

# **The Spanish Nuclear Safety Council (CSN) International cooperation activities**

**ASEM Seminar on Nuclear Safety  
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**Yogyakarta (Indonesia)  
4-6 November 2014**



## 1 | The Spanish Nuclear Safety Council (CSN)

- CSN was created by Law 15/1980:
  - Sole competent authority in nuclear safety and radiological protection matters.
  - Independent from the Government.
  - Board composed by a Chairman and four Commissioners.
  - Assets and legal status of its own, financed fundamentally by fees.
- Accountable only to Parliament
- Most recent statute approved by Royal Decree 1440/2010

### **Mission:**

“To protect workers, the general public and the environment against the harmful effects of ionising radiations, ensuring that nuclear and radioactive facilities are operated safely by the licensees and establishing prevention and correction measures for radiological emergencies, regardless of their origin”

## 2

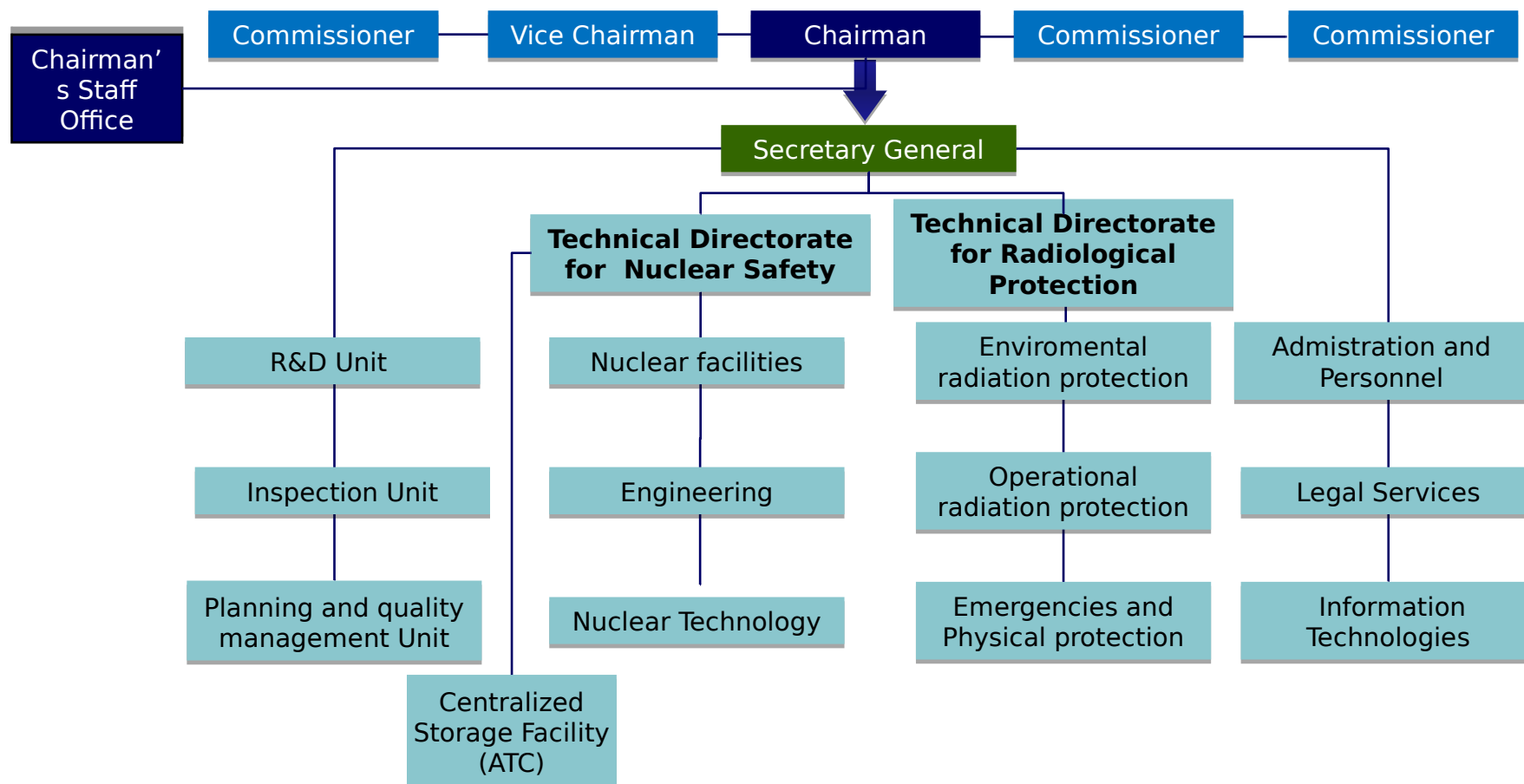
## Functions/Activities: International Cooperation

