

# NEA Stakeholder Involvement in the Development of ICRP Recommendations

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## The CRPPH and Stakeholder Involvement

- The NEA's Committee on Radiation Protection and Public Health (CRPPH) is mainly made up of RP regulatory authorities , and focuses on sharing experience and approaches to emerging RP issues
- The CRPPH member are interested in assuring that the ICRP recommendations are clear, address their needs and can be reasonably implemented.
- The CRPPH has itself been an active stakeholder in the development of international recommendations and standards, in particular since 1999

## CRPPH Experience with ICRP 103 Development

- The ICRP began to develop recommendations to update Publication 60, starting in 1999 with input from Roger Clarke's JRP paper, Control of low-level radiation exposure: time for a change?
- The CRPPH has been interested in ICRP developments since its inception in 1957, and invited ICRP to interact with the CRPPH to collect input for the development of the new ICRP recommendations

## The CRPPH EGIR Process

- The CRPPH created the Expert Group on the Implication of ICRP Recommendations (EGIR) in 2002.
- The EGIR process is that for the assessment of each draft document, a group of CRPPH nominated experts meet for 2 – 3 days to provide general and specific comments through a word by word, line by line and page by page review of the document.
- Only consensus comments are retained as CRPPH comments.
- All suggested changes to draft text are supported with the rationale/justification for the suggested change

## CRPPH as a Stakeholder

- The ICRP invited public comments on draft versions of its developing recommendations
- The CRPPH developed a broad program of activities to provide its input to the ICRP
- The CRPPH was an active stakeholder from 1999 to the end of 2007 when the ICRP issued Publication 103
  - 8 CRPPH Expert Group reports
  - 7 CRPPH international conferences
  - 4 In-depth EGIR assessments ICRP draft recommendations

# Results of CRPPH Stakeholder Involvement

The following consensus views from the NEA were retained by ICRP.

- Justification is retained as a principle.
- The role of optimisation has been strengthened throughout the system of protection.
- Dose limits for individuals have been retained
- The definition of and guidance on the new categories of exposure have been refined.
- The role of the linear non-threshold model as a regulatory tool is emphasised.
- Some issues surrounding the application of dose constraints and reference levels have been resolved.
- There is flexibility in the application of the concepts of exclusion and exemption, consistent with the CRPPH's process of authorisation.
- Collective dose remains for use in occupational settings and, in a limited way, for use with public exposures.
- The expansion into environmental protection is cautious and appropriate to ICRP's niche.
- The involvement of stakeholders to aid in decisions is endorsed.

## CRPPH Experience with the revision of the International BSS

- As a cosponsor of the 1996 International Basic Safety Standards, the NEA was interested in the revision of the BSS to implement ICRP 103, and to take into account experience and development since 1996
- The NEA, through the CRPPH, actively engaged with the IAEA and the other 7 cosponsoring international organizations to develop the new BSS



## The CRPPH as an Active Stakeholder

Between January 2007, when the revision began, and May 2011, when the final draft was considered by the IAEA to be ready for submission for final MS approval

- The CRPPH organised 7 EGIR meetings to assess and comment on BSS drafts
- Experts nominated by the NEA, and the NEA Secretariat organised or participated in 63 BSS-related meetings

## Results of CRPPH Stakeholder Involvement

- The active work on the revision of the BSS contributed to a good understanding of the final draft by the member countries of the NEA, all of whom are members of the IAEA
- It is felt that this understanding contributed to the draft's approval by the IAEA Board of Governors in September 2011, and subsequently by the NEA's Steering Committee in October 2011

## Evolution of the EGIR process

- The CRPPH decided in May 2009 that the EGIR process is a generic tool for the CRPPH to assess implications of any draft text that the CRPPH feels should be reviewed.
- Name changed from “Expert Group on the Implication of ICRP Recommendations, EGIR “ to  
“ Expert Group on the Implication of Recommendations, EGIR “.

## Conclusion

- The NEA's Committee on Radiation Protection and Public Health feels that active stakeholder involvement has improved the quality and usefulness of several key radiological protection international recommendations and standards
- The CRPPH will continue to use the EGIR process to assess draft documents, and encourages other organizations to participate in EGIR meetings, and to develop their own stakeholder involvement approaches.