



GNSSN

Global Nuclear
Safety and Security
Network

The Global Nuclear Safety and Security Network- GNSSN

Twelfth Steering Committee Meeting

16–17 April 2018, Vienna, Austria

OFFICE OF SAFETY AND SECURITY COORDINATION

IAEA | NUCLEAR SAFETY AND SECURITY DEPARTMENT

Opening Session

On behalf of Deputy Director Juan Carlos Lentijo, Head of the IAEA Department for Nuclear Safety and Security, Mr Gustavo Caruso opened the 12th Steering Committee Meeting of the Global Nuclear Safety and Security Network. Mr Caruso reflected on the summary of the Board Decisions 2016-2017 to note that GNSSN activities have been addressed by different Member States and that this is recognition of the good work of the committee and that it should be an incentive to look for ways to further increase the GNSSN programme's impact. He reported also on the concept of an Integrated Support Plan for Safety for Member States, highlighting that it would facilitate the effective use of IAEA services and mechanisms. Such a plan would ensure that activities conducted by different NS divisions build on and complement each other. This integrated approach would enable Member States to benefit more from Agency services and improve internal efficiencies. Mr Caruso pointed out that the last Steering Committee recommendation on the safety and security interface is progressing and that an expert meeting took place to discuss how the Secretariat could enhance how the interface is addressed in the IAEA services and publications.

Mr Hartmuth Teske, Chair of the meeting, pointed out in his opening speech the satisfaction and the encouragement of the Steering Committee in relation to revision of the capacity building methodology, the Safety Report on Managing Nuclear Safety Knowledge, the Global Education and Training Resource (GETR) and the publication of the TECDOC 1835 "Technical and Scientific Support Organizations Providing Support to Regulatory Functions". Mr Teske called on all the Steering Committee members to continue supporting the GNSSN activities and to advocate for its programme to national authorities. Both speakers thanked the donor countries for their continuous involvement and support to the different initiatives launched under the GNSSN umbrella.

Presentations

The Global Nuclear Safety and Security Network

Mr Lingquan Guo introduced GNSSN and its role within the Global Nuclear Safety and Security Framework. He also pointed out the different GC resolutions (GC 61) and the Board Decisions supporting GNSSN. He reported that the NSR 2018 addresses GNSSN on different topics, such as peer reviews, the Control of Sources Network, the School for Drafting Regulations on Nuclear and Radiation Safety, communications, RegNET, ORPNET, and GETR. Mr Guo reported on the Secretariat's efforts to implement the 11 GNSSN Steering Committee recommendations, highlighting the remaining actions that need to be implemented. In conclusion, Mr Guo assured the Committee that GNSSN will continue to play a central role in and provide a global platform for strengthening nuclear safety and security worldwide, assist Member States, upon request, to develop and maintain a national nuclear safety capacity building programme and play a key role in promoting the Global Nuclear Safety and Security Framework.

Challenges in Enhancing Safety of Nuclear Installations Globally

Mr Greg Rzentkowski introduced the Steering Committee members to the challenges and priorities for enhancing nuclear safety globally by highlighting the role of legal instruments, Safety Standards, peer reviews and multi and bilateral cooperation as well as reinforcing national commitments to nuclear safety. He continued by highlighting that The Report on the Fukushima Daiichi Accident provides many lessons and observations to ensure strong regulatory infrastructure and protection against external events, strengthening the arrangements for accident

management and preparedness and mitigating radiological consequences from accidents. Mr Rzentkowski stressed that an effective regulatory framework consists of, among other elements, national policy and strategy, responsibility and competence for safety, provisions of technical services, a strong, independent Regulatory Body with sufficient authority and competency as well as engagement in the Global Nuclear Safety Framework.

He pointed out that maintaining an effective Global Nuclear Safety Framework with sustainable, broadly acceptable policies, internationally recognized safety standards and international legal instruments, harmonized regulations and industry standards is a concept which is essential to strengthen nuclear safety globally. He concluded that effective stakeholder involvement and an effective communication and dissemination of information is necessary for public acceptance and is also key for sustaining a nuclear infrastructure.

