



KERAJAAN MALAYSIA

# **PERNYATAAN POLISI PENGAWALSELIAAN KESELAMATAN NUKLEAR DAN SINARAN**

# Pernyataan Polisi Pengawalseliaan Keselamatan Nuklear dan Sinaran

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## **PRAKATA**

Bagi tujuan mempertingkatkan keselamatan dan penggunaan aman aktiviti tenaga atom secara berterusan, pernyataan polisi pengawalseliaan ini dibangunkan untuk menerangkan strategi-strategi yang menggariskan pendekatan dalam mengawal dan mengawal selia penggunaan tenaga atom dan aktiviti berkaitan dengannya dalam memastikan pematuhan terhadap perundangan dalam negara dan obligasi antarabangsa.

### **1.0 PENGENALAN**

Aktiviti tenaga atom di Malaysia dikawal di bawah Akta Perlesenan Tenaga Atom 1984 [*Akta 304*]. Menurut seksyen 3 Akta 304, Lembaga Perlesenan Tenaga Atom (LPTA) telah ditubuhkan pada 1 Februari 1985 sebagai badan penguatkuasaan bagi pelaksanaan Akta 304. Anggota LPTA dilantik oleh Menteri Sains, Teknologi dan Inovasi (MOSTI).

Berdasarkan seksyen 8 Akta 304, LPTA hendaklah mempunyai fungsi berikut:-

- (i) memberi nasihat kepada Menteri dan Kerajaan Malaysia atas perkara-perkara berhubung dengan Akta ini dan perkembangan-perkembangan mengenainya terutama mengenai implikasi-implikasi perkembangan itu bagi Malaysia;
- (ii) mengawal dan mengawasi pengeluaran, pemakaian dan penggunaan tenaga atom dan perkara-perkara yang bersampingan dengannya;

- (iii) menubuh, menyenggara dan mengembangkan kerjasama saintifik dan teknik dengan mana-mana badan, institusi atau organisasi lain berhubungan dengan perkara-perkara nuklear atau tenaga atom sebagaimana difikirkan sesuai oleh Lembaga bagi maksud-maksud Akta ini;
- (iv) di mana diarahkan sedemikian oleh Kerajaan Malaysia, melaksanakan atau memperuntukkan bagi pelaksanaan obligasi-obligasi yang timbul daripada perjanjian, konvensyen atau triti berhubungan dengan perkara-perkara nuklear atau tenaga atom yang mana Malaysia menjadi satu pihak jika perjanjian, konvensyen atau triti itu ada hubungannya dengan maksud-maksud Akta ini; dan
- (v) melakukan perkara-perkara lain yang timbul atau berbangkit daripada fungsi-fungsi Lembaga di bawah Akta ini yang tidak berlawanan dengan maksud-maksud Akta ini, sama ada diarahkan ataupun tidak diarahkan oleh Menteri.

Bagi tujuan pengawalan dan pengawalseliaan aktiviti tenaga atom, prinsip-prinsip untuk keselamatan nuklear dan sinaran telah dimasukkan dalam Akta 304 dan peraturan-peraturan di bawahnya seperti berikut:-

- (a) Peraturan-Peraturan Perlindungan Sinaran (Perlesenan) 1986;
- (b) Peraturan-Peraturan Perlindungan Sinaran (Pengangkutan) 1989;
- (c) Peraturan-Peraturan Perlesenan Tenaga Atom (Rayuan) 1990;

- (d) Peraturan-Peraturan Perlesenan Tenaga Atom (Perlindungan Sinaran Keselamatan Asas) 2010; dan
- (e) Peraturan-Peraturan Perlesenan Tenaga Atom (Pengurusan Sisa Radioaktif) 2011.

## **2.0 OBJEKTIF**

Objektif pernyataan polisi pengawalseliaan ini adalah untuk menekankan dan menunjukkan komitmen kebangsaan dalam mengawal dan mengawalselia penggunaan aman aktiviti tenaga atom di Malaysia dalam melindungi orang dan alam sekitar daripada kesan berbahaya sinaran mengion.

