

# THIRD NATIONAL REPORT OF THE REPUBLIC OF PARAGUAY TO THE CONVENTION ON NUCLEAR SAFETY

## 7. Existing legislative and regulatory framework

### 7.1. Establishing and Maintaining a legislative and regulatory framework

As of May 8, 2014, the Law No. 5169/14 was approved by the Legislature and promulgated by the Executive Branch, which created the Radiological and Nuclear Regulatory Authority (ARRN in Spanish nomenclature) as an unique and independent body under the jurisdiction of the Executive Branch (Presidency).

Currently the ARRN is the only institution in the country, responsible for carrying out the regulations in all areas of radiological and nuclear applications. It has its own budget since January 2016, beginning its function that year.

#### ***Overview of the primary legislative framework for nuclear safety, including interfacing national legislation***

The law No 5169, which created the Radiological and Nuclear Regulatory Authority, provides the legislative framework at national level for everything related to the peaceful use of nuclear energy and ionizing radiation. This law provides in Article 8 the functions and duties of the ARRN, copied and translated here;

*Article 8: The Radiological and Nuclear Regulatory Authority (ARRN) shall have the following functions, powers and duties:*

*a) Enact standards, technical regulations; guides; codes of practice relating to regulatory and nuclear safety, physical protection, and control of the use of radioactive or nuclear materials, licensing and control of nuclear and radiological facilities, international safeguards and transport of nuclear materials. It must update them regularly and in accordance with the technological developments and the recommendations of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).*

*b) To promote and disseminate to users and society in general, rules concerning the protection and radiation safety and the actions of the Radiological and Nuclear Regulatory Authority (ARRN) implemented within the framework of its powers and functions.*

c) *To define the practices and radioactive materials that are exempt from regulatory control.*

d) *To authorize, suspend or revoke the authorizations granted for the performance of all activities set forth in article 5 of this law regarding radioactive sources or equipment generating ionizing radiation, nuclear materials and nuclear facilities in accordance with current regulations. The authorization of nuclear power plants, its location, operation and decommissioning require the prior authorization of the Executive binding in all cases.*

e) *Regulate the conditions of radiation protection and enabling the grant of specific authorizations to perform the function Workers Occupationally Exposed (TOE in Spanish)); according to international requirements, regulations and standards on radiation and nuclear safety; especially for those exposed in the investigation; construction; installation; operation; maintenance; extraction of radioactive minerals; handling; forfeiture; disablement and others that were related to, equipment and installations exposed to radioactive materials or generating ionizing radiation, cyclotrons, facilities for waste management or radioactive waste, disused radioactive sources and spent fuel, who must prove to the Radiological and Nuclear Regulatory Authority (ARRN) sufficiency to operate in such activities. Compliance with these regulations will be the essential assessment in applications for permits and licenses and their respective validity will be conditional on compliance, which will be subject to permanent audit.*

f) *Make available to the workers occupationally exposed to ionizing radiation, information on annual dose values, including, if the case, its integrated value, if functions are performed in more than one institution exposed to ionizing radiation.*

g) *Sort the types of authorizations required for each of the activities listed under authorization.*

h) *Establish a national inventory to record the types of sources and ionizing radiation generator equipment.*

i) *Oversee, through inspections previously instructed by the Radiological and Nuclear Regulatory Authority (ARRN), compliance with the regulations set forth in this law, its regulations and international conventions ratified by the Republic of Paraguay, of any activity involving ionizing radiation.*

*j) Impose sanctions in case of infringements of the provisions of this law, their existing regulations or other laws of which the Radiological and Nuclear Regulatory Authority (ARRN) is the enforcement authority.*

*k) Regulate and monitor compliance of the services provided by third parties that relate to the applications of ionizing radiation, nuclear or nuclear radiation.*

*l) Create and manage the National Dose Registry.*

*m) To monitor and control the management and safe storage of radioactive sources and radioactive waste that could be generated as a result of the different authorized practices.*

*n) Require those who carry out practices with radioactive materials the hiring of sufficient insurance to cover the safe management of radioactive waste and disused sealed sources; as well as damages that may arise to people and the environment.*

*ñ) With the previous intervention of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, enter into agreements with regulators in other countries and related international organizations whose object was the transfer of technology or knowledge in the form of multilateral or bilateral cooperation.*

