



**GNSSN**

Global Nuclear  
Safety and Security  
Network

# The Global Nuclear Safety and Security Network- GNSSN

**Eleventh Steering Committee Meeting**

*11-12 December 2017, Vienna, Austria*

OFFICE OF SAFETY AND SECURITY COORDINATION

IAEA | NUCLEAR SAFETY AND SECURITY DEPARTMENT

## Opening session

Mr Mrabit welcomed all participants and highlighted the recommendations from the plenary meeting; namely, that capacity building and leadership are key elements for sustaining nuclear safety infrastructure in Member States. The chairman continued by reporting that the Secretariat was requested by the last steering committee to take actions on promoting its services towards capacity building, facilitating adherence to the global safety regime, and thirdly – promoting safety knowledge and its management. Mr Mrabit highlighted that the agenda items are timely to ensure a transparent and constructive discussion with the Secretariat on different issues. He pointed out the key achievements of this past year, including the global safety and security communication network and thanked the Secretariat for the report on Managing nuclear safety and knowledge. Mr Mrabit reaffirmed his strong commitment that the GNSSN is the key element of the global framework, ensuring tangible actions in promoting and implementing measures in nuclear safety and security.

Mr Caruso highlighted the achievements of the 5 years that have passed since the first steering committee meeting. He briefly outlined that the strategic approach for GNSSN provides a vision for all safety networks and guides the IAEA support. During the IAEA Board of Governors Meeting, Member States appreciated this approach for its objectivity and comprehensiveness. He confirmed that GNSSN enabled excellent cooperation among interested parties: fostered South-South cooperation, and thanked the donors for their support. Mr Caruso stressed that much more remains to be done, - about 80% of Member States receiving IAEA Technical Cooperation assistance still need further assistance to develop an adequate safety infrastructure. Therefore, the Secretariat needs to revise its approach and provide more support in capacity building for nuclear safety.

## Plenary and 10th GNSSN SC summary report and annual review on the GNSSN development

Mr Guo provided an overview and updates on the development of GNSSN. He started by highlighting GNSSN's contribution to the Global Nuclear Safety and Security Framework and its relation to INSASG 21 briefing on INSAG 27. Mr Guo provided an overview of GNSSN mission, strategic goals, participating networks and fora, and integrated approach to enhancing the delivery of the Nuclear Safety and Security Department. He also informed the Steering Committee about the latest developments in Nuclear Safety Knowledge Management, including: the development of 20 networks National Nuclear Safety Knowledge Platforms (NNSKP); a technical meeting on managing nuclear safety knowledge with a focus on national approaches and experiences (July 2017); including the development of a model workshop on Nuclear Safety Knowledge Management (2017).

Mr Guo briefed the Steering Committee members on the implementation of the last Steering Committee meeting recommendations and confirmed that all the actions have been implemented by the Secretariat. He highlighted as lessons learned that different initiatives and supporting frameworks (from IAEA as well as member states bi-lateral/multilateral agreements) conducted without an appropriate coordination and collaboration mechanism have led in some cases to gaps and overlaps in capacity building project. He indicated as challenges further

enhancements in the GNSSN IT platform and the interface with various encompassing entities of GNSSN by activating the GNSSN Governance Board.

Mr Mrabit and Mr Guo discussed at the end of the presentation on the need to consider developing a capacity building strategy based on the methodology developed in 2011, in connection to the Fukushima Daiichi Accident. Both agreed that the Secretariat needs to define a new strategic approach towards capacity building that tackles all the challenges of most Member States. This strategy needs to be harmonized together with the department of Technical Cooperation.

### **International legal instruments and the way forward**

Ms Johnson shared the Secretariat's efforts in promoting the Joint Convention and the convention on nuclear safety. She stressed on the good practices, especially to the amendment of the CPPNM. These efforts lead to great success – adopted in 2005, entered into force in 2016. She also highlighted that the Secretariat amped up its efforts in the last few years, which involved numerous outreach efforts. She also highlighted the DG Action Plan to promote the legal instruments, especially the Joint Convention and the CNS. She also emphasized the recently implemented activities in different regions. The key message of these workshops is to highlight the importance for Member States to understand the history and the importance of joining these legal instruments.

