

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
CORRESPONDENCE CONTROL TICKET

0-4E21
1806

Date Printed: Jul 30, 2009 07:51

PAPER NUMBER: LTR-09-0385 **LOGGING DATE:** 07/30/2009
ACTION OFFICE: OIP

AUTHOR: T. Taniguchi
AFFILIATION: IAEA
ADDRESSEE: CHRM Gregory Jaczko
SUBJECT: Concerns the International Conference on Effective Nuclear Regulatory Systems Further
Enhancing-Global Nuclear Safety and Security Regime...December 14-18, 2009

ACTION: Appropriate
DISTRIBUTION: RF

LETTER DATE: 07/14/2009
ACKNOWLEDGED: No
SPECIAL HANDLING:

NOTES:
FILE LOCATION: ADAMS

DATE DUE: **DATE SIGNED:**

**IAEA***Atoms for Peace: The First Half Century*

1957-2007

الوكالة الدولية للطاقة الذرية

国际原子能机构

International Atomic Energy Agency

Agence internationale de l'énergie atomique

Международное агентство по атомной энергии

Organismo Internacional de Energía Atómica

Mr Gregory B. Jaczko

Chairman

U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Mail Stop O-16G4

Washington, DC 20555-0001

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Wagramer Strasse 5, P.O. Box 100, A-1400 Wien, Austria

Phone: (+43 1) 2600 • Fax: (+43 1) 26007

E-mail: Official.Mail@iaea.org • Internet: <http://www.iaea.org>

In reply please refer to: CN-177

Dial directly to extension: (+431) 2600-228572857

2009-07-14

Dear Mr Jaczko,

The **International Conference on Effective Nuclear Regulatory Systems Further Enhancing - the Global Nuclear Safety and Security Regime** will be held in Cape Town, South Africa, from **14 to 18 December 2009**. It will be organized by the International Atomic Energy Agency (the IAEA) and hosted by the Government of South Africa through the National Nuclear Regulator of South Africa (NNR).

The objectives of this second International Conference on Effective Nuclear Regulatory Systems are to review and assess the effectiveness of the Global Nuclear Safety and Security Regime (GNSSR), to prioritize the needs and challenges in global nuclear safety and security, and to propose future actions to further enhance the GNSSR.

I have great pleasure to officially invite you to act as President of the Conference and, assuming that you would accept this invitation, I have outlined the President's duties in the following paragraphs.

On Tuesday, 15 December 2009, you would be requested to first give a President's Address as part of the Opening Session and then chair the keynote panel entitled "Addressing needs and challenges in global nuclear safety and security. What are the priorities?" The President's Address should be around 10-15 minutes. Further details should be discussed with Mr. George Philip (Tel: +43 1 2600 22857, Email: G.Philip@iaea.org) of the IAEA's Department of Nuclear Safety and Security, who is the Scientific Secretary responsible for the Conference.

On the final day of the conference, Thursday, 17 December 2009, you would be requested to first chair the concluding panel entitled "Actions to enhance the Global Nuclear Safety and Security Regime" and then to give the "President's Summary and Conclusions of the Conference". The summary and conclusions should comprise a compilation of recommendations from each of the technical sessions. You would be assisted by the IAEA Secretariat and the session chairpersons in the preparation of this presentation. It is anticipated that this presentation would not exceed 20 minutes.

The website, <http://www-pub.iaea.org/MTCD/Meetings/Announcements.asp?ConfID=35791>, of the conference has further details, including information on accommodation and visa arrangements.

Please note that compensation is not payable by the IAEA for any damage to or loss of your personal property. However, for the period of your engagement with the IAEA, including travel between your residence and the duty station, you will be covered under the IAEA's insurance policy for permanent total disablement or death resulting from service-incurred accidents or illness up to a maximum of €100 000.00, for permanent partial disablement resulting from service-incurred accidents or illness up to a maximum of €100 000.00 and for medical expenses up to a maximum of €20 000.00 plus

€10 000.00 for supplementary travel and accommodation expenses in case of illness or injury resulting from service-incurred accidents or illness, in accordance with the terms of the IAEA's relevant insurance policy.

