



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Confederation

Eidgenössisches Nuklearsicherheitsinspektorat ENSI
Inspection fédérale de la sécurité nucléaire IFSN
Ispettorato federale della sicurezza nucleare IFSN
Swiss Federal Nuclear Safety Inspectorate ENSI



ENSI's International Strategy



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July 2014

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1 Introduction

International cooperation is a highly important factor in nuclear safety and security because it enhances the quality of supervisory activities.

The International Strategy of the Swiss Federal Nuclear Safety Inspectorate (ENSI) aims to answer these key questions:

- How heavily should ENSI be involved at international level? (see sections 3 and 4)
- In which issues should ENSI become involved at international level? On which issues should it take the lead? (see section 4)
- How committed is ENSI to IAEA missions, and IRRS missions in particular? (see section 4.3)
- What impact should ENSI's international activities produce? (see section 6.1)
- What benefits are achieved for ENSI and Switzerland? (see section 6.2)
- How can developments in science and technology be tracked efficiently? (see section 7.3)



2 ENSI's international cooperation

2.1 ENSI's role

The Swiss Federal Nuclear Safety Inspectorate ENSI is the Swiss federal government's supervisory authority for nuclear safety and security at Swiss nuclear facilities. The Inspectorate carries out the tasks assigned to it according to the legislation on nuclear energy, radiation protection, protection of the population and civil defence, and the regulations on the transportation of hazardous goods.¹ ENSI also supervises the implementation of international conventions and agreements² within its area of responsibility³ and monitors the effective implementation of international safety provisions in the nuclear energy sector⁴. Within its area of responsibility, the Inspectorate also collaborates on preparing legislation, and it represents Switzerland in international bodies (such as the Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)).⁵ In addition, ENSI takes part in the work of other official international organisations, participates in bilateral nuclear safety commissions with neighbouring countries, is a member of various specialist and technical associations, and observes developments within the institutions of the European Union (EU) in its areas of responsibility. ENSI periodically organises events for some of these bodies in Switzerland. ENSI's international involvement also includes participation by its experts in international symposiums and visits to ENSI by foreign delegations. Regulatory safety research forms another major component of ENSI's international cooperation activities. The Inspectorate is an active contributor in international research projects, based on ENSI's Research Strategy⁶.

The recommendations received by Switzerland from international peer review missions provide another basis for ENSI's cooperation at international level. As long ago as 1998, Switzerland became the first Western nation to invite an international peer review of its supervisory authority. The recommendations from this review and the 2003 follow-up mission were among the major factors that led to ENSI becoming an independent institution of the Swiss Confederation under public law, operating on the basis of an integrated oversight approach. During the international peer review missions and in connection with the EU stress test, international experts assessed ENSI's work as efficient and goal oriented, and they described its implementation of international safety provisions as exemplary.

¹ According to article 2, paragraph 1 of the Swiss Federal Nuclear Safety Inspectorate Act (ENSIG), SR (Systematic Collection of Federal Law) 732.2.

² A list of the main international conventions and agreements regarding nuclear energy is given in Annex 1 and can be viewed online at http://www.eda.admin.ch/eda/de/home/topics/intla/intrea/dbstv/data_t/t_732.html.

³ According to the Swiss Federal Nuclear Safety Inspectorate Act, article 2, paragraph 1, ENSI's remit includes "tasks transferred to it in accordance with legislation on nuclear energy and radiation protection, protection of the population and civil defence, and the regulations on the transportation of hazardous goods.

⁴ These international safety provisions include the IAEA Safety Standards and the WENRA Safety Reference Levels: list of the IAEA Safety Standards currently in force can be viewed online at: <http://www-ns.iaea.org/standards/documents/pubdoc-list.asp?s=11&l=83>. The WENRA Safety Reference Levels are presented on WENRA's website: <http://www.wenra.org/publications/>

⁵ According to article 2, paragraph 4 of the Swiss Federal Nuclear Safety Inspectorate Act.