Mr Svab reported on the lessons learned from the last workshop developed in partnership with OLA. He confirmed that Member States garnered a better understanding on the benefits of joining the Convention and alleviated their perceived concerns. He stressed that contracting parties requested the Secretariat to coordinate and host regional education workshops. The objective is to encourage participation and provide assistance and education on the process of meeting their international obligations. He also confirmed that these workshops need to be open to other interested parties in order to raise awareness. He explained that these training activities will require funding, as it is proposed to conduct educational activities and develop e-learning materials.

Mr Bruno highlighted the IAEA activities on promotion of the Joint Convention and activities that have carried out on a yearly and regional basis. 19 Workshops have been implemented between 2005 and 2017. For the Joint Convention, the Secretariat organized national events on a case by case basis at the request of Member States. The President of the 5th review meeting highlighted the complementarity and the differences between the Joint Convention and the CNS and he encouraged additional parties to partake in the Joint Convention. He pointed out that the Joint Convention has about 76 contracting parties at the moment, and we should consider new forms of promotion and developing specific activities to assist Member States in preparing their national reports, including the preparation of these reports. Finally, he recommended using e-learning tools to assist Member States.

Representatives from the United States of America, South Africa and Canada commended the Secretariat's efforts and recommended to prioritize the target audience of these promotional activities and to ensure specific activities will be developed for regulatory authorities, as they are

the main actors for drafting national reports. Concerns on funding were raised and some questioned the efficacy of regional workshops promoting conventions that targeted only regulators. The United States recommended that OLA reach out directly to target countries to offer informational visits for agencies and ministries beyond just regulators and to invite those same entities to their regional workshops. The U.S. representative highlighted that targeting the civil servants and advisors to political ministers for these workshops may have the longest lasting effect in support of the conventions, since political officials often rotate with greater frequency than the time it takes to ratify a convention. France seconded the approach of face-to-face promotion of the CNS and Joint Convention with interagency groups in the target countries. South Africa noted that the regulators in the target countries rarely have the clout to affect national legislation and therefore encouraged OLA to reach out to the agencies and ministries that hold decision making authority for ratifying the relevant treaties and conventions.

Ms Johnson confirmed the IAEA's continuous commitment to universalize the international legal instruments. She specified that an outreach plan has been developed and is currently implemented by the IAEA.

Mr Mrabit emphasized that a platform for disseminating information and exchanging experiences could be of great assistance to the IAEA for promoting and educating contracting parties on both Conventions. As one of the key players, the GNSSN could play a role by convincing and interacting more with regulators to complement these efforts.

### Feedback on INSAG and AdSec meeting

Mr Lyn Bevington briefed the meeting participants on the joint activities between INSAG and AdSec. He reported on the very recent activities in October and November 2017 and that both groups have reached a point to a possible way forward in terms of outputs.

He pointed out that the mandates of these two groups are different. AdSec is advisory group that provides advice to the IAEA Director General. INSAG was also an advisory group but around 2003/2004 its mandate was changed to a now broader mandate –to provide advice and recommendations on nuclear safety to the world at large. Previous interaction between INSAG and AdSec started in 2006/7 and these led to the development of INSAG 24.

Ms Case reported on rapid changes and evolution in the IAEA's nuclear security programme over the last 10 year period. AdSec presented possibilities for cooperation to INSAG in 2017. The created working group recommended that AdSec should provide a more detailed first proposal to build on INSAG24 and to present it during the INSAG April meeting.

Canada and USA representatives have commended these efforts and suggested to continue this working group as a bridge between both groups. At this stage the GNSSN chairman requested the members to highlight the role of GNSSN within this interface or most importantly within the global nuclear safety and security framework. The participants agreed that no clear definition of the framework actually exists besides what was defined in INSAG 21. The participants agreed that the GNSSF could be defined as **“the institutional legal and technical structure for ensuring safety and security of nuclear and radiation facilities (and installations?) and activities**

**throughout the world”**. South Africa and Switzerland actively supported the new definition as well as activities that bring together safety and security under one umbrella.

### **Pilot of the school of nuclear and radiological leadership for safety**

Mr Shahid Mallick highlighted the importance of leadership for safety as reflected in the safety standards, safety fundamentals, in lessons learned from Fukushima Daiichi accident, as well as many GC resolutions. However, there is a gap in agency activities in building capacity in the MS in this area. Mr Mallick stated the project development phases and reported on the successfully completed inception phase. The pilot implementation of the school was a challenge due to the tremendous interest from MS.

