7 August 2013

Commission on Safety Standards

Thirty-third Meeting

19-21 March 2013

IAEA Headquarters, Vienna

Report of the Meeting

Overview of main results of the meeting

A. The following draft Safety Standards were endorsed for publication:

- Addendum to Safety Requirements on Safety of Fuel Cycle Facilities: Appendices on Reprocessing Facilities and Fuel Cycle Research and Development Facilities (DS439)
- Safety Guide on Safety Classification of Structures, Systems and Components in Nuclear Power Plants (DS367)
- Safety Guide on Near Surface Disposal Facilities for Radioactive Waste (DS356)
- Safety Guide on Monitoring and Surveillance of Radioactive Waste Disposal Facilities (DS357)

B. The following DPPs were approved:

- DPP for a new Safety Guide on Radiation Safety of Radiation Sources Used in Research and Education (DS470)
- DPP for a new Safety Guide on Radiation Safety of X-ray Generators and Radiation Sources Used for Inspection Purposes and for Non-Medical Imaging (DS471)
- DPP for a Safety Guide on Planning and Preparing for Response to Transport Events involving Radioactive Material, revision of TS-G-1.2 (DS469)

1. Opening Session

1.1 Opening of the Meeting

Mr Amano, Director General of the IAEA, welcomed the members of the Commission on Safety Standards. He noted the recent second anniversary of the Fukushima Daiichi accident and the many useful lessons that had been learned and important steps taken to make nuclear power safer everywhere. He thanked the Commission for their work in reviewing the standards in the light of lessons learned from the Fukushima Daiichi accident. On recent visits to several Member States he had noted and welcomed improvements in safety features at nuclear power plants since the Fukushima Daiichi accident. He emphasized what had been stated at the Fukushima Ministerial Conference on Nuclear Safety in December 2012: that enhancing nuclear safety is a continuous process and that the IAEA has a central role in promoting international cooperation in nuclear safety. This statement from the Conference was a reminder of the importance of the work of the Commission for IAEA Member States.

Mr Amano looked forward to forthcoming important conferences – the International Conference on Effective Nuclear Regulatory Systems to be held in Ottawa, Canada in April 2013 and the International Conference on Nuclear Security: Enhancing Global Efforts to be held in Vienna in July 2013 – and recognized the progress made towards the entry into force of the Amendment to the Convention on Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and the strengthened cooperation between safety and security, as reflected in item 5 of the agenda to this meeting.

1.2 Introductions, Adoption of the Agenda, Approval of the 32nd CSS meeting report

Ms Drabova, Chair of the Commission, thanked the Director General for his appreciation of the work of the Commission. She welcomed all participants, particularly Mr Lachaume as the new representative from France and Mr Fuketa as the new representative from Japan (who would be replaced by Mr Maki for this meeting of the Commission). A list of participants is provided in Annex I.

The provisional agenda was approved and is provided in Annex II.

Ms Drabova informed the Commission that the draft report of the 32nd CSS meeting had been made available. No comments had been received from CSS members. The report of the 32nd CSS meeting was approved and would be uploaded to the CSS website [Annex III, Action 33.01].

1.3 Administrative arrangements for the meeting, status of the main topics for the 5th CSS term, status of endorsed standards, response to actions from the 32nd Meeting

Mr Delattre informed the Commission of administrative arrangements for the meeting. He noted that all material had been made available two months in advance of the meeting for effective review by the Commission.

Mr Delattre presented the status of the main topics for the 4th CSS term and for the 5th CSS term (see Annexes IV and V) and the status of the roadmap for the long term structure of the General Safety Requirements and the Specific Safety Requirements.

Mr Delattre also presented the status of the endorsed safety standards. He informed the Commission that one safety standard had been published so far in 2013 and provided details on six further safety standards, endorsed by the Commission, that were being published. Mr Delattre indicated that these standards endorsed by the Commission and being published are available on a dedicated folder on the CSS web page. In addition, a new file was available on the safety standards webpage, which provided for download in a single file all the electronic versions of published and established safety standards:

http://ns-files.iaea.org/files/iaea-safety-standards.doc

Lists of currently valid, published standards and draft standards under preparation/revisions are

included as Annexes VI and VII respectively'.[1]

Mr Delattre also provided information on the response to actions from the 32nd CSS meeting (see Annex VIII).

Mr Delattre presented three possible topics for the forthcoming Senior Regulators' meeting, which would take place during the General Conference in September 2013:

- Cyber and information security from a regulatory viewpoint
- Establishing/strengthening a regulatory infrastructure in non-nuclear States: the constraint of limited resources.
- Benefits and future development of the IRRS programme

Mr Delattre's presentation is available on the CSS web site.

Mr Gonzalez praised the quality and accuracy of the report of the 32nd CSS meeting. He also praised the new file that provided electronic versions of all standards, and requested that the translated standards be added to this scheme. He recognized the strong administration of the standards programme, but expressed his concerns about the overall technical strategy for the standards, in particular the fact that the standards have moved further away from the quantitative approach that was apparent in the earliest standards, which had been very successful. As an example, he referred to a recent report of the World Health Organization (WHO) on Health Risk Assessment from the Nuclear Accident after the 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami, which could appear to state that the Fukushima Daiichi accident would lead to an increase of 70% in the incidence of cancer. Without quantitative standards, he considered, it would not be possible to provide a proper counterbalance to such misleading statements. He insisted that the issues of contamination and consumer products needed, as a matter of urgency, to be treated in a quantitative approach, in order to be coherent with standards issued by other organizations such as the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

In response, Ms Drabova noted the challenges associated with reaching consensus among all Member States on the text of standards – the ideal was not always possible.

Mr Klonk requested that the file of all standards for downloading be updated to indicate those standards that are under revision [Annex III, Action 33.02].

2. Reports of the Safety Standards Committees meetings and information on the first meeting of the Nuclear Security Guidance Committee and the Interface Group

2.1 Nuclear Safety Standards Committee (NUSSC)

Mr F. Feron, NUSSC Chair, reported on the 34th NUSSC meeting. NUSSC had approved two DPPs (NST023 and NST024), two draft standards for submission to Member States for comment (DS431 and DS436) and two draft standards for submission to the CSS (DS367 and DS439). At its meeting, NUSSC had specifically requested that comments made by NUSSC members on draft Nuclear Security Series publication be addressed before the NUSSC meeting so that the resolution of these comments could be discussed at the meeting.

NUSSC had selected three Safety Guides (NS-G-2.15, NS-G-1.9 and NS-G-1.10) for review as a pilot project to take into account lessons from the Fukushima Daiichi accident and the results of this review would be considered by NUSSC at its next meeting. Mr Feron also reported on the meeting of the NUSSC working group held in early in March 2013 on the addenda to SSR-2/1, SSR-2/2, NS-R-3, GSR Part 1 and GSR Part 4 (DS462) and he anticipated that at its next meeting it would review DS462 for approval for submission to Member States for comment. Mr Feron's presentation is available on the CSS website.

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[1] Comprehensive information on the status of all standards, published and in draft, is available at http://www-ns.iaea.org/committees/files/CSS/205/status.pdf

Mr Weber queried whether NUSSC was associated with the initiatives of the World Nuclear Association (WNA) working group on Cooperation in Reactor Design Evaluation and Licensing (CORDEL); Mr Feron noted the active involvement of WNA in the development of standards and reported that NUSSC was aware of these activities and appreciated the input from industry.

Mr Gonzalez praised the approach of selecting three Safety Guides for pilot review and requested that special emphasis be placed on the review of NS-G-1.10 (the Safety Guide on Design of Reactor Containment Systems for Nuclear Power Plants)

2.2 Radiation Safety Standards Committee (RASSC)

Mr G. Massera, RASSC Chair, provided a presentation on the 33rd RASSC meeting. RASSC had considered the resolution of Member States comments on DS401 and DS421, both of which were expected to be submitted to RASSC for approval at its next meeting. With regard to DS419, RASSC had agreed that Mr Massera should see and approve DS419 before it was sent to Member States to ensure that any changes relating to the safety-security interface, made on the basis of discussions at the NSGC, were acceptable.

He concluded from RASSC members' reporting on the application and implementation of standards in IAEA Member States that the standards are of high quality, but that they should be written using simpler language as they currently require modification for use at national level. RASSC had received reports on the 17th meeting of the Inter-Agency Committee on Radiation Safety (IACRS), on a Technical Meeting on the new dose limit for the lens of the eye (the outcome of which would be issued as a TECDOC), on workshops on GSR Part 3 held in Costa Rica, Malaysia and Ukraine and on a proposal to establish a working group on control of foodstuffs, which would be made up of representatives of the European Commission, FAO, the IAEA, the Nuclear Energy Agency of the OECD and WHO, with the International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP) present as an observer. Mr Massera's presentation is available on the CSS website.

In the discussion that followed, Mr Massera confirmed that at its next meeting RASSC hoped to discuss the conclusions of International Conference on Radiation Protection in Medicine – Setting the Scene for the Next Decade, held in Bonn in December 2012, which had called for strong regulation of practices and an action plan to be established by the IAEA. Mr Gonzalez requested RASSC also to discuss and make a clear statement on the recent WHO report on Health Risk Assessment from the Nuclear Accident after the 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami, and in particular to address the issues surrounding the difference between the two concepts of 'probability' and 'provability'.

In relation to the new occupational dose limit for the lens of the eye, Mr Clements informed the Commission that the ICRP did not plan to change the dose limit for members of the public, which was considered to be adequate to ensure the public is well protected.

2.3 Waste Safety Standards Committee (WASSC)

Mr G. Williams, WASSC Chair, provided a presentation on the 34th WASSC meeting. WASSC had approved four DPPs (DS470, DS471, NST023 and NST024), two draft standards for submission to Member States for comment (DS419 and DS458) and three draft standards for submission to the CSS (DS356, DS357 and DS439). WASSC had agreed that Mr Williams should see and approve DS419 before it was sent to Member States to ensure that any changes relating to the safety-security interface, made on the basis of discussions at the NSGC, were acceptable.

WASSC had also been provided with a detailed and comprehensive presentation on the management of off-site waste contaminated with radioactive materials due to the Fukushima Daiichi accident and had sought further clarification on several aspects, and had discussed lessons learned by Member States from the Fukushima Daiichi accident and other past historical situations, which would underpin WASSC's ongoing review of Safety Guides. Mr Williams' presentation is available on the CSS website.