Interface between Safety and Security

Mr Shokr highlighted key elements for managing the safety and security interface for research reactors explaining that although Nuclear Safety and Nuclear Security share the same overall objective, namely to protect people and the environment from radiological hazards, a more effective protection of people and the environment can be achieved through a proper interface of both nuclear safety and nuclear security. He pointed out that a single and coherent integrated management system would be advantageous, in which all the parts of an organization are integrated to enable achieving its objectives and where safety and security are at the same level.

Mr Caruso reported on the consultancy meeting which took place to address the safety and security interface. The objectives of the meeting were to discuss and summarize suggestions on the main elements of the interface and to conduct a gap analysis, with the desired outcome of recommendations on how to close any existing gaps and on next steps for further addressing the interface in the technical assistance provided to Member States. He confirmed that while the framework of assistance is robust and comprehensive, the services and activities addressing the safety and security interface are not adequately coordinated and balanced to the Member States expectations as reported through the various working groups, committees, technical meetings and conferences in which they participate. He reported that the experts have identified 8 issues related to IAEA publications, IAEA services such peer reviews, networks, capacity building as well as Emergency Preparedness and Response.

The Steering Committee welcomed this development and requested to be informed about any further developments on this subject. Jordan has requested the Secretariat to consider developing guidance on managing the nuclear security and safeguard interface, as some of the regulators are dealing with the “3S”.

Leadership and Management for Safety

Ms Rycraft addressed the balance between leadership, management and maintaining and improving safety culture. She explained that each of these aspects should support and develop the other. She highlighted the role of safety culture in maintaining safe operations inside facilities. The presentation provided the differences between Leadership and Management and featured a list of Standards and Guidance, Missions (e.g. Senior Managers Workshop, Systemic Approach to Safety Workshop) and other international activities in this area.

Ms Moracho provided an overview of the Leadership School and explained that the school is designed for midcareer professionals to better understand what leadership means in practice in nuclear and radiological working environments with their inherent complexities and often

competing considerations. This School is based on experiential learning including a pedagogic progression through the programme on key learning objectives from GSR Part 2. The inception and development phase was in 2016/2017. Member States have expressed the need to consider nuclear security and expand the School into a two-week programme to maximize the benefit for the participants of working on different case studies.

Development of Training Material on Regulatory Inspection of Research Reactors

Mr Shim provided feedback on experience and explained that the IAEA's activities on research reactor safety have shown that there is a need in many Member States to improve the regulatory supervision of research reactors. The results of IAEA safety review missions have identified, in many cases, areas for improvements to the regulatory supervision of research reactors, specifically the need to establish and implement systematic inspection programmes. He pointed out that development of this training material has been initiated as one of the activities to support Member States to improve their regulatory inspection programmes. He also reported on other activities including, for example, the development of a regulatory inspection programme for the Moroccan regulator. The scope of the training material on regulatory inspection of research reactors covers all topics relevant to all phases of the lifetime of the research reactor facility. Inspection guidelines and topics covered in the training material on regulatory inspection of research reactors are consistent with those provided for the Integrated Safety Assessment of Research Reactors (INSARR).

Training and Certification for Regulatory Inspectors of Nuclear Power Plants

Mr Kobetz highlighted that 18 IRRS findings from 14 countries are addressing inspections programmes. Within this context Member States are requesting the Secretariat to develop guidance including the development of inspection guidance (inspection procedures and checklists), training and qualification of inspectors, on-the-job training and knowledge management, communications between the regulatory body and the licensee on inspection activities, and development of an enforcement policy and implementing procedures. Mr Kobetz listed all the activities and workshops implemented to enhance Member States capabilities. He also highlighted the School on the Regulatory Inspection Basics for Nuclear Power Plants which is planned to take place in Poland and South Africa. He also pointed out that an Inspector Training and Certification Workshop is under development and it will be based on the IAEA four quadrant model. He concluded by highlighting that a TECDOC: Inspector Handbook is under development and it is expected to be published at the end of 2018.