## **3.0 PERNYATAAN POLISI PENGAWALSELIAAN**

Kerajaan Malaysia akan memastikan segala tanggungjawab bagi menjamin keselamatan nuklear dan sinaran dilaksanakan berlandaskan perundangan kebangsaan dan obligasi antarabangsa yang berkaitan. Selaras dengan jaminan yang diberikan, Kerajaan Malaysia adalah komited untuk:-

- (i) memastikan obligasi bagi keselamatan nuklear dan sinaran terletak pada orang atau organisasi yang bertanggungjawab terhadap kemudahan dan aktiviti yang melibatkan risiko sinaran;
- (ii) memastikan pelaksanaan kerangka perundangan kebangsaan yang berkesan selaras dengan obligasi antarabangsa;

- (iii) mewujudkan nilai-nilai utama dalam badan pengawalseliaan ke arah keterbukaan, ketelusan, kejelasan dan kebolehpercayaan bagi meningkatkan kecekapan dan keberkesanan;
- (iv) memberi komitmen terhadap standard keselamatan nuklear dan sinaran menerusi badan pengawalseliaan yang berkesan;
- (v) memastikan keselamatan nuklear dan sinaran berada pada tahap yang paling tinggi berbanding risiko kepada orang, alam sekitar, generasi masa kini dan masa hadapan dengan menggunakan prinsip perlindungan sinaran;
- (vi) memperkukuh kerjasama dengan organisasi kebangsaan dan antarabangsa untuk meningkatkan keupayaan dan kemampuan dalam bidang keselamatan nuklear dan sinaran;
- (vii) mempromosikan budaya keselamatan nuklear dan sinaran secara berterusan bagi melaksanakan standard dan syor oleh badan antarabangsa yang diiktiraf;
- (viii) memperkukuh aturan kesiapsiagaan dan tindak balas kecemasan bagi tujuan pengurusan insiden nuklear dan radiologi; dan
- (ix) meningkatkan penglibatan pemegang taruh dan menggunakan komunikasi berkesan dalam penyebaran maklumat yang tepat dan konsisten mengenai keselamatan nuklear dan sinaran.

## **4.0 KESIMPULAN**

Kerajaan Malaysia adalah komited dalam mencapai tahap keselamatan nuklear dan sinaran yang paling tinggi selaras dengan perundangan kebangsaan dan obligasi antarabangsa yang berkaitan. Maka hendaklah ditegaskan bahawa keselamatan nuklear dan sinaran tidak akan dikompromi dan dijejaskan, dengan keutamaan paling tinggi diberi dalam melindungi orang dan alam sekitar daripada kesan berbahaya sinaran mengion.

**12 Jun 2020**

**Kerajaan Malaysia**

**Kementerian Sains, Teknologi dan Inovasi**

## 5.0 RUJUKAN

- i. Akta Perlesenan Tenaga Atom 1984, Akta 304;
- ii. Peraturan-Peraturan Perlindungan Sinaran (Perlesenan) 1986;
- iii. Peraturan-Peraturan Perlindungan Sinaran (Pengangkutan) 1989;
- iv. Peraturan-Peraturan Perlesenan Tenaga Atom (Rayuan) 1990;
- v. Peraturan-Peraturan Pelesenan Tenaga Atom (Perlindungan Sinaran Keselamatan Asas) 2010;
- vi. Peraturan-Peraturan Perlesenan Tenaga Atom (Pengurusan Sisa Radioaktif) 2011;
- vii. Dasar Sains, Teknologi dan Inovasi Negara (DSTIN) 2013-2020;
- viii. *National Nuclear Regulatory Statement, 2010*;
- ix. *International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), Governmental, Legal and Regulatory Framework for Safety, IAEA Safety Standards Series No. GSR Part 1 (Rev. 1), 2010*; dan
- x. *International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), Fundamental Safety Principles, IAEA Safety Standards Series No. SF-1, 2006*.





GOVERNMENT OF MALAYSIA

# **REGULATORY POLICY STATEMENT FOR NUCLEAR AND RADIATION SAFETY**

# Regulatory Policy Statement for Nuclear and Radiation Safety

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## **PREAMBLE**

In order to continuously enhance the safety and peaceful use of atomic energy activities, this regulatory policy statement is developed as to describe the strategies underlining the approach in controlling and regulating the utilization of atomic energy and its related activities, whilst adhering to the national legislation and its international obligations.

### **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

The atomic energy activities in Malaysia is governed under the Atomic Energy Licensing Act 1984 [Act 304]. Pursuant to section 3 of the Act 304, the Atomic Energy Licensing Board (AELB) was established on 1<sup>st</sup> February 1985 as an enforcement body for the implementation of the Act 304. The Minister of Science, Technology and Innovation (MOSTI) appoints the Board Members of AELB.

