



The Developing Regulatory Style of the CNSC

A Personal View

Mike Taylor

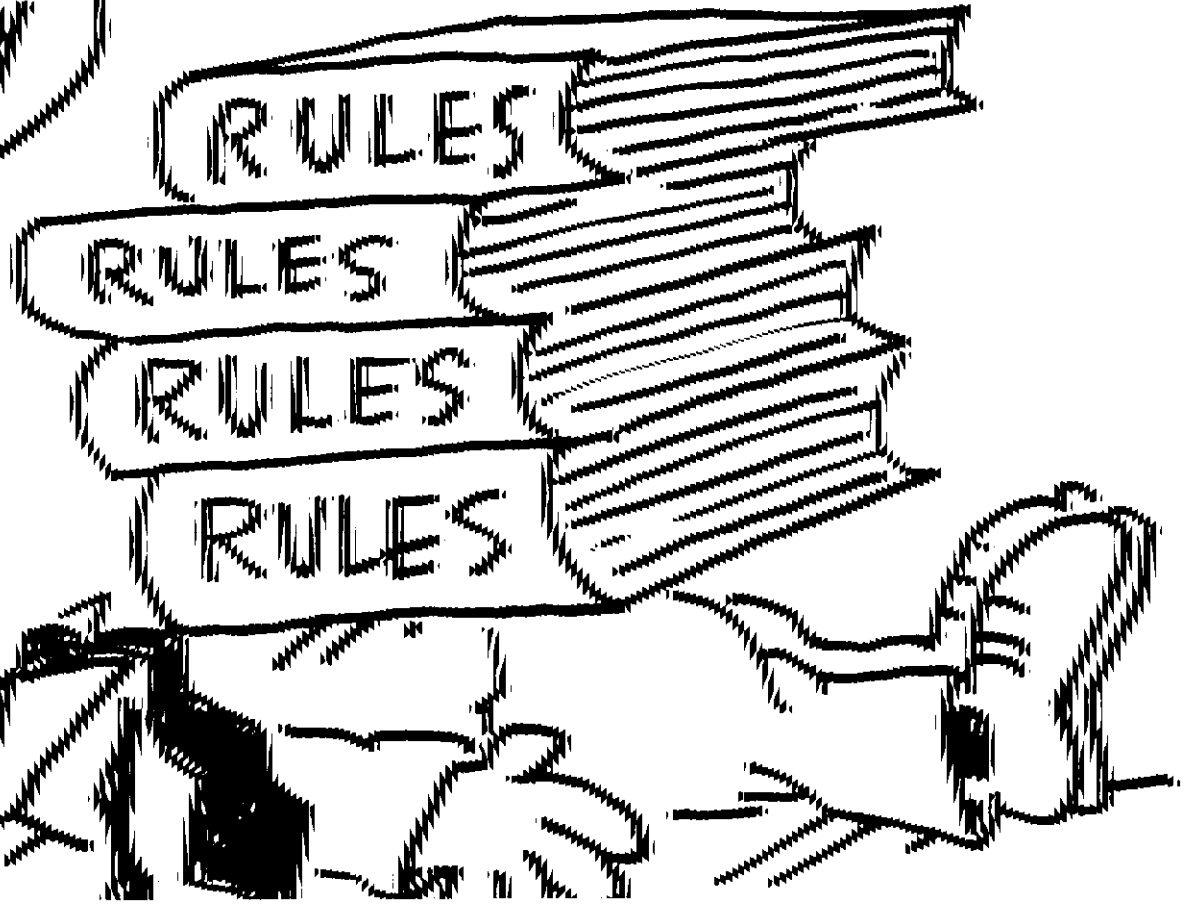
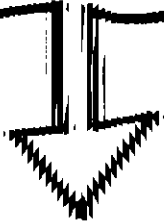


This Talk

- A quick overview of the CNSC
- My experience as an indication of changes
- Development of Canada's regulatory style in contrast to other nuclear power countries.
- Some Influences for change
- Does the Canadian System work?
- My conclusion

