



Development and Future of the Global Safety and Security Network (GNSSN)

Round Table Discussion on Nuclear Safety Knowledge Networking

K. Mrabit

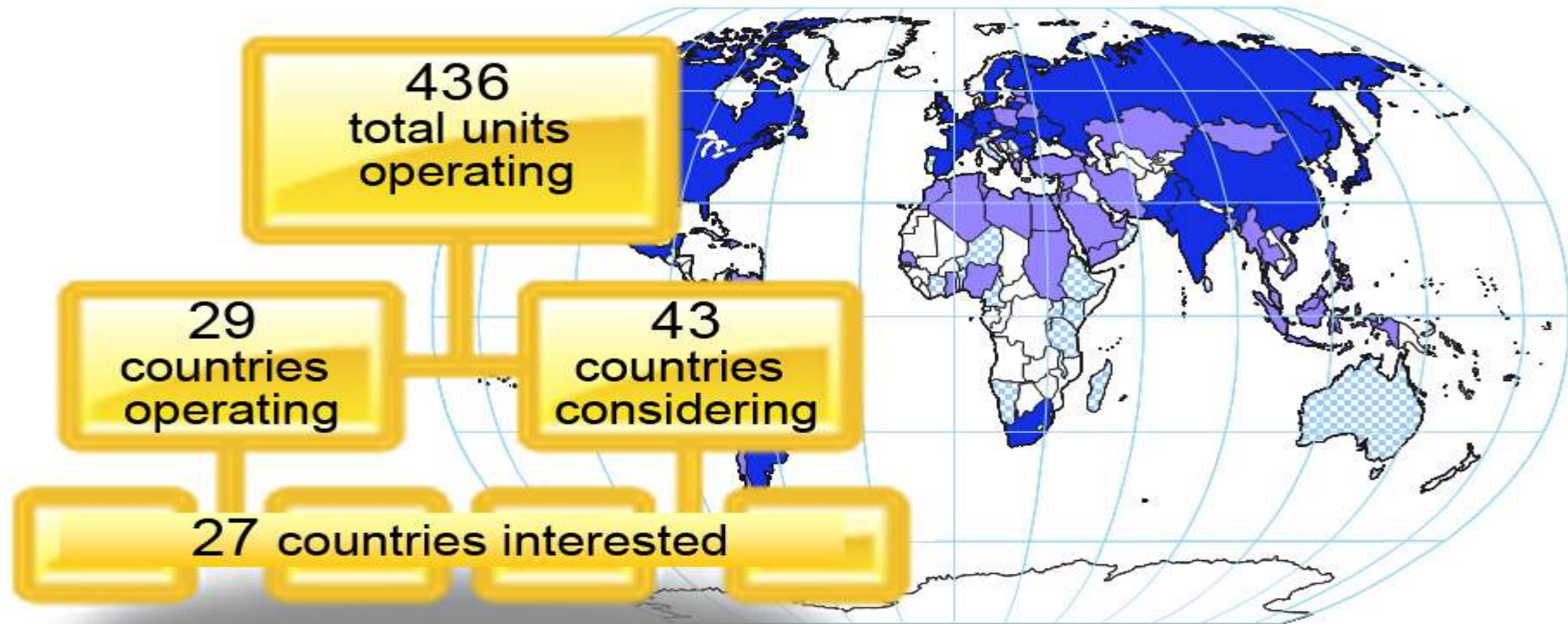
Head, Safety and Security Section
Department of Nuclear Safety & Security

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Where are the Potential Newcomers?



10 to 30 new countries are expected to bring their first nuclear power plants on-line by 2030

Main Challenges & Principles of Nuclear Safety Infrastructure and Capacity Building (1)

- IAEA attaches strategic importance to supporting nuclear safety & security Infrastructure and Capacity Building of its Member States through all the key activities within the framework of the *Global Nuclear Safety and Security Framework*.

Main Challenges & Principles of Nuclear Safety Infrastructure and Capacity Building (2)

- Member States are responsible for building their infrastructure and capacity primarily by their *own efforts and for their interests*.
- *Capacity for Capacity Building* is vital to the development of an adequate and sustainable nuclear safety infrastructure.
- International Cooperation through global coordination and collaboration is crucial for *continuous improvements of safety infrastructure and Capacity Building*.