⁶ See: <http://www.ensi.ch/de/2013/07/26/ensi-forschungsstrategie-stellt-praktischen-nutzen-fur-aufsichtstatigkeit-ins-zentrum/>

2.2 Legal basis

The applicable basis for international cooperation in the field of nuclear supervision is the IAEA's fundamental safety objective: **to protect people and the environment from the harmful effects of ionising radiation**. This safety objective is also stipulated in articles 1 and 4 of the Swiss Federal Nuclear Energy Act (NEA/KEG, SR 732.1). The IAEA's fundamental safety principles and its provisions and requirements derived from them are geared to this safety objective. Article 5, paragraph 1 of the NEA states that "when designing, constructing and operating nuclear installations, preventive and protective measures must be taken in accordance with internationally accepted principles [...]". This statement refers principally to the IAEA Safety Standards.

Cooperation with international organisations is based on articles 87 and 104 of the NEA and on article 2, paragraph 3 of the Swiss Federal Nuclear Safety Inspectorate Act (ENSIG, SR 732.2). Cooperation at bilateral and multilateral levels is governed by international treaties (SR 0.732).⁷

⁷ See Annex 1 on this aspect.

3 Strategic objectives

ENSI's international cooperation has one overall strategic objective and four strategic target areas.

3.1 Overall objective

The ultimate objective of ENSI's international cooperation is to improve nuclear safety and security on a continuous basis and to strengthen nuclear supervision in Switzerland through active participation in the international exchange of regulatory information and experience. Efforts to attain this objective focus on the four target areas listed below:

3.2 Presence

- ENSI is represented in the main international bodies that focus on the exchange of information and experiences, on the latest advances in science and technology, and on harmonising safety provisions and requirements.
- In these bodies, ENSI spearheads the ongoing improvement of nuclear supervision on a global level, thereby fulfilling its responsibilities together with other relevant players at federal level (see Annex 2).

3.3 Transparency

- ENSI informs the public about its international activities. For this purpose, it reports the results of international conferences, developments concerning science, technology, international standards and regulations, and lessons learned from events in nuclear plants outside of Switzerland.
- ENSI publishes Switzerland's periodic national reports regarding compliance with international agreements and conventions, and the reports by international experts who periodically review ENSI itself or Switzerland's nuclear facilities to determine their compliance with IAEA requirements.
- At the international level, ENSI is committed to ensuring that knowledge acquired about nuclear safety issues is communicated transparently.
- ENSI also advocates an open and constructive international exchange of experiences.

3.4 Expertise

- ENSI's employees are familiar with the latest international developments in science and technology in their areas of supervision.
- By contributing its expertise in international bodies, ENSI aims to play its part in the development of international safety provisions and to support safety-oriented requirements.
- ENSI fosters the ongoing development of science and technology through its contributions to regulatory safety research and its participation in the major international specialist bodies.
- ENSI's regulatory framework and supervisory activities take account of current international safety provisions as well as lessons learned from important events and findings from inspections in foreign nuclear facilities.

3.5 Independence

- Switzerland fully meets the IAEA's requirements for the effective independence of regulatory supervision of nuclear facilities and materials.
- ENSI consults internationally recognised experts to obtain second opinions on supervisory decisions so that they are supported by a broader basis of technical expertise.
- ENSI systematically verifies whether the Swiss regulatory framework for nuclear safety and security meets the latest international standards, and it invites periodic reviews by international experts to determine whether it meets the IAEA requirements.
- At international level, ENSI advocates that nuclear regulatory authorities should be set up independently and that they should also be able to act independently.
- ENSI encourages the international community to carry out independent international review missions of their regulatory authorities and nuclear facilities.

