The **Eu**ropean and **C**entral **A**sian **S**afety Network

EuCAS

Annual Report for 2019

GNSSN | Global Nuclear Safety and Security Network

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Summary

The region of Europe and Central Asia has significant experience, resources, technologies and knowledge in the field of nuclear and radiation safety, with facilities and activities ranging from the use of a limited number of radiation sources to the operation of a large nuclear power programmes. It gathers countries with extensive safety expertise as well as countries needing to strengthen their safety infrastructure.

The Europe and Central Asia Safety Network, or EuCAS Network, was created with the aim to support the strengthening of nuclear and radiation safety infrastructure, in line with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Safety Standards, at a regional level, through facilitating:

- Exchange of information, experience, expertise and good practices;
- Coordination and the development of activities including capacity building;
- Cooperation on issues of specific interest and building of a common understanding.

The EuCAS Network enables professionals to share knowledge and expertise, form sustainable professional relationships and build capacity, learn from peer reviews and experts in related fields, and have easy access to good practices and information on emerging trends in the field.

EuCAS is a regional network and is part of the IAEA's Global Nuclear Safety and Security Network (GNSSN) and Peaceful Uses Initiatives (PUI) program "Enhancing nuclear safety and security infrastructure through establishment of nuclear safety knowledge management program (2016-PUI-NSOC-12-NMPS)". All GNSSN networks help Member States connect, collaborate and communicate on radiation and nuclear safety and security.

EuCAS members focus particularly on regulatory infrastructure, various relevant aspects of radioactive waste management, environmental remediation and nuclear and radiological legacy sites and installations, as well as education and training in nuclear safety related issues.

This annual report intends to provide an update on EuCAS activities and progress in 2019. The report is comprised of five parts:

i)   Introduction,
ii)   Governance and Strategic Management,
iii)   Achievements,
iv)   Planned Activities,
v)   Summary of Actions.

I. Introduction

Networking provides the most widely accessible and collaborative activity that professionals can engage in to share knowledge and expertise, build enduring professional relationships and develop their own capacity. Networking provides its members with the opportunity to learn from their peers as well as from experts with diverse skill sets; it also provides access to widely shared best practices and knowledge of emerging trends in the field.

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) supports professional networking through its **Global Nuclear Safety and Security Network, GNSSN** portal, comprising some 18 different networks to help Member States connect, collaborate and communicate.

One such network under the GNSSN umbrella is that of **Europe and Central Asia Safety**, **EuCAS**. This supports networking among Member States on radiation and nuclear safety and security matters with a specific focus on radioactive waste management, supervision of nuclear legacy sites and installations and infrastructure of regulatory bodies. This is in line with the IAEA safety standards, at a regional level, through facilitating:

- Exchange of information, experience, expertise and good practices;
- Coordination and the development of activities including capacity building;
- Cooperation on issues of specific interest and building of a common understanding.

EuCAS' steering committee (SC) held its first meeting from 7 to 9 December 2016 to formally adopt the network's terms of reference. Ms Malgorzata Sneve (Norway) and Mr Ilkhom Mirsaidov (Tajikistan) were designated, respectively, as chairperson and vice-chairperson with three working groups formed. In 2018, an additional vice-chair was elected, Mr Nikolay Grozev (Bulgaria) and, on the initiative of the Russian Federation, a fourth working group was created. The working groups are:

- WG1 – Safety Infrastructure;
- WG2 – Safety of Radioactive Waste Management and SF Management;
- WG3 – Environmental Remediation and Decommissioning;
- WG4 – Education and Training.

EuCAS is also part of the Peaceful Uses Initiatives (PUI) program "Enhancing nuclear safety and security infrastructure through establishment of nuclear safety knowledge management program (2016-PUI-NSOC-12-NMPS)".