**Continuous improvements, international activities, co-operation and peer review are closely interlinked and are seen as a set of necessary characteristics of an effective regulator, as this is an environment of continuous learning to maintain competence and credibility. (Effective Nuclear Regulator report from NEA/OCDE, 2014)**

- Regulatory Authorities are unique organisations at national level. They can only gain experience by international relations.

# 3

## The Spanish Nuclear Safety Council (CSN) Organization

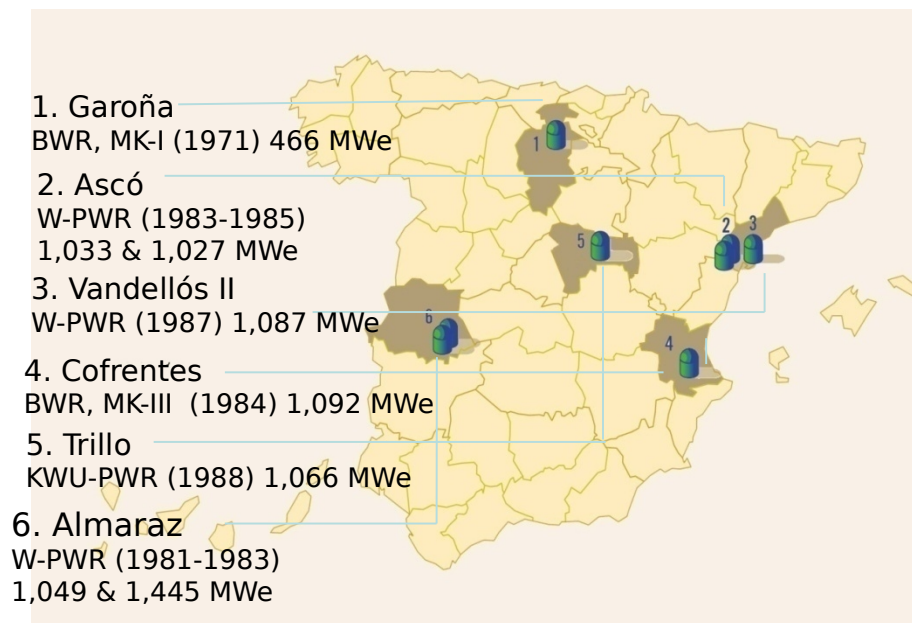


## 4 | Regulated facilities (I)

- Nuclear power plants and fuel cycle facilities
- Industrial, research, and agricultural equipment
- Medical equipment (diagnosis and treatment) X-Ray, CT, PET

