



The IAEA Integrated Regulatory Review Service

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Department of Nuclear Safety and Security



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Introduction

- **IAEA Fundamental Safety Principles and IAEA Safety Standards provide guidance for national governmental, legal and regulatory framework for safety**
- **IRRS is developed to help States evaluate the current status of compliance of their regulatory infrastructures for safety with IAEA Standards.**
- **IRRS missions provide for discussion among senior experienced regulators regarding both regulatory technical and policy issues.**
- **IRRS provides an opportunity to share regulatory experiences and to harmonize regulatory approaches among States.**
- **IRRS identifies recommendations and suggestions for improvement, as well as good practices**



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Introduction

The Concept of Peer Review associated to Self Assessment

- International peer review is vital to regulatory effectiveness.
 - *Conventions on Nuclear Safety, Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management.*
 - *emphasised at major international conferences on safety.*
- The IRRS provides the State with a peer verification of its self-assessment of the current status of its regulatory infrastructure for safety.
- Consideration of both regulatory technical and policy issues provides opportunities for improvements to regulatory infrastructure and identifies successful strategies that might be shared with other Member States.



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Introduction

The Nature of the IRRS:

What it is

- International Peer Review against international standards
- An exchange of professional regulatory experiences
- A sharing of lessons learned and good practices

What it is not

- Individual judgments or opinions
- Regulatory inspection
- Review of licensee aspects



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Structure of the IRRS

Technical Areas of the IRRS: 'Core' and 'Additional' Areas

- The IRRS '**core**' areas review the State's regulatory infrastructure for nuclear and radiation safety, the responsibilities, functions and management system of the regulatory body, including the regulatory part of emergency preparedness and response.
- A range of policy issues are also agreed in advance and discussed as a core component of the IRRS.
- A number of '**additional**' areas may be included in the scope of an IRRS mission, in accordance with the scope of regulatory oversight in the host country.



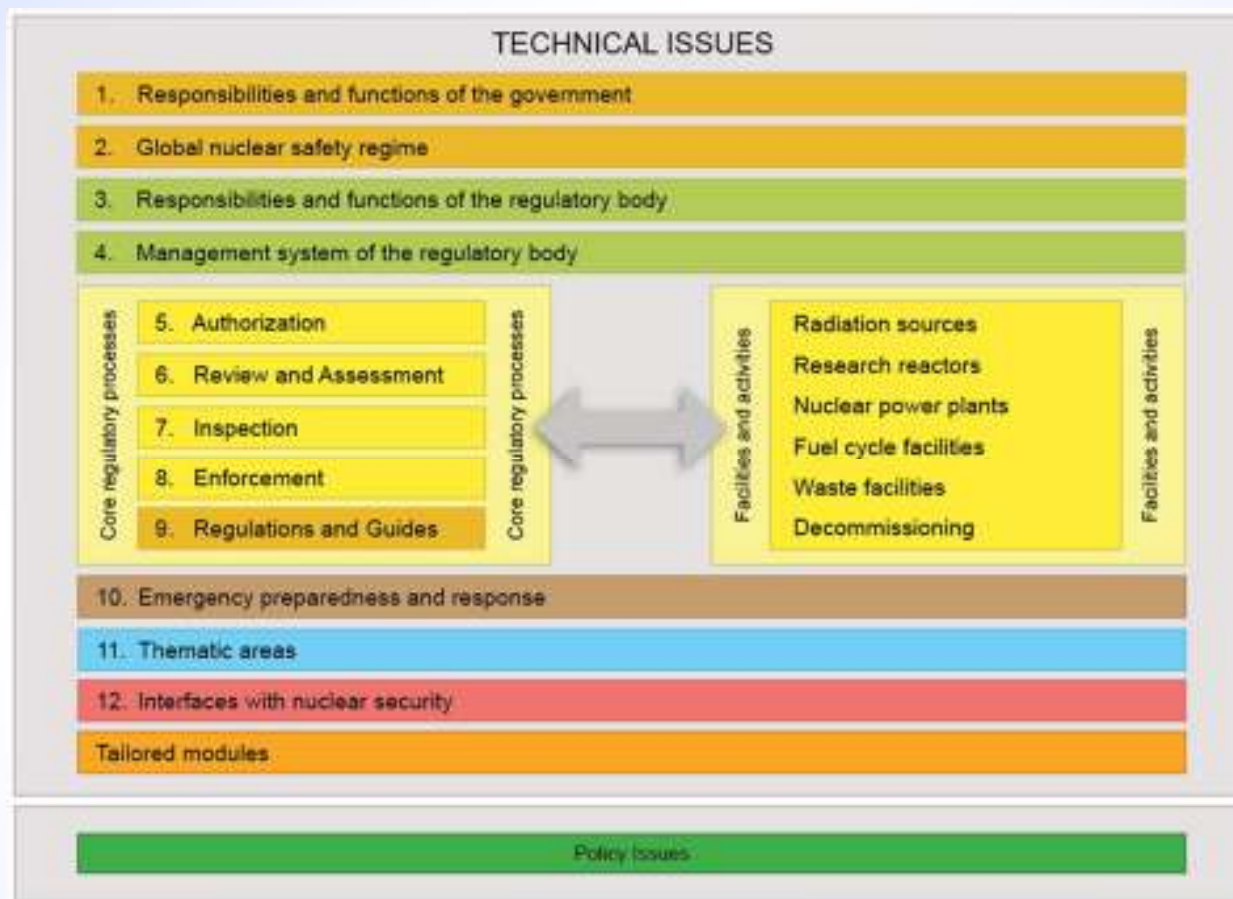


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Structure of the IRRS 'Core' and 'Additional' Areas

- Modules 1 – 10 and 'Policy Issues' represent the **core areas** of every IRRS mission.
- Modules 11 and 12 and 'Tailored Module' represent additional areas which may be included in the scope, in accordance with the regulatory oversight in the host country.





