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# Shaking up Britain's Nuclear Sector. The Government's Response to the Nuclear Regulatory Task Force Report and Beyond



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# Evaluating the Government's response to the Nuclear Regulatory Task Force Report



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# Restructuring the Regulatory Entities

## RECOMMENDATION 2

- Establish collective decision-making body (**Commission for Nuclear Regulation**)
- Formalisation of collective decision making, consolidating existing processes, with primary and secondary statutory objectives
- Five members – CNI, two deputy CNIs, two independent members; experience across civil/defence and relevant regulatory areas
- Concurrent vires and powers with regulators
- Intervention only in “significant” , “novel or contentious matters”
- Public hearings and transparency
- Potential wide range of functions – guidance, directions, planning decisions
- Government: will legislate to be fully functioning by Summer 2028.

## RECOMMENDATION 3

- Establish lead regulator model pending implementation of Recommendation 2
- Already in use in places, e.g. Sellafield G6 group, with proven benefits on some projects
- To cover ONR, EA, Defence Nuclear Safety Regulator (DNSR, currently part of Defence Safety Authority), with ONR as presumptive lead
- Use in “significant projects”
- Government: working to put in place a formal lead regulator model
- ONR taking the initiative with “super six” grouping (ONR, DNSR, EA, SEPA, NRW, PINS)

## RECOMMENDATION 4

- Simplify the regulatory landscape by consolidating majority of nuclear safety regulatory functions within a single organisation
- Ambition of one regulator per hazard type
- Merger of ONR and Defence Nuclear Safety Regulator (DNSR, currently part of Defence safety Authority). Retention of some functions by DNSR (regulation of submarine reactors, application of derogations and exemptions)
- Transfer of RSR from EA to ONR? Pros and cons
- ONR to be given concurrent vires as EA on radiological substances
- Merger of ONR/DNSR to be completed by end 2028
- ONR/EA collaboration to be strengthened – keep under review.



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# Restoring Proportionality



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# Habitats Regulations



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# FINGLETON REPORT – RECOMMENDATIONS

- Recommendation 11:
  - a) Remove the need to prove a negative when drawing a conclusion on impacts, so that the wording of the regulation refers to the need for scientific evidence and excludes merely hypothetical or speculative risks.
  - b) Define ‘compensatory measures’ to expressly exclude the need for like-for-like compensation and instead accept that overall enhancement and measures to support the coherence of protected sites is sufficient.
  - c) Establish that de minimis effects do not constitute an adverse effect on integrity, including where they have a de minimis contribution to in-combination effects with other projects.
  - d) Legislate to remove the requirement for separate HRA assessments to be completed for each regulator at different stages, unless there has been a material change to a project. This could be achieved by “deeming” that the first assessment meets the tests of any subsequent approval unless there is a fundamental change in circumstances.
  - e) Modify the 2017 Habitats Regulations, to allow mitigation measures to be considered at Stage 1 of the Habitats Regulations assessment process

# FINGLETON REPORT – RECOMMENDATIONS

- Recommendation 12:

“Allow developers to comply with the Habitats Regulations requirements by paying a substantial fixed contribution to Natural England at the outset. DEFRA should create a predictable, bright line procedure and set of fees based on comparable recent projects.

This would reduce costs to developers and increase the environmental benefit, channelling money from surveys, assessments, and disputes directly towards nature preservation and recovery.”

# GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

- “The government will therefore take significant steps to improve the application of the 2017 Habitats Regulations. This will include, but is not limited to, guidance on excluding hypothetical or speculative risks, and making explicit that HRA assessments can and should be reused. We will also legislate so that mitigation can, where appropriate, be considered at an earlier stage of the HRA process.
- Commitment to identifying opportunities, by Autumn 2026 to accelerate deployment through “targeted EDPs” under the Nature Restoration Fund.
- Alternative pathway for Habitats Regulations Compliance for defence through primary legislation.



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Ruth Keating



# Environmental Impact Assessments

# FINGLETON REPORT – PROPORTIONALITY IN THE EIA REGIME

- Recommendation 13 of the Fingleton Report: Proportionality in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) regime.
- The EIA Regulations themselves should be amended:
  - A “principle of proportionality” be included.
  - Allow relevant departments to issue binding statutory guidance.
  - Make clear, that “likely significant effects” does not require complete, as opposed to proportionate, data about a potential impact.
  - Affirm the Rochdale Envelope.
  - Where there is a dispute about the level of surveys or assessments, the Secretary of State should specify the most proportionate level they consider acceptable.

# GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

- Government's response under objective 2, "*Ensuring effective planning and environmental assessments*" – streamlining the EIA regime by publishing its roadmap to implement Environmental Outcome Reports (EORs) by December 2027.
- Two other responses:
  - Continue to ensure the better functioning of the existing system, including reaffirming established principles for pragmatic assessment (such as the Rochdale Envelope).
  - Recommendation 16 of the Fingleton Report on increased transparency on environmental data – publishing publicly available environmental datasets in a central repository within the next 2 years.

# BACKGROUND TO EORS

- A long journey:
  - Introduced as part of the Levelling Up and Regeneration Act 2023 (LURA), as an alternative to EIAs, Strategic Environmental Assessments and Sustainability Appraisal.
  - Originally promised in the 2019 Conservative Manifesto.
  - Part of that journey to go. In LURA 2023, section 152 allows regulations to be made to specify ‘outcomes relating to environmental protection’ in the UK or elsewhere (EOR Regulations). It is against these outcomes that certain plans and projects will have to be assessed.
- In terms of what the government hopes to achieve: *“we can retain the value and rigour of assessments whilst addressing the issues of unnecessary duplication, risk aversion and inefficiency that have developed over the past 40 years”*.

# CRITICISMS OF EORS

- Opportunities versus risks.
- The OEP has raised concerns.
- The missing part of the picture? The Regulations.
- Areas of criticism:
  - **How will they work?** Detail on how the outcomes will be worded: the prevention or minimisation of adverse environmental effects or positive achievement of goals.
  - **Enforcement.** Will EORs will themselves contain binding and enforceable obligations or will they inform the imposition of obligations through other mechanisms.
  - **Climate change and net zero.** NIA recommendation that an outcome is included which covers a project's contribution to net zero.



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# Planning and NSIP Reforms

# PLANNING AND NSIP REFORMS

**Recommendation 24: Improving the application of Critical National Priority**

**Recommendation 26: Interim Development Consent Order Recommendation Report**

**Recommendation 29: Consider repeal of section 150 of the Planning Act 2008**

**Recommendation 32: Encouraging fleet approaches in NPS EN-7**



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# Judicial Review Reforms

## JUDICIAL REVIEW REFORMS

- Recent Reforms (in force since 18.2.26) – **ss13 / PD 54D para 3.7 and 56 of Planning & Infrastructure Act 2025 (“PIA 2025”)** re removal of route to CoA for TWM claims / paper sift for NSIPs and extension of implementation times for schemes under challenge, respectively.
- Proposed Further Reforms – Nuclear Regulatory Review 2025 **Recommendations 20 & 21** re amending Aarhus costs caps / limiting NSIP challenges to ‘single bite of the cherry’ and HMG indemnification, respectively.
- Effect of Recent Reforms and Merits of those Proposed?

# RECENT REFORMS

## Section 13 PIA 2025

- Removes right to appeal to CoA for TWM NSIP challenges.
- Recently deployed by Lieven J in the Stonestreet Green Solar Project in which each of the claim's 3 grounds were considered unarguable and the claim deemed TWM.
- The combination of s13 and para 3.7 of PD54D (no paper sift) meant that the whole challenge lasted only 4 months
- A clear improvement on previous long delays in such albeit a process which places a greater burden on the judge and may even protract in strong claims (where the paper sift would have resulted in a substantive hearing on an expedited basis if appropriate).

## RECENT REFORMS CONT.

### Section 56 PIA 2025

- Extend the time for NSIP (including nuclear) implementation where a challenge is brought (unless implementation period has already expired).
- Where permission is granted extension is for 1 year.
- Where claim progresses to CoA extension is for a further year.
- Where claim progresses to SC extension is for a further 2 years.
- Sensible measure, albeit query whether necessary by Act of Parliament, given that DCOs (as SIs) could contain all of this in any event and as a matter of good drafting.

# PROPOSED REFORMS

## Recommendation 20:

*Amend the cost cap for judicial reviews and limit legal challenges to Nationally Strategic Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs) to a 'single bite of the cherry'*

- Where the court determines a “misuse of judicial review” and Counsel and solicitors certify that the grounds have a more likely than not chance of success, there should be an automatic removal of the costs protection;
- Cost cap to be raised allowing for inflation since 2013 and thereafter. Guidance on setting of higher caps / directions where a misuse of the process / delay;
- If crowd funded cap to be set at 70% of funds raised to balances access to justice v reduction of delays;
- Decision-maker’s cap set at least 5 x the claimant’s to achieve balance
- s13 PIA 2015 to extend to nuclear site licensing and permitting decisions. If claimants lose on a DCO issue no re-runs at the site licensing or environmental permitting stages.

## PROPOSED REFORMS CONT.

### Recommendation 21:

*The Government should commit to indemnifying nuclear developers against any damages they incur as a result of proceeding with their project while a judicial review is being decided.*

- A real issue. At Hinkley Point, archeological works continued at risk, whilst challenge was pending.
- This is not, however, a new issue and many developers combine risk with expeditions (as occurred at Hinkley for example).
- Some precedent for this – see e.g. HMG's indemnity in the Net Zero Teeside CC&S DCO made on 11.3.24
- Sums involved could be very large and query whether public funds should be used in this way.

## CONCLUDING REMARKS

- Are these JR reforms likely to make a real difference?
- Do they tinker at the edges?
- How well do they stand up to the requirements of:
  - (i) The Rule of Law
  - (ii) The Aarhus Convention
  - (iii) The Administration of Justice
- Are there better ways of achieving much-needed improvements to cost, certainty and speed of nuclear delivery without compromising the above.
- For discussion...



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Katherine Barnes



Michael Drury  
Lucid Catalyst



# AI Tools and Opportunities

# Innovation in Energy

London Nuclear Seminar

Michael Drury  
Managing Director

LUCID  
CATALYST

May 11, 2026

# Energy Shock In Today's World



**\$112**  
Brent Crude

Immediate surge in price per barrel following closure



**~95%**  
Hormuz Traffic Reduction

Effectively total closure of critical chokepoint since Feb 28



**10m b/d**  
Gulf Production Shut In

Gulf producers halted; no viable export routes; largest IEA reserve release



**2/3** Ukraine  
Grid Capacity Destroyed

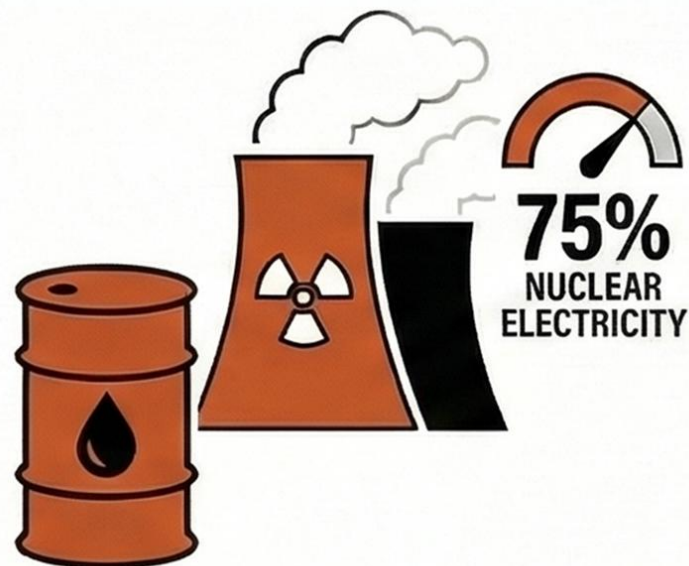
Massive destruction of generating capacity; only a third remains



**'The question is who builds the alternative first.'**

# History lesson: every oil shock defines the next energy system

## 1973: Arab Oil Embargo



France accelerated nuclear power, achieving 75% of its electricity from nuclear within a single decade.

## 1979: Iranian Revolution



Japan launched an aggressive efficiency drive, cutting the oil intensity of its GDP by 30%.

## 2022: Russia Invades Ukraine



The EU initiated REPowerEU, successfully reducing Russian gas imports by 80% within three years.