Main Challenges & Principles of Nuclear Safety Infrastructure and Capacity Building (3)

- The core of capacity to be built is **science-based**, practical expertise to be embodied in individual experts and embedded in the relevant organization, leadership and other stakeholders.
- An independent, effective and robust **Regulatory Body** and **TSO** are essential to further improve nuclear safety and security capacity building in Member States.



Vision for Capacity Building

“ The Department of Nuclear Safety and Security will, through implementation of its capacity building strategy, systematically establish the necessary conditions and environment to help to develop, enhance, and continuously improve the international nuclear community’s capacity building efforts.”

The approach for Capacity Building



Global Nuclear Safety & Security Framework



What is the GNSSN?

- The GNSSN comprises a set of existing networks and information resources, i.e. internationally accessible information and data sources.
- GNSSN aims to ensure that critical knowledge, experience, and lessons learned about nuclear safety and security are exchanged as broadly as required.



Vision and mission for Global Nuclear Safety and Security Network (GNSSN)

Vision

Nuclear safety and security information and knowledge is globally managed as a resource (IAEA Standard GS-R-3)

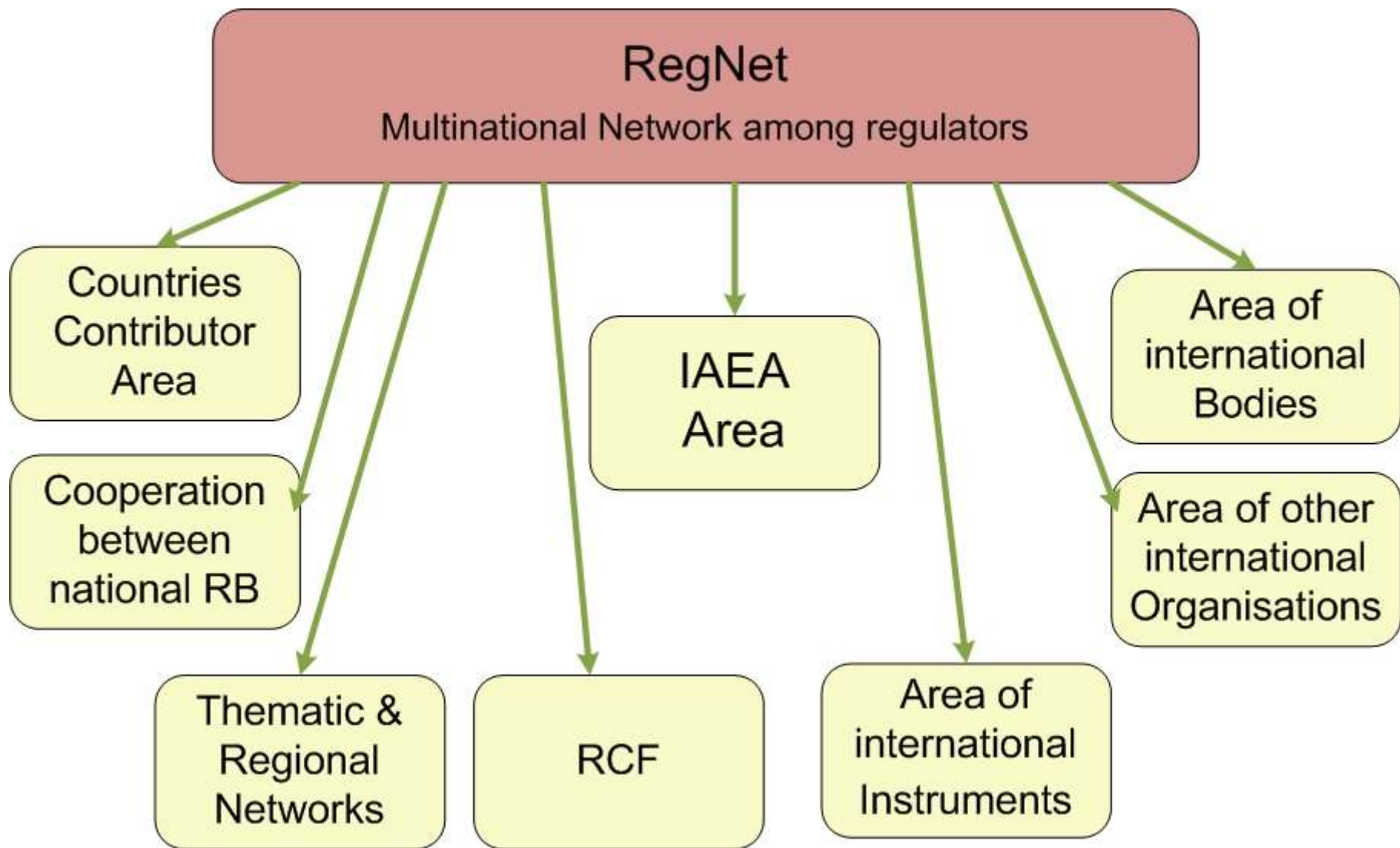
Mission

To ensure that safety and security knowledge, experience, and lessons learned are made visible and available, through links between platforms, and exchanged as broadly as they need to be and to enable and support interaction and collaboration between professionals and organisations



Concept of GNSSN





Regional Networks

Fostering cooperation with the objective of facilitating and continuously improving Capacity Building and infrastructure development Nationally and Regionally.

- Asian Nuclear Safety Network (ANSN)
- Ibero-American Network (FORO)
- Forum of Nuclear Regulatory Bodies in Africa (FNRBA)
- Arab Network of Nuclear Regulators (ANNuR)

Recent Agency efforts for Capacity Building

- Development of the Vision and Principles Paper;
- Establishment of International nuclear Safety Centre (INSC);
- Establishment of regulatory Cooperation Forum (RCF)



International Nuclear Safety Centre (INSAC)

- In 2009, IAEA established the International Nuclear Safety Centre (INSAC) to support Member States with established nuclear power programmes or considering nuclear power programmes for the first time;
- Based on IAEA safety standards, INSAC enhances nuclear safety through collaboration with experts on assessment and verification methods and tools.



Regulatory Cooperation Forum (RCF)

Follow-up from International Conference on the Effective Regulatory Systems in Cape-Town, 14 to 18 December 2009 South Africa:

The IAEA together with many regulatory bodies identified urgent needs

