

รายงานการไปราชการ ประชุม สัมมนา ศึกษา ฝึกอบรม ปฏิบัติการวิจัย ดูงาน ณ ต่างประเทศ
และการปฏิบัติงานในองค์การระหว่างประเทศ

ส่วนที่ ๑ ข้อมูลทั่วไป

- ๑.๑ ชื่อ-สกุล...นางบุญฉวี ศรีหมอก.....
 ๑.๒ ตำแหน่ง...วิศวกรนิวเคลียร์ชำนาญการพิเศษ.....
 ๑.๓ สังกัด...กองตรวจสอบทางนิวเคลียร์และรังสี สำนักงานปรมาณูเพื่อสันติ.....
 ๑.๔ ชื่อเรื่อง/หลักสูตร

(ภาษาไทย)...การประชุมประจำปีเครือข่ายเพื่อสนับสนุนและฝึกอบรมด้านความมั่นคงปลอดภัย
ทางนิวเคลียร์.....

(ภาษาอังกฤษ)...Annual Meeting of the International Network for Nuclear Security
Training and Support Centres (NSSC Network).....

- เพื่อ ศึกษา ฝึกอบรม ดูงาน
 ประชุม / สัมมนา ปฏิบัติงานวิจัย ไปปฏิบัติงานในองค์การระหว่าง

แหล่งให้ทุน...IAEA.....

สถานที่ (หน่วยงาน/ประเทศ)...Ibaraki, Japan.....

ระหว่างวันที่...๕ - ๙ มีนาคม ๒๕๖๑.....

รวมระยะเวลาการรับทุน...๕ วัน.....

ส่วนที่ ๒ ข้อมูลที่ได้รับจากการศึกษา ฝึกอบรม ดูงาน ประชุม/สัมมนา ปฏิบัติการวิจัย และการไปปฏิบัติงาน ใน
องค์การระหว่างประเทศ (โปรดให้ข้อมูลในเชิงวิชาการ หากมีรายงานแยกต่างหาก)

๒.๑ วัตถุประสงค์

๑. พิจารณาร่าง TOR ของเครือข่ายฯ เพื่อให้สะท้อนแนวทางการดำเนินงานของเครือข่ายฯ...
 ๒. ทบทวนบทบาทของเครือข่ายฯในการที่จะส่งเสริม Nuclear Security Regime ของประเทศ
สมาชิก สรุปการดำเนินงานของเครือข่ายฯ เช่น การปรับปรุง TECDOC เกี่ยวกับเครือข่ายฯ และทบทวนข้อมูล
และเครื่องมือที่ใช้แลกเปลี่ยนข้อมูลของเครือข่ายฯ.....
 ๓. วางแผนการดำเนินกิจกรรมของคณะทำงานฯ และวางแผนการประชุมประจำปีครั้งต่อไป
 ๔. สรรหาคณะผู้บริหารงานเครือข่ายฯ เพื่อทดแทนตำแหน่งที่ว่างลง.....

๒.๒ เนื้อหา (โดยย่อ)

การประชุม Annual Meeting of the International Network for Nuclear Security Training
and Support Centers (NSSC Network) เมื่อวันที่ ๕ - ๙ มีนาคม ๒๕๖๑ ซึ่งมีทบวงการพลังงานปรมาณู
ระหว่างประเทศ (International Atomic Energy Agency, IAEA) และทบวงการพลังงานปรมาณูแห่งประเทศ
ญี่ปุ่น (Japan Atomic Energy Agency, JAEA) ร่วมกันเป็นผู้จัดการประชุมฯ ผู้เข้าร่วมประชุมฯ ประกอบด้วย
คณะผู้ประสานงานหลักจากประเทศสมาชิกเครือข่ายฯ ผู้แทนจาก IAEA และผู้สังเกตการณ์จาก JAEA รวมจำนวน
๗๗ คน จาก ๕๒ ประเทศ รายละเอียดตามเอกสารแนบ การประชุมมีวัตถุประสงค์หลักคือ เพื่อพิจารณาร่าง TOR
ของเครือข่ายฯ เพื่อให้สะท้อนแนวทางการดำเนินงานของเครือข่ายฯ เพื่อทบทวนบทบาทของเครือข่ายฯในการที่

จะส่งเสริม Nuclear Security Regime ของประเทศสมาชิก สรุปการดำเนินงานของเครือข่ายฯ เช่น การปรับปรุง TECDOC เกี่ยวกับเครือข่ายฯ และทบทวนข้อมูลและเครื่องมือที่ใช้แลกเปลี่ยนข้อมูลของเครือข่ายฯ เพื่อวางแผนการดำเนินกิจกรรมของคณะทำงานฯ และวางแผนการประชุมประจำปีครั้งต่อไป และสรรหาคณะผู้บริหารงานเครือข่ายฯ เพื่อทดแทนตำแหน่งที่ว่างลง คณะทำงานทั้ง ๓ คณะประกอบด้วย คณะทำงานกลุ่ม A ด้านความร่วมมือของสมาชิกเครือข่าย (Coordination and Collaboration) คณะทำงานกลุ่ม B ด้านกิจกรรมตัวอย่างที่ดี (Best Practices) และคณะทำงานกลุ่ม C ด้านการแลกเปลี่ยน การสนับสนุนและส่งเสริมการดำเนินงานของเครือข่าย (Information Sharing, Promotion, and Outreach)