I look forward to your participation in this important conference.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'T. Taniguchi', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

T. Taniguchi
Deputy Director General
Head, Department of Nuclear Safety and Security

Attachments: Preliminary Conference Programme
Guidance for Speakers, Chairs and Panellists

Copy: Permanent Mission

Monday, 14 December 2009

10:00-18.00 **Registration**

Tuesday, 15 December 2009

Opening Session

President of Conference, G.B. Jaczko, Chairman USNRC
Deputy President, N. Kutin, Russian Federation
Deputy President, CEO NNR, South Africa

09:00 **Opening addresses:**
High level South African Government Representative
Deputy Director General NS, IAEA
Chairperson of NNR
Conference President

10:00 **Keynote panel**
CONFERENCE PRESIDENT (Chair of the Panel),
IAEA DDG
DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER SECHIN, RUSSIA
A. SUZUKI, JAPAN,
CEO NNR, SOUTH AFRICA,
R. MESERVE, INSAG
L. ECHAVARRI, OECD/NEA
S.K. JAIN, President WANO

Addressing needs and challenges in global nuclear safety and security. What are the priorities?

12:30 *Lunch Break*

Topical Issue 1: Emerging regulatory challenges

Chairpersons: Slovakia, M Ziakova
India, S.K. Sharma

13:30 **UK, M. WEIGHTMAN**
Regulatory challenges from new builds for countries with existing nuclear programme

14:00 **UAE, W. D. TRAVERS**
Regulatory challenges for Countries launching new nuclear programme

14:30 **UKRAINE, O. MYKOLAYCHUK**
National strategies for waste management and decommissioning

15:00 **PAKISTAN, J. HASHMI**
Adsec views on threat assessment and response

15:30 *Coffee Break and Poster Viewing Session*

16:00 **CANADA, M. BINDER**
Regulating medical facilities and activities

16:30 **South Africa, NNR CEO**
Regulating the mining industry

17:00 Discussion

18:00 Adjourn

18:30 **WANO, Welcome function**

Wednesday, 16 December 2009

Topical Issue 2: Regulatory Independence and Effectiveness

Chairpersons: Malaysia, A. Raja
Germany, W. Renneberg

08:30	FRANCE, J C NIEL <i>Attributes of effective independence</i>
09:00	KOREA. REPUBLIC OF, P C H YUN, KINS <i>Leadership and Management systems</i>
09:30	USA, W. BORCHARDT <i>Balanced integrated regulatory oversight</i>
<hr/>	
10:00	Coffee Break
<hr/>	
10:30	BRAZIL, O GONCALVES <i>Openness and transparency, Stakeholder involvement</i>
11:00	NIGERIA, S. ELEGBA <i>Self Assessment and peer review missions such as IRRS</i>
11:30	INDONESIA, A.N. LASMAN <i>Competence and Knowledge management</i>
12:00	Discussion
<hr/>	
13:00	Lunch Break
<hr/>	

Topical Issue 3: Impact of multinational activities on the national responsibility for nuclear safety and security

Chairpersons: Morocco, El Mediouri
China, H. Liu

14:00	FINLAND, J LAAKSONEN <i>Regulatory oversight of multinational activities</i>
14:30	RUSSIAN FEDERATION, V BEZZUBTSEV <i>Interface nuclear safety and security, safety and security culture</i>
15:00	MEXICO, J. EIBENSCHUTZ <i>Emergency preparedness response – lessons learnt from CONVEX 3</i>
<hr/>	
15:30	Coffee Break and Poster Viewing Session
<hr/>	
16:00	JAPAN, Y. IGARASHI <i>Industry challenges in working in a multinational environment</i>
16:30	NETHERLANDS, P. MUESKENS <i>Production and international distribution of radioactive sources and medical isotopes</i>
17:00	Discussion
<hr/>	
18:00	Adjourn
<hr/>	

Thursday, 17 December 2009

Topical Issue 4: International Safety and Security Cooperation

Chairpersons: Czech Republic, D. Drabova,
Philippines, A. Dela Rosa

08:30 **CHINA, H. LIU**
Application of IAEA safety standards and security guidance and experience feedback

