

Organizational, Legal and Regulatory Framework for Spent Fuel Management

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- ▶ To effectively and responsibly organize spent fuel management in a state a National Policy should be established (IAEA guidance, JC and EU Directive).
- ▶ The National Policy defines:
 - ▶ Responsibilities for spent fuel management
 - ▶ Arrangements for financing (also disposal and decommissioning)
 - ▶ Preferred SF management options
 - ▶ Policies for waste disposal and import&export of SF and RW
 - ▶ Decommissioning of nuclear facilities
 - ▶ Public information and public involvement in related decisions

Strategy of spent fuel management

- ▶ To implement the national policy, a strategy has to be developed. The strategy includes:
 - ▶ Definition for responsibility of waste management practices:
 - ▶ usually the producer of the waste
 - ▶ National Waste Management Organization (WMO) or Commercial entity or agreement with other country
 - ▶ Definition of its responsibilities
 - ▶ Definition of final waste disposal: common practice is disposal in a country where it is generated
 - ▶ Direct disposal/Disposal of reprocessing waste/Disposal of waste from reprocessing spent fuel elsewhere
 - ▶ Collaboration in disposal within countries is possible
 - ▶ Defined control for import and export
- ▶ In the National Plan milestones, roles and development National Strategy are defined

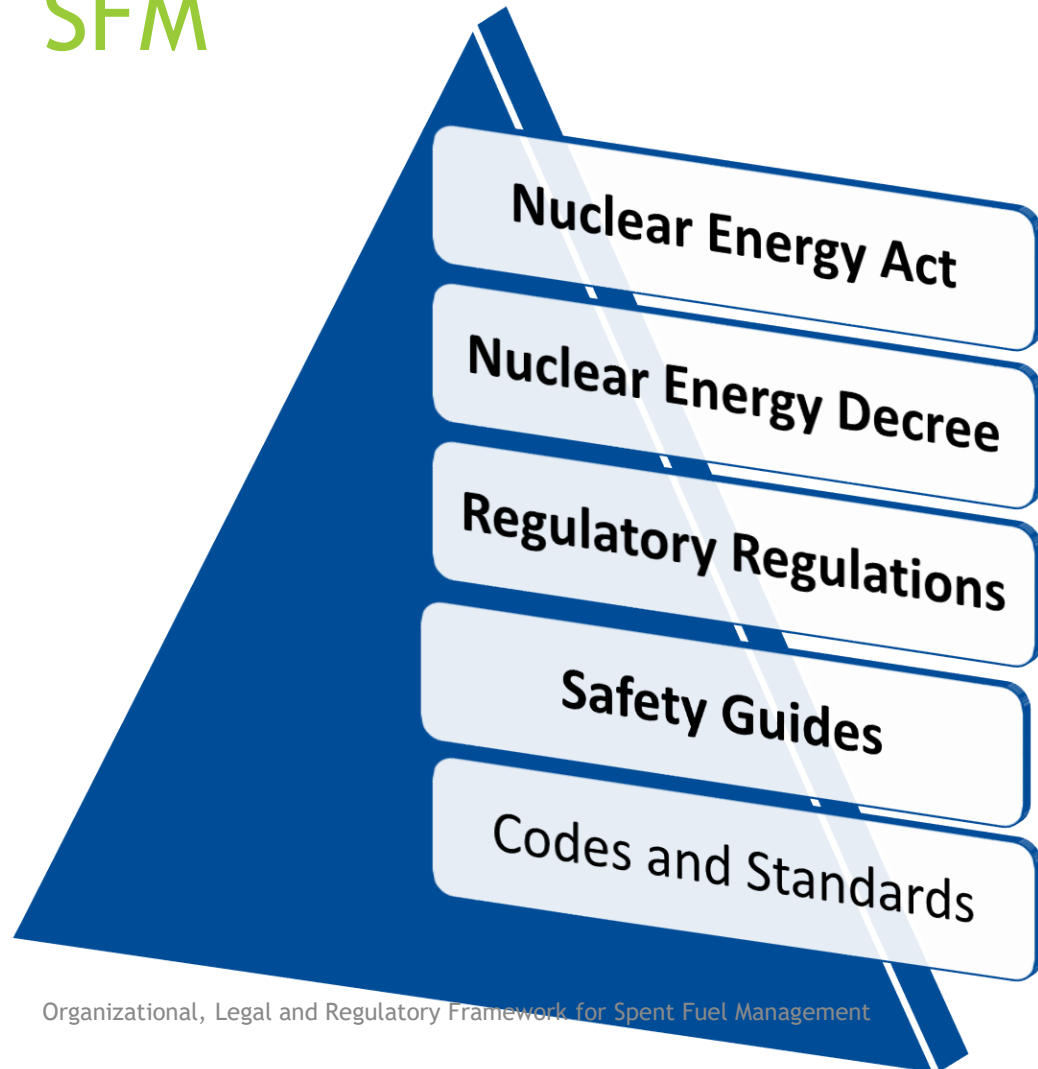
Legal Framework

- ▶ IAEA GSR Part 1 states
- ▶ “The government shall establish and maintain an appropriate governmental, legal and regulatory framework for safety within which responsibilities are clearly allocated.”

