1st GNSSN Steering Committee (SC) Meeting
02–04 April 2012, Vienna
Control of Sources Network (CSN)
Teodros Hailu
INTRODUCTION

IAEA activities on the Control of Radiation Sources:

• Establishment/Strengthening of national regulatory infrastructure for the control of radiation sources

• Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources

Objectives

• Member States have an operational and sustainable national regulatory infrastructure for safety compliant with the IAEA safety standards

• Member States are able to benefit from IAEA assistance on the development of peaceful use of nuclear energy
The IAEA’s Safety Standards
Sources related publications

- IAEA Safety Standards for protecting people and the environment
  - Fundamental Safety Principles
    - Safety Fundamentals
      - No. SF-1
  - IAEA Safety Standards for protecting people and the environment
    - Governmental, Legal and Regulatory Framework for Safety
      - General Safety Requirements Part 1
        - No. GSR Part 1
  - IAEA Safety Standards for protecting people and the environment
    - Radiation Protection and Safety of Radiation Sources: International Basic Safety Standards
      - INTERIM EDITION
        - General Safety Requirements Part 3
          - No. GSR Part 3 (Interim)
Services and Tools

As part of its policy in assisting Member and non-Member States, the Agency has developed:

1. Review and Advisory Services (IRRS & Advisory Mission)
2. Self-Assessment Methodology and Tool (SAT)
3. Regulatory Authority Information System (RAIS)
4. Training Materials for Regulators
Control of Sources Network (CSN)

**URL**
- [http://gnssn.iaea.org/CSN](http://gnssn.iaea.org/CSN)

- A platform developed for regulators with emphasis to control of radiation sources

**Objective:**
- To provide an instrument for enhancing sharing of knowledge and experience in the establishment and maintenance of an effective system for regulatory control of radiation sources
Basic Features

• Announcements of events

• Links (Relevant IAEA web pages)

• Documents (Related IAEA Safety Standards, guidelines, SAT question sets, etc.)

• Blogs and team discussions
Control of Sources Network (CSN)

Ensuring safety in the use of radiation sources and operation of related facilities is of paramount importance for the protection of people and the environment from any associated radiation risks. In order to ensure safety, therefore, a cradle-to-grave system for the control of radiation sources should be established. Establishment of such a system requires, among other things, the existence of a legislative framework for safety (relevant laws and regulations), the establishment of a national infrastructure for control of radiation sources (an operational regulatory body with sufficient resources as well as qualified and adequate staff), and the implementation of regulatory control activities (authorization, inspection and enforcement).

The effectiveness of a regulatory system for control of radiation sources depends on several factors one of which is information exchange among regulatory bodies to promote regulatory partnerships for improving national regulatory infrastructures.

Control of Sources Network is, therefore, a platform designed for regulators with the objective of providing an instrument for enhancing the sharing of knowledge and experience in the establishment and maintenance of a system for regulatory control of radiation sources.

**Announcements**

**First Coordination Meeting of the Regional Project R4F/9/042**

by held.

A coordination meeting of a regional project entitled Sustaining the Regulatory Infrastructure for the Control of Radiation Sources (R4F/9/042) will be held in Yaoundé, Cameroon, 26 – 31 March 2012. The objective of the regional project is to promote and...

**Technical Meeting on the Implementation of the Code of Conduct on Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources**

by DOUCHEV-SCHACKER, Moscow

A Technical Meeting on the Implementation of the Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources was held at the IAEA Headquarters in Vienna,...

**Regional Meetings on the Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources**

by DOUCHEV-SCHACKER, Moscow

A regional meeting for sharing experience and lessons learned on the implementation of the Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources took place from 30 January – 3 February 2012 in Kigali, Rwanda, for States in the...
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Technical Meeting on the Implementation of the Code of Conduct on Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources
by DOUCHEY-SCHACHNER, Makeda

A Technical Meeting on the Implementation of the Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources with regard to Long Term Strategies for the Management of Disused Sealed Radioactive Sources was held at the IAEA Headquarters in Vienna...

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SELF-ASSESSMENT

The IAEA self-assessment methodology is an organization’s internal process and management tool to review its current status, processes and performances against predetermined criteria, and provides for further planned and programmed development and improvement of the existing regulatory system. Self-assessment is a learning and enquiring process, and an integral part of the establishment and development of a regulatory body to become an excellent organization.

The IAEA self-assessment methodology is based on a three tier model, and this model can be adopted and used by regulators at any level, whether at an early stage of establishing a regulatory infrastructure or a mature stage of implementing a variety of management and quality assurance programmes.

The IAEA also has developed the Self Assessment Tool (SAT), a software which is a stand alone system but can also be used in preparation for review missions such as the IRRS, based on the Safety Standards.

This Self-Assessment site is a platform designed for regulators who are planning to or are in the process of conducting Self Assessment of their national system of regulatory control for radiation sources with the objective of providing an instrument for enhancing the sharing of knowledge and experience in the self-assessment exercise.

Announcements

New SAT under development

by halil

An upgraded version of the Self Assessment Tool (SAT) is being developed and is expected to be released to Member States soon. The new SAT will have additional features and functionalities such as simplified user interface, enhanced user management and...

Calendar

There are currently no upcoming events.
Control of Sources Network

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This site is a web platform for RAIS

Regulatory Authority Information System (RAIS)

The Regulatory Authority Information System (RAIS) has been developed by the IAEA as part of a supporting set of actions designed to assist countries in operating their regulatory control programme.

The Safety Requirements GSR Part 1 "Governmental, Legal and Regulatory Framework for Safety" requires the regulatory body to make provisions for establishing, maintaining and retrieving adequate records relating to the safety of facilities and activities, including registers of sealed radioactive sources and radiation generators. The Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources requires each State to "maintain a national register for radioactive sources... and to endeavor to harmonize the formats of their registers".

Maintaining the national register for radiation sources requires developing adequate data management tools to facilitate data storage, analysis and follow-up actions. Adequate data management is needed not only to keep a national register for radiation sources, but also to manage the large amount of data with which the regulatory authority is daily confronted. It is also essential for assessing the level of radiation safety and security in the country and the effectiveness of the regulatory programme.

A principal requirement for any regulatory data management tool is conformity with the underlying regulatory system in the country. It has to reflect, for example, the applicable classification of radiation sources, the system of notification and authorizations adopted, the regulatory requirements on responsibility distribution for radiation safety issues, the professional qualification requirements for occupationally exposed workers, etc. This principal requirement represents a challenge for the harmonization of data management in different countries with different regulatory systems.

This RAIS site is a platform designed for regulators who are using RAIS, with the objective of providing an instrument for enhancing the sharing of knowledge and experience in establishing RAIS in their respective national regulatory systems and maintaining it as a tool for the management of their regulatory activities.

Announcements

RAIS training material
by heluz
3/26/2012 11:19 AM

The training material for RAIS (currently available in English) is being translated into Arabic, French and Spanish and would be available to Member States soon.

RAIS 3.2 Web Released
by heluz
3/26/2012 10:59 AM

A new version RAIS has been released to Member States. This version, named RAIS 3.2 Web, is based on the previous version RAIS 3.1 Web and offers additional features which enhance the managerial aspects of RAIS and adds more flexibility to the existing...
The next step…

• Further development
  • Initiating and strengthening regulatory activities for control of sources
  • Orphan sources search
  • Gaining/regaining control of lost source
  • etc.

• Promotion of the network
  • Announcement to regulatory bodies
Thank you!