



NUCLEAR REGULATORY AGENCY

National Nuclear Regulatory Portal (NNRP) – A Useful Regulatory Knowledge Network

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Content:

- NNRP main objectives and concept
- NNRP – potential users and benefits
- Pilot National Nuclear Regulatory Portal of Bulgaria
- Suggestions for future improvements and developments
- Conclusions



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NNRP - objectives and concept

NNRP as a part (sub-site) of the GNSSN contains relevant information on the national regulatory authorities in Member States.

NNRP serves as a common access point and provides access to scientific, technical and regulatory resources (including databases, websites, applications, publications, safety standards ect.)

NNRP homepage: (password protected access)

<http://gnssn.iaea.org/sites/auth/RegNet/CCA/default.aspx>

Pilot countries: Belarus, Bulgaria, Germany, Russian Federation and Ukraine





Home - National Nuclear Regulatory Portal - Mozilla Firefox

EN English (United States)

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gnssn.iaea.org/sites/auth/RegNet/CCA/default.aspx

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IAEA | GNSSN Global Nuclear Safety and Security Network

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Tags & Notes

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National Nuclear Regulatory Portal

GNSSN Members Area


GNSSN Steering Committee

NNRP Contact Point List

HelpCenter (NNRP)

National Nuclear Regulatory Portal

Further strengthening of regulatory networking as intended by RegNet has to be based on current national developments, on existing regional networks and on the established mechanisms of international co-operation as presented on the websites of the IAEA or the OECD-NEA.



National Nuclear Regulatory Portal Structure

Countries List Sorted Alphabetically

URL

- Alphabetical Index : A-E (22)
- Alphabetical Index : F-J (13)
- Alphabetical Index : K-O (18)
- Alphabetical Index : P-T (22)
- Alphabetical Index : U-Z (8)

The "Country Area" is an interface between the Entry Sites of the Member States (The National Nuclear Regulatory Portal - NNRP) and other RegNet and GNSSN resources.

The benefit of RegNet is strongly dependent on contributions from participating organisations with respect to the maintenance of contributor sites and content to related content on national websites.

The National Nuclear Regulatory Portal (NNRP) is on one hand a part of the global RegNet and on the other hand the Entry Page to the national network (like an interface). The NNRP will contain the Country Nuclear Regulatory Profile (CNRP) as well as further country specific information on items of

