

VDK 101

STRATEGY OF THE STATE OFFICE FOR NUCLEAR SAFETY

The Strategy of the State Office for Nuclear Safety is a binding document for all employees of the Office. The valid version of the Strategy is available on the intranet pages of the Office so that all employees of the Office could consult it.

Strategy of the State Office for Nuclear Safety (SÚJB) for 2017 - 2020

The Strategy of SÚJB is defined to ensure the long-term, organized and controlled management of the Office in the implementation of its mission and vision upon the declared values in the time horizon of three years. It is drawn-up and updated in line with the accepted national strategic documents (State Energy Concept, National Action Plan of the Nuclear Energy Development in the Czech Republic) and the annually established Priorities of SÚJB with respect to the available resources.

Mission:

Exercise of governmental authority, including the control and surveillance in using the nuclear energy and ionizing radiation and in the field of non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction for protection of individuals, the society and the environment.

Vision:

Independent, professional, widely respected and trustworthy exercise of governmental authority to prevent and eliminate the risks arising from the use of the nuclear energy and ionizing radiation and to ensure non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

Values: independence – Professionalism – Openness – Trustworthiness

Strategic Axes

■ Implementation of the new atomic legislation

The consistent **implementation of the new Atomic Act**, effective from 1 January 2017, is deemed to be the main tool in increasing the level of protection against the risks of nuclear energy and ionizing radiation use. This Act submitted by the State Office for Nuclear Safety brings a number of improvements, transposing the latest regulations of Euroatom and the recommendations of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and WENRA. The essential topic of the upcoming years is making of the follow-up guidance and recommendations, issuing of consistent and comprehensible opinions and active dissemination of the new regulation principles.

■ Ensuring of the competent human resources

The long-term development of HR is based on the **clearly defined Office employees' competences** which must be linked to the current operational activities of the licence holders with as high as possible degree of the Office's anticipation and which are complemented upon the obtained national and international experience in the field. Obtaining of the corresponding institutional, financial and material means will enable the work environment development in

order to increase performance and qualification. Ensuring of the competent human resources also requires the corresponding involvement of the external resources providing the technical support. The central topic of the following years is searching for the experts for the precisely defined competences and ensuring of the development and transfer of their knowledge.

- Focus on the communication with the public

In order to obtain and maintain the position of the widely respected and credible office, it is necessary to take the **ambitious communication with the public** into consideration. It is necessary to ensure clear and understandable public and professional awareness. The mixture of communication tools is chosen according to the target recipients. All provided information must be timely, concise, accurate and well-balanced. With respect to the new legislation adoption, the focus on awareness about the application of the new Atomic Act and the related legal regulations will be underlined in the future years so that the involved parties are advised of the reasons and motives of opinions and decisions to be made on their basis.

- Utilization of the results of research and science

To ensure the proper exercise of its performance, the State Office for Nuclear Energy must keep up with the latest knowledge of research and science. The critical task of the next years is the **precise formulation of research needs** with the aim to obtain the unique results applicable in practice. The focal point of the scientific and research work will lie in the public research institutions established by the Office, namely the National Radiation Protection Institute and the National Institute for Nuclear, Chemical and Biological Protection. In using other research organizations, it is necessary to consider ensuring of their independence of the licence holders.

The determined strategic axes represent the long-term objectives of the Office; they are analysed in more detail and complemented in the strategic plans of individual sections and the Crisis Management & Informatics Department. Apart from the below strategic plans of individual sections, SÚJB will seek to draw-up and implement the concept of the safety culture, including the announcement of the programme for increasing the safety culture within the Office. In the context of the efforts to guarantee the drawing-up of the regulations in line with the IAEA standards, the work on creating the database for monitoring the international requirement implementation will continue. Between 2017 and 2020, the knowledge-management will also be a strategic task. Due to the upcoming retirement of the most experienced and the longest serving employees, it will be necessary to ensure preservation of the achieved know-how and its timely transfer to the younger members of the team. Given the inevitable staff changes, it will be critical to secure continuity of all internal processes. This is also related to the necessity of creating the strategy of the long-term development of human resources.

Radiation Protection Section

The scope of activities and the diversity of areas regulated by the Radiation Protection Section is enormous. Towards the end of 2016, SÚJB registered 7,650 legal entities in the Czech Republic which are the holders of licences to handle the ionizing radiation sources. A total

registered number is 5,330 sealed sources of ionizing radiation and around 11 thousand radiation generators. A total of 150 thousand minor sources are estimated to be used in the Czech Republic territory. In the field of protection against the radiation of natural sources of radiation, the Office performs the administrative and control activity for over 3,000 entities. The regulation of irradiation from natural sources, moreover, concerns all residential houses, schools, public buildings, etc. In accordance with the new Atomic Act, a number of the obliged persons will significantly increase as the radon will newly have to be regulated at the workplaces specified by the legislation, i.e. at tens of thousand workplaces.