## The 2026 Inflection Point 2026: Iran War / Ukraine Grid War



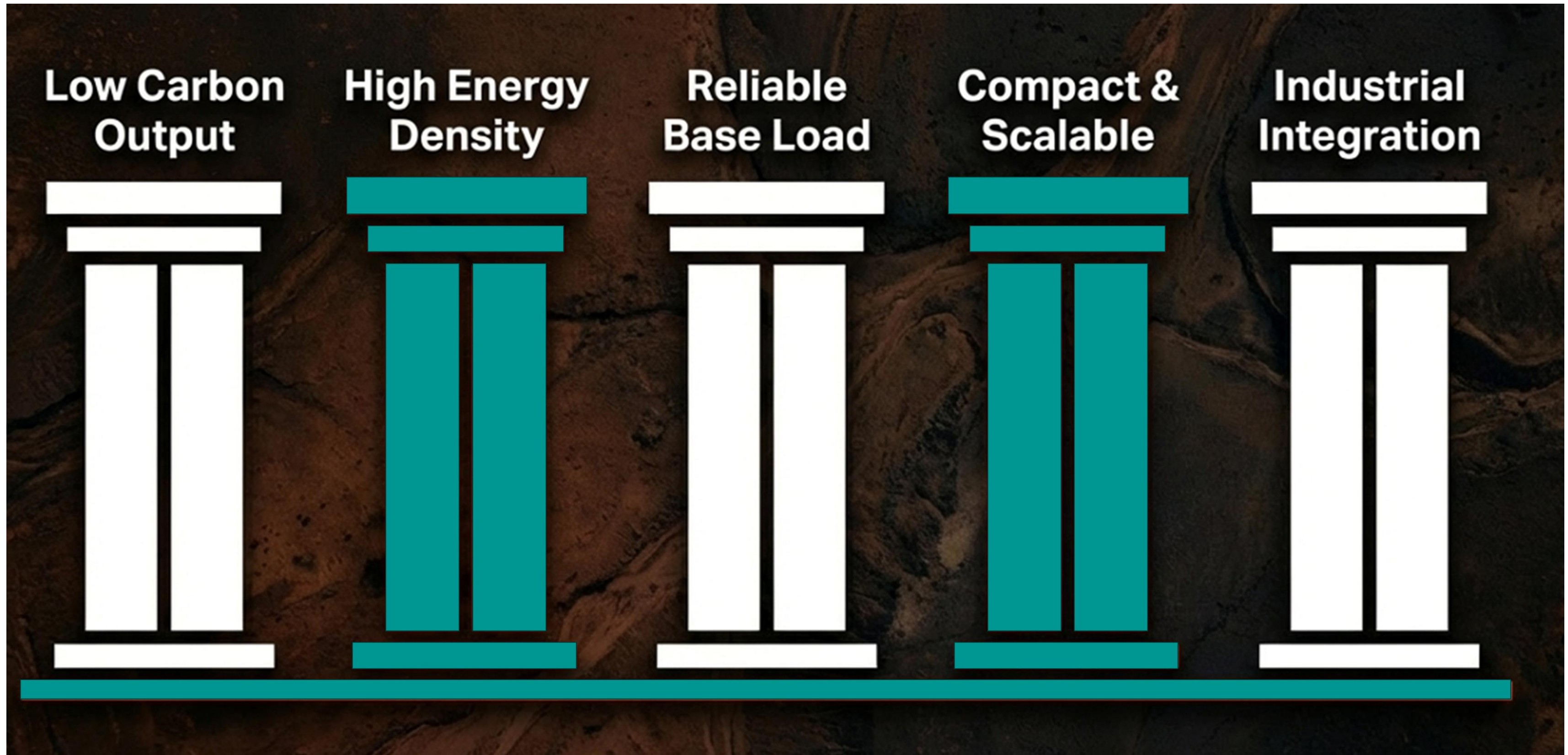
### THE MOVE TO DOMESTIC, MANUFACTURED ENERGY

Countries and companies that move first to build manufactured, dispatchable energy will own the next era.

ENERGY SECURITY CRISIS SCALE (2026)	
	Strait of Hormuz Flow: <10% vs pro-wer levels
	Global Oil & Gas Source: 51% from active conflict zones
	Ukraine Grid Status: 2/3 of generating capacity destroyed

THE QUESTION IS NOT WHETHER THIS SHOCK WILL CHANGE ENERGY POLICY — IT WILL. THE QUESTION IS WHO MOVES FIRST.

# Why Nuclear



# AREA TO PRODUCE ONE Q-MAX SHIP'S ANNUAL ENERGY DELIVERIES

Each figure = km<sup>2</sup> operating for one full year to produce H<sub>2</sub> equivalent to 8 cargoes (one ship's annual output of 14,470 GWh · 367,000 t H<sub>2</sub>) · Source: Terra Praxis / Repowering the Global Economy, Table 6

**1,984 km<sup>2</sup>**

(4,563 MW installed)

Solar PV

**380 km<sup>2</sup>**

(19,012 MW installed)



Advanced heat sources  
**0.8 km<sup>2</sup>**

(1,636 MW)

Wind needs 2,523× more land than nuclear · Solar needs 484× more land than nuclear

## ONE SHIP · FULL YEAR (areas shown)

**Voyages/yr:** 8 complete round trips (41 days each)

**Annual output:** 14,470 GWh thermal · 367,000 t H<sub>2</sub> equiv

**Solar area:** 380 km<sup>2</sup> (19,012 MW nameplate)

**Wind area:** 1,984 km<sup>2</sup> (4,563 MW nameplate)

**Nuclear area:** 0.8 km<sup>2</sup> (1,636 MW nameplate)

## ONE CARGO (for reference x 8)

**Carrier:** Q-Max · 266,000 m<sup>3</sup> · 345 m long

**Per cargo:** 119,700 t LNG · 1,809 GWh · 45,922 t H<sub>2</sub>

**Route:** Qatar → NW Europe via Suez (~17 days)

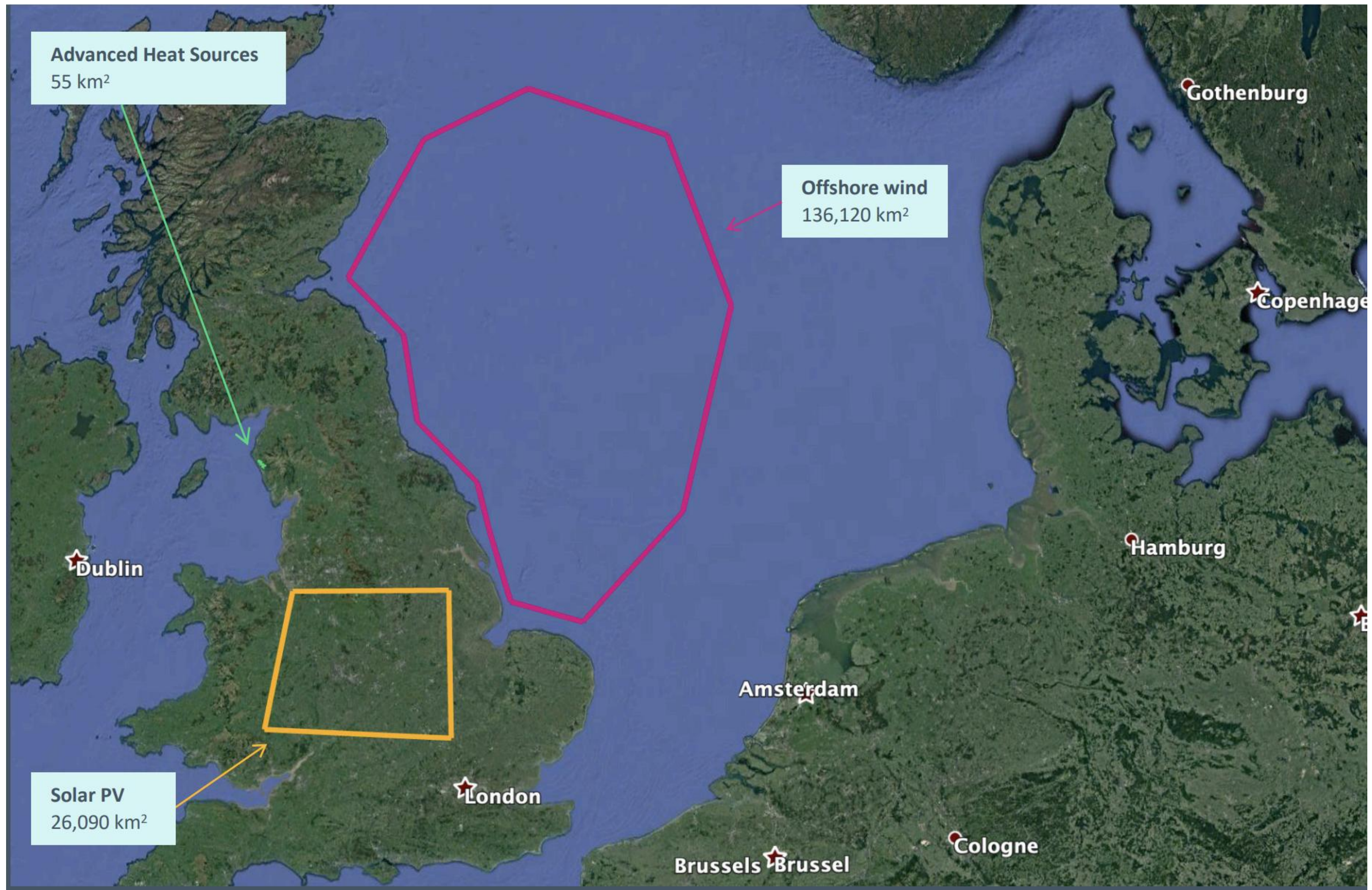
**Round trip:** 41 days (17 sail + 5 port + 2 canal)

**Electrolysis:** Solar/wind: PEM 54.4 kWh/kg · Nuclear: SOEC 35.1 kWh/kg

# REFINERY-SCALE HYDROGEN AND SYNTHETIC FUELS



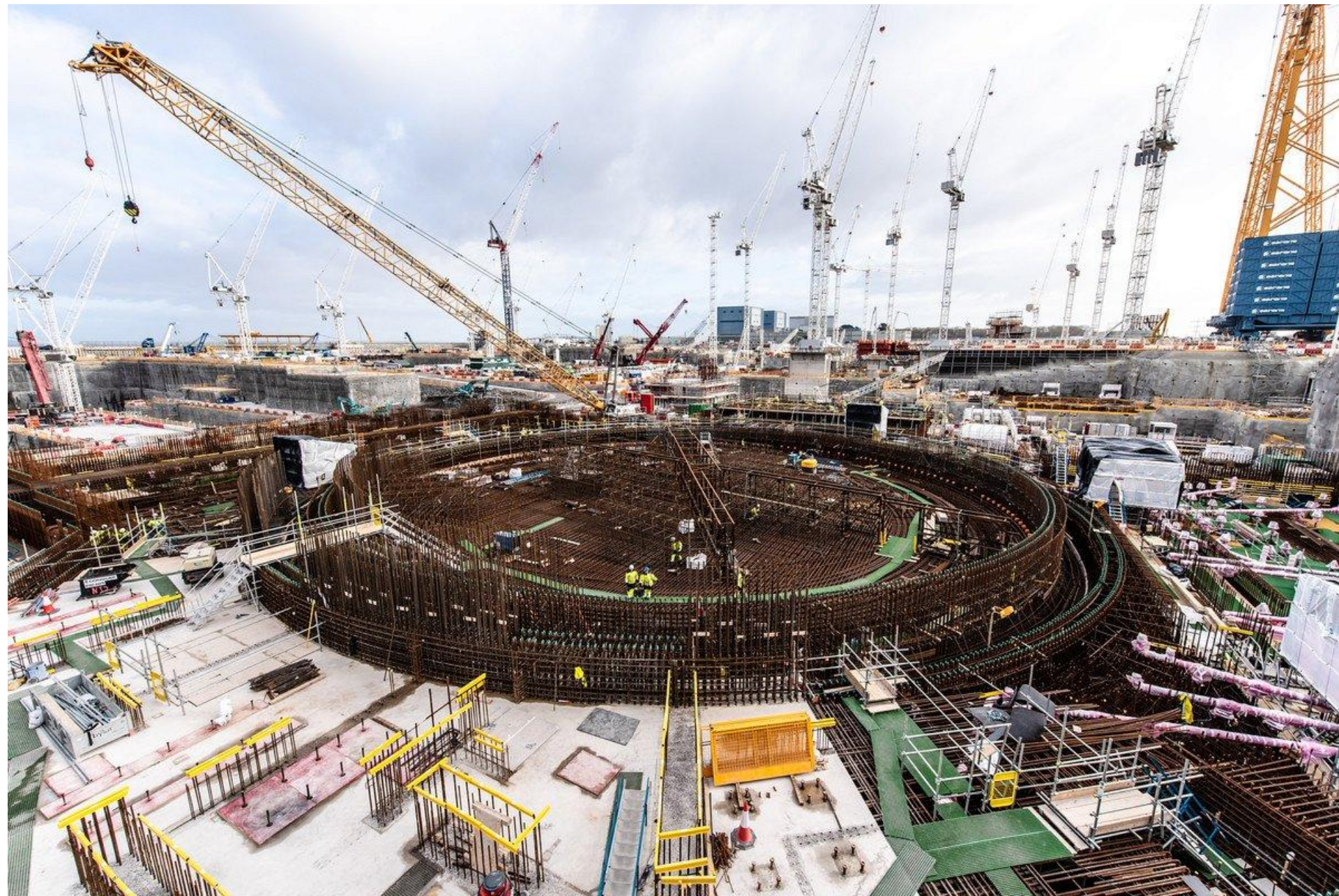
**Refinery-scale  
heat, power, and  
hydrogen for  
fuels and  
chemicals**



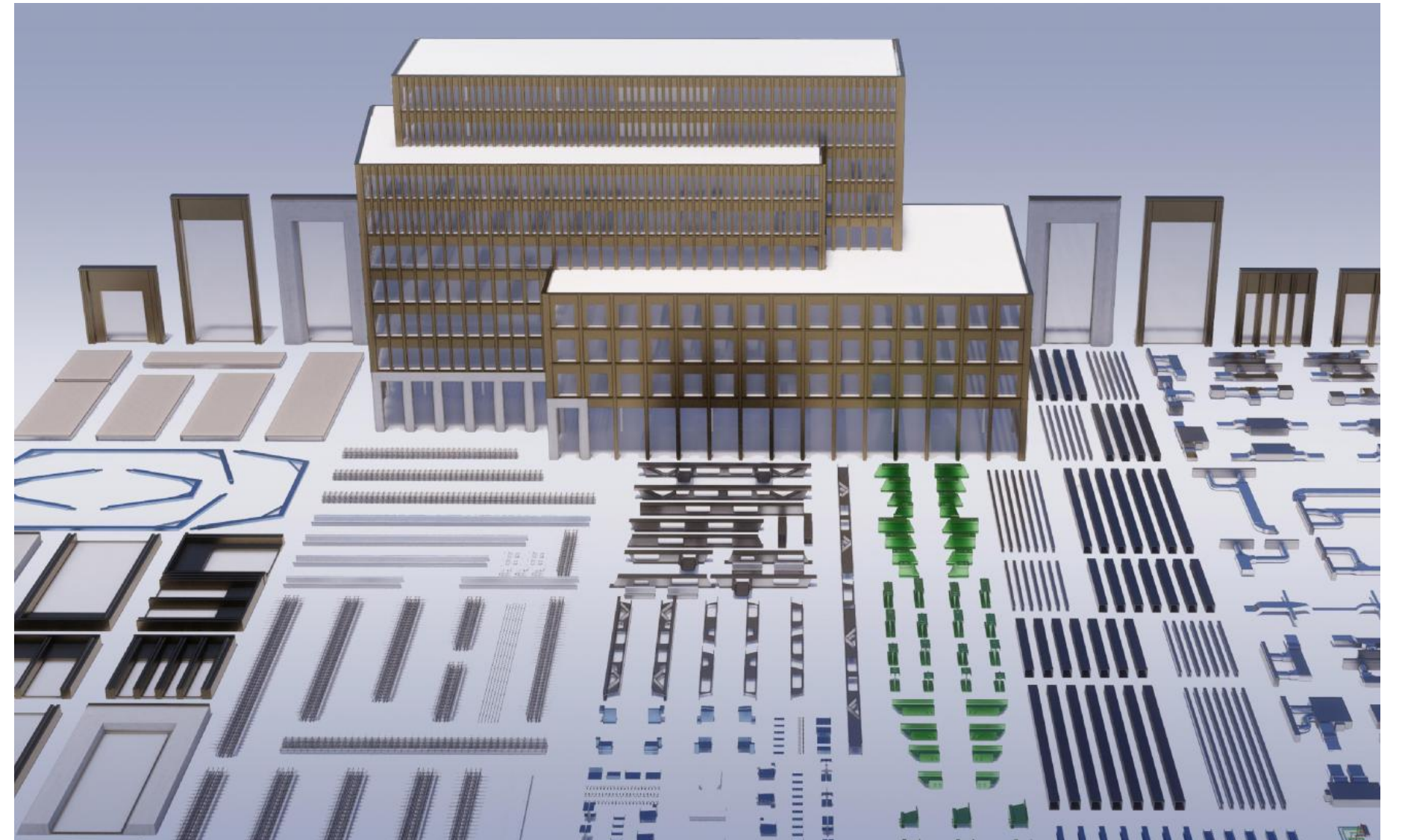
Comparing the total area required to replace the UK's current oil consumption with hydrogen generated from either wind, solar, or advanced heat sources.

