



IAEA

GNSSN

Global Nuclear Safety and Security Network



Why the GNSSN?

- Nuclear safety and security experts are scattered all over the globe.
- Each country has different experience, competencies and needs.

The Mission

- The GNSSN provides countries, organizations and experts with opportunities to:
 - Build Capacity
 - Share information and knowledge and improve their management
 - Develop Multilateral Cooperation and Coordination

Background

- 1954 - IAEA Statute Article 11 and 12 - The Agency must support the exchange of information among its Member States
- 1980 - Creation of IAEA
- 2000 - IAEA 50th Anniversary Safety Report
- 2006 - 50th Anniversary Conference: The Nuclear Model Partnership for Nuclear Safety and Security
- 2010 - IAEA Launches with the IC
- 2012 & 2014 - IC Resolutions supporting membership for Nuclear Safety and Security
- 2014 - IAEA Strategic Approach on GNSSN

What do we do?



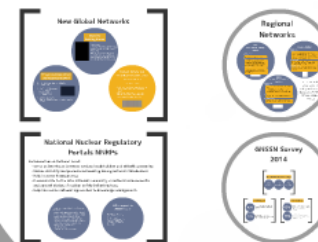
The Global Nuclear Safety and Security Framework



GNSSN's Structure



GNSSN Progress



GNSSN's Future



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International Atomic Energy Agency
Atoms for Peace



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- 1980 - IAEA's 10th anniversary (Safety Regime)
- 2006 - 50th anniversary of the Agency's creation (Partnership for Nuclear Safety and Security)
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- 2014 - IAEA Strategic Approach on GNSSN

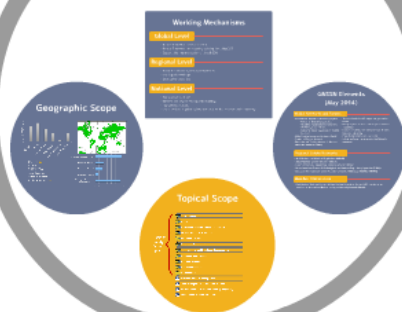
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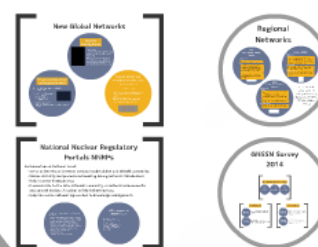
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GNSSN's Structure



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Background

1956 - IAEA Statutes (article III and VIII) - the Agency must support the exchange of information among the Member States.

2002 - Creation of ANSN

2007 - INSAG 21 - Global Nuclear Safety Regime

2008 - G8 Resolution on networking under Global Partnership for Nuclear Safety and Security