Mr Gonzalez felt that the IAEA should be in a position to answer simple questions from citizens of its

Member States, for example whether water or foodstuffs were safe for use or consumption. The IAEA needed to be able to respond such questions clearly and without caveats. The radiation protection paradigm established by the ICRP had been converted to requirements established in GSR Part 3; the next step was to convert such requirements to concrete, quantitative values, expressed in units such as becquerel per kilogram of a given nuclide.

2.4 Transport Safety Standards Committee (TRANSSC)

Mr E.W. Brach, TRANSSC Chair, provided an overview of the 25th TRANSSC meeting. TRANSSC had approved one DPP (DS469) and three draft standards for submission to Member States for comment. Mr Brach reported on progress in preparation for the Technical Meeting on Transport Environment to be held in July 2013, development of the Technical Basis document for the Transport Regulations, recent changes to the UN Orange Book and the next two-year review cycle for the Transport Regulations which had begun in January 2013. He also reported on the review of the transport safety programme that had been conducted by the Agency's Office of Internal Oversight Services. Mr Brach's presentation is available on the CSS website.

In relation to DS469 (the planned Safety Guide on Planning and Preparing for Response to Transport Events involving Radioactive Material, revision of TS-G-1.2), Mr Gonzalez drew attention to the situation for costal states or islands. He considered that the responsibilities for preventing and responding to a shipping accident should lie with carriers and consignors, rather than with national authorities. Mr Brach noted that such issues were also being addressed by other organizations such as the International Maritime Organization and the International Civil Aviation Organization and in ongoing dialogues between shipping states and costal states.

In response to Mr Jammal's query, Mr Brach reported that a TRANSSC working group was addressing requirements for the transport of large items and for transport under special arrangement, including the use of that term (in response to an action from the 31st meeting of the Commission).

2.5 Nuclear Security Guidance Committee (NSGC) and Interface Group (IG)

Mr G. Emi Reynolds, NSGC Chair, provided information on the 2nd NSGC meeting. NSGC had approved one draft Implementing Guide for publication, one draft Technical Guidance publication for submission for Member States comments and 12 DPPs (in several cases with a recommendation to combine documents). A further six Implementing Guides have also been submitted for Member States comments under transitional arrangements agreed with NSGC. With regard to interface documents, it had cleared two draft standards for submission for Member States comments and three DPPs for standards, but had recommended changes to the draft Safety Guide DS419. NSGC had also made recommendations for priorities in relation to the overall publications plan for the Nuclear Security Series, had developed criteria and a process for approving the attendance at the NSGC of observer organizations and had taken note of the application of SPESS B (the step-by-step process) and SPESS C (guidance for drafters) for the Nuclear Security Series. Mr Emi Reynolds' presentation is available on the CSS website.

Several members of the Commission queried the evidence that safety and security were now being addressed in a more integrated and synergistic manner, and requested a schedule for the full integration of the two publications series. In response, the Secretariat indicated the establishment of the NSGC, with similar Terms of Reference to that of the Safety Standards Committees; the approval of the Nuclear Security Fundamentals by the Board of Governors; the similarity of the process for the two series as evidenced in SPESS B; and the ongoing work of the interface group. There was agreement on the long term vision for the two series, as set out in the final report of the Joint AdSec-CSS Task Force, but no time was specified to define what "long term" should mean. As a next significant step, a review of the effectiveness of the interim Committee structure (including NSGC and the interface group) was planned to take place at the end of the first term of the NSGC.

2.6 Summary of the Meeting of the Chairs

Mr Delattre provided a summary of the meeting of the five Chairs. In addition to several topics that would be addressed at this meeting of the Commission, the Chairs had discussed

- The presentation on DS462 that would be provided to the Safety Standards Committees at their next meeting;
- The use of the terms approval and clearance for decisions made by review Committees: the decision of the Chairs was that, following a transition period in which the Terms of Reference of each review Committee would be followed, eventually the term approval would be used throughout (see also agenda item 7.1);
- The handling of comments made on DS439 by a member of WASSC, which were eventually referred to NUSSC for resolution.

Mr Williams referred to WASSC's expectation that drafts for which a safety-security interface had been identified would receive proper and comprehensive treatment for that interface. However, he noted that for DS419, NSGC had stated that nuclear security should only be referred to by cross-referencing. Mr Williams and Mr Lund emphasized that the relatively superficial treatment given to the safety-security interface in drafts until now (which had been a transition measure for drafts that were already at Step 11 or later in the process when NSGC was established) was not the right approach going forward; a compilation of cross-references was insufficient, and, at a minimum, a context for such cross-references was necessary. Mr Emi Reynolds clarified that NSGC had agreed that at least introductory statements and a basis for the cross-references should be provided, but their objection had been to statements in a draft Safety Guide that appeared to provide guidance on security issues rather than referring to the security guidance that exists in the Nuclear Security Series. The Secretariat was requested to provide guidance for technical officers, as part of a revision of SPESS C, on how to address safety-security interfaces [Annex III, Action 33.03].

Mr Gonzalez queried how information generated through the framework of the Action Plan, for example on the issues of rescuers and contamination, would be included in the safety standards. Mr Delattre noted that the Action Plan provided a coordinating function rather than being a separate activity from the Agency's normal work, and confirmed that information generated through the work of the Action Plan was indeed used as feedback into the development of all standards.

3. Review/revision of IAEA Safety Standards in light of the TEPCO's Fukushima Daiichi NPPs accident

3.1 Information on the Fukushima Ministerial Conference and the implementation of the Nuclear Safety Action Plan

Mr Caruso provided a presentation on progress in the implementation of the IAEA Action Plan on Nuclear Safety. He also summarized the activities and conclusions of the Fukushima Ministerial Conference on Nuclear Safety, held in December 2012, and provided an overview of the scope and main features of the IAEA Comprehensive Fukushima Report and of the organizational structure for its preparation. Mr Caruso's presentation is on the CSS web site.

Mr Larsson and Mr Gonzalez requested that the participation of the various international organizations involved in the development of the comprehensive report, namely the International Nuclear Safety Group (INSAG), ICRP, the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (UNSCEAR), WHO, FAO, the International Labour Organization (ILO), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the World Association of Nuclear Operators (WANO), be formalized, in order to clarify boundaries and responsibilities and to enhance the credibility of the

report. Furthermore it should be clarified as to whether they were to be cooperating organizations or full cosponsors of the report.

Mr Lachaume noted that it could take many more years for all lessons to be learned from the Fukushima Daiichi accident and queried whether later updates to the comprehensive report were envisaged. Mr Caruso agreed that several complex issues might not be resolved by 2014, when the report was due to be issued, but that it was expected that many or most lessons would indeed by covered by then; in addition the report would provide conclusions, including recommendations for future work.

Ms Drabova queried whether the report would be retrospective or would include prospective elements. She and Mr Gonzalez hoped that the report would be retrospective, and considered that it was high time for the Agency to provide an authoritative assessment of what is known until now.

Mr Ranguelova suggested that a proactive approach be applied to ensure that feedback from the outcomes of the International Expert Meetings held so far and planned for the future be included in revisions of the standards.

3.2 Feedback on Safety Standards from International Experts' Meetings

Mr Vesterlind provided feedback from the International Experts' Meeting on Decommissioning and Remediation after a Nuclear Accident. He noted that detailed findings and information presented at the meeting would influence the revision of IAEA Safety Guide WS-G-3.1 on Remediation Process for Areas Affected by Past Activities and Accidents (DS468), the future development of other standards relating to radioactive waste and other IAEA activities such as the MODARIA (Modelling and Data for Radiological Impact Assessments) programme. Mr Vesterlind's presentation is on the CSS web site.

Mr Larsson emphasized that systems and plans need to be put in place before an accident, to avoid the unacceptable situation of a legacy site. Mr Lund reinforced the importance of ensuring information on past accidents is retained and passed on, and praised the MODARIA initiative in enhancing knowledge management. Mr Gonzalez noted the urgent need to deal with remediation and requested that the new ICRP recommendations on Radiological Protection in Geological Disposal of Long-lived Solid Radioactive Waste be taken into account in preparing standards on waste and remediation. Mr Li requested that strategies and technologies for waste management and for decommissioning be addressed.

3.3 Information from Japan on new Japanese draft nuclear safety standards

Mr Maki provided an outline of new regulations for light water nuclear power plants, which were expected to enter into force in July 2013. He covered strengthening of the design basis, severe accident measures and enhanced measures for earthquakes and tsunami and provided examples of new or reinforced regulations in each area. Mr Maki's presentation is provided on the CSS web site.

In response to various questions from CSS members, the following points were clarified by the Japanese experts:

- Transitional arrangements for implementing the new regulations were currently under discussion by the Japanese Nuclear Regulation Authority. Back fitting will be applied to operating plants to ensure they comply with new standards.
- The safety objective is stated in the Atomic Energy Basic Act as amended in June 2012: the health and safety of the public must be protected and the environment must be protected. It also includes contributing to security.
- As part of safety regulations, it is required that aircraft crashes, including intentional aircraft crashes, be addressed.
- Examples of additional external hazards to be covered by the new regulations are explosion of gas tanks and nearby industry in general, and volcanos, tornados and other natural extreme

hazards.

- The possible expansion of redundancy of safety systems to the 'n+2 criterion' (having two back-ups in place), including maintenance and the single failure criterion, had not been discussed so far.
- In general, requirements are performance based or functional, in that the licensee is required to have measures in place to manage the hazards. The regulations provide as an example of acceptable measures for boiling water reactors a recommendation that two filtered venting systems should be provided.
- The IAEA standards were followed closely in preparing in the new Japanese regulations.

3.4 Progress report on the preparation of the draft addenda DS462, on the concomitant revision of GS-R-2 on Emergency Preparedness and Response (DS457) and of GS-R-3 on Leadership and Management System for Safety (DS456)

Mr Gest, Ms Buglova and Mr Delattre provided a joint progress report on DS456, DS457 and DS462. All three of these standards would be submitted to the review Committees in their spring/summer meetings of 2013 to request approval to submit them to Member States for comment. It was expected that DS462 would be issued in 2015, and that it would be possible to revise or strengthen the requirements as necessary in the meantime to reflect any additional important lessons learned from the Fukushima Daiichi accident until then. The joint presentation is available on the CSS web site.