Legal Framework

- ▶ Legislative and regulatory framework to govern the safety of spent fuel and radioactive management
 - ▶ Establishment of applicable national safety requirements and regulations for radiation safety
 - ▶ System of licensing of SF facilities: storages, retreatment facilities, disposal facilities
 - ▶ System of prohibition of the operation of SF management facility without a license
 - ▶ System of appropriate institutional control, regulatory inspection and documentation and reporting
 - ▶ The enforcement of applicable regulations and of the terms of the licences
 - ▶ A clear allocation of responsibilities of the bodies involved in the different steps of spent fuel

Example of Legislative Framework for SFM



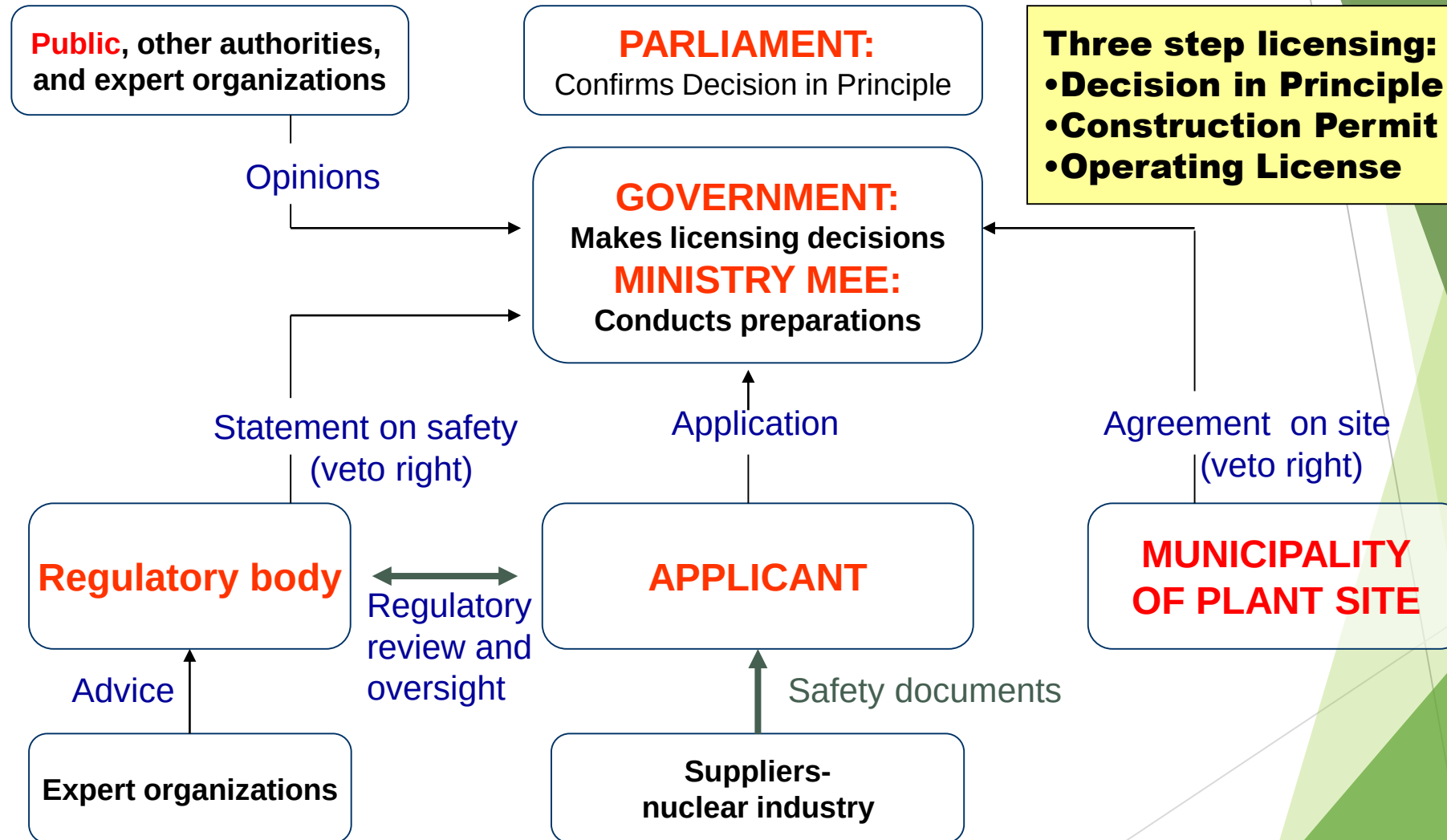
- ▶ Also legislative framework of
 - ▶ Transport
 - ▶ Physical protection
 - ▶ Export and import of nuclear material
- ▶ Apply to SFM

Regulatory Body

- ▶ The role of the regulator is to ensure that nuclear activities are performed in a safe manner and in accordance with the legal and regulatory framework.
- ▶ Regulatory body entrusted with the implementation of the legislative and regulatory framework
- ▶ Provided with adequate authority, competence and resources: competence, financial and human resources to fulfil assigned responsibilities
- ▶ Effective independence of the regulatory functions from other functions

Licensing system

Example of the Licensing of Nuclear Facility



Example of Licensing Steps of a Nuclear Facility

Regulator assesses safety in licensing steps:

- Decision-in-Principle – preliminary safety evaluation
- Construction license – safety evaluation
- Operational license – safety evaluation