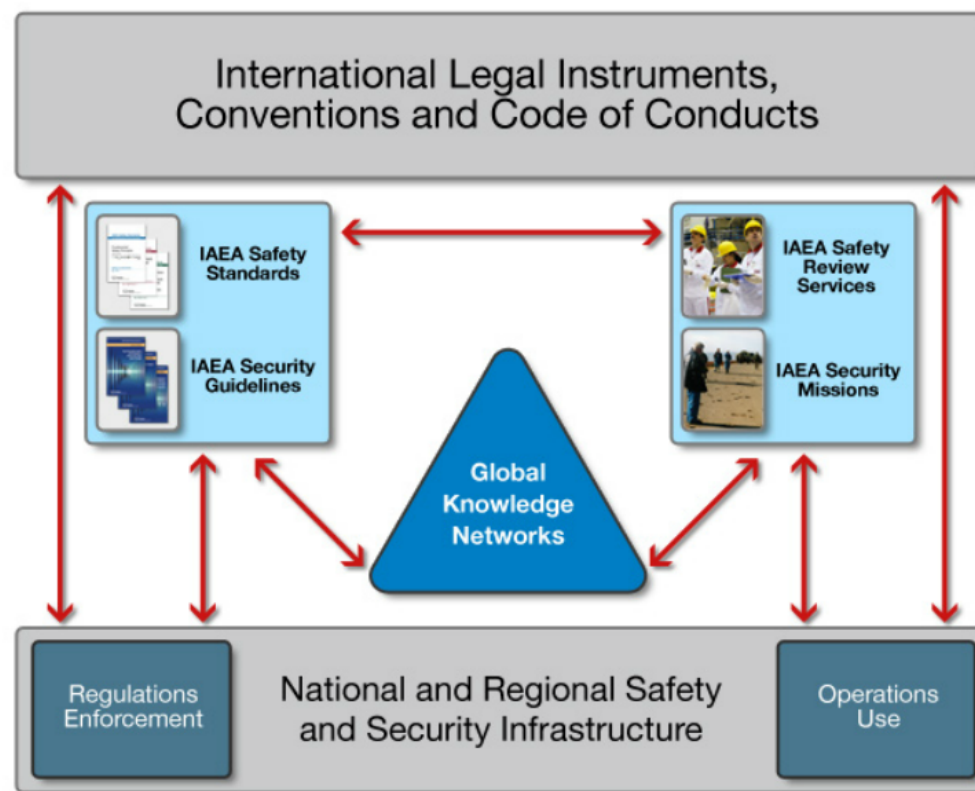
2010 - INSC contract with the EC

2011 - Nuclear Safety Action Plan

2012 & 2013 - GC Resolutions supporting networking for Nuclear Safety and Security

2014 - IAEA Strategic Approach on GNSSN

The Global Nuclear Safety and Security Framework



What do we do?

1

Enhance
Member States
self-assessment
capabilities

2

Respond to MS's needs,
Developing annual works
plans on Regional and
National level

3

Implementation of
regional and national
activities, including
Capacity Building and
Coordination activities

4

Explore partnership

- Technical
- Financial
- Strategic

5

Knowledge capture
Lessons learned
Good practices

1

**Enhance
Member States
self-assessment
capabilities**

2

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- 1980 - Creation of GNSSN
- 2000 - World of Nuclear Safety Experts
- 2006 - 80th Session of the Board: The Nuclear Model Partnership for Nuclear Safety and Security
- 2010 - WCC launched with the IC
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- 2014 - WCC Strategic Approach on GNSSN

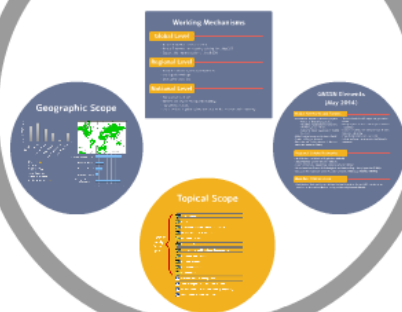
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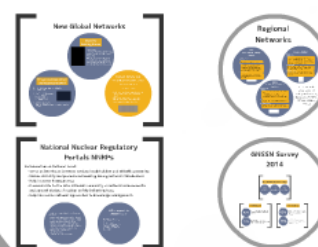
The Global Nuclear Safety and Security Framework



GNSSN's Structure



GNSSN Progress



GNSSN's Future



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GNSSN's Structure

Working Mechanisms

Global Level

- Robust Framework of Coordination
- Robust Framework for capacity building, including EBT
- Support the implementation of the GNSSN

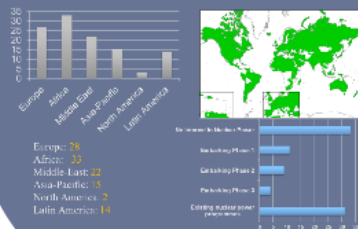
Regional Level

- Forum for discussing regional strategies
- Sharing of knowledge
- Developing capacities

National Level

- Harmonization of KM
- National framework for capacity building
- Improving practices
- Share national regulatory information with the international community

Geographic Scope



Topical Scope

Nuclear Safety Action Plan

- Safety Analysis
- Safety
- Emergency Preparedness and Response
- Licensing and Management
- Operational Safety
- Regulatory Framework
- Environmental and Radiological Protection
- Education and Training
- Capacity Building
- Regulatory Protection
- Communication
- Infrastructure Safety Management
- Safety Management of Research Reactors
- Interaction between Safety and Security aspects
- Safety issues of SMRs (selected)

GNSSN Elements (May 2014)

Global Networks and Forums

- International Regulatory Network (IRNet)
- Forum for Understanding Countries (FUC)
- Regulatory Cooperation Forum (RCF)
- WENRA Regulatory Forum
- Forum for the Transfer of Information of CANDU Reactors
- Nuclear Safety Assessment Network (NSAN)
- Control of Sources Network
- Education and Training Network in Nuclear Waste and Radiation Safety
- Technical and Scientific Support Organization (TSSO)
- Emergency Preparedness and Response Network (EPRN)
- Capacity Building Forum - Supporting Safety and Security Communication Network (CBFSSC)

Regional Safety Networks

- Arab Network of Nuclear Regulators (ANNR)
- Asian Nuclear Safety Network (ANSN)
- Forum of Nuclear Regulatory Bodies in Africa (FORNA)
- Euro-American Forum of Radiological and Nuclear Regulatory Agencies (FORNA)
- [Liaison with regional networks external to the IAEA (e.g. ENSREG, WENRA)]

Member States Area

Each Member State has its own National Nuclear Regulatory Portal (NNRP) serving as an interface to the national Nuclear Safety and Security Network (NSSN).