การประชุมประกอบด้วยภาคบรรยายสรุปจากคณะผู้บริหารงานเครือข่ายฯ การแลกเปลี่ยนในกรอบการดำเนินงานทั้ง ๓ ด้านคือ การพัฒนาทรัพยากรบุคคล (Human Resource Development) การสนับสนุนด้านเทคนิค (Technical Support) และการสนับสนุนด้านวิทยาการ (Scientific Support) โดยนางบุญฉวี ได้บรรยายประสบการณ์ในส่วนของการพัฒนาทรัพยากรบุคคลเกี่ยวกับ การฝึกอบรมและการฝึกซ้อมกรณีเกิดเหตุด้านความมั่นคงทางนิวเคลียร์ ภาคการสาธิต interactive session โดยใช้เครื่องมือกดหรือ clicker ที่ผู้เข้าร่วมประชุมสามารถตอบสนองและแสดงข้อคิดเห็น ขณะที่ผู้บรรยายขอทราบความเห็นจากผู้เข้าร่วมประชุม และมีการประมวลผลได้ในทันที ประกอบด้วยทำงานฯ โดยตัวแทนจากประเทศสมาชิกในหัวข้อเรื่อง นอกจากนี้คณะทำงานทั้ง ๓ คณะ จะแยกกันจัดทำแผนการดำเนินกิจกรรมของคณะทำงาน

๒.๓ ประโยชน์ที่ได้รับต่อตนเอง

ต่อตนเอง ได้เรียนรู้การใช้งานฐานข้อมูลเครือข่ายเพื่อนำผลจากการวิเคราะห์ไปใช้ประกอบการดำเนินกิจกรรมของเครือข่ายให้บรรลุวัตถุประสงค์อย่างมีประสิทธิภาพ

ต่อหน่วยงาน ได้รับทราบข้อมูลและสามารถใช้ประโยชน์จากข้อมูลที่ได้รับจากการเป็นสมาชิกเครือข่าย เมื่อหน่วยงานได้วิเคราะห์และทราบถึงความจำเป็นที่จะต้องทำการอบรมในด้านใดให้กับผู้ปฏิบัติงานหรือขอรับความสนับสนุนด้านเทคนิคและด้านวิทยาการจากประเทศที่มีศูนย์ฝึกอบรมด้านความมั่นคงทางนิวเคลียร์ที่มีความพร้อม ในด้านใดให้กับผู้ปฏิบัติงานช่วยในการปฏิบัติงานด้านนี้กับประเทศต่าง ๆ ก ร ะ บ บ ฐานข้อมูลเครือข่าย (NSSC Network Database) ได้มีการปรับปรุงถึงในระดับที่สามารถจับคู่ประเทศสมาชิกที่สามารถให้ความช่วยเหลือและประเทศที่ขอรับความช่วยเหลือได้อย่างลงตัว ประเทศสมาชิกจะได้รับประโยชน์อย่างเต็มที่จากการเป็นสมาชิกเครือข่ายฯ

อื่น ๆ (ระบุ)

ส่วนที่ ๓ ปัญหา/ อุปสรรค

.....ประเทศสมาชิกกรอกข้อมูลและปฏิทินกิจกรรมไม่ครบถ้วน ทำให้การวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลไม่มีประสิทธิภาพ

ส่วนที่ ๔ ข้อคิดเห็นและข้อเสนอแนะ

.....ปส. จะต้องดำเนินการเชิงรุกในการเข้าถึงหน่วยงานภายในประเทศที่มีภารกิจเกี่ยวข้องกับด้านความมั่นคงทางนิวเคลียร์และรังสี เพื่อประสานงานและรวบรวมข้อมูลกิจกรรมที่เกี่ยวข้องกับความมั่นคงทางนิวเคลียร์ที่จัดขึ้นในประเทศไทย โดยเฉพาะอย่างยิ่งการอบรม การประชุมเชิงปฏิบัติการ และการฝึกซ้อมที่จัดขึ้นในประเทศ เพื่อนำเสนอเป็นข้อมูลปฏิทินกิจกรรมในฐานข้อมูลของเครือข่าย

(ลงชื่อ) **บุษกร ศรีหมอก**
(นางบุญฉวี ศรีหมอก)
วันที่ ๑๑ เมษายน ๒๕๖๑

ส่วนที่ ๕ ความคิดเห็นของผู้บังคับบัญชา

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.....

เห็นควรให้ทำตามที่ร้องขอ มาดำเนินการ และทางหน่วยงาน ประ. ได้ให้ความช่วยเหลือทางภาคปฏิบัติ

(ลงชื่อ) 

(นางสาววิไลวรรณ ต้นจ้อย)
รอง สปส. รักษาราชการแทน
ฝกตส.

