Policy for openness and transparency

June 2025

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# 1. Purpose

Our vision is to be a ‘modern, transparent regulator delivering trusted outcomes and value’. Our [Strategy 2020-25](https://www.onr.org.uk/documents/2020/onr-strategy-2020-2025.pdf) and [Stakeholder Engagement Strategy 2020-25](https://www.onr.org.uk/documents/2020/onr-stakeholder-engagement-strategy-2020-25.pdf) outline our ambition to build and maintain public trust by seeking to be an exemplar of transparency, through greater proactive publication of information and strengthened two-way engagement. By working more openly, transparently and communicating in accessible ways, we strive to inspire public confidence, which is essential to being an effective and trusted regulator.

This policy sets out the guiding principles we will apply in our disclosure of information, and in our communications and engagement with interested stakeholders and the public. It also covers how we operate in line with relevant legislation and guidance.

While our interactions with licensees and dutyholders are covered by separate arrangements and guidance ([available on our website](https://www.onr.org.uk/workwith.htm)), we will use the principles set out in this policy to guide our work with them too and champion effective openness and transparency across the nuclear industry.

This policy is recognised as an area of ‘good performance’ (defined as “a new or enhanced practice, policy or program” and a “significant accomplishment”) by the [IAEA Integrated Regulatory Review Service (IRRS) follow-up mission to the UK in 2024](https://www.iaea.org/newscenter/pressreleases/iaea-mission-sees-progress-in-nuclear-and-radiation-safety-in-the-united-kingdom-notes-areas-for-improvement) and [8th Review Meeting of the Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and Radioactive Waste Management](https://www.iaea.org/sites/default/files/jc-rm8-04-rev2_summary-report-28mar2025.pdf).

# 2. Policy aim

As an independent regulator working to protect society by securing safe nuclear operations, it is right that interested stakeholders and the public have access to how, when and why we make the decisions we do. We also want to ensure our performance and actions are explained and understood, with appropriate opportunities for stakeholders to share their views to inform our work.

Through the application of this policy, we want to grow our public disclosure and public involvement credentials in how we share our information and how we engage. From better explaining our work in clear and concise language, to modernising our communications and improving accessibility, we want to be exemplary and world-leading in our efforts to build, maintain and enhance public confidence in our work.

**Our aim is to be as open and transparent as possible - without impeding our ability to deliver our functions effectively and in line with legal requirements -
to inspire public confidence and trust in our work, our role and our regulatory decisions.**

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|  | Effective public communications and engagement are fundamental functions for a nuclear regulator. It is critical, that as a regulator, we commit resources to continue building, retaining and enhancing trust with the communities and public we are here to protect.  |

# 3. Policy context

## Why this policy is important

Since becoming a public corporation in 2014, we have developed and enhanced our communications and engagement with interested stakeholders and the public, often going beyond our statutory duties, to build trust in us as an effective nuclear regulator. As our operating environment continues to change and evolve, sharing information and engaging with interested parties is more important than ever to maintain confidence in how we are keeping workers and the public safe by holding Great Britain’s (GB) nuclear industry to account.

Openness and transparency are key characteristics of a trusted nuclear regulator. We want to maintain and enhance trust by building confidence in the actions we take and decisions we make. That means making information easily accessible and being **open** to receiving relevant information to inform our work while being **transparent** through clarity in how and why we reach our judgements, involving the public as necessary. Both characteristics need to be consistently upheld in how we work with our stakeholders, through our staff interactions and our performance as a public body.

## Shaping this policy

We sought to be open and transparent in the development of this policy through dialogue with our staff, our board and stakeholders. We also spoke with other domestic and international regulators, the non-government organisation (NGO) community, local groups and other public bodies, and considered insight from our [annual stakeholder surveys](https://www.onr.org.uk/stakeholders/). This feedback, which helped shape this policy, asked for more clarity on our work, to engage with and learn from a more diverse range of stakeholders with a broader range of perspectives, and to better anticipate those people who may want to talk to us in future.

We routinely ask those we work with what we do well, and what we could do better. We also seek to learn from those we work with and to understand good practice domestically and internationally and benchmark ourselves against this.

## Relevant legislation and guidance

We operate within an environment of domestic and international legislation and guidance. These are the key public disclosure and public involvement drivers that have informed this policy, with further detail in [appendix one](#Appendix1).