One of the priorities for successful putting the new legislation into practice is organizing the specialised seminars focused on individual thematic groups of licence holders or other obliged persons and the unification of procedures in implementing the new legislation requirements. The recommendations will be gradually updated. This update is needed due to the new legislation requirements or new technical knowledge and technologies in using the radiation sources.

The attention will be especially paid to the types of medical exposure which are linked to a higher radiation load of patients, and the strategy for the control and alignment of this irradiation will be developed in cooperation with the Ministry of Health. Attention needs to be paid to the introduction of the system of classification, recording and especially prevention of the radiological events and, specifically and newly, to non-medical imaging exposure.

Increased importance will be devoted to the issue of providing radiation protection in supplier works, especially while performing the non-destructive tests in the controlled area of the nuclear power plants. It is still necessary to focus on adherence to the safety culture and to work with the feedback tools more.

Equally important is the area of securing the used sources of ionizing radiation to avoid their abuse as well as handling of the so-called abandoned sources.

In the field of natural sources, the implementation of the Directive 2013/59//EURATOM entails higher requirements for regulation of irradiation from natural sources and requires staff strengthening – this will be solved by establishing a new department for the radon programme. Using the results of research tasks and orders, the procedures of the newly implemented surveillance will be prepared, including the system of checks at the workplaces with radon in the buildings located in the increased radon risk areas. As a part of common surveillance, the checks at the underground workplaces will continue. The new Atomic Acts reacts to the trend of worsening indoor air quality, including the increase in radon concentration on the construction sites due to the adjustments focused on energy savings and newly introduces the requirements for radon concentration measurements in the buildings designed for the long-term stay of children and for providing the health and social services related to the long-term stay of the people. The relevant information will be provided and explained to the building owners, designers and constructors.

In the uranium industry, it is necessary to focus on the supervision over the remediation of chemical mining and completion of rehabilitation of areas after the liquidation of the chemical treatment plant and quarry Hamr in the Stráž pod Ralskem location. Increased attention will be paid to the termination of underground production and operation of the chemical treatment plant after the end of production in the Dolní Rožínka location. The supervision over utilization of heaps after the uranium mining for obtaining the separated aggregate will continue, mainly in the Příbram area.

Nuclear Safety Section

The section's mission is the supervision over the nuclear safety of nuclear facilities, including the technical safety and security of these facilities. Especially in case of the nuclear power plants, we talk about the most difficult technical facilities. The supervisory activities of the section, therefore, include a wide range of specialized activities in a number of technical fields. The supervised nuclear facilities are the nuclear power plants, research reactors, low and medium active radioactive waste repositories and the facilities for storage of radioactive waste and the spent nuclear fuel. Controllers of the section also supervise the activities of organizations which provide the holders of licences to operate the nuclear facilities with the activities related to the utilization of nuclear energy, especially the maintenance and checks during outages and the supplies for nuclear power plants which are important from the nuclear safety viewpoint.

For proper implementation of the new Atomic Act we will strive to create a comprehensive and current legislative pyramid allowing the efficient supervision over the nuclear safety. The remaining regulation will be completed, the existing safety guides will be revised and the new ones will be issued to define a clear framework for performing activities related to the nuclear energy utilization for the licence holders and their suppliers. Also the revisions and complementation of internal documents describing the section's activities aimed at improving the quality of supervisory activities will not be forgotten, either.

In case of the nuclear power plants, the priority will be a completion of evaluation and checks related to the licence for the next long-term operation of the Dukovany NPP, including the evaluation and checks focused on compliance with the conditions laid down in the issued licences. In linkage to finding the insufficient quality of non-destructive checks and the control system deficiencies of the licence holder, emphasis will be placed on the field of control and check of suppliers by the holder of the licence for nuclear power plant operation – ČEZ, a.s. as well as on improvement of the control system of the licence holder itself.

Supervision over research reactors will be focused especially on bigger modifications prepared by their operators. In the field of radioactive waste handling, the priority will be the work related to the operation of current repositories, licensing of the transport casks and preparation of a deep repository of highly active radioactive waste.