- Discussion

Regulatory
Body

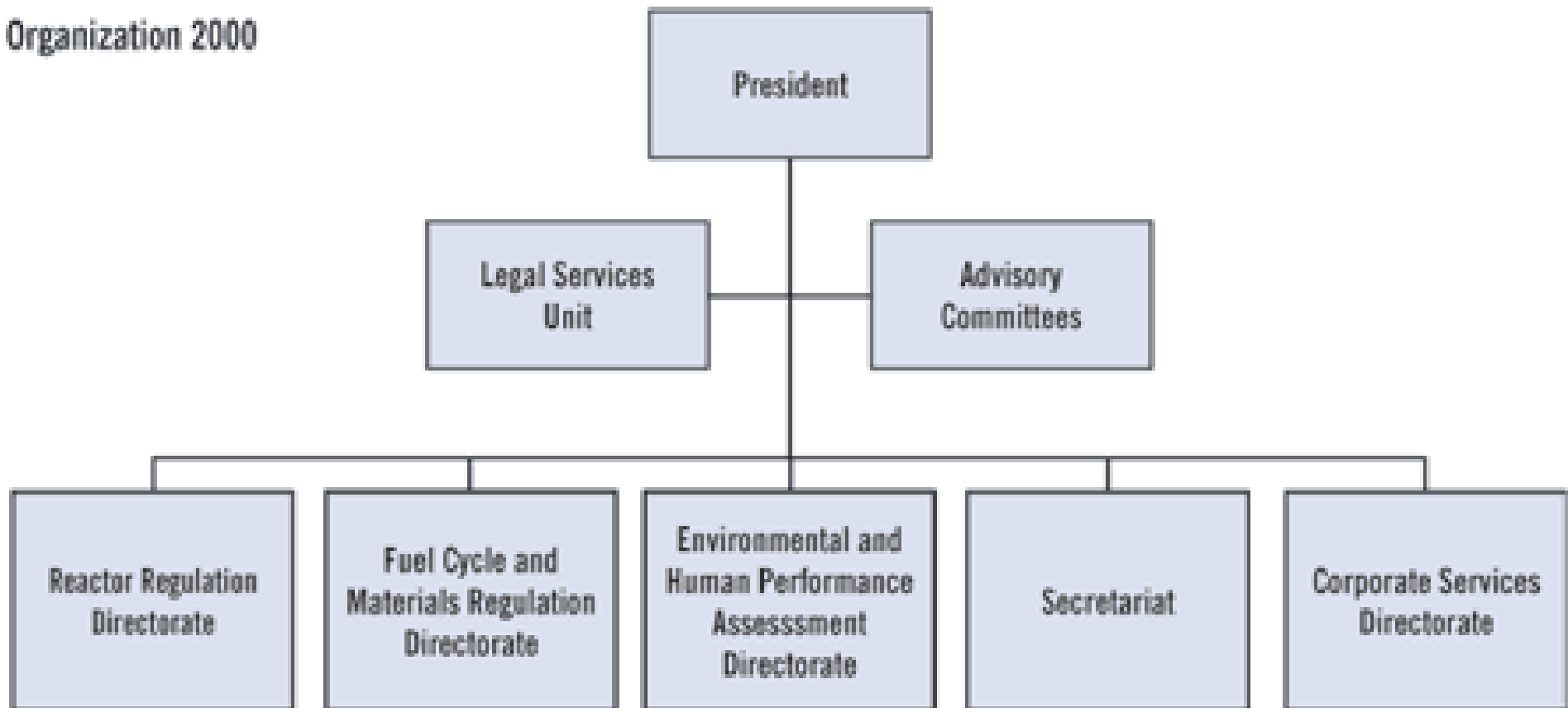


CNSC Organisation



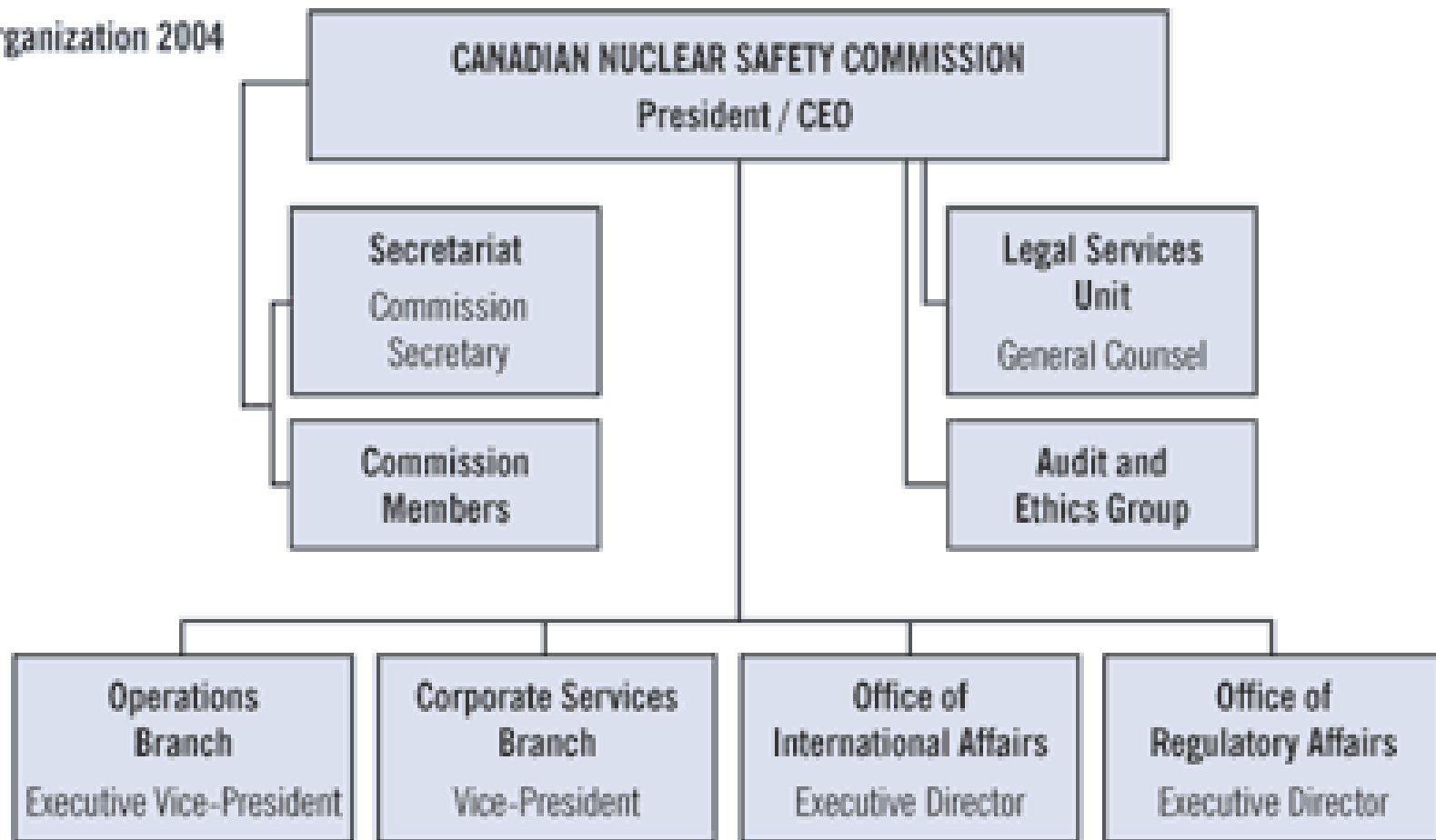
2000-Organization

Organization 2000



2004 - Organization

Organization 2004





- The CNSC consists of:

- a) The Commission ~ 7 independent persons appointed by the Governor-in-Council
- b) The staff. – (~ 500 people) advises the Commission and performs compliance, assessment and administration



Objectives of the Commission

- (a) to regulate the development, production and use of nuclear energy and the production, possession and use of nuclear substances, prescribed equipment and prescribed information in order to
 - (i) prevent unreasonable risk, to the environment and to the health and safety of persons, associated with that development, production, possession or use,
 - (ii) prevent unreasonable risk to national security associated with that development, production, possession or use, and
 - (iii) achieve conformity with measures of control and international obligations to which Canada has agreed; and
- (b) to disseminate objective scientific, technical and regulatory information to the public concerning the activities of the Commission and the effects, on the environment and on the health and safety of persons, of the development, production, possession and use referred to in paragraph (a).




How did the CNSC get to where it is?