Strategic goals of EuCAS

The strategic goals of EuCAS are to:

- Promote and strengthen sustainable cooperation in the field of nuclear and radiation safety, between countries and throughout the region;
- Improve nuclear and radiation safety capabilities and infrastructure of EuCAS members' countries;
- Develop and coordinate capacity building activities within the region gathering EuCAS members;
- Share information on relevant initiatives and major activities in the region (such as other specialized or sub-regional networks);

- Contribute to the identification of regional priorities in the field of nuclear and radiation safety for the regional support programmes (e.g. IAEA's technical cooperation (TC) programme, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), and European Union (EU) and other initiatives).

EuCAS Objectives

The objectives of EuCAS are to develop coordination and possible bilateral and multilateral partnerships among countries in Europe and Central Asia and in other regions, through provision of:

- A platform to develop common approaches to build and maintain a high level of safety in line with the IAEA safety standards;
- Easy access to workshops and training on EuCAS focus areas; and
- A forum to strengthen the partnerships in the region and beyond.

II.   Governance and Strategic Management

To ensure effective governance, EuCAS is governed by a Steering Committee with working groups and secretariat as shown in Fig 1.
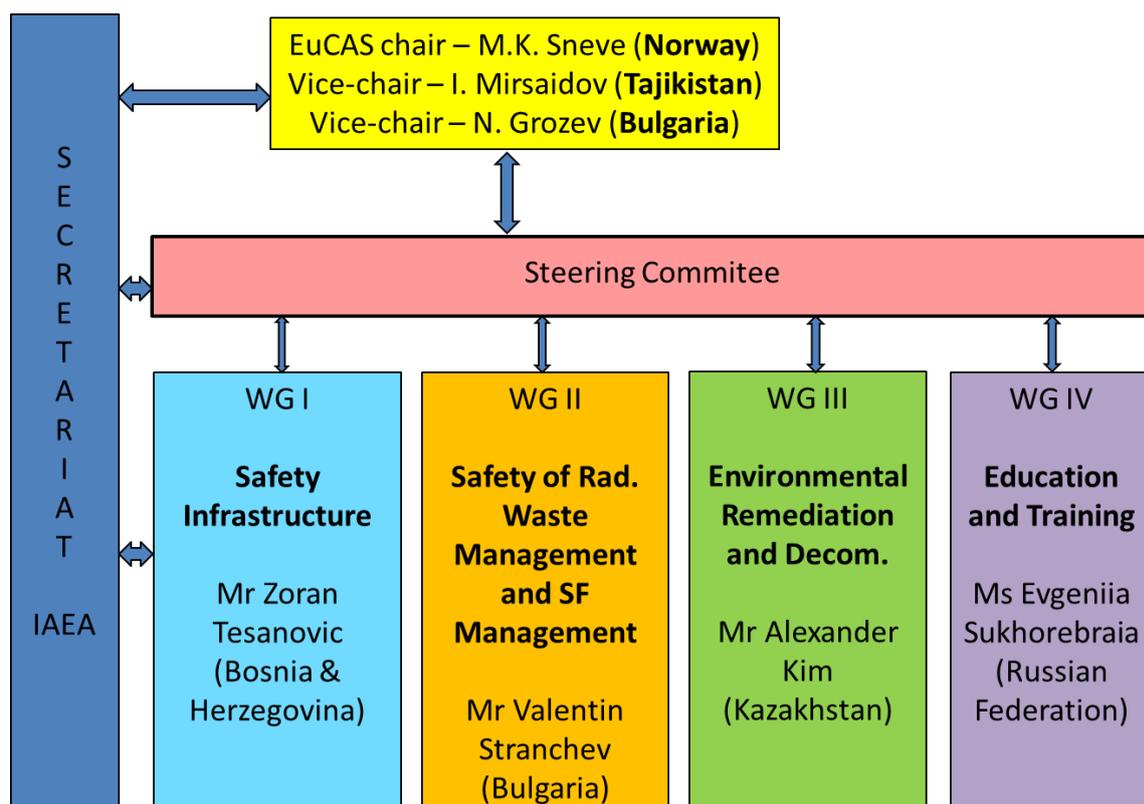

Fig. 1 Roles and Responsibilities for EuCAS Governance

EuCAS Member Countries

EuCAS member countries comprise Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, Malta, Moldova, Norway, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, and Tajikistan.

