

UK's report on progress with the implementation of the relevant actions from the IAEA Action Plan on strengthening Nuclear Safety.

Purpose of this report: This is a report by the UK on the progress with the delivery of our contribution to the IAEA Action Plan. Many of the actions proposed by the IAEA Action Plan are either current UK practice or we already had programmes in place to enhance our approach. This is largely due to the findings of the UK's Chief Inspector of Nuclear Installation's report on the impact of Fukushima on the UK nuclear sector – a web-link to the report and the Government's response are therefore included in the table below. This report by the UK therefore focusses on the actions being taken that add to our already well-established and robust nuclear safety regime.

IAEA Action Plan On Nuclear Safety	UK Actions	Complete Y/N?	International Actions	Complete Y/N?
Safety Assessments in the light of the accident at TEPCO's Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station				
Member States to promptly undertake a national assessment of the design of nuclear power plants against site specific extreme natural hazards and to implement the necessary corrective actions in a timely manner.	Every nuclear power generating European Member State voluntarily agreed to carry out safety 'stress tests' under request of the European Council. The tests, completed by operators, involve a targeted reassessment of each nuclear power station's safety margins in light of extreme natural events, such as earthquake and tsunami.	Y	EU Member States all participated in Stress Test and peer review processes.	Y
	The EU Stress Test was completed in the UK in 2011 and the link below gives more details of the UK report http://www.hse.gov.uk/nuclear/fukushima/europea	Y	Additionally, EU neighbouring states were also invited to participate. All results from process are published on European Nuclear Safety Regulators Group (ENSREG) Website. http://www.ensreg.eu/EU-	Y On-going work

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	<p>n-council-stress-tests.htm</p> <p>The Office for Nuclear Regulation (ONR) has prepared a report for the European Nuclear Safety Regulators Group (ENSREG) outlining how the UK will continue to implement lessons learned from the accident at the Fukushima Dai-ichi nuclear power plant in 2011. The UK's Action Plan was issued in December 2012:</p> <p>http://news.hse.gov.uk/onr/2012/12/fukushima-lessons-learned-uk-action-plan-published/</p> <p>Additionally, in 2011, immediately after Fukushima the UK Government asked the UK's Chief Inspector of Nuclear Installations to undertake an assessment of the impact of the accident on the UK Nuclear Industry – i.e. all facilities and processes within the nuclear fuel cycle. The UK's Chief Inspector's Report and associated Implementation Reports set out the UK's assessment of our nuclear infrastructure against extreme natural hazards, and suggested corrective measures and actions. The Report can be found at:</p> <p>http://www.hse.gov.uk/nuclear/fukushima/</p>	<p>On-going work</p> <p>On-going work to deliver actions on the report</p>	<p>Stress-Tests</p>	
<p>The IAEA Secretariat, upon request, to undertake peer reviews of national</p>	<p>This action has been superseded in EU Member States by the completion of the EU Stress Test exercise.</p>	<p>N/A</p>		<p>N/A</p>

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assessments and to provide additional support to member states.				
IAEA Peer Reviews				
The IAEA Secretariat to strengthen existing IAEA peer reviews by incorporating lessons learned and by ensuring that these reviews appropriately address regulatory effectiveness, operational safety, design safety, and emergency preparedness and response; member states to provide experts for peer review missions.	UK committed to making available appropriate information for peer review, subject to security and commercial considerations. The UK continues to offer expertise, as appropriate and subject to availability of experts, for IAEA missions and projects. More specifically the UK, through the ONR, currently provides experts for around four IRRS missions per year.	On-going activity	In response to the EC Nuclear Safety Directive (Council Directive 2009/71/EURATOM) Article 9(3), ENSREG has agreed to establish a pool of European experts to support future IRRS (or equivalent) missions. The UK will continue to play our part in providing expertise.	Y
Member States to be strongly encouraged to voluntarily host IAEA peer reviews, including follow-up reviews, on a regular basis; the IAEA Secretariat to respond in a timely manner to requests for such reviews.	In addition to the UK IRRS Mission taking place in September 2013, the next UK Full Scope IRRS Mission is planned for 2019. The UK is considering the business case for an OSART Mission to the UK. These considerations are taking into account other recent external peer reviews conducted on licensees from non-profit making organisations such as the World Association of Nuclear Operators (WANO) and	N On-going work	In response to the EC Nuclear Safety Directive Article 9(3), ENSREG has agreed a ten year rolling cycle for all European Member States to host an IRRS (or equivalent) mission. The UK Mission is planned for 2019.	Y

