

17th Annual Meeting of the Arab Network of Nuclear Regulators (ANNuR)

**06 – 08 April 2026,
Hammamet, TUNISIA**

(Hybrid Format Meeting)

*Organized by the Arab Atomic Energy Agency (AAEA)
In cooperation with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)*





**17th Annual Meeting of the Arab Network of Nuclear Regulators
(ANNuR)
06 – 08 April 2026
Meeting Summary Report**



1. BACKGROUND

The 17th Meeting of the Arab Network of Nuclear Regulators (ANNuR) comes within the framework of the Arab Atomic Energy Agency (AAEA) strategy of strengthening the regulatory and legislative frameworks for nuclear and radiation activities in Arab countries. The AAEA and International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) recognize the importance of existence of an independent, effective and well-equipped regulatory body in order to guarantee a high level of safety and security of all nuclear and radioactive facilities and activities under their national responsibility. They approved the establishment of the 'Arab Network for Nuclear Regulators ANNuR' and confirmed that its main objective is the exchange of experiences, lessons learned and good practices between regulators in Arab countries .

The AAEA in cooperation with the IAEA organized the previous 16 meetings of ANNuR as well as 6 meetings during IAEA General Conference in Vienna.

This meeting is a follow-up of the past meetings, will address the importance and urgency of capacity building at institutional, organizational and technical levels, and intended to strengthen relations among the Arab Nuclear Regulators. This meeting will identify concrete actions reflecting current and future needs that will assist States to establish and/or improve their regulatory infrastructure through effective and efficient capacity building, including education and training .

ANNuR, like other regional networks, fosters enhancement, strengthening and harmonization of the radiation protection, nuclear safety and security regulatory infrastructure and framework among its members.

ANNuR has proven to be effective, efficient, internationally recognized forum for the exchange of regulatory experiences and practices among the nuclear regulatory bodies in Arab countries. The IAEA and the relevant regional and international safety networks supported and maintained ANNuR and considered this network as a major part of the Global Nuclear Safety and Security Regime.

2.Meeting Objectives

This meeting aims to evaluate the activities of the Arab Network of Nuclear Regulatory Bodies (ANNuR), discuss ways to enhance its performance and cooperation with relevant international and regional organizations, and specifically to:

- Update on Member State legislative and regulatory infrastructure.
- follow-up and review the progress of the ANNuR network and its technical working groups, and discuss the activity plan for 2026-2027.
- Foster collaboration among ANNuR, IAEA, and other relevant organizations, and suggest new joint initiatives..

•Update and discuss ongoing or implemented projects, including:

- o The Arab Network for Environmental Radiation Monitoring and Early Warning.
- o The Arab Project for Radiation Protection Officers and Qualified Experts.
- o The Arab Project for Nuclear Security.
- o (INT9188) Strengthening and harmonizing regional Arab cooperation and coordination in emergency preparedness and response.
- o New project proposal: Harmonizing quality, safety, and nuclear security standards for nuclear power plants in Arab countries.

3. OPENING SESSION:

3.1 Welcome by Dr. Salem HAMDI, the Director General of the AAEA:

Dr. Salem Hamdi welcomed participants and thanked Arab national delegations and regulatory bodies for their work in promoting nuclear safety and security. He also acknowledged the support of the IAEA, US-NRC, US-DOE, KINS, STUK, and other international organizations in developing regulatory frameworks and strengthening capabilities for peaceful nuclear energy use. He thanked Tunisian authorities for hosting ANNuR activities. Dr. Hamdi then reviewed ANNuR's 2010 establishment, emphasizing its role in unifying Arab regulatory infrastructure and its international function within the Global Nuclear Safety and Security Network (GNSSN) as a platform for knowledge exchange. He concluded by stressing the importance of continued cooperation to expand ANNuR's scope and achieve its action plan objectives.

3.2 Welcom by Mr. Mohamed Ahmid, Morocco

Mr. Mohamed Ahmid, Secretary General of the Energy Transition Department, Ministry of Energy Transition and Sustainable Development, Kingdom of Morocco, delivered a welcoming address affirming Morocco's support for the Noor Network, which strengthens the Arab nuclear security system. He also highlighted the Kingdom's ambitious program for the peaceful uses of nuclear technology, contributing to societal development and well-being.

