



The Global Nuclear Safety and Security Network



Tenth Steering Committee Meeting

11-12 May 2017, Vienna, Austria



Opening Session

Mr Teske opened the meeting welcoming the new Global Nuclear Safety and Security Network (GNSSN) Steering Committee Members. He noted that the 10th SC Meeting marked five years of work for GNSSN, currently promoting international legal instruments, the utilization and application of the safety standards and hosting the IAEA peer reviews like IRRS, EPREV and ARTIMIS as IT platforms, as well as different working teams and communities of practise. Mr Teske highlighted that in the past five years GNSSN became a human network operating at global, regional and national levels, for sharing nuclear safety and security knowledge, expertise and lessons learned. He emphasized GNSSN's key role in strengthening the Global Nuclear Safety and Security Framework (GNSSF). Mr Teske stated GNSSN's threefold mission: building capacity for nuclear safety and security, sharing and managing nuclear safety information and knowledge and enabling cooperation and coordination. Finally, he informed the participants that the 10th GNSSN Steering Committee Meeting was going to address the status of global and regional networks activities and serve to decide on future GNSSN actions, especially the draft report on knowledge management for nuclear safety, the nuclear safety capacity building, and the thematic of the GNSSN 2017 Plenary.

Mr Caruso welcomed the participants highlighting that GNSSN has successfully provided a partnership framework and platform for the IAEA, Member States, partners and stakeholders from different sectors and governmental entities to work together on enhancing nuclear safety and strengthen the GNSSF. He complimented the work done on the report "managing nuclear safety knowledge", which will support Member States in implementing safety standards in the area of managing nuclear safety knowledge at the national level. Mr Caruso also complimented GNSSN for the completion of 20 Member States National Platforms and the ongoing work on 12 additional platforms currently under development, as well as the efforts of the Global Education and Training Resources (GETR) that currently hosts almost 150 training courses. Mr Caruso thanked all partners who have helped to develop GNSSN and its associated networks, including the European Commission (EC), USA, France, Canada, Korea, Spain, Japan, China and all donors. Mr Caruso informed the gathered experts on the Nuclear Safety Review 2017 and highlighted the trends, challenges and priorities identified in the report. In this regard, capacity building was identified as one of the challenges in different Member States. He pointed out an increase in the demand for the IAEA's support in capacity building in safety, including education and training. Finally he thanked the Steering Committee for identifying this priority during the last meeting and introduced the experts to the work of the Secretariat on reviewing the capacity-building methodology and updating the 2012 questionnaire that will help Member States analyse their capacity-building needs.



GNSSN Overview and Development

Mr Chaari provided an overview and updates on the development of GNSSN. He started by highlighting GNSSN's contribution to the GNSSF and briefing on INSAG 27: "Ensuring Robust National Nuclear Safety Systems — Institutional Strength in Depth". Mr Chaari 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 workshop on NNSKP for the European region (June 2017); a technical meeting on managing nuclear safety knowledge with a focus on national approaches and experiences (July 2017); and other workshops, including the development of a model workshop on Nuclear Safety Knowledge Management (2017). Mr Chaari provided an overview of GNSSN's multilateral cooperation and coordination, including Practical Arrangements (PA), capacity building centres, and cooperation with RCF-Embarking countries.

Mr Chaari informed the Steering Committee about GNSSN's new projects, including the Global Nuclear Safety Knowledge Base. This is a project aimed to create a central repository of Nuclear Safety content, to facilitate and enhance exchange of nuclear safety knowledge, experience, and best practices among regional safety networks, organizations, and other stakeholders from IAEA Member States. He also briefed the participants on the Global Education and Training Resource (GETR), intended to facilitate bringing together and exchanging information on global nuclear safety education and training resource by listing education and training resources offered by the IAEA and member states in a single online platform.

RegNet Development

Ms Nacic updated the Steering Committee on the status of the International Regulatory Network (RegNet) enhancement project. She explained that RegNet is a portal for web-based international cooperation among nuclear safety and security regulators, designed to further strengthening regulatory networking within the GNSSN. RegNet was developed with the intention to cover the topics of safety, security, radiation, waste, transport, and emergency. Ms Nacic explained that the enhancement project entails the review and revision of RegNet to enhance the portal's performance and functionality.

Ms Nacic informed that RegNet's enhancement project has 3 phases and addressed each of them: the development of the public domain, the development of the restricted domain, and the development of guidelines and strategies for content development and maintenance. She provided an overview of the new RegNet platform, including new sections on the Regulatory Framework and Embarking Countries on Nuclear Programme. Finally, she informed the Steering Committee on the next steps, including the completion of a stakeholders' consultation (June 2017); the finalization and release of the public domains; the initiation of work on the restricted domains and securing extra-budgetary resources for maintaining and further enhancing RegNet.



