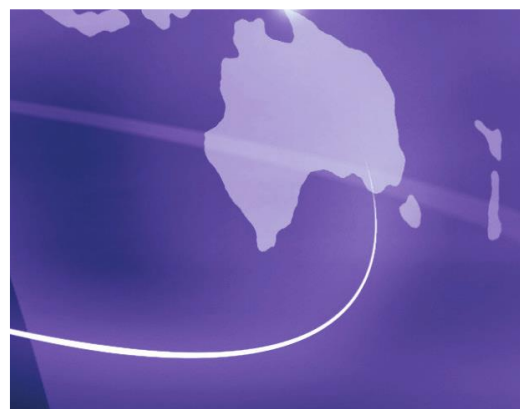




GNSSN Annual Report 2017

Global Nuclear Safety and Security Network



IAEA

60 Years

Atoms for Peace and Development

GNSSN ANNUAL REPORT 2017

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. BACKGROUND

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)'s Nuclear Safety and Security Programme (Major Programme 3), covers one of IAEA's essential statutory functions - to establish standards of safety. It provides for the application of such standards and for guidance on nuclear security with the aim of achieving high levels of nuclear safety and security, to protect people, society and the environment.

The IAEA assists Member States in building national capacities and competencies. As per its Statute, one of the main functions of the IAEA is "to foster the exchange of scientific and technical information on peaceful uses of atomic energy" (Article III.A.3). In addition, according to Article VIII.C, the IAEA "shall take positive steps to encourage the exchange among its members of information relating to the nature and peaceful uses of atomic energy and shall serve as an intermediary among its members for this purpose". Through dedicated knowledge networks, the IAEA promotes the transfer of knowledge from countries with mature nuclear energy programmes to countries which have only just started embarking on such programmes.

The Global Nuclear Safety and Security Network (GNSSN) fosters a strong and sustainable global safety and security, representing a cornerstone of the Global Nuclear Safety and Security Framework (GNSSF). The GNSSN's mission is threefold, namely sharing information and knowledge, facilitating multilateral cooperation and coordination and capacity building. GNSSN is governed by two bodies, the GNSSN Steering Committee and the GNSSN Governance Board, each with distinct responsibilities.¹

The GNSSN strategic plan² is in line with the IAEA Medium Term Strategy³. It provides for its implementation and the achievement of its objectives. In this respect, sharing knowledge, expertise and results at the national, regional and global level, is the key in enhancing global nuclear safety and security. Resolutions GC(59)/9, GC(60)/9 and GC(61)/8, adopted during the IAEA's General Conference on measures to strengthen international cooperation in nuclear, radiation, transport and waste safety⁴, encouraged Member States to actively participate in the GNSSN and requested the Secretariat to continue to strengthen its effort in maintaining and developing the GNSSN, including the development of the knowledge platforms.

1.2. OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE

As defined in the GNSSN Term of Reference, the Secretariat is requested to prepare an annual report on the development and usage of GNSSN. This annual report is used to report on the GNSSN activities and progress and drafts out the accomplishment of the Secretariat in relation to the planned activities. The report is comprised of five chapters: (i) Introduction; (ii) Governance and Strategic Management; (iii) Accomplishments; (iv) Progress Overview; and (v) Lessons learned and proposed actions.

¹ Please refer to Annex for details on GNSSN Governance and Strategic Management.

² <https://gnssn.iaea.org/main/Documents/Core%20Documents/GNSSN%20STRATEGIC%20PLAN.pdf>

³ https://www.iaea.org/sites/default/files/mts2012_2017.pdf

⁴ https://www.iaea.org/About/Policy/GC/GC59/GC59Resolutions/English/gc59res-9_en.pdf

2. GOVERNANCE AND STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT

The initial development of the GNSSN was carried out jointly by the IAEA and the G8 Nuclear Safety and Security Group in 2007. Since then, the GNSSN has evolved into a strong human and digital networking platform which combines global nuclear safety forums and networks, regional safety networks and national safety portals. In recent times, there has been more focus on nuclear security through the linkage between the GNSSN and the Nuclear Security Information Portal (NUSEC) with the addition of nuclear security as a thematic area in two of the regulators' networks.

In the past 10 years, GNSSN has been continuously supporting the IAEA's Nuclear Safety and Security Programme (Major Programme 3) and as a knowledge network, is part of an integrated IAEA methodology for capacity building and contributes to enhancing international cooperation and dialogue in the field of nuclear safety and security.

In 2017, GNSSN accomplished various objectives which are further discussed in the third chapter. With the aim to strengthen collaboration and cooperation in the area of nuclear safety and security on global scale, 24 activities were carried as part of the implementation of the GNSSN work plan. Notably, 20 Member States have completed their National Platforms and 12 platforms are currently under development. A draft report on national experiences and approaches to managing nuclear safety knowledge was finalized. In addition, the GNSSN Highlights were published by the Secretariat and shared with over 4000 readers. A new platform, the Global Education and Training Resources (GETR), was implemented within the GNSSN framework and currently hosts over 400 training courses. Over 20 E-Learning modules on Research Reactor Safety, Small Modular Reactors and Nuclear Safety Knowledge Management have been uploaded on GETR.

GNSSN continued supporting the work of Regional Safety Networks in 2017. With the Asian Nuclear Safety Network (ANSN), over 25 activities on regional and national level involving over 500 participants were implemented to support the Member States' capacity building in the area of nuclear safety. The Forum of Nuclear Regulatory Bodies in Africa (FNRBA) implemented 8 meetings in 2017. Two meetings were held to enhance the coordination between the thematic working groups, partner countries and the Secretariat. The Arab Network of Nuclear Regulators (ANNuR) carried out 11 capacity building activities, involving more than 90 participants from 15 participating countries, and the public interface of the ANNuR website was restructured and made available to the global community. Finally, the newly established European and Central Asian Safety Network (EuCAS) held 8 events covering waste management, waste (??) legacy and environmental remediation.

Additionally, the Secretariat continued supporting the work of Global Networks and Forums in 2017. Different meetings were held within the framework of the Global Nuclear Safety and Security Communication Network (GNSSCOM) to review the IAEA Communicator's Toolbox and to exchange challenges and good practices in safety and security communication. GNSSCOM meetings highlighted the importance of improving communication effectiveness and building public trust.

Administrative, project management and technical support was provided to the Technical and Scientific Support Organization Forum (TSOF). Several activities have been implemented and a new platform for information exchange and collaboration has been made available to the public and to key TSOF stakeholders.

In an effort to support the establishment and enhancement of national regulatory infrastructures for safety, the IAEA further developed the International Regulatory Network (RegNet). RegNet provides a platform for information on and links to IAEA guidance, resources and services for Member States considering establishing or further developing their safety infrastructure for a nuclear power programme in line with IAEA safety standards.

The number of networks and forums under the GNSSN has increased. The current status of Networks, Forums and Portals included under the GNSSN is as follows:

Global Networks and Forums

- International Regulatory Network (RegNet)
 - o Forum for Embarking Countries
 - o Regulatory Cooperation Forum (RCF)
 - o WWER Regulators' Forum
 - o Forum for Senior Regulators of CANDU Reactors
- Global Safety Assessment Network (GSAN)
- Nuclear Security Information Portal (NUSEC)
- Technical and Scientific Support Organization Forum (TSOF)
- Global Nuclear Safety and Security Communication Network (GNSSCOM)
- Global Education and Training Resources (GETR)

Thematic networks

- Control of Sources Network (CSN)
- Education and Training Network in Nuclear Waste and Radiation Safety
- Forum for Safety and Security of Small Medium Reactors
- Occupational Radiation Protection Network (ORPNET) — Mediterranean Region Transport Network (MedNet)
- Integrated Review Service for Radioactive Waste and Spent Fuel Management, Decommissioning and Remediation (ARTEMIS)

Regional safety networks

- Arab Network of Nuclear Regulators (ANNuR)
- Asian Nuclear Safety Network (ANSN)
- Forum of Nuclear Regulatory Bodies in Africa (FNRBA)
- Ibero-American Forum of Radiological and Nuclear Regulatory Agencies (FORO)
Ibero-American Platform for Operators in the Area of Nuclear Safety (PIANOS)
- [Liaison with regional networks external to the IAEA (e.g. the European Nuclear Safety Regulators Group (ENSREG), Western European Nuclear Regulators Association (WENRA)]

Member States with their own national platform

Each Member State has its own National Nuclear Safety Knowledge Platform (National Platforms) serving as an interface to the national web-based knowledge platforms.

