

2019  
**ATOMEXPO** **XI**

# **RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION: QUALITY MANAGEMENT IN THE NUCLEAR INDUSTRY'S SUPPLY CHAINS FOR INTERNATIONAL PROJECTS**

## **Roundtable**

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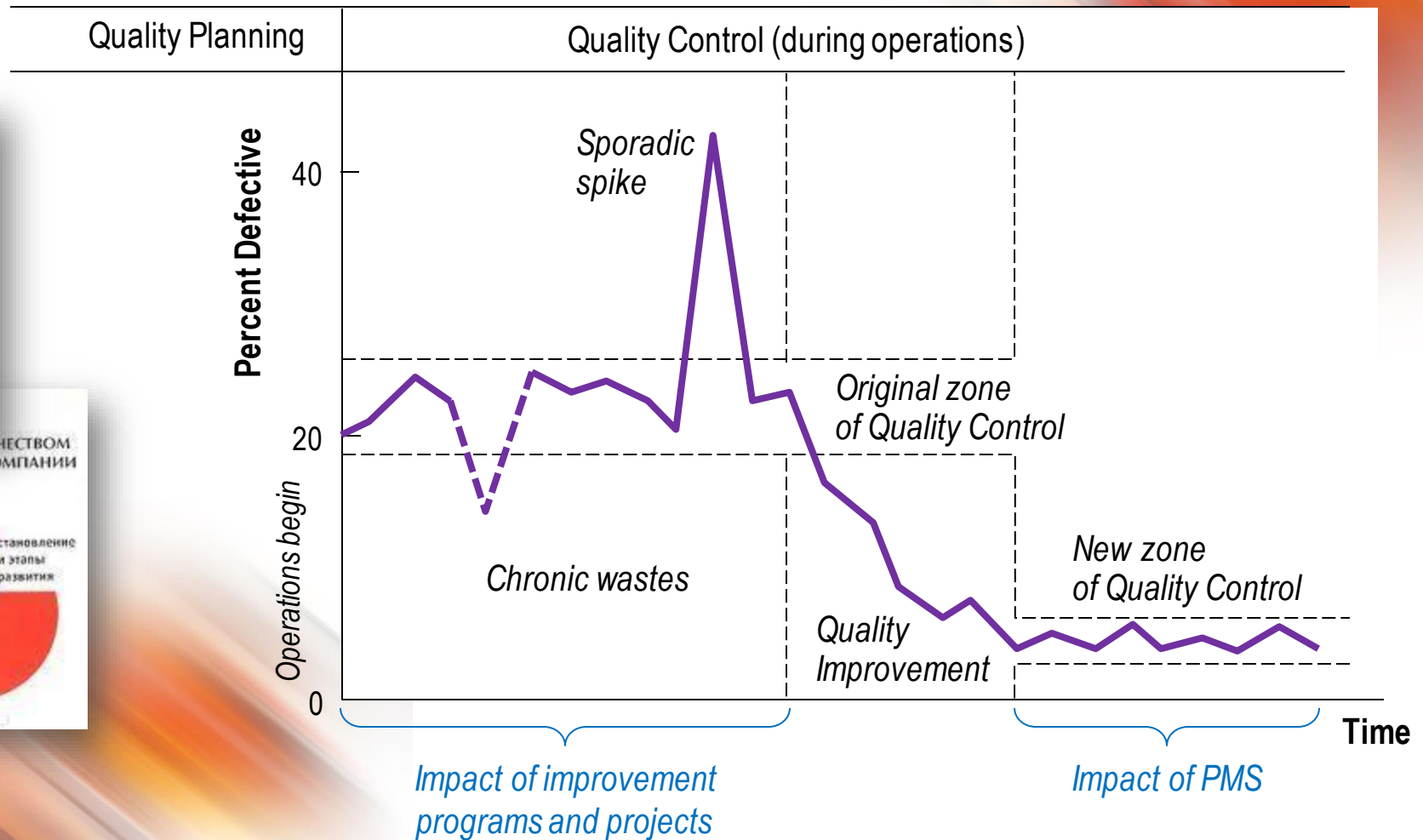
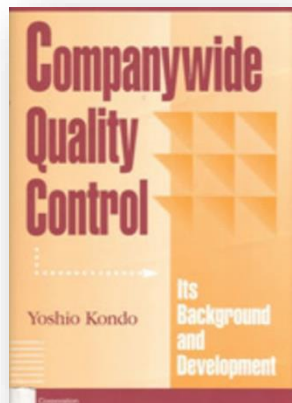
April, 16  
Sochi, Russia

## Questions for discussion

To build international nuclear industry supply chains in the modern world, the key stakeholders in the nuclear sector must answer the following essential questions:

- *How should we create the international nuclear industry supply chains taking into account various national and international rules and standards?*
- *How can we consolidate efforts at the global level to combat counterfeit and fraudulent products in the nuclear industry?*
- *How can we develop and use an industry-controlled system for the certification of suppliers' quality management systems as a basic condition for participation in industry projects all over the world. Which aspects are essential when building such a system?*
- *What if we say that our QMS is good, but the problems come from suppliers? Would this mean that our QMS is really working well?*

# Why there is the need to change something in our supply chains?



# Nuclear Sector Supply Chain Issues (1/2)

- How to improve supply chain?
- Consumerism in supply chain – as the main idea
- Customer leadership
- Criticism of purchasing at the lowest price
- Win-win collaboration
- Problems of 3rd party certification
- Government regulation
- Standard ISO 19443:2018
- Customer control (OEM) of 3rd party certification
- Instruments and tools (APQP, FMEA, SPC, MSA, PPAP)

## Conclusions

- ❖ Supply chains shall pay more attention for protection from counterfeit and fraudulent products.
- ❖ Customers shall understand that supplier QMS are part of their QMS but have other control methods. Customers cannot influence activities of separate system participants (process owners, operators, and even managers). They can impact QMS itself through strengthening of separate processes, decreasing risks, by using own audits as well as 3<sup>rd</sup> party audits (certification bodies).
- ❖ 3<sup>rd</sup> party audits have a number of drawbacks that are often connected with participation of dishonest and non-professional certification bodies, whose access to this market should be limited. 3<sup>rd</sup> party auditors usually work for different industries and not always have enough competence in special industries such as nuclear industry.
- ❖ Customer leadership in question of supply chain development and improvement is realized through development of culture of consumerism as well as creating win-win relationship with suppliers.
- ❖ In collaboration with suppliers customers shall combine three types of audits (1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> party), creating them all in a scheme of additional value for each other. Customers shall initiate customer quality improvement programs and get from customers evidence of successful implementation of such programs.
- ❖ It is necessary to mention that modern supply chains tend to be longer, become international and are vulnerable to unsupported, untimely, excessive customer requirements.
- ❖ In general customers, including main customers, shall take the responsibility for creating, maintaining and improvement of supply chains.