TSO Forum Development

Mr Ben Ouaghrem provided updates on the Technical and Scientific support Organization (TSO) Forum activities. He started by providing an overview of the TSO Forum development and upcoming conference. Mr Ben Ouaghrem informed the experts that the TECDOC on TSOs and their services provided in support of regulatory functions, finalized in August 2016, reviewed by the IAEA Publication Committee (December 2016) and cleared by NS sections (April 2017) is expected to be published in 2017. He also provided an overview of activities aimed at supporting the technical and scientific capacity of TSOs in embarking countries. This includes a workshop on TSOs supporting Regulatory Functions in November 2017. In addition, TSO Forum is cooperating with the European Commission (EC) to promote relevant safety related R&D events and projects. Mr Ben Ouaghrem informed that the Practical Arrangement with ETSON is expected to be signed during the General Conference 61 (2017). Finally, he informed the Steering Committee on the 4th TSO Conference (October 2018) that will take place in Brussels and its 2nd Programme committee (October 2017).

International School of Nuclear and Radiological Safety Leadership

Mr Beaupre informed the Steering Committee on the development of the International School of Nuclear and Radiological Leadership for Safety. The School aims at young and mid-career professionals to develop their safety leadership potential through a better understanding of what leadership means in practice in nuclear and radiological working environments with their inherent complexities and often competing considerations. He stated that the School has a broad and holistic approach considering nuclear and radiological environments during normal and emergency conditions, as well as a bottom-up approach by tackling future leaders. Mr Beaupre introduced the project team and partners, the specific outcomes and the school concept and approach.

Mr Beaupre presented the School Programme's draft and highlighted its practical learning approach through case studies. Finally, he informed that the Pilot School will take place at the end of October 2017 with 15 to 25 participants from different countries and professional backgrounds.

Nuclear Security Networks

Mr Andrews briefed the Steering Committee on the IAEA Nuclear Security Networks. He provided an overview of IAEA activities in human resource development for nuclear security, highlighting the ultimate goal of developing capabilities for supporting sustainable implementation of the international legal instruments and IAEA guidelines for nuclear security worldwide, as well as to foster nuclear security culture. To this end, Mr Andrew informed that IAEA Division of Nuclear Security has helped establish and maintain the International Nuclear



Security Education Network (INSEN) and the International Network for Nuclear Security Training and Support Centers (NSSC Network).

Mr Andrews informed that the IAEA Nuclear Security Series No. 12 on Educational Programme in Nuclear Security is currently under revision and estimated to be published in 2018 with input from INSEN members. He also informed that the NSSC Network has new information management tools, including a survey database and training and events' calendar. Mr Andrews provided an overview of the initiative to review TECDOC 1734 on Establishing a National Nuclear Security Support Centre (NSSC) and informed that a consultancy meeting to support this revision will take place this year (July 2017). Finally, he provided a list of new and upcoming nuclear security e-learning courses.

FNRBA Overview and Development

Mr Ben Ouaghrem provided an overview and updates on the development of FNRBA. He informed the Steering Committee about the FNRBA development and priorities (Strategic Action Plan 2016-2021). Also, he informed about FNRBA's new website, technical reports published and outcomes of the Coordination Meeting on Needs and Services to be provided by FNRBA (August 2016). The Coordination Meeting proposed 50 actions to support the FNRBA, including the development of ToRs, review of the Charter, and requests for developing website for thematic working groups (IWG), Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR) and Transport Safety. Finally, Mr Ben Ouaghrem provided an overview of FNRBA activities and challenges and informed the Steering Committee on upcoming activities, including signature of the revised Charter (Plenary 2017) and a Second coordination meeting (July 2017).

Transport Safety Networks

Mr Whittingham provided updates on the transport safety networks. He provided an overview of transport regulatory infrastructure, its complexity and diversity in member states, emphasizing that the challenge is to develop the transport regulator capacity in each country to provide appropriate levels of transport regulatory oversight in the shortest possible timescales. Mr Whittingham informed the Steering Committee about the regional approach for transport safety, which has proved to be more effective by involving a high number of Member States, minimising the time for engagement, increasing resource efficiency and encouraging collaboration. On the other hand, the regional approach has some limitations, including limited funding and duration of programmes, limited number of workshops and meeting and limited number of participants in meetings.