09:00 **GERMANY, M. HERTTRICH**
Global, regional or thematic networks for regulators

09:30 **USA, C.R. STOIBER**
Feedback from legally binding and non binding international instruments (conventions and codes of conduct)

10:00 *Coffee Break*

10:30 **INDIA, S K SHARMA**
International Operating experience feedback for effective regulation

11:00 **SPAIN, C. MARTINEZ TEN**
Enhancing international regulatory feedback systems

11:30 **UK, P. ADDISON**
International lessons learned from national IRRS missions

12:00 Discussion

13:00 *Lunch Break*

Closing Session

14:00 **Panel Discussion**
Actions to enhance the Global Nuclear Safety and Security Regime

Panellists:
President of the Conference (Chair)
A Lacoste, France
T Taniguichi, IAEA
D.N. Ngo, Vietnam
NERS,
BLIX/RITCH, WNA
R Howsley, WINS,

16:00 *Coffee Break*

17:00 **Conference President**
President's Summary and Conclusions of the Conference

18:00 *Adjourn*

Friday, 18 December 2009

Technical or cultural Visit: TBD

**International Conference on Effective Nuclear Regulatory
Systems**
Further enhancing global nuclear safety and security regime

14-18 December 2009, Cape Town, South Africa

Guidance for Chairs, Speakers and Panellists

1. INTRODUCTION

In 2006, the first “International Conference on Effective Nuclear Regulatory Systems, Facing Safety and Security Challenges” was held in Moscow. This Conference brought together senior nuclear safety, radiation safety and security regulators from around the world to discuss how to improve regulatory effectiveness to assure protection of the public and the environment. During the Moscow conference, senior regulators decided that a dedicated forum was needed to discuss regulatory effectiveness every three years. On December 14-18, 2009, the second “International Conference on Effective Regulatory Systems” will be held in Cape Town, South Africa.

Preparing for and participating in the South African conference should promote a consensus view on the vital importance of international cooperation for continuous improvement of safety and security worldwide. These issues are important for countries with mature nuclear programs, expanding nuclear programs and those countries embarking on nuclear programs. For this purpose, the Global Nuclear Safety and Security Regime (GNSSR) is the institutional, legal and technical frameworks and mechanisms for ensuring the safety and security of nuclear facilities and activities worldwide in an internationally coordinated manner. At the foundation of this global regime are the strong national infrastructures of the countries that actively participate in the international efforts to improve nuclear safety and security. The major new elements of the global regime that have been in place since the mid-1990s are the international legal instruments, such as Conventions and Codes of Conduct. These elements work together in synergy with international standards, guidelines, peer reviews and knowledge networks to support and further strengthen existing national and regional infrastructures, thus helping to prevent another serious nuclear accident or terrorist incident, or to better respond to it should it occur. It is therefore particularly relevant for countries embarking on nuclear power to become active participants in the GNSSR.

This conference should consider mechanisms to enhance the GNSSR through international cooperation. This should include the development of common approaches for risk and threat analysis for safety and security as well as efforts to clarify the need for regulatory independence — including the authority to take enforcement actions. Regulatory independence cannot be seen as separate from public accountability, however, so the conference should seek consensus on the importance of improving public understanding of radiation and nuclear-related issues.

Strengthening the GNSSR also requires a commitment to the fundamental safety principles that should guide the licensing or authorisation process for storing, handling, transporting radioactive materials; the regulatory control of radioactive sources; and the licensing or authorising of uranium mining and processing activities. In the case of potential new reactors, the participants should clarify the need for regulators to conduct site-specific design reviews, even in cases of certified reactor designs. The conference should seek mechanisms for sharing knowledge, experience and lessons learned on defective or inappropriate parts and components, and plans to connect or integrate various safety-related knowledge networks. The conference could also initiate a more ambitious proposal— involving both mature nuclear nations and new entrants in a cooperative manner - to evaluate small reactor design.