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	the Institute of Nuclear Power Operations (INPO) and the costs and funding mechanisms needed for any Mission. This process requires consultation with industry and we hope to have a decision on whether to proceed with OSART in due course.			
Emergency Preparedness and Response				
Member States to conduct a prompt national review and thereafter regular reviews of their emergency preparedness and response arrangements and capabilities, with the IAEA Secretariat providing support and assistance through Emergency Preparedness Review (EPREV) missions, as requested	<p>The UK carried out an initial review of emergency preparedness and response arrangements in May 2011, in response to events at Fukushima. This initial review now forms part of a wider programme of work being taken forward by the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC).</p> <p>Details on progress made by industry, the regulator and central Government can be found in the reports published by the UK's Chief Inspector of Nuclear Installations:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">http://www.hse.gov.uk/nuclear/fukushima/interim-report.pdf</p> <p style="text-align: center;">http://www.hse.gov.uk/nuclear/fukushima/final-report.pdf</p> <p style="text-align: center;">http://www.hse.gov.uk/nuclear/fukushima/implementation-report-oct-2012.pdf</p>	On-going work	Working closely with G8 states and the UK's closest (geographically) neighbours to enhance arrangements.	On-going work

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	The UK is committed to host an EPREV mission – discussions are on-going between the UK and the IAEA. The UK will make an official announcement on the arrangements for a mission once these have been agreed.	Date for mission yet to be agreed.		
The IAEA Secretariat, member states and relevant international organizations to review and strengthen the international emergency preparedness and response framework, taking into account recommendations given in the final report of the International Action Plan for Strengthening the International Preparedness and Response System for Nuclear and Radiological Emergencies, and encouraging greater involvement of the relevant international organisations in the Joint Radiation Emergency Management Plan of the International Organisations.	<p>The ONR has close bilateral links with other nuclear regulators, in particular the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission (US NRC) and the French Autorité de Sûreté Nucléaire (ASN). These links were very useful in the immediate response to the Fukushima accident and in co-ordinating work to further develop bilateral arrangements. This co-operation has resulted in a strengthening of the relationships and arrangements at a national and bi-lateral level.</p> <p>Under the UK's G8 Presidency, the Nuclear Safety and Security Group is focusing on strengthening international cooperation and capacity building on Emergency Preparedness and Response (EP&R) – including holding an EP&R side event at IAEA's general conference. The results of this work will be reviewed at the end of the UK's Presidency.</p>	<p>On-going work</p> <p>On-going work</p>	The UK through the ONR is participating in the Western European Nuclear Regulators Association (WENRA) working group to review and develop as necessary arrangements for mutual assistance among regulatory bodies in responding to nuclear accidents in a WENRA member state or elsewhere.	On-going work
The IAEA Secretariat, member states and relevant international organisations to	The UK joined RANET in 2012 and is working closely with the IAEA to strengthen RANET's capabilities, including through its work to	On-going work		

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strengthen the assistance mechanisms to ensure that necessary assistance is made available promptly. Consideration to be given to enhancing and fully utilizing the IAEA Response and Assistance Network (RANET), including expanding its rapid response capabilities.	strengthen international cooperation on EP&R under the UK G8 Presidency, and in its role as a member of the IAEA's high level expert group on nuclear emergencies (Emergency Preparedness and Response Expert Group).			
Member States to consider, on a voluntary basis, establishing national rapid response teams that could also be made available internationally through RANET	UK and France have developed a joint Nuclear Emergency Planning and Response Framework (announced on 17 Feb 2012 at Energy Summit). This framework further strengthens the practical cooperation between the two countries on the organisation and management of nuclear emergencies.	Y		
National Regulatory Bodies				
Member States to conduct a prompt national review and thereafter regular reviews of their regulatory bodies, including an assessment of their effective independence, adequacy of human and financial resources and the	The Energy Bill, which is currently passing through the UK Parliament, includes measures to establish the Office for Nuclear Regulation (ONR) as a public statutory body. The Bill includes a provision that requires the ONR to be reviewed after 5 years from the time that ONR comes into effect. This is in line with Government policy to include such a requirement in all primary	On-going		

