



5th Steering Committee Meeting of the Global Nuclear Safety and Security Network

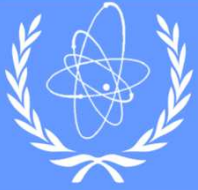
Transport Networks

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Vienna

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Overview

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- The General Conference of the IAEA instructed the IAEA's Secretariat to encourage and promote the creation of regional networks
- Several of these networks are currently being put in place, notably in Africa, Mediterranean, Asia, the Pacific Islands, the Caribbean, and the Americas
- An existing network, the European Association of Competent Authorities, which was formed in 2008 brings together the CAs of the European Union



Objectives

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- Co-operation between Competent Authorities of participating MS towards a coherent (harmonised) interpretation and implementation of the transport regulatory requirements for radioactive material
- Develop and exchange common practices/documents to achieve a safe, effective and sustainable regulatory infrastructure for the transport of radioactive material
- Any other activities that MS wish to undertake (for example common Emergency Exercises or common inspection activities)
- Interface with other regional networks



Participating Members

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African Network

Botswana, Burkina Faso, **Cameroon**, Côte d'Ivoire, **Ethiopia**, Gabon,
Ghana, Kenya, **Madagascar**, Malawi, **Mauritius**, Morocco, **Namibia**, Niger,
Nigeria, Soudan, **South Africa**, Tanzania, **Zambia**, Zimbabwe



Participating Members

END



Mediterranean Network



IAEA



The FAFA Partnership
Managing Projects with
European Commission Funds

EUROPE: Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, **Croatia**, **France**, FYROM, Greece, **Italy**, **Malta**, **Monaco**, Montenegro, **Portugal**, **Serbia**, **Slovenia**; Spain, **Turkey**.

ASIA: **Israel**, **Jordan**, **Lebanon**, **Palestine**, **Syria**

AFRICA: **Algeria**, **Egypt**, **Libya**, Morocco, **Tunisia**

Link to prospectus: http://gnssn.iaea.org/sites/auth/NSRW/RITS/transport/TM-47137/Document%20Library/1/Transport%20Networks/MedNetworkProspectus_FINAL.pdf

Note: Countries in RED have not yet participated in Network activities, but continue to be pursued for participation.

14 October 2016

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Participating/Targeted Members

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Asian Network*

Afghanistan, **Bahrain**, **Bangladesh**, Cambodia, **China**, India,
Indonesia, Israel, **Islamic Republic of Iran**, Iraq, **Jordan**, Kuwait, **Lao**,
Lebanon , **Malaysia**, Mongolia, **Myanmar**, Nepal, **Oman**, Pakistan,
Philippines, Qatar, **Saudi Arabia**, Sri Lanka, **Syrian Arab Republic**,
Thailand, **T.T.U.T.J of T. Palestinian A.**, Vietnam , **Yemen**

***Note: Countries listed in red have not participated thus far**



Participating/Targeted Members

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Pacific Islands

Fiji, Marshall Islands, **Papua New Guinea**, New Zealand, **Palau**, Cook Islands, **Solomon Islands**, Kiribati

Caribbean Region

Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, **British Virgin Islands**, Cuba, **Dominica**, Dominican Republic, **Guyana**, Jamaica, **Panama**, Puerto Rico, **Saint Kitts and Nevis**, Trinidad and Tobago, **Turks and Caicos Islands**

Americas

North America, **South and Latin America**



Examples of Existing Networks

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- **In the European Union**

EACA: European Association of Competent Authorities

Nearly all CAs of EU members states plus Norway and Switzerland (23 members)

- **In Africa- Middle East region**

ANNuR: Arab Network of Nuclear Regulators

FNRBA: Forum of Nuclear Regulatory Bodies in Africa

- **Russia and the former Soviet Republics**

*Commonwealth of Independent States**

**Transport network currently under development*



Opportunities for Collaboration on Transport

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- **Caribbean Community (CARICOM)** <http://www.caricom.org/>
Organization of Caribbean nations
- **Pacific Island Forum** <http://www.forumsec.org/>
Organization of Independent Countries in the Pacific Ocean
- **Common Market of the South (Mercosur)** <http://www.mercosur.int/>
Composed of: Argentina; Brazil; Paraguay; Uruguay; and Venezuela
- **Union for the Mediterranean** <http://ufmsecretariat.org/>
“A multilateral partnership aiming at increasing the potential for regional integration...”



Collaborative network approach

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- There are many Member States who cannot provide necessary regulatory safety oversight alone
- Regional networks provides a means to collaborate and collectively provide the appropriate regulatory oversight
- The advantage of this strategic approach is recognised in Europe – which is a mature region
- Each Member State should have the ambitions to meet the IAEA Safety Standards to a level appropriate to the needs
- Transport is an international network activity – therefore the regulatory oversight of safety can be regionally and/or trading partners based
- Requires mutual respect, confidence and trust



Collaborative network approach

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- The IAEA Specific Safety Requirements SSR-6 is the basis of all transport regulations for radioactive material
- Air and sea transport are governed by international requirements set out in the ICAO Technical Instructions and the IMDG Code
- The air and sea transport operators provide a third party oversight which ensures that consignments meet the modal regulatory requirements
- Rail, and more importantly road transport, do not have similar international requirements (except for the EU)



Collaborative network approach

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- There are approximately 20 million shipments of radioactive material every year; almost all include transport by road
- The principle challenge is therefore the regulatory oversight of shipments by road which often do not include a third party



Questions?

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Thank you