20 เม.ย. 2561

แผนงานการนำความรู้จากการประชุม/อบรม ไปใช้ประโยชน์

โดย.....บุญฉวี ศรีหมอก.....

หน่วยงาน.....กองตรวจสอบทางนิวเคลียร์และรังสี.....

ชื่อเรื่อง/หลักสูตร

(ภาษาไทย).....การประชุมประจำปีเครือข่ายเพื่อสนับสนุนและฝึกอบรมด้านความมั่นคงปลอดภัยทางนิวเคลียร์.....

(ภาษาอังกฤษ).....Annual Meeting of the International Network for Nuclear Security Training and Support Centers (NSSC Network).....

สถานที่ (หน่วยงาน/ประเทศ).....Tokai Mura, Japan.....

องค์ความรู้ที่นำมาใช้

๑. การดำเนินงานเพื่อสนับสนุน NSSC

แผนการใช้ประโยชน์

หัวข้อการนำความรู้ไปใช้	หน่วยงานที่เกี่ยวข้อง	งบประมาณที่คาดว่าจะใช้	ระยะเวลาดำเนินงาน	ผลลัพธ์/ผลสำเร็จของงาน
รวบรวมข้อมูลผลการที่เกี่ยวข้องกับการดำเนินงานของ Nuclear Security Training and Support Center (NSSC) และปรับปรุงไฟล์และปฏิทินกิจกรรมของประเทศบนฐานข้อมูลทบทวนการฯ	ปส. และหน่วยงานในประเทศที่เกี่ยวข้องกับการดำเนินงานด้านความปลอดภัยทางนิวเคลียร์/รังสี และทบวงการพลังงานปรมาณูระหว่างประเทศ	TBD	ต่อเนื่องตลอดเวลา	ประเทศไทยโดย ปส. มีส่วนร่วมในการปรับปรุงฐานข้อมูลของทบวงการฯ ซึ่งประเทศสามารถนำข้อมูลมาใช้ในการอนาคต
การประชุมหารือประเด็นด้านต่างๆ ที่อาจมี กับหน่วยงานที่เกี่ยวข้อง		TBD		
ตกผลึกและสรุปเป็นวิธีที่จะในการดำเนินงานต่อไป		ไม่ใช่		
ปรับปรุงระเบียบวิธีปฏิบัติงานเกี่ยวกับด้านความมั่นคงทางนิวเคลียร์ พร้อมทั้งคู่มือปฏิบัติงานภายใต้ระเบียบดังกล่าว	ปส.	ไม่ใช่	๒๐ เดือน	คู่มือการปฏิบัติงานที่สอดคล้องและอำนวยความสะดวกในการดำเนินการต่างๆ เป็นไปตามพันธกรณีด้านความมั่นคงทางนิวเคลียร์

ลงชื่อ.....บุญฉวี ศรีหมอก.....

(นางบุญฉวี ศรีหมอก)

วันที่.....๑๑ เมษายน ๒๕๖๑.....

ลงชื่อ.....

(นางสาววิไลวรรณ ต้นจ้อย)

รอง ลปส. รักษาการแทน

ผกทศ.

20 เม.ย. 2561

**TECHNICAL MEETING: ANNUAL MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL NETWORK FOR
NUCLEAR SECURITY TRAINING AND SUPPORT CENTRES (NSSC Network)**

**Tokai, Japan
5 – 9 March 2018**

Chair's Report



**The Chair's Report on the 2018 Annual Meeting of the International Network for Nuclear Security
Training and Support Centres (NSSC Network)**

Tokai, Japan

5 – 9 March 2018

A technical meeting under the IAEA *Nuclear Security Plan 2018-2021* for the Annual Meeting of the International Network for Nuclear Security Training and Support Centres (NSSC Network) was held in Tokai, Japan from 5 to 9 March 2018. There were 77 participants from 52 States, two Observer organizations to the NSSC Network, and the IAEA.

The objectives of the meeting were:

- To discuss the role of NSSCs in sustaining national nuclear security regimes;
- To report on key NSSC Network activities in best practices;
- To review data in the NSSC Network information management tools;
- Hold sessions to discuss NSSC activities in various key technical areas;
- Develop new Action Plans for the three Working Groups;
- Conduct technical visits to facilities at Japan's NSSC;
- Select new Network leadership for the coming year;
- Review a proposal by the Network Bureau to revise the Terms of Reference; and
- Make plans for the 2019 Annual Meeting.

BACKGROUND

The objective of the *IAEA Nuclear Security Plan* is to contribute to global efforts to achieve effective nuclear security, by: establishing comprehensive nuclear security guidance and, upon request, promoting its use through peer reviews and advisory services and capacity building, including education and training; to assist in adherence to, and implementation of, relevant international legal instruments, and in strengthening the international cooperation and coordination of assistance; and to play the central role and enhance international cooperation in nuclear security, in response to the priorities of Member States expressed through the decisions and resolutions of the Agency's Policy Making Organs.¹

An effective national nuclear security regime requires the provision of capabilities to prevent, detect and respond to criminal or intentional unauthorized acts involving or directed at nuclear material, other radioactive material, associated facilities, or associated activities. For these capabilities to remain effective over the long-term, they should be developed systematically with sustained coordination among and commitment by relevant stakeholders and competent authorities in the state.² Each organization should allocate sufficient human, financial, and technical resources to carry out its nuclear security responsibilities and to routinely conduct maintenance, training, and evaluation to ensure the effectiveness of nuclear security systems.