Countries that have currently completed their National Platforms are:

- Belarus
- Bulgaria
- Cameroun
- Canada
- China
- Egypt
- Ethiopia
- France
- Germany
- Indonesia
- Kenya
- Malaysia
- Nigeria
- Russian Federation
- South Africa
- Spain
- Tunisia
- Ukraine
- USA
- Viet Nam

3. ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN 2017

This section outlines the outputs in 2017.

3.1. THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GNSSN MAIN ACTIVITIES

1. **Implementation of the GNSSN work plan:** 24 activities were carried out with the objective to strengthen collaboration and cooperation in the area of nuclear safety and security on a global scale among national authorities, specialists, international organizations, forums and working groups.
2. **The GNSSN Plenary Meeting:** The meeting took place during the IAEA General Conference in September 2017 with the aim to promote the International School of Leadership for Safety and Capacity Building. 15 presenters and over 100 delegates attended the meeting.
3. **Nuclear Safety Knowledge management:** Within the GNSSN framework, the Secretariat is assisting Member States in developing a national nuclear safety knowledge platform. 20 Member States have completed their National Platforms and 12 platforms are currently under development. Moreover, a draft safety report on national experiences and approaches to managing nuclear safety knowledge is finalized.
4. **Capacity Building:** As suggested by the GNSSN Steering Committee, the Secretariat and Steering Committee members have revised the 2012 published report on capacity building and self-assessment. The draft report is currently in final stage and it is expected to be reviewed by a Technical Meeting in June 2018.
5. **GNSSN Highlights:** The GNSSN secretariat continued sending Highlights to the safety and security community. This newsletter gathers information on recent events within the GNSSN networks, updates on the regional networks activities and articles or interviews related to nuclear safety and security networking. These highlights are shared with over 4000 readers.
6. **The Global Education and Training Resources:** Three meetings were held. Over 400 training opportunities are currently available on GETR. Taxonomy for these trainings was also agreed with the experts and used to categorize these resources. 20 ELearning modules have been uploaded on the site.
7. **Model Workshop on Nuclear Safety Knowledge Management (NSKM):** Along with the draft safety report on managing nuclear safety knowledge, the Secretariat has developed the content of the model workshop on NSKM. The workshop will be a practical exercise using complex case studies. Workshop participants will acquire valuable insights into nuclear knowledge management concepts, tools and methods and will be able to define key elements for nuclear safety knowledge management and further apply this approach in organizations or at the national level beyond organizational boundaries.

3.2. THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ANSN ACTIVITIES

Administrative, project management and technical support for implementation of ANSN regional and national activity-plan

1. **Implementation of ANSN work plan for 2017:** over 25 activities were implemented at the regional and national levels, involving over 500 participants to support Member States' capacity building in the area of nuclear safety. The work plan consisted of the prioritized and selected activities, according to the status and phase of each member state.
2. **Establishment of ANSN work plan for 2018:** The ANSN work plan for 2018, containing 36 regional and national activities, was established to continuously support Member States.

3.3. ACTIVITIES TO STRENGTHEN THE TECHNICAL SAFETY ORGANISATION CAPABILITIES (TSO FORUM)

Administrative, project management and technical support of the TSO forum

1. **TECDOC defining:** "Technical and Scientific Support Organizations (TSOs) and their Services provided in support to Regulatory Functions" has been finalised and been reviewed by the Publication Committee.
2. **TSO related initiative to support Member States:** A TSO self-assessment methodology and case study based approach are currently under development to support the Member States in developing and strengthening their technical and scientific capabilities. The first international workshop to present the TSO initiative will take place on April 10-13, 2018 in Vienna, prior to the implementation of a first country specific national workshop to support the Member States in their TSO related strategies. **Implementation of TSOF Work plan for 2017:** Eleven events were held in 2017. The first was the International Conference "Novel vision of Scientific and Technical support for Regulation of Nuclear Energy Safety" organized by SSTC NRS for its 25th anniversary. Five consultancy meetings were held on the Development of Guidelines for Building Technical and Scientific Capabilities. Two Steering Committee meetings and two programme committee meetings were held for the Fourth TSO Conference to be held in Brussels 2018. The Eurosafe Forum presented the opportunity to promote the 4th TSO Conference and the TSO initiative. The signing of the Practical Arrangements between the IAEA and the European Technical Safety organisation Network (ETSON) took place on September 2017 during the 61st IAEA General Conference.
3. **The 4th TSO conference which will take place in 2018, in Belgium:** The announcement and terms of reference of the upcoming 4th TSO Conference (to be held in Brussels in October 15-18, 2018 and hosted by Bel V) were finalised during the second Programme Committee of October 2017. This conference will be organised in cooperation with ETSON.
4. **R&D needs:** The Steering Committee has decided to launch an action on research needs to support the TSO expertise.

3.4. THE IMPLEMENTATION OF FNRBA ACTIVITIES

1. **Coordination meeting:** Following the first coordination meeting of FNRBA in August 2016 on the identification of the needs, a second coordination meeting took place in July 2017 to propose project ideas addressing these needs. Representatives of US-NRC, KINS and the European Commission as well as representatives of partners (WINS, ENSTII) and other regional safety networks were invited. A survey will be developed to rank the priorities of the project ideas among the partners. A collaborative platform to address FNRBA members' request is currently under development.
2. **Revision of the charter of FNRBA:** Following the decision of the plenary members of FNRBA in 2016 to revise the current charter of FNRBA, a new charter was drafted by the Steering Committee of FNRBA with the support of the IAEA Secretariat, commented and approved during the plenary which took place in September 2017. The revised charter will be sent to all FNRBA Member States for endorsement and to nominate the plenary members.
3. **Implementation of FNRBA work plan:** Eight meetings were held to enhance the coordination between the thematic working groups, partners and IAEA secretariat and to enhance safety knowledge and competences through technical workshops organised by partners of FNRBA.

3.5. THE IMPLEMENTATION OF REGULATORY COOPERATION FORUM ACTIVITIES

The Regulatory Cooperation Forum (RCF) is a framework to facilitate and coordinate support activities among regulatory bodies in the nuclear power experienced countries and the countries embarking on nuclear power program. RCF support activity plans are identified annually at a RCF meeting with each of six current RCF active recipient countries (Belarus, Ghana, Jordan, Morocco, Poland and Viet Nam) in a manner of enhanced coordination with the IAEA Technical Cooperation, ANSN, ANNuR and FNRBA, in order to avoid duplication of support activities. Workshops on regulatory control have been organized for the recipient countries of RCF, ANNuR and FNRBA. These workshops were very successful and demonstrated the excellent cooperation between ANNuR, FNRBA and RCF.

3.6. THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ANNUR ACTIVITIES

1. **Implementation of ANNuR work plan:** In order to support the capacity building efforts of the ANNuR Member States (22 Member States), 11 activities involving more than 90 participants from 15 participating countries were organized. The participants were introduced to a number of IAEA methodologies of self-assessment and shared their experiences and lessons learned in the implementation of national activities. The Secretariat is continuing its support to the IAEA-ANNuR project on regulatory supervision of research reactors. A pilot implementation of the inspection programme has been performed in South Africa. One IAEA publication and a second implementation of an inspection programme are expected to take place in 2018.

3.7. GLOBAL NUCLEAR SAFETY AND SECURITY COMMUNICATION NETWORK (GNSSCOM)

1. **Development:** GNSSCOM encourages Member State communication officers from regulatory bodies, technical support organizations or other relevant organizations to connect and collaborate in non-emergency situations in order to improve communication effectiveness and build public trust. Members of GNSSCOM further collaborate and focus on enhancing transparency and effectiveness of communication and improve dissemination of information. Other capacity building activities and project proposals will require review and approval by IAEA and the GNSSCOM Steering Committee.
2. **GNSSCOM IT platform:** The IT platform was reviewed by invited stakeholders of GNSSCOM. The proposal was to implement a communication toolbox within the GNSSCOM website. Further details for the communication toolbox have to be analysed and elaborated. The launch of the website has been further postponed until the GNSSCOM Steering Committee reviews and approves the site.
3. **GNSSCOM Activities:** 4 meetings were held in 2017. A consultancy meeting was held in April 2017 to discuss the development of the website and the first review of the IAEA Communicator's Toolbox. A Steering Committee meeting was held in June 2017 to discuss the GNSSCOM work plan. GNSSCOM conducted a Technical Meeting on Challenges and Good Practices in Safety and Security Communication in August 2017 where more than 30 countries and 35 participants have partaken in the meeting. This meeting concluded that there is a need to recognize that communication is important for safety and that Regulatory bodies have a role in this area. The meeting stressed the importance of building trust and confidence through strategy and planning and crucial for facing emerging challenges. The meeting highlighted the difference between safety and security communication and how both are related to national cultural and legal aspects.