Small Modular Reactors

Mr Whittingham reported on behalf of Mr Shahid Mallick the Agency's activities related to the safety and security of SMRs and transportable reactors. He noted that around 50 designs for SMRs are currently under development and that the number of Member States interested in SMRs has increased over the last few years. He reported that different technical divisions are currently working to address the design safety, safety assessment, regulatory issues, emergency preparedness and response, transport safety and nuclear security of SMRs. He also reported that a preliminary internal review of existing guidance on nuclear security was performed with the conclusion that it remains valid and sufficient to address the known concerns for the protection of SMRs and floating NPPs.

Ms Spitzer's presentation provided an overview of the Safety Standards, including the Safety Fundamentals, Safety Requirements and Safety Guides in relation to safety assessment and design safety. She pointed out that the Secretariat is providing Member States with up-to-date safety

assessment and design safety standards based on current technology and best practices, supporting Member States with advice and review services in the implementation of safety assessment and design safety standards, and developing safety assessment knowledge requirements and providing support to Member States in safety assessment competency and capacity building. In relation to emerging topics in areas such as SMRs and Floating Reactor Technologies, she pointed out that the Secretariat is conducting different projects to compile available safety approaches in the context of IAEA Safety Standards, development of IAEA TECDOCs and Safety Reports to reflect converging understanding among stakeholders and proposing the development of IAEA Safety Standards when matured practices in Member States are available. The issue that would need to be addressed would be the suitability of the traditional safety approach to innovative reactor designs and to provide for a logical framework to develop national safety requirements.

Mr Magruder outlined the SMR Regulatory Forum structure and objectives, the initial results of Forum discussions and the next steps. The Forum's main objectives are to share regulatory experience amongst Forum members preparing to license SMRs and stakeholders, to identify and discuss common safety issues, to recommend and to capture good practices and methods and propose changes, if necessary, to national requirements and regulatory practices. The Pilot Project 2015/2017 resulted in the finding that the graded approach can enhance regulatory efficiency without compromising safety and the starting point for SMRs should be requirements for Nuclear Power Plants (NPPs). He also reported that the IAEA should lead development of technical guidance on the graded approach for NPPs. He noted that regarding the EPZ, it is required but it may be scalable through novel features and technology. The IAEA safety requirements and methodology for EPZ size are applicable and the same SMR design may result in different EPZ sizes in different countries depending on dose criteria, policy factors and public acceptance.

TECDOC on Methods and Processes for Collecting, Analysing and Sharing Regulatory Experience

Mr Recio reported that the development of this TECDOC is a direct response to the recommendations of the International Conference on Effective Nuclear Regulatory Systems: "Transforming Experience into Regulatory Improvements" (Ottawa, Canada, 2013), where it was highlighted that regulatory bodies do not have a systematic way of collecting, analysing and sharing regulatory experience. He noted the outcomes of different consultancy meetings and stated that the objectives are to provide information on how to establish an effective system for collecting, analysing and sharing regulatory experience and to provide examples on processes and methodologies for identifying, analysing and disseminating regulatory experience. He presented the structure of the publication and the basic elements of the regulatory experience management process. He also highlighted the role of this process within the management system of the organization and its relation to knowledge management, quality management and safety culture.

KINS International Activities: Policy, Strategy and Performance

Ms Lee highlighted the key policies and strategies for KINS international cooperation and the similarities between the GNSSN mission and the activities of KINS. She also elaborated on the three-year plan for the KINS international programme and provided an overview of the programme's achievements. She noted the cooperation of KINS with the different actors on the international level and the technical areas of cooperation. She also highlighted the development of a newcomer country-tailored capacity building programme as a basis for planning and organizing support projects as one of the good practices of the organization. She pointed out that defining an evaluation mechanism for the effectiveness of international cooperation is still needed and would be of highest importance.