*o) To promote and ensure compliance with the specifications set out in national and international regulations approved and ratified by the Republic of Paraguay.*

*p) To establish appropriate mechanisms to inform the public and users the regulatory framework and mandatory measures to be implemented in case of radioactive exposures regulated by the Radiological and Nuclear Regulatory Authority (ARRN).*

*q) To authorize the import, export and transport of radioactive sources or ionizing radiation generator equipment in accordance with the regulations.*

r) *Providing technical assistance and conduct audits as necessary in cases of radiological and nuclear emergency.*

s) *To be official link and focal point in relations with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA); World Nuclear Information System (INIS); Regional Information Network in the Nuclear Area (RRIAN); and other international organizations and national regulatory authorities in the area of competence.*

t) *Being counterpart on regulatory projects related to infrastructure supported by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) or other national or international institutions.*

u) *To advise the Executive Branch on matters within its jurisdiction and other authorities and governmental organizations on matters pertaining to the Radiological and Nuclear Regulatory Authority (ARRN), and in particular the executive branch with regard to International Conventions in which the State is party and also safeguards agreements.*

v) *To promote and conduct research on security and safety issues of ionizing radiation, nuclear or electric nuclear regulations and adapt to technological progress made by States with the greatest tradition in the field.*

w) *Cooperate with official intelligence agencies aimed at preventing possible attacks with nuclear or radioactive material.*

x) *Controlling entry into the country of unauthorized nuclear and radioactive materials or other equipment subject to regulation and control.*

y) *Promote civil and criminal proceedings in the competent courts against individuals who violate licenses; permits, or do submit to the licensing process, as provided in this Act and its regulations; as well as seek search warrants and require the assistance of the Police when this is necessary for the proper exercise of the powers conferred by this law.*

*z) To guarantee the confidentiality of restricted information acquired, in order to ensure proper safeguarding of technological, commercial or industrial secrets and appropriate application of physical protection measures.*

*aa) Require the submission of the Environmental Impact Statement issued by the Ministry of Environment as a prerequisite for granting compulsory licenses or permits to all activities that generate ionizing radiation, and other identified regulations that could have significant environmental effects.*

*bb) Submit to the Executive Branch periodic technical reports containing recommendations on necessary or convenient to be taken for the benefit of the public interest.*

*cc) Request information from all authorized, regarding the status and conditions of activities subject to regulation are subject.*

*dd) issue founded and appropriate recommendations to the Executive Branch about the impact that could have any activity involving use of materials that may generate ionizing radiation, including those of nuclear or nuclear power source, carried out or to be carried in the territory of foreign countries, whose actions could generate transboundary effects.*

*ee) Establish mechanisms to prevent illicit trafficking in radioactive materials and especially enter into cooperation agreements with the National Customs that should provide access to appropriate checks on the identification of radioactive sources entering and leaving the country and allow verifying compliance with regulatory obligations.*

*ff) Assess; manage and measure the present and potential risks generated by ionizing radiation, also considering the nuclear or nuclear electric origin.*

*gg) Perform any other action to comply with the purposes of this Act.*

**Ratification of international conventions and legal instruments related to nuclear safety.**

Paraguay has signed and ratified several international conventions and agreements in the nuclear field are listed below:

• ***"Constitutive Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)"***

Location: New York

DATE: October 26, 1956

RATIFICATION: September 12, 1957 - Law No. 467

• ***"Regional Cooperation Agreements for the Promotion of Nuclear Science and Technology in Latin America and the Caribbean - ARCAL"***

Location: Vienna

DATE: September 25, 1998

RATIFICATION: October 24, 2008 - Law No. 3622

• ***Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency.***

Location: Vienna

SIGNATURE: October 2, 1986

RATIFICATION: October 4, 2012 - Law No. 4750

• ***Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident.***

Location: Vienna

SIGNATURE: October 2, 1986

RATIFICATION: October 4, 2012 - Law No. 4721

• ***Convention on Nuclear Safety***

SIGNATURE: -----

RATIFICATION: September 20, 2013 - Law No. 5027

• ***Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management.***

SIGNATURE: -----

RATIFICATION: May 7, 2018 - Law No. 6064

## **Article 7 (2) (i) National safety requirements and regulations**

### **Overview of the nuclear safety for secondary legislation (Ordinances, Decrees, etc)**

In the year of 2000, an important milestone was achieved in the regulatory field, by the approval of Decree No 10754/2000, the "National Safety Regulations for the Protection against Ionizing Radiation and for the Safety of Radiation Sources, ", at that moment, the only regulation at national level implemented by both regulatory authorities of the time.