3.8. THE CONTROL OF SOURCES NETWORK (CSN):

Development: CSN was restructured for ease of collaboration and access to information. Relevant content was regularly updated, including newly released tools, training packages and documentation. The network has been used as a collaborative platform for organization and implementation of several events (1 meeting, 2 schools of drafting regulations, 2 regional workshops, 2 training courses, and 1 consultancy). The CSN was also promoted in different meetings, training and workshop events. It is planned to conduct a thorough review of the network in 2018 with the objective to further develop its content and structure, including look-and-feel of the site.

3.9. EUROPEAN AND CENTRAL ASIAN SAFETY NETWORK (EUCAS):

Implementation of EuCAS work plan: Following the establishment of EuCAS, two Steering Committee meeting took place. A first workshop on Radioactive Waste Classification was hosted by the Bulgarian Nuclear Regulatory

Agency (BNRA) in June in Sofia 2017. Another workshop on Nuclear and Radiation Legacy Activities was organised by the Norwegian Radiation Protection Authority (NRPA) in Lillehammer in November 2017.

3.10. SMALL MODULAR REACTOR (SMR) REGULATORS' FORUM:

The IAEA facilitated meetings of the Small Modular Reactor (SMR) Regulators' Forum Steering Committee and its Working Groups. The Working Groups prepared reports relating to the size of emergency planning zones, the application of the concepts of defence in depth and a graded approach to SMRs.

4. PROGRESS OVERVIEW

4.1. ASSESSMENT RATING SCALES

GNSSN evaluates its progress towards achieving its performance on a traffic light rating system. Figure 1 provides an example of criteria used to determine the performance measure ratings.

TABLE 1: THE GNSSN RATING SYSTEM.

Rating	Status	Examples of Success Criteria
Green	On track or completed	GNSSN achieved or expects to achieve the planned activities, the majority of the activities, deliverables or results
Yellow	Below Target Behind Schedule	GNSSN expects to achieve the planned activities, the and/or majority of the activities, deliverables or results; however there is a programmatic, cost or schedule risk
Red	Significantly below and/or behind planned schedule	GNSSN does not expect to achieve the activities in the target planned timeframe or does not expect to achieve the intended results
Blue	Cancelled or postponed	GNSSN management has cancelled this activities and no longer planning the implementation of these activities during the reporting period

4.2. SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS

- **Strategic Goal 1 (SG1):** Enhanced networking and cooperation within and among Member States networks
- **Strategic Goal 2 (SG2):** Strong platform for the exchange of technical knowledge
- **Strategic Goal 3 (SG3):** Enhanced competence in nuclear safety and security
- **Strategic Goal 4 (SG4):** Achieve the highest level of nuclear safety and security through a harmonized [holistic] approach to capacity building.

4.2.1. The Global Nuclear Safety and Security Network (GNSSN)

TABLE 2: PROGRESS OF GNSSN TOWARDS ACHIEVING THE STRATEGIC GOALS

GNSSN Strategic Goals	SG1	SG2	SG3	SG4
No. of activities	12	2	4	6
On track or completed	80%	100%	75%	33%
Below Target and/or Behind Schedule	20%		25%	67%

Significantly Below Target and/or Behind Schedule				
Cancelled or Postponed				

As highlighted in several reports, GNSSN doesn't plan activities related to SG3, instead the regional networks are used as the platform for building capacities in Member States. In 2017 different activities were planned directly under the GNSSN framework to cover the Secretariat activities related to the ANNuR project on regulatory supervision of Research Reactor. A training module on inspection programme has been developed and different activities were implemented. As an example: the Expert Mission on establishment of regulatory inspection programme for the TRIGA research reactor in Morocco was conducted under the GNSSN framework.

4.2.2. The Asian Nuclear Safety Network (ANSN)

TABLE 3: PROGRESS OF ANSN TOWARDS ACHIEVING THE STRATEGIC GOALS

GNSSN Strategic Goals	SG1	SG2	SG3	SG4
No. of activities	3	0	12	10
On track or completed	100%		67%	60%
Below Target and/or Behind Schedule			33%	40%
Significantly Below Target and/or Behind Schedule				
Cancelled or Postponed				

The lower implementation of SG2 is because the only IT activity planned for 2017 was cancelled. However, the support for ANSN IT initiatives has been managed by the IAEA Secretariat during the year 2017. ANSN IT Support Group is planned to be further expanded to be a part of the GNSSN IT Support Group.

The slightly lower implementation of SG3 is due to the change in planning approach adopted by ANSN since beginning of 2017, as outlined below.

ANSN adopted a change in its planning process – by conducting the self-assessment exercise (based on IAEA SSG-16 standards) during the period 2016-2017. The objective of this self-assessment exercise was to identify the gaps, in order to further enhance the nuclear safety infrastructure within respective ANSN member states. Based on the gaps identified and corresponding actions to fill these gaps, ANSN activity plan for the period 2018-2020 has been finalised. ANSN would work closely with the IAEA to implement this plan and an evaluation of this would be conducted in 2020. Moreover ANSN revised its “Vision 2020” as “ANSN

Vision”, to accommodate this change in planning and implementation process. ANSN also agreed to establish a new topical group, namely “Radiation and Transport Safety Topical Group”, the scope for which is under discussion in close co-ordination with ANSN member states.

4.2.3. The Arab Network of Nuclear Regulators (ANNuR)

TABLE 4: PROGRESS OF ANNUR TOWARDS ACHIEVING THE STRATEGIC GOALS

GNSSN Strategic Goals	SG1	SG2	SG3	SG4
No. of activities	2	1	5	3
On track or completed	100%	100%	60%	67%
Below Target and/or Behind Schedule			40%	33%
Significantly Below Target and/or Behind Schedule				
Cancelled or Postponed				

The lower level of implementation related to SG3 and SG4 is mainly related to a lack of sufficient funding. The Arab Atomic Energy Agency requested the establishment of an extrabudgetary fund to encourage its member countries to contribute to ANNuR.

Furthermore, a new approach was recommended during the 8th ANNuR meeting by 15 Member States. ANNuR member countries are requested to develop a national integrated nuclear safety plan and present it during the upcoming 9th ANNuR meeting. Four Member States requested the Secretariat for assistance to develop such plans.

4.2.4. The Global Nuclear Safety and Security Communication Network (GNSSCOM)

TABLE 5: PROGRESS OF GNSSCOM TOWARDS ACHIEVING THE STRATEGIC GOALS

GNSSN Strategic Goals	SG1	SG2	SG3	SG4
No. of activities	1	1	1	1
On track or completed	100%	100%	100%	100%
Below Target and/or Behind Schedule				
Significantly Below Target and/or Behind Schedule				

Cancelled or Postponed				
------------------------	--	--	--	--

One of the highlights of GNSSCOM in 2017 is the organization of the Technical Meeting on challenges and good practices for safety and security communication. The main objectives of the meeting were to:

- Share national experiences and best practices in safety and security communication based on real events;
- Discuss current issues and challenges faced by Member States in communicating with the public and other interested parties;
- Identify ways to increase the scope and reach of the Global Nuclear Safety and Security Communication Network (GNSSCOM) to ensure wide participation and regular use by Member States; and
- Provide recommendations to the IAEA concerning the development of capacity building activities and services in communication

4.2.5. Forum of Nuclear Regulatory Bodies in Africa (FNRBA)

TABLE 6: PROGRESS OF FNRBA TOWARDS ACHIEVING THE STRATEGIC GOALS

GNSSN Strategic Goals	SG1	SG2	SG3	SG4
No. of activities	3	1	3	1
On track or completed	100%	100%	80%	100%
Below Target and/or Behind Schedule				
Significantly Below Target and/or Behind Schedule				
Cancelled or Postponed			20%*	

* one workshop was postponed to 2018

4.2.6. Global Education and Training Resources (GETR):

TABLE 7: PROGRESS OF GETR TOWARDS ACHIEVING THE STRATEGIC GOALS

GNSSN Strategic Goals	SG1	SG2	SG3	SG4
No. of activities	5			
On track or completed	60%			
Below Target and/or Behind Schedule	40%			

Significantly Below Target and/or Behind Schedule				
Cancelled or Postponed				

GETR activities are at this stage mostly dedicated to enhance the cooperation and coordination between the E&T institutions and the Secretariat. Right now, over 400 activities and 25 ELearning modules are accessible through this platform. It is expected that 2018 GETR work-plan will provide the opportunity for regional organizations to be part of this global effort to promote education and training opportunities.

