

China: National status and achievements during the R²D²P (2006 – Present)

Subject	General Questions	Specific Questions
	<p>1. Has there been any changes in the LRF of your country during the Project?</p>	<p>Yes, there have been some changes or anticipated in the LRF during the Project. For example:</p> <p>1 On January 28, 2006, the National Nuclear Safety Administration (NNSA) issued Rules for the Implementation of Regulations on the Safety Supervision and control for Civilian Nuclear Installations, Part Three: Application and Issuing of Safety License For Research Reactor (Approved and Promulgated by the NNSA on January 28, 2006)</p> <p>2 On Feb.25, 2008, the National Nuclear Safety Administration (NNSA) issued: “The procedure of application and issuance of license for decommissioning facility.” It defined more detail about the objectives, scopes, conditions, procedure, time limit, etc.</p> <p>3 On August, 2007, the National Nuclear Safety Administration (NNSA) issued a draft of “Safety closed-down of research reactor (draft)” for review by support organizations and facility licensees.</p> <p>It’s a regulation technical document and mainly made reference to IAEA documents: (1) TRANSITION FROM OPERATION TO DECOMMISSIONING OF NUCLEAR INSTALLATIONS, TECHNICAL REPORTS SERIES No. 420 IAEA; (2) SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS IN THE TRANSITION FROM OPERATION TO DECOMMISSIONING OF NUCLEAR FACILITIES, SAFETY REPORTS SERIES No. 36, IAEA.</p> <p>4 On March, 2010, “Technical requirement of Safety closed-down of nuclear facility (draft)” was issued for review by support organizations and facility licensees.</p> <p>It’s a safety standard and mainly made reference to (1)DOE G 430.1-5-2001; (2) SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS IN THE TRANSITION FROM OPERATION TO DECOMMISSIONING OF NUCLEAR FACILITIES, SAFETY REPORTS SERIES No. 36, IAEA.</p>
	<p>2. Is an independent regulatory body in place?</p>	<p>Yes, the Regulatory Authority for the civil nuclear facility in China is National Nuclear Safety Administration (NNSA). It has been defined its responsibilities and functions of regulatory body by Chinese law. The NNSA has established its organization and developed activities independently.</p>