The big issue of the future years will be providing of the competent human resources. The Public Servants Act fails to create suitable conditions for obtaining or adequate training of the specialists who are needed for ensuring of adequate supervision. It is, therefore, necessary to establish a team of specialists in SÚJB and The National Radiation Protection Institute (SÚRO) which will be able to ensure comprehensive supervision over all nuclear facilities in the Czech Republic and to set the method of cooperation between SÚJB and SÚRO. Given the necessary precise division of activities between the specialists of SÚJB and SÚRO, the adequately detail competence profiles of individual employees will be created. To achieve the determined competences, the corresponding trainings and courses will be carried out.

Another topic as to providing of corresponding human resources may stem from the implementation of the National Action Plan of Nuclear Energy Development in the Czech Republic and the corresponding involvement of SÚJB.

Management & Technical Support Section

The key factor shaping the strategy in the field of non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction is the effectiveness of the new Atomic Act No. 263/2016 Sb., which entails the changes which need to be implemented in the existing practice, including the requirements arising from its implementing regulations. In case of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, it is especially Regulation No. 374/2016 Sb. on registration and check of nuclear materials and announcement of data thereon, Regulation No. 375/2016 Sb. on selected items in the nuclear area and Regulation No. 376/2016 Sb. on the dual-use items in the nuclear area. One of the critical changes resulting from the new legislation will be the new term of the so-called declarant for transfers of nuclear items within the EU.

Whereas all entities (i.e. applicants and current licence holders) will be affected by these changes, the launch of the communication campaign is planned to prepare the affected entities for the changes gradually coming with the ends of transitional periods of the new Atomic Act. With respect to the importance of focus on the communication with the public, the attention will be paid to the creation of the SÚJB's communication strategy in the following years.

The impacts of new legislation will also be reflected in the necessity of updating the Guarantees database programme, which is an application for keeping records on the nuclear materials and executed exports of nuclear items in such a way that it contains especially new functionalities and registers, as it arises from creating the term of declarants of nuclear item transfers across the EU territory.

Also in the field of controls on the prohibition of chemical, biological, bacteriological and toxin weapons, the renewal of legislation will be one of the main strategic points. In the field of biological weapons, it is the amendment to Act No. 281/2002 Sb. on some measures related to the ban of bacteriological, biological and toxin weapons and on the amendment to the Trade Act, with the planned effect from 2018. The amendment to the relevant implementing regulation No. 474/2002 Sb is also being prepared. In the field of chemical weapons, the amendment to Act No. 19/1997 Sb. on some measures related to the ban of chemical weapons and the relevant implementing regulation No. 208/2008 SB. will also be prepared. The expected effect of this legislation is from 2020. Along with the amendments, it is also reckoned with the necessity of ensuring the dissemination of information on the relevant changes to the affected public in a suitable way (seminars and lectures).

Another important task of the Management and Technical Support Section is to draw-up the concept which will establish the basic principles for applying the enforcement tools (fines, executions, corrective measures) within the exercise of the responsibilities of SÚJB and the implementation of new provisions in this field, especially in case of hearing of administrative delicts.

The shorter strategic goal in the field of ban on the chemical weapons is the efforts for gaining membership in the Executive Council of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (EC of OPCW) for the term of office 2018 – 2020. This is also related to the effort to recall the 20th anniversary of the Chemical Weapons Convention (2017). Another possibility of supporting the membership in EC of OPCW as well as better visibility of the activity of the National Institute in the Czech Republic is to organize the sessions of the National Institutes of the Eastern European Group in which the Czech Republic is ranked in the spring of 2019 in cooperation with the Technical Secretariat of OPCW.

Crisis Management & Informatics Department

With regard to the adoption of the new Atomic Act, the principal task for the Crisis Management & Informatics Department is to provide assistance to the licence holders in adapting to this Act in the field of coping with the extraordinary radiation events.

Another essential task resulting from the adoption of the new legislation is to draw-up the National Radiation Emergency Plan.

The necessary part of our performance will be an active participation in preparation, execution and evaluation of the exercise ZONE 2017 organized in accordance with the exercise plan of the National Safety Council in the emergency planning zone of the Dukovany NPP and ZONE 2019 organized as per the exercise plan of the National Safety Council in the emergency planning zone of the Temelín NPP.

In the field of information and communication technologies (ICT), the Department must ensure the administration and development of ICT environment in line with the Act on Cyber Security and the safe and continuous operation of all SÚJB's software and hardware which secure the basic functions of the Office, i.e. in the field of central data storages, central server systems, central security systems and central applications.

The Department will promote increase in the cyber literacy and ICT risk awareness of all employees as one of the essential prerequisites for keeping the ICT environment of SÚJB safe.

Another of our important tasks in future years is to implement all requirements laid down in legal regulations or Government resolutions for the field of eGovernment, especially the eIDAS and GDPR requirements.