4.2.7. The Europe and Central Asia Safety Network (EuCAS)

TABLE 8: PROGRESS OF EuCAS TOWARDS ACHIEVING THE STRATEGIC GOALS

GNSSN Strategic Goals	SG1	SG2	SG3	SG4
No. of activities	3	1	1	3
On track or completed	100%	100%	50%	100%
Below Target and/or Behind Schedule				
Significantly Below Target and/or Behind Schedule				
Cancelled or Postponed			50%*	

* two workshops were postponed to 2018

4.2.8. The GNSSN IT platform

GNSSN website has experienced an increase in users with respect to the previous reporting period. Fig. 1 shows that in 2017 there were 22,277 users, which correspond to almost 4,200 users more than in 2016.

Within the framework of GNSSN, several “National Nuclear Safety Knowledge Platforms” have been implemented since 2013, in order to facilitate access to nuclear safety information and knowledge to a very wide range of national and international stakeholders in a uniform and structured manner.

In 2017 five more IAEA member states namely, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Moldova, Romania and Korea, Republic of, initiated implementation of their respective national platforms.

Moreover, GNSSN also initiated the implementation of “Global Education and Training Resources (GETR)”, which is an easy-to-access platform that displays information about Nuclear Safety training and education resources being organized by regulatory authorities,

technical organizations, research institutions and universities around the world. Currently the platform is “In Progress”, but envisioned to complete implementation by end of 2017.

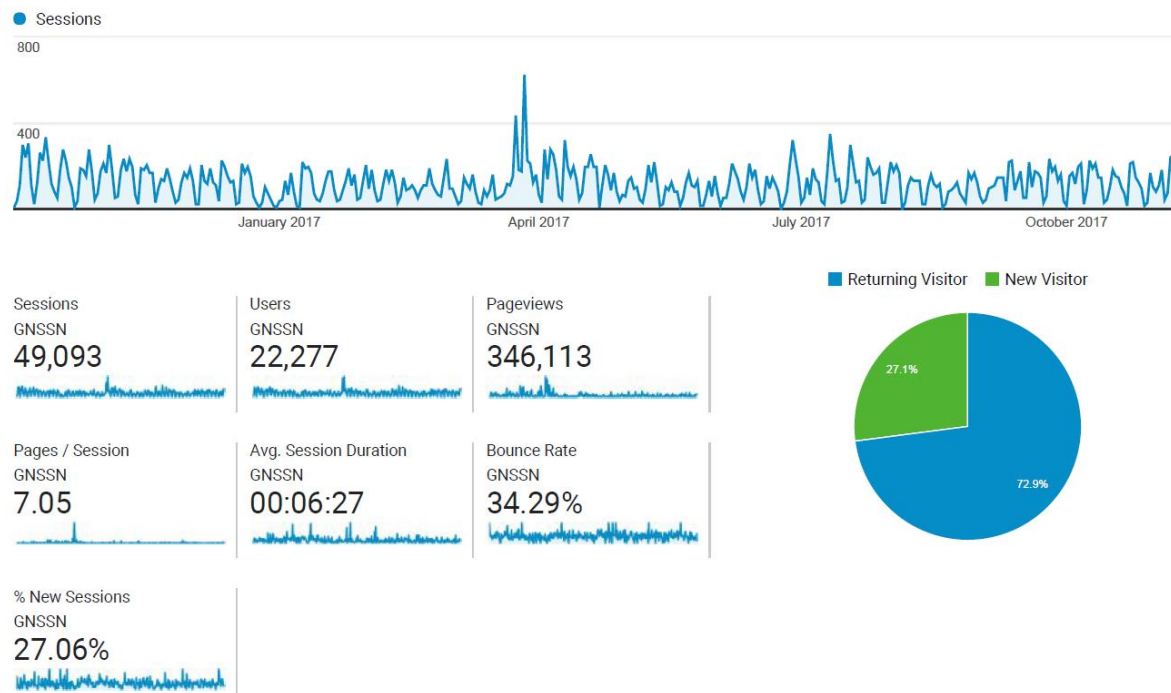


FIG.1: GNSSN Audience Overview

GNSSN IT platform also completed implementation of various collaboration spaces for the following Nuclear Safety initiatives; some of them worth mentioning are as follows:

- International School of Nuclear and Radiological Leadership for Safety
The Pilot International School on Nuclear and Radiological Leadership for Safety (herein called the Leadership School) is an IAEA initiative, supported by the EC, with the objective to develop the safety leadership potential of early to midcareer professionals.
(<https://gnssn.iaea.org/main/sls>)
- Peer Reviews and Advisory Services Committee
The IAEA’s Department of Nuclear Safety and Security offers 19 different services, all conducted only at the request of a Member State. The objective of PRASC is to assess the overall structure of all review (peer review and advisory) services offered by the Department of Nuclear Safety and Security, make recommendations for improvement, if required, and consider the best methods for monitoring the effectiveness and efficiency of these services for the application of the safety standards and security guidance.
The IT platform for the PRASC provides collaboration space for internal IAEA staff.
(<https://gnssn.iaea.org/main/PRASC>)
- Knowledge Management Portal on the Observations and Lessons Learned from the Fukushima Daiichi Accident

The portal provides access to a user-friendly online database that allows a targeted search by topic, target audience and specific IAEA Safety Standards. The database will be expanded to include observations and lessons from other sources, such as International Experts Meetings, IAEA peer review missions and advisory services, Action Plan outcome documents and conference reports.

(<https://gnssn.iaea.org/FukushimaLessonsLearned>)

- **ARTEMIS Review Missions**

ARTEMIS is the IAEA's new integrated expert peer review service for radioactive waste and spent fuel management, decommissioning and remediation programmes.

The IT platform provides restricted collaboration spaces for various ARTEMIS missions, wherein the participating experts and involved parties can systematically organise the advance reference material, official correspondence, preparatory meetings documents as well as the mission report.

(<https://gnssn.iaea.org/main/artemis>)

- **EuCAS (European and Central Asian Safety Network)**

The Europe and Central Asia Safety Network, or EuCAS network, was created with the aim to support the strengthening of the nuclear and radiation safety infrastructure, in line with the IAEA Safety Standards, at regional level.

The IT platform provides collaboration spaces for the thematic working groups of EuCAS, as well as facilitates dissemination of news and announcement of upcoming events for the global audience.

(<https://gnssn.iaea.org/main/eucas>)

4.2.9. GNSSN overall performance

Table 9 represents the overall performance of the networks summarized by the activities implemented in relation to the strategic objectives.

TABLE 9: SUMMARY OF THE OVERALL PERFORMANCE OF THE NETWORKS

GNSSN Strategic Goals	SG1	SG2	SG3	SG4
No. of activities	44	14	41	27
On track or completed	84%	42%	50	62%
Below Target and/or Behind Schedule	16%	58%	50%	38%
Significantly Below Target and/or Behind Schedule				
Cancelled or Postponed				

The lower level of implementation of SG3 is related to a lack of sufficient funding as training, workshops and national and regional events are particularly costly. The Secretariat has taken

action to develop E-learning modules as an alternative to the implementation of workshops, reducing face-to-face meetings.

4.3. FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

An overall budget of over two millions US dollars was allocated to the GNSSN activities in 2017. The IAEA regular budget contribution to the GNSSN programme represents 9%. This is shown in Figure 3.