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need for appropriate technical and scientific support, to fulfil their responsibilities.	legislation which imposes a regulatory burden on business or society. While no date can be confirmed, due to the need to complete the Parliamentary process, it is hoped that the Bill will pass through Parliament this year.			
Each Member State with nuclear power plants to voluntarily host, on a regular basis, an IAEA IRRS mission to assess its national regulatory framework. In addition, a follow-up mission to be conducted within three years of the main IRRS mission.	UK have hosted a number of IRRS missions and follow-up missions over the last 10 years – in 2006, 2009 and a further follow-up mission is taking place in September 2013. UK have indicated to the IAEA, as part of the IAEA’s planning process, that we would be willing to host a further IRRS mission in the UK in 2019.	Y Y		
Operating Organisations				
Member States to ensure improvement, as necessary, of management systems, safety culture, human resources management, and scientific and technical capacity in operating organizations; the IAEA Secretariat to provide assistance to member states upon request	The UK’s Chief Inspector of Nuclear Installations Report highlights areas where actions could result in an improved safety culture and environment. These include .Accident Management Strategy., availability of personnel, operator training and accident rehearsal. Pages 88-93 of the Report refers: http://www.hse.gov.uk/nuclear/fukushima/	On-going work	The UK Government, nuclear industry and ONR support international efforts to improve the process of review and implementation of IAEA and other relevant nuclear safety standards and initiatives in the light of the Fukushima accident.	On-going work

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Each Member State with nuclear power plants to voluntarily host at least one IAEA Operational Safety Review Team (OSART) mission during the coming three years, with the initial focus on older nuclear power plants. Thereafter, OSART missions to be voluntarily hosted on a regular basis.	The UK is considering the business case for an OSART Mission to the UK. These considerations are taking into account other recent external peer reviews conducted on licensees from non- profit making organisations such as the World Association of Nuclear Operators (WANO) and the Institute of Nuclear Power Operations (INPO) and the costs and funding mechanisms needed for any Mission. This process requires consultation with industry and we hope to have a decision on whether to proceed with OSART in due course.	N		
IAEA Safety Standards				
Member States to utilise as broadly and effectively as possible the IAEA Safety Standards in an open, timely and transparent manner. The IAEA Secretariat to continue providing support and assistance in the implementation of IAEA Safety Standards.	As reflected in previous UK reports under the Convention on Nuclear Safety and the Joint Convention the UK continue to use, where appropriate, the IAEA Safety Standards. However where established practices and standards in the UK exceed the minimum standards set by the IAEA Safety Standards the UK continues to use the higher standard.	On-going work	UK remains actively involved in the Committee for Safety Standards and its sub-groups to help further develop and improve the IAEA suite of safety standards as part of our commitment to continuous improvement.	On-going work
International Legal Standards				
Member States to explore	The UK remains actively involved in discussions	On-going	Working through the G8 NSSG,	On-going