3.3 Welcome by Dr. Sabah AL-HUSSAINI, ANNuR Chairman and the Vice Chairman of the Iraqi National Nuclear, Radiological, Chemical and Biological Regulatory Commission (I-NRC):

Dr. Sabah Al-Husseini, Chairman of the Arab Network of Nuclear Regulators (ANNuR), opened the meeting by emphasizing its importance as a platform for Arab regulatory bodies to share experiences and address current and future challenges. He lauded ANNuR's progress, citing significant improvements in thematic working groups and urged greater participation from Arab nations to tackle critical radiological and nuclear safety and security issues.



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He then transferred the chairmanship to Syria, commending the Syrian team's expertise. Dr. Al-Husseini concluded by thanking the IAEA, U.S. NRC, U.S. Department of Energy, Rosatom, and ADSTM for their continuous support, the Tunisian government for hosting the event, and all Arab country representatives and technical working group coordinators for their contributions to regional action plans.

3.4 Welcome by Mr. Samer Al-Haj Ali, Head of the Nuclear Regulatory Bureau, Syrian Atomic Energy Commission

Dr. Samer Al-Haj Ali, the new Network Chairman, welcomed participants and expressed pleasure that Syria would chair for two years, reflecting member states' confidence in Syrian radiological and nuclear expertise. He promised a productive term, full of achievements and completed objectives.

3.5 Welcome by Ms. Seungyeon SON, Safety Expert, at the Networks Management and Partnership Section, Office of Safety and Security Coordination, Department of Nuclear Safety and Security, IAEA

Ms. Son thanked and commended Arab regulatory authorities for their work in strengthening nuclear safety and security. She highlighted the Agency's support for the ANNuR Network as part of the Global Nuclear Safety and Security Network (GNSSN) and encouraged Arab member states to continue developing their regulatory systems and national safety standards. Ms. Son also thanked international organizations for their continuous support and cooperation in achieving the highest safety standards.

3.6 Meeting Agenda:

The meeting agenda was adopted by Dr. Samer Al-Hajj Ali, Chairman of the ANNuR Network, and the participants (see Appendix 2).

3.7 Introduction of Participants:

the participants shared their names, roles, and backgrounds (Appendix1)

4. Effective coordination and collaboration with IAEA and relevant international organizations:

4.1 ANNuR Overviews and Status Dr. Firas Al-Ali, ANNuR activities coordinator

Al-Ali presented the network's 2026 status, highlighting the growing use of nuclear technologies in the Arab region across agriculture, medicine, industry, and research. With many countries operating research reactors and others developing nuclear energy programs, robust regulatory frameworks are essential for safety and environmental protection. Dr. Al-Ali stressed that effective oversight demands comprehensive safety assessments, appropriate legislation, technical

guidance, and strong leadership. Established in 2010 with IAEA support, the Arab Network of Nuclear Regulatory Bodies (ANNR) facilitates regional cooperation and expertise exchange among its 22 member states. Integrated into the Global Network for Nuclear Safety and Security (GNSSS), ANNR has expanded its international influence. Future priorities include updating competencies, advancing regional projects, and, as Al-Ali announced, proposing a new project: “Harmonizing Quality, Safety and Nuclear Security Standards for Nuclear Power Plants in Arab Countries,” to ensure regulatory bodies can oversee increasingly complex nuclear activities.

4.2 IAEA Support to ANNuR– Ms. Seungyeon SON, IAEA:

Ms. Son presented the IAEA's Department of Nuclear Safety and Security, detailing its role in protecting against radiation, establishing nuclear safety frameworks, and promoting nuclear energy for global well-being. She highlighted the Agency's support for Member States through peer reviews, advisory services, and various educational and training programs. Ms. Son also discussed the Global Nuclear Safety and Security Network (GNSSN) as a platform for information exchange and capacity building. She emphasized Member States' commitments within IAEA's programs and the technical cooperation with the Arab Network of Nuclear Regulators (ANNuR), including updating work plans and launching ANNuR's website, and reviewed past and planned IAEA-ANNuR activities.

