

Chairperson' Summary of the Senior Regulators' Meeting Session II on Regulatory Needs and Challenges in Nuclear Security

The security infrastructure and licensing process for nuclear industry differs from country to country, but nevertheless; it is based on the national legislative & regulatory framework and the regulatory approaches adopted by a country for a particular facility and design. However; the common factors that are identified in regulatory framework are the critical review and assessment of an application for authorization of a particular stage. In general the authorization stages or steps for the nuclear security may be consistent with that of nuclear safety such as siting, design, construction, commissioning, operation, decommissioning etc. From the presentations and the deliberations could be concluded that:

1. Establishment of legal and regulatory infrastructures for regulating nuclear industry for security is one of the prime responsibilities of the State. Implementing regulatory framework on behalf of the State is one of the key functions of a regulator. This is an important recommendation in all of IAEA top tier nuclear security guidance documents like Fundamental Document- NSS 20, NSS 13, and International binding instrument like CPPNM and its future amendment 2005, when it enters into force.
2. IAEA document NSS 13 also called INFCIRC/225/Rev-5 provides good basis to regulate nuclear industry and provide comprehensive guidance for physical protection of nuclear material and nuclear facilities. NSS 13 provides guidance to State, Regulator and Operator/Shipper on physical protection of nuclear material and nuclear facilities.
3. Further guidance is needed to be developed by IAEA to regulate nuclear industry for security, equivalent/similar to safety for all licensing/authorization stages of a facility. The Division of Nuclear Security is making every effort to make up the delay and prepare necessary guidance. IAEA is the hub of the knowledge and provides forum to develop consensus documents on nuclear security. The coordination among the Member States is needed to share their experiences and work closely with IAEA to assist Newcomers.
4. Detailed guidance is needed on review and assessment of licensee submissions at PSAR and FSAR stages of the facilities, approving security plans, , inspection and acceptance criteria's, checklists, procedures etc.
5. The need to address the interface between Safety and Nuclear Security was also addressed with a view to the implementation in an integrated manner of both set of recommendations. In this regard it was also recognized that, although there are as specific security culture aspects, there is at the end only one culture in an organization that integrates all aspects.
6. IAEA could arrange a Technical Meeting in 2015 by inviting Regulators to share their experiences and find a way forward to work together.