### UK legislative framework

We operate within the UK framework and adhere to those provisions applicable to ONR for appropriate opportunities to consult with, and for the public to participate effectively. We are one part of the UK national framework of policies. It includes domestic and international legislation, and regulation and guidance governing the nuclear industry. We engage through the entire life cycle of activities where a nuclear or radiological hazard is present or is reasonably foreseeable. Wider public consultation begins with the UK Government’s siting process[[1]](#footnote-2); continues with government and regulators through the justification[[2]](#footnote-3) process; the licensing[[3]](#footnote-4) and environmental permitting[[4]](#footnote-5); through regulation of operations[[5]](#footnote-6) until the decommissioning process[[6]](#footnote-7) is complete and a nuclear site licence holder’s ‘period of responsibility’ has ended[[7]](#footnote-8).

Government is legally obliged to consult ONR, as a statutory consultee. To support ONR’s commitment to be transparent, it publishes its responses to government and other public consultations so the public can see and understand ONR’s views and position. Through the UK framework, provisions are made for appropriate opportunities for the public to participate effectively, in accordance with relevant legislation and international guidance. Not all those provisions involve us, although we take a keen interest in the outputs and outcomes to inform our work and decisions. [Appendix one](#Appendix1) provides a full list of our legal obligations to promulgate information and involve the public.

### Other relevant guidance

Guidance exists domestically and internationally that sets standards for how regulators should operate, going beyond compliance with the UK legal framework. Through the application of this policy, we seek to adhere to the relevant guidance in an appropriate and proportionate way, to be as open and transparent as possible. That includes:

[Cabinet Office principles](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/consultation-principles-guidance) for consultation – these principles give guidance to government departments on conducting consultations. While we are not a government department, we are a public corporation, so we use these principles to inform our consultations where we consider it is appropriate to undertake them, in line with the policy statement in section four.

[International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) General Safety Requirements](https://www.iaea.org/resources/safety-standards) – as part of the international standards for nuclear safety, this guidance requires regulatory bodies to establish appropriate means of informing and consulting interested parties and the public about the possible radiation risks associated with facilities and activities.

It also includes communication on the requirements, judgements, and basis for, decisions by regulators. The arrangements each regulatory body decides to put in place in line with this guidance are subject to national legislation and international obligations.[[8]](#footnote-9)

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA): [Characteristics of an Effective Nuclear Regulator](https://www.oecd-nea.org/upload/docs/application/pdf/2019-12/7185-regulator.pdf) guidance recognises that, to be open and transparent, a regulator should adopt a policy of disclosure of information. This includes information about safety, regulatory activities and regulatory decisions, including information on incidents and events. They also recommend appropriate stakeholder involvement to provide a broader basis for decisions.

# 4. Policy statement

This policy statement provides the framework for the actions we take to achieve our aim based on three guiding principles to our policy: **accessibility, confidence and accountability**.

i. **Accessibility:** We will provide easy-to-access, understandable information about what we do

We are committed to making information accessible and available, and aim to provide information in a format and at a level that is understandable to interested stakeholders and the public.

We want to ensure that our communications are clear so that our role, independence, responsibilities and decisions including enforcement, are easy to understand. That means making information available about the topics that interested stakeholders and the public want to know about, and communicating consistently, clearly, in line with appropriate accessibility standards and, where necessary, enhancing the information we provide.

We will disclose information by the means and medium most likely to be effective, ensuring it is accurate, substantiated, sufficiently detailed and timely. We will ensure information is: presented clearly and relevant to the intended audience; targeted through the appropriate communication channel for reaching the prime audience at the right time; and shared in a way designed to maximise understanding and minimise the potential for misunderstanding.

ii **Confidence:** We will empower our staff to
communicate more openly

We will retain and build stakeholder and public confidence in us by further empowering our staff to communicate with clarity and consistency to interested parties and the public. This is to build understanding of our work and our role, and provide assurance that we are competent, accountable and independent, and making decisions that will ensure the required levels of safety, security and safeguards are met to protect society.

Greater clarity and consistency of communication by our staff, using language that is accessible, with behaviours and practices that demonstrate our public accountability and explain our impartiality, help interested stakeholders and the public have confidence in what we do and why. Our ways of working will consistently acknowledge our commitment to openness and transparency as integral to our strategic aims and our success as a regulator.