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GNSSN Elements

(May 2014)

Global Networks and Forums

- International Regulatory Network (RegNet)
 - Forum for Embarking Countries
 - Regulatory Cooperation Forum (RCF)
 - WWER Regulators' Forum
 - Forum for Senior Regulators of CANDU Reactors
- Global Safety Assessment Network (GSAN)
- Control of Sources Network
- Education and Training Network in Nuclear Waste and Radiation Safety
- Technical and Scientific Support Organization Forum
- Emergency Preparedness and Response Network - upcoming
- Forum for Safety and Security of Small Medium Reactors - upcoming
- Capacity Building Forum - upcoming
- Safety and Security Communication Network - upcoming

Regional Safety Networks

- Arab Network of Nuclear Regulators (ANNuR)
- Asian Nuclear Safety Network (ANSN)
- Forum of Nuclear Regulatory Bodies in Africa (FNRBA)
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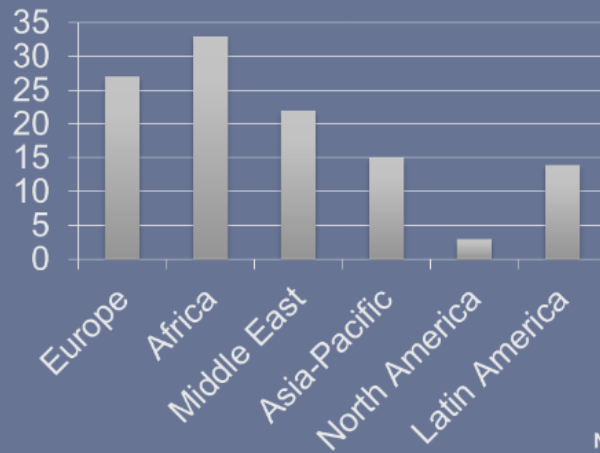
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Topical Scope

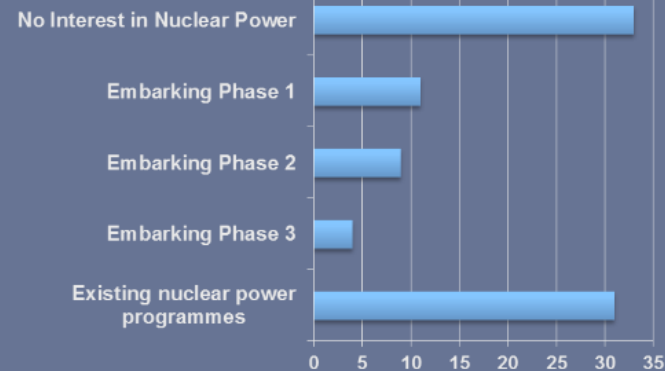
Nuclear
Safety
Action
Plan

-  Safety Analysis
-  Siting
-  Emergency Preparedness and Response
-  Leadership and Management
-  Operational Safety
-  Legislative Framework
-  Governmental and Regulatory Infrastructure
-  Education and Training
-  Capacity Building
-  Radiation Protection
-  Communication
-  Radioactive Waste Management
-  Safety Management of Research Reactors
-  Interface between Safety and Security (expected)
-  Safety Issues of SMRs (expected)

Geographic Scope



Europe: 28
 Africa: 33
 Middle-East: 22
 Asia-Pacific: 15
 North America: 2
 Latin America: 14





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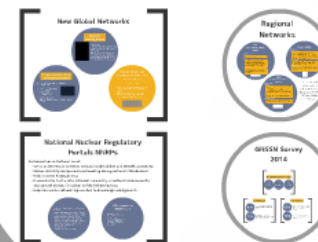
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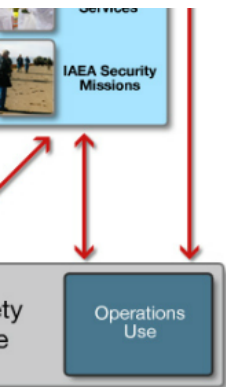
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GNSSN Progress

New Global Networks

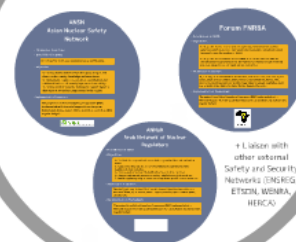


National Nuclear Regulatory Portals NNRPs

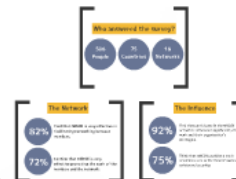
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 - Help harmonize national approaches to knowledge management.