Each coloured outline represents the total area that would be required for the siting of each type of resource if it were to be the only one used to generate enough hydrogen to replace current oil consumption in the UK.

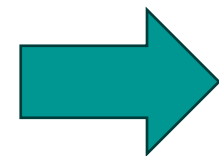
# FROM PROJECTS TO PRODUCTS



# ...into a fast, low cost, and repeatable manufacturing and assembly process



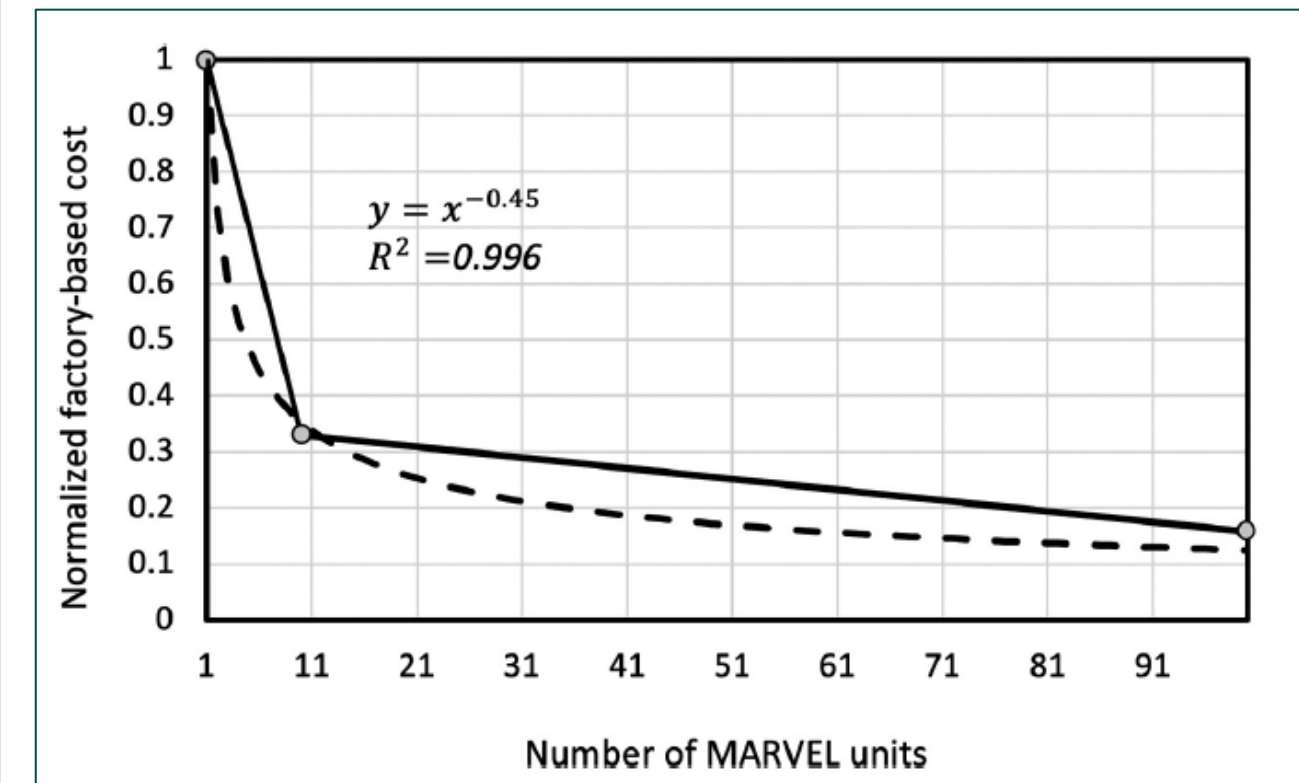
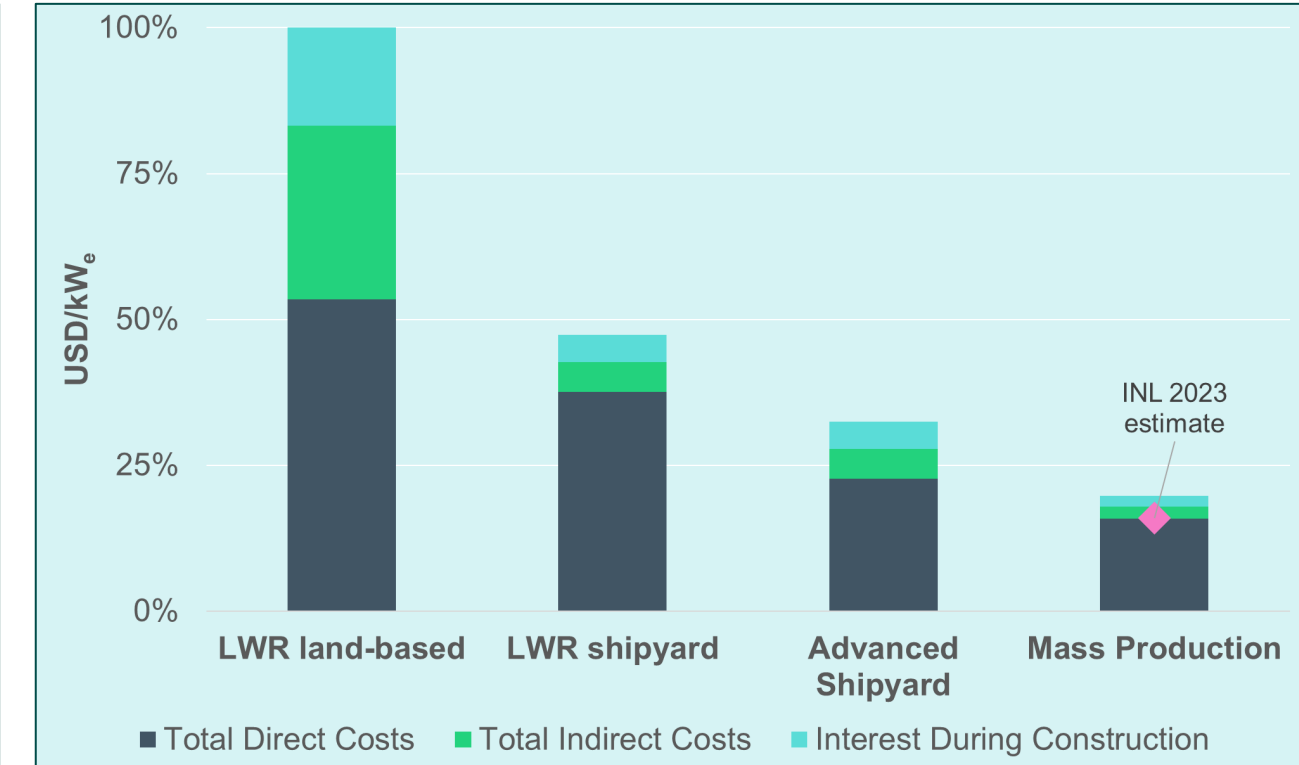
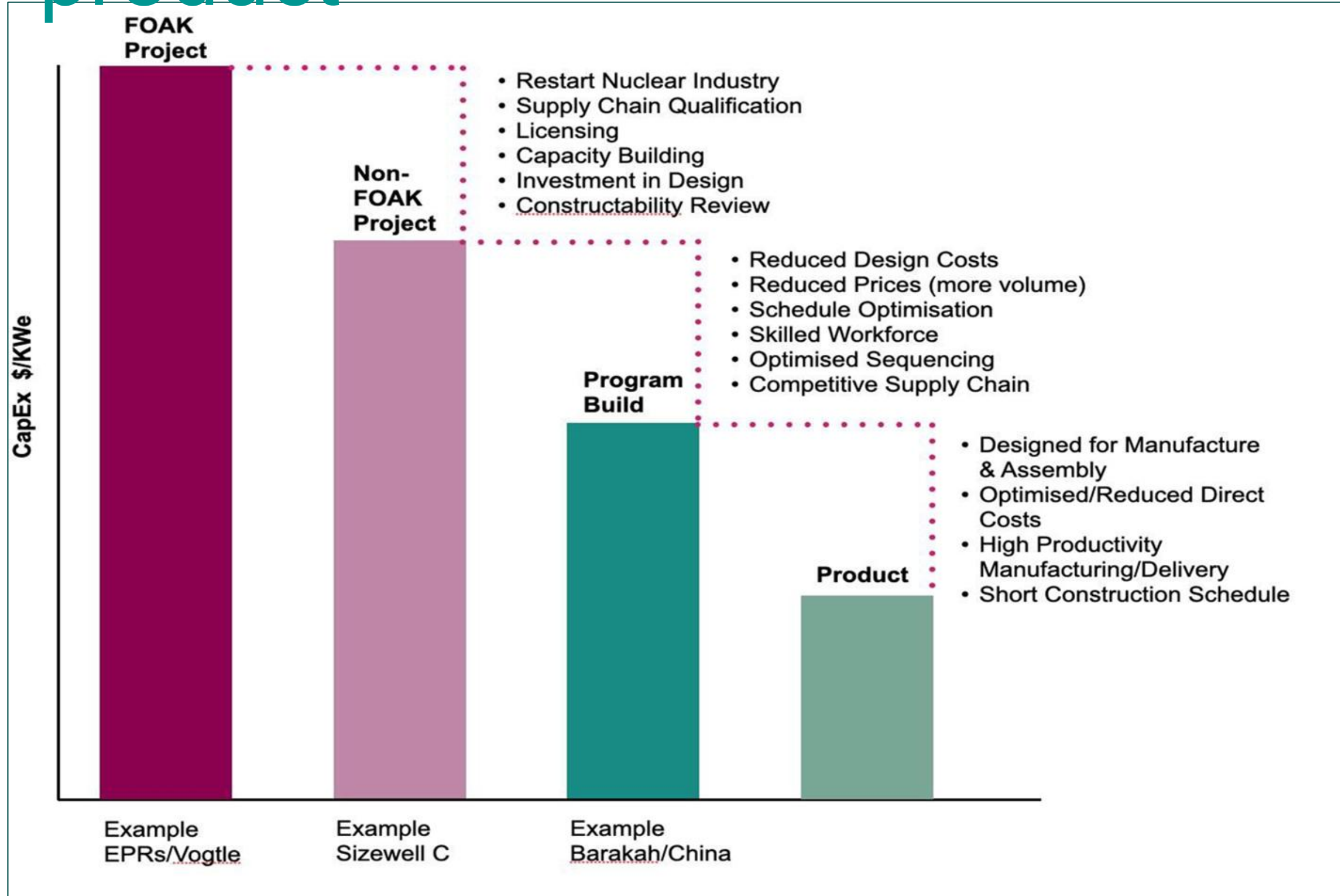
DfMA - **D**esign for **M**anufacture and **A**ssembly commodification – from project to product



Applied to the Open Architecture approach to simplify, de-risk and accelerate deployment – Hyperscale Clean Power

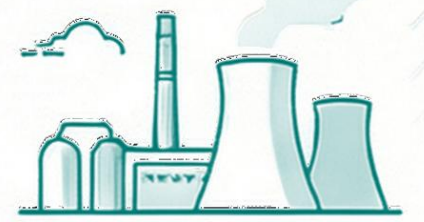
# Transforming the approach from site to product

Evolution of cost reduction from land-based LWR to mass production

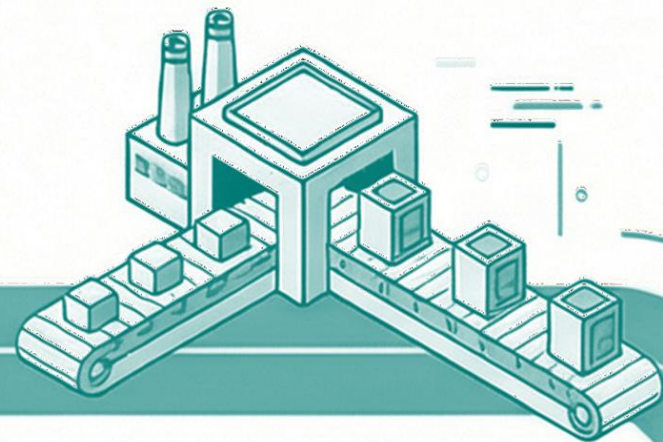


# FROM PROJECTS TO PRODUCTS

To meet 2050 net-zero targets, the nuclear industry must shift from “project-based” design to a “product-based” model, unlocking a 700 GW global market and reducing capital costs by 30-40%.