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Structure of the IRRS

'Additional' Areas of the IRRS

- '**Additional**' areas of the IRRS are optionally included as appropriate to the State and upon its request.
- Modules 11 & 12

Additional areas which may be included in IRRS:

- Transport (TS-R-1)
- Control of medical exposures (BSS + RS-G-1.5 + ICRP)
- Occupational radiation protection (BSS, RS-G-1.1 ~1.4, 1.6)
- Control of radioactive discharges and materials for clearance (BSS + GSR Part 5 + WS-G-2.3)
- Environmental monitoring for public radiation protection purposes (BSS + RS-G-1.8)
- Control of chronic exposures and remediation (BSS + WS-G-3.1)
- Interface with nuclear security





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Structure of the IRRS

Tailored Module for Countries Embarking on Nuclear Power

- The IRRS is generally structured to review existing regulated facilities or activities.
- A separate and unique module has been developed to review the status of national preparedness to *embark* on a safe nuclear power programme. IAEA Specific Safety Guide **SSG16** forms the basis of this IRRS tailored module.
- IAEA SSG16 “*Establishing the Safety Infrastructure for a Nuclear Power Programme*” has been developed to provide guidance to countries preparing to embark on a national nuclear power programme, with particular regard to the establishment or enhancement of national safety infrastructure in accordance with the relevant IAEA Safety Standards.



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Structure of the IRRS

Tailored Module to address the regulatory implications of the Fukushima Daiichi accident

- For States with nuclear power plants, this tailored module is included in the scope of an IRRS mission.
- Interim module, to be revised as new lessons are learned, and until Safety Standards are revised accordingly.
- Module designed to be accommodated in the wider peer discussions of most other IRRS Modules.



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Structure of the IRRS

Modular Structure of the IRRS

- The IRRS has a modular form designed to be tailored to address both generic and country-specific needs and to review circumstances where the scope of regulatory responsibility may be changing.
- Each IRRS Module is divided into various sub-sections or 'elements' which correspond to the requirements set out in the relevant IAEA Safety Standards.