4 Key issues

4.1 Topical key issues

In order to attain the strategic objectives and the outcome objectives (see section 7), ENSI focuses its international cooperation on these key issues.⁸

- nuclear safety, especially the following partial aspects
- design of nuclear power plants
- safety analyses and hazard assumptions
- long-term operation of nuclear power plants
- occupational radiation protection
- human and organisational factors (including safety culture)
- emergency preparedness
- transport of radioactive waste
- decommissioning of nuclear facilities
- management of radioactive waste
- security of nuclear facilities and nuclear materials (including security culture)
- supervision and international cooperation among authorities

4.2 Key issues according to organisational levels

ENSI's international cooperation can be broken down into two levels.

- *The strategic level:* this includes cooperation with bodies such as the General Conference of the IAEA, the Board of Governors of the IAEA, IRRS missions by the IAEA, the CNS Conference and the Conference of the Joint Convention, the OECD/NEA Steering Committee, the Plenary Meetings of WENRA, and the main meetings of the bilateral commissions. Advisory bodies to foreign regulatory authorities or those focusing on complex management tasks such as team leadership for international peer review missions are also included. ENSI is represented in these bodies by members of the Executive Board and/or the ENSI Board.
- *The specialist/technical level:* this includes cooperation with individual working groups of the IAEA, OECD/NEA, WENRA and numerous working subgroups of various partner organisations. ENSI is represented on these bodies by section heads and/or technical specialists.

To ensure that resources are deployed efficiently, ENSI focuses its international involvement on participation in IAEA, NEA and WENRA bodies, and on cooperation with European and North American regulatory authorities.

⁸ The key issues on which ENSI's international cooperation focuses are derived from the Inspectorate's areas of responsibility as described in article 2, paragraph 4 of the Swiss Federal Nuclear Safety Inspectorate Act.

4.3 Participation in international review missions

In the future, particular attention will be given to Swiss participation in the IAEA's international peer review missions⁹. ENSI is to take part in these missions abroad at least once per year (see outcome objective 7.3.3) in order to gain insight into the supervision activities of other regulatory authorities and to enable direct verification as to whether international safety provisions are being applied correctly.



⁹ The main missions proposed by the IAEA with relevance to ENSI's supervisory activities are: Integrated Regulatory Review Service (IRRS), Design and Safety Assessment Review Service (DSARS), Independent Safety Culture Assessment (ISCA), International Physical Protection Advisory Service (IPPAS), International Nuclear Security Advisory Service (INSServ) and the Emergency Preparedness Review Services (EPREV).

5 Positions

These are the main positions advocated by ENSI in the context of its international activities:

5.1 Safety of nuclear power plants

- Safety reviews of nuclear power plants should be based on site-specific hazard assumptions in line with the latest developments in science and technology;
- Periodic safety reviews should be conducted;
- Nuclear power plants should be obliged to carry out backfits in line with the latest status of backfitting technology.

5.2 International reviews

- Binding periodic international peer reviews of the operation and design of nuclear power plants;
- Binding periodic international peer reviews of the supervision activities of national regulatory authorities.

5.3 Transparency

- Publication of peer review results and decisions by regulatory authorities regarding the safety of nuclear power plants.

5.4 Independence

- National regulatory authorities should have *de facto* and *de jure* independence in the field of nuclear safety and security.

6 Impact and benefits

6.1 Impact

In ENSI's view, the impact of international cooperation is to shape international cooperation in line with the strategy outlined in this document and to exert direct influence in this regard.

6.2 Benefits

ENSI achieves the following benefits through international cooperation:

1. Fulfilment of international or bilateral obligations

Through its cooperation at international level, ENSI plays a part in complying with Swiss and international obligations in its area of responsibility and fulfils its bilateral obligations with international partners.

This criterion includes, for example, Switzerland's treaty obligations as a Contracting Party to the Convention on Nuclear Safety, as well as Switzerland's bilateral obligations in respect of a neighbouring country that are based on an agreement between the two countries within ENSI's area of responsibility.

2. Representation of Swiss positions regarding nuclear supervision

Through cooperation at international level, ENSI represents Switzerland's positions regarding nuclear supervision in international organisations and/or to international partner organisations.

