INTERNATIONAL PROJECT ON INNOVATIVE NUCLEAR REACTORS AND FUEL CYCLES (INPRO)

Plenary Session 5 on the Topic:

How to increase the trust between partners involved in collaboration on innovations to support the development of sustainable NESs

Chairperson: Ms Xiaoping LI

9th INPRO Dialogue Forum
IAEA Headquarters, Vienna, 18-21 November 2014
Key points, major observations and recommendations

• A successful Session as a starting point of a dialogue on a generic issue how to increase the trust between partners involved in collaboration on innovations to support the sustainable nuclear energy systems.
  • Mr Harold MCFARLANE-Key Elements of trust building in nuclear Collaboration
  • Ms Xiaoping LI-Building Strategic Partnerships for Nuclear Collaboration
  • Ms LECLAIR-Beyond Orgiationally Driven Sustainable Collaborationin the Arena of Cyber Security
  • Mr Tomasz JACKOWSKI-Risk Limitation in Safety Improvement TSO Point of View
  • Mr Grigory PONOMARENKO-innovations and Safety on the Base of Collaboration

• A common sense that mutual interests are the foundation to build the trust between two or more partners. The formal contracts and agreements in writing is the prerequisite to build the trust dedicated to the successful outcome of a common endeavor.

• We conclude that there is not a single model or example of a partnership to be successful. It must be structured with respect to the political, economic and social realities of the situation at hand.
Key points, major observations and recommendations (cont’d)

Not all relationships rise to the level at Strategic Partnerships, there are relationships of importance on such high level. Of particular importance in that regard:

- The interrelationship within the country between the responsible organizations and the government
- The unwavering political support of the government is of paramount importance including possibility of providing loan guarantees
- The relationship between the owner/operator and the vendor/supplier
- The long term commitment of the owner/operator
- The relationship of the Regulatory Agency with the Regulator in the country of origin of the vendor
- The relationship between the Regulatory Agency, its TSO and universities
- The relationship between utilities can be through Owners Groups, WANO, bilateral agreements and through other selected groups
- The partnering of Universities and laboratories internationally
Key points, major observations and recommendations (cont’d)

Based on these conclusions, we have the following recommendations for the Agency:

• The Agency could review existing partnership models from the perspective of ensuring enhanced safety, security and safeguards and coordinate the specialized resources especially in cases where they are very limited and very critical to 3S.

• Agency should continue provide general guidance describing the major attributes of trust, current and future partnerships model. The advantages beyond routine contractual relationships would help to influence senior Management and decision makers to realize the benefits of long-term relationships over short term cost considerations.

• Agency should continue provide guidelines and principles for the evaluation of existing partnerships with particular focus on respecting the roles and responsibilities laid out in IAEA Safety Standards.