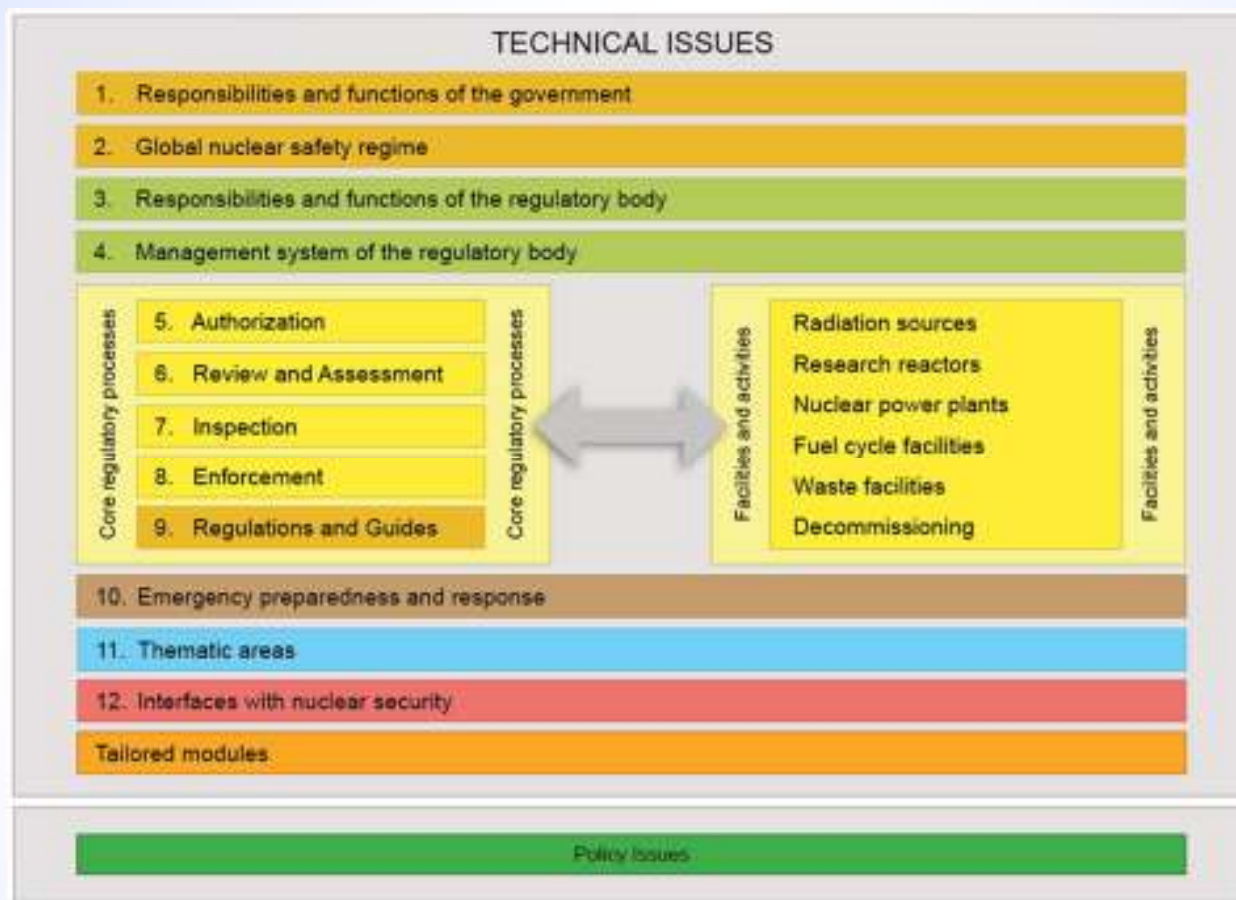


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Structure of the IRRS - **Modular Structure of the IRRS**

- **Modules 1 to 4 cover the essential elements of the framework for safety at the State level.**
- **Modules 5 to 9 represent the five core regulatory processes which apply to all regulated facilities and activities.**





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Structure of the IRRS

Modular Structure of the IRRS

- To avoid duplications between Modules 5 – 9 (namely, *'Authorisation'*, *'Review and Assessment'*, *'Inspection'*, *'Enforcement'* and *'Regulations and Guides'*) each includes a section dedicated to “cross-cutting issues” (issues not specific to any facility or activity and which may be applied to all of them).
- Thus, issues specific to a particular facility or activity are separately addressed in other sections of the Module.



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Structure of the IRRS

Modular Structure of the IRRS

- **Module 9 has a unique structure since it comprises two levels of analysis:**
 - *The first level, which represents a core area of the IRRS, is related to the process of developing regulations and guides, and addresses requirements R32 to R34 of GSR Part 1.*
 - *The second level, which is optional, is related to the content of the regulations and guides issued by the regulatory body. It analyses the status of compliance of the provisions of technical regulations / guides with the corresponding provisions of IAEA safety requirements / guides.*



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Structure of the IRRS

The Scope of an IRRS

- To be called an IRRS mission, the **scope must cover the following review areas:**
 - *Modules 1 to 10*
 - *Policy issues*
- On requesting an IRRS the State is expected to include within the scope, the following facilities and activities (where they exist in the country):
 - *Radiation sources applications (medical, industrial, research);*
 - *Research reactors;*
 - *Nuclear power plants;*
 - *Fuel cycle facilities;*
 - *Waste management facilities;*
 - *Decommissioning.*



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Structure of the IRRS

Basis of the Technical Review of the IRRS

The basis for the review of technical issues is the IAEA Safety Standards, which reflect an international consensus on what constitutes a high level of safety for protecting people and the environment from harmful effects of ionizing radiation.

- The IAEA Safety Standards Series has three categories:
 - *Safety Fundamentals;*
 - *Safety Requirements;*
 - *Safety Guides.*
- The Safety Requirements are implemented through a corresponding set of general and specific Safety Guides.
- **Backbone of IRRS : GSR Part 1, GSR 3, GSR-2, GSR part 3**



☑ Module 1

Responsibilities and functions of the government

- R1 – National policy and strategy
- R2 – Establishment of a framework for safety
- R3 – Establishment of a regulatory body
- R4 – Independence of the regulatory body
- R5 – Prime responsibility for safety
- R6 – Compliance and responsibility for safety
- R7 – Coordination of different authorities with responsibilities for safety within the regulatory framework
- R9 – System for protective actions to reduce existing or unregulated radiation risks
- R10 – Provision for decommissioning of facilities and the management of radioactive waste and spent fuel (+ part of GSR Part 5 + WS-R-5 + SSR-5)
- R11 – Competence for safety
- R13 – Provision of technical services



☑ Module 2

Global nuclear safety regime

R14 – International obligations and arrangements for cooperation

R15 – Sharing of operating experience and regulatory experience



☑ Module 3

Responsibilities and functions of the regulatory body

R16 – Organizational structure of the regulatory body and allocation of resources

R17 – Effective independence during conduct of regulatory activities

R18 – Staffing and competence of the regulatory body

R20 – Liaison with advisory bodies and support organizations (+ DS429)

