



Regional cooperation on nuclear security in Europe: the European Nuclear Security Regulators Association

ENSRA

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Outline of the presentation

- History and members of ENSRA
- Visions and Goals
- Aeras of cooperation
- Challenges for cooperation on Nuclear Security
- Conclusions





History of ENSRA

- Late 90's: informal group of six European countries during consultations on INFCIRC/225/Rev.4
- Founded as ENSRA in October 2004
- Requirements for membership:
 - European State
 - Governmental authorities and their associated technical support organizations
 with regulatory or advisory responsibilities for civil nuclear security arrangements
 - Domestic civil nuclear programmes and industries





Members of ENSRA

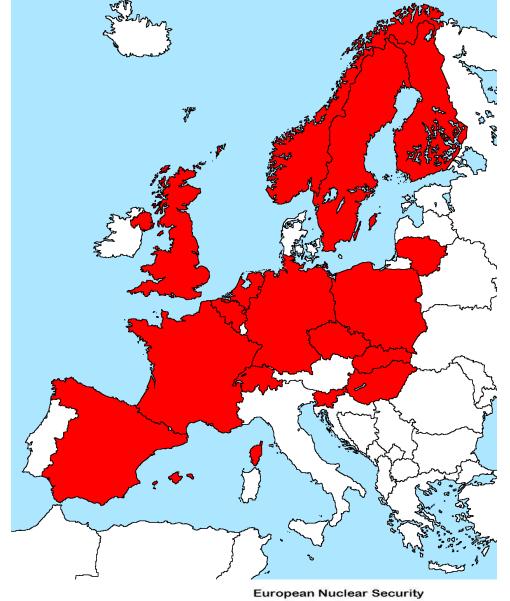
16 Members (2019):

Belgium, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Lithuania, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Chair: Finland

Co-Chairs: Germany, Switzerland

Administrative office: United Kingdom







Vision and objectives of ENSRA

Strengthening Nuclear Security in Europe

- Suitable forum for exchanges on nuclear security regulatory matters, capable of addressing confidential issues
- Sharing experience in 'Best Practices' in order to maintain High Standards
- To establish and to share professional capability to address nuclear security issues
- To achieve or promote as far as practicable a common approach of nuclear security practices within Europe
- To develop cooperation in common grounds with relevant international institutions (IAEA, EU, etc.) from an European perspective



Aeras of cooperation

- Actual and past working groups on:
 - Nuclear Security Inspection Regime & Practices
 - Security of International Transports (cross border issues)
 - Cyber Security and its interface to nuclear safety (in cooperation with WENRA)
 - Nuclear Safety-Security Interface (led by WENRA)
 - Background Check / Trustworthiness
 - Regional training courses
- More and more important: security of radioactive material





Challenges for cooperation on Nuclear Security

- Apparently contradictory needs: protect security related information vs. share information to cooperate effectively
- Cooperation requires mutual confidence of all the participants
- Differences between national legal frameworks
- Management of the interface to nuclear safety
- Involvement of high management in your authority
- Available time...





Conclusions

Effective Nuclear Security is strengthened through regional and international cooperation!

- Sharing of information is crucial
- Regional cooperation platforms gives the opportunity to develop common and shared goals
- Benefits:
 - Technical support among members
 - Cooperation in peer review programs
 - Better coordination in international organizations





Thank you for your attention



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