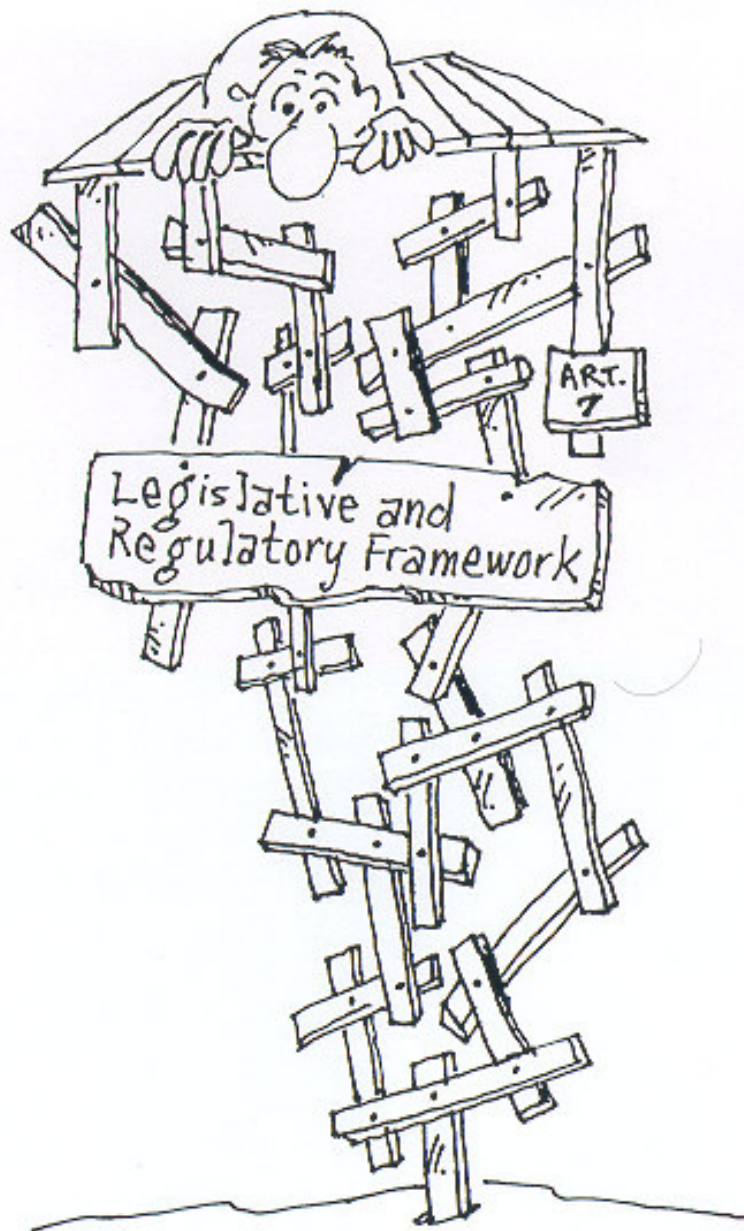
AECB/CNSC HISTORY

- Atomic Energy Control Act 1949
- Gradual increase in staff
- Significant change in regulatory style
- Nuclear Safety & Control Act
 - Royal Assent 1997
 - Came into force May 2000
- Staff re-organisation



Some Experiences

- indicators of change





Where is the CNSC in The World Regulatory Spectrum?

Spectrum:

***“The entire range of anything
arranged by degree or quality”***



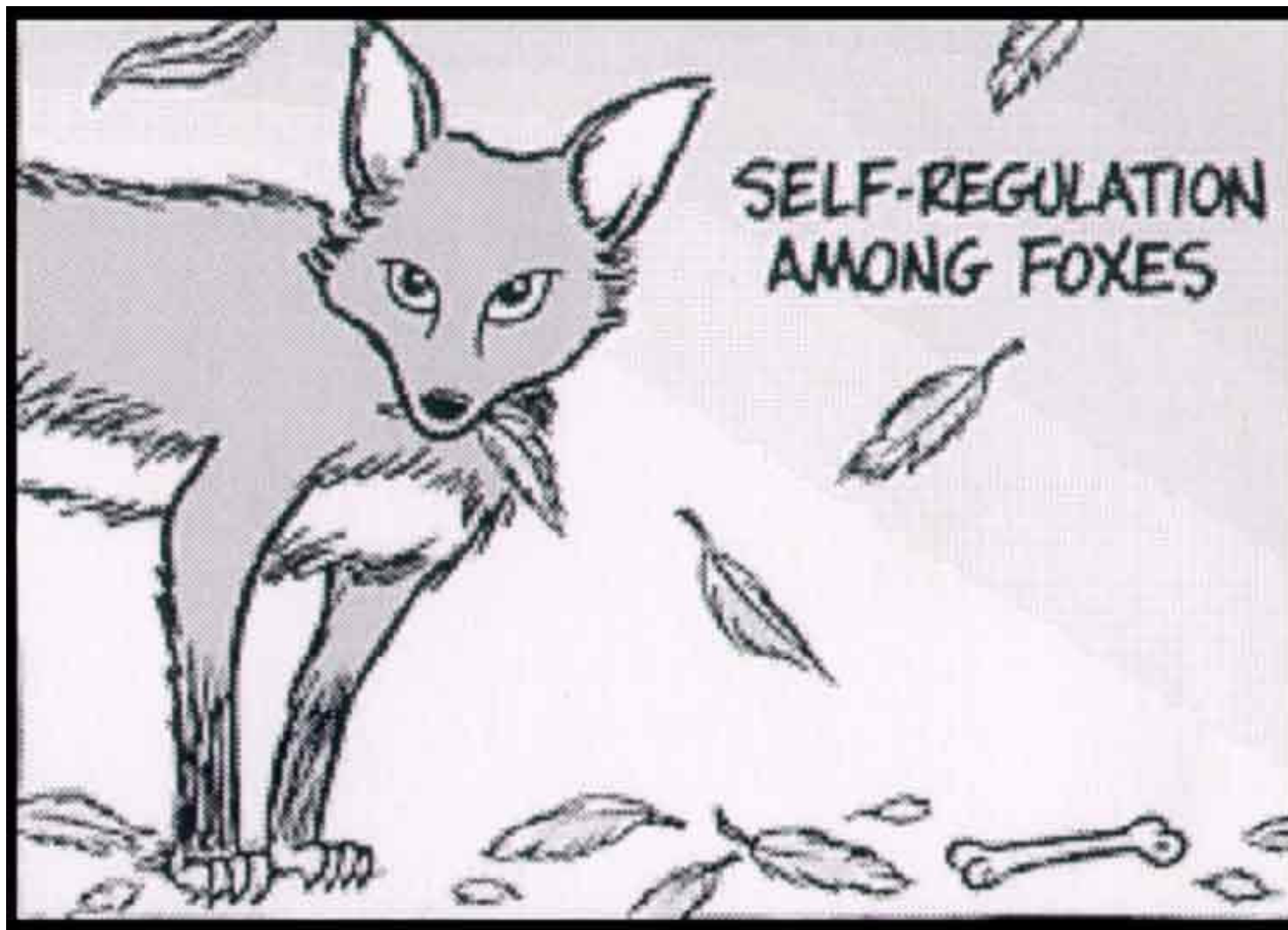
What is the axis of a regulatory spectrum?

- Examples
 - Degree of prescription
 - Degree of regulatory independence
 - Size of the industry
 - Transparency
 - Regulatory scope