R21 – Liaison between the regulatory body and authorized parties

R22 – Stability and consistency of regulatory control

R35 – Safety related records

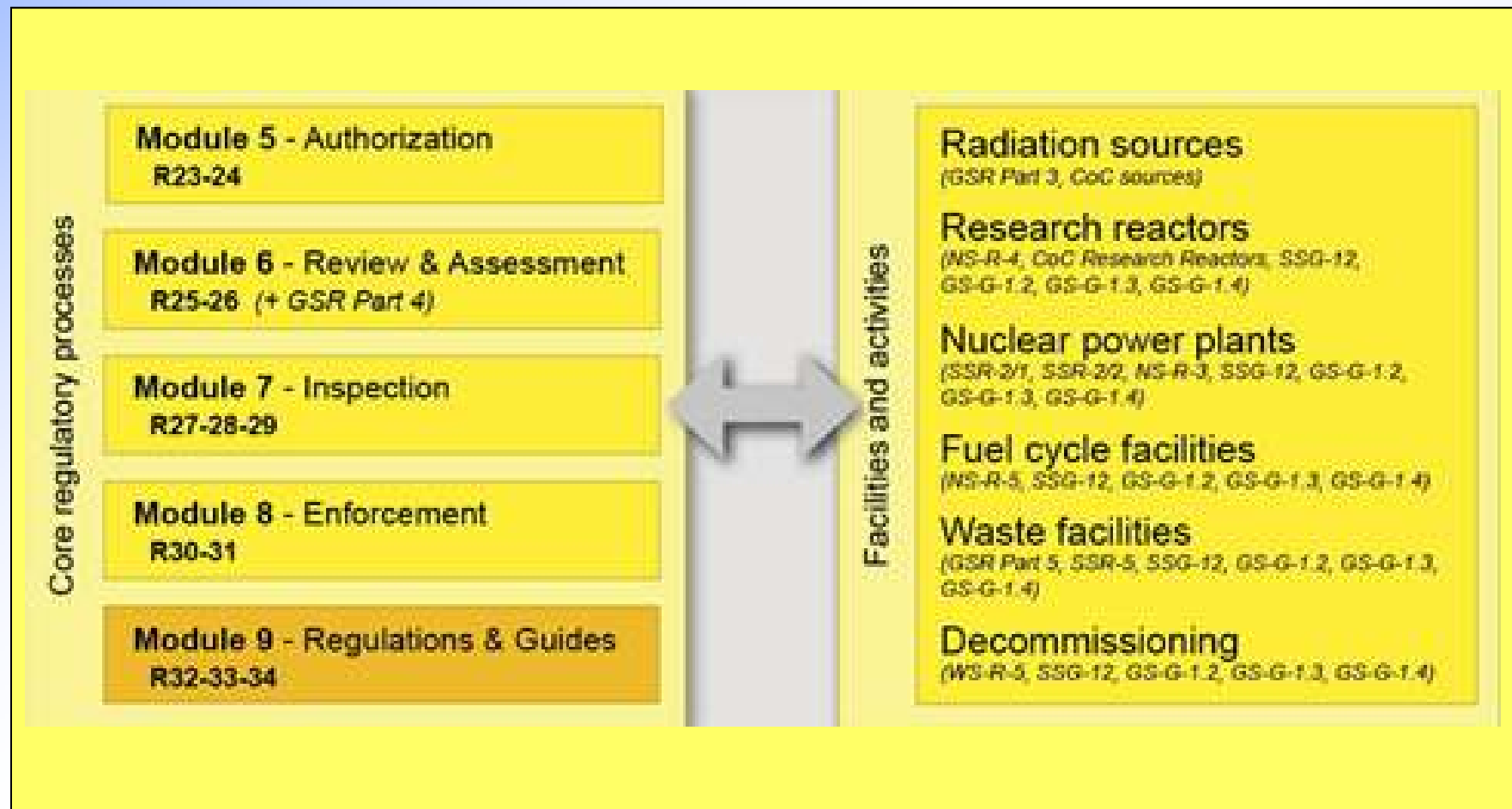
R36 – Communication and consultation with interested parties

(+ GS-G-1.1 + RS-G-1.4)

☑ Module 4

Management system of the regulatory body

R19 and GS-R-3 – The management system of the regulatory body





□ Module 10

Emergency preparedness and response

R8 and GS-R-2 – Emergency preparedness and response (+GS-G-2.1)



☐ Module 11

Additional areas

- ☐ Control of medical exposures (BSS + RS-G-1.5 + ICRP)
- ☐ Occupational radiation protection (BSS + RS-G-1.1~1.4 and 1.6)
 - ☐ Control of radioactive discharges and materials for clearance (BSS + GSR Part 5 + WS-G-2.3)
- ☐ Environmental monitoring associated with authorized practices for public radiation protection purposes (BSS + RS-G-1.8)
- ☐ Control of chronic exposures (Radon, NORM and past practices) and remediation (BSS + WS-G-3.1)

☐ Module 12

Interfaces with nuclear security

R12 – Interfaces with nuclear security [...]



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Structure of the IRRS

Policy Issues of the IRRS

- Policy issues review enables a greater understanding of regulatory issues that may have international policy implications and assists in addressing specific technical issues relevant to the regulation of nuclear safety and radiation protection in the host country.
- The review of policy issues provides for the exchange of experience and lessons learned and identifies potential strategies for solving the regulatory challenges faced by the host country.
- Policy issues to be discussed during the IRRS mission are identified after reviewing a broad spectrum of information including, but not limited to, insights resulting from convention activities, international conferences and forums and previous IAEA safety review services.
- The policy issues review is further tailored to the host country's IRRS mission based on a review of the host country's self-assessment and action plan.



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Structure of the IRRS

Identification of the Policy Issues of the IRRS

- Policy issues are usually agreed before the mission but may also be identified or adapted:
 - *as a result of the self-assessment;*
 - *in the course of the mission.*
- Policy issues can be identified by both:
 - *the host country;*
 - *the IRRS Review Team.*
- Early identification of policy issues provides more time for team members to prepare fully for discussions with regulatory staff.