Examples include participation in improving international safety provisions; proposals to improve nuclear safety and security in Switzerland's statements at conferences of ministers and/or resolutions, and in official documents issued by international organisations; presentation of work at international level aimed at the continuous improvement of nuclear safety and security at national and international level as representatives of ENSI or as members of an international body.

3. Gaining knowledge for ENSI's own supervisory activities

International cooperation is beneficial to ENSI's current and future supervisory activities because the knowledge gained is incorporated into ENSI's supervisory activities.

Examples of how knowledge from international bodies is incorporated into ENSI's ongoing supervisory activities include: inputs for draft guidelines or adaptations of legal bases, for ENSI's own bases for decision making and for the improvement of supervision processes in Switzerland.

4. Enabling Switzerland to influence international provisions regarding nuclear safety and security

International cooperation enables ENSI to exert targeted influence on international provisions regarding nuclear safety and security.

An example of this is ENSI's involvement in improving and harmonising international safety provisions within international bodies.

5. Tracking international developments

ENSI's international cooperation makes it possible to follow developments concerning international safety provisions and foreign regulatory authorities, and also to track the latest international developments in science and technology as well as international operating experience.

Examples include analysis of the results of international research projects and evaluation of international operating experience with a significant bearing on the safety of Switzerland's nuclear facilities and the improvement of ENSI's supervisory activities, as well as contacts with foreign regulatory authorities.

6. Maintaining and expanding expertise¹⁰

International cooperation allows ENSI to maintain and develop its employees' level of expertise.

This criterion includes, for example, the training of ENSI employees in international partner organisations¹¹ and ENSI's participation in international research projects (on this aspect, see ENSI's Research Strategy, AN8398)¹²

7. Fostering ENSI's participation in international networks

Thanks to ENSI's cooperation at international level, it is able to initiate, maintain and expand contacts with international organisations, foreign authorities and other partners in its area of responsibility.

Aspects of this criterion include visits to Switzerland by foreign delegations, international exchange of information and experience among regulatory authorities, partner organisations and international bodies, and the secondment of ENSI staff to positions and functions with international organisations in its area of responsibility.

¹⁰ According to international guidelines, the various national authorities should implement measures to ensure the development and maintenance of the expertise of all participants with responsibilities for the safety of nuclear facilities. See: IAEA General Safety Requirements, Part 1: Governmental, Legal and Regulatory Framework for Safety; in particular, requirements 1, 10 and 11.

¹¹ According to ENSI's Human Capital Management Concept.

¹² For this purpose, ENSI also considers basic and advanced training courses abroad or with international organisations if no equivalent training is offered in Switzerland.

7 Outcome objectives

The strategic objectives should be attained by working towards the twelve outcome objectives set out below. ENSI is unable to attain some of these outcome objectives alone, so it is reliant on collaboration with other organisations at federal and cantonal level (see Annex 2).

7.1 Presence

7.1.1 Bilateral cooperation

ENSI maintains open and constructive exchange with Switzerland's neighbouring countries and other partners in order to foster the international exchange of information and experience, develop contacts, strengthen and promote trust.

ENSI

- complies with the international bilateral cooperation agreements it has signed and actively implements them;
- promotes and maintains work in the existing bilateral commissions and working groups with Switzerland's neighbouring countries;
- is the point of contact for foreign regulatory authorities on nuclear safety and security issues.

7.1.2 Cooperation in Europe

ENSI fosters cooperation within Europe on issues within its area of responsibility and actively maintains the exchange of information and experience.

ENSI

- as a member, is actively involved in the work and ongoing development of the various official European associations (ENSRA, HERCA, WENRA);
- continues to advocate increased and harmonised safety and security requirements for European nuclear facilities in its capacity as a member of WENRA and ENSRA;
- takes part in ENSREG's meetings and follows that organisation's work;
- tracks the key developments in its area of responsibility at European level.

7.1.3 Multilateral cooperation

ENSI actively advocates constant improvements to nuclear safety and security in its area of responsibility within the multilateral bodies of the IAEA and the NEA, and it shapes Switzerland's international profile in these fields.