Mr Mallick explained that project going into the second and third phase by expanding the scope of the school and the number of the case studies. Mr Mrabit expressed GNSSN SC support to this project and commended the Secretariat on the success of the pilot school. He also welcomed the regional approach of the school implementation. He confirmed that Morocco would be interested to host the school for the Africa region.

The USA representative expressed support for the school and requested that the curricula should focus on the practical aspects of nuclear safety and security leadership. Mr Fields cautioned against connecting the school to university programs, as was suggested for Phase Three of the Pilot Program, because the purpose of the program could be undermined by an emphasis on theoretical discussions on safety and lose the practical focus related to actual operations. He also requested that the Secretariat to ensure the sustainability of project and move it from extrabudgetary funding if there was a move to expand the periodicity of the program beyond an annual or semi-annual basis.

The France representative also supported the school and mentioned that one of his staff attended. He requested the case studies material to be shared with the school participants prior to the meeting and to ensure that a balance with the case studies dealing with operators.

As suggested by the Russian Federation, the meeting participants also agreed that the case studies need to ensure technological neutrality. The Bulgarian representative commented that the course should aim to enhance the legal knowledge of young managers. Mr Mallick responded by highlighting that discussions with the office of legal affairs are taking place.

### **Discussion on the possibilities of establishing IAEA designated Capacity Building Centres**

Mr Ramon De La Vega made a presentation on the established EPR capacity building centres and the Secretariat activities to promote and designate such centres.

Jordan expressed the view that for embarking countries, emergency preparedness is one of the main challenges. One of the tasks that need to be tackled is to define the best approach for training and interaction with the different organizations involved with EPR.

Mr Caruso expressed that EPR CBCs establishment is a successful example and shared his views on expanding the scope of the capacity building centre to cover other technical areas. The

experts agreed that tailoring the CBC to Member States needs and strengths need to be considered.

The USA representative expressed interest in the initiative and requested that the Secretariat report to the next steering committee meeting regarding the benefits of CBCs related to training as well as give more detail about the process of establishing CBCs. The SC members requested to ensure that these centers provide trainings in full conformity with the IAEA Safety Standards.

The Russian Federation supported such an initiative and requested to establish a centralized source of information on best practices or lessons learned. South Africa confirmed that the IAEA could play a catalyst role in linking potential CBC with the most established CBCs (in the Asian continent in this case). The meeting participants stressed the need to have different CBCs covering different technical areas especially for newcomer countries. South Africa expressed interest in hosting a CBC. Furthermore, the Steering Committee recommended the Secretariat to report on the efficiency of the CBCs in the next meetings.

### **Methodology for capacity building in nuclear safety**

The presentation gives background on the methodology of capacity building, its relation to the published report on capacity building (September 2015), the GC resolutions and the recommendations of international conferences. The methodology was produced with the aim to provide the tools and concept for Member States to assess their infrastructure capacity building in relation to education and training, human resource development, knowledge management and knowledge networks. Mr Chaari presented the changes undertaken on the questionnaire and the references to safety requirements.

Mr Mrabit reported that 80% of IAEA Member States receiving technical cooperation support still need further assistance to develop an adequate safety infrastructure, according to NSR 2017. He explained that that this approach on capacity building could be key to respond to this global issue and that the development of a national integrated safety plan needs to be promoted.

The representatives from France and the Russian Federation requested to ensure cross references to the safety guides on establishment of a nuclear and radiation safety infrastructure. Both countries requested the Secretariat to add a section on priorities highlighting the start of the process and key phases.

South Africa, USA and France commended the Secretariat for the draft and expressed their appreciation that this methodology addresses regulator, operators. USA suggested to conduct a pilot project for a particular country to see how it works in practice.

Mrabit outlined that this approach has already been used in the 90s through the Model Project on upgrading radiation protection infrastructure in Member States, which was approved by board of governors. This project lasted from 1993 to 2004 and it was a big success. More than 90 countries have started a certain level of regulatory infrastructure and framework.

Representatives from Spain and Bulgaria support the methodology and requested to add a fourth stage to review the national plan, as CB is continuous process.

Mr Caruso reported on the Secretariat internal working group that discusses capacity building elements and will advise the DDG on how to enhance the delivery of MP3. He also mentioned that GNSSN can be the driver to promote and discuss how to implement this methodology in much more effective way. The GNSSN SC need to provide us with advice and should promote this approach to be implemented everywhere, for both developing and developed countries.