4.3 Grigol (Giga) Basilia /AdSTM, Inc : OVERVIEW OF THE ADVANCED REGULATORY INFORMATION SYSTEM (ARIS/xARIS, Grigol (Giga) Basilia /AdSTM, Inc

Mr. Grigol presented an overview of the Advanced Regulatory Information System (ARIS/xARIS), a software application created under the Radiation Source Regulation Partnership. Designed to help national regulatory bodies manage radioactive sources and ensure nuclear security, ARIS/xARIS was initially developed in 2004 and significantly updated between 2023 and 2025. Approximately 25 countries currently utilize the system, which features six interconnected modules: a national register of radioactive sources (RASOD), comprehensive facility and licensee registers, and streamlined licensing procedures.

4.4 Offsite recovery resource program, Charles Streeper Los Alamos National Laboratory

Established in 1997, the U.S. Off-Site Radioactive Source Recovery Program (OSRP) is a vital initiative by the National Nuclear Security Administration's Office of Radiological Security. Its mission is to remove dangerous, unwanted, or abandoned radioactive sources, preventing radiological terrorism and accidents. Over 27 years, OSRP has successfully removed more than 48,000 radioactive sources, totaling over 55,500 terabecquerels, from all 50 U.S. states. It has also recovered over 3,660 sources from 65 sites in 29 countries, showcasing extensive domestic and global reach. The program prioritizes high-risk isotopes such as americium-241, cesium-137, cobalt-60, strontium-90, and plutonium isotopes, recovering approximately 1.6 million curies of radioactivity. OSRP employs advanced tools, including a public website for source registration and an internal database for risk-based prioritization of removal, enhancing its ability to identify, track, and recover sealed sources before they become security threats.

4.5 IAEA INT TC Project 9188: Strengthening and Coordinating Regional Arab Cooperation and Coordination in the Field of Emergency Preparedness and Response – Ms. Zeinab Shqeir – National Center for Nuclear Science and Technology

Zeinab Shqeir presented a concise overview of the regional project "Strengthening and Coordinating Regional Arab Cooperation and Coordination in the Field of Emergency Preparedness and Response." Its main objectives are to establish and coordinate national emergency preparedness and response frameworks in Arab countries, develop national and regional capabilities for nuclear and radiological emergencies, and create or enhance mechanisms for responding to radiological and nuclear emergencies across the region.

4.6 “Office of International Nuclear Security, Command Brief”, Troy Write , INS, DOE

Mr. Troy presented an overview of the Office of International Nuclear Security (INS) rules and activities. He highlighted that the INS collaborates globally with over 50 partner nations to enhance physical protection, secure nuclear materials during transit, and fortify national nuclear security frameworks against theft and sabotage. The core security pillars include: National Infrastructure (strengthening regulatory frameworks and state-level nuclear security baselines), Physical Protection (deploying site assessments and security upgrades to prevent unauthorized access or sabotage), Material Control (implementing robust accounting systems for weapons-usable materials), and Transport Security (securing high-risk nuclear and radiological items during transit).

4.7 IAEA INT 9185 project "Arab Network for Environmental Radiation Monitoring and Early Warning (ANERM)", Ms. Nahla Suleiman Fadlallah, Sudan.

Ms. Nahla Suleiman Fadlallah provided an update on the IAEA INT 9185, "Arab Network for Environmental Radiation Monitoring and Early Warning (ANERM)." She reported that participating countries approved the network's terms of reference, with the IAEA finalizing its role. A virtual training course on radiation monitoring and data exchange via IRRMIS was held from September 5-9, 2021. The project has been extended through 2023. Five countries (Iraq, Libya, Mauritania, Sudan, Tunisia) received monitoring stations under the INT9185 project (2023-2024), and Syria and Yemen are being considered for the new INT9188 project.

4.8 Arab Roadmap for Cooperation in Radiological and Nuclear Emergency Preparedness and Response. Mohammed Omari, (AAEA)

The Arab Roadmap for Cooperation in Radiological and Nuclear Emergency Preparedness and Response, a joint initiative by the AAEA and IAEA, addresses increasing nuclear and radiological risks in the Arab region. Announced at the 2024 IAEA General Conference and endorsed by the League of Arab States in February 2025, it tackles challenges from rapid technological advancements and expanding peaceful nuclear energy uses. Nuclear emergencies can stem from industrial, medical, and facility operations, material transport, or, critically, military conflicts or terrorist attacks—a heightened concern due to regional geopolitical tensions. Past disasters like

Chernobyl (1986) and Fukushima (2011) show the catastrophic, long-lasting, transboundary effects of reactor damage and radiation release.