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Examples of Policy issues

- Enhancing regulatory effectiveness and competence
- Transparency and openness (stakeholder involvement)
- Effective Independence (“de jure” & “de facto”) of the Regulatory Body
- Leadership and management for safety
- Regulatory aspects of operating experience feedback
- Long-term operation and ageing management of nuclear facilities (Additional Area)
- Waste management policy and strategy





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The IRRS Process

- An IRRS is formally initiated through a formal Governmental request to the IAEA, after informal discussions
- An information meeting may help to understand the concepts, the process and the planning of the different phases.
- The success of the IRRS depends on good preparation by the host country, the IAEA and the review team - **the preparatory phase** - as much as on the **IRRS mission** itself.





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The IRRS Process

- Upon receipt of a request for an IRRS, the IAEA Team Coordinator designated by the IAEA contacts the requestor in order to:
 - *identify the liaison officer for the mission;*
 - *Initiate discussions with the liaison officer on:*
 - a date for the information and preparatory meeting;
 - a date for the mission; and
 - the scope of the mission, the expectations for a regulatory self-assessment in preparation for the mission.



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The IRRS Process





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The IRRS Process



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The IRRS Process

Preparatory Phase

- The preparatory phase includes:
 - *development of an agreement between the IAEA and the host country on the initial scope of the proposed IRRS;*
 - *Implementation and completion of a regulatory body self-assessment by the host country, including upon request, a self-assessment seminar;*
 - *Identification of possible policy issues;*
 - *Provision by the host country of the Advance Reference Material (ARM);*
 - *identification of information that must remain confidential.*





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The IRRS Process

Preparatory Phase

- The preparatory phase includes:
 - Selection of the Team Leader and Deputy;
 - The preparatory meeting;
 - Selection of the review team;
 - Preparation by the review team members
 - Mission agenda and logistics





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The IRRS Process

Regulatory Self-Assessment pre-IRRS

- The IAEA Self-Assessment Methodology is an integral part of the IRRS process and is conducted by the host country in preparation for the peer review.
- The implementation of self-assessment by regulatory bodies, as part of the overall management system, is documented by the IAEA in Safety Requirement GS-R-3, “Management System for Facilities and Activities”.
- Self-assessment is based on the concept of continuous improvement by which leaders and managers of an organization seek to fully understand the current status of the organization relative to known standards in order to be able to make objectively measurable improvements.



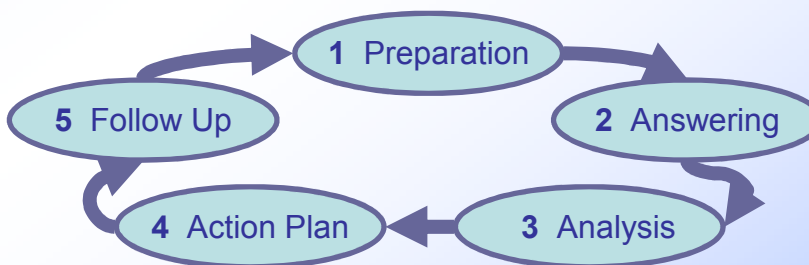
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The IRRS Process

Regulatory Self-Assessment pre-IRRS

- A complete self-assessment comprises five main phases:
 - *preparation;*
 - *answering;*
 - *analysis of results;*
 - *action plan;*
 - *implementation and follow-up*
- Prior to the IRRS mission, the first four phases of the self-assessment will be undertaken by the host country to obtain a comprehensive and accurate picture of how the Regulatory Body believes it is performing against IAEA safety standards.
- The effort and time needed for carrying out the self assessment should not be underestimated.





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The IRRS Process

Regulatory Self-Assessment pre-IRRS

- At the request of the host country the IAEA may organize and deliver a self-assessment seminar for regulatory staff, describing the self-assessment methodology and process (including software tools SARIS).
- The scope of the self-assessment conducted as an integral part of the IRRS process should be in accordance with the IAEA Self-Assessment Methodology and also consistent with the scope of the IRRS mission. This is facilitated through the closely maintained relationship between IAEA IRRS and self-assessment question-sets.
- The completed self-assessment report – responses to question sets + analysis + action plan - form part of the advance reference material (ARM) for the IRRS mission.
- ARM to be made available *at least two months before the mission.*



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Preparation for IRRS

IRRS Team

- IRRS missions range through 5 to 15 days and the teams typically comprise 4 to 20 international experts. For large teams, broad scope reviews, two team members may be assigned joint responsibility for certain review areas. The size of the IRRS team and duration of the mission are influenced by:
 - *the nature of the host country's infrastructure for nuclear, radiation, radioactive waste and transport safety and security of radioactive sources;*
 - *the amount of documentation to be reviewed;*
 - *whether one or more organizations undertake the role of the Regulatory Body;*
 - *the scope of the IRRS.*



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Preparation for IRRS

IRRS Team

- An IRRS team will, as appropriate, comprise:
 - *IRRS Team Leader, recruited from a Member State;*
 - *IRRS Deputy Team Leader, recruited from a Member State;*
 - *IAEA Team Coordinator, who will be an IAEA staff member;*
 - *IAEA Deputy Team Coordinator, who will be an IAEA staff member;*
 - *IRRS Review Team members, drawn from Member States;*
 - *IAEA Review Area Facilitator (for unusually large or complex review missions) drawn from IAEA staff,*
 - *IAEA Administrative Support as appropriate; and*
 - *Observers from other states may participate with the agreement of the host state.*



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Preparation for IRRS

Preparatory Meeting / Arrangement Details



- In order to prepare for the mission, the IRRS Team Leader, the IAEA Team Coordinator and host country communicate and exchange information regularly. Early team building and orientation of team members are vital steps in maximising the effectiveness of teams during the mission.
- A preparatory meeting will be conducted with the host country six to nine months in advance of the mission. The meeting, typically two days duration, attended by the IRRS Team Leader, Deputy Team Leader and IAEA Coordinator, Deputy Coordinator and a representative from the IEC, would normally be held at the Regulatory Body's headquarters to allow participation of senior management and other stakeholder organizations.