Capacity Building in Nuclear Safety

Mr Lignini's presentation reported on the findings of a consultancy meeting on capacity building held in March 2018. This consultancy carried on the work of the Action Plan from GC2011 to strengthen the Global Nuclear Safety Framework and the Report on Capacity Building produced in 2015. Findings included the lack of consistency in the terms used in the safety standards and that "capacity building" does not appear as a key term in any of GSR Part 1, (Rev1), GSR Part 2 or the relevant Safety Guides, e.g. SSG-16. There was an acknowledgement that nuclear safety capacity building is not an end in itself; the objective is to yield benefits while ensuring that activities are performed and/or facilities are designed, sited, built, operated and decommissioned in a safe manner. For that purpose, GSR Part 2, Requirement 9 refers to the need for competences and resources, and requires that "The knowledge and the information of the organization shall be managed as a resource".

He explained that there are difficulties inherent in the capacity building umbrella concept, but that capacity building, considering the 'extended' knowledge pyramid and the umbrella concept is a way to comply with the Requirements and the objectives of nuclear safety capacity building. The experts presented a Capacity Building Methodology which would assist the capacity building programmes of Member States at the national level. They proposed a TECDOC using this as a basis, which would provide Member States with a tool for a systematic self-assessment process to analyse their present arrangements, identify actual or potential gaps in their capacity building endeavours and provide a sound basis for a national capacity building plan/programme to close those gaps, thereby strengthening and maintaining capacity building and ensuring sufficient and competent human resources. The expanded concept behind the self-assessment tool would address the findings and provide an effective way to help Member States meet the requirements of the IAEA Safety Standards. Mr Lignini presented a proposed structure for the TECDOC and noted that considerations for embarking countries would be specifically addressed.

Radiation Safety – Priorities and Activities

Mr Johnston reported on the Secretariat's radiation safety activities and priorities by highlighting the activities of the RASSC, WASSC and TRANSSC committees, Peer Review and Advisory Services, the regulatory development programme and the division support to the legal instruments. Mr Johnston presented to the Steering Committee a list of all the documents that are being developed, are approved or awaiting publication, as well as the coordination activities between the different committees. He also reported on IRRS and ARTEMIS implementation and the different activities and missions planned for this year. He highlighted the Regulatory Infrastructure Development Project (RIDP) whose objective is to promote and enhance the establishment and/or strengthening of an effective and sustainable regulatory infrastructure for radiation safety, in accordance with international standards and the Code of Conduct. In this context he noted the projects under implementation, the beneficiary countries and the challenges faced. On the legal instruments, he reported on the activities planned for the 6th Review Meeting of the Joint Convention Contracting Parties as well the Code of Conduct.

Emergency Preparedness and Response: Priorities and Activities

Ms Buglova highlighted the role of the Incident and Emergency Centre (IEC) as the global focal point for Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR) for nuclear and radiological emergencies irrespective of their cause, including the coordination and/or provision of assistance upon request. She informed the Steering Committee on the role of the IEC in the response phase and in the preparedness phase. She reported on the new upgrades and development of the IEC tools, such as USIE, RANET and IRMIS. She also presented a list of the Safety Guides under development or

recently published. Within this context she pointed out that the most recently published Safety Guide, GSG-11: *Arrangements for the Termination of a Nuclear or Radiological Emergency* has been published in joint sponsorship with 10 international organizations. She provided an overview of the capacity building activities and tools developed and planned by the IEC for this year as well as the mission calendar for EPREV. She also reported on the CRP project on SMRs for the development of approaches, methodologies and criteria for determining the technical basis for emergency planning zones for small modular reactor deployment.

IAEA Activities, Goals and Priorities in the Area of Nuclear Security

Mr Purvis provided an overview of potential nuclear security threats and the role of the Division of Nuclear Security to assist Member States to prevent, detect and respond to these threats. He also highlighted the different measures for material under regulatory control or out of regulatory control. He emphasized that while nuclear security is a national responsibility, the IAEA supports Member States, upon request, in their efforts to establish and maintain effective nuclear security, through assistance in capacity building, guidance or standards, human resource development and risk reduction.