Mr Whittingham highlighted that GNSSN is essential in enabling the regional networks to continue collaborative work. He informed the Steering Committee of the transport network activities, including the Mediterranean Network (MEDNET), the Asia and Pacific Islands (API)



and Africa programme, the South Pacific Island network and an e-learning platform to be launched in 2017.

Control of Sources Network

Mr Hailu informed the Steering Committee on the Control of Sources Network (CSN), which has the objective of providing a collaboration platform for enhancing sharing of regulatory knowledge and experience. The CNS is intended to assist in the establishment and maintenance of effective national framework for regulatory control of radiation sources, by facilitating access to relevant information and experiences. He explained that CSN is under RegNet, together with other thematic regulatory networks. The main contents of CSN include relevant IAEA documents; training material; a site that gathers all relevant technical meeting and conference materials; sub-sites on IAEA tools such as the Regulatory Authority Information System (RAIS), Self-Assessment of Regulatory Infrastructure for Safety (SARIS), and advisory missions; and blogs and discussion groups for regulators.

Mr Hailu guided the gathered experts through the CNS content and emphasized on the new SARIS subsites. He informed that CNS is publicly accessible for most sub-sites and libraries and has a restricted area with around 90 registered users.

GNSSCOM Development

Ms Dahlstrom briefed the Steering Committee on the development of the Global Nuclear Safety and Security Communications Network (GNSSCOM). She introduced the Nuclear Safety and Security Communicators' Toolbox, which gathers information and resources that address both safety and security communication. She informed the Steering Committee that the tool will be composed of two parts; one part will provide general information on communication and the other part will be dedicated to safety and security communication. The experts commended the development of the tool and stressed the link between the INSAG 27 recommendations and this project.

EuCAS Development

Mr Ben Ouaghrem informed the Steering Committee on the European and Central Asian Safety network (EuCAS Network), which was established in September 2016 during the IAEA's 60th General Conference. He stated that EuCAS First Steering Committee Meeting took place in December 2016; a workshop on radioactive waste classification and the Second Steering Committee Meeting will be held in June 2017; and a workshop on regulatory supervision of legacy sites will be held in November 2017.



National experiences and approaches to managing nuclear safety knowledge: Discussion on the draft report and upcoming Technical Meeting

Mr Chaari informed the Steering Committee on the draft report on Managing Nuclear Safety Knowledge: National Approaches and Experience. The objective of the report is to support Member States in implementing the IAEA Safety Standards in the area of managing nuclear safety knowledge at the national level, i.e. beyond individual organizations' boundaries. He briefed the participants on the scope of the report and stated that the ultimate goal is to sustain and improve the competence of individuals and the capacity of organizations or countries to use knowledge effectively and responsibly for safety. He also addressed the importance of knowledge management, its basics, uses, and domains. Mr Chaari indicated the "two driver model," and the four levels (individual, organizational, national and global) of nuclear safety knowledge management.

He explained the NSKM considerations at the national level, including the role of governments, organizations, knowledge resilience, adaptability and response to changes, emergency preparedness and response, among others. The coordinated national approach for NSKM was introduced and explained, as well as examples of national experiences. Finally, Mr Chaari informed that a consultancy meeting will be held (June 2017) to consolidate the draft report and the Technical Meeting on Managing Nuclear Safety Knowledge will take place in July 2017.

Nuclear Safety capacity building: Discussion on Member States experiences and approaches to building capacities

Mr Chaari informed the Steering Committee on the Methodology for Integrated Capacity Building. This methodology aims at: analyzing capacity building programmes of Member States at the national level; identifying actual or potential gaps in Member State capacity building endeavors; and developing a systematic and structured plan for addressing these gaps. The objective is to ensure the availability of sufficient competencies and capacities for the safe, secure and sustainable use of nuclear science and technology. Mr Chaari highlighted that the Methodology seeks to achieve sustainability and coordinated approach to capacity building in Member States. He emphasized that the national capacity building plans/programmes need to be based on the legal framework. He provided an overview of the capacity building methodology and its four pillars: education and training; human resource development; knowledge management; and knowledge networks. At the end, he outlined the benefits of for analyzing the capacity building needs, mainly the building of competence for all parties with responsibilities for the safe operation of nuclear and radiation facilities and activities.