However, as of February 11, 2016 the ARRN approved by Resolution D-ARRN-006/16 a regulation called the "Basic Regulation of Radiation Protection and Safety of Ionizing Radiation Sources" (hereafter referred to as the Basic Regulation) . This Regulation is based on the new recommendations of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the GSR Part 3.

It was then modified by Res. D-ARRN-026/16, introducing minor changes, and currently in force.

#### **Scope of application:**

The Basic Regulation of Radiation Protection and Safety of Ionizing Radiation Sources, provides in Art. 25, that any natural or legal person who proposes to make any kind of practice with ionizing radiation or other activity that involves exposure to it, contained in the extensive list of the Arts. 3 and 4 of that legal body, shall notify the ARRN, and request authorization if the respective practice or activity requires so. Until the authorization is granted, the solicitor may not perform any of those activities.

The Art 3 referred, reads:

*“The practices to which this Regulation applies are;*

- a) The acquisition, sale, rent, loan, transfer, entry and exit of the country, production, distribution, assembly, processing, packaging, disarmament, transportation, possession, use, donation and disposal of radioactive materials and generator ionizing radiation equipment for industrial purposes, medical, veterinary, agricultural, research or teaching, and any other activity that may involve natural sources of ionizing radiation;*
- b) Those involving exposure to natural sources of radiation, as specified in these regulations; and,*
- c) Any other practice specified by the relevant provisions.”*

Then, article 4 also referred reads:

*“Exposures to which these regulations apply are: occupational exposure, medical exposure or public exposure due to any practice or source; including both normal exposures and potential. For the purposes of establishing physical practical requirements of radiation protection and safety, this regulation considers three types of exposure situations: planned, emergency and existing exposures”.*

It is also worth mentioning the “Principle of justification of practice”, inserted on Art. 7, that establishes:

*‘Justification of practices: Any practice or source of ionizing radiation that is not properly justified and produce a positive net benefit to the exposed individuals to society shall not be authorized.’*

### **Article 7 (2) (ii) Licensing System**

The Licensing System for the operators of installations that use sources of ionizing radiation in the country is designed in the form of licenses, registrations and specific authorizations.

Practices in turn, are categorized on a sliding scale, consisting in categories 1 to 5 from higher to lower risk practice, following the recommendations of the IAEA. The Scale, contained in Appendix 6 of the Basic Regulation is as follows:

<b>Practice</b>	<b>Risk</b>	<b>Type of Authorization to be provided</b>
<b>CATEGORY 1</b>		
<b>Irradiators,( Sterilisation and Food Preservation. Irradiation of Blood Tissues. Auto armored)</b>	<b>Very High</b>	<b>LICENSE</b>
<b>Teletherapy: (Multiple Beams o Gammaknife, Accelerators Cobalt Therapy)</b>	<b>Very High</b>	<b>LICENSE</b>
<b>Ciclotron</b>	<b>Very High</b>	<b>LICENSE</b>
<b>CATEGORY 2</b>		



Brachytherapy medium and high dose rate	High	LICENSE
Industrial Radiography.	High	LICENSE
<b>CATEGORÍA 3</b>		
Nuclear Medicine: 1.Teraphy; 2. Diagnosis in vivo; 3. Diagnosis in vitro (Depending on inventory radionuclides used) ; 4.Positron Emission Tomography (PET)	MIDDLE	LICENSE
Temporary Storage of Radioactive Waste..	MIDDLE	LICENSE
Mobile Equipment for Scanning Containers with RX Source	MIDDLE	LICENSE
Nuclear Gauges: 1. Level; 2.Used in Dredges; 3.Used in Conveyors Belts;	MIDDLE	LICENSE
Oil Wells Probes (Profiling)	MIDDLE	LICENSE
Radioactive Tracers	MIDDLE	LICENSE
Fluoroscopy	MIDDLE	LICENSE
<b>CATEGORÍA 4</b>		
Nuclear Gauges: 1.Level; 2.Thickness; 3. Dust Monitors; 4. Dust particles on air; 5. Weight; 6. Snuff Density; 7. Portable Meters Moisture/ Density.	LOW	REGISTRATION
Radioimmunoassay.	LOW	REGISTRATION
Bone Densitometers.	LOW	REGISTRATION
RX Equipment for medical diagnosis (except Dental)	MIDDLE	LICENSE
Low Dose Rate Brachytherapy Dose	MIDDLE	LICENSE
<b>CATEGORÍA 5</b>		