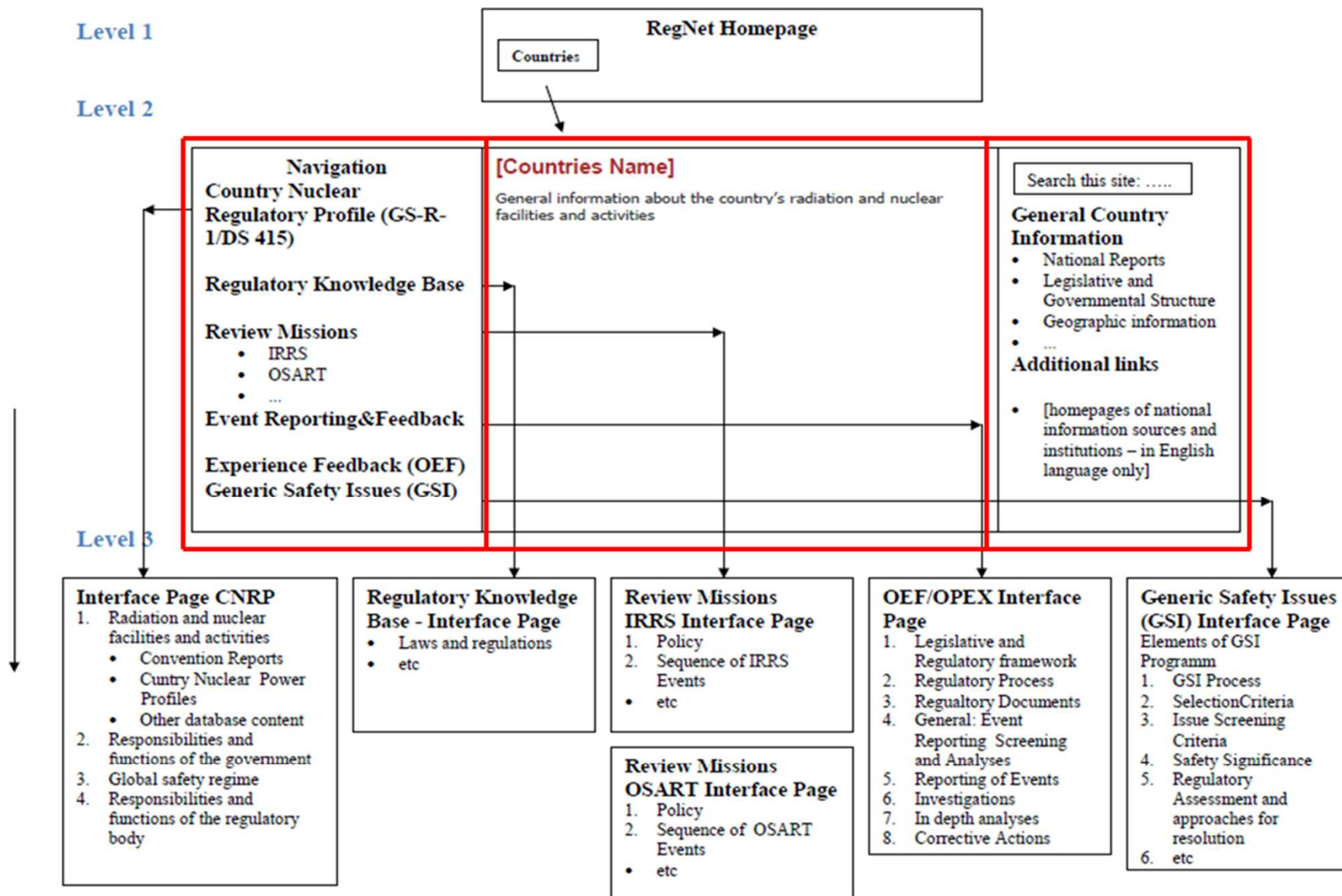
NNRP homepage:
(password protected access)
<http://gnssn.iaea.org/sites/auth/RegNet/CCA/default.aspx>



Level 1

Level 2

Level 3



Annex 2.3.1 RegNet Contributor Country Site Structure



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NNRP – potential users and benefits

Who are potential users of NNRP?

1. Member States

- ✓ Regulatory Authorities
- ✓ TSOs (incl. Scientific Institutes, Universities ect.),
- ✓ Nuclear power plants
- ✓ Other stakeholders

2. International Organizations

- ✓ IAEA
- ✓ WANO
- ✓ GRS
- ✓ Other



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NNRP – potential users and benefits (2)

Why to use NNRP?

- 1. Relevant information**
- 2. Reliable information**
- 3. Structured information**
- 4. Easy access to all regulatory information**
- 5. Much more effective search results**
- 6. An effective tool for more effective national and international cooperation activities and information exchange**



Pilot National Nuclear Regulatory Portal of Bulgaria

The content of the Bulgarian NNRP is compiled by using to a maximum extent already existing documents (national reports) and references to external resources (homepages of national information sources and institutions).

