PNRI facilities. The PNRI has a set of nuclear regulations called the Code of PNRI Regulations (CPR) based on, among others, the IAEA Safety Standards.
- However, the CPR does not yet have regulations for the decommissioning of nuclear facilities. Those regulations will have to be created by the NRLSD in time for the decommissioning of the PRR-1.