4.9 U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, International Activities Overview, Bethany Cecere, International Relations Officer, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Ms. Cecere presented the NRC's role in safeguarding public health, safety, and national security by ensuring the safe and efficient use of civil nuclear energy and radioactive materials. This is achieved through effective licensing, oversight, and regulation that benefits society and the environment. She detailed the NRC's responsibilities across several key areas: reactors, materials (medical, industrial, and academic uses, plus nuclear fuel production), waste (transportation, storage, and disposal), and decommissioning. Ms. Sisser further clarified the NRC's scope, including industries and commercial activities, nuclear power plants, special nuclear fuel manufacturing and transport, research and test reactors, spent fuel storage and transport, uranium conversion and enrichment, medical and industrial isotopes, and radioactive sources like well logging and radiography, including the export of digital radiography technologies.

4.10 IAEA Safeguards Mission: Ms. Marzia Baldasri, IAEA

Ms. Baldasri presented on the IAEA's ISSAS mission, which comprehensively reviews a country's Nuclear Material Accounting and Control System (SSAC) using technical and legal experts. She highlighted the IAEA's dedication to fostering cooperation and enhancing safeguards capabilities through various training, assistance, and guidance programs for countries. Member State support—funding, facilities, and expertise—is vital.

4.11 The Arab Project for Radiation Protection Officers and Qualified Experts: Amparo Cristóbal, IAEA

Ms. Cristóbal detailed the Radiation Protection Officer (RPO) and Qualified Expert (QE) project in Arab facilities, distinguishing between the roles and emphasizing their importance for an effective radiation protection system. RPOs are internal staff responsible for the day-to day oversight of radiation safety managing daily radiation safety, including routine monitoring, source accountability, workers protection measures, regulatory compliance, and the implementation of emergency plans. QEs, in contrast, are formally recognized specialists who provide high-level advice to the authorized parties on safety assessments, exposure evaluation, engineering controls, and accident prevention. The roles are complementary: QEs provide specialized expertise, while RPOs ensure continuous operational compliance. Ms. Amparo also outlined the IAEA's support in developing training syllabi for RPOs across various industrial and medical settings, including industrial radiography, diagnostic radiology, image-guided procedures, nuclear medicine, NORM, cyclotrons, nuclear gauges, radiotherapy, radiotracers, and irradiators.

4.12 The Arab Project for Radiation Protection Officers and Qualified Experts ; part 2 Mr. Issa Al-Khalaileh , EMRC, Jordan

Mr. Al-Khalaileh presented updates on the Arab Radiation Protection Officers Project, including a technical meeting held in Amman, Jordan, from September 7-9, 2025. This meeting aimed to finalize an action plan for harmonizing regulatory training requirements for radiation protection officers and experts across Arab countries. Attendees included representatives from the Arab Atomic Energy Agency (AAEA) and national radiation protection coordinators.

The agenda focused on discussing and developing a joint action plan for consistent regulatory training. Intensive efforts are underway to standardize training for radiation protection officers in various fields, including industrial radiography, nuclear medicine, and nuclear facilities, ensuring qualified professionals for safety oversight.

The training program totals 120 hours over one month: 60 hours of foundational principles and 60 hours of specialized practical training (30 theoretical, 30 practical). The IAEA provides technical support through curriculum review, material development, and train-the-trainer programs, having already created curricula for medical and industrial applications.

The AAEA will conduct a gap analysis among member states using IAEA models to identify national needs and develop a comprehensive implementation plan. This includes recommendations for a formal project proposal to the IAEA and ongoing assistance with training material review, ensuring basic training in Arabic and continuous professional development to enhance regional radiation protection standards and nuclear safety cooperation.

4.13 Multipurpose Fast Neutron Research Reactor (MBIR) – Mr. Ilya Ushmarov, International MBIR Research Center (IRC) Consortium, Rosatom:

Mr. Ilya Ushmarov presented an overview of the company's history, renewable energy products, and commitment to Sustainable Development Goals, including nuclear energy and non-nuclear applications. He detailed Rosatom's global research reactor distribution, the principles of fourth-generation multipurpose fast neutron research reactors (MBIRs), and their future uses. Ms. Kozemiaka then discussed the International MBIR Research Center project's international partners and the process for joining its consortium.