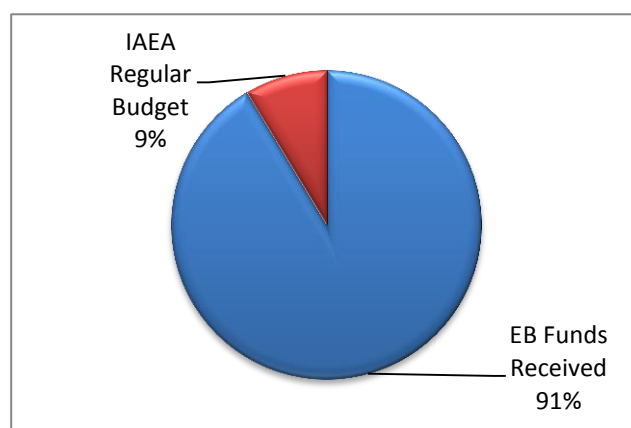


Figure 2: GNSSN 2017 budget

ANSN is a mature network and a model project for other regions, which has continuously focused on improvement of the safety infrastructure, development of the regional capacity building system, harmonization of the regulatory approaches and practices in the region. In 2017, ANSN implemented 46 % of the available budget. Actuals by networks are represented in Figure 3.

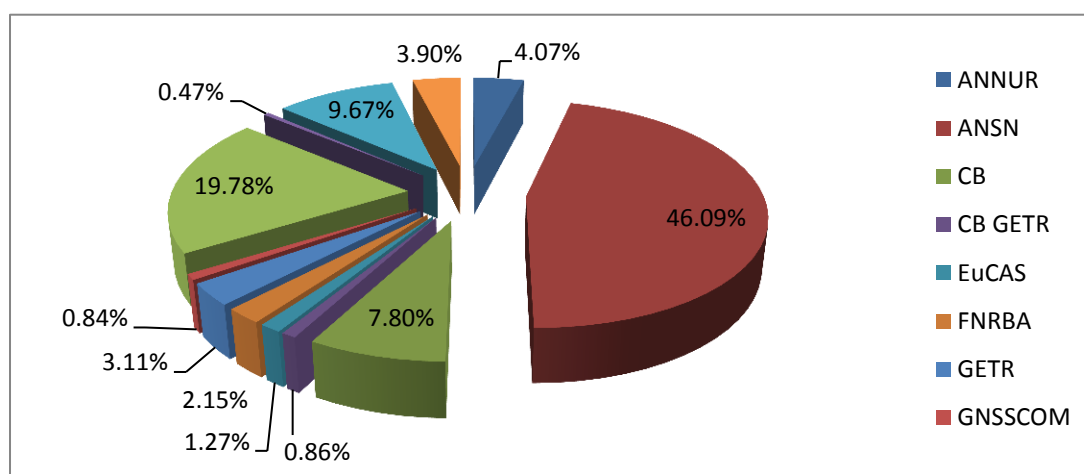


Figure 4: Actuals by network

The figures below provide more information on the correlation between the contribution of networks to the strategic goals and the overall financial balance of each network.