Peer Review and Advisory Service Committee (PRASC)

Mr Mallick informed the Steering Committee on the Peer Review and Advisory Service Committee (PRASC), which was established in March 2016. He outlined and informed on PRASC's methods for data collection with regard to peer review services. He emphasized on the critical elements that were found to have significant impact on effective implementation of these services such as transparency; modularity of self-assessment (services); flexibility of services; requirement of follow-up; and provisions for gathering and sharing lessons learnt from implementation. Finally, Mr Mallick briefed on the conclusions from the PRASC work and provided an overview of the structure of services. These conclusions include: the need for publically available guidelines on services; modular self-assessment recommendations; flexibility in implementation of modules of services; time frame for follow up Missions; and lessons learnt workshops.

Outcome of the 7th Review Meeting of the CNS

Mr Svab addressed the 7th Review Meeting of the CNS, which took place from 27 March to 7 April 2017. The Review Meeting was attended by 77 out of 80 Contracting Parties (CPs) and 923 participants. Mr Svab briefed the SC on the results of the Review Meeting, which identified the following major common issues:

- safety culture;
- international peer reviews;
- legal framework and independence of Regulatory Body;
- financial and human resources;
- knowledge management;
- supply chain;
- managing the safety of ageing nuclear facilities and plant life extension;
- emergency preparedness;
- stakeholder consultation & communication.

The Review Meeting included a topical session where the Vienna Declaration on Nuclear Safety was discussed. Mr Svab informed that few CPs reported technical issues as well as the lack of guidance in addressing the principles of the Vienna Declaration. Also, a special session of the review meeting addressed the challenges faced by non-NPP and embarking countries. The key challenges identified include limited national government support or commitment due to competing demands for resources; lack of understandings of the obligations of CPs; absence of legal infrastructure; and shortage of suitably qualified and experienced personnel.

Mr Svab stated that support through the IAEA and regional groupings, workshops and expert missions, and bilateral arrangements were identified as main measures to overcome the abovementioned challenges. Also, he briefed participants on the proposals to improve the processes of the CNS, including six recommendations presented to Contracting Parties



addressing the amendment of CNS guidance documents. He stated that starting from the 8th Review Meeting a survey to evaluate the effectiveness of the changes to the review process will be conducted. Finally, Mr Svab informed that the 8th Review Meeting will take place in 2020.

Operational Safety Review Programme (OSART)

Ms Rangelova provided an overview of the IAEA safety services and informed participants about OSART missions. OSART objectives are to improve operational safety, assess the status of key operational safety areas, and exchange information and experiences. She provided the regional distribution of past missions, which reveals that most missions have taken place in Europe, followed by Asia, North America, South America and Africa. Ms Rangelova informed the Steering Committee about all the materials available in the OSART website, including a good practices and guidelines. The OSMIR Database contains information on all the OSART missions that have been conducted since 1991, including missions' results, recommendations, suggestions and good practices, available to registered users.

Ms Rangelova informed the participants on OSART's structure, scope, and methodology. She emphasized that OSART uses IAEA Safety Standards as reference, assigns well qualified reviewers with diverse experiences, conducts a transparent review process through daily communication between the team and plant and ensures the availability of the reports. She stated that the IAEA is conducting 6 OSART missions per year in average and has seen an increase in the number of corporate and pre-operational missions. Ms Rangelova informed that during OSART missions there are two ways of assessment: performance based (field review, observation) and programme based (interview, programme review).

Annual Report and 9th GNSSN SC Summary Report

Mr Teske provided a summary of the Annual Report and the 9th GNSSN Steering Committee Summary Report. Regarding the Annual Report, he noticed an increase of the GNSSN and regional and thematic networks activities, as well as the increase in membership from about 40 Member States in 2012 to 120 actively participating Member States currently. Mr Teske pointed out the shift from face-to-face meetings to more output oriented activities and the production of technical documents. He highlighted the establishment of EuCAS in 2016 and reaffirmed GNSSN's support to the activities of this new network. He requested the Secretariat to include information on the development of E-learning material and advised that more activities implemented under the SMR forum should be highlighted in 2017. The Steering Committee members commended the Secretariat for the quality of the annual report and requested the IAEA to provide statistical data in relation to the outcomes of the GNSSN activities.



Appointment of the new Chairman

Member States have collectively endorsed the nomination of Mr Khmar Mrabit as the GNSNS Chairman and Mr Hartmuth Teske as vice-Chairman.

Mr Mrabit accepted and thanked the GNSSN Steering Committee for the proposed appointment and emphasized his previous experience in the area and his drive to identify interfaces and synergies between the programmes of nuclear safety and nuclear security. He also highlighted the need to address the issue of sustainability with the Secretariat, as well as working on the optimization of resources. Mr Mrabit stated that the Steering Committee should identify improvements; good practices and advice the Secretariat on enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of major programme 3. He concluded by thanking the Steering Committee and Secretariat for all the work carried out so far and confirmed that he will work towards achieving the GNSSN strategic goals.