In recent years, requests for IAEA support in developing, implementing, and sustaining an effective national nuclear security regime have increased significantly. Based on these requests and drawing from the experience of certain states, the IAEA developed a concept for the establishment and operation of a national Nuclear Security Support Centre (NSSC) as a means to strengthen the sustainability of nuclear security in a state. The role of an NSSC is to support competent authorities, authorized persons, and other organizations with nuclear security responsibilities in sustaining the national nuclear security regime, at both the national and operational levels, through programmes in human resource development, technical support, and scientific support. In realizing these objectives, an NSSC also fosters nuclear security culture and enhances national coordination and collaboration among the various competent authorities involved in nuclear security.

¹ GOV/2017/34/Rev.1

² See *IAEA Nuclear Security Series No. 20: Objective and Essential Elements of a State's Nuclear Security Regime*

The NSSC concept was presented in IAEA TECDOC 1734, "Establishing a National Nuclear Security Support Centre," which was initially developed as a proof of concept draft document in 2007 and ultimately published in 2014. The International Network for Nuclear Security Training and Support Centres (NSSC Network) was established by consensus in February 2012 at a meeting of IAEA Member States in Vienna to facilitate sharing of information and resources and to promote coordination and collaboration among states with an NSSC or those having an interest in developing a centre. The NSSC Network also includes states that have no plans to develop an NSSC but wish to benefit from other states' experience in this area.

The aim of this meeting is to review the status of implementation of the NSSC Network and move forward with efforts to make the Network a stronger resource for States.

OPENING

The meeting was opened by Mr James Conner, Division of Nuclear Security, IAEA. Mr Conner welcomed the participants to the meeting and shared some thoughts with the participants on the IAEA's programmes and activities in nuclear security, surveyed some of the NSSC Network's key accomplishments and challenges to date, and highlighted a vision of the road ahead. Mr Conner noted several major milestones in 2017, including the adoption of the Agency's Nuclear Security Plan for 2018–2021. Mr Conner commended the Network on making further progress in becoming a stronger community of practice, including through the activities of the Task Force on Development of NSSC Network Information Management Tools and through the revision of IAEA TECDOC 1734. He emphasized the particular importance of the new information management tools and asked that all Network Members remain diligent in ensuring that the data on each institution is accurate and updated regularly. Lastly, Mr Conner encouraged all participants to actively contribute to meeting and make optimal use of the Working Group Sessions in developing plans of action for the Network.

Next, Mr Fumito Miyake, Director, Non-Proliferation, Science and Nuclear Energy Division, Disarmament, Non-Proliferation and Science Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, provided additional welcoming remarks. Mr Miyake emphasized the importance of nuclear security and outlined Japan's efforts to combat global threats in this area, including through minimization of sensitive nuclear material, preparing enhanced nuclear security measures for major public events such as the Tokyo 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games, and by establishing and implementing training activities through Japan's Integrated Support Center for Nuclear Nonproliferation and Nuclear Security (ISCN).

Mr Seiichi Shimasaki, Director, Office for Radioactive Waste Management Policy and Office for Nuclear Non-Proliferation Science and Technology, Research and Development Bureau, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology of Japan, followed with final opening remarks. Mr Shimasaki provided further details on the history and activities of ISCN, which Japan established following the 2010 Nuclear Security Summit to contribute to strengthening nuclear security and non-proliferation in Asia and other regions. He summarized ISCN programmes in capacity building, training, and research and development, as well as ISCN's efforts to cooperate with the IAEA and with other NSSCs. Lastly, Mr Shimasaki highlighted ISCN's participation in the establishment and continuous involvement in the Asia Regional Network of NSSCs, along with China and the Republic of Korea.

Mr Yosuke Naoi, Chair of the Network, then greeted the participants and presented the draft agenda of the meeting (see Attachment 1) for acceptance. He also outlined the points for discussion planned for the meeting on overall trends and priorities of the Network. The list of meeting participants is included as Attachment 2.

DISCUSSIONS AND FINDINGS

Following the opening and welcoming remarks from key meeting participants and guests, Mr Conner then offered the IAEA's views on the role that NSSCs can play in sustaining the national nuclear security regime. He also outlined IAEA activities that support sustainability and highlighted objectives and activities in regional cooperation among NSSCs. Mr Aleksejus Livsic, Network Vice Chair, followed by presenting a report on the outcomes of the 2017 NSSC Network Leadership Meeting, including

recommendations from the Network Bureau to adopt a long-term strategy and revise the Network Terms of Reference. To end the morning session, the chairs of Working Groups A, B, and C briefed the members on the status of the implementation of the 2017 - 18 Action Plans.