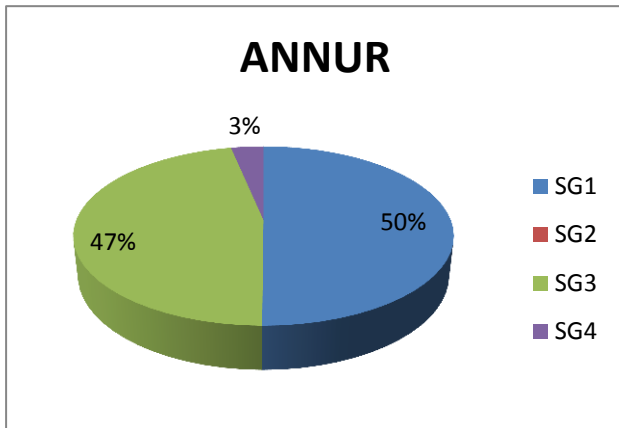


Figure 5: ANNuR Actuals by SGs

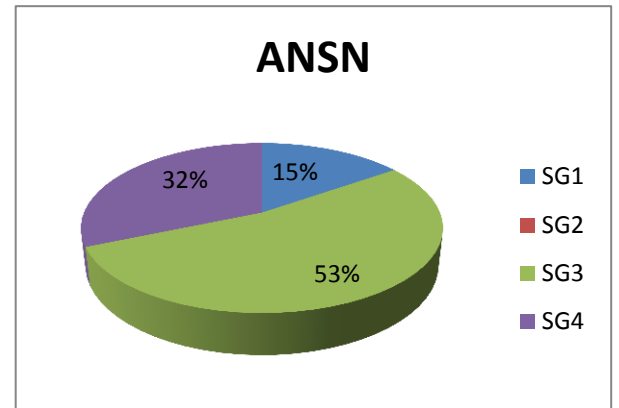


Figure 6: ANSN Actuals by SGs

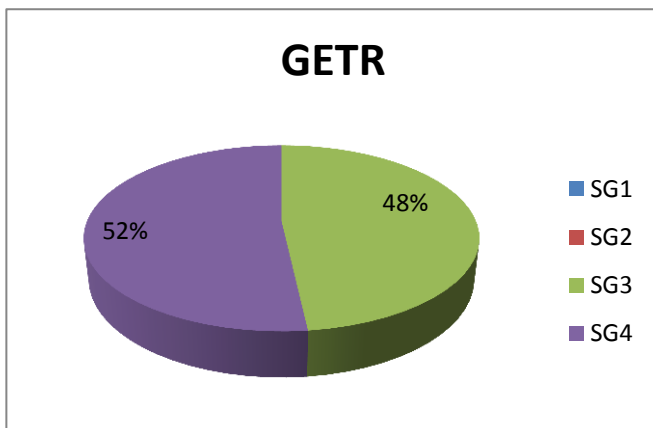


Figure 7: GETR Actuals by SGs

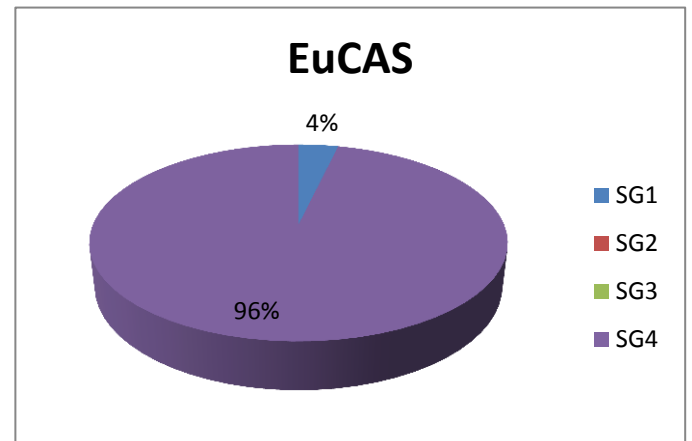


Figure 8: EUCAS Actuals by SGs

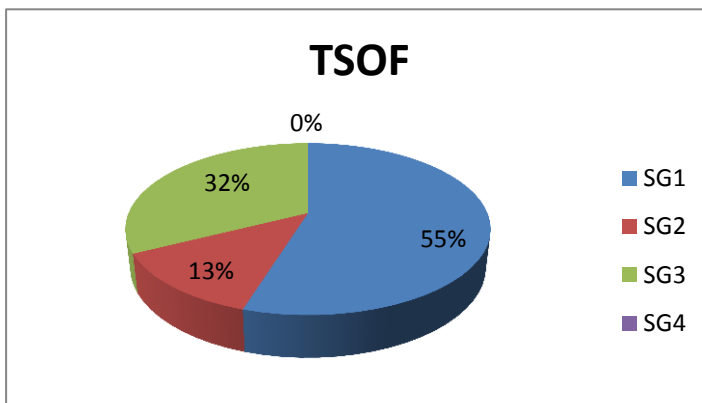


Figure 10: TSFO Actuals by SGs

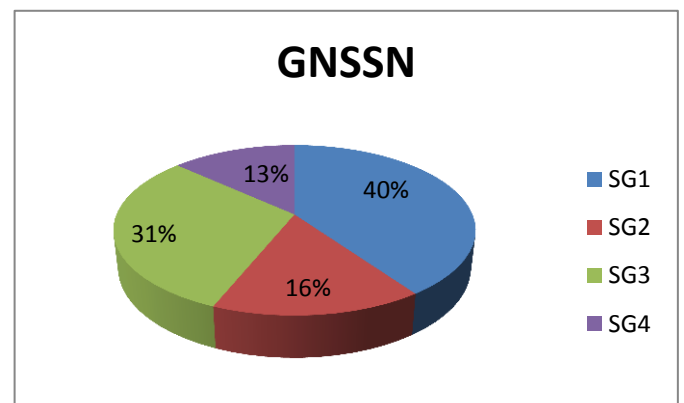


Figure 11: GNSSN Actuals by SGs

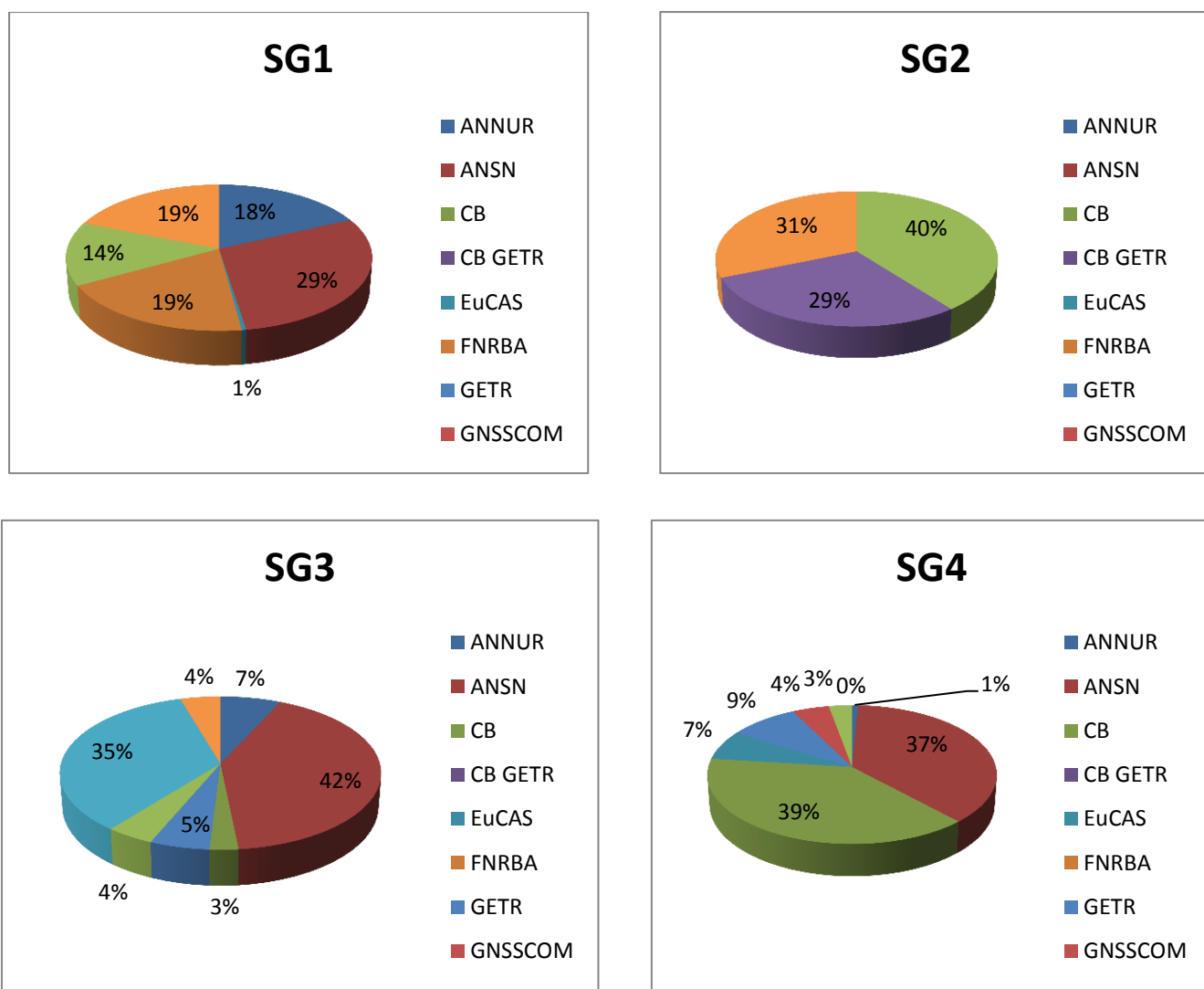


Figure 12: SGs Actuals per Network

5. LESSONS LEARNED AND PROPOSED ACTIONS

5.1. LESSONS LEARNED

There is a need to assist Member States, upon request with an integrated capacity building plan for radiation and nuclear safety. This plan could be the result of an evaluation of Member States' infrastructure with regards to capacity building and the safety standards request for competence management at the national level.

GNSSN and all regional networks are implementing over 100 capacity building activities yearly. There is a need to develop a system that assists the Secretariat and Member States to track the competence development of the beneficiaries Member States organizations.

The Secretariat is one of the partner organizations that provides and assists Member States with developing a strong and sustainable nuclear safety infrastructure. There is a need to ensure highest coordination and establish multi-action projects to avoid duplication and ensure consistency.

There is a need to reduce the face-to-face meetings and engage in new technologies to support the Secretariat in building the necessary competences in Member States.

5.2. RISKS:

TABLE 10: RISK ANALYSIS OF POTENTIAL ISSUES.

Risk No.	Risk	Probability	Impact	Remedial Action	Risk Owner
1.	Inadequate financial support	High	High	Identify alternative resources and address issues with donors and IAEA high level management	Steering Committee/ IAEA
2.	Lack of awareness of the Governance Plan and policy enforcement among GNSSN stakeholders	Low	High	Identify communication and outreach material and address the issue to the GNSSN Executive	GNSSN Governance Board
3.	Lack of coordination between the GNSSN stakeholders and partners	Low	Medium	Identify alternative communication path and address the issue to the GNSSN Executive	GNSSN Advisory Group
4.	Malfunctioning of the IT infrastructures supporting the GNSSN	Low	Medium	Troubleshoot errors and report to IAEA Division of Information Technology	GNSSN Network Coordinators
5.	Data and information on the GNSSN platform becoming outdated and not being replaced or removed.	Medium	High	Ensure responsible commitment and accountability of relevant member of GNSSN	GNSSN Governance Board
6.	Lack of quality control and effective management for the regional networks	Low	High	Identify the areas that need to be further monitored and ensure accountability	Steering Committees

5.3. WORK PLAN OVERVIEW OF 2018

5.3.1. The Arab Network of Nuclear Regulators (ANNuR)

- 9th Annual Meeting of the Arab Network of Nuclear Regulators
- Regional workshop on Safety and Licensing of Research Reactors
- Workshop on Regulatory Safety Review and Assessment
- Regional workshop on training needs assessment for Research Reactor Regulators
- Consultancy meeting to review the first draft of “Sample Procedure for Conduct of Regulatory Safety Review and Assessment Process”
- Consultancy meeting to finalize “Sample Procedure for Conduct of Regulatory Safety As part of the activities identified in the strategic action plan Review and Assessment Process”
- Workshop on Nuclear Safety Capacity Building, including Development of National Nuclear Safety Knowledge programmes
- Consultancy Meeting to Review the First Draft of the Sample Procedure for Conduct of Regulatory Safety Review and Assessment Process
- Consultancy Meeting to Finalize the Sample Procedure for Conduct of Regulatory Safety Review and Assessment Process

5.3.2. The Asian Nuclear Safety Network (ANSN)

- Annual Meeting of the Topical Group on Education and Training and Regional Workshop on Management of Training on Nuclear and Radiological Safety
- Regional Workshop on Accident Analysis for Anticipated Transient Without Scram (ATWS) in Design of Reactor Coolant and Reactivity Control Systems, and Walk-down of the Bataan Nuclear Power Plant
- Regional Workshop on Regulatory Inspection Programmes for Research Reactors
- National Workshop on Using the Systematic Assessment of Regulatory Competence Needs (SARCoN) Methodology to Identify Gaps in the Competencies Required for Nuclear Power Plant Safety, and Exercise on How to Develop a Training Programme Based on the Results of a SARCoN Assessment
- Regional Workshop on the Instructor Training Course on Safety Leadership
- Annual Meeting of the Regional Advisory Safety Committee for Research Reactors in Asia and the Pacific
- 27th Meeting of the Steering Committee of the Asian Nuclear Safety Network
- Regional Workshop on improving Operational Safety Performance by applying Methodology and Good Practices of OSART missions
- Regional Workshop on the Development of a Knowledge Management System for the Regulatory Body
- Regional Workshop on Regulatory Control for Radiation Protection
- National Workshop on Safety Requirements for Site Evaluation
- National Workshop on Using the Systematic Assessment of Regulatory Competence Needs (SARCoN) Methodology to Identify Gaps in the Competencies Required for Nuclear Power Plant Safety, and Exercise on How to Develop a Training Programme Based on the Results of a SARCoN Assessment
- Regional Training Course on Stakeholder Analysis, Message Development and Improvement of Communication Skills