He reported that all nuclear security activities are implemented in accordance with the Nuclear Security Plan (NSP). The latest NSP 2018-2021 was approved by the Board of Governors and adopted by the GC61 on 17 September 2017. He explained the structure of the plan and highlighted the activities developed within the organizational units of the Division of Nuclear Security. He noted that promoting further adherence to the amendment to the CPPNM with the aim of its universalization and initiation of preparations for the Review Conference on the Amendment to the CPPNM is of highest priority. He also pointed out that the “International Conference on Security of Radioactive Materials: The Way Forward for Prevention and Detection” will be held in Vienna in December 2018 and that preparations for the 2020 International Conference on Nuclear Security have already started. Mr Purvis also addressed activities planned for 2018 such as Peer Reviews, INSSP, Schools, ITDB, CRPs, networks, workshops and technical meetings.

Status of the Safety Report on Knowledge Management for Safety Regulators

Mr Macsuga highlighted the dependence of regulatory bodies on the availability of nuclear safety knowledge to perform their functions and the importance of human resources, capacity building, knowledge management and competence management. He reported that drafting of the Safety Report is in the final stages.

This Safety Report provides methods and tools to maintain the knowledge base, ensuring regulatory body independence. It gives practical advice on introducing and running knowledge management programmes in regulatory bodies and related TSOs, considering the statutory functions of regulatory bodies in nuclear and non-nuclear countries and the regulatory processes for facilities and activities.

IAEA Peer Review and Advisory Service Committee: Brief for GNSSN Steering Committee

Mr Booth presented the functions of PRASC, including identifying the similarities and differences of existing methodologies and processes, considering the different manner in which services could be offered to ensure maximum flexibility and efficiency for Member States and, to the extent possible, a consistent approach to the conduct of the services. PRASC is also exploring the

possibility of having a harmonized set of performance indicators for all missions in order to assess their efficiency and effectiveness.

He reported that the conclusions from the PRASC Working Group include recommendations to ensure that all services have publicly available guidelines. He also confirmed that modular self-assessment is already available in most services. He noted that it is observed that different tools are being used for sharing lessons learned from implementation of services. He also reflected that there is a potential for interchangeable modules e.g. EPREV, IRRS and ARTEMIS, which was an action from OIOS. He confirmed that all safety requirements have an associated service.

In conclusion, he highlighted that for the future it is important to explore the possibility of having a harmonized set of performance indicators for Peer Review and Advisory Services in the areas of Nuclear Safety and Security and the sequencing of Peer Review and Advisory Services in the areas of Nuclear Safety and Security.

Master Degree Programme in Nuclear Safety and Security

Mr Chaari highlighted the importance of national education programmes for the sustainability of national safety and security infrastructure. For this purpose, the Secretariat is planning the development of a curriculum for a Master's Degree in nuclear safety and security, based on the IAEA safety standards and security guidance and international good practices. He reported on the different development stages involved and the expected outcome of the project. He noted that the project will include a Pre-Project Strategy and Operational Plan.

Transport Safety Networks and the Way Forward

Mr Whittingham reported that the objective of the transport safety networks is to improve transport safety regulatory oversight capacity by developing regional networks of transport safety regulators. For this purpose, three regional programmes were set up in Africa (RAF 9060 ongoing), Asia and Pacific (RAS 9067 ended in 2016) and the Mediterranean region (EC funded project ended in 2017 – New project has been approved by TC). He noted that there is no transport safety regional project for Latin America. The regional networks for transport safety regulators are intended to provide confidence, peer pressure to build momentum for implementation, collaboration on resources/sharing information and to facilitate sustainability. He pointed out the 'facility' for transport is in the public domain and is considered as an uncontrolled environment in comparison to a facility.