EuCAS Partnership

EuCAS collaborates with partner organizations from: the European Commission, Norway, Bulgaria, France, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation and the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission (U.S. NRC).

Strategic Management

EuCAS, as a network, is dependent on the active participation and engagement of all members. It has therefore been necessary to organize thematic workshops and SC meetings jointly and operate in a flexible and inclusive way.

Particular challenges that EuCAS has to face include the fact that it is a relatively new network with many new member countries. In these different member countries, there are different levels of complexity in terms of problems and regulatory infrastructure. There are also different types of focus, levels of capacity and communication challenges associated with multiple different languages.

Potential future activities include the development of clear regional connections and interests, the identification of common interests and subsequent establishment of thematic workshops and building opportunities to share knowledge and experience.

III. Achievements in 2019

One SC meeting of the EuCAS Network and three workshops were organized in 2019 within WG1, WG3 and WG4. Each is summarised below. A planned WG2 workshop on "Radon-type facilities for temporary storage of low and intermediate level radioactive waste" has been postponed until 2020.

A EuCAS side event to the 63rd General Conference (GC) of the IAEA was organized as a means of promoting the EuCAS Network. The side event took place in Vienna, Austria. There was also a related event – a Joint Workshop between IAEA, Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA), International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP) and Norwegian Radiation and Nuclear Safety Authority (DSA) in Tromsø, Norway, 29 October-01 November 2019, that was attended by 10 of the EuCAS member countries.

Steering Committee meeting 14-15 May 2019 in Vienna, Austria

The 4th SC meeting of the EuCAS Network was held in the IAEA, Vienna, 14-15 May 2019 and gathered 20 participants from 15 Member States and from partner organizations plus experts from the IAEA.

Republic of Kyrgyz became a new member of EuCAS with the approval of Steering Committee.

The status and achievements of the EuCAS network since its establishment were presented, with a focus on activities in 2018. The plan for activities in 2019 was also introduced. The plan included:

- WG1 workshop on "The importance of information exchange with neighbouring countries in the event of a nuclear or radiological emergency" to be held in Athens, Greece, 4-6 September 2019.
- WG4 workshop on "Identifying specific priority themes on Education and Training" to be held in Moscow, Russian Federation, 15-17 October 2019.
- Cooperation with IAEA TC and with existing networks (Western European Nuclear Regulators Association (WENRA), Heads of the European Radiological Protection Competent Authorities (HERCA) and other relevant networks).
- A EuCAS meeting during 63rd GC to be held as a side event in Vienna, Austria and a Joint Workshop between IAEA, NEA, ICRP and DSA on "Regulatory Supervision of Legacy Sites and Wastes from Recognition to Resolution: Building Optimization into the Process" to be held in Tromsø Norway, 30 October-01 November 2019.

It was noted that one of the SC meetings planned for 2019 would be postponed to 2020 and would be held together with the earliest workshop. The WG2 workshop on "Radon-type facilities for temporary storage of low and intermediate level radioactive waste" in Moldova was also postponed until 2020, allowing for translation from Russian to English to be organized.

There were a number of invited presentations aimed at sharing knowledge and experience that could inform the development of EuCAS plans. The presentations included:

- An introduction to the Asian Nuclear Safety Network (ANSN) and the gap-based support planning approach used in the development of support activity plans that could be applied for planning EuCAS activities.
- An introduction to the IAEA Technical Cooperation Europe Programme (TCEU) for which further cooperation is planned to provide for mutual support between the TCEU and EuCAS Network.

The SC meeting participants agreed that the ANSN approach could be a good starting point for finding common interests and developing a long-term strategy for EuCAS, which common gaps potentially being identified through review of published IAEA mission reports and the reports that could be reviewed were reviewed by participants to support a mapping matrix. Duplication in IAEA support activities will be avoided.

As noted previously, a side event to the 63rd General Conference of the IAEA was organized as a means of promoting the EuCAS Network and plans and arrangements for the side event were discussed during SC meeting, in addition to the Joint Workshop in Norway.