## **Nuclear safety knowledge management**

Mr Chaari introduced the draft safety report on managing nuclear safety knowledge to the Steering Committee reconfirming its importance to ensure resilience of national safety infrastructure in Member States. He stated that knowledge management is reflected in different safety standards, and that the Secretariat was recommended by different international conferences and GC resolutions to establish programmes in nuclear safety knowledge management. Mr Chaari explained the concept and its elements as well as the knowledge management tools and methods that could be used.

The representative from Switzerland elaborated that the draft safety report tackles a very important issue for many Member States. Switzerland expressed interest in providing their input to the report and recommended to add a good practices section in the report.

Mr Chaari also presented the model workshop on nuclear safety knowledge management. He elaborated on the eLearning modules and the case study and requested SC members to provide their feedback. Mr Lingquan reported on the successful Technical Meeting organized last July and on the good practices and challenges discussed.

Jordan requested that IAEA peer review missions include a knowledge management module. Mr Chaari explained that this request could be forwarded to PRASC for their consideration.

## **IT development and challenges**

Mr Kunjeer and Mr Hartmuth Teske have presented the GNSSN IT platform development, which was led by GRS and the Secretariat. Mr. Teske informed about activities to update the “General Country Information” as part of GNSSN and to further develop National Nuclear Safety Knowledge Platforms under GNSSN. Mr Kunjeer reported the challenges regarding content management and IT tools development. The meeting participants agreed on the need to develop a knowledge base for the GNSSN documents so users may easily navigate the document sets. Mr Kunjeer advised that it is important to use the same NSS-OUI.

Mr Modell confirmed that the Secretariat has in-house capabilities to manage these projects and requirements (including e-learning platform). He also advised to move the e-learning modules to the agency’s e-learning platform. Additionally, he reported on new initiatives (e.g. external collaboration and document sharing) for individual meetings, as well as on the intention to provide collaboration sites for ad-hoc use (IAEA staff and Member States representatives). Moreover, MTTT is looking at a number of areas where technology is breaking through – machine learning, AI, robotics, crowd sourcing. Mr Modell also stressed that GNSSN provides good practices that need to be shared with other IAEA organizational units.

## **Discussion on establishing a working group on the safety and security interface**

The GNSSN Chairman reiterated the Secretariat remarks on the discussion between INSAG and AdSec and that the elements of the global framework for safety and security need to be defined. He also asked to the Steering Committee members to provide recommendations on this subject as well as the safety and security interface. Mr Ojha introduced the participants to the main publications of the division of nuclear security as well as the activities to promote the safety and security interface.

The representative from Jordan highlighted that they started looking at and developing regulations for the insider threat and human liability as well as how to create a trustworthy programme.

Pakistan, USA ,Canada and Japan representatives stated that different working groups, or similar activities already exist, e. g. a group organized from members of INSAG and AdSec.as explained in the session of “Feedback on INSAG and AdSec. meeting” and that the purpose and the objective of a working group dealing with the safety and security interface need to be clearly defined to avoid overlaps of the tasks.

Switzerland, South Africa and Canada stressed that the safety security interface is an important issue. While there are safety standards, security recommendations, and a process on how to deal with the development of these fields, some noted that, in practical terms, Member States are facing challenges on a daily basis. Mr Mrabit stressed that an adhoc working group needs to work with the Secretariat and recommended to prepare a joint letter (in consultation with AdSec, INSAG) to the DG highlighting the SC recommendations. Member States supported the establishment an ad-hoc group (brainstorming) to perform a gap analysis of the framework and come back to the GNSSN Steering Committee with proposals as to how to fill the gap.

## **RegNet development**

Mr Recio introduced RegNet by highlighting the role of the networks for achieving and promoting robust radiation, nuclear safety and security as well as the effectiveness of regulatory nuclear system worldwide. The new RegNet project aims to manage nuclear safety and security information and knowledge as a valuable resource for both regulatory bodies and the IAEA. The regulatory experience and lessons learned are made visible and available to everyone through this platform. Mr Recio continued to explain the need for flexible working spaces where the Secretariat could reach out to the global community and inform them about of the work in progress in different fields of activities. Finally he informed that the team would like to receive feedback from regulators on the changes made and that a new live version will be released in the second quarter of next year at the latest.