## Industrial & Technical Foundation



### Mass-manufactured heat boxes

Reactors designed from inception for modular, shipyard-assembled factory production



### Standardised deployment architecture

A common platform validated for rapid repowering across global brownfield sites

## Market & Regulatory Framework



### Product-based licensing

Shift to “license once, build many” certification, mirroring the aviation industry model



### Customers buying

Strategic modeling converts technology conversations into signed industrial offtake agreements

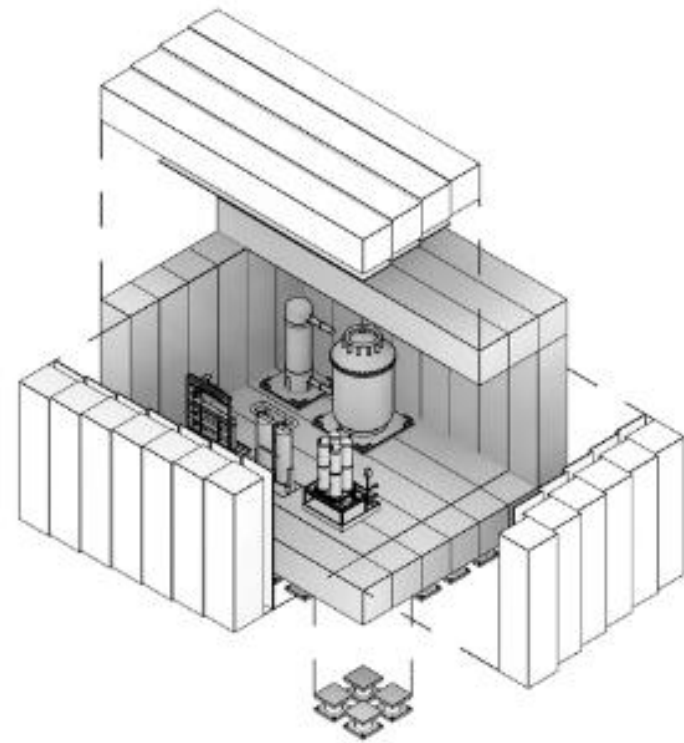


### Projects attractive to developers

Breaking capital friction through a credible, stage-gated deployment pipeline

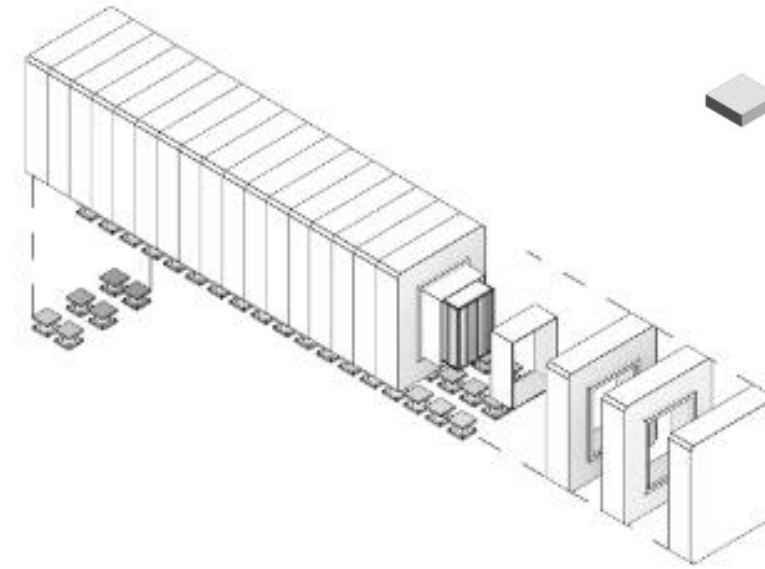
# SCALE

# Moving to a manufacturing-based delivery model

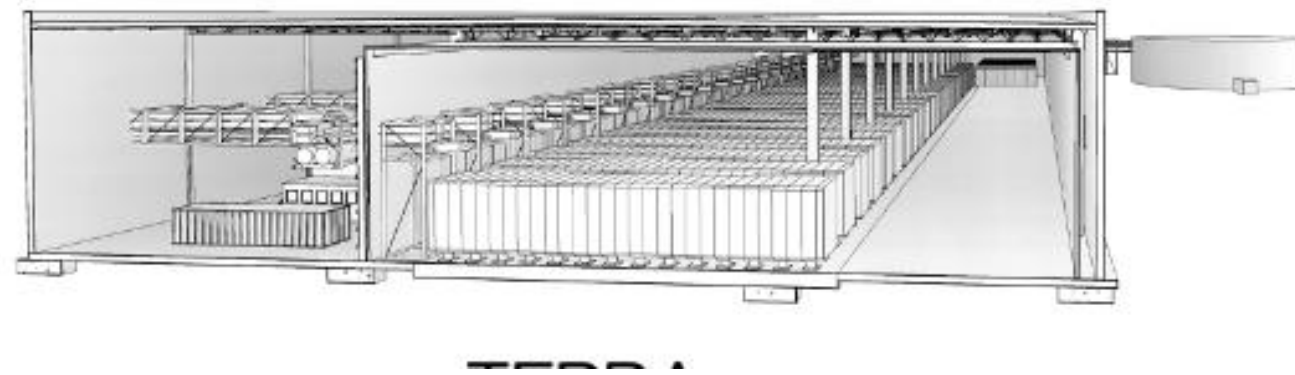
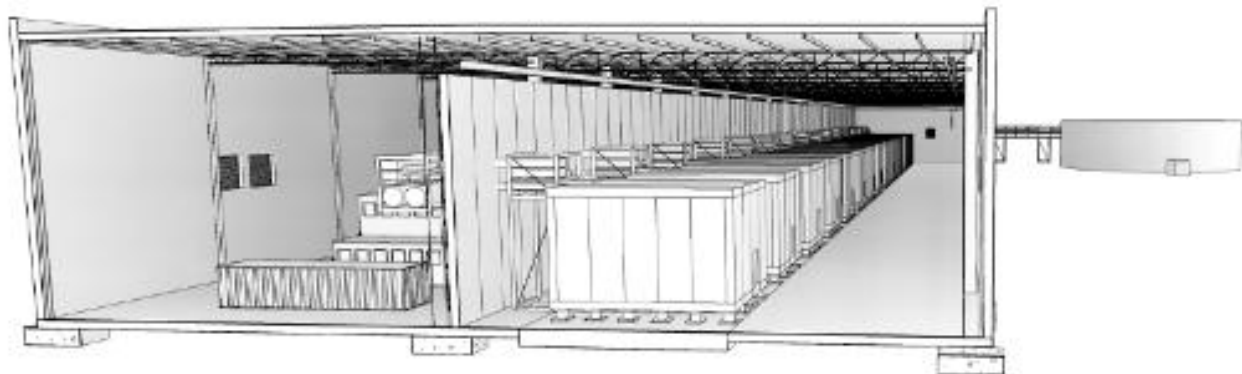


*Skid-Delivered*

- ✓ **Seismic Isolation**
- ✓ **Containment:**  
Impact, Shielding,  
Air-tightness
- ✓ **Passive Cooling**