<b>X-Rays used in control of packages.</b>	<b>VERY LOW</b>	<b>REGISTRATION</b>
<b>Low Dose Rate Brachytherapy dose using ophthalmic applicators and permanent implants</b>	<b>VERY LOW</b>	<b>REGISTRATION</b>
<b>X-Rays in Dental Diagnosis.</b>	<b>VERY LOW</b>	<b>REGISTRATION</b>
<b>X-Rays Clinics used in Dental Diagnosis</b>	<b>VERY LOW</b>	<b>REGISTRATION</b>
<b>X-Rays used in Veterinary Diagnosis .</b>	<b>VERY LOW</b>	<b>REGISTRATION</b>
<b>X-Rays used for metal detection in meat and bone in cold stores</b>	<b>VERY LOW</b>	<b>REGISTRATION</b>
<b>Electronics capture devices (Chromatographs types).</b>	<b>VERY LOW</b>	<b>REGISTRATION</b>
<b>X-Rays fluorescence.</b>	<b>VERY LOW</b>	<b>REGISTRATION</b>
<b>Use of radioactive sources and material in Research and Teaching</b>	<b>VERY LOW</b>	<b>REGISTRATION</b>

**Source: IAEA TECDOC 1526. REG 017, Categorization of Radioactive and practices in which they are employed (based on the IAEA TECDOC 1344) sources. BSS / 115.**

Licenses are granted to all installations using supplies or ionizing radiation generator equipment of Category 1, 2 and 3. For practices in categories 1, 2 and 3, in addition to an operating license, it is also required a construction license. Requirements for granting them are set out in the Basic Regulation, Art 36 for the construction license and the Art.37 and 38 for operating licenses.

For practices in Categories 4 and 5, the Basic Regulation provides in Art. 28 that authorization is required, as set out in Appendix VI of the Basic Regulation for registration. The requirements for granting authorizations for registration are set out in Art.40 of the Basic Regulation.

Besides, the Basic Regulation provides specific authorizations for the following cases:

- Authorizations for Companies that perform import or export of sources of ionizing radiation.
- Authorizations for Companies that perform maintenance and repair of equipment generating ionizing radiation.
- Authorization for the safe transport of radioactive sources.
- Authorization for institutions conducting Courses of Radiological Protection
- Authorization for import of radioactive sources
- Authorization for companies that provide services of Personal Dosimetry
- Individual Authorization for Radiation Protection Officers (RPO) and occupationally exposed workers (TOEs).

The validity of each of the Authorizations (licenses, registrations or specific authorization) is also stipulated in the Basic Regulation, in Appendix VI

### **Procedure for relicensing:**

The Radiological and Nuclear Regulatory Authority (ARRN) grants authorizations after the process of analysis of the documentation submitted by the Authorization Holders, and in some cases, after inspection the renewal of authorizations according to the category to which it relates

The Basic Regulation also provides the procedures for the renewal of the different types of authorizations (licenses, registrations and specific authorizations released). The requirements necessary to grant the corresponding renewals are set out in Art. 46 of the Basic Regulation of radiation protection and safety of ionizing radiation sources

### **Article 7 (2) (iii) System of regulatory inspection and assessment**

Law 5169 of May 8, 2014, in Art. 8 paragraph i), authorizes the ARRN to monitor and control, by conducting inspections, all facilities \that work with or use sources of ionizing radiation in the country. Inspections are set out in Chapter XVI of the Basic Regulation on Radiation Protection and Safety of Ionizing Radiation Sources, from 174 to 182 Art.

