The First European Nuclear Safety Conference

Transposition of the Council Directive 2009/71/EURATOM into Polish legislation

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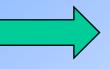
Presentation Outline

- Introduction a look back in history
- Nuclear activities in Poland
- **Analysis of binding requirements**
- The way of Directive transposition
 - amending the existing Atomic Law
 - developing a few new secondary regulations
- Examples of new nuclear safety requirements in **Polish legislation**
- Regulatory staff important element of Directive implementation
- Conclusions

MILESTONE IN POLISH REGULATORY INFRASTRUCTURE

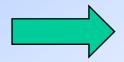
- 1955 first regulations and guidelines on radiological protection
- 1982 government decided on the construction of the first NPP
 - 1985 construction license for 2 units
 - 1986 beginning of construction works
 - 1991 Government decided not to continue and cancelled the overall project
- 1982 the National Atomic Energy Agency regulatory body in nuclear and radiation protection field was set up
- 1986 first Atomic Law was adopted by the Parliament
- 2000 new Atomic Law was adopted by the Parliament repeatedly amended, as required by the European directives
 - several secondary acts regulating detailed matters
- Poland signed and ratified the Family of Nuclear Conventions

Competent authority
for regulating nuclear safety
and radiation protection
and licensing activities related to
the application of atomic energy



National Atomic Energy Agency

Authority in charge of the transposition of Council Directive 2009/71/Euratom



National Atomic Energy Agency

NUCLEAR ACTIVITIES IN POLAND

currently:

- **Research Reactor EWA (decommissioned)**
 - 1st criticality in 1958
 - Shutdown and decommissioning in 1995
- Research Reactor MARIA (in operation)
 - 1st criticality in 1974
 - 80% HEU → 36% HEU in 1999
 - Currently testing of LEU fuel
- Two spent fuel storages
- **National Radioactive Waste Repository (planned closure 2020)**
- 3000 ionizing radiation users (medical, industrial and scientific)

in the future

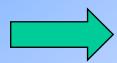
- 13 January 2009 the Government's statement on nuclear power program development established the target dates:
 - first unit in operation in 2020
 - 2 NPPs (2 sites) until 2030

Choice of the legal instruments



the amendment of the Atomic Law and amendment/development implementing acts (secondary legislation)

Current status of works



the amended Atomic Law was adopted by the Parliament; in force from 1 July 2011; secondary acts have been drawn up; the process of clearing them up with other ministries is going on

It seems that the deadline (22 July 2011), by which this Directive's requirements have to enter into force, will be met.

The Directive's requirements have been divided into four groups:

- a) definitions;
- b) requirements which do not have to be implemented, because the provisions of Atomic Law (or secondary regulations) are already compatible with them;
- c) requirements the implementation of which necessitates a more detailed elaboration of existing provisions in Atomic Law (or secondary regulations);
- d) requirements, for the implementation of which new provisions are necessary.

Examples of safety requirements specified in the amended Atomic Law

- priority to safety
- licence for construction, commissioning, operation or decommissioning of nuclear facility
- responsibility for safety clearly assigned
- defence-in-depth
- safety classification of structures, systems, and components
- integrated management system
- regulatory authority inspections of contractors of works and providers of structures, systems, and components
- coordination system between relevant state bodies
- regular assessment, verification and permanent improvement of safety
- self-assessment of regulatory authority and participation in international reviews
- facility decommissioning program and decommissionig fund
- personel/trainings
- transparency

Secondary regulations

The Council of Ministers' Regulation on :	Scope (examples)
siting of a nuclear facility	 detailed scope of assessment of land intended for siting of a nuclear facility criteria disqualifying siting, contents of siting report.
 nuclear safety requirements which are to be fulfilled by a design of a nuclear facility 	 safety purposes, sequences of safety levels, safety functions, safety classification, operating conditions, design basis accidents, beyond design basis accidents, extended design conditions, damages due to a common cause, single failure criterion, safe failure
periodic safety reviews	the scope of regular safety assessment ,contents of report.



Secondary regulations

The Council of Ministers' Regulation on :	Scope (examples)
 requirements for commissioning and operation of nuclear facilities 	 operating limits and conditions, management of spent nuclear fuel, contents of NPP commissioning documentation and contents of a report on commissioning, contents of operating documentation of a NPP.
 requirements for decommissioning of NPP and contents of a decommissioning report 	 preparation of decommissioning of a NPP, management of decommissioning of a NPP, performance of decommissioning of a NPP, contents of decommissioning report



Conclusions

- While preparing the said requirements we used the IAEA and WENRA's documents; without these documents, the implementation of Nuclear Safety Directive in a country like Poland, which has got small experience in the nuclear energy sector would have been impossible.
- Sticking to the two-year schedule for the implementation of the Directive of such great importance was a challenge for us.
- If the implementation of Directive is to be full and complete, we simply cannot forget about suitable personnel which is needed to perform all the required tasks.