- Regional Workshop on the Challenges Faced by Central Governments in the fields of National Policy and Strategy for Nuclear Safety, including National Policy on Safety Knowledge Transfer
- Regional Workshop on How to Develop Capacity Building for Safety Assessment
- Third Plenary Meeting of the Asian Nuclear Safety Network
- National Workshop on the Development of Communication Strategies for Central Governments and Regulatory Bodies
- National Workshop on Experience-Sharing with Neighbouring Countries on Cooperation and Response to Radiological Emergencies
- Regional Workshop on the Development of Basic Regulations on Emergency Planning, and on Sharing relevant Experience
- Regional Workshop for Central Governments and Regulatory Bodies on the Development of a National Strategy and Regulatory Requirements for Radioactive Waste Management
- Regional Workshop on Nuclear Safety Culture Self-Assessment Based on the New IAEA Methodology
- Regional Workshop on Safety Requirements for Transport Safety
- Regional workshop on the Coordination of Safety and Security Aspects needed to Establish Synergy and Integration
- 28th Meeting of the Steering Committee of the Asian Nuclear Safety Network
- National Workshop on Experience-Sharing on Curricular Developments Relevant to Nuclear Safety
- Regional Workshop on Addressing Ageing Management Issues for Structures, Systems and Components during the Design and Commissioning Phases for Light Water Reactors
- Regional Workshop on Safety Analysis and Regulatory Requirements for Research Reactor Modifications.
- Workshop on Communication Issues Related to Radioactive Waste Management, held jointly with the European and Central Asia Safety Network
- Annual meeting of the Topical Group on Regulatory Infrastructure and Regional Workshop on the Promotion and Assessment of Safety Culture in the Regulatory Body
- Sixth Meeting of the Self-Assessment Coordination Group
- Annual Meeting of the Information Technology Support Group
- Annual meeting of the Topical Group on Regulatory Infrastructure and Regional Workshop on the Promotion and Assessment of Safety Culture in the Regulatory Body

5.3.3. The European and Central Asian Safety Network (EuCAS)

- Third Meeting of the Steering Committee of the European and Central Asia Safety Network
- Fourth Meeting of the Steering Committee of the European and Central Asia Safety Network
- Workshop on Regulatory interactions with Neighbouring States
- Workshop on Licensing of Remediation Activities
- Workshop on Regulatory Evaluation Methodology, and Annual Meeting of the Working Group on General Aspects of Safety Infrastructure under the EuCAS Network

5.3.4. The Forum of Nuclear Regulatory Bodies in Africa (FNRBA)

- Workshop on Fundamentals of Reactor Siting Safety, Environmental, and Emergency Planning
- Coordination Meeting of the Forum of Nuclear Regulatory Bodies in Africa
- Steering Committee of the Forum of Nuclear Regulatory Bodies in Africa
- Workshop on Capacity Building Self-assessment and Strategy (Workshop on capacity building)
- Consultancy meeting on implementation of project in Africa

5.3.5. The Global Nuclear Safety and Security Communication Network (GNSSCOM)

- GNSSCOM: Second Global Nuclear Safety and Security Communication Network Steering Committee Meeting
- CS development of Case studies for Safety and Security Communication
- CS on the development of a communication strategy for nuclear safety and security
- Workshop on safety and security communication plan and strategy
- Technical Meeting on Transparency versus Confidentiality in Safety and Security Communication
- GNSSCOM Steering Committee
- Finalization of the GNSSCOM Website and IAEA Communicators' tool box

5.3.6. Global Education and Training Resources (GETR)

- Workshop on GETR for the Asian Region
- Workshop on GETR for the European Region
- Technical Working Group on the Global Education and Training Resource
- Workshop on the Global Education and Training Resource
- Consultancy Meeting on the Global Education and Training Resource

5.3.7. The Global Nuclear Safety and Security Network (GNSSN)

- Regional Workshop on the national nuclear safety knowledge platforms for the Asian region
- Regional Workshop on the national nuclear safety knowledge platforms for the FORO countries
- Workshop on National Nuclear Safety knowledge platforms
- Workshop on the integrated nuclear safety capacity building
- Workshop on nuclear safety capacity building methodology and self-assessment
- IAEA ROSATOM Coordination meeting
- Consultancy Meeting on Nuclear Safety Knowledge Management
- Workshop on Nuclear Safety Capacity Building Programmes
- 12th Meeting of the Steering Committee of the Global Nuclear Safety and Security Network
- Technical Meeting on National Approaches to Capacity Building
- Workshop on nuclear safety knowledge management practices
- Consultancy Meeting on the Nuclear Safety and Security Interface

- Consultancy meeting to develop the nuclear safety capacity building support plan questionnaire
- Workshop on Regional Websites and National Platforms

5.3.8. The Technical and Scientific Support Organization Forum (TSO Forum)

- 14th Meeting of the Steering Committee of the Technical and Scientific Support Organization Forum
- 4th Programme Committee of the TSO Conference
- 4th TSO Conference 2018 (complete title?)
- 13th Meeting of the Steering Committee of the Technical and Scientific Support Organization Forum
- Consultancy Meeting for the Identification, Mapping and Promotion of Research and Development (R&D) Projects in the Area of Nuclear Safety through a R&D Knowledge Portal (R&D supporting TSO capacity)
- 1st National workshop on TSO initiative

6. APPENDIX

GOVERNANCE AND STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT

6.1. GOVERNANCE

Effective GNSSN governance⁵ is critical to achieve the GNSSN mission and the commitment to effective and efficient resource management. GNSSN is governed by two bodies: the GNSSN Steering Committee and the GNSSN Governance Board, each with distinct responsibilities.

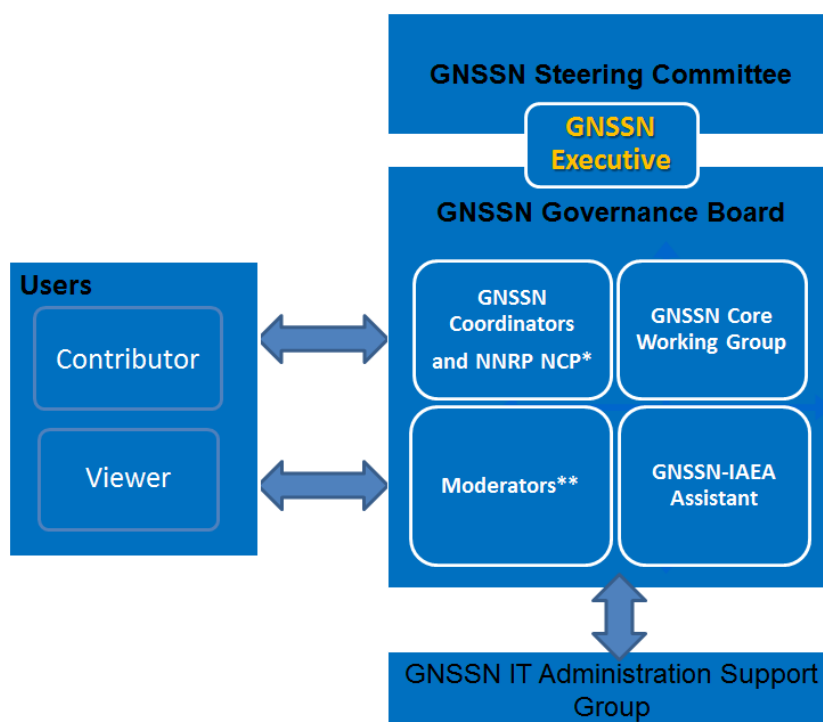


FIG.5: Roles and Responsibilities for GNSSN Governance

6.2. GNSSN VISION

The GNSSN is the gateway to sharing knowledge and services in order to achieve worldwide implementation of a high level of nuclear safety and security.

