

Evaluation of the interface between safety, security and safeguards in the legislative and regulatory framework: A national approach

Synopses:

Establishing and sustaining an effective and credible regulatory body is ensured through, inter alia, continuous improvement. In this sense, AMSSNuR has established a internal scientific committee whose mission is among others to assess and make proposals to AMSSNuR for improving its activities the national, regional and international levels. In this respect, AMSSNuR has conducted a self-assessment in order to assess its performance, against established international standards and guidance, and to identify areas for improvements. The self-assessment process is as follow:

- Preparation of the questionnaires:

The internal assessment is performed accordingly to the IAEA Self-Assessment of the Regulatory Infrastructure for Safety (SARIS) as required by the scientific committee. It has the aim to assess the safety legislative and regulatory framework based on the requirements of GSR part1 (Rev.1): Governmental, Legal and Regulatory Framework for Safety, section 2: Responsibilities and functions of the Government. The Department of Nuclear Security and Safeguards of AMSSNuR has the duty to assess the Requirement 12: Interfaces of Safety with Nuclear Security and with the State System of Accounting for, and Control of Nuclear Material.

- Answering the questionnaires:

In the form of a check list, the self-assessment contains 7 questions on the interface of safety with nuclear security and safeguards on different areas as follow: the institutional infrastructure; roles and responsibilities in the legal and regulatory framework for the assessment of safety and security; responsibilities for oversight and enforcement; liaison with law enforcement agencies; integration of emergency response arrangements for both safety related and nuclear security related incidents; implementation and integration by design of security and safety measures; and planned measures to ensure adequate infrastructural arrangements for the interface between safety and security.

The IAEA has defined specific requirements to assess those areas so that the law no.142-12, the draft decree on security of radioactive sources, the draft decree on safeguards implementation, the draft decree on physical protection of nuclear materials and facilities, the draft decree on emergency preparedness and response, and the draft decree on nuclear safety were assessed to see if the legislative and regulatory provisions takes into consideration the interface between safety, security and safeguards.

- Analyzing the questionnaires:

Once all questions were answered, the questionnaire was sent to the scientific committee for analyzing, making conclusions on the findings and defining areas needing improvement.

- Developing an improvement action plan:

The next step is to develop an action plan with the aim to seek improvement of the identified gaps and weaknesses within the regulatory framework.

- Making follow up:

after the implementation of the action plan, follow up activities will be performed including indicators on how the implementation of the plan is going to affect the regulatory performance of AMSSNuR.

It is worth mentioning, the Moroccan legislative and regulatory framework generally addresses the interface between safety, security and safeguards. The internal self-assessment described above is an important tool that allows AMSSNuR to assess its regulatory capabilities and to ensure the development and the sustainability of safety, security and safeguards.

Gender

State

Morocco

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