Canada and different Member States requested the IAEA to ensure the sustainability of RegNet and ensure that financial resources are made available for maintaining and further developing RegNet.

## **Discussion on the Global Education and Training Resource (GETR)**

Member States highlighted the importance of addressing issues in training and education and commended the initiate, especially as it is a collaborative between MS and the Secretariat. GETR initiative should be continued as it is a great support to the E&T centres in Member States. Different recommendations were made on the format and the structure of the platform.

## **MEETING RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS**

### **Feedback on INSAG and AdSec meeting (October 2017)**

The GNSSN SC to start preparing a document describing elements of Global Nuclear Safety and Security Frameworks. The first draft is to be presented during the 12<sup>th</sup> SC meeting. Upon completion, it is expected that this document will be submitted to the Secretariat for further consideration.

### **International Legal Instruments and the way forward**

The meeting recommends the Secretariat to consider establishing an IT platform containing relevant international legal instruments; this will be achieved in close cooperation with OLA and the technical divisions. The objective of the IT platform will be to promote and disseminate information on the pertinent legal instruments, as well as to provide a forum for Member States to share experiences and approaches. Through this platform, the Secretariat will be requested to develop capacity building activities to support Member States meet their international obligations. (NB: to be reviewed by OLA)

### **Feedback on the implementation of the pilot international school on leadership for safety**

The meeting recommends to i) further develop the safety case studies with focus on practical aspects of leadership for safety and to take into consideration different experiences while maintaining technological neutrality ii) consider ensuring a balance between the safety and security case studies as well as iii) ensure the implementation of the workshop on regular basis and maintain a balanced geographical distribution for regional activities. The meeting recommends ensuring a balanced participation between regulatory authorities and operating organizations.

### **Discussion on the Capacity Building Methodology and Self-assessment**

The meeting recommends ensuring cross references to the safety guides on establishing nuclear and radiation safety infrastructure as well as a section on embarking countries priorities to be included in the document. It is recommended to organize a Technical Meeting in the first half of 2018 to further discuss this draft and add national experiences as annexes. Furthermore, the Secretariat is recommended to prepare a draft DDP for discussion.

### **Discussion on the possibilities of establishing IAEA designated Capacity Building Centres**

The meeting recommends extending the scope of the draft ToR on Capacity Building Centers to cover different safety technical areas. The recognition process needs to be formalized and to be based on IAEA expert missions. The Secretariat is requested to share the process and the benefits of establishing CBCs with the IAEA Member States during the upcoming SC meeting.

### **Discussion on the draft safety report: managing nuclear safety knowledge**

The Secretariat recommends organizing a consultancy meeting to finalize the document and ensure consistency with the Safety report on Knowledge Management for regulators. The Secretariat is requested to report on the implementation of the pilot workshop on nuclear safety knowledge management by the 12<sup>th</sup> SC meeting.

### **Discussion on establishing a working group on the safety and security interface**

The Secretariat is recommended to organize an adhoc working group meeting in February with members of the GNSSN SC that will discuss the need for establishment of a safety and security interface working group, perform a gap analysis and report the findings and proposals to the GNSSN SC. The outcomes of the adhoc working group meeting will be shared with the GNSSN SC members prior to the 12<sup>th</sup> SC meeting and the results will be presented at the next SC meeting, where it will be decided whether to proceed with the establishment of a formal working group on safety and security interface.

### **Discussion on the Global Education and Training Resource**

The meeting commended the Secretariat for its efforts and requested the Secretariat to consider translating the platform into the approved Secretariat languages, to the extent possible. It was also suggested to redesign the listing of trainings to reflect the corresponding objectives and to specify if they have been reviewed by the IAEA.