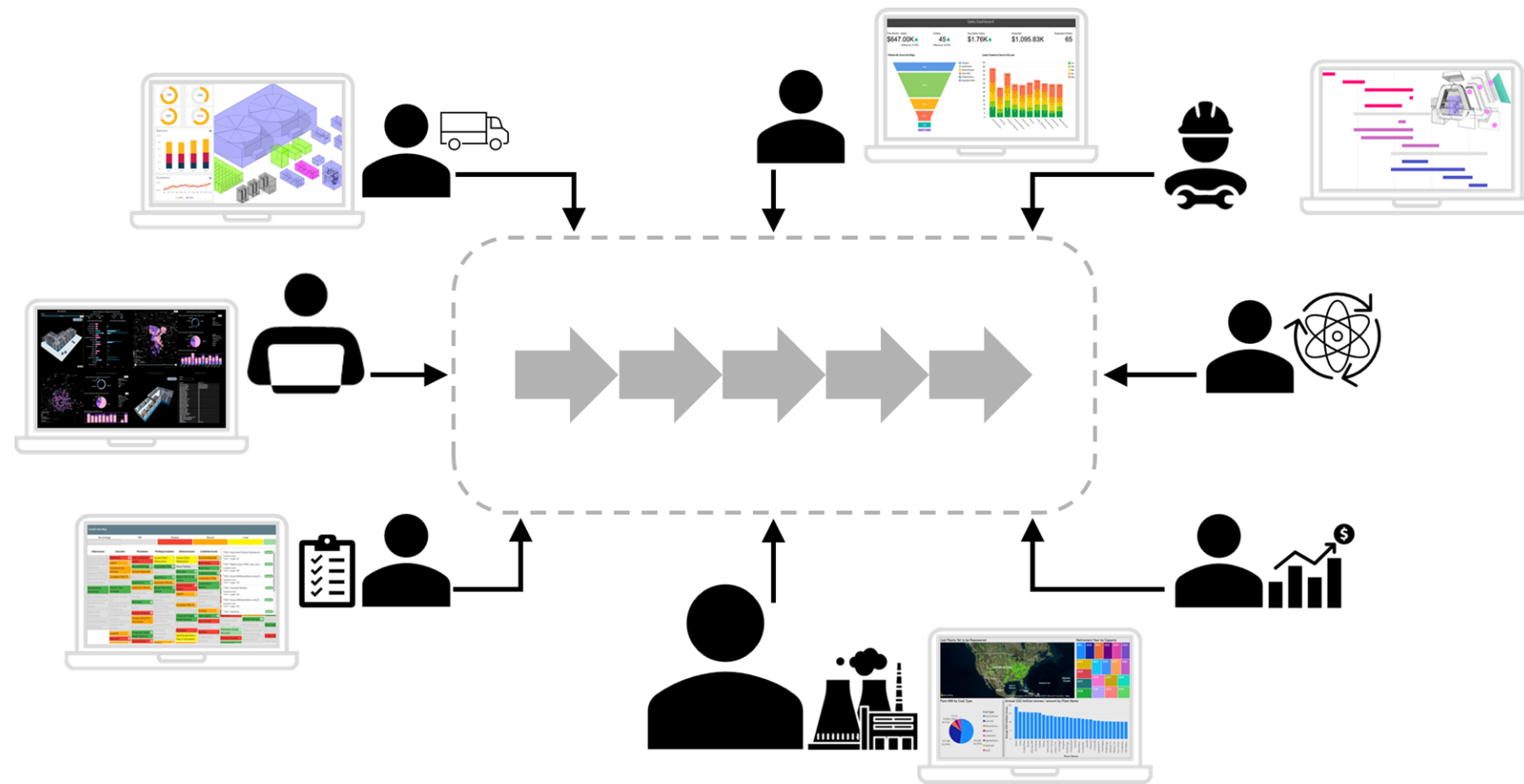


*Containerised*

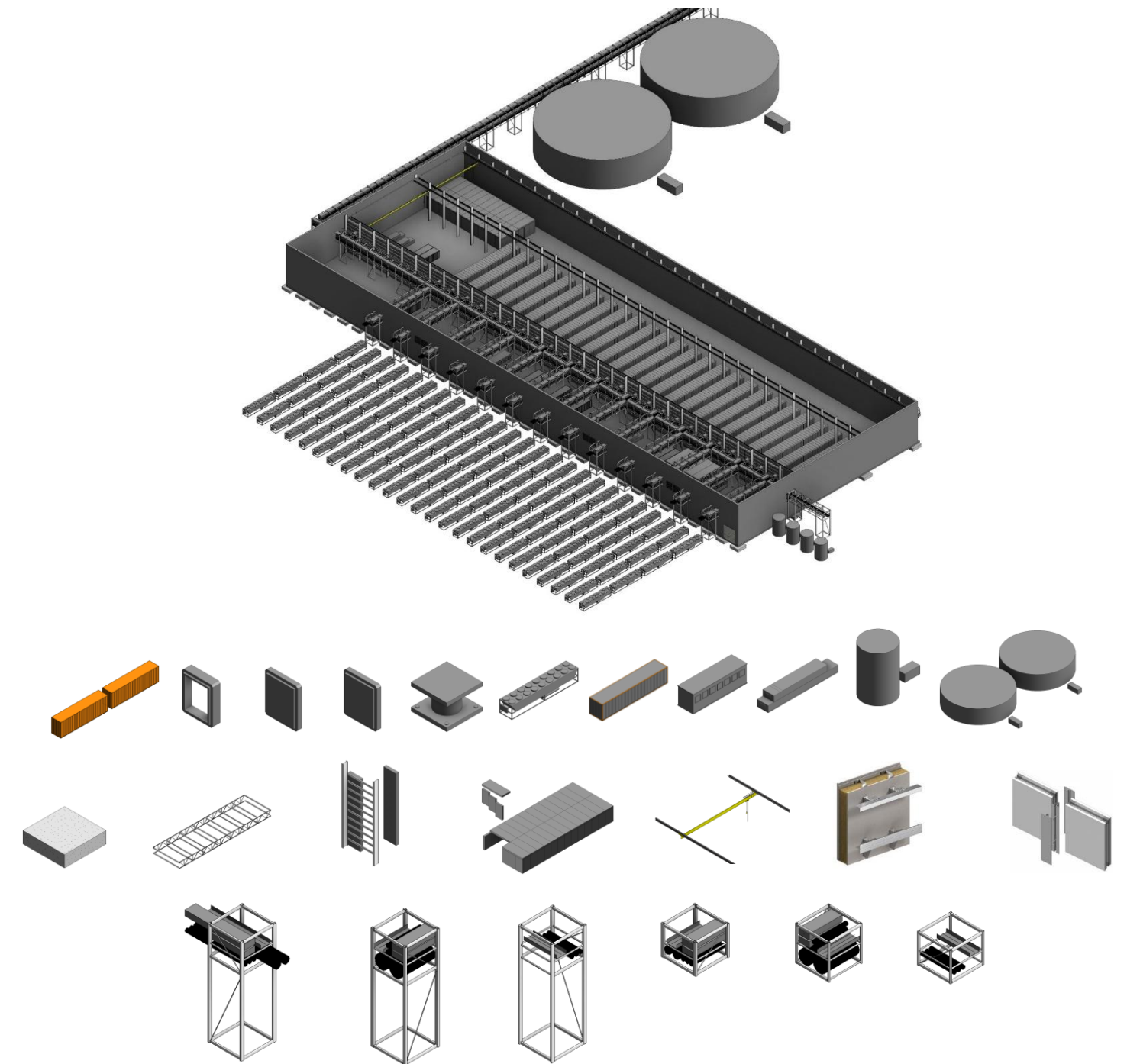


# Open Architecture System

De-risking planning, procurement, construction, schedule and regulation

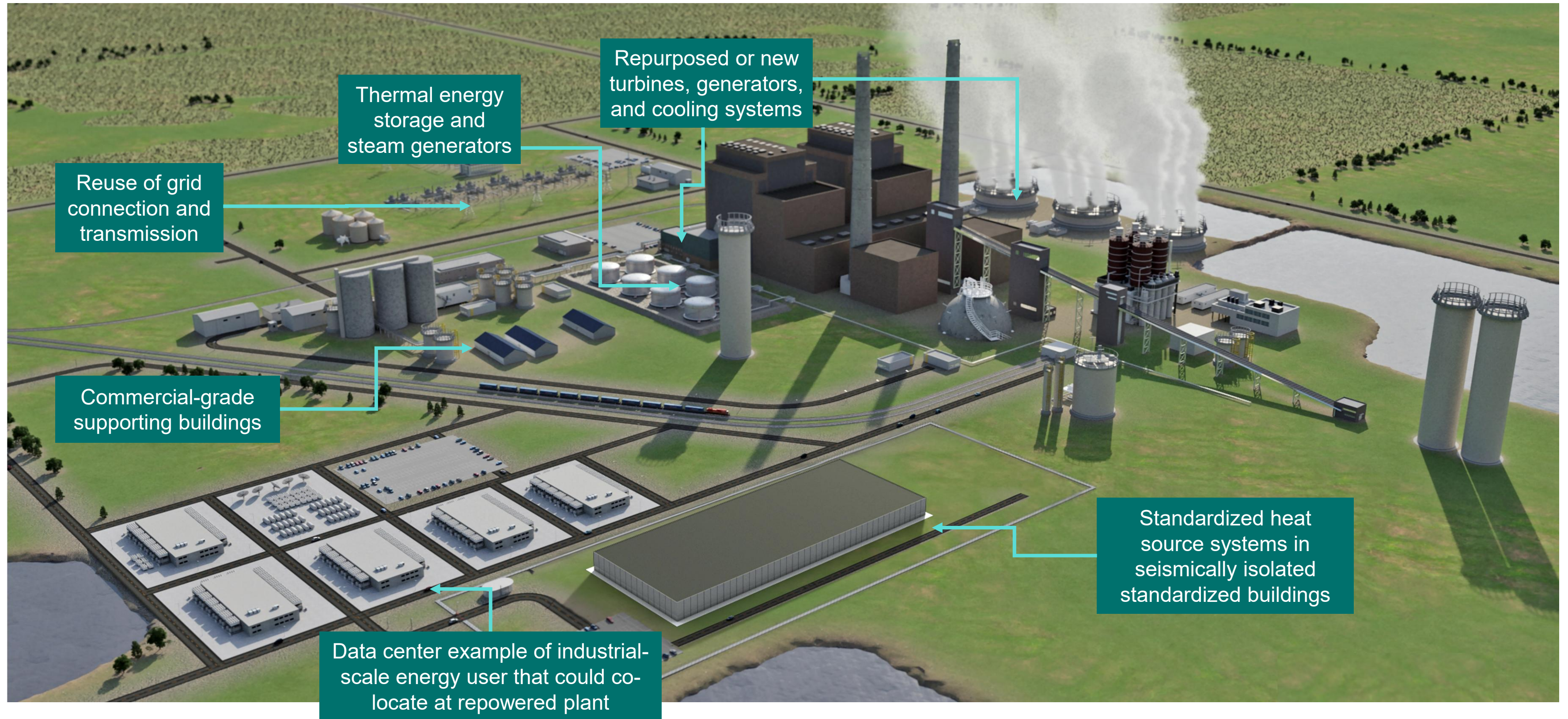


**‘Open Architecture Development & Configuration tools’**



**‘Standardised Common Platform Designs for Deployment using DfMA approach’**

# The Repower Vision





## THE \$100M, 10-YEAR LICENSING BOTTLENECK



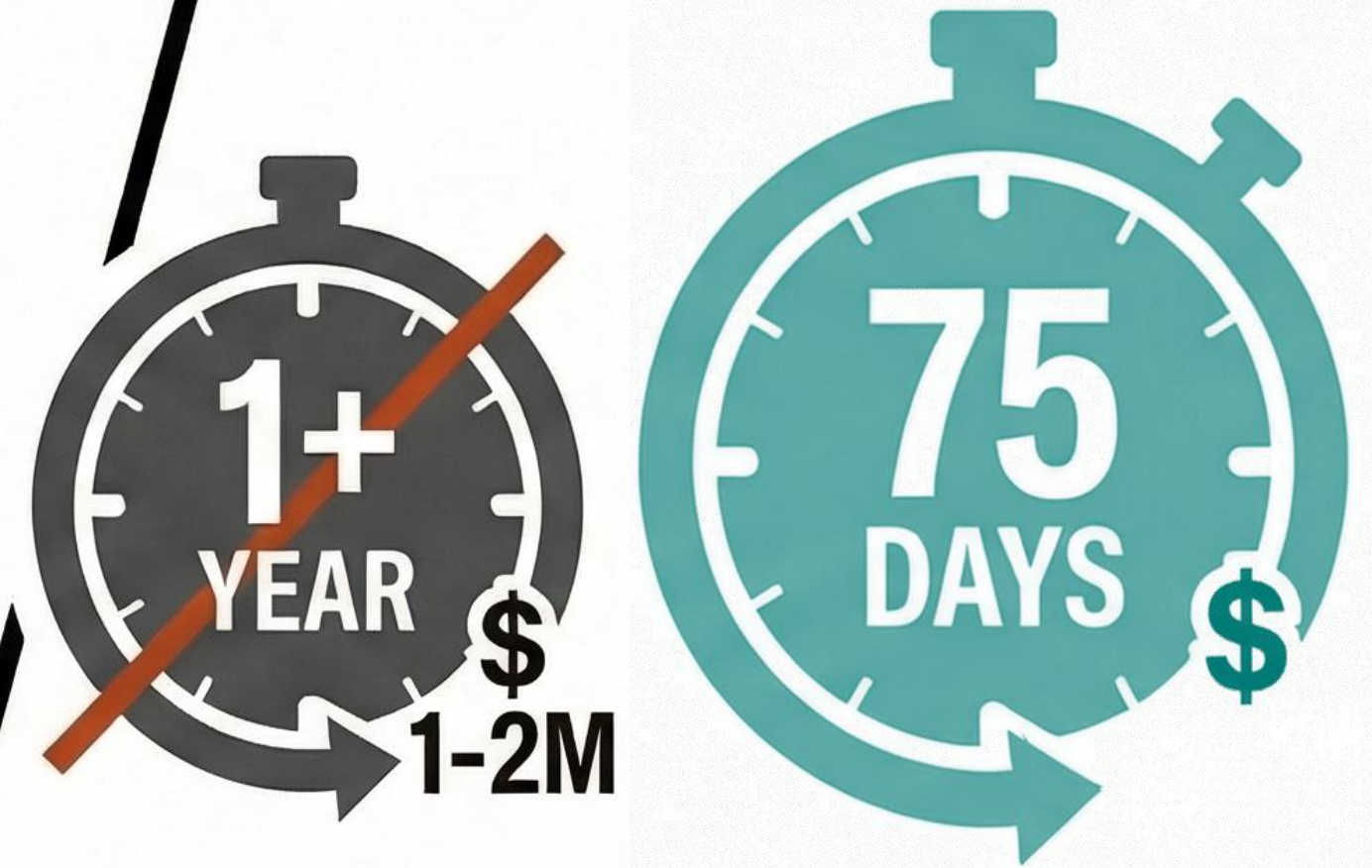
Traditional site-specific licensing is a slow, high-cost barrier that prevents rapid clean energy deployment.

## AGENTIC AI LICENSING ACCELERATOR



Developed with Microsoft to automate application drafting and cross-reference regulatory guidance instantly.

## 90%+ REDUCTION IN LICENSING SCHEDULES



Generative AI drops timelines from years to months and reduces regulatory costs to just \$1-2M.

The Fermi America case study demonstrates a dramatic schedule collapse compared to legacy project-based licensing.

# AI and Digital Licensing Tools

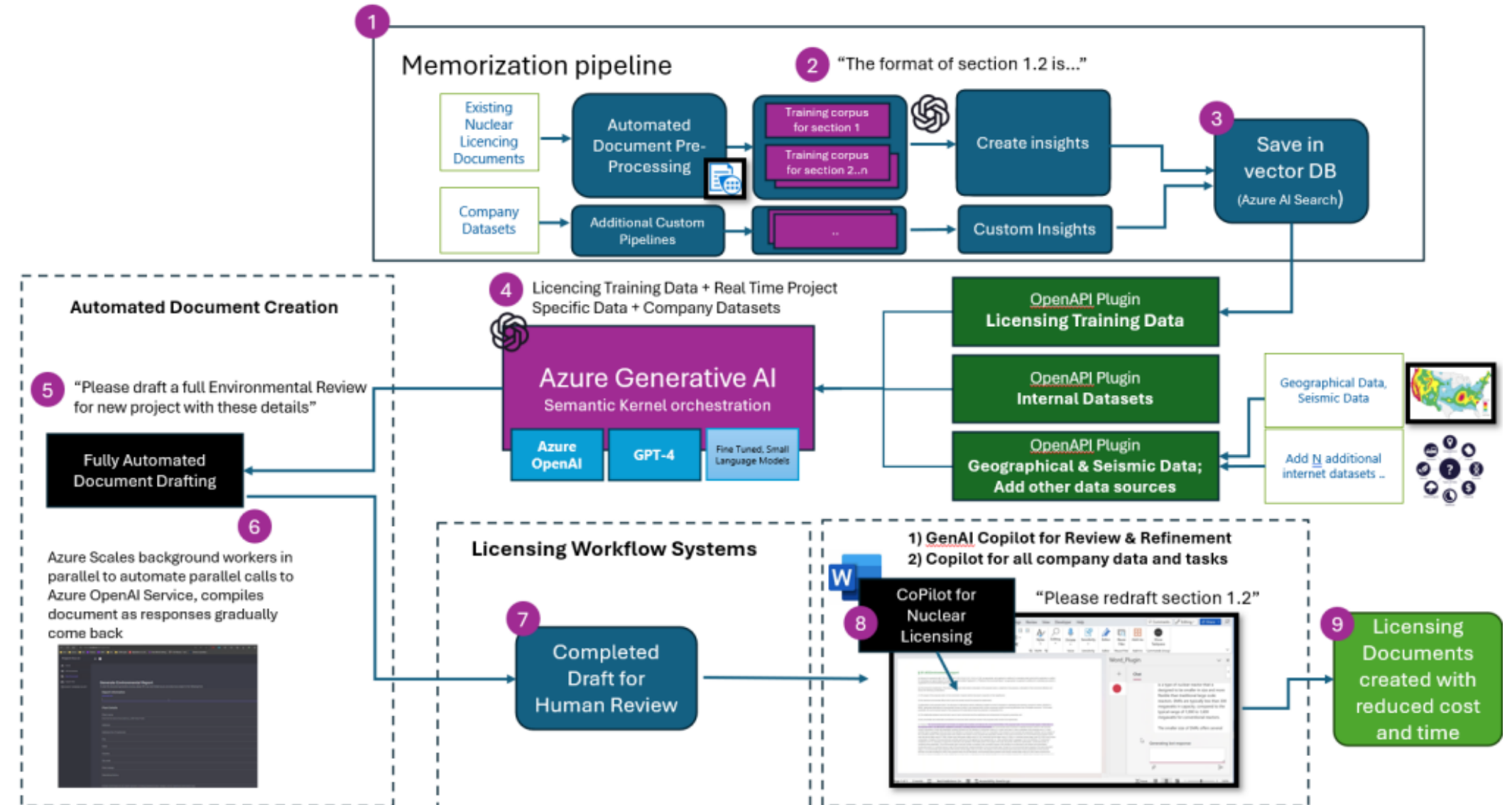
Technical and process innovation to accelerate regulatory licensing and permitting



Terra Praxis is working with tech-sector partners like Microsoft to build and deploy a suite of tools to automate the evaluation, design, and regulatory approval processes

- First digital application to decarbonize coal plants at COP27
- Demonstrated a prototyped Generative AI Solution Accelerator for vendors to achieve this increased licensing efficiency.
- Open access EVALUATE application enables stakeholders to quickly evaluate the business case for repowering a coal plant or fleet.

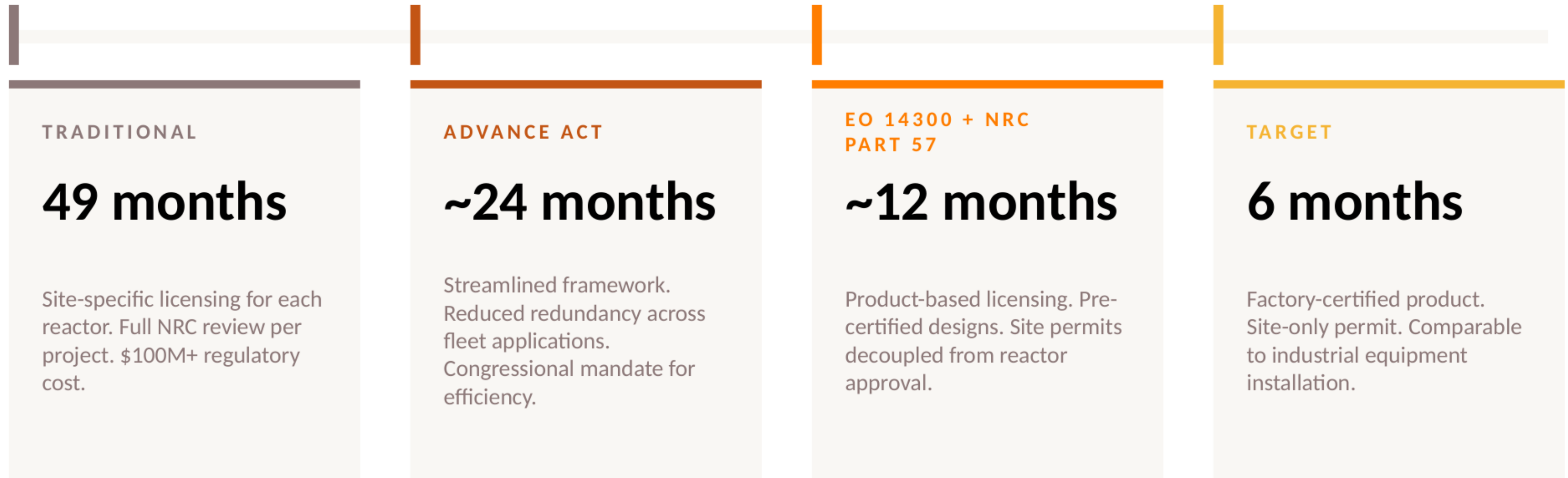
Generative AI for Nuclear Licensing Solution Accelerator



# Regulatory Transformation: Part 57



From 49 months to 6 months — how Terra Praxis is reshaping the deployment timeline



## Terra Praxis Role

Led recommendations on behalf of oil & gas majors for rapid microreactor deployment. This work informed the NEI white paper on product-based licensing, contributed to the ADVANCE Act, and shaped Executive Order 14300 — leading directly to NRC's upcoming 10 CFR Part 57 rulemaking.