⁵ <https://gnssn.iaea.org/Shared%20Documents/GNSSN%20Documents/The%20Global%20Nuclear%20Safety%20and%20Security%20Network%20Governance%20Plan.pdf>

6.3. GNSSN MISSION

To attain this vision, the GNSSN's mission is threefold:

- Sharing information and knowledge — Ensuring that relevant knowledge, experience and lessons learned related to nuclear safety and security are managed and shared for the benefit of Member States
- Facilitating multilateral cooperation and coordination — Enabling and supporting collaboration and interaction between organizations and subject matter experts
- Capacity building — Establishing a capacity building framework to support the national nuclear safety and security infrastructure in the Member States

6.4. GNSSN OPERATING PRINCIPLES

The six operating GNSSN principles underpin the way in which GNSSN operates:

- **Global:** The GNSSN plays an essential role by ensuring that the world's nuclear safety and security related knowledge resources are visible and available to those who need them, in a format they can access and use
- **Flexible:** The GNSSN accommodates the diversity and complexity of national nuclear infrastructures, as well as the factors determining their effectiveness.
- **Inclusive:** Participation in the planning and implementation is open to all IAEA Member States.
- **Results-based:** The GNSSN is a practical and results based network. Lessons learned are documented in order to ensure continuous improvement.
- **Self-initiating:** The effective planning and implementation of cooperative activities, especially those in the area of capacity building, are made on the basis of initiatives taken by participating Member States and other stakeholders.
- **Transparent:** The GNSSN promotes trust among members, and enables information and knowledge to be shared in an open and transparent manner.

6.5. GNSSN PARTNERSHIP

6.5.1. Organizations

International, intergovernmental or non-governmental organizations interested in participating in GNSSN activities are welcome, they are asked to submit a letter of interest to the GNSSN Steering Committee indicating their interest in participating.

6.5.2. Networks

Networks interested in becoming part of the GNSSN are to submit their request to the GNSSN Steering Committee.

6.5.3. Individuals

Individuals interested in being GNSSN users need to submit their request to the Coordinator of each respective network.

6.6. CURRENT PARTNERS:

- Arab Atomic Energy Agency (AAEA), Tunisia; AREVA, France;
- Argonne Laboratories (ANL), USA;
- Autorite de Surete Nucleaire (asn), France;
- Bundesministerium für Umwelt, Naturschutz, Bau und Reaktorsicherheit / Federal Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety, Germany;
- Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC), Canada; Consejo de Seguridad Nuclear (CSN), Spain;
- European Commission (EC), EU;
- European Nuclear Safety Training and Tutoring Institute (enstti);
- Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development, Canada;
- Gesellschaft für Anlagen- und Reaktorsicherheit (GRS) gGmbH, Germany; Institut de Radioprotection et de Surete Nucleaire (IRSN), France;
- Institute for Environmental Protection and Research (ISPRA); Korea Institute of Nuclear Safety (KINS);
- Norwegian Radiation Protection Authority (NRPA), Norway; Nuclear Regulatory Authority (NRA), Japan;
- Nuclear Safety and Security Commission (NSSC), Republic of Korea; ROSATOM, the Russian Federation;
- ROSTECHNADZOR, the Russian Federation;
- Scientific Centre for Nuclear and Radiation Safety (SEC-NRS), the Russian Federation; Società Gestione Impianti Nucleari S.p.A. (SOGIN), Italy;
- Radiation and Nuclear Safety Authority (STUK), Finland; U.S. Department of Energy/NNSA, USA;
- U.S. Department of State, USA;
- U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (USNRC), USA.

6.7. STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT

GNSSN management relies on strong internal and external processes to ensure that the strategic goals result in tangible results. It consists of five primary activities:

- Assess the needs;
- Plan for Results;
- Implement;
- Evaluate for results;
- Report on results.

The needs assessment phase is a continuous, iterative process of assessment and adjustment of the GNSSN objectives at both the strategic level and the programme management level. During this phase, inputs from GNSSN stakeholders and national authorities form the foundation for short-term planning.

The planning phase enables the alignment between the IAEA Medium Term Strategy and GNSSN plans. During this decision making process, IAEA human, technical and financial resource allocation is proposed. This phase ensures alignment with the IAEA internal processes, policies and guidelines and establishes detailed schedules and resources for a successful implementation.



FIG.6: GNSSN Strategic management processes

GNSSN delivers its services through the IAEA programmes and projects during the implementation phase. These processes, which are a series of activities that convert inputs

into outputs, are the means by which GNSSN creates outputs and sustains the results for its Member States.

The evaluation measures whether GNSSN achieved intended results/outcomes as stated in the GNSSN Strategic Plan⁶ [Draft], as well as the level of effectiveness and efficiency in delivering the programmes.

The reporting process connects evaluation to the assessment needs. It provides important information and data that will be used by managers to make informed decisions and identify opportunities of improvement in the programme delivery, and programme implementation.

In July 2014, the GNSN Steering Committee adopted a Strategic Plan that establishes strategic goals and objectives. In this regard, the GNSSN relies on a set of specific and measurable outcomes through key performance indicators. They include important expected outcomes to enable tracking of GNSSN performance.

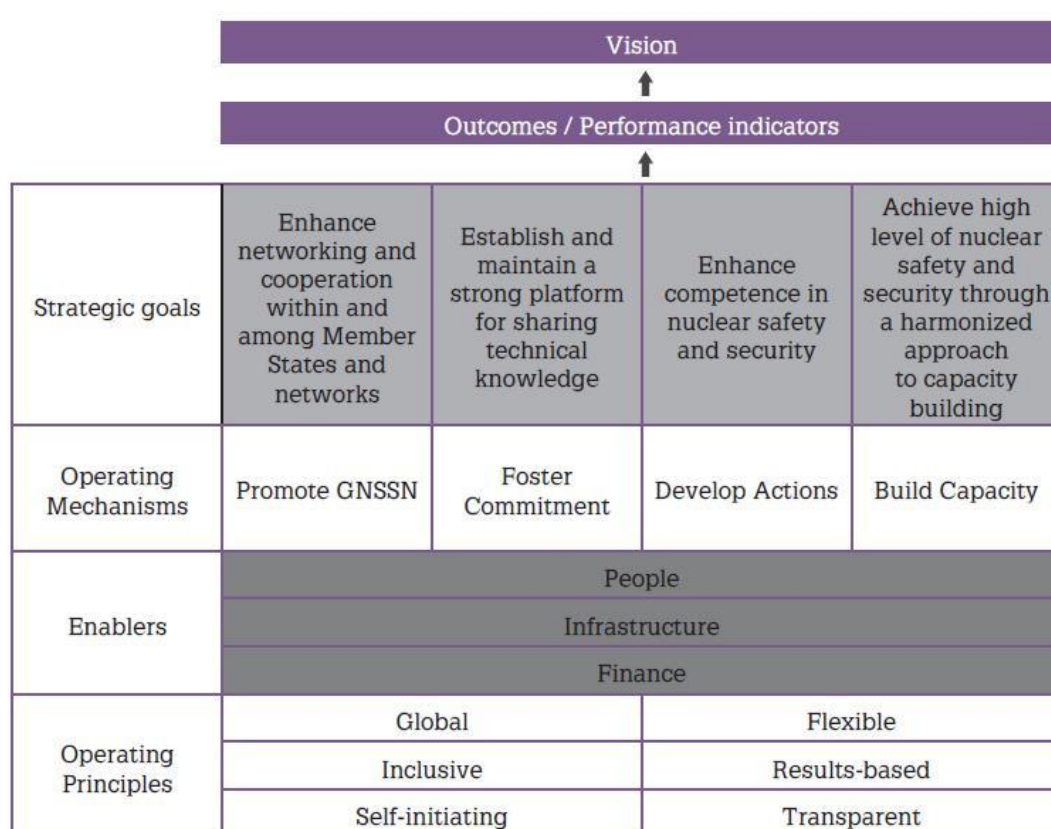


FIG.7: GNSSN Strategic Plan

⁶ https://gnssn.iaea.org/sites/auth/GNSSN/SC/Meetings/Meeting_04_2014-06-30/Results%20of%204th%20SC/Revised_GNSSN_Strategic-Approach_Rev-SC.docx



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