

**Organisation for Economic Cooperation and
Development (OECD)
Nuclear Energy Agency(NEA)**

***Continuous shared learning and
improvement of nuclear safety and
regulatory organisations through the
OECD/NEA***

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- **OECD/Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA)**
 - Mission
 - Members
- **Enhancing Nuclear Safety and Regulation after Fukushima**
- **Continuous improvement of nuclear safety and nuclear regulatory organisations through the NEA**



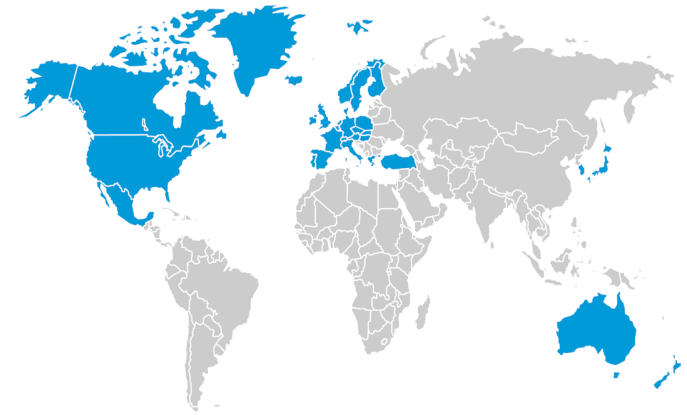
- The OECD an international organisation that helps governments tackle the economic, social and governance challenges of a globalised economy.
- The OECD mission is to provide a forum in which governments can work together to share experiences and seek solutions to common problems.
- The NEA, a specialised organisation within the OECD, assists its member countries in **maintaining and further developing**, through international co-operation, the **scientific, technological and legal bases** required for a **safe, environmentally friendly and economical use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes**.

NEA Membership

30 NEA Member Countries

- Australia
- Austria
- Belgium
- Canada
- Czech Republic
- Denmark
- Finland
- France
- Germany
- Greece
- Hungary
- Iceland
- **India**
- Ireland
- Italy
- Japan
- Korea
- Luxembourg
- Mexico
- Netherlands
- Norway
- Poland
- Portugal
- **Russian Federation**
- Slovak Republic
- Slovenia
- Spain
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- Turkey
- United Kingdom
- United States

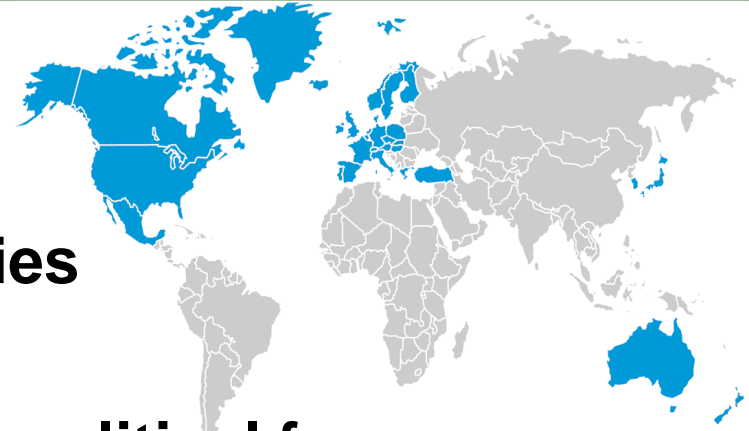
Yellow = Relationship but not a full NEA members yet



MDEP – 10 countries

- Canada
- China
- Finland
- France
- Japan
- Korea (Republic of)
- Russian Federation
- South Africa
- United Kingdom
- United States

- The NEA is the intergovernmental nuclear energy organisation which brings together **developed countries** of North America, Europe and the Asia-Pacific region in **a small, non-political forum with a relatively narrow, technical focus.**
- NEA membership represents much of the world's best nuclear expertise (representing 85% of nuclear electricity generation).
- 61 NEA employees supports:
 - 7 permanent Committees: flexibility to respond
 - 35 expert subgroups: focused technical areas
 - 18 independent joint research projects: leverage resources
 - 3,500 national experts participating in Committees and subgroups: work by the country experts for the needs of the members



