

## Importance of Safety Culture

The importance of an effective safety culture in the regulatory activities is recognized all over the world as well as by international organizations.

In 2013 IAEA has published TECDOC-1707 “Regulatory Oversight of Safety Culture in Nuclear Installations”. This document observed outcomes of existing practices in respect to the regulatory oversight of safety culture in nuclear facilities.

In the Russian Federation the regulatory authority (Rostekhnadzor) always plays an important role in regulatory system of nuclear and radiation safety, in the part which includes improvement of national legislation in the light of international recommendations.

The issues related to safety culture are covered by national safety regulations and guides and also by nuclear facilities inspection programs.



## Role of SEC NRS

**Scientific and Engineering Centre for Nuclear and Radiation Safety (SEC NRS) – Russian TSO for Rostekhnadzor** is directly involved in development of new and revision of current laws and regulations, in particular in the area of safety culture.

## National safety regulations and guides

General documents on safety provision (NP-001-97, NP-016-05, NP-033-11, NP-038-11) include requirements to building and maintaining of safety culture.

In new revision of “General Safety Provisions for Nuclear Power Plants” (NP-001) the term “safety culture” is based on and includes the following:

- NPP safety priority over economic and operational purposes;
- Recruitment, occupational training and maintaining staff;
- Competence in every field which may have impact on safety;
- Strict compliance with discipline within clear power-sharing and personal responsibility of performers and senior leaders;
- Development and strict compliance with the requirements of quality assurance programs, operating procedures and technical specifications, regular updating including accumulated experience;
- Decision-makers at all levels are to establish the climate of confidence and such teamwork approaches along with the social and living environment of NPP personnel, which are fostering the attitudes conducive to safety;
- Employee’s understanding of significance of his duties for NPP safety provision as well as the consequences resulted from lack of diligence or non-qualified execution in respect to the requirements of regulatory documents, quality assurance programs, operating and job procedures and technical specifications;
- Employees self-control used to monitor the activities which may have impact on safety;
- Understanding from every decision-maker and employee in respect to inadmissibility of concealing mistakes occurred in their activity and the necessity to reveal and eliminate their underlying causes; the relevancy of ongoing self-improvement, analysis and introduction of best practices including the foreign ones;
- Establishment of rewards/penalty system on the completion of work activities that motivates the transparent manner of actions and discourage exclusion of mistakes.

As for the safety guides, there is a number of guides in the field of safety culture which are planned to revise and/or to develop (“Safety Culture Assessment Methodology in Nuclear Fuel Cycle Facilities”, “Recommendations for building, maintaining and assessment of safety culture in NPP”).