## **ATTACHMENTS**

- **Meeting Agenda**
- **List of participants**

# ANNEX 1: Meeting Agenda

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Monday 11 December 2017

- 09.30                      **Opening Session**
- *Welcome by Mr Khammar Mrabit, Chairman GNSSN*
  - *Welcome by Mr Gustavo Caruso, NSOC, NS Department*
  - *Introduction of participants*
- 09.45-10.05              **Plenary and 9th GNSSN SC summary report and annual review on the GNSSN development**
- The presentation will focus on the 9th GNSSN SC meeting recommendations and the activities carried out by the Secretariat during 2017 as well as the lessons learned and challenges encountered.
- Mr Lingquan Guo – Networks Management and Partnership Section
- 10.05-10.35              **Feedback on INSAG and AdSec meeting (October 2017)**
- The focus will be to brief the SC members on the results of the AdSec-INSAG meeting in relation to the Global Nuclear Safety and Security Framework (GNSSF).
- Mr Lyn Bevington – Office of Safety and Security Coordination
  - Ms Sarah Case Lackner – Division of Nuclear Security
- 10.35-11.05              **International Legal Instruments and the way forward**
- The objective will be to discuss the promotion and the implementation of the contracting parties' recommendations.
- Mr Miroslav Svab –Regulatory Activities Section
  - Mr Gerard Bruno –Radioactive Waste & Spent Fuel Management Unit
- 11.05-11.20              **Feedback on the implementation of the pilot international school on leadership for safety**
- The focus will be to report to the SC members on the experience, challenges and opportunities on the pilot school on leadership for safety held in October 2017 Nice, France.
- Mr Shahid Mallick– Programme and Strategy Coordination Section
- 11.20-11.40              **Coffee Break**

## Session 1: Capacity Building and the way forward

- 11.40-12.30              **Discussion on the Capacity Building Methodology and Self-assessment**
- The objective of this session will be to collect feedback from the GNSSN SC members on the shared methodology for capacity building and the associated questionnaire.
- Mr Yassine Chaari– Networks Management and Partnership Section
- 12.30-14.00              **Lunch**

14.00-15.00

**Discussion on the possibilities of establishing IAEA designated Capacity Building Centres**

Based on the IEC drafted Term of Reference (ToR) for Capacity Building Centres, the SC and the Secretariat will discuss the possibilities for establishing Designated IAEA Capacity Building Centres within a comprehensive capacity development strategy.

- Mr Ramon De La Vega– Incident and Emergency Centre
- Mr Shahid Mallick– Programme and Strategy Coordination Section
- Mr Lingquan Guo– Networks Management and Partnership Section

15.00-15.20

**Coffee Break**

**Session 2: Nuclear Safety Knowledge Management:**

15.20-16.30

**Discussion on the draft safety report: managing nuclear safety knowledge**

The GNSSN Steering Committee has proposed to the Secretariat the initiation of a programme on nuclear safety knowledge management to provide guidance to Member States as well as to develop capacity building activities in this field. It is expected that the upcoming Steering Committee would discuss and approve:

- i) the draft Safety Report on national experiences and approaches to nuclear safety knowledge management, and
- ii) the model workshop on nuclear safety knowledge management.

- Mr Yassine Chaari– Networks Management and Partnership Section
- Ms Amparo Cristobal, Regulatory Infrastructure and Transport Safety Section

16.30-17.00

**IT development and challenges**

Based on the recommendations of the 10th SC and fourth plenary meetings, the SC and Secretariat will be discussing possibilities to enhance the GNSSN and other networks IT platforms.

- Mr Hartmuth Teske– GRS, Germany
- Mr Sameer Kunjeer, Networks Management and Partnership Section
- Mr Manuel Recio, Regulatory Activities Section

17:30

**Cocktail Reception (VIC Restaurant)**

**Tuesday 12 December 2017**

**Session 3: Safety and Security Aspects**

**09.30-10.30**                      **Discussion on establishing a working group on the safety and security interface**

The GNSSN SC will discuss the possibilities of establishing a safety and security interface working group. It is expected that the discussion will identify themes, requiring the interface and synergies between safety and security.

**10.30-11.00**                      **Coffee Break**

**Session 4: The Global Education and Training Resource**

**11.00-11.30**                      **Discussion on GETR**

The objective will be to i) demonstrate the existing material and receive the feedback of the SC members ii) and identify opportunities and priorities on E&T

- Mr Yassine Chaari– Networks Management and Partnership Section
- Mr Sameer Kunjeer– Networks Management and Partnership Section

**11.30-12.00**                      **2018 Work programme**

- Identification of countries to host different activities
- Working Groups meetings schedule
- Any other business

**Session 5: Closing Session**

**12.00-12.30**                      **Meeting recommendations: discussion and approval**

**12.30-**                                  **Summary of the Chair and closing**

- *Mr Khammar Mrabit, Chairman GNSSN*
- *Mr Gustavo Caruso, DIR-NSOC, IAEA*

# ANNEX2: List of Participants

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