



The OECD Nuclear Energy Agency and Nuclear Law

ATOMEXPO 2014 - Moscow

Stephen G. BURNS

Head of Legal Affairs

OECD Nuclear Energy Agency

Tel.: +33 (0)1 45 24 10 30

Stephen.Burns@oecd.org

History in the making....

- ◇ **1947:** U.S. Secretary of State George C. Marshall proposes a post-WW II European Recovery Program: the Marshall Plan.
- ◇ **1948:** The Plan led to establishment of the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC) to work on the joint recovery programme (18 member countries).
- ◇ **1958:** European Nuclear Energy Agency (ENEA) set up by OEEC Council Decision.
- ◇ **1961:** OEEC superseded by world-wide Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) -- all OEEC founding countries plus the United States and Canada.
- ◇ **1972:** ENEA becomes Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA) to reflect membership outside Europe (Japan).
- ◇ **2013:** Russian Federation joins the NEA as its newest member.

NEA member countries



Australia



Austria



Belgium



Canada



Czech Republic



Denmark



Finland



France



Germany



Greece



Hungary



Iceland



Ireland



Italy



Japan



Luxembourg



Mexico



Netherlands



Norway



Poland



Portugal



Republic of Korea



Russian Federation



Slovak Republic



Slovenia



Spain



Sweden



Switzerland



Turkey



United Kingdom



United States

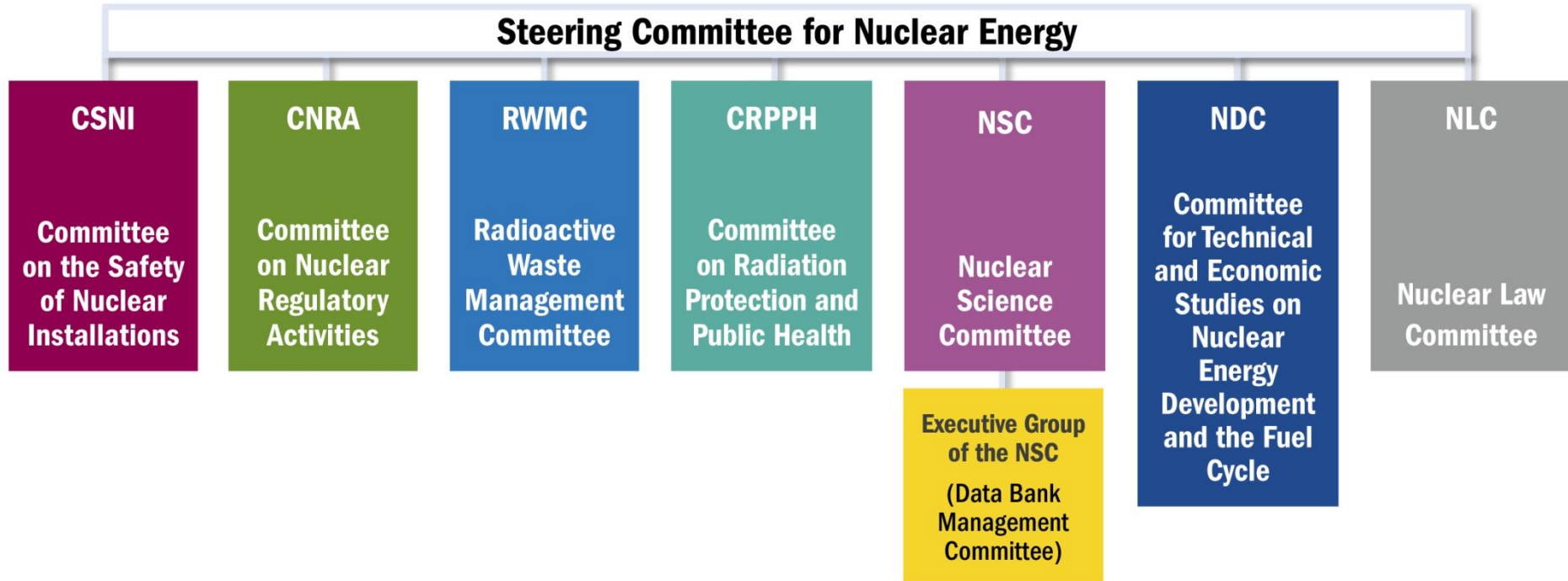
The NEA's current membership consists of 31 countries in Europe, North America and the Asia-Pacific region. Together they account for approximately 90% of the world's installed nuclear capacity.