Degree of prescription

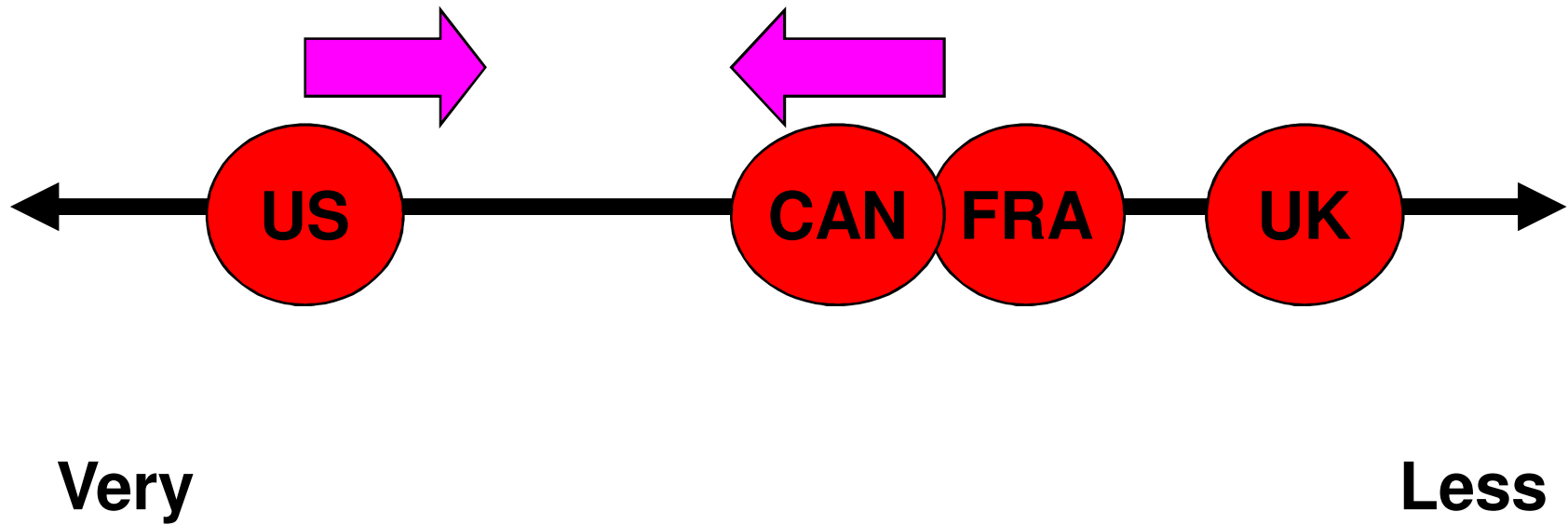
No Prescription




Prescription



Prescription





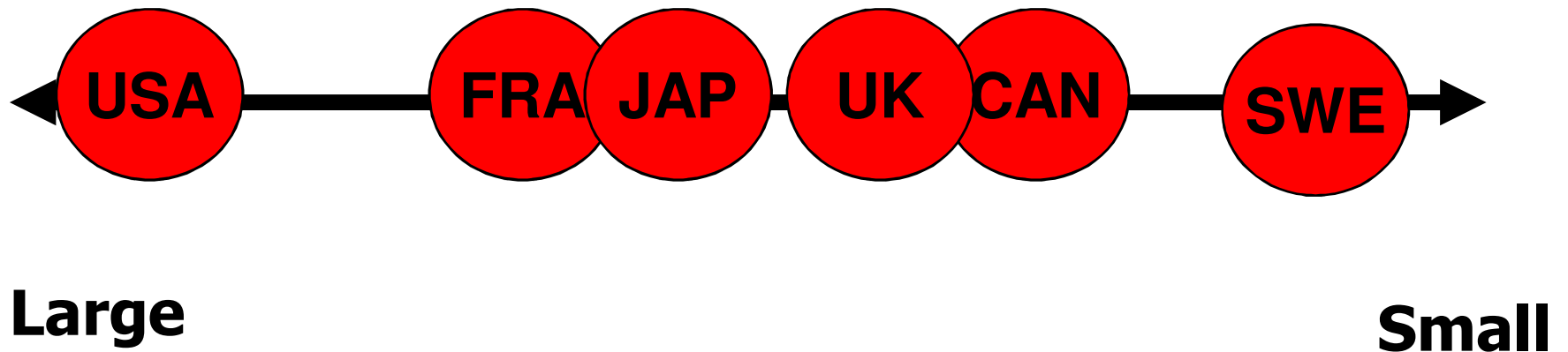
Size of the industry
(and types of plant)



[Power Reactors in operation or construction]

■ USA	104
■ France	59
■ Japan	53
■ Russia	30
■ South Korea	20
■ UK	19
■ Canada	18
■ Germany	17
■ Ukraine	15
■ China	11
■ Sweden	10