5. Country Presentations:

The morning session of the second day of the meeting focused on representing the Arab Countries' regulatory infrastructures. ANNuR regulatory bodies' focal points from : Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Sudan and Tunisia provided an overview of the new development and current status of the nuclear and radiological regulatory framework in their countries, and the recent achievements and challenges in the regulatory system for nuclear safety and security. The presentations covered

- (a) Current status of the legal and regulatory infrastructure;
- (b) National status of the nuclear and radiation programs;



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- (c) Current and future plans for NPPs and RRs;
- (d) Cooperation with IAEA and other international organizations to enhance the national capabilities;
- (e) National coordinators in the ANNuR Thematic Working Groups;
- (f) National nuclear security regime;
- (g) Adherence to the International Legal Instruments;
- (h) Activities accomplished within the regional technical cooperation projects INT9185 (establishing an Arab network for environmental radiation monitoring and early warning) and INT9188 (strengthening Arab regional cooperation in nuclear and radiological emergency preparedness and response).
- (i) Challenges and the proposed activities to enhance the national regulatory framework.

Most of the Arab regulatory authorities have made good progress in strengthening their regulatory framework.

6. Review of ANNuR's ToR and TWGs Work Plan 2026 – 2027

The final morning session focused on reviewing the Terms of Reference (ToR) and the action plans of the TWGs. Due to the absence of most group coordinators amidst the Middle East crisis, the work plans could not be reviewed. Therefore, Dr. Firas Al-Ali, ANNuR's activities coordinator, proposed that TWG coordinators discuss their work plans with technical officers in a later virtual meeting. The Terms of Reference, however, were reviewed with all participants, and amendments were approved. The amendments are listed below:

- Reordering the introduction without modification.
- objectives paragraph: Adding the 4th objective
" Provide for the establishment of a regional and national capacity building framework"
- Changing the name of 7thTWG to "Transport of Radioactive Material."
- Changing the name of 8thTWG to "Safety of Nuclear Installations."

7. Meeting Summary

Dr. Samer Al-Hajj Ali, the new head of the network, summarized the meeting, expressing his pleasure that Syria would lead for the next two years and acknowledging the significant work

ahead. He lauded the contributions of the International Atomic Energy Agency, represented by Ms. Sonny, and technical officials, along with international partners from the US Nuclear Regulatory Commission and Department of Energy. He also thanked member state representatives for their active participation and Dr. Firas Al-Ali for organizing the meeting.

Dr. Sabah Al-Husseini highlighted the ongoing need for support in nuclear safety and security. He praised member states' participation in covering agenda topics and urged continued communication and coordination in regulatory oversight. He also thanked thematic working group coordinators, hoping for remarkable progress under Syria's two-year presidency.

8. Closing Remarks

To comprehensively address the ANNuR needs, Arab Member States' representatives adopted the following working items:

8.1 Regarding the RPO project, it highly recommends following up on the IAEA's publications of curricula related to radiation protection officer topics and to continue coordination meetings among member states to standardize training requirements.

8.2 The AAEA and IAEA are strongly encouraged to cooperate in securing funding for the Arab roadmap for EPR action plan.

8.3 Given the major changes in the current global geopolitical landscape, training personnel and institutions to operate under pressure has become imperative.

8.4 ANNuR MSs with TWG coordinators (Egypt, Sudan, Morocco, Jordan, and Mauritania) should include these coordinators in their national delegations at upcoming ANNuR Network meetings. This will allow them to present progress on the work plan.

The following working items from the Sixteenth Annual Meeting are reaffirmed:

a) Arab Member States are requested to update their TWG's member lists and nominate active teams through their national regulatory authority.

b) Establish a sustainable and reliable communication mechanism between the ANNuR network's technical working group coordinators and Member State representatives.

3.7 Periodic meetings should be held by each TWG to discuss activity plan implementation progress. The IAEA Project Management Office, the designated technical officers, and the ANNuR Programme Coordinator (Dr. Firas Radi) are invited to attend.

3.8 Representatives of Member States proposed that future ANNuR meetings be held in Arabic and that simultaneous interpreters be provided for international experts;



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Member States' representatives proposed holding future ANNuR meetings in Arabic, with simultaneous interpretation for international experts.