Mr Gonzalez praised the approach taken for DS457, and considered that this approach could serve as model for the revision of all standards. Concrete problems arising from the Fukushima Daiichi accident, but which could affect other States, had been identified and addressed professionally and quickly. Examples were the issue of exposure of emergency workers, which had been solved properly in cooperation with ILO, and the issue of the transition from emergency conditions to an existing exposure situation, including the issue of consumer products, which, he considered, had yet to be solved properly. A mechanism needed to be established to ensure that, once such issues had been resolved, they were then included in all relevant standards, not only those covering emergencies, and requested that the Secretariat consider this as a general policy and report back to the next meeting of the Commission. Furthermore, in general, issues relating to legally binding obligations of States should be included in Safety Requirements, although this needed to be considered on a case by case basis. In addition, Mr Gonzalez welcomed the proposal for development of new Safety Guides for public communication in an emergency and for transition from an emergency exposure situation to an existing exposure situation considering the importance of both topics in light of past emergencies including the Fukushima Daiichi accident.

In response, Ms Buglova noted that there was a clear distinction made in DS457 between the requirements for restriction on food consumption in an accident State and affected State(s) and for international trade in an emergency situation, and that a further plain language explanation is provided in lower level publications. Commodities were also addressed in DS457 as well as criteria for the 'return to normality'.

Mr Gonzalez also referred to the Inter-Agency Committee on Radiological and Nuclear Emergencies (IACRNE), and considered that the role of the Agency, vis-à-vis that of WHO, needed to be clarified. Mr Buglova noted that one of the main duties of IACRNE is to develop and maintain the Joint Radiation Emergency Management Plant of the International Organizations; the Joint Plan does not set out the mandate of the various international organizations, rather it provide a description of tasks on the basis of respective mandates of these international organizations.

Mr Reiman also praised the process used for development of DS457, and additionally welcomed and offered Finland's support in developing the planned Safety Guide on public communication in preparedness and response for a nuclear or radiological emergency (DS475), following experience gained in a recent regional emergency exercise. In this context Ms Buglova noted that two draft Safety Guides relating to communication with the public were under development: one for emergency situations (DS475), and the other as a section within the planned Safety Guide covering the general

functions and processes of the regulatory body (DS460). This approach had been taken in order to provide a stand-alone Safety Guide that would be useful to the broad range of actors involved in an emergency. Development of DS475 was now of high priority and, until it was issued, two publications in the EPR Series could be used to provide technical, working-level information: one entitled Communication with the Public in a Nuclear or Radiological Emergency and a second entitled Considerations in Emergency Preparedness and Response for a State Embarking on a Nuclear Power Programme both issued in 2012. Ms Buglova also considered that the approach developed to communicate 'safe' to the public in an emergency could be extrapolated for use for existing exposure situations.

Mr Reiman queried whether there were intentions to re-introduce the concept of beyond design basis accident (BDBA) in the standards. Mr Feron replied that NUSSC had addressed this issue and had concluded that the concept of BDBA should not be re-introduced; however, it should be clarified in the IAEA Safety Glossary that the concept of design extension conditions did not supersede BDBA. Mr Lund agreed that the concept of design extension conditions was not well understood and needed further explanation.

Mr Bajaj referred to the requirements established in Safety of Nuclear Power Plants: Design, IAEA Safety Standards Series No. SSR-2/1. He noted that many States have now applied additional capabilities for managing an extended station blackout and for providing an additional alternate ultimate heat sink. He queried whether this could be seen as an additional level of safety in the defence in depth. Mr Feron clarified that, in the current draft DS462, there was no change in the definition of the various levels of defence in depth. However, there was indeed a proposal for more stringent requirements in managing prolonged station blackout and for providing an alternate ultimate heat sink, and significant changes were being discussed for the requirements relating to provision of electrical power.

3.5 Progress report on the pilot review of three Safety Guides and on the prioritization for the review of other Safety Guides

Mr Delattre and Mr Ugayama provided a presentation that highlighted the three Safety Guides selected for pilot review (NS-G-2.15, NS-G-1.9 and NS-G-1.10) and the aspects that needed to be addressed during the review. If gaps in the Safety Guides were identified, it was expected that DPPs for their revision would be prepared and submitted to NUSSC and the CSS at the end of 2013. Various aspects would be taken into account in the revision, such as new knowledge and technology, results from research and development and operational experience feedback from Member States. The presentation of Mr Delattre and Mr Ugayama is available on the CSS web site.

Mr Gonzalez requested that the regular revision process and the process for revision in the light of lessons learned from the Fukushima Daiichi accident be kept separate. He also queried what he considered the slow progress made so far. Ms Drabova clarified the approach that is being applied: seven Safety Requirements publications were being revised in parallel, as a priority. The pilot review of the three Safety Guides aimed to establish a robust methodology, which would then be used to revise the other Safety Guides. Ms Ranguelova also praised the systematic approach taken by the Secretariat.

Mr Delattre informed the Commission that revisions were planned of the Safety Requirements on Safety of Research Reactors (IAEA Safety Standards Series No. NS-R-4) and on Safety of Nuclear Fuel Cycle Facilities (IAEA Safety Standards Series No. NS-R-5), and that the implications for such facilities of the lessons learned from the Fukushima Daiichi accident for nuclear power plants would be checked.

3.6 Preparation of the third progress report on the review of the IAEA Safety Standards

Ms Drabova requested that the third progress report be included as a section in the CSS mid-term report to the Director General (see agenda item 7.3) [Annex III, Action 33.04].

4. Approval of draft publications and DPPs

4.1 Draft Addendum to Safety Requirements on Safety of Nuclear Fuel Cycle Facilities (NS-R-5): Appendices on Reprocessing Facilities and Fuel Cycle Research and Development Facilities (DS439)

Mr Shokr presented the draft addendum to the Safety Requirements (DS439) for approval for publication. No comments had been received from CSS members. Mr Shokr's presentation is available on the CSS web site.

In the discussion that followed, Mr Feron requested that the Secretariat now initiate a full revision of the Safety Requirements on Safety of Nuclear Fuel Cycle Facilities, IAEA Safety Standards Series No. NS-R-5 [Annex III, Action 33.05]. Mr Li further requested that the Secretariat consider the inclusion of a statement on the measurement of the burn-up of the spent fuel in para. IV.15 of Appendix IV in DS439 [Annex III, Action 33.06]. Mr Gonzalez requested the Secretariat to consider including in Appendix IV a reference to the IAEA report on The Radiological Accident in the Reprocessing Plant at Tomsk, published in 1998, which described a chemical accident that had had a radiological impact on the public [Annex III, Action 33.07].

The Commission endorsed the draft for submission to the Board of Governors for approval.

4.2 Draft Safety Guide DS367: Safety Classification of Structures, Systems and Components in Nuclear Power Plants

Mr Poulat presented the draft Safety Guide DS367 for approval for publication. Comments had been received from Pakistan and India and these had been addressed. Mr Poulat's presentation is available on the CSS web site.

Several members noted that the draft now presented for endorsement was different from the draft that had originally be sent to Member States for comment, and questioned whether it should be re-circulated to Member States. Furthermore, they considered that the approach to safety classification presented in the draft Safety Guide was rather 'Eurocentric'. Mr Feron and Mr Poulat elaborated on the long process of consultation that had been conducted in addressing Member State comments and improving the draft text, and on the number of experts, including many from non-European States, who had participated in this process. Several other members noted that the draft was an improvement over the obsolete Safety Guide it would replace (Safety Functions and Component Classification for BWR, PWR and PTR, IAEA Safety Series No. 50-SG-D1, issued in 1979) and that in fact no substantial technical comments had been received that would warrant initiating a second consultation of Member States. It was agreed that the draft should go forward, but that this approach should not create a precedent for the future [Annex III, Action 33.08].

Several members noted the great need for detailed guidance on safety classification, and requested that the Secretariat consider developing a TECDOC to provide more technical detail in support of DS367 [Annex III, Action 33.09].

The Commission endorsed the draft for publication.

4.3 Draft Safety Guide on Near Surface Disposal Facilities for Radioactive Waste (DS356)

Mr Bruno presented the draft Safety Guide DS356 for approval for publication. Comments had been received from Japan and Israel and these had been addressed. Mr Bruno's presentation is available on the CSS web site.

One of the comments made by Israel related to an apparent contradiction in the text of DS356 with that of the requirements on Disposal of Radioactive Waste, IAEA Safety Standards Series No. SSR-5. The technical editor was requested to verify that there is in fact no conflict in DS356 between having

no intention of retrievability for a disposal facility, while mentioning its possibility [Annex III, Action 33.10].

The Commission endorsed the draft for publication.

4.4 Draft Safety Guide on Monitoring and Surveillance of Radioactive Waste Disposal Facilities (DS357)

Mr Bruno presented the draft Safety Guide DS357 for approval for publication. Comments had been received from Germany, Israel and Japan and these had been addressed. Mr Bruno's presentation is available on the CSS web site.

The Commission endorsed the draft for publication.

4.5 Draft DPP for a new Safety Guide on Radiation Safety of Radiation Sources Used in Research and Education (DS470)

Mr Boal presented the draft DPP for approval. Comments had been received from Germany, Israel and Pakistan and these had been addressed. Mr Boal's presentation is available on the CSS web site.

Mr Brach requested that TRANSSC be added to the review Committees for DS470.

In response to Mr Li's question, Mr Boal clarified that cyclotrons were excluded from the scope of DS470, but other large accelerators were in the scope, including linear accelerators.

The Secretariat was requested to ensure consistency in the use of terms such as radiation sources or radioactive sources, and radioactive substances or radioactive material, and in particular to ensure the usage is the same as that in GSR Part 3.

The Commission approved the DPP.

4.6 Draft DPP for a new Safety Guide on Radiation Safety of X-ray Generators and Radiation Sources Used for Inspection Purposes and for Non-Medical Imaging (DS471)

Mr Boal presented the draft DPP for approval. Comments had been received from Germany, India, Israel and Pakistan and these had been addressed. Mr Boal's presentation is available on the CSS web site.

Mr Brach requested that TRANSSC be added to the review Committees for DS471.

In response to Mr Jammal's query, Mr Boal clarified that the use of medical radiological devices to screen for drugs concealed within the human body was in fact a non-medical use of radiation. In accordance with GSR Part 3, those being screened were subject to a dose constraint established by the government, and not to the exposure limits for the public.

Mr Li offered the support of experts from China in drafting, in view of China's experience in production of such devices.

The Commission approved the DPP.

4.7 Draft DPP for a Safety Guide on Planning and Preparing for Response to Transport Events involving Radioactive Material, revision of TS-G-1.2 (DS469)

Mr Stewart presented the draft DPP for approval. Comments had been received from India and these had been addressed. Mr Stewart's presentation is available on the CSS web site.

