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

Transport Networks

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Stephen Whittingham
Transport Safety Unit
Regulatory Infrastructure and Transport Safety Section
Division of Radiation, Transport and Waste Safety
Department of Nuclear Safety and Security
Overview

• 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

- 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
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

Mediterranean Network

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


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

Asian Network*


*Note: Countries listed in red have not participated thus far
Participating/Targeted Members

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

• 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

• Caribbean Community (CARICOM)  [http://www.caricom.org/](http://www.caricom.org/)
  Organization of Caribbean nations

  Organization of Independent Countries in the Pacific Ocean

• Common Market of the South (Mercosur)  [http://www.mercosur.int/](http://www.mercosur.int/)
  Composed of: Argentina; Brazil; Paraguay; Uruguay; and Venezuela

• Union for the Mediterranean  [http://ufmsecretariat.org/](http://ufmsecretariat.org/)
  “A multilateral partnership aiming at increasing the potential for regional integration…”
Collaborative network approach

• 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

- 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

- 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?

Thank you!