The main sources of information are:

- ✓ **national reports for conventions (CNS, JC etc.)**
- ✓ **documents prepared in the framework of IAEA service activities for the specific country (IRRS Advanced Reference Materials; OSART-Mission reports, etc.).**
- ✓ **other sources including government authorities, the regulatory body, expert organisations, operators, industry**
- ✓ **diverse IAEA data bases ect.**

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EN English (United States)

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Bulgaria

Country Nuclear Regulatory Profile

- Radiation and nuclear facilities and activities
- Responsibilities and functions of the government
- Liaison within Global Safety Regime
- Responsibilities and functions of the regulatory body
- Reference and other useful information

Regulatory Knowledge Base


- Regulatory Pyramid
- System of licensing

Review Missions

- IRRS
- OSART

Event Reporting&Feedback

- Experience Feedback (OFF)




National Nuclear Regulatory Portal – Bulgaria

This Country Site is the Entry Page to the national network and presents an entry to the various fields of nuclear safety from the point of view of responsible authorities and expert organizations. It is also facilitate entry to information resources organizations carrying responsibility in the field of nuclear safety. There already exist detailed subject portals for some specific fields.

Image Web Part

To link to an image, open the tool pane and then type a URL in the **Image Link** text box.

Responsibilities of the Authorities



Regulatory control of the use of nuclear energy and ionising radiation has been implemented by the Nuclear Regulatory Agency (NRA).

[more]

Radiation and Nuclear Facilities and Activities in Bulgaria

Electricity Production from Nuclear Energy in Bulgaria

General Country Information

National Reports

- CNS and JC National Reports

Annual Reoprts

- Annual Report 2012
- Annual Report 2011

Organisations and Committees

- Authorities
- Advisory Organs
- Expert Organisations
- Groups and Interests
- Operation
- Regulation



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Pilot National Nuclear Regulatory Portal of Bulgaria

Information available at the Bulgarian NNRP:

1. General Country Information incl.

- ✓ National Reports (CNS, JC) and Annual Reports;
- ✓ Legislative and Governmental Structure;
- ✓ Geographic information;
- ✓ Organizations and Committees (homepages of national information sources and institutions);
- ✓ Information from IAEA (References to the IAEA data bases): CNPP - Bulgaria - 2012; PRIS - Bulgaria; NEWMDB - Bulgaria; RRDB - Bulgaria;
- ✓ Additional links: WNA - Nuclear Power in Bulgaria, OECD reports on Bulgaria

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GNSSN Home Global Networks Regional Networks Thematic Networks **National Nuclear Regulatory Portal** IAEA Area

Bulgaria > Convention on Nuclear Safety

Country Nuclear Regulatory Profile

- Radiation and nuclear facilities and activities
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Regulatory Knowledge Base

- Regulatory Pyramid
- System of licensing

Review Missions

- IRRS
- OSART

Event Reporting&Feedback

Bulgarian Authorities

Nuclear Regulatory Agency (NRA)

Bulgarian Nuclear Regulatory Agency is the regulatory body on the matters of nuclear safety and radiation protection and the safe management of Radioactive Waste and Spent Nuclear Fuel. NRA establishes regulatory requirements on nuclear safety and radiation protection, issues licenses and permits, carry out regulatory control and impose enforcement measures to ensure compliance with the regulatory requirements, etc. [NRA website](#)

Ministry of Economy and Energy (MEE)

Ministry of Economy and Energy implements the state policy on energy development and implementation of the energy policy. [MEE website](#)

State Energy and Water Regulatory Commission (SEWRC)

State Energy and Water Regulatory Commission implements the state policy of control of prices of generated electricity and issues licenses for the generation of electrical and thermal power. [SEWRC website](#)

Ministry of Health (MH)

Ministry of Health implements the state policy of protecting public health and establishes mandatory health regulations, requirements and rules on all matters of hygiene, epidemiology and radiation protection. Through its specialized units, the ministry carry out specific functions in the area of health protection in the use of nuclear energy and ionizing radiation. Such specialized units are the National Centre of Radiobiology and Radiation Protection (NCRRP), as well as the departments Radiation Control at the Regional Inspectorates for Protection and Control of Public Health. [MH website \(only in bulgarian\)](#)

The Ministry of Environment and Water (MEW)

The Ministry of Environment and Water directs, coordinates and supervises the development and implementation of the state policy on protection, conservation and use of water and the earth's interior. The Ministry is in charge of the National System for Environmental

gnssn.iaea.org/sites/auth/RegNet/CCA/default.aspx

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Pilot countries



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Pilot National Nuclear Regulatory Portal of Bulgaria