Mr Stewart clarified that annexes would be provided for land, sea and air transport. Mr Gonzalez noted that the greatest challenges arose when an accident took place during transport at sea, at a distance from the responsible authorities. In contrast, an accident during transport over land was

covered by the regular safety standards. The Secretariat was requested to ensure when drafting DS469 that its section 3 clearly deals with the responsibilities of consigners and carriers involved in a transport event [Annex III, Action 33.11].

The Commission approved the DPP.

5. DPPs for draft Nuclear Security Series publications for information

5.1 Draft DPP for an Implementing Guide on Physical Protection of Nuclear Material in Use and Storage and Nuclear Facilities (NST023)

Mr Khaliq presented the draft DPP for information. In addition to its approval by NSCG, the DPP had also been cleared by RASSC and WASSC, and had then been revised in light of the comments received. Mr Khaliq's presentation is available on the CSS web site.

Mr Weber queried whether the scope could be broadened beyond physical protection, and Mr Khaliq clarified that the scope of the Implementing Guide is same as of INFCIRC/225/Rev-5 except the Transport part. It means that this implementing guide explains only what is written in INFCRRC/225/Rev-5 for Nuclear Material in use and storage. Security during transport is not in the scope of this document.

Mr Khaliq was requested to add also NUSSC to the list of review Committees for NST023 [Annex III, Action 33.12].

5.2 Draft DPP for an Implementing Guide on Management for the Security of Radioactive Material and Associated Facilities (NST024)

Mr Waud presented the draft DPP for information. The DPP had been revised in the light of comments received from NSGC, NUSSC, RASSC and WASSC. Mr Waud's presentation is available on the CSS web site.

Mr Gonzalez pointed out that the security of sources had been the focus of international Conferences and meetings long before the events of September 2001.

6. Review of a draft Nuclear Energy Series Publication

Mr Delattre provided a short overview of the various internal procedures employed between the Department of Nuclear Safety and Security and the Department of Nuclear Energy to ensure consistency and coordination in the development of draft publications.

Mr Drace presented the draft publication in the Nuclear Energy Series on Legal and Institutional Issues of Transportable Nuclear Power Plants (TNPPs). The draft would address two possible options (a TNPP, factory assembled, supplier factory fuelled and tested, supplier factory maintained and refuelled or decommissioned; or a TNPP, factory assembled, factory pre-tested (non-nuclear tested), maintained, fuelled and refuelled on site) and two possible scenarios (supplier is operator and host State is regulator; or host State entity is operator and host State is regulator), and would provide an analysis of the international legal framework, including the applicability of the conventions on nuclear safety, nuclear security and liability for nuclear damage and of the Fundamental Safety Principles and the Safety Requirements. Mr Drace's presentation is available on the CSS web site.

In response to questions from Mr Feron, Mr Drace clarified that the scope covered reactors considered by the Secretariat to be transportable (rather than using the concept of 'small modular reactors') and that the draft would not deal with safety issues, such as safety improvements for integrated designs. Mr Gonzalez complimented the work as an important initiative, but considered that a policy decision from the Board of Governors was necessary given that the safety conventions and standards had been developed having land-based reactors in mind.

Several members of the Commission urged caution in that the draft publication should not be seen as a comprehensive approach to all the issues relating to TNPPs, nor should the impression be given that 'safety follows technology'. The Secretariat was requested to take into account the comments from the CSS and the Committee Chairs on the draft publication, including the proposal to add a subtitle indicating that this constitutes a preliminary study [Annex III, Action 33.13].

7. Policy discussion

7.1 Additional revision to SPESS A, B and C

Mr Delattre provided a short presentation on the revision of the document on Strategies and Processes for the Establishment of IAEA Safety Standards (SPESS A) to take into account the decision by the NSGC to use the word 'clearance' in its review of draft publications for which it was not the lead Committee. Ms Drabova considered that the decision should be left to the review Committees and the Secretariat should then revise SPESS A and SPESS B accordingly [Annex III, Action 33.15].

Mr Maki raised the issue of the Safety Guide on Use of External Experts by the Regulatory Body (DS429), which had recently been issued as IAEA Safety Standards Series No. GSG-4. He noted that several changes had been made to the draft following its endorsement by the CSS, including a change to the title. Although he considered some of the changes were substantial, nevertheless they were acceptable. However, he requested that it be made clear in SPESS B that the technical editorial review of draft standards must be carried out before the final review by the Committees and the CSS [Annex III, Action 33.14].

7.2 Progress report on the establishment of an IT platform for the safety standards in electronic format and for the future review/revision process

The progress report was postponed to the next CSS meeting [Annex III, Action 33.16].

7.3 First discussion on the preparation of the mid-term report with a view to its finalization at the 34th CSS meeting

Ms Asfaw provided a presentation on the preparation of the mid-term report. It was proposed that the report would outline the situation at the start of the 5th term of the CSS, the main achievements of the first half of the term, and provide recommendations for the work of the CSS for the second half of the term. The progress report on the review of the standards in the light of the lessons learned from the Fukushima Daiichi accident would be included as a separate section of the mid-term report. Ms Asfaw's presentation is available on the CSS web site.

Mr Weber considered that it should be clarified that the review of standards had not identified any gaps, but had identified opportunities to enhance existing standards. Improvements in the coordination of safety and security should also be reflected in the report, and by the end of the term significant improvements were to be expected.

Mr Gonzalez requested that Argentina's position on the review of standards following the Fukushima Daiichi accident, as stated in the March 2013 Board of Governors' meeting, be included in the mid-term report.

Ms Ranguelova requested that the report indicate that the provision of feedback on application of the standards by CSS members is a means to promote and encourage the application of the standards worldwide.

The Secretariat was requested to prepare a draft mid-term report for submission for approval at the 34th CSS meeting [Annex III, Action 33.17].

8. Use of IAEA Safety Standards in Member States

Mr Lachaume provided a presentation on the use of the IAEA safety standards in France. He noted that the standards provide a fundamental basis for French nuclear legislation and are considered by the French Nuclear Safety Authority (ASN) in drafting regulatory decisions, and that France remains actively involved in the development of standards. In the discussion that followed, Mr Lachaume clarified that the government is not involved in ASN's decisions on nuclear safety, and that ASN also provides advice on nuclear security as needed. Mr Lachaume's presentation is available on the CSS web site.

Mr Travers provided a presentation on the use of the IAEA safety standards in the United Arab Emirates. He noted that the use of the standards as a starting point had enabled the Federal Authority for Nuclear Regulation (FANR) to develop a set of regulations over a relatively short period of time, although reinforcements have been necessary to suit FANR's needs. He provided feedback from experience of the use of the standards and identified some opportunities for improvement. In the discussion that followed, Mr Travers provided an example of the authority of FANR to stop work in a case where it was felt that workers were at risk, and noted that FANR has been recognized for its transparent approach in circulating safety regulations for public comment. Mr Travers' presentation is available on the CSS web site.

Mr Weber provided a presentation on the use of the IAEA safety standards in the United States of America. He described the significant commitment of staff and resources in the development and review of IAEA standards. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) uses the standards as a point of reference in its reactor, radiation protection and waste programmes, and directly in its transport programme, and has recently issued policy guidance to staff on enhancing the use of the IAEA standards. Mr Weber also noted some challenges in the use of IAEA standards and considerations for the future. In the discussion that followed, Mr Weber explained that the USA considered that the implementation of the ICRP's new dose limits for the lens of the eye had not been considered justified in view of the health benefits expected, but that further evaluation would be necessary. He also noted that there was a considerable burden associated with updating the NRC's many regulations and guidance. Mr Weber's presentation is available on the CSS web site.

The members of the Commission from Israel, Canada and Germany volunteered to provide presentations at the 34th CSS meeting.

9. Miscellaneous. Report of the meeting, Four year report, Date of the next meetings

Mr Delattre informed the Commission of the date proposed for holding the next meeting, namely from 5 to 7 November 2013.

Mr Delattre also indicated that a draft list of actions resulting from the 33rd CSS meeting would be provided for comment to the CSS members [Annex III, Action 33.18] and that the draft report of the 33rd CSS meeting would be posted for comment to the CSS web site [Annex III, Action 33.19].

Mr Delattre informed the Commission that all presentations made at the 33rd CSS meeting would be posted on the CSS web site [Annex III, Action 33.20].

ANNEX I

PARTICIPATION AT THE 33rd CSS MEETING

The Commission

A.J. González, Argentina

C.-M. Larsson, Australia

J.-P. Samain, Belgium

I.P. Salati de Almeida, Brazil (sent apologies – unable to attend)

R. Jammal, Canada

Jun Yu, China (sent apologies – unable to attend; represented by Mr Hu)

D. Drabova, (Chair) Czech Republic

L. Reiman, Finland

J.-L. Lachaume, France

A. Vorwerk, Germany (sent apologies – unable to attend; represented by Mr Klonk)

S. S. Bajaj, India

M. Markovits, Israel

T. Fuketa, Japan (sent apologies – unable to attend; represented by Mr Maki)

C.-H. Yun, Republic of Korea (sent apologies – unable to attend; represented by Mr Cho)

M. Demčenko, Lithuania

R.A.A. Raja Adnan, Malaysia (sent apologies – unable to attend)

I. Soufi, Morocco (sent apologies – unable to attend)

M. A. Habib, Pakistan (sent apologies – unable to attend)

V.S. Bezzubtsev, Russian Federation (sent apologies – unable to attend; represented by Mr Khamaza)

C.O. Phillips, South Africa

A. Gurguí Ferrer, Spain

I. Lund, Sweden

W. Travers, United Arab Emirates

M. Weightman, United Kingdom (sent apologies – unable to attend; represented by Mr Hall)

M. Weber, United States of America

Observers

P. Faross, EC (sent apologies – unable to attend; represented by Ms Ranguelova)

C. Cousins, ICRP (sent apologies – unable to attend)

R. Meserve, INSAG (sent apologies – unable to attend; represented by Mr Bevington)

U. Yoshimura, OECD NEA

Chairpersons of the Review Committees

G. Emi-Reynolds, NSGC

F. Feron, NUSSC

G. Massera, RASSC

E. W. Brach, TRANSSC

G. Williams, WASSC

Representatives and associated experts

Ms Brock, Mr Cho, Ms Collet y Campo, Ms Forest, Mr Hall, Mr Hirano, Mr Hu, Ms Jackson, Mr Kawamura, Mr Khamaza, Mr Kim, Mr Klonk, Mr Konoplev, Ms Leduc, Mr Maki, Mr Maldague, Mr Maqbul, Mr Ogiso, Ms Ranguelova, Mr Webster

IAEA Staff Members

D. Flory, Deputy Director General, Department of Nuclear Safety and Security

P.-S. Hahn, Director, Division of Radiation, Transport and Waste Safety (NSRW)

