

Q&A sur la formation d'expert en radioprotection et sa reconnaissance

Parliamentary questions

12 December 2014

E-010626-14

[Question for written answer to the Commission](#)

[Rule 130](#)

[Nessa Childers \(S&D\)](#)

► **Subject: Radioprotection training recognition**



Could the Commission clarify the circumstances under which a host Member State agency in charge of nuclear surveillance is empowered to deny a healthcare worker the recognition of training in radioprotection provided and certified by a competent authority in another Member State, pursuant to Council Directive 97/43/Euratom on health protection of individuals against the dangers of ionizing radiation in relation to medical exposure, despite the public health authority of the host Member State having recognised that same training and the healthcare worker in question having successfully completed further training on the host Member State's radioprotection legislation?

Parliamentary questions

18 February 2015

E-010626/2014

Answer given by Mr Arias Cañete on behalf of the Commission

Pursuant to Article 7 of Council Directive 97/43/Euratom⁽¹⁾, Member States are obliged to put in place a recognition system of radiation protection training at national level, whereas it is left to their discretion to decide on the means to attain this goal. In other words, there is no common European recognition framework, as the determination of the conditions and requirements that shall be met in a given Member State lies exclusively within the remit of its national competent authority.

The new Basic Safety Standards Directive based on the Euratom Treaty, which will notably repeal Council Directive 97/43/Euratom on 6 February 2018⁽²⁾, maintains the abovementioned obligation under Articles 14 and 79. Member States are still responsible for defining the features of their own system and no inter-State recognition system is provided for. However, pursuant to Article 79, Member States will have to communicate their recognition requirements to the Commission, which will make the information received available to the Member States. The Commission is working on the development of a database for publishing such information.

(1) Council Directive 97/43/Euratom of 30 June 1997 on health protection of individuals against the dangers of ionizing radiation in relation to medical exposure, and repealing Directive 84/466/Euratom.

(2) Council Directive 2013/59/Euratom of 5 December 2013 laying down basic safety standards for protection against the dangers arising from exposure to ionising radiation, and repealing Directives 89/618/Euratom, 90/641/Euratom, 96/29/Euratom, 97/43/Euratom and 2003/122/Euratom. It merges five radiation protection Directives, including Council Directive 97/43/Euratom, into one piece of legislation.