# Digital tools to accelerate fleet deployments



## Acceleration Platform

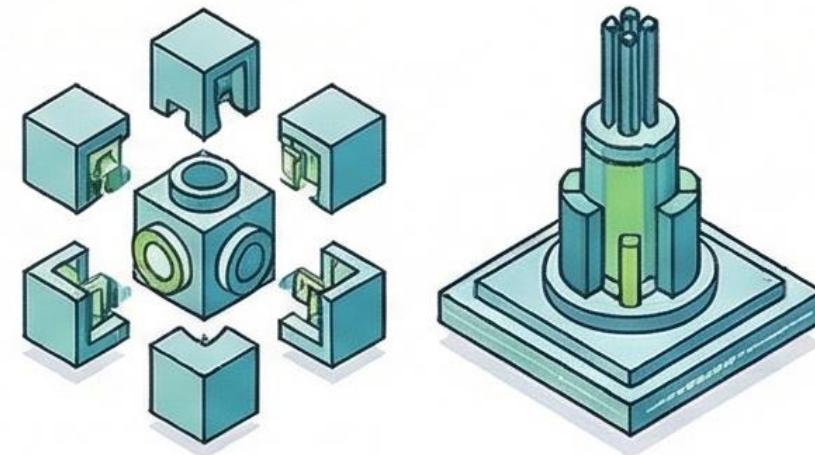


### AUTOMATED SITE SCREENING



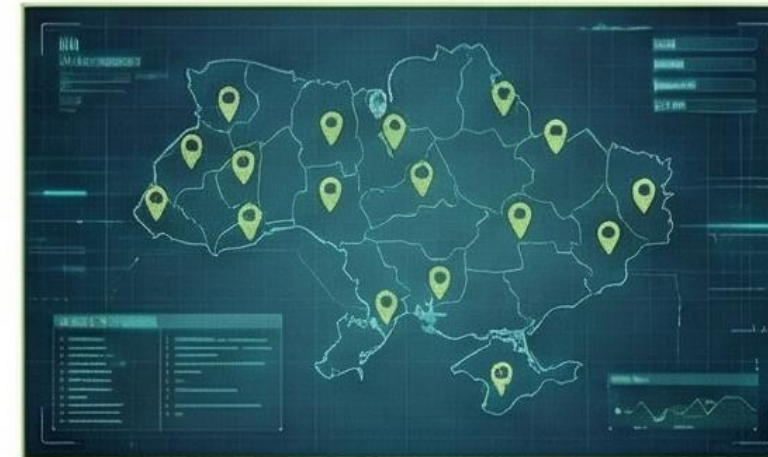
Parallel geospatial and seismic analytics screen tens of candidate sites in weeks instead of years.

### 3D KIT-OF-PARTS CONFIGURATION



An automated engine generates site-specific reactor configurations and deployable design specifications instantly.

### VALIDATED IN CRISIS: PROJECT PHOENIX



13 priority sites in Ukraine were screened and configured in just days Under real-world crisis conditions.

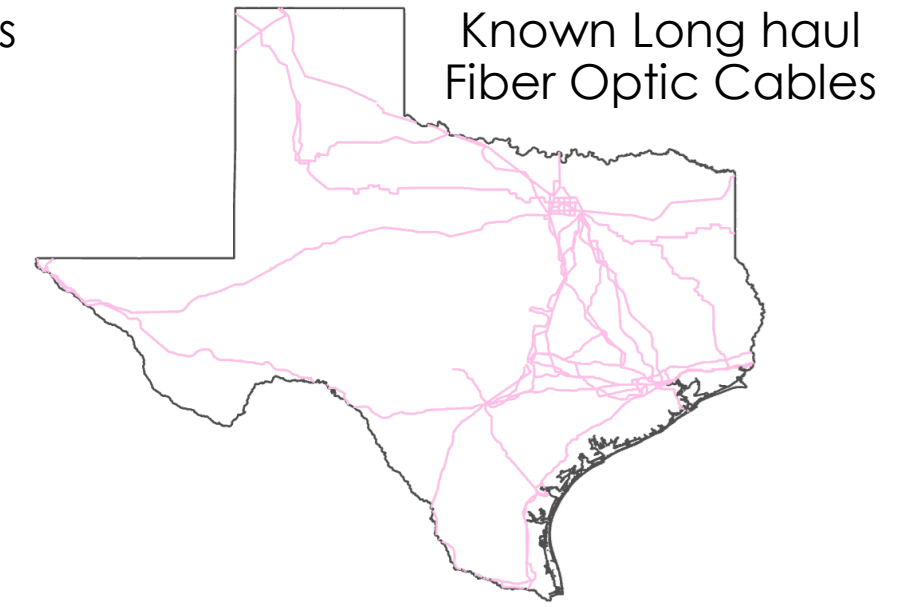
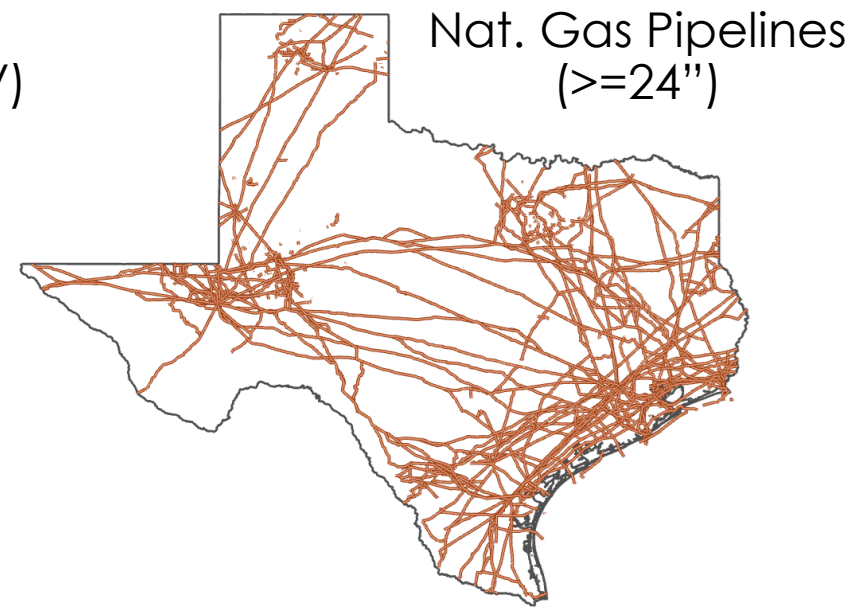
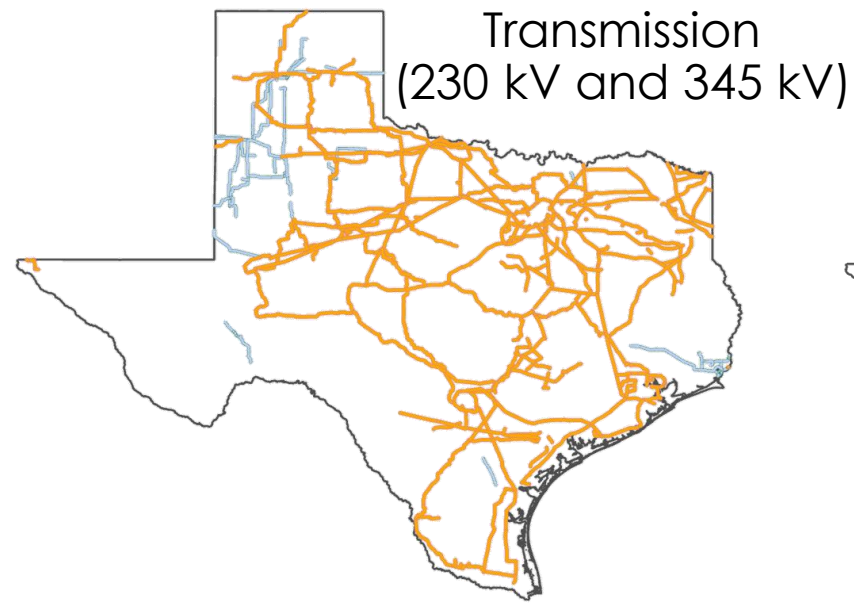
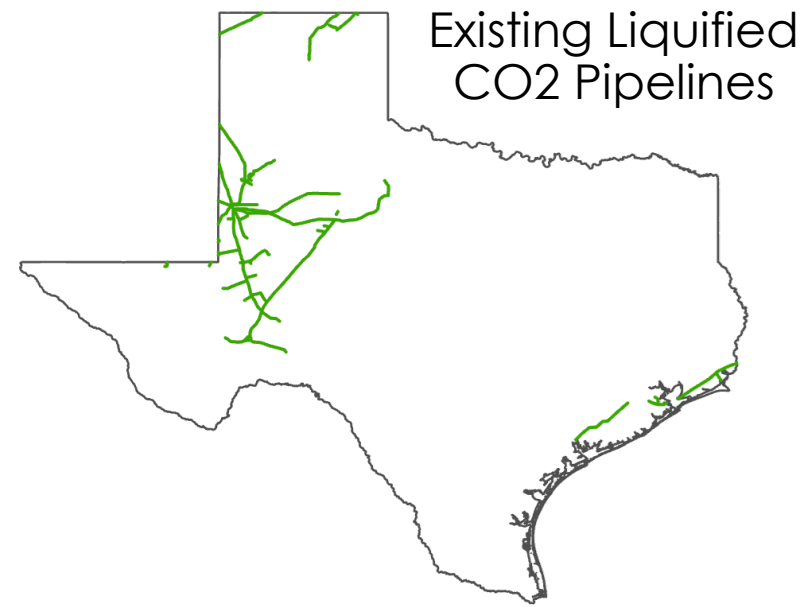
### INVESTOR-READY DELIVERABLES



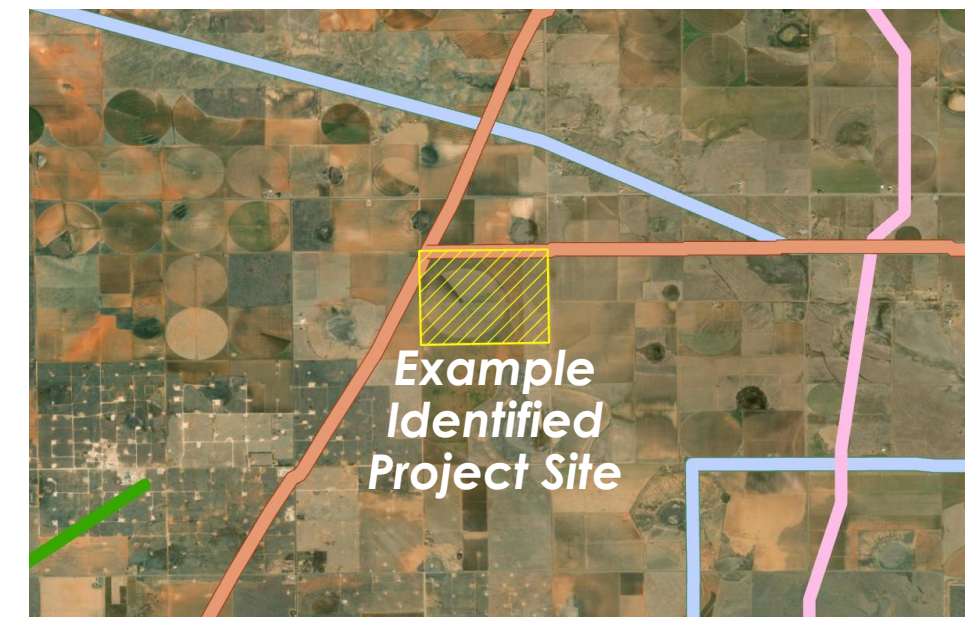
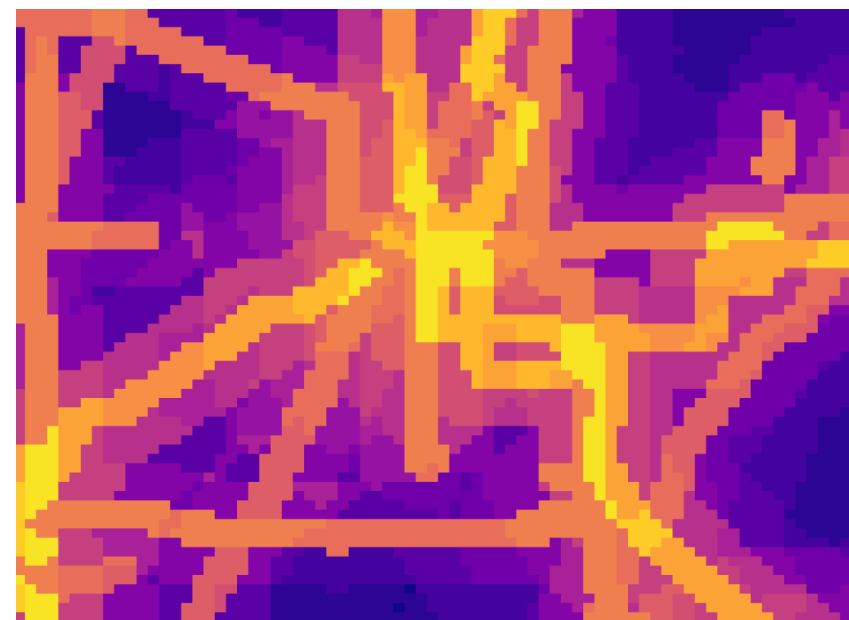
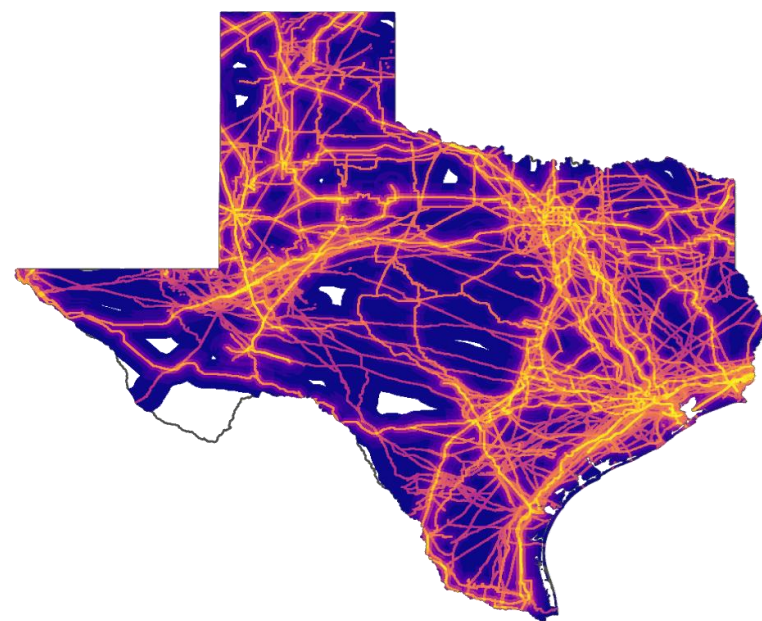
Produces high-fidelity visualizations and data packages to convert technology conversations into investment decisions.