J. Lyons, Director, Division of Nuclear Installation Safety (NSNI)

K. Mrabit, Director, Office of Nuclear Security (NSNS)

E. Buglova, Head, Incident and Emergency Centre (IEC)

P. Woodhouse, Head, Safety and Security Coordination Section (SSCS)

G. Caruso, Special Coordinator, Nuclear Safety Action Team (NSAT)

A. Al Khatibeh, P. Colgan, J. Hilliard, P. Hughes, M. Lipar, A. Nicic, M. Pinak, S. Samaddar, A. Shokr, C. Torres-Vidal, M. Vesterlind

K. Asfaw, T. Boal, L. Bevington, G. Bruno, Z. Drace, B. Jeannin, M. Khaliq, K. Moeller, A. Ugayama, K. Varley. B. Waud

Coordinators of review Committees and of the Commission on Safety Standards

M. Svab, Regulatory Activities Section (NSNI), NUSSC

G. Siraky, Waste and Environmental Safety Section (NSRW), WASSC

J. Stewart, Regulatory Infrastructure and Transport Safety Section (NSRW), TRANSSC

T. Colgan, Radiation Safety and Monitoring Services Section (NSRW), RASSC

I. Barraclough, Safety and Security Coordination Section (SSCS), NSGC

D. Delattre, Scientific Secretary of the CSS, Safety and Security Coordination Section

ANNEX II

AGENDA

Thirty-third Meeting of the
COMMISSION ON SAFETY STANDARDS
19-21 March 2013

1. Opening Session

1.1 Opening of the Meeting (10:00); *D. Flory; DDG*-NS

1.2 Introductions, Adoption of the Agenda, Approval of the 32nd CSS meeting report; *D. Drabova*

1.3 Administrative arrangements for the meeting, Status on the main topics for the 5th CSS term, Status of the endorsed Standards and Response to Actions from the 32nd Meeting; *D. Delattre*

2. Reports of the Safety Standards Committees meetings and information on the second meeting of the Nuclear Security Guidance Committee

2.1 Nuclear Safety Standards Committee, *F. Feron, Chairman/M. Svab, Scientific Secretary - NUSSC*

2.2 Radiation Safety Standards Committee, *G. Massera, Chairman/T.Colgan, Scientific Secretary - RASSC*

2.3 Waste Safety Standards Committee, *G. Williams, Chairman/G. Siraky, Scientific Secretary – WASSC*

2.4 Transport Safety Standards Committee, *E.W. Brach, Chairman/J. Stewart, Scientific Secretary – TRANSSC*

2.5 Information on the second meeting of the Nuclear Security Guidance Committee, *G. Emi Reynolds, Chairman/I. Barraclough, Scientific Secretary –NSGC*

2.6 Summary of the meetings of the Chairs held on 18 March 2013 before the CSS meeting, *D. Delattre*

3. Review/revision of IAEA Safety Standards in light of the TEPCO's Fukushima Daiichi NPPs accident

3.1 Information on the Fukushima Ministerial Conference and the implementation of the Nuclear Safety Action Plan, *G. Caruso*

3.2 Feedback on Safety Standards from International Experts Meetings, *M. Vesterlind*

3.3 Information from Japan on new Japanese draft nuclear safety standards, *T. Yamada*

3.4 Progress report on the preparation of the draft addenda DS462, on the concomitant revision of GS-R-2 on Emergency Preparedness and Response and of GS-R-3 on Leadership and Management System for Safety, *D. Delattre, E. Buglova and M. Lipar*

3.5 Progress report on the pilot review of three safety guides and on the prioritization for the review of other safety guides, *D. Delattre, A. Ugayama*

3.6 Preparation of the third progress report on the review of the IAEA Safety Standards, *D. Delattre*

3.7 Future activities

4. Approval of draft publications and DPPs

4.1 Draft Addendum to Safety Requirements on Safety of Nuclear Fuel Cycle Facilities (NS-R-5): Appendices on Reprocessing Facilities and Fuel Cycle Research and Development Facilities (DS367).

4.2 Draft Safety Guide DS367: Safety Classification of Structures, Systems and Components in Nuclear Power Plants

4.3 Draft Safety Guide on Near Surface Disposal Facilities for Radioactive Waste (DS356)

4.4 Draft Safety Guide on Monitoring and Surveillance of Radioactive Waste Disposal Facilities (DS357)

4.5 Draft DPP for a new Safety Guide on Radiation Safety of Radiation Sources Used in Research and Education (DS470)

4.6 Draft DPP for a new Safety Guide on Radiation Safety of X-ray Generators and Radiation Sources Used for Inspection Purposes and for Non-Medical Imaging (DS471)

4.7 Draft DPP for a Safety Guide on Planning and Preparing for Response to Transport Events involving Radioactive Material, revision of TS-G-1.2 (DS469)

5. DPPs for draft Nuclear Security Series publications for information

5.1 Draft DPP for an Implementing Guide on Physical Protection of Nuclear Material in Use and Storage and Nuclear Facilities (NST023)

5.2 Draft DPP for an Implementing Guide on Management for the Security of Radioactive Material and Associated Facilities (NST024)

6. Review of a draft Nuclear Energy Series Publication

Legal and Institutional Issues of Transportable Nuclear Power Plants, *Z. Drace*

7. Policy discussion

7.1 Additional revision to SPESS A, B and C, *D. Delattre*

7.2 Progress report on the establishment of an IT platform for the safety standards in electronic format and for the future review/revision process, *D. Delattre, B. Jeannin*

7.3 First discussion on the preparation of the mid-term report with a view to its finalization at the 34th CSS meeting, *D. Delattre*

8. Use of IAEA Safety Standards in Member States

9. Miscellaneous. Report of the meeting, Date of the next meeting

ANNEX III

ACTIONS ARISING FROM THE 33rd MEETING OF THE COMMISSION

33.01 The final report of the 32nd CSS meeting to be uploaded on the CSS web page. **[Action: Secretariat, CSS Scientific Secretary].**

33.02 The compilation of Safety Standards in one Word file to be updated so as to indicate those that are under revision and similar compilations to be prepared for the translated Safety Standards. **[Action: Secretariat, CSS Scientific Secretary].**

33.03 Guidance for Technical Officers to be prepared, as part of a revision of SPESS C, on how to address safety security interfaces. **[Action: Secretariat, SSCS and Chairs of the Review Committees].**

33.04 The progress report on the review of the IAEA Safety Standards in light of the lessons learned from the Fukushima Daiichi accident to be included as a section within the CSS mid-term report to the Director General. **[Action: Secretariat, CSS Scientific Secretary and CSS].**

33.05 The Secretariat to initiate a full revision of NS-R-5. **[Action: Secretariat, NSNI].**

33.06 The Secretariat to consider the proposal made at the CSS meeting for an additional sentence on the measurement of the burn-up of the spent fuel in para. IV.15 of appendix IV in DS439. **[Action: Secretariat, NSNI].**

33.07 The Secretariat to consider adding to the appendix IV in DS439 a reference to the IAEA report on The Radiological Accident in the Reprocessing Plant at Tomsk, published in 1998. **[Action: Secretariat, NSNI].**

33.08 The Commission's discussion on the issue on whether DS367 should be re-circulated to Member States for comments to be reflected in the report of the meeting noting particularly that DS367 should not create a precedent. **[Action: Secretariat, NSNI].**

33.09 The Secretariat and NUSSC to determine if preparation of a TECDOC is necessary in support of DS367. **[Action: Secretariat, NSNI and NUSSC].**

33.10 The Secretariat to verify the CSS comment on the apparent conflict between having no intention of retrievability for a disposal facility, while mentioning its possibility in DS356. **[Action: Secretariat, Technical Editor].**

33.11 The Secretariat to ensure when drafting DS469 that its section 3 clearly deals with the responsibilities of consigners and carriers involved in a transport event. **[Action: Secretariat, NSRW].**

33.12 The final DPP for NST023 to include NUSSC, RASSC and WASSC in the list of Review Committees. **[Action: Secretariat, NSNS].**

33.13 The Secretariat to take into account the comments from the CSS and the Committees Chairs on the draft on Institutional and Legal Issues of Transportable Nuclear Power Plants, including the proposal to add a subtitle indicating that this constitute a preliminary study. **[Action: Secretariat, NS in liaison with NE].**

33.14 The technical editorial review of draft Safety Standards to be carried out before final review by the Committees and the CSS. **[Action: Secretariat, SSCS].**

33.15 The Secretariat to revise SPESS A and SPESS B reflecting the nature of the decision of the Review Committees on the different DPPs and drafts submitted to them. **[Action: Secretariat, SSCS and Chairs of the Review Committees].**

33.16 The presentation initially planned at the 33rd meeting of a progress report on the establishment of an IT platform for the safety standards in electronic format and for the future review/revision process to be updated and presented at the 34th CSS meeting. **[Action: Secretariat, SSCS].**

33.17 A draft mid-term report to be prepared for its submission for approval at the 34th CSS meeting. **[Action: Secretariat, CSS Scientific Secretary].**

33.18 A list of actions resulting from the 33rd CSS meeting to be provided for comments to the CSS members. **[Action: Secretariat, CSS Scientific Secretary]**

33.19 The draft report of the 33rd CSS meeting to be posted for comments to the CSS members. **[Action: Secretariat, CSS Scientific Secretary].**

33.20 The presentations made at the 32nd CSS meeting to be uploaded on the CSS web page. **[Action: Secretariat, CSS Scientific Secretary].**

ANNEX IV

STATUS OF MAIN TOPICS OF THE 4TH CSS TERM

#	Main topics	Reference set of SG	Status/action
1	Guidance and assistance to countries considering the launch of a nuclear programme and in particular to provide guidance on the establishment of the necessary safety infrastructure	Item 1	DS424 published as SSG-16
2	Guidance related to a new generation of nuclear reactor designs, the manufacturing of components, the quality of construction and commissioning of new plants	Items 22, 42 and 43	DS349 published (GS-G-3.5). Construction: Revised DPP DS441 approved by the CSS. Incorporating MS comments Commissioning: SSG-26 being published
3	Guidance and assistance related to the new applications of radiation sources	Items 68 to 76	DS409 published (SSG-8) DS408 published (SSG-11) DS419 for the RCs for MS consultation DS420 for the RCs for MS consultation DS434 for a safety guide on radioisotope production facilities being drafted. DPP approved by the CSS DS470 on Radiation Sources in Research and Education and DS471 on X-ray Generators and Sources Used for Inspection Purposes. DPPs with the CSS DS458 Radiation Safety and Regulatory Control for Consumer Products: MS consultation
4	Guidance on the extension of the operating lifetime of NPPs beyond their planned design life, while preserving the safety margins and the issues relating to the ageing management of structures, systems and components	Items 40 and 45	Draft DS 426 to be published as SSG-25 NS-G-2-12 on ageing management recently published
5	Guidance on seismic safety that considers the potential consequences of earthquakes in new designs and ageing management of operating NPPs' structures, systems and components	Item 18 and Item 41	DS422 published (SSG-9) DS383 published (NS-G-2.13) Note additional work on other external hazards: DS417 published (SSG-18) DS405 published (SSG-21)
6	Question on how best to design and implement safety measures and security measures in an integrated manner	NA	Joint AdSec/CSS session in April 2009 and joint AdSec/CSS Task Force established in June 2009 Final Joint AdSec CSS Session in November 2011 NSGC established, first meeting in June 2012 Interface Group first meeting in September 2012 Revision of SPESS C ongoing