<p>3. Are roles and responsibilities clearly outlined?</p>	<p>Yes, the roles and responsibilities of the regulatory body are clearly outlined in National Laws, Administrative Regulations, Safety Guides and Rules in China.</p> <p>In the Regulations on the Safety Supervision and Control for Civilian Nuclear Installations, the roles and responsibilities of the regulatory body as following.</p> <p>Article 4 The National Nuclear Safety Administration (NNSA) is charged with unified supervision and exercises its supervising power over the safety of civilian nuclear installations throughout the country. Its main responsibilities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) to organize the drafting and enactment of regulations relating to safety of nuclear installations and to review technical standards of nuclear safety.(2) to organize review and assessment of the safety performances of nuclear installations and the capability of operating organizations in guaranteeing safety; to issue or revoke licenses;(3) to be responsible for exercising nuclear safety supervision;(4) to be responsible for investigating and dealing with accidents of nuclear safety;(5) to provide guide and supervision in drawing up and implementing emergency plan in cooperation with departments or organs concerned;(6) to organize departments concerned to develop scientific research, publicity and education.(7) to conduct mediation and settlement of disputes relating to nuclear safety in cooperation with departments concerned. <p>Article 5 The NNSA may set up regional offices in regions where the nuclear installations are concentrated to exercise safety supervision.</p> <p>The NNSA may set up a Nuclear Safety Advisory Committee which will assist to establish nuclear safety regulations and plan for the development of safety technique and participate in the work of nuclear safety assessment and supervision.</p>
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<p>4. Are licensing requirements/regulations in place? Is the licensing review process clearly defined and understood by the operator?</p>	<p>Yes,</p> <p>1. In the Regulations on the Safety Supervision and Control for Civilian Nuclear Installations, the requirement for the licensing and review process is defined in ‘CHAPTER 3 SAFETY LICENCING SYSTEM’.</p> <p>2. In the Rules for the Implementation of Regulations on the Safety Supervision and Control for Civilian Nuclear Installations, Part Three: Application and Issuing of Safety License For Research Reactor (Approved and Promulgated by the NNSA on January 28, 2006):</p> <p>‘Article 3 In accordance with the provisions of Article 3 and 8 of the Regulations, the government will issue the relative safety licenses that specify the permitted activities and conditions to be observed for implementing safety supervision of the five major stages of siting, construction, commissioning, operation and decommissioning of research reactor.’</p> <p>‘Article 9 Decommissioning of research reactor: In accordance with Article 3 of the Regulations, the decommissioning activities may take place only after the NNSA has issued the Instrument of Ratification for Decommissioning of Research Reactor , then the decommissioning is normally approved.’</p> <p>‘Article 17 The application for the “Instrument of Ratification for Decommissioning of Research Reactor” shall submit the “application for Decommissioning of Research Reactor” (see APPENDIX 5-1) with concern documents, 6 months (category 1) or 12 months (category 2 and 3) before the beginning of decommissioning of research reactor. Before the ultimately decommissioning, the application shall submit the “application for ultimately decommissioning of research reactor” (see APPENDIX 5-2) with concern document.</p> <p>‘Article 29 The application for decommissioning of research reactor shall submit following documents:</p>
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<p>4. Are licensing requirements/regulations in place? Is the licensing review process clearly defined and understood by the operator?</p>	<p>1. for application of beginning decommissioning: (1) Safety Analysis Report of Research Reactor Decommissioning (2) Instrument of Ratification of the Environmental Impact Statement for Research Reactor Decommissioning (issued by the Ministry of Environment Protection) (3) Decommissioning Plan of Research Reactor Decommissioning (4) The Quality Assurance Program of Research Reactor during the stage of Decommissioning 2. for application of instrument of ratification of final decommissioning (1) the final summing-up report of research reactor decommissioning (2) Final Instrument of Ratification of the Environmental Impact Statement for Research Reactor Decommissioning issued by the Ministry of Environment Protection</p>
<p>5. Does a decommissioning policy and strategy exist?</p>	<p>Yes, 1. Laws on the Environmental Protection of the People’s Republic of China (Promulgated by the Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress, on December 26, 1989) 2. Act of Protection and Remedy of Radioactive Contamination of the People’s Republic of China (Promulgated in the Third Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Tenth National People’s Congress, on June 28, 2003) 3. Regulations on the Safety Supervision and Control for Civilian Nuclear Installations (Promulgated by the State Council on October 29, 1986) 4. Rules for the Implementation of Regulations on the Safety Supervision and Control for Civilian Nuclear Installations, Part Three: Application and Issuing of Safety License For Research Reactor (Approved and Promulgated by the NNSA on January 28, 2006) 5. Guides for decommissioning of research reactor and Nuclear critical Installations (HAD202/04, NNSA, 1992-4-18) 6. Basic standards for protection against ionizing radiation and for the safety of radiation source (GB18871-2002)</p>
<p>1. Is a standard review plan for the DP in place? Is this in line with IAEA Safety Report No. 45?</p>	<p>Yes.</p>

<i>Decommissioning Plan (DP)</i>	2. Is a DP available for each nuclear facility?	In China, DP is mandatory for each new constructed nuclear facility, the initial DP as part of PSAR should be developed and submitted to the regulatory body for review and approval. But no DP is available for old nuclear facilities during operation, it is required for application of decommissioning. The DP for HWRR is under development, it is foreseen to be available in 2013.
	3. Has the DP been reviewed/authorized by the regulator?	No. The DP for HWRR is under development.
<i>Supporting Documents to the DP</i>	1. Has a safety assessment been prepared? Reviewed, approved or authorized?	The DP for HWRR including SA is under development, but not reviewed and approved. It will experience internal review and regulatory review a number times if necessary.
	2. Has a cost estimate been prepared? Reviewed, approved or authorized?	The DP for HWRR including cost estimate is under development, but not reviewed and approved.
	3. Has an environmental impact assessment been prepared? Reviewed, approved or authorized?	No. The DP for HWRR including EIA is under development, but not reviewed and approved. It will experience internal review and regulatory review a number times if necessary.
<i>Other items</i>	1. Please report on any other major achievement/items.	None.