ENSI

- complies with the international agreements and conventions signed by Switzerland within its area of responsibility and actively implements them;
- advocates a stronger normative and coordinating role for the IAEA within its areas of responsibility;
- is committed to membership of the IAEA's *Committee on Safety Standards*;
- supports Switzerland's membership of the IAEA's Board of Governors;
- is represented in the meetings, committees and working groups of the IAEA and the NEA that are most important for Switzerland;
- advocates at international and national level that the three areas of safety, security and safeguards should be subject to a single independent national regulatory authority.



7.2 Transparency

7.2.1 Enhancing transparency

ENSI supports increased transparency at international level.

ENSI

- Publishes
 - Switzerland's periodic national reports on compliance with international agreements and conventions in its areas of responsibility;
 - reports by international experts who periodically review ENSI and Switzerland's nuclear facilities to determine compliance with the IAEA's requirements;
 - other documents of relevance to international cooperation;
- advocates, within the IAEA, that member countries should report transparently on the status of nuclear safety and security in their countries;
- supports international efforts to enhance transparency in its areas of responsibility;
- advocates broader acceptance of WENRA's safety principles and recommendations within and beyond Europe;
- encourages other regulatory authorities to communicate transparently and openly.

7.2.2 Fostering the international exchange of information

ENSI fosters the exchange of information with its international partners.

ENSI

- participates in international bodies that promote the international exchange of information within its areas of responsibility;
- supports the establishment of bodies to facilitate the international exchange of information within its areas of responsibility;
- promptly briefs its international partners about relevant Swiss activities through communication materials in English (e.g. its website, newsletter and fact sheets).

7.2.3 Maintaining cooperation throughout the federal government and the cantons

ENSI maintains and fosters active exchange with the relevant federal and cantonal organisations in its areas of responsibility for the purposes of international cooperation.

ENSI

- as part of the Swiss delegation, maintains exchanges with relevant federal and cantonal organisations (see Annex 2) in order to prepare for and follow up on international conferences in its areas of responsibility and meetings of bilateral commissions;
- advocates that safety- and security-related aspects within its areas of responsibility should be taken into account in Swiss declarations, statements and documents for international conferences;
- fosters open dialogue with Swiss official representations (e.g. Missions and/or Embassies) abroad and involves them in official visits to the relevant countries at executive level and by the ENSI Board.

7.3 Expertise

7.3.1 Advancing the level of science and technology

ENSI promotes the ongoing development of the international level of science and technology through its contributions to regulatory safety research and participation in the main specialist international bodies.

ENSI

- expresses support in international bodies for the principle that international safety provisions should be based on standards by countries that are especially safety oriented;
- tracks international experience and developments in science and technology as the basis for its assessment activities;
- consistently implements its research strategy, thereby ensuring that the research programme is coherent and is geared to the latest international developments in science and technology;
- tracks the latest international developments in the field of regulatory safety research and presents the key results of its research programmes to an international audience.

7.3.2 Implementation of international safety provisions

ENSI tracks and promotes developments in international safety provisions through its participation in the main bodies of the IAEA¹³, the official European organisations and the NEA, and it implements these developments.

ENSI

- requires the licensees of Swiss nuclear facilities to implement international safety provisions and verifies their implementation;
- endeavours to ensure that safety standards in Swiss nuclear facilities are at a high level compared to the international level ;
- systematically verifies whether the Swiss regulatory framework for nuclear safety and security conforms to the latest international provisions and adapts it to international safety provisions.

7.3.3 Fostering the international exchange of experience

ENSI fosters the exchange of experience at international level by implementing and establishing bilateral cooperation mechanisms with international partners.

ENSI

- implements bilateral cooperation mechanisms with international partner organisations and maintains an open exchange of experience;
- makes employees available for IAEA expert missions, insofar as it can;
- periodically seconds employees to positions and functions in international organisations within its area of responsibility, insofar as it can.

7.3.4 Assessing international operating experience

ENSI assesses international operating experience.