7	Assistance and additional safety guidance to countries dealing with expanded uranium exploration and mining	Item 83	DS 421 was submitted to MS consultation, Revised DPP approved by the CSS
8	Guidance on public exposures to natural sources of ionizing radiations (radon, NORM residues, aircrew…) and for the safety of uranium mining activities	Item 5	DPP for DS459 approved by CSS
9	Crucial need to further improve promotion of the application of the safety standards on medical applications including recommendations that will reduce the frequency of over or under exposures related to nuclear medicine, and to enhance these standards as appropriate	NA. Relates to the application of SS, in particular of item 68	DS399 being drafted Revised DPP approved by the CSS
10	Improvement on the coverage of human and organizational factors in the safety guides	Item 6 and 42	DS349 published (GS-G-3.5)

ANNEX V

STATUS OF MAIN PRIORITIES FOR THE 5TH CSS TERM

1. Finalization of the General Safety Requirements (including review following the Fukushima Dai-ichi accident): **Ongoing. At review committees for approval for MS consultation**

2. Initiation of the revision of the remaining Specific Safety Requirements (including review of other Specific Safety Requirements following the Fukushima Dai-ichi accident): **Firstly SSR-2/1 and SSR-2/1, then revision of NS-R-4 and NS-R-5 (DPP at the CSS in March 2014)**

3. Enhancing the feedback process: **Used for the above activities; database being designed with MTIT. Presentation at this meeting (item 7.2)**

4. Exposure to radon: **DS421 back from MS consultation**

5. Medical exposure: **DS399 being drafted**

6. Application of the justification principle: **DS401 at step 10 after MS consultation. It includes three general sections on the application of the justification principle**

7. Harmonization of exemption, clearance criteria and other radionuclide specific criteria: **Not yet initiated, except DS458 on consumer products**

8. NORM related issues: **DS459 being drafted**

9. Occupational radiation protection, including its application to rescuers: **DS453, in general – for rescuers not yet initiated**

10. Knowledge management: **DS456 on the revision of GS-R-3, and revision of GSR-Part 4 (addendum) for the review committees for approval for MS consultation**

11. Regulatory oversight of human and organizational factors: **revision of GSR Part 1**

12. The safety/security interface: **process and Committees in place. Guidance for drafters being developed (revision of SPESS C)**

13. Usefulness of standards for countries embarking on nuclear power programmes: **Need for an indicator. Presentation under agenda item 8 from UAE**

14. The need for more detail in standards on PSA and severe accident management: **NS-G-2.15 as pilot for the review of safety guides**

ANNEX VI

CURRENT SAFETY STANDARDS

[status on 4 June 2013]

A. Safety Fundamentals

SF-1	Fundamental Safety Principles (2006) **Co-sponsorship:** Euratom, FAO, ILO, IMO, OECD/NEA, PAHO, UNEP, WHO [ACEFRS][2]

B. General Safety Standards (applicable to all facilities and activities)

GSR Part 1	Governmental, Legal and Regulatory Framework for Safety (2010) [ACEFRS]
GS-R-3	The Management System for Facilities and Activities (2006) [ACEFRS]
GSR Part 3	Radiation Protection and Safety of Radiation Sources – Revision of the International BSS, Interim Edition (2011) [ACEFRS]
GSR Part 4	Safety Assessment for Facilities and Activities (2009) [ACEFRS]
GSR Part 5	Predisposal Management of Radioactive Waste (2009) [ACEFRS]
WS-R-5	Decommissioning of Facilities Using Radioactive Material (2006) [ACEFRS]
GS-R-2	Preparedness and Response for a Nuclear or Radiological Emergency (2002) **Co-sponsorship:** FAO, OCHA, OECD/NEA, ILO, PAHO, WHO [ACEFRS]
GS-G-2.1	Arrangements for Preparedness for a Nuclear or Radiological Emergency (2007) **Co-sponsorship:** FAO, OCHA, ILO, PAHO, WHO [ES]
GS-G-3.1	Application of the Management System for Facilities and Activities (2006) [ER]
GS-G-3.2	The Management System for Technical Services in Radiation Safety (2008) [EF]
GS-G-3.3	The Management System for the Processing, Handling and Storage of Radioactive Waste (2008) [E]
GSG-1	Classification of Radioactive Waste (2009) [E]
GSG-3	The Safety Case and Safety Assessment for the Predisposal Management of Radioactive Waste (2013) [E]
RS-G-1.1	Occupational Radiation Protection (1999) **Co-sponsorship:** ILO [ACEFRS]
RS-G-1.2	Assessment of Occupational Exposure Due to Intakes of Radionuclides (1999) **Co-sponsorship:** ILO [ACEFRS]
RS-G-1.3	Assessment of Occupational Exposure Due to External Sources of Radiation (1999) **Co-sponsorship:** ILO [ACEFRS]
RS-G-1.4	Building Competence in Radiation Protection and the Safe Use of Radiation Sources (2001) **Co-sponsorship:** ILO, PAHO, WHO [ACEFRS]
RS-G-1.7	Application of the Concepts of Exclusion, Exemption and Clearance (2004) [CERS]
RS-G-1.8	Environmental and Source Monitoring for Purposes of Radiation Protection (2005) [E]
RS-G-1.9	Categorization of Radioactive Sources (2005) [ACEFRS]

[2] A=available in Arabic; C=available in Chinese; E=available in English; F=available in French; R=available in Russian; S=available in Spanish

WS-G-2.3	Regulatory Control of Radioactive Discharges to the Environment (2000) (under revision) [ACEFRS]
WS-G-2.5	Predisposal Management of Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (2003) (under revision) [ERS]
WS-G-2.6	Predisposal Management of High Level Radioactive Waste (2003) (under revision) [ERS]
WS-G-3.1	Remediation Process for Areas Affected by Past Activities and Accidents (2007) [ES]
WS-G-5.1	Release of Sites from Regulatory Control on Termination of Practices (2006) [ERS]
WS-G-5.2	Safety Assessment for the decommissioning of Facilities Using Radioactive Material (2008) [E]
WS-G-6.1	Storage of Radioactive Waste (2006) [ERS]
GSG-2	Criteria for Use in Preparedness and Response for a Nuclear or Radiological Emergency (2011) [AEFR]
GSG-4	Use of External Experts by the Regulatory Body (2013) [E]

C. Specific Safety Standards (applicable to specified facilities and activities)

C.1. Nuclear Power Plants

SSR-2/1	Safety of Nuclear Power Plants: Design (2012) [ACEFRS]
SSR-2/2	Safety of Nuclear Power Plants: Commissioning and Operation (2011) [ACEFRS]
NS-R-3	Site Evaluation for Nuclear Installations (2003) [ACEFRS]
SSG-16	Establishing the Safety Infrastructure for a Nuclear Power Programme (2012) [E]
GS-G-1.1	Organization and Staffing of the Regulatory Body for Nuclear Facilities (2002) [CEFRS]
GS-G-1.2	Review and Assessment of Nuclear Facilities by the Regulatory Body (2002) [CEFR]
GS-G-1.3	Regulatory Inspection of Nuclear Facilities and Enforcement by the Regulatory Body (2002) [CEFRS]
GS-G-1.4	Documentation for Use in Regulating Nuclear Facilities (2002) [CEFRS]
GS-G-3.5	The Management System for Nuclear Installations (2009) [E]
SSG-12	Licensing Process for Nuclear Installations (2010) [ES]
GS-G-4.1	Format and Content of the Safety Analysis report for Nuclear Power Plants (2004) [EC]
NS-G-1.1	Software for Computer Based Systems Important to Safety in Nuclear Power Plants (2000) (under revision)[CEF]
NS-G-1.3	Instrumentation and Control Systems Important to Safety in Nuclear Power Plants (2002) (under revision) [ECFR]
NS-G-1.4	Design of Fuel Handling and Storage Systems for Nuclear Power Plants (2003) [ERS]
NS-G-1.5	External Events Excluding Earthquakes in the Design of Nuclear Power Plants (2003) [ER]
NS-G-1.6	Seismic Design and Qualification for Nuclear Power Plants (2003) [ER]
NS-G-1.7	Protection against Internal Fires and Explosions in the Design of Nuclear Power Plants (2004) [ER]
NS-G-1.8	Design of Emergency Power Systems for Nuclear Power Plants (2004) (under revision) [ER]
NS-G-1.9	Design of the Reactor Coolant System and Associated Systems in Nuclear Power Plants (2004) [ERS]