The NEA Mission

- To assist its member countries in maintaining and further developing, through **international co-operation, the scientific, technological and legal bases** required for a safe, environmentally friendly and economical use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.
- To provide authoritative assessments and to forge **common understandings** on key issues, as **input to government decisions on nuclear energy policy**, and to broader OECD policy analyses in areas such as energy and sustainable development.

NEA Committees



NEA Co-operation and Interactions

- International Energy Agency (IEA) within OECD,
- International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) by agreement,
- European Commission (EC) is a full participant,
- China: agreements have been signed with the China Atomic Energy Authority and the National Nuclear Safety Administration,
- India: through invited experts,
- Other invitees (national governments),
- Industry contributions to selected studies.

NEA's international activities

NEA co-sponsors:

- ◇ **International Basic Safety Standards** (IAEA, WHO, ILO, PAHO, FAO) - *international benchmark for radiological safety*
- ◇ **IAEA Safety Fundamentals** (EURATOM, FAO, ILO, IMO, IAEA, PAHO, UNEP, WHO) - *nuclear installations, radioactive waste management, radiation protection, safety of radioactive sources*

NEA is the technical secretariat for:

- ◇ **Multinational Design Evaluation Program (MDEP)** – *enhance regulatory co-operation and work toward convergence of codes, standards and safety goals for new reactors.*
- ◇ **Generation IV International Forum** - *international collaboration on R&D for new nuclear energy systems.*

Multinational Design Evaluation Programme (MDEP) members

Regulatory authorities of:

Full members:



Canada



China



Finland



France



India



Japan



Republic of Korea



Russian Federation



South Africa



Sweden



United Kingdom



United States

Associate member:



United Arab Emirates

NEA's international activities

The OECD Secretary-General is the depositary for :

- ❑ *1960 Paris Convention on Third Party Nuclear Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy (Paris Convention)*
- ❑ *1957 Convention on the Establishment of a Security Control in the Field of Nuclear Energy*
- ❑ *2003 Framework Agreement on a Multilateral Nuclear Environmental Programme in the Russian Federation (and Protocol on Claims, Legal proceedings and Indemnification) (MNEPR)*
- ❑ *2005 Framework Agreement for International Collaboration on Research and Development of Generation IV Nuclear Energy Systems (GIF)*

Nuclear Law Objectives for the NEA

Our goal is to :

- assist member countries in the development, strengthening and harmonisation of nuclear legislation that is based upon internationally accepted principles for the safe and peaceful use of nuclear energy, including international trade in nuclear materials and equipment;
- contribute to the modernisation of the international nuclear liability regimes and encourage the strengthening of treaty relations between interested countries to address liability and compensation for nuclear damage;
- collect, analyse and disseminate information on nuclear law generally and on topical nuclear law issues.

NEA's Nuclear Law Committee

- Established:** 1957... *prior* to establishment of NEA.
Originally established as a group of governmental experts on nuclear third party liability issues.
Renamed the Nuclear Law Committee in 2000 to reflect broadened mandate over the range of nuclear law topics and issues;
- Members:** All NEA member countries;
- Participants:** European Commission (NEA Statute),
International Atomic Energy Agency (Agreement);
- Potential Invitees:** Argentina, Brazil, **Bulgaria, P.R. China (incl. Hong Kong)**, Chinese Taipei, **India**, Indonesia, **Lithuania, Romania, South Africa, Ukraine**, U.A.E., Vietnam.

NEA's Nuclear Law Committee

Mandate:

1. Consider issues relating to interpretation and application of international nuclear liability instruments;
2. Promote harmonisation of national legislation in the nuclear liability and compensation field;
3. Encourage development of national legislation governing peaceful uses of nuclear energy based on internationally accepted principles;
4. Promote exchange of information and sharing of experience;
5. Advise on collecting, analysing and disseminating information on major nuclear law developments.

NEA Focus on Nuclear Liability

- Efforts are focused on helping Contracting Parties to the Paris Convention (CPPCs) to achieve ratification of the 2004 Protocol.
- European Union Council Decision requires EU States that are CPPCs to simultaneously deposit instruments of ratification.
- NEA is also assisting CPPCs to update the technical criteria that permit exclusion of facilities under decommissioning.
- NEA participates in other initiatives and forums that explore liability issues and further harmonisation of the regimes.