WG 1 Workshop on Importance of Information Exchange with Neighboring Countries in the Event of a Nuclear or Radiological Emergency, 4-6 September 2019 in Athens, Greece

The workshop, attended by 14 participants from the safety organizations of 11 Member States and the IAEA Incident and Emergency Centre (IEC) technical officer, Mr. Stephane Defour, was focussed on the sharing of experience in regulatory interactions with neighbouring

countries. A number of presentations were given to inform on the mechanisms and systems in place to support cooperation and information exchange, such as the International Radiation Monitoring Information System (IRMIS) and the IAEA Emergency Preparedness and Response Information Management System (EPRIMS).

A template for national presentations was provided to all participants in advance of the workshop to unify the flow and promote consistency in the information shared by participants. Presentations therefore aimed to elicit from participants their experience on the importance of information exchange with neighbouring countries in the event of a nuclear or radiological emergency, including bilateral, regional and international agreements, with a particular emphasis on challenges in the member country.

There have been a number of developments in some countries with respect to information exchange, both in terms of cooperation agreements between national organizations as well as bilateral and multilateral cooperation between countries. Nonetheless, there remains a lack of formal mechanisms for cooperation with neighbouring countries for some EuCAS members and not all countries are signatories to the two most important IAEA 1986 conventions related to EPR: The Convention on Early Notification of Nuclear Accidents and the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Incident or a Radiological Emergency. The benefits of such arrangements, along with broader international cooperation are, however, recognized.

Challenges identified include aspects such as:

- availability of monitoring systems, along with whether EPR infrastructure is present in a country;
- opportunities to participate in regional/international and transboundary exercises; and,
- the need to improve channels of communication and enhance neighbouring cooperation.

It was noted that EuCAS network activities are a good way to align approaches and to identify tools to facilitate and serve at the political level to address real needs for cooperation between and among countries.

Participants also talked about needs for further work within WG1. They emphasized the good results from the December 2018 Sarajevo meeting, including the table produced identifying areas of collaboration and types of support needed for EuCAS Member States. It was agreed that work should continue on the implementation of the plan made at the meeting in Sarajevo where the plan would be a platform for the countries who are interested in hosting the next EuCAS WG1 meeting in summer 2020. It was again proposed that next WG1 meeting be organized in one of countries in Asia, like Kyrgystan, Tajikistan, etc. As such, SC members of these countries were kindly asked to send their interest and suggested discussion topics to the IAEA secretariat (Ms. Chung Ah) or to the WG1 coordinator (Mr. Zoran Tesanovic).

Ms. Sneve again mentioned and reminded of the meeting in Tromsø in November 2019, organized by DSA, and within the framework of WG3 and in Moldova Xhisinau in April 2020 within the framework of WG2.

WG 4: Experts' Meeting on identifying specific priority themes on Education and Training - Moscow, Russian Federation, 15-17 October 2019

The primary objective of the expert meeting was to share the information between the participants about their training needs and identify specific priority themes for future education

and training within the framework of the EuCAS network. At the expert meeting, based on the training needs of the participants and recommendations from the IAEA, a plan for the following work of the 4th WG on Education and Training was determined.

During the expert meeting a site visit was organized to the enterprise ASE (Rosatom State Corporation Engineering Division) to get information about the Multi-D technology used in the design and construction of nuclear power plants.

The main goal of WG 4 is to establish and maintain an efficient platform for sharing and transfer of nuclear safety knowledge within the member states of the EuCAS Network. The strategy is to become an efficient platform for sharing and transfer of knowledge within the member organizations of EuCAS Network in cooperation with other regional networks, international and national organizations.

The main objective of WG 4 are as follows:

- Provide a platform for regional and international cooperation.
- Identify needs in education and training.
- Ensure exchange of knowledge, experience and information.
- Provide an opportunity for mutual support and coordination of regional initiatives.
- Introduce a strategic approach to capacity building by means of education and training (IAEA methodology - Systematic Assessment of Regulatory Competence Needs for Regulatory Bodies of Nuclear Facilities, SARCoN).
- Cooperate with other regional networks, international and national organizations in order to strengthen regulatory practice and approaches in the field of education and training.