NS-G-1.10	Design of Reactor Containment Systems for Nuclear Power Plants (2004) [ER]
NS-G-1.11	Protection against Internal Hazards other than Fires and Explosions in the Design of Nuclear Power Plants (2004) [E]
NS-G-1.12	Design of the Reactor Core for Nuclear Power Plants (2005) [ECR]
NS-G-1.13	Radiation Protection Aspects of Design for Nuclear Power Plants (2005) [ER]
NS-G-2.1	Fire Safety in the Operation of Nuclear Power Plants (2000) [ECFR]
NS-G-2.2	Operational limits and Conditions and Operating Procedures for Nuclear Power Plants (2000) [CEFRS]
NS-G-2.3	Modifications to Nuclear Power Plants (2001) [CEFRS]
NS-G-2.4	The Operating Organization for Nuclear Power Plants (2001) [CEFR]
NS-G-2.5	Core Management and Fuel Handling for Nuclear Power Plants (2002) [ER]
NS-G-2.6	Maintenance, Surveillance and In-Service Inspection in Nuclear Power Plants (2002) [ER]
NS-G-2.7	Radiation Protection and Radioactive Waste Management in the Operation of Nuclear Power Plants (2002) [ERS]
NS-G-2.8	Recruitment, Qualification and Training of Personnel for Nuclear Power Plants (2002) [ER]
NS-G-2.9	Commissioning for Nuclear Power Plants (2003) (under revision) [E]
SSG-25	Periodic Safety Review of Nuclear Power Plants (2013) [E]
NS-G-2.11	A System for the Feedback of Experience from Events in Nuclear Installations (2006) [ERS]
NS-G-2.12	Ageing Management for Nuclear Power Plants (2009) [E]
NS-G-2.13	Evaluation of Seismic Safety for Existing Nuclear Installations (2009) [E]
NS-G-2.14	Conduct of Operations at Nuclear Power Plants (2008) [ERS]
NS-G-2.15	Severe Accident Management Programmes for Nuclear Power Plants (2009) [E]
SSG-13	Chemistry Programme for Water Cooled Nuclear Power Plants (2011) [E]
NS-G-3.1	External Human Induced Events in Site Evaluation for Nuclear Power Plants (2002) [ECFR]
NS-G-3.2	Dispersion of Radioactive Material in Air and Water and Consideration of Population Distribution in Site Evaluation for Nuclear Power Plants (2002) (under revision) [ER]
SSG-9	Seismic Hazards in Site Evaluation for Nuclear Installations (2010) [E]
SSG-18	Meteorological and Hydrological Hazards in Site Evaluation for Nuclear Installations (2011) [E]
SSG-21	Volcanic Hazards in Site Evaluation for Nuclear Installations (2012) [ES]
NS-G-3.6	Geotechnical Aspects of Site Evaluation and Foundations for Nuclear Power Plants (2005) [ECR]
SSG-2	Deterministic Safety Analysis for Nuclear Power Plants (2009) [E]
SSG-3	Development and Application of Level 1 Probabilistic Safety Assessment for Nuclear Power Plants (2010) [E]
SSG-4	Development and Application of Level 2 Probabilistic Safety Assessment for Nuclear Power Plants (2010) [E]
WS-G-2.1	Decommissioning of Nuclear Power Plants and Research Reactors (1999) (under revision) [AECFR]
79	Design of Radioactive Waste Management Systems at Nuclear Power Plants (1986) (under revision) [E]

C.2. Research Reactors

NS-R-3	Site Evaluation for Nuclear Installations (2003) [ACEFRS]
NS-R-4	Safety of Research Reactors (2005) [ACEFRS]
SSG-9	Seismic Hazards in Site Evaluation for Nuclear Installations (2010) [E]
SSG-18	Meteorological and Hydrological Hazards in Site Evaluation for Nuclear Installations (2011) [E]

SSG-21	Volcanic Hazards in Site Evaluation for Nuclear Installations (2012) [E]
GS-G-1.1	Organization and Staffing of the Regulatory Body for Nuclear Facilities (2002) [CEFRS]
GS-G-1.2	Review and Assessment of Nuclear Facilities by the Regulatory Body (2002) [CEFR]
GS-G-1.3	Regulatory Inspection of Nuclear Facilities and Enforcement by the Regulatory Body (2002) [CEFRS]
GS-G-1.4	Documentation for Use in Regulating Nuclear Facilities (2002) [CEFRS]
GS-G-3.5	The Management System for Nuclear Installations (2009) [E]
SSG-12	Licensing Process for Nuclear Installations (2010) [ES]
NS-G-2.11	A System for the Feedback of Experience from Events in Nuclear Installations (2006) [ER]
NS-G-2.13	Evaluation of Seismic Safety for Existing Nuclear Installations (2009) [E]
NS-G-4.1	Commissioning of Research Reactors (2006) [E]
NS-G-4.2	Maintenance, Periodic Testing and Inspection of Research Reactors (2006) [E]
NS-G-4.3	Core Management and Fuel Handling for Research Reactors (2008) [E]
NS-G-4.4	Operational Limits and Conditions and Operating Procedures for Research Reactors (2008) [E]
NS-G-4.5	The Operating Organization and the Recruitment, Training and Qualification of Personnel for Research Reactors (2008) [E]
NS-G-4.6	Radiation Protection and Radioactive Waste Management in the Design and Operation of Research Reactors (2008) [E]
WS-G-2.1	Decommissioning of Nuclear Power Plants and Research Reactors (1999) (under revision) [AECFR]
SSG-10	Ageing Management for Research Reactors (2010) [E]
35-G1	Safety Assessment of Research Reactors and Preparation of the Safety Analysis Report (1994) (under revision) [ECFR]
SSG-20	Safety Assessment for Research Reactors and Preparation of the Safety Analysis Report (2012) [E]
SSG-22	Use of a Graded Approach in the Application of the Safety Requirements for Research Reactors (2012) [E]
SSG-24	Safety in the Utilization and Modification of Research Reactors (2012) [E]

C.3. Fuel Cycle Facilities

NS-R-3	Site Evaluation for Nuclear Installations (2003) [ACEFRS]
NS-R-5	Safety of Nuclear Fuel Cycle Facilities (2008) (under revision) [E]
SSG-9	Seismic Hazards in Site Evaluation for Nuclear Installations (2010) [E}
SSG-18	Meteorological and Hydrological Hazards in Site Evaluation for Nuclear Installations (2011) [E]
SSG-21	Volcanic Hazards in Site Evaluation for Nuclear Installations (2012) [E]
GS-G-1.1	Organization and Staffing of the Regulatory Body for Nuclear Facilities (2002) [CEFRS]
GS-G-1.2	Review and Assessment of Nuclear Facilities by the Regulatory Body (2002) [CEFR]
GS-G-1.3	Regulatory Inspection of Nuclear Facilities and Enforcement by the Regulatory Body (2002) [CEFRS]
GS-G-1.4	Documentation for Use in Regulating Nuclear Facilities (2002) [CEFRS]
GS-G-3.5	The Management System for Nuclear Installations (2009) [E]
SSG-12	Licensing Process for Nuclear Installations (2010) [ES]
NS-G-2.11	A System for the Feedback of Experience from Events in Nuclear Installations (2006) [ER]
NS-G-2.13	Evaluation of Seismic Safety for Existing Nuclear Installations (2009) [E]
SSG-5	Safety of Conversion Facilities and Uranium Enrichment Facilities (2010) [E]

SSG-6	Safety of Uranium Fuel Fabrication Facilities (2010) [E]
SSG-7	Safety of Uranium and Plutonium Mixed Oxide Fuel Fabrication Facilities (2010) [E]
WS-G-2.4	Decommissioning of Nuclear Fuel Cycle Facilities (2001) (under revision) [ECFRS]
SSG-15	Storage of Spent Nuclear Fuel (2012) [E]

C.4. Radioactive Waste Disposal Facilities

SSR-5	Disposal of Radioactive Waste (2011) [ACEFRS]
GS-G-1.1	Organization and Staffing of the Regulatory Body for Nuclear Facilities (2002) [CEFRS]
GS-G-1.2	Review and Assessment of Nuclear Facilities by the Regulatory Body (2002) [CEFR]
GS-G-1.3	Regulatory Inspection of Nuclear Facilities and Enforcement by the Regulatory Body (2002) [CEFRS]
GS-G-1.4	Documentation for Use in Regulating Nuclear Facilities (2002) [CEFRS]
GS-G-3.4	The Management System for the Disposal of Radioactive Waste (2008) [E]
SSG-1	Borehole Disposal Facilities for Radioactive Waste (2009) [E]
WS-G-1.1	Safety Assessment for Near Surface Disposal of Radioactive Waste (1999) (under revision) [ACEFRS]
111-G-3.1	Siting of Near Surface Disposal Facilities (1994) (under revision) [E]
SSG-14	Geological Disposal Facilities for Radioactive Waste (2011) [E]
SSG-23	The Safety Case and Safety Assessment for the Disposal of Radioactive Waste (2012) [E]

C.5. Mining and Milling

RS-G-1.6	Occupational Radiation Protection in the Mining and Processing of Raw Materials (2004) [ES]
WS-G-1.2	Management of Radioactive Waste from the Mining and Milling of Ores (2002) (under revision) [ERS]

C.6. Applications of Radiation Sources

GSR Part 3	Radiation Protection and Safety of Radiation Sources – Revision of the International BSS, Interim Edition (2011) [ACEFRS]
GS-G-1.5	Regulatory Control of Radiation Sources (2004) **Co-sponsorship:** FAO, ILO, PAHO, WHO [EFS]
RS-G-1.4	Building Competence in Radiation Protection and the Safe Use of Radiation Sources (2001) **Co-sponsorship:** ILO, PAHO, WHO [ACEFRS]
RS-G-1.5	Radiological Protection for Medical Exposure to Ionizing Radiation (2002) **Co-sponsorship:** PAHO, WHO (under revision) [CEFRS]
RS-G-1.9	Categorization of Radioactive Sources (2005) [ACEFRS]
RS-G-1.10	Safety of Radiation Generators and Sealed Radioactive Sources (2006) **Co-sponsorship**: ILO, PAHO, WHO [EFS]
WS-G-2.2	Decommissioning of Medical, Industrial and Research Facilities (1999) (under revision) [ACEFRS]
WS-G-2.7	Management of Waste from the Use of Radioactive Materials in Medicine, Industry, Agriculture, Research and Education (2005) [CERS]
SSG-8	Radiation Safety of Gamma, Electron and X Ray Irradiation Facilities (2010) [E]
SSG-11	Radiation Safety in Industrial Radiography (2011) [AES]
SSG-17	Control of Orphan Sources and Other Radioactive Material in the Metal Recycling and Production Industries (2012) [E]

SSG-19	National Strategy for Regaining Control over Orphan Sources and Improving Control over Vulnerable Sources (2011) [AE]

C.7. Transport of Radioactive Material

SSR-6	Regulations for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Material 2012 Edition (2012) [ACEFS]
TS-G-1.1 Rev1	Advisory Material for the IAEA Regulations for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Material (2008) (under revision) [ES]
TS-G-1.2	Planning and Preparing for Emergency Response to Transport Accidents Involving Radioactive Material (2002) [ERS]
TS-G-1.3	Radiation Protection Programmes for the Transport of Radioactive Material (2007) [ES]
TS-G-1.4	The Management System for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Material (2008) [E]
TS-G-1.5	Compliance Assurance for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Material (2009) [E]
TS-G-1.6	Schedules of Provisions of the IAEA Regulations for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Material (2005 Edition) (2010) [ES]

ANNEX VII

DRAFT STANDARDS UNDER DEVELOPMENT

[status on 4 June 2013]