The afternoon session began with presentation of new NSSC Network Members and institutions from Argentina, Kazakhstan, Sri Lanka, and Ukraine. A new Network Observer, the George Washington University International Institute for Science and Technology Policy, was also presented to the Network and approved by the Network Members. Next, the Chair of Working Group B presented a report from the third Consultancy Meeting on Revision of TECDOC 1734, held in January 2018. The Network members were provided with the agreed drafting schedule for the document and encouraged to contribute to the revision, as appropriate, through development of the new Working Group action plans. During the final plenary session, the Chair and Vice Chair of Working Group C and the IAEA Secretariat provided an update to the Network on the NSSC network information management tools. The Working Group C Chair summarized analysis of data in the NSSC Network Calendar and Database, and Ms In Young Suh of the IAEA Division of Nuclear Security introduced the first edition of the NSSC Network Newsletter, which was published in February 2018.

On the second day, the Network held a series of plenary sessions to review and discuss NSSC activities in various key technical areas. The first session offered perspectives from Mexico, France, and Thailand on their respective NSSC activities in human resource development, in particular related to exercises and workshops. The IAEA then kicked-off a subsequent session on e-learning and other innovative training techniques and methodologies, along with presenters from the Republic of Korea and Morocco. In the afternoon, the focus of the meeting turned to plenary sessions on technical and scientific support. Lithuania, Indonesia, and Ukraine all shared best practices and experiences in establishing technical support programmes related to maintenance of radiation detection equipment. In the day's final session, the IAEA and WINS facilitated a panel session on NSSC technical exchanges and assessment activities.

Day three started with a review presentation, delivered by the IAEA, of the NSSC Network Bureau proposed changes to the Terms of Reference. Network Members provided feedback on the revision and requested the IAEA Secretariat to collect final comments and input from Network members by the end of Day four of the meeting, with a view to presenting and approving the final revised version of the Terms of Reference by the close of the meeting. This session was followed by an interactive plenary and breakout sessions on the subject of Information Security, facilitated by staff from Japan's ISCN. The day concluded with a follow-up discussion session on technical exchange visits among NSSC Network Members, based on data analysis and needs identified through the Network Database and Calendar.

The following day began with presentation and approval of the New 2018 - 19 Network Chairs and Vice Chairs (see Attachment 3). The rest of the day was dedicated to Working Group Breakout sessions and technical visits to facilities at Japan's ISCN.

On the final day of the meeting, each Working Group Chair and Vice Chair presented the new working group action plans for the coming year (see Attachment 4). The final revised Terms of Reference were also presented to the Network Members and discussed. Further feedback was provided and the Network Members requested that the IAEA Secretariat post the final revision on the NUSEC portal for adoption by silence procedure. If no further comments are received by the IAEA Secretariat by 9 April 2018, the new Terms of Reference are adopted. The Network Chair then led a wrap-up session to get feedback from participants and to discuss NSSC Network priorities. China made a presentation in this session, offering to host the 2019 NSSC Network Annual Meeting at the State Nuclear Science and Technology Center / Center of Excellence outside of Beijing, China. The Network Members approved this proposal and agreed with holding the 2019 Annual Meeting in China, subject to necessary administrative arrangements between China and the IAEA Secretariat.

CONCLUSION

The meeting having successfully completed its objectives, Mr James Conner of the IAEA thanked the

TERMS OF REFERENCE

INTERNATIONAL NETWORK FOR NUCLEAR SECURITY TRAINING AND SUPPORT CENTRES (NSSC Network)

1 1. Background

2 The objective of the *IAEA Nuclear Security Plan* is to contribute to global efforts to achieve effective
3 nuclear security, by establishing comprehensive nuclear security guidance and, upon request,
4 promoting its use through peer reviews and advisory services and capacity building, including
5 education and training; to assist in adherence to, and implementation of, relevant international legal
6 instruments, and in strengthening the international cooperation and coordination of assistance; and to
7 play the central role and enhance international cooperation in nuclear security, in response to the
8 priorities of Member States expressed through the decisions and resolutions of the Agency's Policy
9 Making Organs.²

10 An effective national nuclear security regime requires the provision of capabilities to prevent, detect
11 and respond to criminal or intentional unauthorized acts involving or directed at nuclear material,
12 other radioactive material, associated facilities, or associated activities. For these capabilities to
13 remain effective over the long-term, they should be developed systematically with sustained
14 coordination among and commitment by relevant stakeholders and competent authorities in the State.
15 ³ Each organization should allocate sufficient human, financial and technical resources to carry out its
16 nuclear security responsibilities and to routinely conduct maintenance, training, and evaluation to
17 ensure the effectiveness of nuclear security systems.

18 In recent years, requests for IAEA support in developing, implementing, and sustaining an effective
19 national nuclear security regime have increased significantly. Based on these requests and drawing
20 from the experience of certain states, the IAEA developed a concept for the establishment and
21 operation of a national Nuclear Security Support Centre (NSSC) as a means to strengthen the
22 sustainability of nuclear security in a state. The role of an NSSC is to support competent authorities,
23 authorized persons, and other organizations with nuclear security responsibilities in sustaining the
24 national nuclear security regime, at both the national and operational levels, through programmes in
25 human resource development, technical support, and scientific support. In this role, an NSSC also
26 fosters nuclear security culture and enhances national coordination and collaboration among the
27 various competent authorities involved in nuclear security.