# Siting Tools

Accelerated site analysis



*GIS Analysis: Assigned relative weights to siting criteria to yield "heat map" of optimal sites.*



# Siting Tools

Site evaluation assessment

Plant Capacity: 1,560 Mwe  
Capacity Factor: 90%

## PV Assumptions

Cost: \$1/W  
Summer CF: 18.7%  
Winter CF: 2.7%  
WACC: 6%

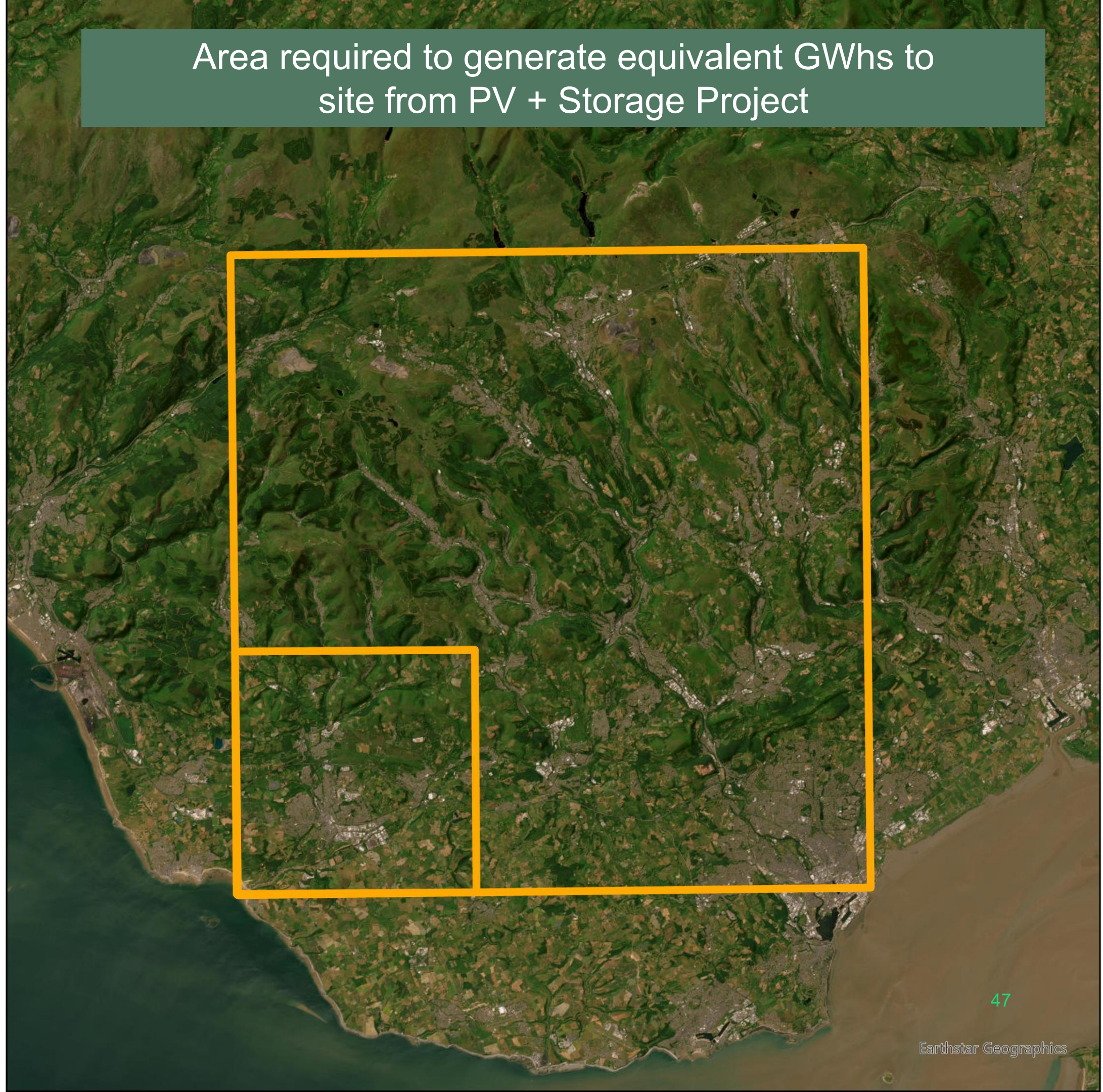
## Storage Assumptions

Cost: \$150/kWh  
Roundtrip Efficiency: 90%  
WACC: 6%



Model Outputs	Sized based on Summer Months	Sized based on Winter Months
PV Project Size	9,114 Mwe	63,474 Mwe
PV Project Cost	\$9.12B	\$63.4B
Storage Size	30,452 MWhs	36,420 MWhs
Storage Cost	\$6.2B	\$7.2B
Cost per MWh	\$77.29	\$145
Total System Cost	\$15.6B	\$29.3B