We will apply this principle in how we use our communication channels, respond to requests for information and engage virtually or face-to-face. We want to enhance opportunities to ensure we speak with one voice and one identity, so we build recognition and trust. We will continue to seek feedback on our performance from stakeholders, through our regular surveys and other mechanisms (such as post-event feedback), so we carry on improving and changing as needed, in line with our organisational vision.

iii. **Accountability:** We will be transparent about our work, our role and how we reach our regulatory decisions

We will ensure we communicate, engage and consult, about our work, our role and our regulatory decisions, to enable appropriate scrutiny and demonstrate accountability to the public. Where there are limitations to our ability to do so, we will explain why that is the case.

Two-way engagement about our regulation is essential for public confidence. We will communicate with interested stakeholders and the public on how our role, responsibilities, processes and guidance work in practice to make regulatory decisions. In doing so, we will ensure that we strike the right balance between openness, alongside security and commercial-related considerations, while accommodating the public’s desire to be well informed, share their views and relevant evidence to inform our work, in accordance with legislation and guidance such as the Freedom of Information Act.

## Public disclosure

Information we hold is covered by the Freedom of Information (FOI) Act (see [appendix one](#Appendix1)). This provides assurance that information will be released to the public wherever possible, on request.

If information cannot be released in response to a request under the FOI Act, we will give a clear and specific explanation why this is the case.

We will use exemptions set out in the FOI Act to the minimum extent and only where clearly justified. We operate based on a ‘presumption of disclosure’. We will proactively disclose information that we believe, **on balance**, serves the **public interest**, **does not infringe any statutory restrictions** and **can be supported** by us.

By “on balance” we mean that in determining whether to disclose information, we will consider whether disclosure may harm the public interest by hindering the delivery of our statutory functions, purposes and strategic aims, including, for example, when:

* Enforcement actions may be prejudiced;
* Disclosure may result in adverse effects on public safety including increasing the threat of terrorist activity[[9]](#footnote-10);
* It may cause misunderstanding which could increase public risk, particularly in emergency situations; and
* The information is classified, commercially sensitive and/or contains personal data, although in such cases we will work to ensure as much information as possible is provided.

By “**public interest**” we mean information regarding our activities and decision making relating to:

1. Delivering our statutory function, purposes and strategic aims, including:
* Protecting persons against risks of harm from ionising radiation from GB nuclear sites;
* Securing the health, safety and welfare of persons at work on GB nuclear sites;
* Ensuring the security of civil nuclear premises and compliance with nuclear safeguards requirements; and
* Protecting against the risks relating to the civil transport of radioactive material.
1. Facilitating the scrutiny and accountability of our performance including where publication promotes the accountability and/or confidence:
* in our operations; and
* in our decision making.

By “**does not infringe any statutory restrictions**” we mean giving due diligence to the legal frameworks that govern our ability to disclose information, for example when considering:

* Safeguarding national security
* Law enforcement
* Supplying personal information
* Statutory prohibitions

By “can be supported” we mean the collection, publication, maintenance and promulgation of the information is cost effective to achieving our statutory and strategic aims and uses our resources in an efficient and effective way. Judgements concerning decisions to withold any information are regularly reviewed. Further details can be found on our website about our ‘[ONR Unreasonable Behaviour policy](https://www.onr.org.uk/documents/2021/onr-unreasonable-behaviour-policy.pdf)’ for managing excessive demands on our resources.

## Public involvement

We will use a three-tier framework for how and when we inform, engage and consult on our work and regulatory decisions as set out in table one. Each tier takes account of UK legal requirements, and provides for other public involvement activities - in line with relevant guidance and stakeholder feedback - to enable us to achieve our policy aim. While the UK legal framework for nuclear regulation means decisions on safety, security and safeguards are made on technical grounds, we want to ensure there is opportunity for the public to understand our regulatory decision making through this three-tier framework and have confidence in this process.

The application of the tiers will be considered on a case by case basis by the Chief Executive/Chief Nuclear Inspector with relevant ONR directors, taking account of factors such as: legal requirements; context, circumstances and public interest; security classification; whether we are the appropriate body within the national framework governing the nuclear industry; and availability of necessary and relevant information, advice and evidence to conduct our work effectively and efficiently. The intent is to be appropriate and proportionate for the matter, topic or issue being addressed and, as appropriate, we will explain which tier has been applied.