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Preparation for IRRS

Preparatory Meeting / Arrangement Details



- The main purpose of the preparatory meeting is for the IRRS Team Leader, his Deputy, IAEA Team Coordinator, his Deputy to:
 - *meet with regulatory body staff and exchange contact details;*
 - *inform the regulatory body how the IRRS review process works;*
 - *identify what the regulatory body wants to get out of the mission;*
 - *explain the roles and responsibilities of the IRRS team members and the way they interact with the regulatory body, other organizations, and facility representatives;*
 - *explain the role of the liaison officer and the counterparts during the review;*
 - *discuss and confirm scope, policy areas to be reviewed;*



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Preparation for IRRS

Preparatory Meeting / Arrangement Details (continued)

- *explain the nature and importance of the regulatory body's comprehensive responses to the self-assessment including analysis/conclusions and action plan;*
- *review preparation of the ARM, documents to be translated;*
- *confirm mission dates, agree an outline schedule for the mission and the logistical aspects;*
- *explain IAEA policies, such as funding, contact with the media etc.;*
- *answer Regulatory Body staff questions and address their concerns.*



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Preparation for IRRS

Mission Logistics



- In preparation for the IRRS mission, the IAEA Team Coordinator will:
 - *confirm and finalise all resourcing arrangements for the mission, particularly the source of funding;*
 - *confirm that appropriate travel arrangements have been made by the team, ensuring that all team members arrive in the host country with sufficient time to attend an adequate team briefing prior to meetings with the host country representatives;*
 - *ensure necessary security training and clearance for the team, if needed.*



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Preparation for IRRS

Mission Logistics

- In preparation for the IRRS mission, the host counterpart will:
 - *make the necessary hotel reservations;*
 - *arrange for adequate working facilities for the team;*
 - *Arrange for communication between team members and their base organizations (especially the IAEA), and between team members in the country;*
 - *be responsible for local transportation;*
 - *provide translators and technical escorts, if required; and*
 - *arrange for entry to agreed facilities, including clearance and any specific training.*



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Preparation for IRRS

Mission Logistics

- In preparation for the IRRS mission, each team member will:
 - *obtain a visa, if required;*
 - *bring a laptop computer with the appropriate software;*
 - *undergo IAEA Basic and also Advanced Security in the Field training;*
 - *arrange to receive the required immunizations in good time; and*
 - *provide the host and IAEA Team Coordinator with relevant travel details.*
- It is important that time necessary for security clearance is not underestimated as this could pose a risk to the scheduling of a mission.





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Preparation for IRRS

Preparation by IRRS Team reviewers

- In preparation for the IRRS mission, each team member will:
 - *Review and familiarize himself/herself with the ARM;*
 - *Detailed review of assigned area and form an initial opinion;*
 - *Prepare a summary of the preliminary findings, to be shared with the team 2 weeks before the mission*
 - *Present a summary of the preliminary findings at the initial team meeting.*



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The IRRS Process



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Conduct of the IRRS

Initial IRRS Team Meeting

- Discussion on the specifics of the mission including the methodology for the review and the evaluation.
- Ensure all team members have a common understanding of the background, context and objectives of the IRRS, the basis for the review, type of information needed and the way it will be evaluated.
- Team members report first impressions of their subject area based on prior review of the advance reference material.
- The IRRS Team Coordinator briefs the team on issues, sensitive areas, priorities, schedule, approach and expectations regarding the format and content of the deliverables by the team members. The team is also reminded of the need to agree the preliminary draft report before the end of the mission.



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Conduct of the IRRS

IRRS Entrance Meeting

- Conducted with senior management of the host country's regulatory body.
- Both the IRRS team and the host country present their primary objectives for the IRRS.
- The IRRS Team Leader provides a brief outline of the plan, approach and expectations for the IRRS, emphasising that it is not an inspection, but a peer review in cooperation with the host country's organizations.
- If necessary, there may be a more detailed introductory and information meeting with senior representatives from key organizations scheduled to be visited during the mission.
- To the extent practicable, as many as possible of the host country's personnel involved in the review should attend, so that all are prepared and know what to expect.



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Conduct of the IRRS

IRRS Review Methodology

- Reviewers use three methods to acquire sufficient information for objective review of regulatory effectiveness and the identification of important regulatory technical and policy issues:
 - *A review of written material;*
 - *Interviews with personnel;*
 - *Direct observation of practices and activities.*
- Regulatory practices are reviewed against relevant IAEA Safety Standards, together with due attention to policy issues beyond the Safety Standards or having an overall significant impact on aspects of regulatory work.
- Observations are recorded in technical notes and reflected in the mission report.