In pursuit of these objectives, EuCAS Network member states in WG 4 need to:

- create a knowledge database on regulatory competences;
- provide resource centres for education and training of the representatives of regulatory bodies and technical and scientific support organizations;
- identify potential areas of cooperation, including participation of partners and donors in capacity building in the field of nuclear safety regulation; and
- facilitate exchange of information and knowledge in the field of peaceful use of atomic energy, including issues of radiation medicine, in order to maintain a global nuclear safety regime.

Joint Workshop 29 October-01 November 2019 between IAEA, NEA, ICRP and DSA in Tromsø Norway

A joint workshop between IAEA, NEA, ICRP and DSA on "Regulatory Supervision of Legacy Sites and Wastes from Recognition to Resolution: Building Optimization into the Process" was held in November, 2019. The workshop was a direct continuation and follow up to a previous workshop in 2017 on "Regulatory Supervision of Legacy Sites: Process from Recognition to Resolution". The workshop included 30 presentations on topics including:

- implementation and regulatory challenges in application of optimization in legacy, decommissioning and waste management;
- existing international optimization guidance and implementation aspects;
- optimization in different circumstances; and
- scientific, technical and social aspects of legacy management.

The workshop was attended by EuCAS member countries of Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, France, Georgia, Germany, Kyrgyzstan, Norway, Romania, and the Russian Federation.

IV.   Planned Activities in 2020

The 5th Steering Committee of EuCAS will take place in April 2-3, 2020 in Moldova, back to back with the WG2 workshop and will involve review of the WG Terms of Reference.

The workshop of WG1 will be held in June 2020 in Tajikistan on one of the topics identified during the Sarajevo 2018 meeting in order to specify and prioritize activities within WG1 or on "Experience by TS Organizations to the Nuclear Regulator".

The workshop on "RADON facilities" under WG2 will be in March 2020 in Moldova. (RADON facilities are so named because their designs were based on the same concept as that of the two central facilities near Moscow and St. Petersburg operated by the Scientific and Industrial Association, RADON). It has been proposed to organize the workshop around the topic of "Temporary Storage Facilities for Low- and Medium-Radioactive Type RADON" or "The Joint IAEA Convention on Safe Management of SNF and RAW".

WG3 will organize a workshop on "Regulatory system for remediation and decommissioning" based on discussions during the workshop in Prague in 2018. The workshop will be held toward the end of September 2020 in Kazakhstan. A site-visit to a remedied legacy site in Belgium will be organized if possible.

WG4 will consider two topics for 2020: one being self-assessment in capacity building for finding common gaps of regulatory bodies' competence; the other being transportation of nuclear materials. A specific timeframe has not yet been agreed.

A EuCAS meeting is also being organized as a side event to the 64th IAEA GC meeting that will take place in September 2020 in Vienna, Austria.

One of the SC meetings planned for this year will be postponed to next year and be held together with the earliest workshop.

V.   Summary of Actions

A summary of actions is provided in Table 1.

Table 1: List of outstanding actions for the next Steering Committee of EuCAS

	Action	Date	Status
1	Task force to develop a survey on needs and interest in cooperation with TC and TO plus the tool for the mapping of interactions between MS	December 2018	The questionnaire was sent to all members, WG1 in Sarajevo, 2018 developed a matrix based on the results for further discussion to prioritize activities.
2	Approval of new member	May 2019	Republic of Kyrgyz became a new member of EuCAS
3	Annual Report 2018 EuCAS	May 2019	Report sent to All members
4	4th Steering Committee meeting	14-15 May 2019 in Vienna	Report sent to All members