## Table one: Our framework for informing, engaging and consulting interested stakeholders and the public

| Action | Details |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Inform
 | We will proactively share information, including through our responses to general enquiries (from interested stakeholders and the public), about our work, our role and our regulatory decisions in line with the presumption of disclosure above.We will promote effective sharing of appropriate and necessary information by licensees and dutyholders, including the application of relevant good practice, such as the [Safety Directors’ Forum Good Practice Guide on site stakeholder groups (SSGs) and local liaison committees](https://www.nuclearinst.com/write/MediaUploads/SDF%20documents/Good_Practice_Guidelines_for_SSGs_and_LLCs.pdf) (LLCs).Examples of how ‘inform’ is applied includes: our publication scheme, routine newsletters, information and reports on our website and social media channels, press releases, sharing of reports with SSGs/LLCs, and responses to enquiries and other requests for information. |
| 1. **Engage**
 | We will engage with interested stakeholders and the public, where we consider it necessary and appropriate, through face-to-face and virtual meetings, forums and workshops. This promotes dialogue and discussion about our role, our work and our regulation. It also provides the opportunity to share views, evidence and relevant information that is necessary to inform our organisational strategy and priorities, regulatory processes and guidance, and regulatory decisions.We will seek to engage with new audiences, sharing information to support two-way conversations designed to develop understanding of our work and the wider environment we operate in. This will in turn lead to greater opportunities to engage on specific subjects. We will engage in a targeted and proportionate way to explain how our regulatory processes, policies and guidance work in practice and are applied, through our methodology and judgements, to make our decisions. We will invite evidence-based feedback where we consider it necessary and appropriate to do so. By developing our engagement framework so that it enables more effective, regular and inclusive dialogue with stakeholders, we will be able to better support understanding of our place within the nuclear landscape. Examples of how ‘engage’ is applied includes: * ONR attendance and participation at SSGs/LLCs meetings to provide reports and answer questions;
* The [ONR NGO Forum](https://www.onr.org.uk/events.htm), targeted and topic specific meetings and workshops with interested parties; and
* Other engagement with academics, experts and professional bodies to inform our work, such as the Chief Nuclear Inspector’s Advisory Panel.

We also support wider engagement opportunities as an organisation, shaping formal and information engagement and consultation programmes led by third parties such as government departments, other regulators and licensees. |
| 1. **Consult**
 | We will consult, either formally or informally, with interested stakeholders and the public where we consider it necessary and appropriate to inform our organisational strategy and priorities, regulatory processes and guidance, and regulatory decisions.We will formally consult, applying Cabinet Office consultation principles as appropriate, when there is:* A legal requirement to do so, such as forming our organisational strategy and developing approved Codes of Practice (ACoPs); and/or
* Where the Chief Executive/Chief Nuclear Inspector determines it necessary, such as changes or reviews of the licence condition framework, Safety Assessment Principles (SAPs), Security Assessment Principles (SyAPs) and ONR Guidance for Nuclear Material Accountancy, Control and Safeguards (ONMACs), as well as other updates, additions and changes to regulatory guidance and associated documents; and/or
* Where the Chief Executive/Chief Nuclear Inspector determines we need relevant evidence, views and/or other information to inform our work.

Informal consultation, either directly (as ONR) or indirectly (drawing on feedback from consultations by other parties), would include activities such as:* Commissioning research, in line with our Research Strategy;
* Commissioning work or expert input via our Technical Support Framework;
* Seeking views and advice from our [expert panels](https://www.onr.org.uk/external-panels/index.htm) including our Chief Nuclear Inspector’s Advisory Panel, ONR Expert Panel on Natural Hazards; and Graphite Technical Advisory Committee
* Requesting Party comments received as part of the Generic Design Assessment (GDA) process.

In addition, our [Decision Review and Appeals Process](https://www.onr.org.uk/publications/regulatory-guidance/regulatory-assessment-and-permissioning/assessment/onr-per-in-006-decision-review-and-appeals-process/) is available to enable appeals to be raised relating to the process applied to regulatory decisions.  |

# 5. Policy scope and application

This section explains how we will apply this policy in practice under each of our three guiding principles. It covers the scope of what we do to achieve our policy aim. Most actions address more than one of the guiding principles, so to avoid repetition they are captured once in the descriptions below.