He explained that the regional approach is based on four phases. Phase 1 begins with the task of developing a collaborative regional network. Phase 2 deploys the eLearning platform for transport safety. Phase 3 creates sub-regions and regional support centres. Phase 4 develops regional ambition. He emphasized that the GNSSN platform is important in this context because to be effective the networks require effective collaboration. He stated that two of the mutually dependent elements necessary to develop effective collaboration are effective communication and an IT collaboration platform. GNSSN provides that platform. It can provide an identity to a group/network and it is a resource that some Member States do not have.

GNSSN IT Developments

Mr Kunjeer reported on the key GNSSN elements/networks, governance, recent developments and the way forward during his presentation. He emphasized that the GNSSN IT platform objectives are to share knowledge, best practices and lessons learned as well as the promotion of upcoming events. He also noted that the GNSSN Governance Plan was drafted in 2013 and made

available at the GNSSN website and elaborated on the need to revise this plan due to the new developments and the new projects initiated on the platform.

He highlighted recent IT developments: a new ARTEMIS platform, Global Education and Training Resources (GETR) and Nuclear Safety Knowledge Base (NSKB).

Future goals are the promotion of the GNSSN IT platform among a wider audience, the content management and governance of the GNSSN IT Platform and its encompassing elements. He also confirmed that it will be beneficial to re-structure the layout of the GNSSN IT Platform, for the public and restricted areas.

GC Plenary Meeting Agenda

The Secretariat and the Steering Committee discussed the selection of the main topics of the upcoming GNSSN Plenary Meeting to take place on 19 September 2018, during the 62nd IAEA General Conference. The Steering Committee agreed that the Safety and Security Interface, the safety challenges of Small Modular Reactors, and the proposed Integrated Support Plan for Safety will be the main topics of the Plenary. Steering Committee members were encouraged to nominate/facilitate presenters for these topics.

Conclusions and Recommendations

General Recommendations:

- The Secretariat is requested to ensure that presentations, which are related to past recommendations, highlight how the Secretariat has addressed these recommendations and report any outstanding tasks. It is recommended to highlight if these activities/tasks are performed through EBP/regular budget.
- The Secretariat is requested to make available presentations; discussion points and background information before the Steering Committee meeting
- The Steering Committee encourages the GNSSN Secretariat to prepare before each Steering Committee meeting – in discussion with divisions and sections – proposals on how GNSSN can support the Agency's activities

Nuclear Installation Safety

- The Steering Committee recommends that the Secretariat elaborate on the safety framework presented and initiate a document that describes the Global Safety and Security Framework
- The Steering Committee encourages the Secretariat to strengthen the Global Nuclear Safety and Security Framework and to use GNSSN as the right platform to address challenges, priorities, trends and issues to enhance the safety of nuclear facilities and activities

The Safety and Security Interface

- The Steering Committee commends the work of the Secretariat to address the safety and security interface and encourages the Secretariat to address the interface for nuclear

facilities and activities through an IAEA report/publication and provide for a collection of good practices and recommendations

- The Secretariat is encouraged to analyse and prioritize the recommendations of the consultancy meeting, to provide a consensus view on the proposals made by the consultants and consider developing concrete actions towards developing the needed guidance
- The Secretariat is requested to organize a follow-up Consultancy or a Technical Meeting on the safety and security Interface when the agency has completed its review of the recommendations and report on it during the upcoming GNSSN Steering Committee meeting.