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<p>mechanisms to enhance the effective implementation of the Convention on Nuclear Safety, the Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management, the Convention on the Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident and the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency, and to consider proposals made to amend the Convention on Nuclear Safety and Convention on the Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident.</p>	<p>to strengthen the international nuclear safety framework. In particular, the UK is playing a leading role in the discussions on the potential for improvements to the Convention on Nuclear Safety and has made this area of work a priority during its Presidency of the G8's Nuclear Safety and Security Group. Additionally, the UK have committed the resource needed to provide a Vice-Chair of the Efficiency and Transparency Working Group established following the 2nd Extra-ordinary Meeting of the Convention on Nuclear Safety held in August 2012.</p> <p>Similarly, the UK is actively involved in discussions on potential improvements to the Joint Convention guidance, and in inter-sessional workshops on Joint Convention related issues.</p> <p>The UK also remains involved and committed to the work to ensure the on-going suitability of the arrangements under the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident.</p>	work	the E&T Working Group, and similar working groups.	programme of work.
Member States to be encouraged to join and effectively implement these Conventions	The UK is a Contracting Party to all relevant Conventions relating to nuclear safety.	On-going work	The UK also continues to actively encourage other States to either become Contracting Parties or to seek to continuously improve nuclear safety standards.	On-going
Member States to work	The UK is a Contracting Party to the Paris	N	The EU Member States that are	N

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<p>towards establishing a global nuclear liability regime that addresses the concerns of all States that might be affected by a nuclear accident with a view to providing appropriate compensation for nuclear damage. The IAEA International Expert Group on Nuclear Liability (INLEX) to recommend actions to facilitate achievement of such a global regime. Member states to give due consideration to the possibility of joining the international nuclear liability instruments as a step toward achieving such a global regime.</p>	<p>Convention on nuclear 3rd party liability and the Brussels Supplementary Convention and is implementing the 2004 Protocols that updated these Conventions. The UK is working towards having its national legislation prepared for amendment by the end of 2013, with a view subsequently ratifying the protocols jointly with the other EU contracting parties.</p>		<p>also Contracting Parties to the Paris Protocol (including the UK) are required by an EU Decision to ratify at the same time. The Contracting Parties met in June and discussions continue towards agreeing a ratification date.</p>	
<p>Member States planning to embark on a nuclear power programme</p>				
<p>Member States to create an appropriate nuclear infrastructure based on IAEA Safety Standards and other relevant guidance, and the IAEA Secretariat to provide assistance as may be requested.</p>	<p>The UK remains committed to the Convention on Nuclear Safety. We have taken steps to ensure that safety is given a priority in the design and construction of the UK's planned fleet of new reactors and continue to ensure that operators regard safety as the priority for existing reactors. Sound legislative and regulatory structures are in place and the UK participates fully in international</p>	<p>On-going work</p>		

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	<p>programmes to enhance and promote nuclear safety.</p> <p>The UK's Safety Assessment Principles are based on the relevant IAEA Safety Standards and associated WENRA safety reference levels.</p>			
Capacity Building				
<p>Member States with nuclear power programmes and those planning to embark on such a programme to strengthen, develop, maintain and implement their capacity building programs, including education, training and exercises at the national, regional and international levels; to continuously ensure sufficient and competent human resources necessary to assume their responsibility for safe, responsible and sustainable use of nuclear technologies; the IAEA Secretariat to assist as requested. Such programmes to cover all the nuclear safety related areas, including safe</p>	<p>The UK has an ambitious and comprehensive programme to build and enhance its capabilities across the nuclear sector. The recently established Nuclear Industry Council (jointly chaired by Government and Industry) will provide strategic direction to the whole of the UK sector and is responsible for implementation of the recommendations contained within the Government's Nuclear Industry Strategy. The Council also provides industry leadership and informs policy development in relation to Nuclear Skills (under the auspices of the Nuclear Energy Skills Alliance (NESA)), Trade & Investment, business capability, nuclear cost reduction and engaging the general public on matters relating to nuclear energy.</p> <p>The UK's Nuclear Industry Strategy and the role of the NESA can be found at: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/nucle</p>	On-going work		