- By pooling this expertise, the NEA provides each member access to the substantial experience of others and an opportunity to **substantially leverage its resources**.
- Homogeneity of NEA membership makes possible a **like-minded approach to problems, a climate of mutual trust and collaboration**, the full exchange of experience and a frank assessment of issues.
- The NEA is relatively **unaffected by political and bureaucratic constraints**, and is able to focus effectively on the specific needs of its members.
- NEA scientific and technical work is in the forefront of knowledge and is known for its depth.
- The NEA publishes consensus positions on key issues, providing member countries with credible references.

NEA Forum on Fukushima Dai-ichi

- 7 June Ministerial Seminar on Nuclear Safety
- 8 June Regulatory Forum on Fukushima Dai-ichi accident
- First meeting of top regulators from around the world focused on Fukushima and the collective path forward.
- Presented as feedback at the opening of the IAEA Ministerial meeting in June 2011
- Key elements for nuclear safety:
 - The primary responsibility for nuclear safety is with the operator. The regulator must provide assurance that NPS are operated in a safe manner and in accordance with regulation.
 - Utilise existing international networks to enhance nuclear safety and regulation worldwide.
 - International commitment to co-operative improvement.

“An nuclear accident anywhere is an nuclear accident everywhere”

- **Committee on Nuclear Regulatory Activities** is group of senior representatives from regulatory bodies. It guides the NEA programme concerning the regulation, licensing and inspection of nuclear installations with regard to safety.
- Continuously Striving to Improve Regulatory Oversight
 - Inspection Practices: Operator competency
 - Operating Experience: Applying lessons learned internationally
 - Public Communication: Crisis communication
 - New Reactor Regulation: Siting and licensing requirements
- Improving the Regulatory Organisation
 - Nuclear Regulatory Decision Making; The Regulatory Goal of Assuring Nuclear Safety; Improving Nuclear Regulatory Effectiveness
- **CNRA Senior Level Task Group on the Impacts of the Fukushima Accident**
 - Timely exchange of national safety reviews/ stress tests
 - Identification of international activities



- **Committee on the Safety of Nuclear Installations** is a group of senior scientists and technical experts to support regulation and state-of-the-art knowledge
 - Risk assessment, fuel, accident analysis, human and organisation performance, aging of equipment and structures
- **Committee of Radiation Protection and Public Health:**
 - Emergency preparedness, radiological exposures, stakeholder involvement
- **CRPPH Expert group on Radiological Protection Aspects of the Fukushima accident**
 - Coordinate activities and identify in lessons learned and support member countries

Japanese Advisory Committee Reform Recommendations

- Separation of regulation and promotion function
- Unification
- Crisis management
- Human resource development
- New safety regulation
- Transparency
- International aspects

NEA Forum on Fukushima Key Improvement Areas

- High standards and continuous improvement for nuclear safety
- Accident Management
- Stakeholder involvement,
Crisis communication
- Safety culture
- Transparency
- Implementing lessons learned
- International cooperation



- **Safety Focused:** Main mission is safety
- **Independent:** Authority to make decisions on nuclear safety independent of political and industrial influence.
- **Accountable:** Ensure that licensees operate nuclear installations in a safe manner and in accordance to their national regulations.
- **Competent:** Attract, maintain, train personnel who are technically and regulatory knowledgeable.
- **Co-operative:** Work collaboratively within the organisation, with their stakeholders, and other regulatory authorities to develop shared understanding of nuclear safety and technical issues.
- **Transparent:** Conduct regulatory oversight of nuclear installations in an open and transparent manner.
- **Predictable:** Credibility is built on trust, integrity and openness.

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