Leadership and Management for Safety

- The Steering Committee notes that 11th Steering Committee meeting recommendations on the Leadership School are under development and request the Secretariat to finalize the two-week programme and present it at the 13th Steering Committee meeting

Regulatory Inspections on Nuclear Installations

- The Steering Committee commends the Secretariat efforts on developing guidance documents on capacity building for regulatory inspection of nuclear installations, and requests that the Secretariat consider developing such guidance for all nuclear facilities and activities and for regulatory bodies and authorized parties

Small Modular Reactors

- The Steering Committee commends the work that the Secretariat is doing to address the challenges of the safety of Small Modular Reactors and suggests that the Secretariat provide an update on this subject at GC62 and continue to brief Member States on the work of the newly established task force
- The Steering Committee requests inclusion of this item in the agenda of the next Steering Committee meeting for further information and discussion

Nuclear Security

- The Steering Committee encourages the Division of Nuclear Security to take part in the development of guidance on the Safety and Security Interface
- The Steering Committee encourages the Division of Nuclear Security to review and check the applicability of IAEA security guidance for SMRs

TECDOC on Regulatory Experience Feedback

- The Steering Committee commends the Secretariat for this work on the regulatory experience, and the Secretariat is requested to include this item in the agenda of the next Steering Committee meeting for further discussion

Emergency Preparedness and Response

- The Steering Committee supports the intention of IEC to establish public EPR websites for IRMIS. The Secretariat is encouraged to discuss the opportunities to use GNSSN as an information and collaboration area for IEC and EPR.

Document Development on Capacity Building and on Knowledge Management for Safety Regulators

- The Steering Committee notes that 11th Steering Committee meeting recommendations on the document development are under way and request the Secretariat to finalize the work and present it to the upcoming Steering Committee meeting.
- The Steering Committee recommends that the Secretariat finalize the proposed TECDOC on Capacity Building in June and distribute the draft among the Steering Committee members and start the preparation of a Technical Meeting to further discuss the document.
- The Steering Committee recommends that the Secretariat finalize the draft Safety Report “Knowledge Management for Safety Regulators” and distribute it to the Steering Committee members

PRASC

- The Steering Committee requests the Secretariat to share the PRASC developed matrix with Steering Committee members once it is finalized and encourages the Secretariat to share lessons learned through the PRASC webpage on GNSSN.
- The Steering Committee requests the Secretariat to develop a high-level Protocol that would guide/advise Member States on which service they may need to request.
- The Steering Committee requests the Secretariat to organize a second Technical Meeting during the first half of 2019.

Transport Safety

The Steering Committee requests that the Secretariat include a presentation on the TECDOC on safety and security of transport on the agenda of the next Steering Committee meeting.

Integrated Support Plan for Safety

- The Steering Committee commends the Secretariat’s work on this initiative, noting that it will enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the IAEA assistance to Member States and asks the Secretariat to report on this initiative during the upcoming GNSSN Plenary

GC Plenary Agenda

- The Steering Committee recommended that the Plenary should include presentations on experiences from embarking countries and countries with nuclear power plants

The Global Nuclear Safety and Security Network (GNSSN) Steering Committee Meeting

C-C1, C Building 16-17 April 2018 Vienna International Centre

Agenda (annotated)

Monday, 16 April 2018

09.30 Opening Session

- Welcome by Mr Khammar Mrabit, Chairman GNSSN
- Welcome by Mr J.C Lentijo, DDG, NS Department
- Introduction of participants

09.45-10.05 11th GNSSN SC summary report and actions

The presentation will focus on the 11th GNSSN SC meeting recommendations and the activities carried out by the Secretariat

- Mr Lingquan Guo – Networks Management and Partnership Section [[Presentation](#)]

10.05-10.35 Feedback on the Safety and Security Interface

The focus will be to brief the SC members on the results and report of the Consultancy Meeting on the Safety and Security Interface

- Mr Gustavo Caruso – Safety and Security Coordination Office

10.35-11.05 Nuclear Installations Safety

The focus of the presentation will be to inform about priorities and challenges of the IAEA's programme on safety of nuclear installations and lessons learned

- Challenges in Enhancing Safety of Nuclear Installations Globally, Mr Greg Rzentkowski - Division of Nuclear Installation Safety [[Presentation](#)]
- Mr. Amgad Shokr - Interface between Safety and Security for Research Reactors [[Presentation](#)]

11.05-11.20 International Legal Instruments and the way forward

The objective will be to discuss the activities carried out by the Agency to support the CNS and the JC.