Area required to generate equivalent GWhs to site from PV + Storage Project



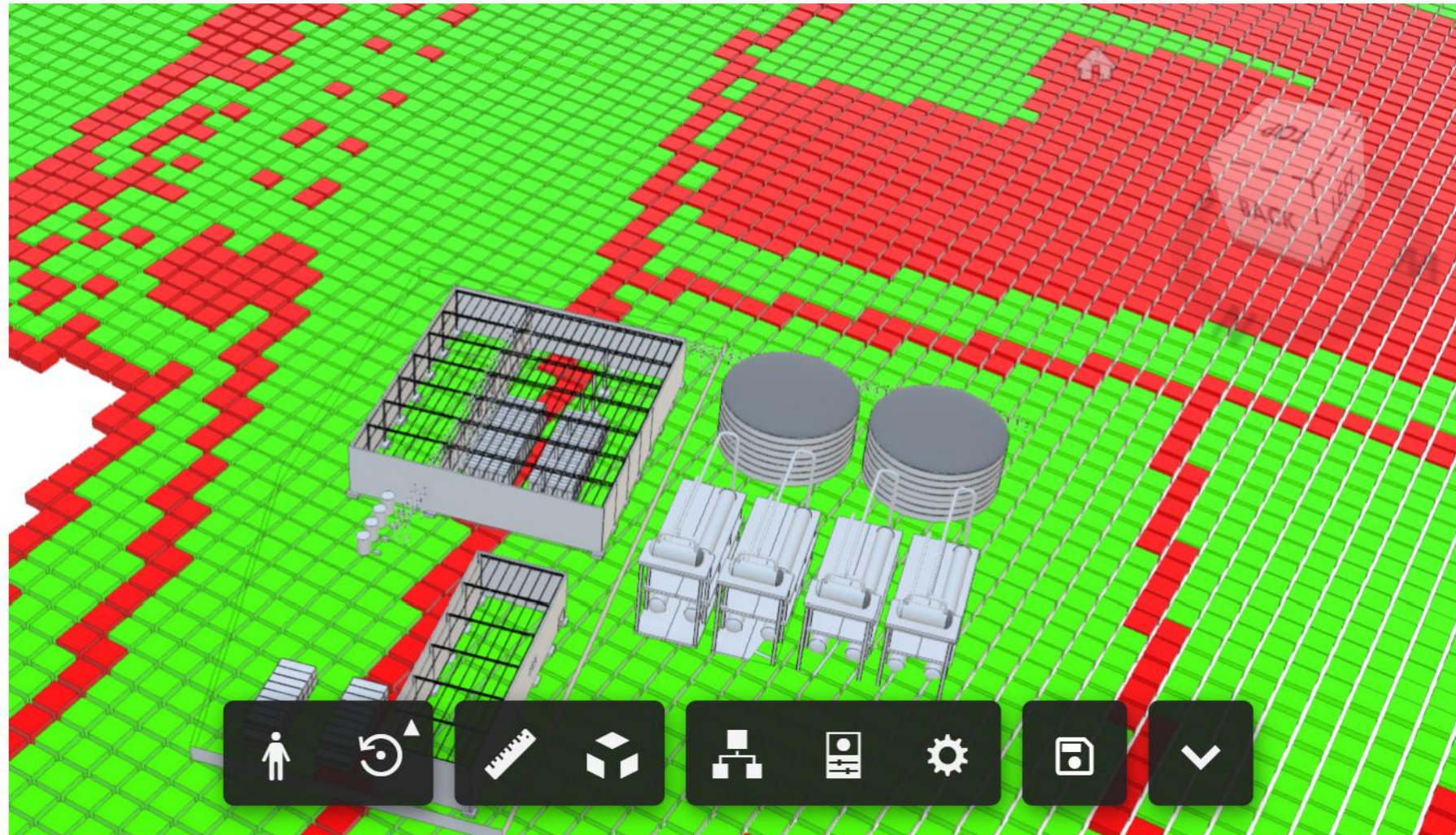
# Automatic configuration



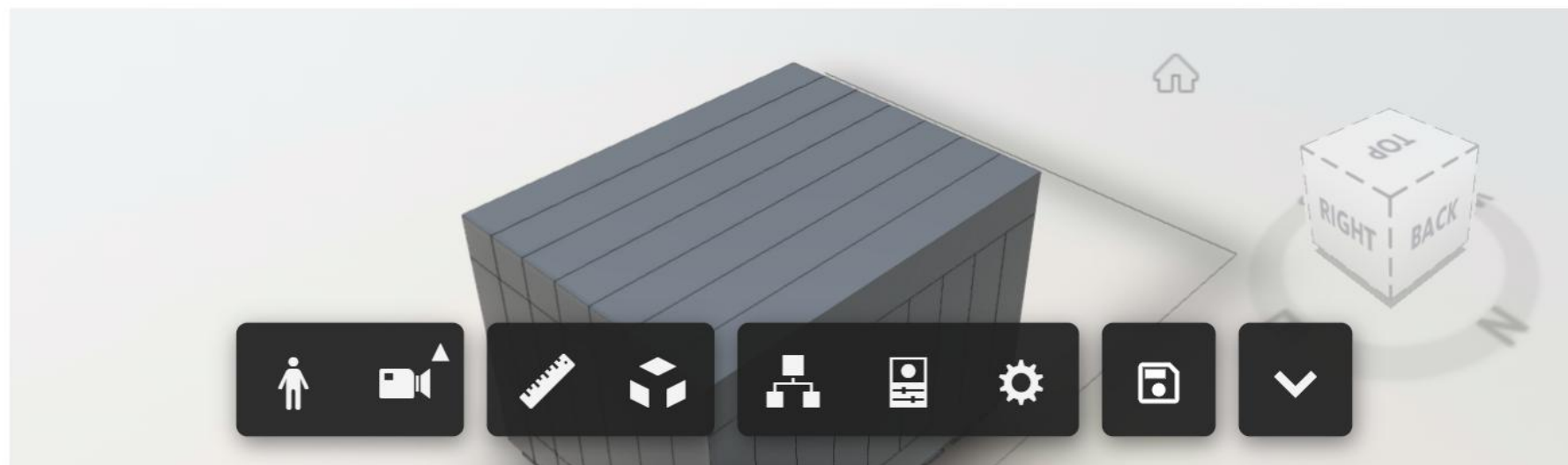
3D Site Engine

**Site Name: Trypilaska Power Station**

Site id : SIT-009-01



Reactor Vendor 1



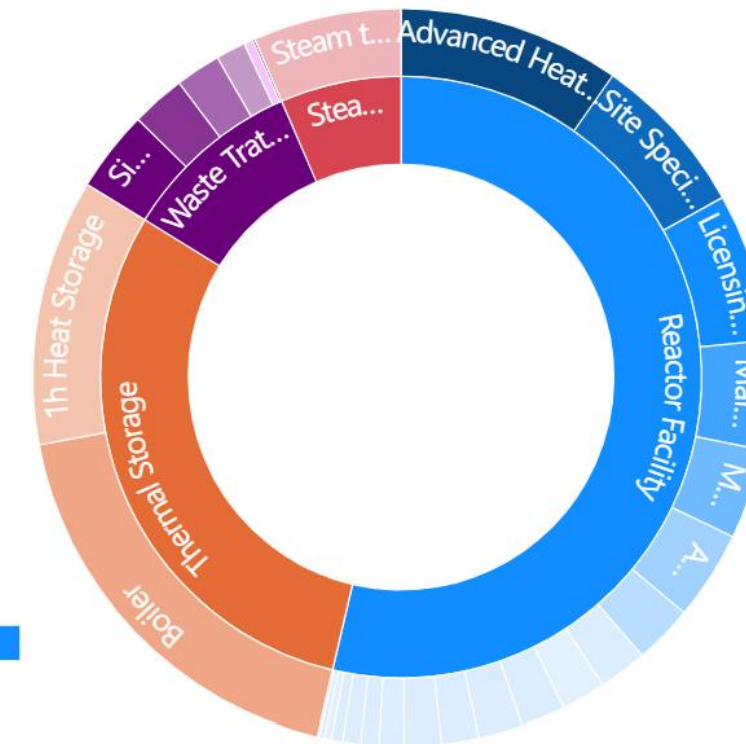
⚡ 1825 MW Capacity

Reference Technology: BWxT

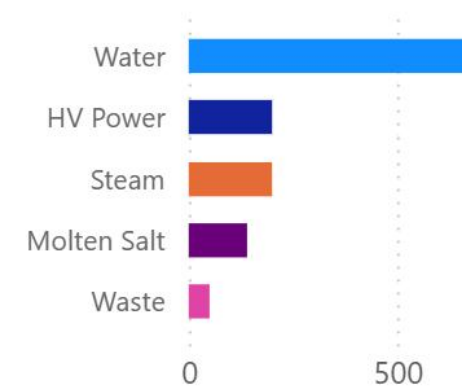
Cost by Facility & Activity

Legend

- Reactor Facility
- Thermal Storage
- Waste Treatment
- Steam Generator



Network Length



Kit of Parts

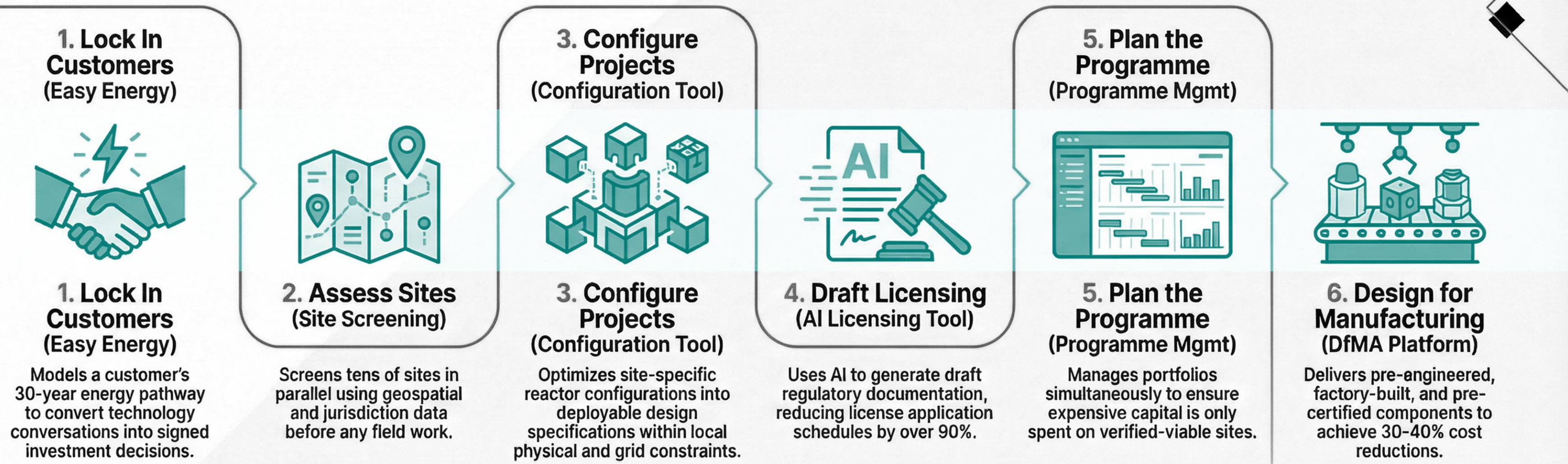
component_type	quantity	count
Steam Generators	274	Based on
Hot Storage Tanks	1	Calculated
Primary Heat Exchangers	6	1 per reactor
Secondary Heat Exchangers	1	1 per hot tank
Molten Salt Pumps	4	2 per tank
Nuclear Reactors	6	Calculated
Cold Storage Tanks	1	Calculated

**OPEN  
POWER BI**

80% of hot tanks per design practice

# The Acceleration Platform: Shifting from Mega-Projects to Manufactured Products

Transforming the nuclear energy paradigm by moving away from bespoke, site-specific “mega-projects” toward standardized, factory-manufactured products. The acceleration platform is an integrated digital suite designed to compress timelines, reduce costs by 40%, and de-risk the path from initial customer interest to final delivery.



## Platform Impact & Delivery Gains



**90% + Reduction in Licensing Schedules**

AI-powered agents accelerate the permitting process from years to months.



**30 – 40% CAPEX Savings**

Shifting to factory-manufactured products via DfMA significantly lowers the cost per project.

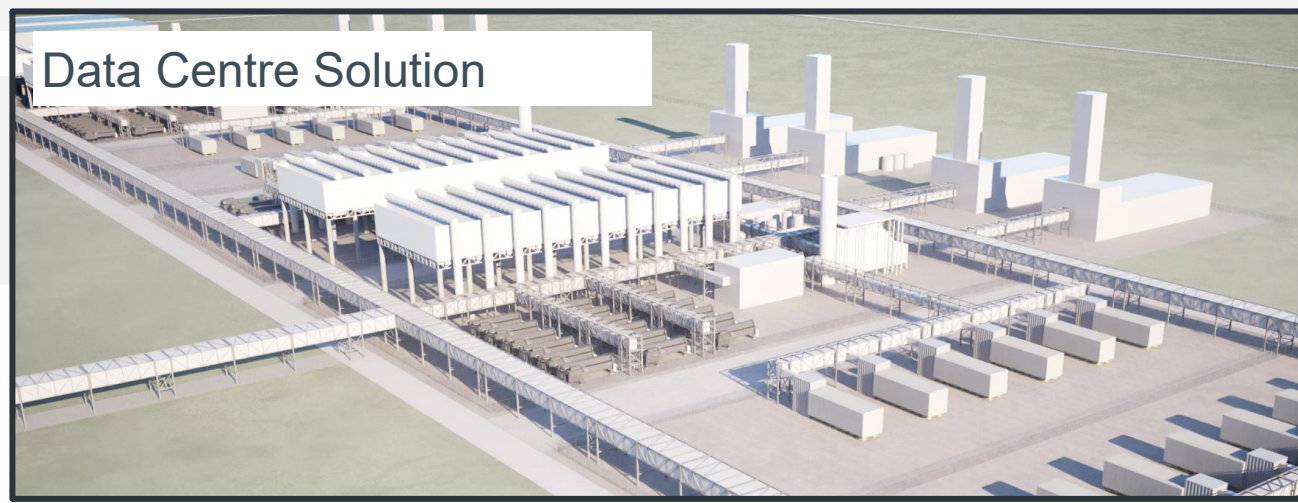
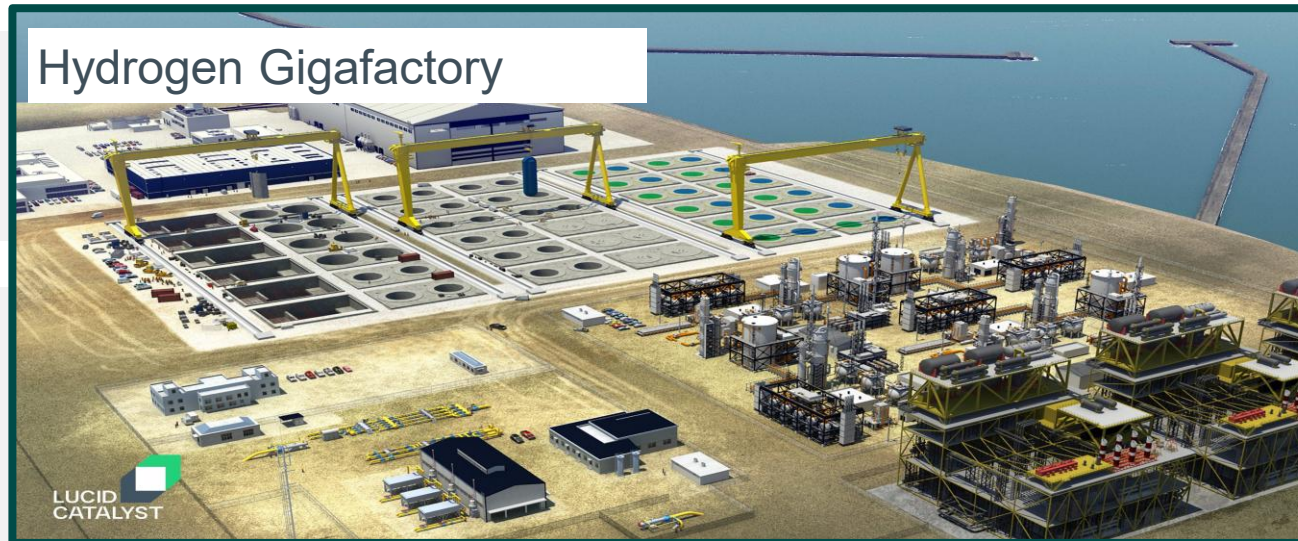


**2 – 3 Year Delivery Timeline**

Compressed cycle times allow projects to reach revenue generation three years faster than traditional models.

# Applying to multiple applications

REMOVING  
CHALLENGES



## KEY OUTCOMES

Schedule

Schedule Compression

Uncompetitive, expensive, and shallow supply chains

Reduction in nuclear scope

Expensive bespoke construction

Reduction in nuclear construction

Long, expensive, and unpredictable licensing process

Reduction in licensing complexity and duration

Unpredictable and high costs

Commercially-attractive economics

# What does it mean for investors



**5x**

more projects

20–30 sites qualified in the time it takes to develop 3–4 manually. A stage-gated pipeline changes the narrative from technology to deployment.

**-58%**

cycle time

Compressing 6 years to 2.5 means same capital funds twice as many projects. Revenue arrives sooner; self-funding loop activates earlier.

**30-40%**

CAPEX reduction

DfMA crosses the project finance threshold — unlocking an entirely different class of capital, at lower cost, on faster terms.

**-75%**

friction cost

Capital raised in 6 months instead of 18. Better economics make every raise faster — savings that compound into more projects.

LucidCatalyst delivers strategic thought leadership to enable rapid decarbonization and prosperity for all.



# USE OF AI BY NUCLEAR REGULATORS: COMPLYING WITH THE LAW AND MAINTAINING PUBLIC CONFIDENCE IN DECISION-MAKING

Katherine Barnes



# USE OF AI BY REGULATORS (1)

## Importance of clear policy re use of AI in decision-making process

- See CA in *Bridges* [2020] 1 WLR 537 and HC *Thompson* [2026] EWHC 915 (Admin). Challenge to use by police of automated facial recognition technology (AFRT).
  - *Bridges*: breach of Art 8 since “prescribed by law” requirement in Art 8 not met. Excessive discretion in relevant policy meant scope for arbitrariness. Unclear where AFRT could be used and who could be put on a watch list.
  - *Thompson*: policy lawful (following a review while claim stayed in the interim). Addressed why, how, where and who. Also factors relevant to proportionality.
- Nuclear regulatory decision-making also has potential to interfere with HRs of applicants (Art 6, A1P1) and citizens (Art 8, Art 2). Similar “prescribed by law” requirement may apply: “laws and polices must be sufficiently foreseeable in their terms to give individuals an adequate indication as to the circumstances in which and the conditions on which the authorities are entitled to resort to measures affecting their rights under the ECHR” (*Thompson* at [212]).
- In any event, common law fairness requirements mean transparency required as to criteria used to make decision (*Eisai* [2008] EWCA Civ 438).
- Include consideration of public sector equality duty (*Bridges*).

# USE OF AI BY REGULATORS (2)

## Proper interrogation of AI inputs

- Application of correct legal tests; requirement to take account all relevant considerations (*Friends of the Earth* [2020] UKSC 52); discretion to be exercised rationally (including discharge of *Tameside* [1977] AC 1014 duty of inquiry).
- Interaction with duty to give adequate reasons (*outh Bucks* [2004] 1 WLR 1053 at [36]: “The reasoning must not give rise to a substantial doubt as to whether the decision-maker erred in law”).
  - Reasons will need to show the decision-maker has not simply rubber-stamped the AI preliminary decision.
  - Also need to explain basis for decision (may give rise to difficulty if complex algorithm used).

# USE OF AI BY REGULATORS (3)

## **Final decision by human being**

- Prohibition on fettering statutory discretion (*Blundell* [2021] EWHC 608 (Admin) – unlawful to apply a rigid arithmetical formula re deduction of fines from benefits).
- Prohibition on unlawful delegation.

# USE OF AI BY REGULATORS (4)

## Key takeaways

- Importance of comprehensive and clear policy on use of AI in decision-making.
- Meaningful human scrutiny of AI inputs required.
- Final decision to be made by a human with the required authority.
- If anything, importance of adequate reasons now heightened.
- Good record-keeping to show process through which decision reached, including nature of AI inputs, human interrogation and decision-making.

Scope for increased efficiency but no elimination of the “difficult issues” (for example, the ultimate judgment on an acceptable level of risk...).

# QUESTIONS?



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Stephen Tromans KC



Richard Wald KC



Catherine Howard  
Herbert Smith  
Freehills Kramer



Mustafa Latif-Aramesh  
TLT



**Panel discussion –  
“What needs to happen for the safe delivery of  
nuclear energy in the UK at scale and pace?”**



Stephen Tromans KC



Richard Wald KC



Victoria Hutton



Katherine Barnes



Steph David



Ruth Keating



Daniel Kozelko



Catherine Howard  
Herbert Smith  
Freehills Kramer



Michael Drury  
Lucid Catalyst



Mustafa Latif-Aramesh  
TLT

# Shaking up Britain's Nuclear Sector. The Government's Response to the Nuclear Regulatory Task Force Report and Beyond