28 The NSSC concept was presented in IAEA TECDOC 1734, "Establishing a National Nuclear Security
29 Support Centre," which was initially developed as a proof of concept draft document in 2007 and
30 ultimately published in 2014. The International Network for Nuclear Security Training and Support
31 Centres (NSSC Network) was established by consensus in February 2012 at a meeting of IAEA
32 Member States in Vienna to facilitate sharing of information and resources and to promote
33 coordination and collaboration among states with an NSSC or those having an interest in developing a
34 centre. The NSSC Network also includes states that have no plans to develop an NSSC but wish to
35 benefit from other states' experience in this area.

36 37 2. Vision, Mission, and Objectives

38 39 2.1. Vision

40
41 "Sustainable nuclear security worldwide."
42

43 2.2. Mission

44
45 To contribute to global efforts to enhance and sustain nuclear security through an effective and
46 collaborative network of nuclear security training and support centres.
47

² GOV/2017/34/Rev.1

³ See *IAEA Nuclear Security Series No. 20: Objective and Essential Elements of a State's Nuclear Security Regime*

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2.3. Objectives

The objectives of the NSSC Network are to:

- encourage cooperation and support joint activities among NSSCs;
- identify and document best practices for NSSCs; and
- strengthen information sharing among NSSCs.

These objectives will be served through a wide range of activities related to NSSC programmes in human resource development, technical support, and scientific support, including but not limited to:

- Developing and maintaining a database of NSSC Network members worldwide, indicating NSSC operational status, location, capabilities, and areas of technical specialization;
- Developing and maintaining tools to support information sharing on training courses and other events hosted by NSSC Network members;
- Identifying commonalities and gaps in NSSC programmes;
- Documenting and sharing experiences in establishment and operation of various institutional models of NSSCs;
- Supporting NSSCs in taking a systematic approach to programme development based on a structured assessment of national nuclear security regime needs;
- Emphasizing continuous improvement, quality management, and sustainability for NSSCs;
- Building and development of NSSC cooperation through regional and sub-regional networks;
- Disseminating lessons learned and feedback from nuclear security capacity building-related experience;
- Providing a forum for technical and scientific exchanges among NSSC Network experts and trainers in a wide range of nuclear security areas and themes;
- Offering scientific support to build capacity for responding to nuclear security events; and
- Coordinating with other relevant international networks and initiatives to strengthen nuclear security.

3. Structure and Management

3.1. Members and Observers

Network Membership is open to all IAEA Member States. Requests for membership must be made in writing to the IAEA Division of Nuclear Security through the state's official channels for formal correspondence with the IAEA Secretariat.

Other organizations that do not represent a State but are involved, or planning to be involved, in the provision of training and/or technical and scientific support in the area of nuclear security may request to become a Network Observer. Observers may attend and may make contributions during meetings, but are not entitled to take part in the Network's decision making process and may not take part in the election of Network or Working Group Chairs and/or Vice Chairs.

Requests for Observer status should be sent through official channels to the IAEA Division of Nuclear Security and to the Network Chair. Candidates for Observer status will be presented for the endorsement of Network Members at the Annual Meeting.

A complete list of Network Members and Observers will be maintained and made available to all members on the NSSC User Group on the IAEA Nuclear Security Information (NUSEC) Portal (<https://nusec.iaea.org/portal/Home/tabid/538/Default.aspx>).

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INTERNATIONAL NETWORK FOR NUCLEAR SECURITY TRAINING AND SUPPORT CENTRES (NSSC Network)

100 3.1.1. Points of Contact

101
102 Each Network Member and Observer should designate a main point of contact (POC). The POC will
103 act as the main interface with the IAEA Secretariat and have responsibility for managing the overall
104 Member or Observer profile in the NSSC User Group on NUSEC (see section 5.1). The POC is
105 expected to have good knowledge of the state's or organization's nuclear security human resource
106 development, technical support, and scientific support programmes and should:

- 107
- 108 • Provide an overview of their own organizational and national perspectives with respect to
- 109 nuclear security training, technical support, and scientific support programs;
- 110 • Inform the national relevant organizations and take actions based on Network outcomes;
- 111 • Maintain consistent participation in the Network meetings to ensure continuity;
- 112 • Actively contribute to the work of the Network;
- 113 • Provide information of interest to the Network and updates on their national developments
- 114 with respect to the nuclear security training technical support, and scientific support programs
- 115 during the meetings and, as necessary, through the NSSC Network User Group on the
- 116 NUSEC Portal;
- 117 • Help implement actions as agreed in the Annual Meetings; and
- 118 • Support any specific ad-hoc committee/ task force initiative as required.
- 119

120 States having more than one NSSC in operation or in the planning phase may also, at their discretion
121 and through written request sent to the IAEA Secretariat from a relevant authority, designate a POC
122 for each institution who will be responsible for maintaining and updating the institution profile on
123 NUSEC.