Finally, the conference should also seek definite commitments and set forth concrete steps towards greater international cooperation on inter alia:

- addressing emerging regulatory challenges associated with regulating new and existing nuclear power programmes;
- addressing emerging regulatory challenges associated with regulating radiation applications;
- enhancing the effective independence of national regulators and continuously improving regulatory effectiveness;
- addressing the impact of multinational activities on the national responsibility for safety and security;
- initiatives for capacity building including institutional, organisational arrangements and education and training for sustainable regulatory infrastructure and,
- synergies and possible integration between safety and security

The contribution of each chair, speaker and panellist should reflect the practical experience in the context of global nuclear safety and security and propose strategies and actions for possible enhancements.

These individual contributions and related discussions should result in conference findings which promote internationally shared goals and strategies, lead to common commitments and actions to achieve these goals; and outline the respective plans and means to enhance the performance of the GNSSR.

2. CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

2.1 Opening Session

This opening session will put the conference into context against the background of a changing world where the contribution from nuclear energy is once again on the political agenda.

The Opening session will comprise two parts:

-Opening addresses:

The opening addresses should outline the importance of international co-operation among nuclear regulatory bodies for the delivery of effective nuclear safety and security regulation at the national and international level. In this context, they should especially consider the support for new countries, better control of radioactive sources, and the enhancement of international cooperation for the global nuclear safety and security regime, including the application of international legal instruments, knowledge networks, safety standards and security guidance.

As Dr. Dale Klein stated in his remarks to the Mumbai Conference regarding safety and security challenges:

"If you find it, share it!" This dedication to transparency and information-sharing, and to continuously improving communication and cooperation among all nuclear regulators, will allow us to advance the goals we all share for safe and secure nuclear energy."

The presentations should highlight the role and responsibility of Governments in establishing and maintaining the legal and governmental infrastructure for nuclear safety and security; the role of an effective regulator at national and international levels, the expectations of society and the role of international organisations for assuring an effective global nuclear safety and security regime.

-Keynote panel with the theme "Addressing needs and challenges in global nuclear safety and security. What are the priorities?"

The Keynote panel, should present and debate policy and technical challenges in nuclear safety and security that need to be addressed primarily through international co-operation between governments, regulatory bodies and international organisations.

2.2 Session-Topical Issue No 1: Emerging regulatory challenges

This session should address the challenges associated with regulating new and existing nuclear power programs and radiation applications. This includes launching new nuclear power programmes; undertaking new builds after a long time gap in the countries with existing nuclear power programme; and the increase in radioactive materials and radiation applications

Questions for discussion

- What must regulatory bodies do to effectively regulate new and emerging technologies

- What must regulatory bodies do to ensure the safety and security of existing nuclear activities, especially the increasing tendency to extend the operating lives on nuclear power plants?
- What supporting role (if any) should the regulator of the country of origin of the reactor design play in the establishment and maintenance of a regulatory infrastructure in countries embarking on nuclear power programmes?
- What additional actions should international organisations take to strengthen the GNSR?
- What must regulatory bodies do to improve the effectiveness of regulating medical and industrial uses of radioactive sources within the overall regulatory framework?
- What must regulatory bodies do to improve the effectiveness of regulating the mining industry within the overall regulatory framework?
- How should regulatory bodies balance the increased need for the wide spread use of sealed sources for medical, industrial and educational purposes with the increased security concerns of having more sealed sources is distribution world wide?

2.3 Topical Issue 2: Regulatory Independence and Effectiveness

This session should continue recent discussions on key elements and attributes of effective independence and propose means by which international co-operation can enhance effective independence of national regulators. The session should also focus on issues related to establishing, maintaining, measuring and continuously improving regulatory effectiveness.

Questions for discussion:

- What are the fundamental attributes required for an independent regulator?
- How can effective independence be maintained and enhanced?
- What indicators are used by regulators to monitor effectiveness and assess independence?
- Is there sufficient guidance to define the adequacy of management, leadership and safety culture for regulatory effectiveness?
- How does a regulator address a potential conflict between regulatory safety requirement and social benefits?
- How should regulatory bodies determine if their stakeholder interactions are effective?
- How should the regulator balance the need to be transparent to gain public trust and the need for confidentiality in relation to some safety and security requirements?