The ARRN also has the Inspection Regulation, approved by Resolution D-ARRN No 020/2016, in which is established everything related to inspections, i.e.:

General disposition

Authority responsible for the Inspection

Inspectors, requirements and responsibilities

Installations subject to inspection

And finally everything related to the inspection itself, ie, classification, organization and development, Report of the inspections, and claims record

Periodic inspections are made, based on a schedule established by the Department of Inspection and Control of the ARRN. This schedule is produced at the beginning of the year and approved by the Board of Radiological and Nuclear Regulatory Authority

#### **Article 7 (2) (iv) Enforcement of applicable regulations and terms of licenses**

Sanctioning power:

The sanctions to be applied to authorization holders are stipulated by Law 5169/14, specifically Articles ranging from 27 to 30, empowering the ARRN to apply sanctions in case of infringements or violations of the laws or regulations of which it is the implementing authority. So in the Basic Regulation they are listed in Chapter XVII. Penalties for violations of the Basic Regulation.

The relevant articles stipulate:

Art.28:

*“The Regulatory Authority Radiological and Nuclear (ARRN) is empowered to impose sanctions if proven the commission of offenses or violations of the laws and regulations of which is Enforcement Authority”.*

Art.30:

*“Penalties shall be graded according to the seriousness of the offense and present or potential harm generated and consist of:*

*a) The imposition of fines, the maximum amount is thirty thousand minimum wages for various unspecified activities, and shall be determined in proportion to the severity of the offense and depending on the severity of the damage and potential.*

*b) The suspension of an authorization, license, registration or permit, or final revocation.*

*c) Confiscation of nuclear or radioactive materials.*

*d) Preventive or permanent installations subject to regulation by the Regulatory Authority Radiological and Nuclear (ARRN), when developing without proper authorization or to the detection of serious breaches of regulations and standards on radiation and nuclear safety closure and protection of personnel and facilities.*

*e) Warning.*

*f) Sanctions may be imposed cumulatively when proceed.”*

The Basic Regulation and the Inspection Regulation provide for some sanctions for possible violations. A draft Regulation on Offenses and Sanctions is in the final review stage, before its approval by the ARRN Board of Directors (considering different types of offenses according to their severity, with proportional penalties). In addition, there is a sanction mechanism for the user, when requesting relicensing or any type of other authorization. A resolution on penalty fees (fines) for users with administrative infractions is being prepared.

So far, no sanctions have been applied in relation to Safety or Security, but a couple of cases have been referred to the Public Ministry - Prosecutor's Office related to Transitory Storage of Disused Radioactive Sources that did not have the necessary levels of safety and security for the adequate protection of the sources housed there.

## **Article 8 (1) Establishment of the regulatory body**

The Institution that carries out the task of regulation of the use and application of ionizing radiation in Paraguay is the Radiological and Nuclear Regulatory Authority (ARRN).