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Conduct of the IRRS

Site Visits

- Interviews and direct observations of regulatory practices and activities may be carried out at sites of authorized organizations. Information gathered may include:
 - *roles and responsibilities of the regulator at the organization being visited;*
 - *resources available to fulfil those responsibilities, including facilities, equipment and staffing;*
 - *effectiveness of the discharge of responsibilities;*
 - *knowledge, skills and abilities of the host country's regulatory inspectors to perform inspections;*
 - *effectiveness of regulatory processes;*
 - *elements relevant to policy issues;*
 - *relations between the regulatory body and the licensee.*



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Conduct of the IRRS

Site Visits

- A site visit commences with an opening statement, including a summary of the scope of the IRRS, the purpose of the visit and matters to be addressed.
- IRRS Team members must be accompanied by a host country counterpart.
- The reviewer would routinely discuss relationships with the regulatory body with the facility's senior management. During such interviews the host country's regulatory body counterparts would not be present, in order to facilitate open and frank discussions.
- Following a site visit, reviewers will discuss their findings with the IRRS team at the daily team meeting.



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Conduct of the IRRS

Policy Issues Discussions

- The host country will prepare its formal views and discussion points on identified policy issues prior to the IRRS mission. All IRRS team members will be circulated with these formal views and points no later than the first day of the mission, but background on the agreed policy issues will have been provided beforehand, as part of the advance reference material.
- There will be scheduled discussions on agreed policy issues. These meetings are open to host country counterparts and attended by as many IRRS team members as are available. The IRRS Team Leader, in consultation with the host country, may schedule additional discussions.
- The IRRS Team Leader ensures that principal insights and conclusions regarding the regulatory technical and policy issues identified in the policy review are documented in the preliminary IRRS report.





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Conduct of the IRRS

Daily Review Team Meetings

- At the end of each day, the IRRS Team and host country liaison officer discuss the main findings of the day.
- A typical agenda might include:
 - *Highlight key findings in each review area, particularly significant concerns or positive features that may form the basis for recommendations, suggestions or good practices, and seek team consensus.*
 - *Issues to be brought to the attention of the team, especially those having a bearing on the remainder of the IRRS.*
 - *Identify gaps, overlaps or areas where information is not clear or consistent.*
 - *Determine whether any of the day's observations might affect the remaining mission schedule.*



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Conduct of the IRRS

Daily Review Team Meetings

- A typical agenda might include:
 - *Summarise and discuss the visits / interviews to be conducted during the following day.*
 - *Matters arising to be immediately referred to the host country liaison officer.*
 - *Status of each team member's written input to the draft IRRS report.*
 - *Sharing insights and observations regarding the implications of the identified policy issues.*
 - *General feedback.*



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Conduct of the IRRS

Evaluation and Documentation of Review Findings

- Reviewers' technical notes will typically include:
 - *A summary of points recorded or actions observed during the interview or visit and their source.*
 - *Comments on regulatory technical issues and policy issue observations.*
 - *Comments on the role, responsibilities and effectiveness of the organization.*
 - *Documentation obtained or reviewed.*
 - *Comments on perceived strengths and areas for improvement within the organization.*
 - *Issues to be brought to the attention of other team members.*
 - *Information necessary to complete questionnaires not fully addressed by the counterpart.*



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Conduct of the IRRS

Recommendations

- Recommendations are proposed where key aspects relative to the IAEA Safety Requirements are missing, incomplete, or inadequately implemented.
- Recommendations aim to be specific, realistic and designed to result in tangible improvements to regulatory effectiveness.
- Recommendations must be based on the relevant IAEA Safety Requirements and their basis is clearly documented in the mission report.
- Recommendations may reference a Code of Conduct if the host country requested that the Code of Conduct be part of the basis for the IRRS review.
- Recommendations are formulated such that they are succinct and self-explanatory.



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Conduct of the IRRS

Recommendations – An example

RECOMMENDATIONS, SUGGESTIONS AND GOOD PRACTICES	
	Observation: Not all the IAEA Safety Standards and requirements are implemented, e.g. the national legislative framework is yet to be aligned with GSR Part 3. The IRRS team was informed that new legislation is being drafted to be fully aligned with the IAEA Safety Standards.
(1)	BASIS: GSR Part 1 Req. 14 Para. 3.2 (c) states that <i>“The features of the global safety regime include international agreed IAEA safety standards that promote the development and application of international harmonizes safety requirements, guides and practices.”</i>
R2	Recommendation: In drafting amendments to the national regulatory framework, the regulatory body should fully take into account IAEA Safety Standards and requirements.



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Conduct of the IRRS

Suggestions

- Reviewers may identify improvement opportunities unrelated to a non-compliance with IAEA Safety Requirements. Suggestions provide a means of communicating this to the host.
- Suggestions address regulatory technical and policy issues, primarily to make the regulatory body's performance more effective or efficient, to indicate useful expansions of existing programmes and to point out possibly superior alternatives to current work.
- In general, suggestions should stimulate the regulatory body's management and staff to consider new or different approaches to regulatory technical and policy issues and enhance performance.
- Each suggestion has a basis either in IAEA Safety Requirements, Safety Guides or other relevant IAEA documents or regulatory body commitments. The basis for the suggestion is clearly documented in the mission report.
- Suggestions are formulated such that they are succinct and self-explanatory.