ENSI

- draws the relevant conclusions from international events and ensures that they are implemented by licensees;
- enters data regarding events at Swiss nuclear facilities in international databases¹⁴.

¹³ These bodies include: the Nuclear Safety Standards Committee (NUSSC), the Transport Safety Standards Committee (TRANSSC), the Waste Safety Standards Committee (WASSC) and the Radiation Safety Standards Committee (RASSC), as well as the Nuclear Security Guidance Committee (NSGC).

¹⁴ These databases include, for example, the IAEA's Incident Reporting System (IRS)

7.4 Independence

The 2011 IRRS mission did not identify any need for action regarding ENSI's independence. Switzerland meets the IAEA's requirements for the independence of the regulatory authority regulatory authorities.

7.4.1 Commitment to independence

At international level, ENSI supports effective independence for regulatory authorities and independent peer review missions.

ENSI

- meets the IAEA's requirements for the independence of the regulatory authority and endeavours to ensure that this remains so;
- makes international efforts to ensure that nuclear regulatory authorities are set up independently and that they are also able to act independently;
- encourages the international community to carry out independent international peer review missions of their regulatory authorities and nuclear facilities.

7.4.2 Obtaining second opinions

ENSI encourages consultation with international experts to provide a broader technical basis for its decisions.

ENSI

- invites periodic peer reviews by international IAEA experts and publishes the results, as stipulated in its legal basis;¹⁵
- requires the licensees of Swiss nuclear facilities to undergo periodic peer reviews by international experts¹⁶ and publish the results;
- consults international partner organisations and/or independent foreign experts on key issues in its area of responsibility in order to advise ENSI by giving a second opinion.¹⁷

¹⁵ The most important missions proposed by the IAEA include: the Integrated Regulatory Review Service (IRRS), the Operational Safety Review Team (OSART), the Design and Safety Assessment Review Service (DSARS), the Independent Safety Culture Assessment (ISCA), the International Physical Protection Advisory Service (IPPAS), the International Nuclear Security Advisory Service (INSServ) and the Emergency Preparedness Review Services (EPREV).

¹⁶ The main international review missions for licensees of nuclear facilities include the IAEA's *Operational Safety Review Team (OSART)* and review missions by the *World Association of Nuclear Operators (WANO)*, among others.

¹⁷ ENSI is already implementing this objective with the Group of Experts on Reactor Safety (ERS) and the Group of Experts on Deep Geological Repositories (EGT).

8 Implementation

ENSI reviews its collaboration in international bodies according to the anticipated added value of the results targeted by the organisation in question. ENSI adopts the following approach for this purpose.

- the key issues (see section 4) but must also contribute towards attainment of the strategic objectives and outcome objectives (see sections 3 and 7).
- participation in an international body must deliver added value for ENSI's work, as per section 6.2.
- ENSI participates in those international bodies that best facilitate attainment of the specified goals.
- representation in strategic international bodies (as per section 4.2) must be undertaken by members of the ENSI Executive Board and/or the ENSI Board.
- representation in specialist/technical bodies (as per section 4.2) must be undertaken by section heads and/or technical specialists.



9 Control

The following organisational units within ENSI handle implementation and control of ENSI's international cooperation.

9.1 The ENSI Board

The ENSI Board sets the strategic objectives for international cooperation and reviews implementation of this strategy. International cooperation is periodically included on the agenda of Board meetings.

9.2 The ENSI Executive Board

ENSI's Executive Board implements this strategy, decides on the nature and manner of cooperation with international partner organisations, and defines ENSI's international positions. It decides on the delegation of ENSI employees to international bodies. In particular, the Executive Board is responsible for prioritising nominations and for an annual review of the expediency of representative activities as per section 6.2 of this strategy.

International cooperation is a fixed item on the agenda of the semi-annual conclave sessions. It is also on the agenda at monthly Executive Board meetings for interim reports on current activities. Senior members of the Staff of the Directorate table international cooperation as an agenda item at Executive Board meetings and conclave sessions.