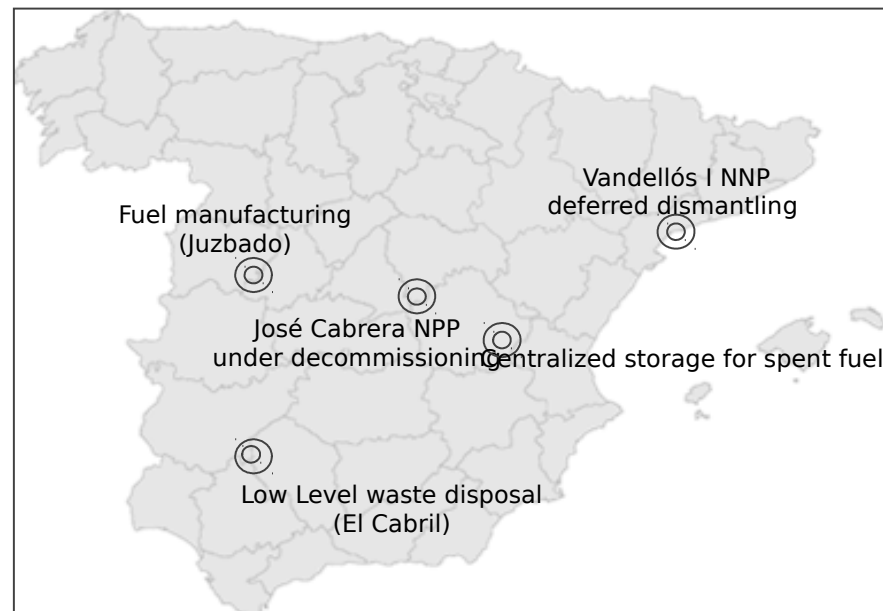


## 5 | Regulated facilities (II)



7 reactors in operation (5 sites)

1 NPP has ceased operation



1 fuel manufacturing plant

2 NPP: 1 NPP under deferred dismantling +  
1 NPP under decommissioning

1 Intermediate and Low Level waste disposal facility

1 centralized storage for spent fuel and high level waste  
under licensing process

## **6 | Regulated facilities (III)**

### **Nuclear Power Plants and fuel cycle facilities**

- 7 Nuclear Power Plants in operation
- 1 Nuclear Power Plant in the decommissioning phase
- 2 Nuclear Power Plants in the dismantling stage
- 1 Fuel assembly manufacturing facility
- 1 Low and intermediate level radioactive waste disposal facility
- 1 High level radioactive waste and spent fuel centralised storage facility (CSF) in the licensing process

### **Radioactive facilities**

- 839 Industrial and commercial radioactive facilities
- 188 Radioactive research facilities
- 361 Medical radioactive facilities
- 34,592 X-Ray equipment for medical diagnosis

### **Regulation on nuclear and radioactive facilities**

- Licensing (preceptive and binding reports)
- Facilities Control and Oversight
- Amendments and proposals for sanctions

## 7 | International activities (I)

### Functions of the Nuclear Safety Council (Law 33/2007, creating the CSN):

*[...] To maintain official relationships with similar foreign bodies, and to participate in international organisations with competences in the field of nuclear safety and radiological protection.*

*Similarly, it shall collaborate with international bodies or organisations in programs of assistance on matters of nuclear safety and radiological protection [...]*

*[...] To learn from the Government, and to assist the Government, regarding engagements with other countries or international organisations in nuclear safety and radiological protection issues [...]*

- Convention for **Nuclear Safety**
- **Joint Convention** on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management
- Convention on **Early Notification** and **Assistance** of a Nuclear Accident
- Convention on the **Physical Protection** of Nuclear Material
- ...
- EU Binding instruments (Directives, Regulations, etc.)

## 8 | **International activities (II)**

### **CSN Regulatory commitments**

- WENRA, HERCA, ENSRA (European associations of regulators)
- Ibero-American FORO
- Bilateral relations with foreign regulatory authorities

### **Contribution to enhancing global nuclear and radiation safety**

- IAEA
- NEA/OECD
- International Nuclear Regulators' Association (INRA)
- European Nuclear Safety Regulators Group (ENSREG)

### **International Cooperation and Assistance programs**

- Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation (INSC)
- IAEA - Technical Cooperation

## 9

### **Conclusions: Need of International Cooperation (1)**

- Regulatory Authorities are unique organisations at national level. They can only gain experience by international relations.
- International instruments are in place to guarantee the periodic exchange of experiences and best practices.
- International Peer Reviews are effective means to share experiences and continually review regulatory standards and practices.
- International Organisations have the responsibility to coordinate experts groups and research projects to develop new knowledge.
- Regional cooperation is a good practice since it involves countries with common perspectives, history and borders (emergencies).

## 10 | Conclusions: Need of International Cooperation (2)

... but...

**Involvement in international projects and activities requires an important deployment of human and economical resources, so usefulness of international activities should be maximised and duplication of activities must be prevented.**

**Thank you very much for your  
attention**

**Terima kasih banyak atas  
perhatian anda**