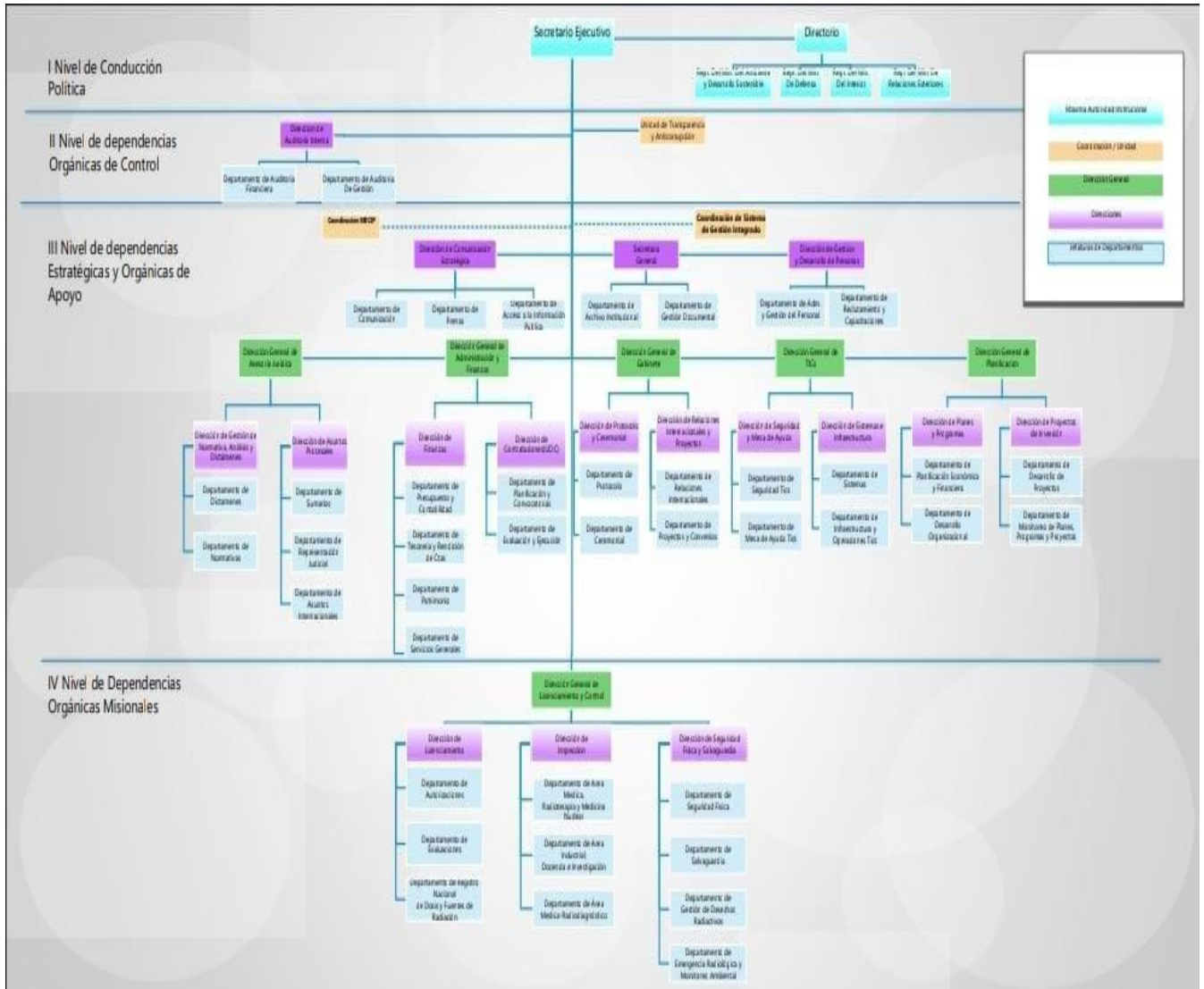
The structure organizes the Authority is composed of an Executive Secretary with the rank of minister and 4 Board members

- Chap. III. Organic Structure
- Art. 12 and Art. 16

Executive Secretary and four directors representing

- Ministry of Interior,
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
- Ministry of National Defense
- Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development

## Organizational Structure of the Regulatory Body



## Reduced Organizational Chart - Technical Area



## **Development and maintenance of human resources over the past three years**

With the COVID-19 pandemic, in the last 3 years it has not been possible to carry out many training activities that were planned due to the impossibility of holding face-to-face events during the years 2020 and 2021. It was only in 2022 that some activities organized by the IAEA could be carried out.

A positive aspect is that several professionals of the General Directorate of Licensing and Control of the ARRN have completed a Master's Course in Physical Sciences of Radioprotection (2020-2021), which is in the final stage of preparing thesis. In counterpart, a couple of professionals with extensive experience in the Nuclear Safety area ceased to belong to the institution. In order to remedy this situation, this year it is intended to incorporate at least 5 (five) professionals for the Licensing and Inspection Directorates (through an opposition competition).

## **Article 8 (2) Status of the regulatory body:**

The ARRN is an entity with absolute independence from organizations dedicated to the promotion and peaceful use of nuclear energy, as well as institutions or companies using nuclear technology or working with ionizing radiation, and those of those service institutions. This situation, fully meets the requirements and recommendations emanating from the international Atomic Energy Agency with regard to an Independent Regulatory Authority.

The Radiological and Nuclear Regulatory Authority was created under the executive branch but with characteristics of autonomy for dictate their own regulations in nuclear matter, and budgetary independence. The head of the body is the Executive Secretary. with the rank of minister and is appointed by the President. The Board members are appointed by the ministries they represent, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. None of these ministries are themselves users of Nuclear Technology in the country, so there is no conflict of interest.

## **Place of the regulatory body in the governmental structure**

As previously mentioned, the ARRN is a regulator, as an independent and autonomous body under the jurisdiction of the executive branch, not depending therefore on any other intermediate governmental or private entity.