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<p>operation, emergency preparedness and response and regulatory effectiveness, and to build upon existing capacity building infrastructures.</p>	<p>ar-industrial-strategy-the-uks-nuclear-future</p> <p>https://www.gov.uk/government/policy-advisory-groups/nuclear-energy-skills-alliance#policies</p> <p>A key aspect of the UK's nuclear safety regulator's (ONR's) published plan is that the UK nuclear industry has a culture of continuous improvement and sustained excellence in operations. A key role for ONR is to influence change to create an excellent health, safety and security culture among operators, and to promote sustained excellence in nuclear operations.</p> <p>The ONR's plan can be viewed at:</p> <p>http://www.hse.gov.uk/nuclear/strategies-and-plans.htm</p> <p>The precautions taken in the UK on both design and construction of nuclear sites, and the high safety standards in their operation reduce to an extremely low level the risk of accidents that may affect the public. However all operators, together with the emergency services and local authorities, have plans in place to deal with an accidental release of radiation. These are regularly tested in exercises to ensure that the UK has the capacity, skills and experience in the event of a nuclear incident in the UK or an incident in another state that directly impacts on the UK.</p>			

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Member states with nuclear power programmes and those planning to embark on such a programme, to incorporate lessons learned from the Fukushima accident into their nuclear power programme infrastructure; the IAEA Secretariat to assist as requested.	See above.			
Protection of people and the environment from Ionizing Radiation				
Member States, the IAEA Secretariat and other relevant stakeholders to facilitate the use of available information, expertise and techniques for monitoring, decontamination and remediation both on and off nuclear sites and the IAEA Secretariat to consider strategies and programmes to improve knowledge and strengthen capabilities in these areas	<p>In the event of a radiation emergency in the UK, it is recognised that higher doses may need to be incurred provided that the likely benefits in terms of life saving clearly outweigh the risks to those carrying out the intervention. If interventions require emergency workers to receive a dose greater than the limits specified in the UK's Ionising Radiation Regulations 1999, then the Radiation (Emergency Preparedness and Public Information) Regulations 2001 (REPPPIR) dis-apply the normal dose limit for the purposes of intervention.</p> <p>REPPPIR requires operators to notify the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) in advance of the dose levels they have determined to be appropriate for intervention workers in the event</p>	Y	As part of the UK's on-going commitment to seeking continuous improvements to safety the UK are actively participating the work of the IAEA's Committee on Safety Standards and its sub-groups to enhance where appropriate the existing suite of safety standards in light of lessons learned from Fukushima and the experience of other IAEA Member States.	On-going work

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	<p>of a radiation emergency. The UK and REPIR framework applied to the determination of dose levels for intervention personnel is consistent with that declared by IAEA:</p> <p>http://www.hse.gov.uk/radiation/ionising/reppir.htm</p> <p>Within the UK, responsibilities for radiation monitoring in the event of a nuclear emergency lie with a number of organisations. The licensee carries out monitoring of the area immediately surrounding the facility, out to a pre-determined radius. The Health Protection Agency Centre for Radiation, Chemical and Environmental Hazards (CRCE) co-ordinates activities beyond this. Government has overall responsibility for ensuring the UK has adequate monitoring capability.</p> <p>UK resources are judged adequate for response to a reasonably foreseeable nuclear accident. The relevant Government Departments and national agencies are working together to further strengthen the coordination of national and local resources to ensure UK can provide the best response in the event of a larger scale release and, importantly, share the lessons learned as part of this approach.</p>			
Member States, the IAEA	In the UK, the management and disposal of			

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<p>Secretariat and other relevant stakeholders to facilitate the use of available information, expertise and techniques regarding the removal of damaged nuclear fuel and the management and disposal of radioactive waste resulting from a nuclear emergency</p>	<p>radioactive waste is regulated using the Environmental Permitting Regulations 2010 (England and Wales) and the Radioactive Substances Act 1993 (Scotland and Northern Ireland).</p> <p>The disposal of any radioactive waste arising from decontamination and clean-up following a nuclear emergency shall be handled on the basis of advice from the Environment Agencies in the UK. The Environment Agencies will advise on the most appropriate means of dealing with the waste and, where necessary, arrange for its disposal. This information may be shared, on request, with other appropriate bodies.</p>			
<p>Member States, the IAEA Secretariat and other relevant stakeholders to share information regarding the assessment of radiation doses and any associated impacts on people and the environment.</p>	<p>As an EU Member State the UK is obliged under Article 37 of the Euratom Treaty to submit to the European Commission general data on activities where there is a need for a permit/authorisation due to radioactive releases (both planned under normal operation and unplanned in the event of an accidental release) that may impact on other EU Member States.</p> <p>As part of the UK's domestic permitting/authorisation arrangements the environmental regulators undertake public consultations on their intention to grant a permit/authorisation which includes appropriate information on radiation doses. Only doses that are in line with best</p>			