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Conduct of the IRRS

Suggestions – An example

RECOMMENDATIONS, SUGGESTIONS AND GOOD PRACTICES	
	Observation: The process for reviewing and evaluating international events and disseminating relevant information on lessons learned or the feedback on measures undertaken in response is not described.
(1)	BASIS: GSR Part 1 Req. 15 states that <i>“The regulatory body shall make arrangements for analysis to be carried out to identify lessons to be learned from operating experience and regulatory experience, including experience in other States, and for the dissemination of the lessons learned and for their use by authorized parties, the regulatory body and other relevant authorities.”</i>
S3	Suggestion: The regulatory body should consider the development and implementation of a process for systematic review and evaluation of international events and the dissemination of relevant information, lessons learned and feedback on the measures undertaken.



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Conduct of the IRRS

Good Practices

- A good practice is identified in recognition of an outstanding organization, arrangement, programme or performance superior to those generally observed elsewhere.
- A good practice exceeds the fulfilment of current requirements or expectations.
- A good practice is worthy of the attention of other regulatory bodies as a model in the general drive for excellence.
- Good practices reference a basis similar to suggestions and the basis is clearly documented in the mission report.





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Conduct of the IRRS

Good Practices– An example

RECOMMENDATIONS, SUGGESTIONS AND GOOD PRACTICES	
	Observation: The chair is appointed by the Government. The regulatory body reports directly to the Prime Minister through the Cabinet Office. The regulatory body has well defined responsibilities and is able to draft new legislation for Government consideration.
(1)	BASIS: GSR Part 1 Req. 4 states that <i>“The Government shall ensure that the regulatory body is effectively independent in its safety related decision making and that it has functional separation from entities having responsibilities or interests that could unduly influence its decision making.”</i>
GP1	Good Practice: The regulatory body reports directly to the Cabinet and is able to draft new legislation for Government consideration and the ability to establish regulations with legal effect, which gives it a high degree of independence.



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END



Conduct of the IRRS

Preliminary Report and Counterpart Review

- Before the end of the mission the IAEA Team Coordinator compiles a preliminary IRRS Report based on inputs from the IRRS team.
- The Team Leader and Coordinator utilise a structured process for the development of the mission report and ensure it is implemented.
- The mission schedule must allow sufficient time for the team to review and agree on significant points and for the host country's counterparts to review the preliminary report.
- The counterparts are invited to comment on the technical accuracy and their understanding of the content of the report. The team should have an opportunity to discuss the points made by the counterparts.
- Recommendations, Suggestions and Good Practices should be agreed.



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END



Conduct of the IRRS

Exit Meeting

- The IRRS mission concludes with an exit meeting normally attended by:
 - *the IRRS team;*
 - *host country counterparts;*
 - *the head of the regulatory body; and*
 - *representatives from other organizations involved in the IRRS.*
- The IRRS Team Leader summarizes the main results of the mission.
- The exit meeting may be followed by a press release and a press conference.



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END



Post-IRRS Mission

Draft IRRS Report

- At the end of the mission, the preliminary report is given to the counterpart.
- The counterpart collates all comments from participating organizations within the host country and submit the comments to the IAEA within two weeks of receiving the draft report. Host country comments should be limited to issues relating to the factual correctness of the information contained in the report.
- The draft report is returned to the IAEA Team Coordinator within an agreed time frame.



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END



Post-IRRS Mission

Final IRRS Report

- Upon receipt of any comments from the host country, the IAEA Team Coordinator in conjunction with the IRRS Team Leader, and with appropriate coordination with the other team members, assesses the comments and produces the final IRRS report.
- The final IRRS report is sent to the host country, to the team members, distributed to appropriate IAEA staff and submitted through official channels to the State concerned.
- The final IRRS report is used by the IAEA to update the reviewed country's radiation and waste safety infrastructure profile and nuclear safety profile (as appropriate). The results of the IRRS mission may be considered as inputs for future IAEA activities, such as TC support programmes, extra-budgetary programmes and identifying regulatory trends and issues.



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END



Post-IRRS Mission

Final IRRS Report

- In the interest of openness, countries are encouraged to make the IRRS report public.
- The report's initial distribution is restricted to the authorities concerned, the contributors to the report and responsible IAEA staff.
- Within 90 days of the IAEA transmittal letter, the report will be derestricted unless the host country specifically requests otherwise.



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END



Post-IRRS Mission

IRRS Action Plan

- Using the results from the IRRS final report, the host country is encouraged to revise its action plan developed after the self assessment.
- It is expected that all recommendations and suggestions from the mission report be addressed in the action plan.
- Where appropriate, the action plan may also indicate on-going IAEA input or assistance.
- The decision to implement an action plan to address the IRRS review's recommendations and suggestions lies entirely with the relevant authorities of the country concerned.





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END



IRRS Follow-Up

Objectives of an IRRS Follow Up Mission

- An IRRS follow-up mission supports the continuing improvement of regulatory effectiveness by reviewing the State's progress in response to an IRRS mission's recommendations or suggestions.
- An IRRS follow-up mission may also address areas of significant change since the last mission, including new topics as requested. If a follow-up mission includes additional review activities the IRRS Guidelines continue to be applicable.
- The key objectives of an IRRS follow-up mission are to:
 - *review progress in implementing improvements resulting from IRRS mission recommendations or suggestions; and*
 - *review areas of significant change since the last mission including new topics as requested.*



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END



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