3.9 ANNuR website should updated after each annual meeting in coopertion between IAEA and AAEA

Appendix (1)

List of participants in the 17th Annual Meeting of ANNuR

Participants in person:

	Name	Email	State	Organization
1	Ms Seungyeon SON	S.Son@iaea.org	South Korea	IAEA
2	Dr.Samer AL-Hag Ali Chief	salhajali@aec.org.sy	Syria	Nuclear Regulatory Office
3	Dr. Mudar Okla		Syria	DG of the Syrian Atomic Energy Commission
4	Mr. Ishagh Mohamed MOUSA (TWG-7)	ishaghmoussa@yahoo.fr	Mauritania	L'autorité nationale de sécurité et de sûreté nucléaire Mauritanie
5	Dr. Mohamed Mahmoud EL MOUNJA	Elhadi320@hotmail.com	Mauritania	L'autorité nationale de sécurité et de sûreté nucléaire Mauritanie
6	Dr. Latifa BEN OMRANE	benomrane.latifa@gmail.com	Tunisia	National Radiation Protection Center
7	Dr.Husamuldeen ezzouche	ezzouche.houcem@africamel.net	Tunisia	Ministry of health
8	Zineb Chaker	z.chekir@cnstn.rnrt.tn	Tunisia	CNSTN
9	Riadh Saibi	riadh.saibi@cnstn.rnrt.tn	Tunisia	CNSTN
10	Mugahed Mohammed	altengary@hotmail.com	Sudan	Sudanese Nuclear and Radiological Regulatory Authority
11	Dr.Firas ALALI	firasradhi@yahoo.com	AAEA	الهيئة العربية للطاقة الذرية
12	Mohammed AlOmari		AAEA	الهيئة العربية للطاقة الذرية
13	Ghaith saihly	sehligthaith@gmail.com	AAEA	الهيئة العربية للطاقة الذرية
14	Troy Wrigt	wright83@llnl.gov	USA	NNSA/INS DOE
15	Charles Steeper	steeper@lanl.gov	USA	Los Alamos National Laboratory

16	Molly Martell	molly.martell@nnsa.doe.gov	USA	Contractor to the National Nuclear Security Administration
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Virtual

	Name	عنوان البريد الإلكتروني	State	Organization
1	Dr. Sabah Hassan Nooruldeen AL-HUSSAINI (Former Chief)	Alhussaini97@gmail.com	Iraq	National Nuclear, Radiological, Chemical and Biological Regulatory Commission (I-NRC)
2	Ezz El-Din Ghaidan Ali		Iraq	(I-NRC)
3	Ms. Bethany CECERE	bethany.cecere@nrc.gov	USA	USNRS
4	Ms. Jarret FISHER	jarret.fisher@nnsa.doe.gov	USA	NNSA, Department of Energy
5	Dr. Bryan B BANDONG	bandong1@llnl.gov	USA	Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory
6	Ms.Amparo Cristapol	A.Cristobal@iaea.org		IAEA
7	Ms.Marzia Baldassari	M.Baldassari@iaea.org		IAEA
8	Ms. Farhana Naseer	f.naseer@iaea.org		IAEA
9	Mr Giga Basilia		Georgia	AdSTM, Inc. representing USNRC
10	Tamer Kasht	tamer.kasht@adstm.com		AdSTM, Inc. representing USNRC
11	Ms.Adriana-Celestina BACIU	A.C.Baciu@iaea.org		IAEA
12	Mr.Ugur Bezdegumeli TO-TWG1	U.Bezdegumeli@iaea.org		IAEA



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13	Ms FAYYAZ, Shazia	s.fayyaz@iaea.org		IAEA
14	Illya Ushmarove	ilyaushmarov@rosatom.ru	Russia	ROSATOM
15	Mr.Marfak Taib	t.marfak@amssnur.org.ma	Morocco	AMSNuR
16	Idris ben Abdulhadi TWG4 coordinator	d.benabdelhadi@amssnur.org.ma	Morocco	AMSNuR
17	Ms.Nahla Sulaiman (TWG-3) coordinnator	nahla.s.fadlalla@gmail.com	Sudan	Sudanese Nuclear and Radiological Regulatory Authority
18	Bashar Al-Jaafra TWG5 coordinator	bashar.aljaafreh@emrc.gov.jo	Jordan	

Appendix(2)



17th Meeting of the Arab Network for Nuclear Regulators
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AGENDA