Regional Networks



GNSSN Survey 2014



New Global Networks

Capacity Building Forum



- Coming 2014
- IAEA Capacity Building Methodology
- Integrated Nuclear Safety Capacity Building Plan
- Harmonization of activities in the four elements of capacity building
- Regional Networks will take lead in the implementation of the activities

Emergency Preparedness and Response Network

Requested By National Competent Authorities Coordinating Group

Includes Thematic Sub-networks

- Emergency planners
- Medical Communities
- First responders etc.



Includes Regional networks

- Competent Authorities common regional collaborative workspace

Nuclear Safety and Security Communication

First CS on 3-5 Sept. 2014

GNSCOM focuses on:

- Building communications capacity for national regulatory authorities and their technical support.
- Improve the dissemination of information.
- Enhance transparency and communication effectiveness of safety and security.



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Regional Networks

ANSN Asian Nuclear Safety Network

- 15 Member Countries
- Established in 2002

From 1997 to 2002, was implemented as an EBP-Asia.

Objectives

- 1.- Strong human and IT network to pool, analyze and share nuclear safety knowledge and experience.
- 2.- Sustainable regional cooperation, coordination and collaboration to continuously improve nuclear safety.
- 3.- Strong need of capacity building to support dynamic development of nuclear programmes in the region.

Implementation Framework

The project is an Extra Budgetary Programme (EBP) implemented with financial support from European Commission, Korea, Japan, China and U.S.A. as well as IAEA regular budget.



Forum FNRBA

- Established in 2009
- Objectives

- 1.- To provide for the enhancement, strengthening and harmonization of the radiation protection, nuclear safety and security regulatory infrastructure and framework among the members of FNRBA.
- 2.- To provide for mechanisms for the FNRBA to be an effective and efficient internationally recognized forum for the exchange of regulatory experiences and practices among the nuclear regulatory bodies in Africa.

33 Member Countries

Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, DR Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Tunisia, Uganda, Zimbabwe.

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ANNuR Arab Network of Nuclear Regulators

- Established in 2010
- Objectives

- 1.- Facilitate the cooperation between Arab, regional and International nuclear bodies.
- 2.- Capacity building system to share knowledge and experience between regulators in Arab countries.
- 3.- Enhancement of nuclear safety infrastructures in Arab countries.
- 4.- Assuring and upgrading safety of nuclear installations in Arab countries.
- 5.- Provide regulatory insights to nuclear safety issues specific to Arab countries.

22 Member Countries

Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, KSA, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Palestine, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Yemen, Algeria, Comoros, Djibouti, Oman, Qatar, Somalia, UAE.

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+ Liaison with
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National Nuclear Regulatory Portals NNRRPs

Collaboration on National Level:

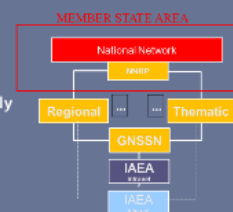
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30 National Contact Points for NNRRPs already nominated:

- Europe: Belarus, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Finland, France, Greece, Cyprus, Germany, Hungary, Latvia, Macedonia, Romania, Russia, Slovenia, Serbia, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine.
- Asia-Pacific: Thailand, Tajikistan, Australia.
- Africa: Niger, Senegal, Kenya, Ghana.
- North America: Canada, USA
- Middle-East: Iran.
- South America: Chile, Uruguay.

NNRRPs support to GNSSN mission

- Broaden collaboration and enhance knowledge transfer
- Promote national capability and knowledge internationally
- Support the national safety and security infrastructure development