GNSSN Plenary

Mr Guo provided an overview of GNSSN Plenaries: the 1st Plenary focused on networking, the 2nd Plenary focused on capacity building and the 3rd Plenary focused on peer review services. In view of this, Mr Guo proposed that the topic for the 4th Plenary be the nuclear safety knowledge management developments and experiences, especially considering the development of the TECDOC and Technical Meeting taking place on this topic. Experts have highlighted that it would be important to address the Fukushima Daiichi Accident lessons learned related to nuclear safety knowledge management, as well as peer reviews lessons learned in this area.

Conclusions and Recommendations

- The Secretariat is requested to ensure the sustainability of GNSSN networks specially the transport safety networks and RegNet. Appropriate resources for the maintenance and further development of these networks should be made available through the IAEA regular budget.
- The Secretariat is requested to ensure best coordination with the Technical Cooperation Department concerning the new TSO service for embarking countries.
- The Secretariat is requested to ensure that nuclear security is an integral element of the International School on Nuclear and Radiological Leadership for Safety as well as ensure highest coordination with the Nuclear Energy Department.
- The Secretariat is requested to ensure a link between the information resources on transport safety and security.
- The Secretariat is requested to provide updates on the INSAG and ADSEC discussion concerning the revision of INSAG 21 and the review of the GNSSF.



- The Steering Committee members will work closely with the Secretariat on further developing the draft document on managing nuclear safety knowledge. Steering Committee members have expressed willingness to provide examples and their experiences to enhance the draft.
- The Secretariat is requested to organize a consultancy meeting to review the document on managing nuclear safety before the Technical Meeting taking place in July 2017.
- The Secretariat is requested to further develop the draft report on capacity building and share it with the Steering committee for further review and enhancement.
- The Secretariat is requested to ensure transparency in the selection process/criteria for the reviewers involved in peer review missions.
- The Secretariat is requested to ensure best use of the regional networks to promote the legal instruments including the convention of nuclear safety.

Attachments:

- **Agenda**



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

11-12 May 2017

Vienna International Center, M4

Agenda

Thursday 11 May 2017

09.30	Opening Session <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Welcome by Mr Hartmuth Teske, Vice-Chairman GNSSN</i>• <i>Welcome by Mr Gustavo Caruso, NSOC, NS Department</i>• <i>Introduction of participants</i>
09.45-10.00	GNSSN Overview and Development – Mr Chaari Yassine
10.00-10.15	RegNet Development – Ms Adriana Nacic
10.15-10.30	TSO Forum Development – Mr Karim Ben Ouaghrem
10.30-10.45	The International School on Nuclear and Radiological Leadership for Safety – Ms Maria Moracho/Mr. Eric Beaupre
10.45-11.00	Coffee break and group picture
11.00-11.15	ANNuR Projects – Mr Yassine Chaari / Mr Amgad Shokr
11.15-11.30	Nuclear Security Networks – Mr Tim Andrews
11.30-11.45	FNRBA Overview and Development – Mr Karim Ben Ouaghrem
11.45-12.00	Transport Safety Networks – Mr Stephen Whittingham / Mr Christopher Bajwa
12.00-12.30	Q&A
12.30-14.00	Lunch Break
14.00-14.20	Control of Sources Network – Mr Teodros Hailu
14.20-14.40	GNSSCOM Development – Mr Jean-Rene Jubin / Ms Danielle Dahlstrom
14.40-15.00	EuCAS Development – Mr Karim Ben Ouaghrem
15.00-15.45	National experiences and approaches to managing nuclear safety knowledge <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Discussion on the draft report and upcoming TM
15.45-16.00	Coffee break
16.00-16.45	Nuclear safety capacity building <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Discussion on Member States experiences and approaches to building capacities
16.45-17.15	Activities of the Peer Review and Advisory Service Committee- Mr Shahid Mallick
17:30	Cocktail Reception (VIC Restaurant)



Friday 12 May 2017

09.30-10.00	Outcome of the 7th Review Meeting of the CNS – Mr Miroslav Svab/ Ms Adriana Nacic
10.00-10.30	OSART activities – Ms Vesselina Rangelova
10.30-11.00	Annual Report and 9th GNSSN SC Summary Report Summary of the Chair- Mr Hartmuth Teske
11.00-11.15	Coffee Break
11.15-11.30	Election of the new Chairman
11.30-11.45	Statement of the new Chairman
11.45-12.30	Plenary meeting agenda
12.30-13.00	Closing and summary



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