- to ensure effective coordination and collaboration among the requesting Member States and those asked to provide advice and expertise; and
- to help optimize the use of limited resources and to promote harmonized application and use of the international safety standards and best practices.
- Creation of the ***Regulatory Cooperation Forum (RCF)***.



Participating Member States in the RCF and Core Group



Main activities for the future

1. Further development of the global and regional networks

- **Completion and making GNSSN operational.**
- **Practical support for international regulatory cooperation including RCF.**
- **Further establishment and/or enhancement of other regional networks: Network of TSOs, FORO, FNRBA and ANNuR.**



Main activities for the future (cont'd)

2. Strategy approach and collaboration mechanism should be established among regional networks:

- **Creation of specific forum with presence of high level officers to discuss and improve the strategy and policy for the future cooperation.**
- **Round-Table discussion to promote coordination during each GC of IAEA.**
- **Exchange information among experts through participation in several selected topical areas.**
- **Feasibility study for IT resolutions to facilitate the cooperation mechanism.**



Upcoming Events in 2010

- The 1st Plenary Meeting of RCF, 24 September;
- The 3rd Meeting of CBCG and the 12th ANSN Steering Committee Meeting, 18 to 22 October;
- The Int. Conference on the Challenges faced by Technical and Scientific Support Organizations (TSO) in Enhancing Nuclear Safety and Security
- Regional Conference on 21st Century Capacity Building and Virtual TSO in Asia, 29 October;
- A Technical Meeting on Development of Global Nuclear Safety and Security Network (GNSSN) and International Regulatory Network (RegNet), 06 to 10 December.



Technical Meeting on GNSSN/RegNet

A Technical Meeting on Development of Global Nuclear Safety and Security Network (GNSSN) and International Regulatory Network (RegNet), IAEA Headquarters, Vienna, Austria, 06–10 December 2010.

The main purpose of the TM

- to present the current status for the development of GNSSN/RegNet;
- to demonstrate the inherent potential in the integration of multinational networks; and
- to exchange and share information on good practices in the field of knowledge networking.



Conclusions

- Global Nuclear Safety and Security Network will play a more prominent role in strengthening and continuously improving the Global Nuclear Safety and Security Framework;
- Enhancement of collaboration and coordination among the global and regional networks is crucial for facing current and future dynamic and complex challenges;
- Further promotion of other regional and global networks is needed to enhance capacity building and safety infrastructure through sharing of knowledge, experience and lessons learned. **(e.g. Global TSO Network);**
- Commitment and support from all stakeholders is essential.



...Thank you for your attention
K.mrabit@iaea.org