## i. Accessibility

### What we do:

We make information about our work, our role and our regulation available through our social media channels and at [www.onr.org.uk](http://www.onr.org.uk) using graphics and people-focused stories, in accordance with our Publication Scheme. This includes:

* our enforcement actions
* our assessment and inspections at nuclear sites and with dutyholders
* regulatory guidance, including our SAPs, SyAPs, ONMACs, Technical Assessment Guides (TAGs) and Technical Inspection Guides (TIGs), guidance for new/prospective licensees and guidance on our GDA process.
* regular reports on our work provided to local stakeholder forums
* our annual corporate plan
* our annual report and accounts, which summarises our performance and progress against our corporate plan and five-year strategy
* minutes of our board meetings
* our Chief Nuclear Inspector’s annual report on GB’s nuclear industry
* results of our regular stakeholder surveys
* a regular newsletter (for those who subscribe) and website news stories/press releases
* information about our expert (advisory) panels
* minutes and papers from the ONR NGO Forum
* If a member of the public is unable to find what they need from our website, they can submit a general enquiry or a formal request for information either via Freedom of Information (FOI) Act or Environmental Information Regulations (EIR). FOIs and EIRs are published on our website.

Our website provides a modern platform that is accessible and is easy to navigate, meeting functional standards but we will:

* Continue to enhance the accessibility of our communications and products, , following best practices where practicable, to aid greater understanding of our work, our role and our regulation by more diverse groups of stakeholders.
* Continue to extend the reach of our stakeholder engagement to build greater understanding of our work and our role with new stakeholder groups, using a range of engagement techniques to ensure maximum accessibility on a local and national level.
* Run campaigns about our work to explain key topics of interest to the public in a more relatable way, partnering with other bodies, were helpful.
* Champion effective openness and transparency across the nuclear industry.
* Annually review our publication scheme, with the aim of broadening the information we make available to better explain how we are holding the nuclear industry to account to keep workers and the public safe.

## ii. Confidence

### What we do:

* Seek to ensure our written communications (such as reports, presentations, publications and correspondence) are consistent and clear, through the application of best practice guidance and training of our staff.
* Promote a culture of openness and transparency amongst our staff to embrace this policy and so enable effective, proportionate and timely public disclosure and public involvement activities (in accordance with our framework in table one).
* Regularly review our performance across our communication and engagement channels, to ensure we learn and improve to meet the needs of our audiences.
* Routinely conduct surveys to seek feedback from our dutyholders, government and wider stakeholders about our work, our performance and their views of us, helping us develop areas of strength and identify improvements.
* Work with international bodies, such as the IAEA and NEA, as well as other nuclear regulators to peer review and benchmark our performance, listen and learn from others and inform international standards for public disclosure and public involvement, helping us continuously improve as we seek to be an exemplar of openness and transparency.
* Gather insight and feedback from our work and regulation to inform our stakeholder engagement priorities.
* Continuously improve, through internal guidance and training for our staff, the accessibility of written communications.
* Further develop our internal training programme for staff that regularly engage with interested stakeholders, the public and media, promoting effective information sharing and enabling face-to-face interactions to maintain and build confidence and trust in our activities through listening and acting, where appropriate, on feedback.
* Use insight and feedback from our stakeholder interactions, to consider our performance against this policy and define improvements and/or adjustments where needed.