9.3 The International Affairs Section

The International Affairs Section coordinates ENSI's international activities, monitors international developments, advises, informs and supports the ENSI Board, the Executive Board and ENSI's sections in matters of international cooperation, and performs a pivotal function for contacts with foreign regulatory authorities or international partner organisations. It may also draw up recommendations on international cooperation for the Executive Board and the specialist sections, for example regarding the nomination of ENSI employees for international bodies or on issues of international cooperation at section level.

The section handles secretarial work for the bilateral commissions with neighbouring countries, and for WENRA and the ERS. It assists the Executive Board with the organisational and strategic management in respect of these bodies. The section also coordinates cooperation with the IAEA, NEA, WENRA and other official organisations, neighbouring countries and other international partner organisations. In addition, the International Affairs Section controls comments on the IAEA's safety provisions. It is also a point of contact for administrative assistance with international projects and enquiries from other federal and cantonal organisations (see Annex 2).

9.4 Specialist sections

ENSI's specialist sections are responsible for maintaining their international contacts and for their participation in international bodies as decided by the Executive Board (in accordance with the criteria defined in section 6.2 of this strategy). Nominees manage the work in the bodies to which they are assigned, ensuring that the knowledge and results obtained from these bodies is incorporated into ENSI's ongoing supervisory activities (for example, by promptly submitting travel reports and, where appropriate, giving specialist or technical presentations within ENSI). The specialist sections submit nominations for international bodies to the Executive Board. Collaboration in international bodies as a means of maintaining and expanding expertise is another key element of the specialist sections' remit.

Moreover, the specialist sections brief the Executive Board and the International Affairs Section on important international results, developments and occasions that are relevant to ENSI's supervisory activities and to the safety of nuclear facilities in Switzerland.



Annex 1: International standards and agreements regarding nuclear energy

This is a list of the main international standards and agreements in the field of nuclear energy, which Switzerland had ratified as at 16 December 2013, and which are currently in force.

Title of standard or agreement
Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management (SR 0.732.11)
Framework Agreement for International Collaboration on Research and Development of Generation IV Nuclear Energy Systems (SR 0.424.21)
Statute of the Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (SR 0.732.012)
Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency (SR 0.732.011)
Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (including amendment) (SR 0.732.031)
Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency (SR 0.732.321.2)
Convention on Nuclear Safety (SR 0.732.020)
Convention on Third-Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy (SR 101) as amended by the Additional Protocol of 28 January 1964, the Protocol of 16 November 1982 and the Protocol of 12 February 2004 (Paris Convention) ¹⁸
Convention on the Establishment of a Security Control in the Field of Nuclear Energy (SR 0.732.021)
Rules of Procedure of the European Nuclear Energy Tribunal (SR 0.732.021.11))
Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (SR 0.515.03)

¹⁸ Ratified by Switzerland on 9 and 11 March 2009 respectively, but not yet in force.

Annex 2: National organisations of relevance for ENSI's international cooperation

This strategy defines the framework for ENSI's international cooperation. But at the same time, and within the scope of its independent supervisory activities, ENSI's aim is to maintain cooperation with other relevant federal and cantonal organisations operating in its area of responsibility.compétence.

These include:

- the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (FDFA),
- the Federal Office of Public Health (FOPH),
- the Federal Office of Police (fedpol),
- the Federal Office for Migration (FOM),
- the Federal Intelligence Service (FIS),
- the Federal Office for Civil Protection (FOCP),
- the Swiss Customs Administration (FCA),
- the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO),
- the Swiss Federal Office of Energy (SFOE),
- the Swiss Accident Insurance Institution (SUVA), and
- the cantonal authorities.

This strategy acknowledges and utilises the expertise available in the listed organisations.

Brugg, 4 July 2014

SWISS FEDERAL SAFETY NUCLEAR INSPECTORATE

signed

Dr Anne Eckhardt
Chair of the ENSI Board

signed

Dr Hans Wanner
Director General of ENSI

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