124 3.2. Working Groups

125
126 The activities of the Network are carried out primarily by three Working Groups covering different
127 functional areas. Each Working Group is made up of representatives from the Network members and
128 is led by a Working Group Chair and Vice Chair. The Working Groups are open to all members of the
129 NSSC Network and will hold at least one working session every year at the Annual Meeting of the
130 Network to develop a plan of action for the coming year. While POCs are expected to commit and
131 contribute regularly to one Working Group, members may assign additional representatives to
132 participate in the other Working Groups, as their internal resources and approval processes allow.

133 3.2.1. Working Group A: Coordination and Collaboration

134
135 The role of the Working Group on Coordination and Collaboration is to encourage cooperation and
136 support joint activities among NSSCs. The activities of Working Group A will aim to:

- 137
- 138
- 139
- 140 • build and develop cooperation among NSSCs, including through regional and sub-regional
- 141 networks;
- 142 • facilitate the optimization of efforts and sharing of resources among NSSCs;
- 143 • organize joint activities in human resource development, technical support, and scientific
- 144 support;⁴
- 145 • facilitate technical and scientific exchanges among NSSCs, including sharing of materials and
- 146 experience;
- 147 • support NSSCs in taking a systematic approach to programme development based on a
- 148 structured assessment of national nuclear security regime needs; and
- 149 • coordinate with other relevant international networks and initiatives.

⁴ Subject to available resources and to confirmation and agreement by participating Network Members.

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150

151 3.2.2. Working Group B: Best Practices

152

153 The role of the Working Group on Best Practices is to identify and document best practices related to,
154 among other areas:

155

- 156 • characteristics basic to or common among most NSSCs;
- 157 • the process states have used to determine the need for and feasibility of establishing a national
158 NSSC;
- 159 • establishment and operation of various institutional models of NSSCs, taking into account
160 IAEA and other relevant guidance;
- 161 • effective coordination among NSSC stakeholders;
- 162 • taking a systematic approach to programme development based on a structured assessment of
163 national nuclear security regime needs;
- 164 • implementing programmes in human resource development, technical support, and scientific
165 support across all nuclear security areas and themes;
- 166 • continuous improvement, quality management, and sustainable operational practices for
167 NSSCs; and
- 168 • self-assessment and evaluation of NSSC programmes and services.

169

170 3.2.3. Working Group C: Information Sharing, Promotion, and Outreach

171

172 The role of the Working Group on Information Sharing, Promotion, and Outreach is to strengthen
173 information sharing among NSSCs and help raise awareness of Network Member training courses and
174 other activities. The primary activities of Working Group C will include:

175

- 176 • maintaining and enhancing a database of all NSSC Network Members, to include search
177 functions, key statistics, and a map of NSSCs by operational status, capabilities, and
178 technical specialization;
- 179 • facilitating the sharing, promotion, collation and dissemination of information related to
180 nuclear security training and other activities carried out by NSSC Network Members through
181 a NSSC Network events calendar;
- 182 • monitoring use of and improvements needed for the NSSC User Group on the NUSEC Portal;
- 183 • carrying out regular analysis of data contained in the NSSC Network events calendar and
184 database and sharing a summary of this analysis at the Annual Meeting and Leadership
185 Meeting, and;
- 186 • coordinating development of each edition of the NSSC Network Newsletter and other
187 outreach materials, working in close cooperation with the IAEA Secretariat.

188

188 3.3. Network Bureau

189

190 The NSSC Network Bureau is the leadership organization for the Network and is comprised of the
191 Network Chair and Vice Chair and the Chair and Vice Chair of each Working Group. In this capacity,
192 the Bureau ensures coordination among Working Groups and its members, including through the
193 Leadership Meeting, regular correspondence, and periodic teleconference calls. The minutes of the
194 Leadership Meeting and Bureau teleconference calls shall be made available to all members of the
195 Network through the NSSC Network User Group on the NUSEC Portal.

196

197 3.3.1. Network Chair and Vice Chair

198

199 The role of the Network Chair is to coordinate the Network activities with the Secretariat, support the
200 Working Group activities, lead the Bureau in setting the overall strategy for the Network in meeting

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201 its long-term objectives, track overall status of implementation of Network activities, serve as meeting
202 chair at the Annual Meeting and Leadership Meeting, and issue a Chair's Report at the conclusion of
203 each Annual Meeting and Leadership Meeting. The Vice Chair supports the Chair in these roles and
204 will take the lead in performing the duties of the Chair in the event that the Chair is unavailable to
205 perform its duties.
206

207 **3.3.2. Working Group Chairs and Vice Chairs**

208
209 The role of each Working Group Chair is to lead and coordinate the activities of the Working Group,
210 communicate with members on Working Group tasks to be completed, and report on progress in
211 implementing activities in the Working Group action plan at the Annual Meeting and Leadership
212 Meeting. Working Group Vice Chairs support the Chairs in their roles and will take the lead in
213 performing the duties of the Chair in the event that the Chair is unavailable to perform its duties.
214 Working Group Chairs and Vice Chairs are also expected to support the Network Chair and Vice
215 Chair in setting the overall strategy for the Network in meeting its long-term objectives.
216