## **Article 16 Emergency Preparedness**

Paraguay is a country that currently has no nuclear facilities, but with radioactive installations of relevance.

The most important facilities are related to the area of medical applications, with four centers of radiotherapy with linear accelerators, and three centers of brachytherapy with high dose rate. There is also a cyclotron, two temporary storage deposits of disused sources (one of which is in the process of closing, through a case in the Environmental Prosecutor's Office) and a small neutron generator. These facilities have their physical protection systems and security plans. In addition, the installation of a Self-shielded Irradiator is in process, which is a donation from the IAEA through the Department of Technical Cooperation.

The country has a Plan Response in Emergencies, called RER National Plan. It is a document that is in force since February 20, 2007 and was approved by Resolution No. 143 of the Ministry of National Defense. We are currently working on a draft for updating the Plan, This plan was prepared in accordance with the IAEA document called EPR-Method 2003 "Method for Developing Arrangements for nuclear or radiological emergencies"

Currently, it is being adapted to the recommendations of the IAEA publication "PREPARATION AND RESPONSE FOR CASES OF NUCLEAR OR RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY - GSR Part 7 (2018)". In September 2022, an Expert Mission was received to Prepare a Work Plan in order to complete the design and implementation of the National RER Plan.

According to the current draft of the PNRER, the Preparation and Response Coordination System will consist of: (Abbreviations are according to Spanish)

### **1. Preparedness and Response Coordination: National Emergency Secretariat**

The National Emergency Secretariat (SEN) is an institution created on June 10, 2005 through Law No. 2615/05, regulated by Decree No. 11632/13, directly dependent on the Presidency of the Republic of Paraguay, whose role and mission are focused on disaster risk management and reduction. It is the governing body of all those activities included in the context of risk management and reduction, which seeks to ensure that it is transversal, in all civil society organizations, actors and sectors and government institutions, in their daily actions and in the plans, programs and projects for the reduction of threats, vulnerabilities and risks.

It should be noted that the SEN, in addition to having the necessary resources for the operation of its units and the execution of its programs (provided for in the General Budget of the Nation), also have additional resources for the fulfillment of

its purposes: a) those that are foreseen in the corresponding programs of the ministries that must carry out specific assistance in cases of emergency; b) those provided by the National Emergency Fund.

The SEN has an Executive Council that meets ordinarily once a month and extraordinarily when convened by its president or at the request of at least five of its members. Its decisions will be taken by simple majority and in case of a tie the president will decide. The Executive Board will consist of:

- The executive secretary of the SEN, who will preside over it;
- The interior minister;
- The secretary general of the Presidency of the Republic;
- The commander of the Military Forces;
- The commander of the National Police;
- The Minister of Finance;
- The Minister of Foreign Affairs;
- The Minister of Public Health and Social Welfare;
- The president of the Paraguayan Red Cross; - The president of the National Fire Board;
- The president of the Volunteer Fire Department of Paraguay (CBVP);
- The executive secretary of Children and Adolescents;
- The director of the Directorate of Welfare and Social Assistance (DIBEN); Y,
- A governor, appointed by his peers of the Board of Governors.

In 2019, a Framework Agreement for Institutional Cooperation between the ARRN and SEN was signed, in order to strengthen and consolidate cooperation between the parties through the implementation of plans related to or derived from their institutional mission, and the execution of these plans, in order to contribute to the fulfillment of its objectives. It also seeks to establish an inter-institutional relationship that allows mutual-cooperation in the implementation of joint actions through plans and programs, in order to achieve the institutional growth of the parties related to their matters of interest, for the benefit of the inhabitants of the country.

Through the management of the ARRN, several training missions on Radiological Emergency Response were received in the country, a prevention and response seminar was held, as well as several meetings to study, socialize and update the draft National Response Plan a Radiological Emergencies (PNRER) with representatives of the institutions involved in the mentioned plan. In addition, officials from the ARRN and other institutions permanently attend events organized by the IAEA (training courses, workshops, meetings, symposia, etc.) related to the National Radiological Emergency Response.

International drills are in consideration for the future.

2. Coordination of the Medical Response: Extra-hospital Medical Emergency Services (SEME) / Coordination of Health Assistance in Emergencies and Disasters (ASANED) – Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare (MSPyBS).

**End of the Report**