## iii. Accountability

### What we do:

* Engage with stakeholders through the ONR NGO Forum, local authority bodies through Nuleaf and relevant emergency planning bodies and participation in meetings with local community and campaign groups, such as SSGs and LLCs.
* Host topic-specific meetings, events and webinars to provide two-way engagement to share details about our role, our work and our regulation, and answer questions.
* Implement targeted engagement strategies with interested stakeholders on topics of significant public interest.
* Work with other organisations and regulators across the UK nuclear lifecycle to host events/meetings with interested stakeholders and the public to build understanding of our role, our work and our regulation.
* Consider, and support where possible, any requests to attend community events and meetings to engage with members of the public to explain our regulatory role.
* Work with, and respond to, the media to provide neutral, objective information on nuclear safety, security and safeguards matters.
* Seek input and advice from experts to inform our regulation, guidance and decisions through our expert panels, professional bodies, academia and our Technical Support Framework.
* Consult with interested stakeholders and the public where there is a legal requirement to do so, and where we consider it necessary and appropriate, to inform regulatory guidance.
* Where appropriate, we promote (through our external communication channels and stakeholder engagements) consultations undertaken by other relevant bodies within the UK national policy and regulatory framework for the nuclear industry, such as the environment agencies.
* Promote effective and compliant public disclosure, working with other bodies as necessary, to support appropriate and necessary information sharing across the UK nuclear industry.
* Ensure clarity about the information we can disclose, and what we can’t and the reasons why.
* Explain our role, our independence and our regulatory actions, including enforcement, in our communications, in particular through our website.
* Explain our regulatory role in new activities, such as geological disposal and new technologies including small modular reactors.
* Publish, as appropriate, our responses to government and other public consultations, so the public can see and understand our views and position on matters of potential interest.

We will also look to develop a stakeholder involvement programme to enable dialogue on topics of interest to the public, including how our regulatory processes work in practice and the steps we have taken to reach key decisions. This will provide opportunities for evidence-based feedback to inform our work, and for stakeholders to question, discuss, examine and debate matters with us.

# 6. Measuring our performance

To build and maintain confidence and trust, we must be as open and transparent as we can be.

Our three guiding principles – accessibility, confidence and accountability – will direct us going forward and we will use our regular stakeholder surveys with other feedback and insight to consider our performance against this policy. We will track our progress through our [Organisational Effectiveness Indicator](https://www.onr.org.uk/organisational-effectiveness-indictors.htm) framework, which monitors progress against the outcomes in our Strategy 2020-25. This includes the impact, transparency and accessibility of our stakeholder engagement. We will report our outputs and outcomes via our annual report and accounts and other publications such as newsletters.

We will also use additional indicators in considering and measuring public trust and confidence in us, such as bespoke surveys, domestic and international benchmarking including self-assessment against the NEA ‘Characteristics of a Trusted Regulator’ booklet, and independent review and evaluation of our work.



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|  | We want our stakeholders and the public to know, feel and see a difference in how open and transparent we are as a nuclear regulator. That means we need and value feedback, views and suggestions so we can continuously improve, evolve and change as we seek to be an exemplar of openness and transparency. |