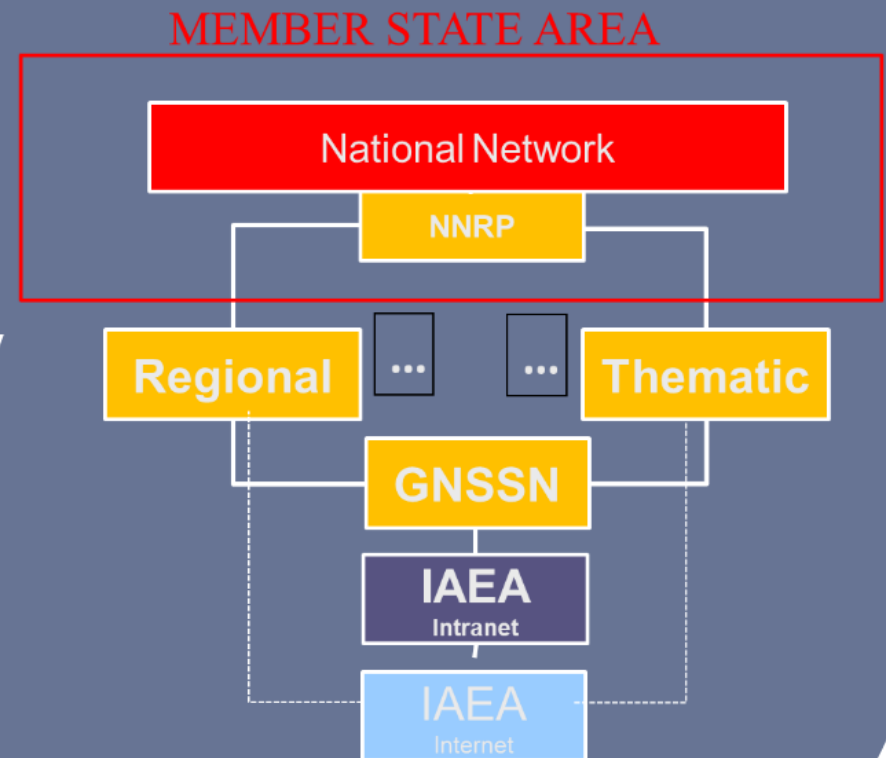


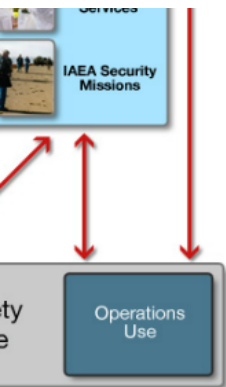
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New Global Networks

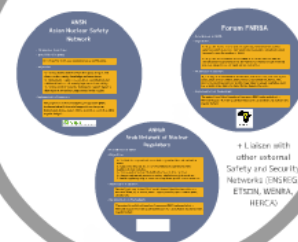


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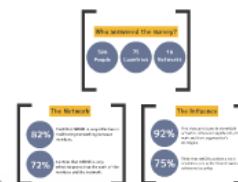
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Regional Networks



GNSSN Survey 2014



GNSSN Survey 2014

Who answered the survey?

506
People

75
Countries

18
Networks

The Network

82%

Find that GNSSN is very effective in facilitating networking between members.

72%

Confirm that GNSSN is very effective promoting the work of the members and the network.

The Influence

92%

Find that participate in the GNSSN activities influenced significantly their work and their organization's strategies.

75%

Think that GNSSN provides a much needed service in the field of nuclear safety and security.

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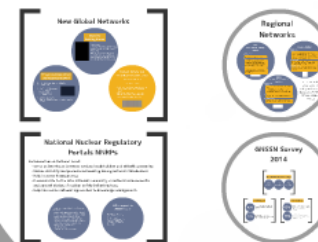
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GNSSN's Future



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GNSSN's Future

Strategic Approach on GNSSN

- Strategic Goal 1: Enhance networking and cooperation within and among Member States and networks
- Strategic Goal 2: Establish and maintain a strong platform for sharing technical knowledge
- Strategic Goal 3: Enhance competence in nuclear safety and security
- Strategic Goal 4: Achieve harmonized approach to capacity building.



The GNSSN community is moving...



Challenges

- Robust Safety and Security Interface
- Interconnecting the Networks
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- Leadership: countries with already existing Nuclear Programmes
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Strategic Approach on GNSSN

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GNSSN Operating Activities

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Promote GNSSN

GNSSN Communication and Outreach Plan

2

Foster Commitment

GNSSN Governance Plan defining the roles and responsibilities of all the GNSSN Stakeholders

3

Develop Actions

Establishing effective operational mechanisms through global, regional and national networks to facilitate knowledge and information sharing

4

Build Capacity

To achieve harmonized approaches on capacity building, we have a set of tools

- Capacity Building methodology and Self assessment
- The Integrated Nuclear Safety Capacity Building Plan - Coming Soon

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from

Networking

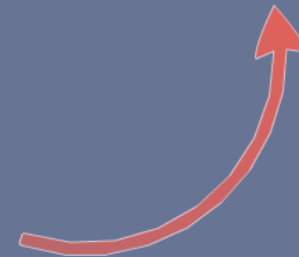
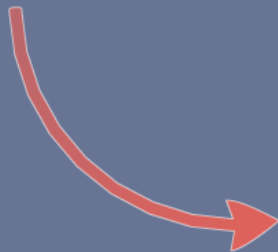
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towards
Collaboration

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- Shared decision making
- High Leadership
- Highly developed communication

into
Partnership

- Shared resources
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