- Mr Miroslav Svab – Regulatory Activities Section
- Mr. Gerard Bruno – Radioactive Waste & Spent Fuel Management Unit

11.20-11.40 Coffee Break

11.40-12.30 Leadership and Management for safety

The focus will be to introduce GSR Part 2 and report/brief the SC members on the new developments in the field of safety culture and leadership and planned activities for 2018.

- Leadership School, Mr Shahid Mallick – Programme and Strategy Coordination Section [[Presentation](#)]
- Safety Culture, Ms Helen Rycraft – Operational Safety Section [[Presentation](#)]

12.30-14.00 Lunch

14.00-15.0 Regulatory Inspection of Nuclear Installations

- Training course on regulatory inspection of Research Reactors, Mr Sang Shim – Research Reactor Safety Section [[Presentation](#)]
- Training and certification for regulatory inspectors of Nuclear Power Plants, Mr Tim Kobetz – Regulatory Activities Section [[Presentation](#)]

15.00-15.20 Coffee Break

15.20-16.30 Small Modular Reactors

This session will discuss advances in relation to safety matters of SMRs.

- Report of the Task Force on SMR – Shahid Mallick [[Presentation](#)]

- Safety review and assessment of SMRs- Cornelia Spitzer [[Presentation](#)]
- SMRs Regulators' Forum – Mr Stewart Macgruder [[Presentation](#)]

16.30-17.15 Regulatory Experience Management

This session will focus on the status of the on-going work for producing an IAEA TECDOC on Regulatory Experience Management practices:

- Status of preparation of a TECDOC on regulatory experience management, Mr Manuel Recio - Regulatory Activities Section [[Presentation](#)]

17.15-17.20 Recent international cooperative activities of KINS

- Ms Youngeal Lee – International Cooperation Department, KINS [[Presentation](#)]

17.20-17.30 Summary of the Chair

17.45 Cocktail Reception (VIC Restaurant)

Tuesday, 17 April 2018

09.30-10.00 Radiation Safety priorities and activities

This session will outline priorities and challenges for radiation safety

- Mr Peter Johnston – Division of Radiation, Transport and Waste Safety [[Presentation](#)]

10.00-10.30 Emergency Preparedness and Response priorities and activities

This session will outline priorities and activities of the IEC

- Ms Elena Buglova – Incident and Emergency Centre [[Presentation](#)]

10.30-10.50 Coffee Break

10.50-11.20 Nuclear Security priorities and activities

This session will outline priorities and activities for nuclear security

- Mr Scott Purvis – Division of Nuclear Security [[Presentation](#)]

11.20-12.40 Capacity Building

The objective will be to report on the consultancy meeting findings by reviewing the Capacity Building Methodology, as requested during the 11th meeting

- Mr Franck Lignini – Framatome [[Presentation](#)]

11.40-12.00 Status of TECDOC on Nuclear Knowledge Management for regulators

- Mr. Geza Macsuga – Regulatory Activities section [[Presentation](#)]

12.00-14.00 Lunch

14.00-14.15 PRASC Update

This session will outline priorities and activities of PRASC

- Mr Gary Booth – Office of Safety and Security Coordination [[Presentation](#)]

14.15-14.45 Master Degree in Nuclear Safety and Security

This session will provide information on the development of this degree

- Mr Lingquan Guo – Networks Management and Partnership Section

14.45-15.00 Transport Safety Networks and the way forward

The objective of this session will be to brief the GNSSN SC members on the transport safety networks activities and scope.

- Mr Stephen Whittingham – Transport Safety Unit [[Presentation](#)]

15.00-15.30 IT Developments

- Sameer Kunjeer – Networks Management and Partnerships [[Presentation](#)]

15.30-15.50 Coffee break

15.50-16.15 GC Plenary Meeting Agenda [[Document](#)]

16.15-16.40 Meeting Recommendations [[Document](#)]

16.40-17.00 Summary of the Chair and closing

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