- Is there sufficient guidance to define the type of competencies and knowledge management systems a regulatory body needs to be effective?
- What scope of interaction between the regulator and the applicant/licensees is necessary to make the regulatory system more effective?

2.4 Topical Issue 3: Impact of multinational activities on the national responsibility for nuclear safety and security

This session should address emerging issues associated with new reactor designs and international manufacturing of components, multinational design evaluation program and related Industry challenges, balancing security and safety, worldwide supply chain management of radioactive sources and medical isotopes. The session should address and discuss national responsibilities of the government, operators, licensees, regulatory bodies for nuclear safety and security and future actions in this context.

Questions for discussion

- How can the fundamental safety principles related to the responsibility for safety (1), role of government (2), and leadership and management for safety (3) be maintained in the increasingly multinational context?
- What roles can the international organisations (e.g. IAEA and OECD/NEA) play in improving the effectiveness of safety and security regulation?
- What does industry see as the best way to address quality assurance issues with a wide range and variety of supply chains?
- How can multinational cooperation be strengthened to minimise the regulatory and industry challenges related to multinational activities?
- What initiatives should be implemented by regulators to contribute to a stable supply chain management of radioactive sources for medical radioisotopes, educational and industrial applications?
- How can safety and security regulation be better integrated to improve the effectiveness of the regulatory body?

2.5 Topical Issue No 4: Enhancing International Safety and Security Communication and Cooperation

This session should take stock of existing mechanisms for international regulatory co-operation and provide guidance on streamlining and increasing their efficiency. Reference should be made to existing networks such as INRA, ANSN, FORO and other evolving organisational and thematic networks such as Global Nuclear Safety Network and the International Regulatory Network. The session should also encourage a wider participation in international co-operation through networking and capacity building. Particular

emphasis should be given to the implementation of the code of conduct on the safety and security of radioactive sources and its supporting guidance including the inventory and tracking of radioactive sources.

Questions for discussion

- What initiatives should be implemented to enhance the international regulatory feedback systems?
- What priority actions should be taken to comply with the dedication to transparency and information-sharing, and to continuously improving communication and cooperation among all nuclear regulators?
- How should lessons learned from self assessments and review missions be shared?
- How can we draw better benefit from good practices of regulatory bodies or from operational experience?
- How should the management of information and knowledge of the regulatory body be addressed by reviews and appraisals such as IRRS- or OSART-Missions?
- Should appropriate databases on safety performance and related benchmarks become part of national reports for review meeting for nuclear conventions?
- How to further improve international cooperation through the enhancement of the regime?

2.6 Closing Session

This session will be in two parts:

-Closing Panel “Actions needed to enhance the Global Nuclear Safety and Security Regime”

This discussion will be based on the essence of the various sessions and be the capstone of the week's activities, and will provide strong input for the conference conclusions.

The closing Panel discussion will address the challenges identified during the conference to develop the convergent views on actions for enhancing the effectiveness of the global nuclear safety and security regime.

Possible action items could be:

- Strengthening international safety and security cooperation with those countries embarking on new nuclear power programmes, focussing on capacity building;
- Developing the international cooperative agreement to strengthen the safety and security of radioactive sources;

- Enhancing the GNSSR through the promotion of the use of international legal instruments, safety standards, security guidance, peer reviews and knowledge networks;
- Increasing active participation in the GNSSR by Member States, especially supporting and facilitating the participation of those embarking on new nuclear power programmes.

-Summary of Conference and Closing Remarks

The second part of the concluding session will be the presentation by President of the Conference of the summary and conclusions of the Conference including visions, strategies and actions for the future as well as issues for consideration by governments, regulatory bodies and international organisations.

2.7 Poster Session

Concise papers on issues falling within the scope of the conference may be submitted as contributions to the conference. These will be made available on the conference web page and the contributors are expected to present these papers in poster sessions.

Received SECY/C&R

Date: 7-29-09

Time: P.M.