Size of the Industry



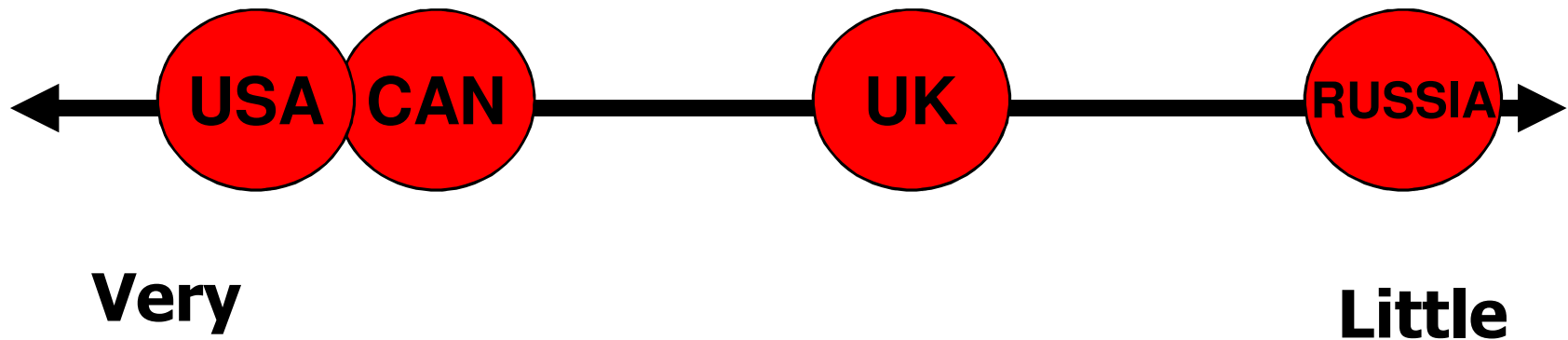


Transparency

In our very open process, we are publishing our national report on the web ... with a few confidential annexes.



Transparency



Where is Canada?

Small size

Little transparency

Non prescriptive



Large size

Very transparent

Prescriptive




Canada Changing Position In the Regulatory Spectrum

- Stakeholder demands
 - Government
 - Value for money
 - Licensees
 - Regulatory certainty
 - Controlled costs
 - Public
 - Transparency/ Confidence
 - International
 - Consistency/ Acceptable standards



Canada's Changing Position In the Regulatory Spectrum

- Some factors:
 - Privatization
 - Market Deregulation
 - Cost Recovery
 - Environment
 - Security
 - Decommissioning
 - Infrastructure



Canada's Changing Position In the Regulatory Spectrum

- The Leader



How is the CNS doing?



Objectives of the Commission

- (a) to regulate the development, production and use of nuclear energy and the production, possession and use of nuclear substances, prescribed equipment and prescribed information in order to
 - (i) prevent unreasonable risk, to the environment and to the health and safety of persons, associated with that development, production, possession or use,
 - (ii) prevent unreasonable risk to national security associated with that development, production, possession or use, and
 - (iii) achieve conformity with measures of control and international obligations to which Canada has agreed; and
- (b) to disseminate objective scientific, technical and regulatory information to the public concerning the activities of the Commission and the effects, on the environment and on the health and safety of persons, of the development, production, possession and use referred to in paragraph (a).



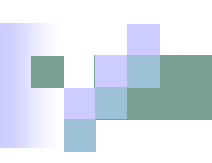
Some Measures of Regulatory Effectiveness

- Peer Review – IRRT
- Benchmarking
- Quality Assurance
- Auditor General
- NEA Indicators *
- Outreach/Feedback



NEA Indicators


- Ensures acceptable level of safety
- Adequate level of competence
- Prevent safety degradation & promote improvements
- Timely & cost effective, - confidence of operating organisations, public, government

- 
- Timely & cost effective
 - Confidence of operating organisations, public, government
 - Commission process significant here
 - Balance of public/industry interests
 - Independence of Tribunal
 - Quality of inputs
 - Quality of decisions



Conclusion

- Doing a job appropriate to the current environment with respect to regulation

- 
- *(b)* to disseminate objective scientific, technical and regulatory information to the public concerning the activities of the Commission and the effects, on the environment and on the health and safety of persons, of the development, production, possession and use referred to in paragraph *(a)*.



Information

- Serious need for objective public info.
- Difficult for the CNSC to be seen by all stakeholders as “objective”

NUCLEAR POWER IS A
GOOD TEMPORARY OPTION
WHILE WE DEVELOP WIND-
AND SOLAR POWER



Nuclear power? Not in our
backyard.



What about the
front yard?



No! There's a
uranium mine there.

www.nicholsoncartoons.com.au

No nuclear waste around here



Yucca Mountain





Conclusion

- Not such a good job – but probably the Act is misplacing the onus.