Day 1 – Monday 06 April 2026	
09:00-09:50	1. Opening Session - Welcome by, Mr. Salem Hamdi, DG- AAEA - Welcome by Mr Mohamed OUHMED, Morocco - Welcome by, Mr. Sabah Al-husseini, ANNuR Chairman - Welcome by, Mr. Samer Al-haj, Syria - Welcome by, Ms. Seungyeon son, IAEA - Welcome by Mr. Haitham Sghaier, Tunisia - Self-Introduction of Participants
09:50-10:00	2. Adoption of the Agenda and designated of Rapporteur– ANNuR Chairman
10:00-10:20	3. ANNuR Overviews and Status– Mr. Firas ALALI, AAEA
10:20-10:40	4. IAEA support to ANNuR– Ms. Seungyeon son, IAEA
10:40-11:00	5. ORS Command Brief, MS. Molly Martell and Mr. Charles Streep, USDOE, ORS
11:00-11:20	6. Advanced Regulatory Information System (xARIS), Mr Giga Basilia, Advanced Systems Technology and Management, Inc. (ADSTM)
11:20-11:50	Coffee Break + Group Photo
11:50-12:10	7. Office of International Nuclear Security, Command Brief, Mr. Troy Wright, USDOE, NNSA, INS
12:10-12:30	8. IAEA Support on Strengthening Nuclear Security Capacities in the Arab States - Ms. Zeinab Hassan, Division of Nuclear Security, IAEA
12:30-12:50	9. IAEA Interregional TC project “Arab Network for Environmental Radiation Monitoring and Early Warning” -Ms. Nahla Fadlalla,
12:50-13:10	10. Proposed new Project: Harmonization of Quality, Safety, and Nuclear Security Standards for Nuclear Power Plants in Arab States, Dr. Ruba, JAEC.
13:10-13:30	11. Arab Roadmap for Emergency Response and Preparedness, Mr. Mohammed AL-Omari, AAEA

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13:30-14:30	<i>Lunch Break</i>														
14:30-14:50	14. INT9188 Strengthening and Harmonizing Regional Arab Cooperation and Coordination in Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR)- Ms. Zeineb Chekir, CNSTN.														
14:50-15:10	15. Overview of United States DOE/NNSA's International Nuclear Safeguards Engagement Program (INSEP); Ms. Jarret Fisher and Mr. Bryan Bandong														
15:10-15:40	16. Multi-Purpose Fast-Neutron Research Reactor MBIR, Ilya A. Ushmarov, ROSATOM.														
15:40-16:00	17. U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, International Activities Overview, Ms. Bethany Cecere, Office of International Programs/International Cooperation & Assistance Branch Office.														
Day 2 – Tuesday 07 April 2026															
09:00-09:30	Arab Project on Radiation Protection Officers - Ms. Amparo Cristobol, IAEA and Mr. Essa Al-Khalaylah; EMRC, Jordan														
09:30-13:30	1. Country Presentations (18 Mins each) <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td>1. Bahrain</td><td>8. Morocco</td></tr> <tr> <td>2. Egypt</td><td>9. Saudi Arabia</td></tr> <tr> <td>3. Iraq</td><td>10. Sudan</td></tr> <tr> <td>4. Jordan</td><td>11. Syria</td></tr> <tr> <td>5. Lebanon</td><td>12. Tunisia</td></tr> <tr> <td>6. Libya</td><td>13. Yemen</td></tr> <tr> <td>7. Mauritania</td><td></td></tr> </table>	1. Bahrain	8. Morocco	2. Egypt	9. Saudi Arabia	3. Iraq	10. Sudan	4. Jordan	11. Syria	5. Lebanon	12. Tunisia	6. Libya	13. Yemen	7. Mauritania	
1. Bahrain	8. Morocco														
2. Egypt	9. Saudi Arabia														
3. Iraq	10. Sudan														
4. Jordan	11. Syria														
5. Lebanon	12. Tunisia														
6. Libya	13. Yemen														
7. Mauritania															
13:30-14:30	<i>Lunch break</i>														
14:30-16:30	Progress and work plan for TWGs 15 Min for each														
Day 3 – Wednesday 08 April 2026															
09:00-10:00	ANNuR and Thematic Working Groups ToRs Review, <i>All</i>														
10:00-11:00	ANNuR and Work Plan 2026, 2027, <i>All</i>														