5	WG1- Workshop on Importance of Information Exchange with Neighbouring Countries in the Event of a Nuclear or Radiological Emergency	4-6 September in Athens	Report sent to All members
6	WG2- Workshop on Identifying Specific Priority Themes on Education and Training	15-17 October, Moscow	Report sent to All members
7	Joint workshop between IAEA, NEA, ICRP and DSA	29 October-01 November, Tromsø	Done
8	Organize a EuCAS meeting during IAEA GC	17 Sep.2019	First side event organised by Norway during 63rd GC.
		Sep 2020	Suggested a EuCAS meeting during 64th GC
9	Mechanisms of cooperation with TC	May 2019	Meeting aside during 4th Steering Committee in May 2019
10	Task force to define the ToR on the initiative on Education and Training, capacity building	October 2019	ToR was approved and suggestion for other WGs to develop ToR for each group.
11	Cooperation with existing networks (WENRA, HERCA, other relevant networks, IAEA), investigation for possible invitation for the EuCAS events	Presentation about HERCA was done in Sarajevo	Action to EuCAS SC members plus IAEA Action to IAEA TO and GNSSN PMO
12	Organise 5th Steering Committee meeting in April in Moldova	7-8 July 2019	These 2 meetings will be held together in Moldova. (Previously planned for April)
13	Organise WG2 workshop on RADON facilities in Moldova	9-10 July 2019	
14	Organise workshop of WG1 in June in Tajikistan	29.06. – 01.07. Dushanbe, Tajikistan	The meeting will be organised within WG1
15	Organise of WG3 workshop on Regulatory system for remediation and decommissioning	September 2020 Almaty, Kazakhstan	The meeting will be organised within WG3. Election of a new chair of WG3 during next SC
16	WG4 to consider topics of self-assessment in capacity building for finding common gaps of regulatory bodies competence and of transportation of nuclear materials	WG4	

TERMS OF REFERENCE
OF THE
EUROPEAN AND CENTRAL ASIAN SAFETY NETWORK
(EuCAS NETWORK)

PREAMBLE

Recognizing that the region of Europe and Central Asia has significant experience, resources, technologies, knowledge in the field of nuclear and radiation safety, with facilities and activities ranging from the use of a limited number of radiation sources to the operation of a large nuclear power programme;

Recognizing that the region gathers countries with extensive safety expertise as well as countries needing to strengthen their safety infrastructure;

Acknowledging that nuclear and radiation safety is a trans-boundary issue in nature, and that the development of peaceful uses of nuclear technology in all countries in the region is intertwined;

Acknowledging that regional networks constitute relevant structures to discuss and build common understanding on nuclear and radiation safety matters, in particular when addressing aspects with a regional impact or relevance (e.g. trans-border or common issues), and that enhancing the sharing of technical information and experience is essential to strengthen nuclear safety worldwide;

Acknowledging that networks can facilitate efforts to "strengthen and maintain capacity building" as requested by the IAEA Action Plan on Nuclear Safety;

Welcoming the desire to foster cooperation of regulatory bodies and technical and scientific support organizations (TSOs) in Europe and Central Asia for reinforcing nuclear and radiation safety;

Noting that a resolution of the IAEA General Conference, in 2012, encouraged "the Secretariat to assist in the establishment of [safety] fora and networks in regions where they do not exist" as a measure to strengthen international cooperation in nuclear, radiation, transport and waste safety[1].

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[1] GC(56)/RES/9

We, the representatives of the Regulatory Bodies and TSOs from Europe and Central Asia, listed in the Annex, do hereby adopt the following Terms of Reference to establish the European and Central Asian Safety Network.

ESTABLISHMENT AND NAME

A Network to be known as the European and Central Asian Safety Network (hereinafter referred to as "EuCAS Network") is hereby established.

OBJECTIVE

1. The EuCAS Network, aims to support the strengthening of the nuclear and radiation safety infrastructure, in line with the IAEA safety standards, at regional level, through facilitating:

   - the exchange of information, experience, expertise and good practices;

   - the coordination and the development of activities including capacity building;

   - the cooperation on issues of specific interest and building of a common understanding.

2. The EuCAS Network shall aim at gaining overview of regional activities with similar objectives. The EuCAS Network's activities shall be developed to be complementary to other initiatives, such as those developed under the auspices of the IAEA and other international organizations and associations. To this end, the EuCAS network shall collaborate with such entities.