217 **3.3.3. Term Limits and Procedures for Selection of Bureau Members**

218
219 The Network Bureau for the coming year is selected by the Network Members at each Annual
220 Meeting. The standard term for the Network Chair and Vice Chair and for each Working Group Chair
221 and Vice Chair is one year, though persons serving in these positions may be re-elected by the
222 Network members to serve one additional year in their respective positions. The maximum term for a
223 person serving in one of these positions shall not exceed two years. When the Network Chair or
224 Working Group Chair position becomes vacant, it is customary that the Network Vice Chair or
225 Working Group Vice Chair be offered the opportunity to take on the position of Chair.
226

227 If the Network Chair position or a Working Group Chair position becomes vacant for any reason
228 during the intersessional period, the Network Vice Chair or Working Group Vice Chair will be
229 offered the opportunity to serve as Chair until the next Annual Meeting. If the Vice Chair does not
230 wish to take on the role of Chair, then the Bureau may nominate a new candidate, either from among
231 the other Bureau members or from the broader Network membership, to take on the position of
232 interim Chair. The Secretariat will in this case facilitate gaining the approval of the Network members
233 through electronic correspondence with all Network Member POCs. If the Network Vice Chair or
234 Working Group Vice Chair position becomes vacant for any reason during the intersessional period, a
235 new candidate, either from among the other Bureau members or from the broader Network
236 membership, will be nominated to take on the position of interim Vice Chair until the next Annual
237 Meeting. The Secretariat will also in this case facilitate gaining the approval of the Network members
238 through electronic correspondence with all Network Member POCs.
239

240 Any time served as an interim Network Chair or Working Group Chair will not count against the two-
241 year term limit for those positions.
242

243 **4. Network Meetings**

244 **4.1. Annual Meeting**

245
246 The NSSC Network will hold an Annual Meeting, organized by the IAEA and made open for
247 participation to all IAEA Member States. The Annual Meeting will serve as the official decision-
248 making mechanism of the NSSC Network. Decisions of the Network shall be adopted by consensus
249 only. During this meeting the Network will hold plenary sessions on key topics and themes relevant to
250 NSSCs, select new Chairs and Vice Chairs for the Network and for each Working Group, and
251

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252 convene Working Group sessions to plan activities and discuss priorities of the Working Group and of
253 the Network for the upcoming year.

254

255 **4.2. Leadership Meeting**

256

257 The Network Bureau will also convene a Leadership Meeting, limited only to the Chairs and Vice
258 Chairs for the Network and for each Working Group midway through the year. The objectives of the
259 Leadership Meeting are to: develop and update a strategy for development of the Network in support
260 of its long-term objective; review implementation of and propose necessary updates to Working
261 Group Action Plans; discuss NSSC Network cooperation with other networks and initiatives, and; to
262 plan for the Annual Meeting. Any updates deemed necessary to the Working Group Action Plans in
263 the intersessional period between Annual Meetings must be adopted by consensus among Working
264 Group members and approved by the Bureau at the Leadership Meeting.

265

266 **4.3. Ad hoc Meetings and Activities**

267

268 The Network may also convene smaller, ad hoc topical, regional, or sub-regional meetings throughout
269 the year to implement specific tasks or activities contained in the agreed Working Group Action
270 Plans, or to address an emerging issue identified by the Secretariat and Network Bureau members.

271

272 **5. The Role of the IAEA Secretariat**

273

274 The IAEA Secretariat plays a coordinating and facilitating role with the NSSC Network. In support of
275 that role, the IAEA convenes the Annual Meetings and Leadership Meetings as Agency events,
276 supports other ad hoc activities of the Network (subject to the availability of resources), works with
277 the Bureau to track and coordinate the activities of the Working Groups, and provides technical
278 advice on and input to long-term Network objectives and priorities.

279

280 The IAEA Secretariat will inform the Network of relevant decisions of the Agency's Policy-Making
281 Organs and report on the NSSC Network activities to the Agency's Policy-Making Organs, as
282 appropriate.

283

284 **5.1. NSSC User Group on NUSEC Portal**

285

286 The IAEA, in its coordinating role, also offers the services of the NUSEC Portal to the Network. The
287 portal provides the Network with a secure, restricted access, web-based platform through which to
288 share information and facilitate collaboration among Network Members. Each Network Member is
289 given a dedicated national-level profile in the NSSC Network Database on NUSEC, as well as an
290 institutional profile for each NSSC officially listed by the state, to be managed and updated by
291 designated POCs. The Network uses the NSSC User Group on NUSEC as the primary record keeping
292 and file storage mechanism for all Network meetings and other activities. Each Working Group has
293 also been given a dedicated section in the NSSC User Group section of NUSEC and is responsible for
294 the provision and regular update of information/material related to its area of responsibility. The
295 NSSC User Group on the NUSEC Portal in particular supports primary activities of Working Group
296 C, including hosting the NSSC Network database and events calendar.

297

298 For more information about the NSSC Network, please contact nssc@iaea.org.