According to section 8 of the Act 304, the AELB shall have the following functions:

- (i) to advise the Minister and the Government of Malaysia on matters relating to the Act and developments pertaining thereto with particular reference to the implications of such developments for Malaysia;
- (ii) to exercise control and supervision over the production, application and use of atomic energy and matters incidental thereto;

- (iii) to establish, maintain and develop scientific and technical co-operation with such other bodies, institutions or organizations in relation to nuclear matters or atomic energy as the Board thinks fit for the purposes of this Act;
- (iv) where so directed by the Government of Malaysia, to perform or provide for the performance of the obligations arising from agreements, conventions or treaties relating to nuclear matters or atomic energy to which Malaysia is a party where such agreements, conventions or treaties relate to the purposes of the Act; and
- (v) to do such other things arising out of consequential to the functions of the Board under the Act which are not inconsistent with the purposes of the Act, whether or not directed by the Minister.

For the purpose of regulation and control of atomic energy activities, the principles for nuclear and radiation safety are embedded in the Act 304 and its subsidiary legislations as follows:

- (a) Radiation Protection (Licensing) Regulations 1986,
- (b) Radiation Protection (Transport) Regulations 1989,
- (c) Atomic Energy Licensing (Appeal) Regulations 1990,
- (d) Atomic Energy Licensing (Basic Safety Radiation Protection) Regulations 2010, and
- (e) Atomic Energy Licensing (Radioactive Waste Management) Regulations 2011.

## **2.0 OBJECTIVE**

The objective of formulating this regulatory policy statement is to reaffirm and demonstrate national commitment for regulating and controlling the peaceful use of atomic energy activities in Malaysia whilst protecting people and the environment from harmful effects of ionizing radiation.

## **3.0 REGULATORY POLICY STATEMENT**

The Government of Malaysia will ensure that all responsibilities for the assurance of nuclear and radiation safety are properly discharged in accordance with national legislations and its international obligations. In line with the assurance made, the Government of Malaysia commits:-

- i. to ensure the obligation for nuclear and radiation safety rest with the person or organization responsible for facilities and activities involving radiation risks;
- ii. to ensure the effective implementation of national legislative framework, aligned with its international obligations;
- iii. to create the essential values within regulatory body towards greater openness, transparency, clarity, and reliability to improve efficiency and effectiveness;

- iv. to commit to the standard of nuclear and radiation safety through an effective regulatory authority;
- v. to ensure the highest level of nuclear and radiation safety against radiation risk towards people and environment, for present and future generation by applying the radiation protection principles;
- vi. to strengthen cooperation with national and international organization in order to improve the capacity and capability in the field of nuclear and radiation safety;
- vii. to promote continuous nuclear and radiation safety culture in order to implement the standard and recommendation by the recognized international bodies;
- viii. to strengthen emergency preparedness and response arrangement in order to deal with nuclear and radiological incident; and
- ix. to enhance the stakeholders' engagement and to engage effective communication in disseminating accurate and consistent information about nuclear and radiation safety.

## **4.0 CONCLUSION**

The Government of Malaysia is committed to achieve the highest level of nuclear and radiation safety in accordance with national legislation and its international obligations. It is reaffirmed that nuclear and radiation safety are not compromised and become the highest priority in protecting people and the environment from the harmful effects of ionizing radiation.

**12 June 2020**

**Government of Malaysia**

**Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation**

## 5.0 REFERENCES

- i. Atomic Energy Licensing Act 1984, Act 304;
- ii. Radiation Protection (Licensing) Regulations 1986;
- iii. Radiation Protection (Transport) Regulations 1989;
- iv. Atomic Energy Licensing (Appeal) Regulations 1990;
- v. Atomic Energy Licensing (Basic Safety Radiation Protection) Regulations 2010;
- vi. Atomic Energy Licensing (Radioactive Waste Management) Regulations 2011;
- vii. The National Policy on Science, Technology and Innovation 2013-2020;
- viii. National Nuclear Regulatory Statement, 2010;
- ix. International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), Governmental, Legal and Regulatory Framework for Safety, IAEA Safety Standards Series No. GSR Part 1 (Rev. 1), 2010; and
- x. International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), Fundamental Safety Principles, IAEA Safety Standards Series No. SF-1, 2006.