MEMBERSHIP

3. The EuCAS Network shall be open to the national Regulatory Bodies and Technical Safety Organisations (TSOs) in the field of nuclear and/or radiation safety from the countries situated in Europe or Central Asia and which are also Member States of the IAEA. Members are invited to sign the EuCAS Network's Terms of Reference.

4. National Regulatory Bodies and TSOs in the field of nuclear and/or radiation safety from the countries of other regions and international or regional organizations who express an interest may be granted the status of Observers to the EuCAS Network if the Steering Committee agrees, as specified in para.14.

5. The list of EuCAS Network Members and Observers shall be made publicly available.

STRUCTURE

6. The EuCAS Network shall be governed by a Steering Committee which may be supported by topical Working Groups.

Steering Committee

7. The Steering Committee shall be composed of **senior representatives from the member organizations**. They can be assisted by experts, as relevant. **One Steering Committee member shall be nominated for each organization represented in the Network**, together with an alternate.

8. The nominations shall be sent to the Secretariat in writing and through official channels.

9. The EuCAS Network Steering Committee members are expected to demonstrate a strong commitment to EuCAS Network objectives. They shall attend the Steering Committee meetings and contribute to its work.

10. The Steering Committee shall meet **twice a year alternatively at the IAEA Headquarters in Vienna or in one of the EuCAS Members' country**.

11. Steering Committee meetings shall be convened by its chairperson, as defined in para. 16, through notifications to be issued by the Secretariat. Working Groups that may be established shall meet as necessary to accomplish their designated task(s).

12. The EuCAS Network Steering Committee shall, inter alia:

    - Develop an open dialogue on nuclear and radiation safety issues in the scope of the EuCAS Network as deemed relevant by the Members;

    - Identify issues on which an exchange of information and/or regional efforts for coordination would be needed and facilitate mutual information on initiatives at regional level;

    - Decide on main orientations and oversee activities developed under the EuCAS Network;

    - Discuss and adopt an annual report, on the basis of the reporting elements from Working Groups, and the yearly EuCAS Network's work programme as described below.

13. The Steering Committee may establish topical Working Groups composed of experts of EuCAS Network members and/or other recognized experts, as the need arises, to support planning and implementation of the EuCAS Network activities. The terms of reference and membership of such groups shall be approved by the EuCAS Network Steering Committee.

14. Decisions of the Steering Committee shall be adopted by consensus of the members present at the meeting.

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15. Observers, as specified in para. 4., shall be invited to the meetings of the Steering Committee. They may provide presentations and offer recommendations for EuCAS Network's consideration but cannot participate in the decision making.

Chairperson

16. The EuCAS Network Steering Committee shall elect a chairperson and two vice-chairpersons, from among its members, for a period of two years. The term of office of the chairperson shall be renewable twice. The chairperson may delegate its function to a vice-chairperson if needed.

17. The Chairperson shall chair the Steering Committee meetings and act as the spokesperson of the EuCAS Network, as relevant.

Reporting and Work Programme

18. The Work Programme shall list the main objectives and activities to be implemented in the upcoming year as well as on the longer term.

19. An annual report shall present the completed, ongoing and planned work of the EuCAS Network.

20. The draft annual report and the work programme are prepared based on the contributions and proposals from the WGs that may be established. The Secretariat circulates these documents to the Steering Committee members for their review and approval during the Steering Committee meeting to be held in the second half of the year.

21. The annual report shall be communicated by the Chairperson to the Deputy Director General of the IAEA's Department of Nuclear Safety and Security and to other relevant interested entities. The report shall be made public.

WORKING METHODS

22. The work of the EuCAS Network shall be organised according to these Terms of Reference. The Steering Committee may prepare and adopt additional rules of procedures if necessary. It may also revise these Terms of Reference, as necessary. Amendments shall be subject to approval by the EuCAS Steering Committee Members, as specified in para. 14.

23. To support the implementation of its objectives, an IT-platform for sharing knowledge and information within the network will be developed. It will be hosted within the IAEA Global Nuclear Safety and Security Network (GNSSN) website, including a collaborative workspace with an access restricted to its members.