# Appendix 1

## Scope of ONR’s legal obligations to promulgate information and involve the public

| Obligations | Details |
| --- | --- |
| [Energy Act 2013](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2013/32/contents) | We are required to provide information that we hold that is relevant to our purposes. A [ministerial direction](https://www.onr.org.uk/documents/2017/direction-supply-of-information.pdf) is in place regarding the supply of information in relation to the safety of civil nuclear facilities. In addition, the Act requires us to consult on our five-year organisational strategy and Approved Codes of Practice (ACoPs), and to publish key documents such as our corporate plan and annual report and accounts.  |
| [Radiation (Emergency Preparedness and Public Information) Regulations 2019 (REPPIR)](https://www.onr.org.uk/reppir-2019-update.htm) | We are responsible for the regulatory oversight of dutyholder compliance with these regulations, including the obligation on local authorities to make available, and keep up to date, arrangements to supply information and advice to the public in the event of an emergency affecting members of the public in its area. Through our routine inspections, we ensure these arrangements are in place and effective.  |
| [Nuclear Reactors (Environmental Impact Assessment for Decommissioning) Regulations](https://www.onr.org.uk/eiadr.htm) | These regulations place duties on us to engage the public, consult other bodies as appropriate and promulgate information in relation to the environmental impacts of decommissioning nuclear power stations and nuclear reactors. |
| [Control Of Major Accident Hazards Regulations 2015 (COMAH)](https://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/books/l111.htm) | The COMAH regulations support the regulation, response to, and prevention and mitigation of the effects on people and the environment of major accidents involving dangerous substances. We are responsible as a competent authority for nuclear establishments. Within this regulation, section 17 outlines the responsibilities of ONR in relation to keeping the public informed of information relevant to hazard classification, response plans and any incidents registered. |
| Freedom of Information Act 2000 (FOIA)[[10]](#footnote-11) and the Environmental Information Regulations 2004 (EIR)[[11]](#footnote-12)  | As a public body, we provide information to the public about our work and our decisions. We have a [publication scheme](https://www.onr.org.uk/foi/publication-scheme.htm), available on our website, that sets out the information we routinely place into the public domain, required by the FOI Act, such as policies and procedures, minutes of meetings, annual reports and financial information. If a member of the public is unable to find what they need from our website, they can submit a formal request for information, under these regulations[[12]](#footnote-13). Our FOI and EIR performance are reported in our annual report and accounts each year, and we make all our responses available on [our website](https://www.onr.org.uk/foi/index.htm). |
| International Conventions | The UK is a contracting party to several international conventions that include specific actions on public disclosure and public involvement, and/or set expected standards for those activities. Where appropriate, we contribute to the UK’s obligations under these conventions. Some examples include:* The [Aarhus Convention](https://www.unece.org/env/pp/introduction.html), is a treaty which provides for access to information, public participation in decision making and access to justice in environmental matters;
* The Espoo (EIA) Convention [Introduction | UNECE](https://unece.org/environment-policyenvironmental-assessment/introduction) sets out the obligations of parties to assess the environmental impact of certain activities at an early stage of planning. It also lays down the general obligation of states to notify and consult each other on all major projects under consideration that are likely to have a significant adverse environmental impact across boundaries; and
* The [Convention on Nuclear Safety (CNS)](https://www.iaea.org/topics/nuclear-safety-conventions/convention-nuclear-safety) and [Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management](https://www.iaea.org/topics/nuclear-safety-conventions/joint-convention-safety-spent-fuel-management-and-safety-radioactive-waste) (JoC) sets requirements for openness and transparency in regulatory processes, which we fulfil through our current communication and engagement activities set out in section five of this policy. The UK is obliged to submit a report demonstrating implementation of their obligations and compliance with the CNS and JoC, including our activities, which is subject to international peer review every three years to provide assurance, identify good practices and recommend any improvements that may be necessary.
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2. [The ionising radiation regulations 2017](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2017/1075/contents/made) & [Justification and optimization | IAEA](https://www.iaea.org/resources/rpop/resources/international-safety-standards/justification-and-optimization) [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. [Licensing nuclear installations](https://www.onr.org.uk/licensing-nuclear-installations.pdf) (onr.org.uk) [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. [Nuclear sites: environmental regulation - GOV.UK](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/nuclear-sites-environmental-regulation) ([www.gov.uk](http://www.gov.uk)) and [Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA)](https://www.sepa.org.uk/regulations/radioactive-substances/nuclear-industry/) [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. This includes our regulation under the [Energy Act 2013](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2013/32/contents) and other relevant legislation, and the licence conditions [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. [Nuclear Reactors (Environmental Impact Assessment for Decommissioning) Regulations (EIADR) (onr.org.uk)](https://www.onr.org.uk/eiadr.htm) & [Aarhus National Implementation Report 2021 - Defra - Citizen Space](https://consult.defra.gov.uk/eu/aarhus-national-implementation-report-2021/) & (listed items 7 & 8) [25 Year Environment Plan: Annex 3: The UK’s international agreements to protect or improve the environment](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/678681/25-env-plan-annex3.pdf) (publishing.service.gov.uk) [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. S.5(14) & S.5(15) [Nuclear Installations Act 1965](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1965/57) (legislation.gov.uk) [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. AEA Service Series No.31 – Safeguards Implementation Practices Guide on Establishing and Maintaining State Safeguards Infrastructure SVS 31 Update (iaea.org)
<https://www-pub.iaea.org/MTCD/Publications/PDF/SVS_31_web.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. For example, the Nuclear Industries Security Regulations (NISR) 2003 requires those who operate within the civil nuclear industry to protect Sensitive Nuclear Information (SNI) in an appropriate manner. Information concerning the use, storage and transport of nuclear and other radioactive material can be found in [ONR’s Classification Policy for the civil nuclear industry](https://www.onr.org.uk/documents/classification-policy.pdf). [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
10. [Freedom of Information Act 2000](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2000/36/contents) (legislation.gov.uk) [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
11. The [Environmental Information Regulations 2004](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2004/3391/contents/made) (legislation.gov.uk) [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
12. The only exception will be an individual’s request for their own personal data which must be handled under the terms of the [General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR)](https://www.gov.uk/data-protection). That is outside the scope of this policy. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)