

The future of NS Views, Plans etc...

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IRSN

A view from the past !

A concise history in 2.5 chapters

- Ten years at crossroads between Safety and Security
- Drafting the CPPNM (Stockholm/Vienna 2001-2003)
Moscow, Culham, Moscow etc.
- NS: Vienna 2010-

INMM Luncheon 14/09/2010

END

For now !

*Preparing for the
2012-2017 Medium Term Strategy*

MP 3: Nuclear Safety and Security

Developing MTS 2012-2017

- **Trends**
 - Introduction of new nuclear power plants and rapid expansion of existing nuclear power programmes
 - Unresolved concerns on waste and spent fuel management and protection of the environment
 - Rapid re-development of the uranium production cycle industry
 - Ageing of nuclear power plants and research reactors
 - Siting and design of nuclear installations re-evaluating issues surrounding severe natural events, such as earthquakes, floods, tsunamis, etc.

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- Trends (cont'd)
 - Wider use of radioactive sources and ionizing radiation globally
 - Increased annual per capita dose due to increasing medical exposure
 - Denials and delays of shipment of radioactive materials continue to occur in all parts of the world
 - Increased use of global and regional knowledge networks by Member States
 - Development of new techniques such as remote monitoring and the establishment of a forensics network

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Challenges

- Ensuring that plans for nuclear programme development sometimes do not move faster than the establishment of the necessary safety and emergency infrastructure and capacity
- Maintaining highest possible conditions for safety, security and emergency response should be considered during all stages of facilities and activities
- Aging management and regulatory oversight of nuclear installations should be closely considered
- Controlling radioactive and nuclear materials from cradle to grave for global, long-term safety

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• Challenges (cont'd)

- Planning and funding decommissioning and cleanup of nuclear sites
- Retaining, recruiting and improving qualified personnel
- Ensuring all States meet international safety requirements for emergency preparedness and response
- Meeting increasing demands of Agency peer reviews and advisory services by Member States
- Using international safety standards and security as global “de facto” guidelines
- Tightening security weaknesses
- Securing sources held in less than optimum security conditions

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- **Prioritization for 2012-2017**
 - Increasing wide adherence to the international instruments in safety and security (i.e. Conventions and CoCs)
 - Developing capacity for capacity building in safety and security in States embarking on and expanding their nuclear programmes
 - Maintaining a strong safety and security culture, continuing to remain vigilance and non-complacent
 - Promoting effective national and global preparedness and response to nuclear and radiological incidents and emergencies
 - Building synergy and integration, where necessary, between safety and security

Developing MTS 2012-2017

- **Prioritization for 2012-2017 (cont'd)**
 - Addressing weaknesses in nuclear security at facilities and locations worldwide
 - Minimizing denials and delays of shipment of radioactive materials
 - Improving spent fuel and radioactive waste management and management of residues of naturally occurring radioactive materials
 - Avoiding unnecessary and unintended exposure of patients in diagnostic and therapy procedures
 - Promoting knowledge networks and serving as a knowledge hub

Conclusion

- Our job for developing Safety, Security and Radiation Protection is the best, and we are at the best place to do it.
- This is why I did not run for my life any more in 2010 than in 2001, and Saturday last, I was running in the Prater for physical resistance.