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	<p>practice are permitted by law. This information is freely available via the websites of the UK's environmental regulatory bodies and in other published material:</p> <p>http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/</p> <p>http://www.sepa.org.uk/</p> <p>http://www.food.gov.uk/science/research/radiologicalresearch/radiosurv/rife/</p>			
Communication and Information Dissemination				
<p>Member States, with the assistance of the IAEA Secretariat, to strengthen the emergency notification system, and reporting and information sharing arrangements and capabilities.</p>	<p>The UK has re-examined its emergency notification systems (domestic and international), and has further strengthened these where necessary. The UK has also registered its EP&R capabilities in the IAEA's global assistance network (RANET).</p> <p>https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/nuclear-emergency-planning-consolidated-guidance</p> <p>The UK is supporting the IAEA's work in this area, including through strengthening RANET and through membership of the IAEA's high level expert group on Emergency Planning and Response.</p>	<p>Y</p> <p>On-going work</p>		

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<p>Member States, with the assistance of the IAEA Secretariat, to enhance the transparency and effectiveness of communication among operators, regulators and various international organizations, and strengthen the IAEA's coordinating role in this regard, underlining that the freest possible flow and wide dissemination of safety related technical and technological information enhances nuclear safety.</p>	<p>The UK through the ONR has established a project to enhance openness and transparency of its activities. Currently, it publishes, inter alia, reports to site local liaison committees and the outcomes of major assessment activities including the Generic Design Assessment programme. ONR is piloting the publication of inspector intervention reports.</p> <p>The ONR has established, or is establishing, nuclear safety regulatory Information Exchange Arrangements with other key regulators worldwide.</p>	<p>On-going work</p>	<p>ONR participates in European initiatives, through ENSREG, and other international initiatives of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development's (OECD) Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA) and the WENRA) to enhance and promote openness and transparency.</p>	<p>On-going work</p>
<p>The IAEA Secretariat and member states, in consultation with the OECD/NEA and the IAEA International Nuclear and Radiological Event Scale (INES) Advisory Committee to review the application of the INES scale as a communication tool.</p>	<p>The UK uses the INES scale to communicate the significance of nuclear incidents. Through the UK's INES co-ordinator the UK is actively participating in the work to review INES. The UK will support any evidence based enhancements to the current arrangements.</p>	<p>On-going work</p>		
Research and Development				
<p>Relevant stakeholders, with</p>	<p>ONR maintain and publish a comprehensive</p>	<p>Y</p>		

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<p>assistance provided by the IAEA Secretariat as appropriate, to conduct necessary research and development in nuclear safety, technology and engineering, including that related to existing and new design-specific aspects.</p>	<p>statement of Nuclear Research needs, covering the areas included in their regulatory remit.</p> <p>The UK Government has recently published a Nuclear Industrial Strategy, setting out a range of actions to improve the coordination of Nuclear R&D across the public and private sectors, including the creation of an enduring Advisory Board. The Strategy can be found at:</p> <p>https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/nuclear-industrial-strategy-the-uks-nuclear-future</p> <p>This Board will comprise members taken from across academia, industry and other key stakeholders. The work and recommendations of the Advisory Board will be a key consideration for Government in any future funding decisions.</p>			
<p>Relevant stakeholders and the IAEA Secretariat to utilize the results of research & development and to share them, as appropriate, to the benefit of all member states.</p>	<p>In the Nuclear Industrial Strategy the Government also recognised the need to increase the UK's involvement and impact in international R&D collaborations that provide wider global benefits in the nuclear field.</p> <p>This has included the UK signing up to support the Jules Horowitz Research Reactor programme, and further consideration of the benefits of actively re-joining GEN-IV.</p>	Y		