NEA Legal Publication Programme

Nuclear Law Bulletin

A standard reference work in the nuclear law field.

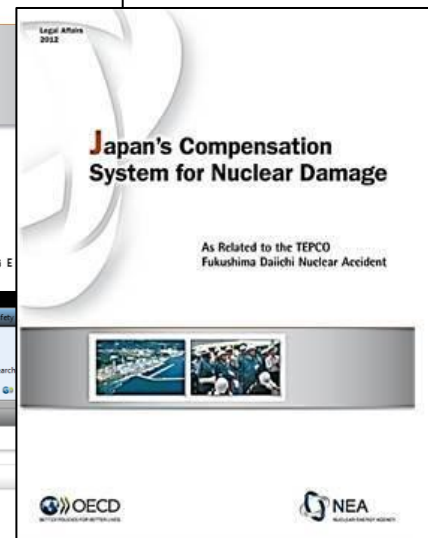
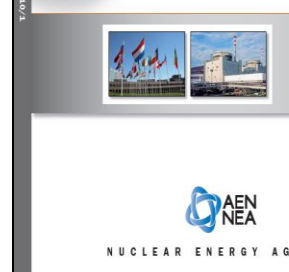
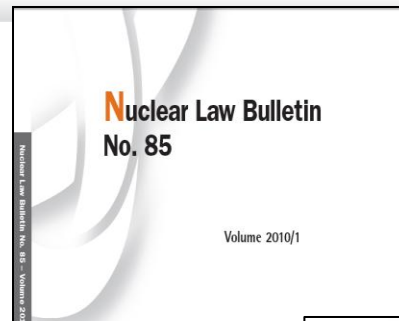
Published twice each year in French and English.

Special Publications

Japan's Compensation System for Nuclear Damage (2012).

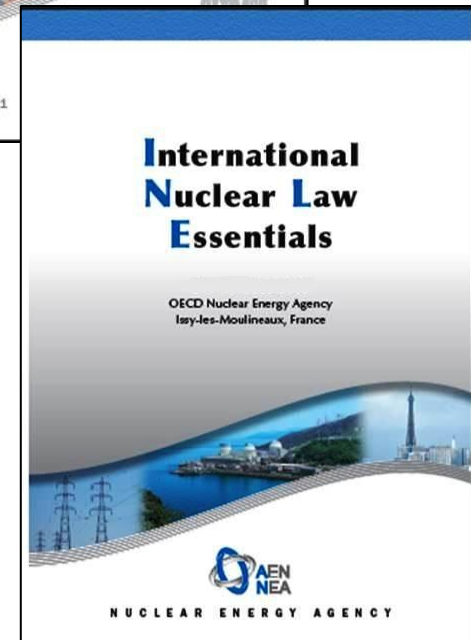
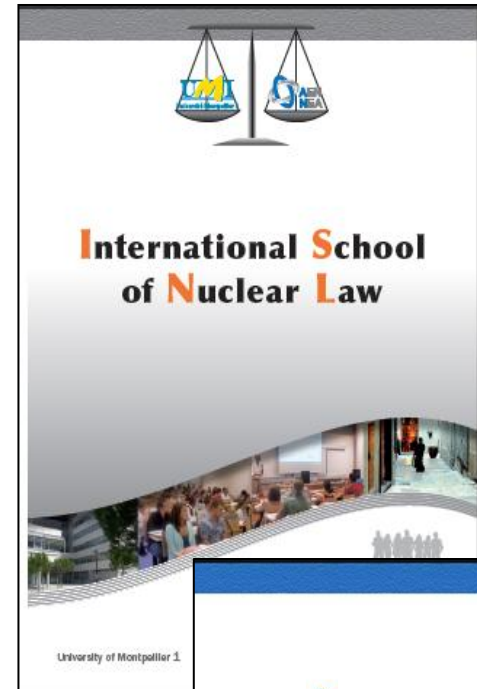
On-line Nuclear Legislation

Country reports and legislative texts are posted on the NEA Nuclear Law website: www.oecd-nea.org/law/legislation/



NEA education programmes

- The **International School of Nuclear Law** (ISNL) is in its 14th year
- ISNL is a co-operative programme with the University Montpellier 1 in Montpellier, France.
- Over 650 students have participated.
- NEA also hosts **International Nuclear Law Essentials** (INLE), a one-week course in Paris.
- The next INLE course will likely be held in spring 2015.



Thank you!



NEA

NUCLEAR ENERGY AGENCY