- ✓ **2. Country Nuclear Regulatory Profile (CNRP) - the structure is built according to GSR Part1 “Governmental, Legal and Regulatory Framework for Safety” and provides information about:**
 - ✓ Radiation and nuclear facilities and activities;
 - ✓ Responsibilities and functions of the government;
 - ✓ Global safety regime;
 - ✓ Responsibilities and functions of the regulatory body;
 - ✓ References and other useful information
- 3. Regulatory Pyramid - demonstrates the hierarchy of national regulations and provides link to full text of laws, orders and other legal documents**
- 4. Review Missions - IRRS Missions; OSART Missions**

Bulgaria - Responsibilities and Functions of the Government

gnssn.iaea.org/sites/auth/RegNet/CCA/Bulgaria/CNRP/Responsibilities and Functions of the Government.aspx

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Bulgaria > CNRP > Responsibilities and Functions of the Government

Recently Modified

- Responsibilities and Functions of the Regulatory Body
- Global Safety Regime
- Responsibilities and Functions of the Government
- Country Nuclear Regulatory Profile (CNRP)
- References and other useful information

Country Nuclear Regulatory Profile

- Radiation and nuclear facilities and activities
- Responsibilities and functions of the government
- Liaison within Global Safety Regime
- Responsibilities and functions of the regulatory body
- Reference and other useful information

CNRP Chapter 2 preamble

The government establishes national policy for safety by means of different instruments, statutes and laws. Typically, the regulatory body, as designated by the government, is charged with the implementation of policies by means of a regulatory programme and a strategy set forth in its regulations or in national standards. The government determines the specific functions of the regulatory body and the allocation of responsibilities. For example, the government establishes laws and adopts policies pertaining to safety, whereas the regulatory body develops strategies and promulgates regulations in implementation of such laws and policies. In addition, the government establishes laws and adopts policies specifying the responsibilities and functions of different governmental entities in respect of safety and emergency preparedness and response, whereas the regulatory body establishes a system to provide effective coordination. The requirements established in Section 2 are to be understood in the context of these respective functions, although some flexibility may be necessary, depending on the particular national circumstances.

National policy and strategy for safety

Requirement 1 of GSR Part 1 is: The government shall establish a national policy and strategy for safety, the implementation of which shall be subject to a graded approach in accordance with national circumstances and with the radiation risks associated with facilities and activities, to achieve the fundamental safety objective and to apply the fundamental safety principles established in the Safety Fundamentals.

In Bulgaria this is described in the following documents: **CNS Report 2013, Article 7(1)** [art-7-1.pdf](#)

Establishment of a framework for safety

Requirement 2 of GSR Part 1 is: The government shall establish and maintain an appropriate governmental, legal and regulatory framework for safety within which responsibilities are clearly allocated.

In Bulgaria this is described in the following documents: **CNS Report 2013, Article 7(2)** [art-7-2.pdf](#)

Establishment of a regulatory body

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Bulgaria:
 ↓
Country Nuclear Regulatory Profile :
 ↓
Responsibilities and functions of the government



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Furhter improvements

- ✓ To involve all MS
- ✓ To consider the free access to NNRP (to full or partial information)
- ✓ To update and check the information and links periodically
- ✓ To avoid duplication and to ensure regular updates.
- ✓ To facilitate the usage by initial popularization of the NNRP through inclusion of the link in the key web sites as well as through promotion at different national and international events



Conclusions

- **The main advantage of developing and operation of NNRP is that the most relevant information in the field, obtained from various granted data sources, will be internationally accessible from one place**
- **NNRP can be used as a platform for more effective international cooperation between MS or for national information and cooperation activities and information exchange**
- **NNRP is an inclusive concept that brings together, links and complements all existing networks and initiatives.**



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Thank you for your attention!

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