DS477 - The Management System for the Predisposal and Disposal of Radioactive Waste [Step 2]

DS475 - Arrangements for Public Communications in Preparedness and Response for a Nuclear or Radiological Emergency [Step 2]

DS474 - Arrangements for the termination of a nuclear or radiological emergency [Step 2]

DS473 - Regulatory Body Functions and Processes, revision and combination of GS-G-1.2, GS-G-1.3, GS-G-1.4, part of GS-G-1.5, part of SSG-12 and part of WS-G-5.1 [Step 2]

DS472 - Organisation, Management and Staffing of a Regulatory Body, revision and combination of GS-G-1.1, part of GS-G-1.5, GSG-4 and DS113 and DS460 [Step 2]

DS471 - Radiation Safety of X-ray Generators and Radiation Sources Used for Inspection Purposes and for Non-Medical Imaging [Step 5]

DS470 - Radiation Safety of Radiation Sources Used in Research and Education [Step 5]

DS469 - Planning and Preparing for Response to Transport Events Involving Radioactive Material, revision of TS-G-1.2 [Step 5]

DS468 - Remediation Process for Areas with Residual Radioactive Material (revision of WS-G-3.1) [Step 5]

DS462 - Revision through addenda of GSR-Part 1, NS-R-3, SSR-2/1, SSR-2/2 and GSR Part 4: coordination (DS462), GSR Part 1 (DS463), NS-R-3 (DS464), SSR-2/1 (DS465) and GSR Part 4 (DS466), SSR-2/2 (DS467) [Step 7]

DS461 - Schedules of Provisions of the IAEA Regulations for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Material (2012 Edition) (revision of TS-G-1.6) [Step 9]

DS460 - Communication and Consultation with Interested Parties [Step 5]

DS459 - Management of Radioactive Residues from Mining, Mineral Processing, and other NORM related Activities (revision and expansion of WS-G-1.2) [Step 5]

DS458 - Radiation Safety and Regulatory Control for Consumer Products [Step 9]

DS457 - GSR Part 7: Preparedness and Response for a Nuclear or Radiological Emergency (revision of GS-R-2) [Step 7]

DS456 - GSR Part 2: Leadership and Management for Safety (revision of GS-R-3) [Step 7]

DS455 - Establishing a National Radiation Safety Infrastructure [Step 5]

DS454 - Predisposal Management of Waste from the Use of Radioactive Materials in Medicine, Industry, Research, Agriculture and Education (revision of WS-G-2.7) [Step 5]

DS453 - Occupational Radiation Protection (revision of RS-G-1.1, RS-G-1.2, RS-G-1.3, RS-G-1.6, GS-G-3.2) [Step 5]

DS452 - Decommissioning of Nuclear Facilities, except Facilities using NORM and Medical, Industrial, Research and Disposal Facilities (revision of WS-G-2.1 and WS-G-2.1) [Step 5]

DS451 - Schedules of Provisions of the IAEA Regulations for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Material (2009 Edition) (revision of TS-G-1.6) [Step 14]

DS450 – GSR Part 6: Decommissioning (revision of WS-R-5) [Step 11]

DS449 - Content of the Safety Analysis Report for Nuclear Installations (revision of GS-G-4.1) [Step 2]

DS448 - Predisposal Management of Radioactive Waste from Reactors (revision of WS-G-2.5) [Step 7]

DS447 - Predisposal Management of Radioactive Waste from Fuel Cycle Facilities (revision of WS-G-2.6) [Step 7]

DS446 - Commissioning for Nuclear Power Plants (revision of NS-G-2.9) [Step 14]

DS442 - Regulatory control of radioactive releases to the environment from facilities and activities (revision of WS-G-2.3) [Step 5]

DS441 - Construction of Nuclear Installations [Step 9]

DS440 - Design of Auxiliary and Supporting Systems in Nuclear Power Plants [Step 5]

DS439 - Appendix IV "Reprocessing Facilities" and Appendix V "Fuel Cycle Research and Development Facilities" of NS-R-5 [Step 13]

DS436 - Instrumentation and Control and Software Important to Safety for Research Reactors [Step 8]

DS435 - Safety of Small/Medium, Transportable and Floating Nuclear Power Plants [being developed as a TECDOC]

DS434 - Radiation Safety of Radioisotope Production Facilities [Step 5]

DS433 - Safety Aspects in Siting for Nuclear Installations (revision of 50-SG-S9) [Step 11]

DS432 - Radiation Protection of the Public and the Environment [Step 5]

DS431 - Design of I & C Systems for NPPs (revision of NS-G-1.1 and NS-G-1.3) [Step 7]

DS430 - Design of Electric Power Systems for NPPs (revision of NS-G-1.8) [Step 8]

DS427 - Radiological Environmental Impact Analysis for Facilities and Activities [Step 5]

DS425 - Advisory Material for the IAEA Regulations for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Material (revision of TS-G-1.1) [Step 14]

DS421 - Protection of the Public against Indoor Exposure to Natural Sources of Radiation [Step 10]

DS420 - Radiation Safety for Nuclear Gauges [Step 7]

DS419 - Radiation Safety for Well Logging Sources [Step 7]

DS407 - Criticality Safety in the Handling of Fissile Material in Facilities and Activities [Step 14]

DS403 - Decommissioning of Medical, Industrial and Research Facilities (revision of WS-G-2.2) [Step 5]

DS401 - Application of the Principle of Justification to Practices, including Non-Medical Imaging [Step 11]

DS399 - Radiation Safety in Medical Uses of Ionizing Radiation (revision of RS-G-1.5) [Step 5]

DS381 - Safety of Fuel Cycle R&D Facilities [Step 5]

DS367 - Safety Classification of Structures, Systems and Components in Nuclear Power Plants [Step 13]

DS365 - Risk-Informed Decision Making [being developed as a TECDOC]

DS360 - Safety of Reprocessing Facilities [Step 5]

DS357 - Monitoring and Surveillance of Radioactive Waste Disposal Facilities [Step 13]

DS356 - Near Surface Disposal of Radioactive Waste [Step 13]

Explanation of steps:

STEP 1: Preparing a Document Preparation Profile (DPP)

STEP 2: Internal review of the DPP

STEP 3: Review of the DPP by the SSC(s)

STEP 4: Review of the DPP by the CSS

STEP 5: Preparing the draft safety standard

STEP 6: First internal review of the draft safety standard

STEP 7: First review of the draft safety standard by the SSC(s)

STEP 8: Soliciting comments by Member States

STEP 9: Addressing comments by Member States

STEP 10: Second internal review of the draft safety standard

STEP 11: Second review of the draft safety standard by the SSC(s)

STEP 12: Review of the draft safety standard by the CSS

STEP 13: Establishment as an IAEA safety standard (by the Publications Committee and/or Board of Governors (for SF and SR only))

STEP 14: Publication of the safety standard

ANNEX VIII

STATUS OF ACTIONS ARISING FROM THE 32nd MEETING OF THE COMMISSION

32.1. The final report of the 32nd CSS meeting to be uploaded on the CSS web page. **[Action: Secretariat, Scientific Secretary CSS]** Done

32.2. The CSS welcome the progress on the interfaces between the Safety Standards Series and the Nuclear Security Series and note that the issue is not restricted to checking adequacy of cross-references but also include the verification, for interface documents, that safety measures don't comprise safety and that safety measures don't compromise security. This objective to be reflected in internal guidance for the actors involved. **[Action: Secretariat, Sc. Secretary CSS and NSGC]** Ongoing: SPESS C revision – first meeting on March 1st 2013

32.3. The schedule of production for DS462 to be updated and the minutes of the 32nd CSS meeting to document the comments made on its annex so as to inform the drafting phase. **[Action: Secretariat, Technical Officer for DS462]** Done

32.4. The safety guides to be prioritized for the review in light of the TEPCO's Fukushima Daiichi NPPs accident and a pilot project to be initiated. **[Action: Secretariat with the SSCs]** Done. Presentation under agenda item 3.5

32.5. The members of the CSS to provide, as appropriate, input for the preparation of the letter from the CSS Chair to the IAEA Director General on the progress report for the review and revision of IAEA Safety Standards in light of the TEPCO's Fukushima Daiichi NPPs accident. **[Action: CSS members, CSS Chair]** Done. Input from CSS members. Letter from the CSS Chair issued on 29 November 2012

32.6. The draft Safety Guide DS446 (Commissioning for Nuclear Power Plants) to incorporate CSS comments and to be translated in Spanish, when published. **[Action: Secretariat, Technical Officer for DS446 and Safety and Security Coordination Section with MTCD]** Done

32.7. The transport related Safety Guides to be translated into all official languages. **[Action: Secretariat, Safety and Security Coordination Section with MTCD]** On-going

32.8. The DPPs for DS460 (Safety Guide on Communication and Consultation with Interested Parties) and DS468 (Safety Guide on Remediation Process for Areas with Residual Radioactive Material) to be updated taking into account the agreed resolution of CSS comments and NSGC to be added to the review Committees. **[Action: Secretariat, Technical Officers for DS460 and DS468]** Done

32.9. The Safety Glossary to be revised considering the issue of different language versions and the Secretariat to work toward a unified safety and security glossary. **[Action: Secretariat, Safety and Security Coordination Section]** On-going

32.10. The revised definition of nuclear installations to be inserted in the revised Safety Glossary, as amended during the 32nd CSS meeting. **[Action: Secretariat, Safety and Security Coordination Section]** Done

32.11. The revised SPESS A and SPESS B documents to be issued and put into force for the IAEA Safety Standards and the SPESS B document to submitted to the NSGC for Nuclear Security Publications. **[Action: Secretariat]** Done. Additional revision being discussed, agenda item 7.1

32.12. The Secretariat to investigate issues relating to issuing safety standards essentially as electronic version and the Safety Standards Committees to be consulted on future challenges on the publication process, noting the support for the CSS on moving from a document by document revision process to a feedback based, topical oriented revision process. **[Action: Secretariat, Scientific Secretary CSS]** New Word file on the web site that includes the whole collection of IAEA Safety Standards, including the one not yet published but approved by the PC. IT platform under development. Agenda Item 7.2

32.13. A list of actions resulting from the 32nd CSS meeting to be provided for comment to the CSS members and the draft report of the 32nd CSS meeting to be posted for comment to the CSS web site **[Action: Secretariat, Scientific Secretary CSS and CSS members]** Done

32.14. All presentations made at the 32nd CSS meeting to be posted on the CSS web site. **[Action: Secretariat, Scientific Secretary CSS].** Done