

### **ENETRAP III**

# Guidance to support the implementation of E&T requirements for RPE and RPO

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#### Framework for consideration

#### **DG ENERGY**

- Euratom BSS (2013)
- SET-Plan Roadmap E&T (Strategic Energy Technology) (2014)

#### **DG Education & Culture**

- ET 2020 (Strategic framework for European cooperation in education and training) (2009)
- EQF/ECVET (2008/2009)

#### **DG Research and Innovation**

Euratom FP7 and H2020 projects

HERCA TG E&T (2013-2015) - results



 The Euratom BSS (2013/59/Euratom) specify requirements for the Radiation Protection Expert (RPE) and for the Radiation Protection Officer (RPO).

 Member States must translate the goals and requirements into their national legislation (6 February 2018).



EU requirements may appear quite clear, however

⇒ varying approaches in implementation

Example: "Qualified Expert" in the previous BSS

Work in ENETRAP and ENETRAP II

- ⇒ results: presented and discussed in EUTERP Workshops
- $\Rightarrow$  input: concepts of RPE and RPO in the Euratom BSS.



- Needed: clear guidance on how the new requirements for RPE and RPO would be best implemented in Member States ensuring a consistent approach
- ENETRAP III WP 7 will produce such guidance which will address key issues for RPE and RPO:
  - intended roles/functions/duties of RPE and RPO;
  - required infrastructures and mechanism for RPE recognition;
  - suitability and competence requirements (RPE and RPO);
  - appropriate education, training and work experience (including learning outcomes, EQF level, etc.)



 The guidance proposed in this WP will complement the guidance developed in the medical field:

RP 174 (Medical Physics Experts) and RP 175 (MEDRAPET)

 Close collaboration with HERCA and the Art. 31 Group of Experts will ensure an official publication of the new guidelines for the implementation of RPE and RPO E&T requirements in the Radiation Protection Series of the DG ENERGY.



#### What has been done so far?

WP 7 Meeting on 24 September 2014 in Brussels :

Documents (BSS requirements, RP 174 + 175, results of the activities of the HERCA Task Force on E&T) were reviewed

- => Outline of the guidance document
- WP 7 Meeting on 12/13 February 2015 in Munich: Discussion of the first draft of the guidance document Since then, further elaboration
- HERCA Workshop RPE-RPO on 6-8 July 2015 in Paris : Comments included, new version discussed in Athens



**Title** - European Guidance on the Implementation of the Requirements of the Euratom BSS with respect to RPE and RPO **Scope** - This report :

- provides guidance to regulatory authorities and professional bodies on the roles of the RPE and RPO, as defined in the BSS.
- specifies the knowledge, competencies and practical skills RPEs and RPOs will need to have for the effective implementation of their roles
- specifies the core training requirements for RPEs and RPOs
- describes a process for the national recognition of RPEs
- provides guidance on the development of mutual recognition processes between Member States.



- 2. Overview of the Euratom BSS Requirements for RPE and RPO
- 2.1 Role, functions and duties of the Radiation Protection Expert (RPE)
- 2.1.1 Competence
- 2.1.2 Suitability
- 2.2 Role, functions and duties of the Radiation Protection Officer (RPO)
- 2.2.1 RPO Competence and suitability
- 2.2.2 RPO recognition and appointment
- 2.3 Interactions between the RPE and other professionals in RP
- 2.4 Requirements for education and training for RPE and RPO



- **3.** The Radiation Protection Expert (RPE)
- 3.1 The activities of the RPE (Table 1: Advice expected from the RPE (topics for advice and associated activities))
- 3.2 RPE development: core competence (Table 2: Basic requirements for core competence)
- 3.2.1 Education
- 3.2.2 Training and development (Table 3: Required Skills and competencies for the RPE (for each topic for advice))
- 3.2.3 Work/operational Experience / on-the-job training
- 3.3 Arrangements for RPE Recognition
- 3.3.1 Establishment of an RPE Recognition Scheme/Framework
- 3.3.2 Routine Operation (Table 4: Evidence of competence), (Table 5: Examples of suitable evidence)
- Transferability/acceptance of RPE status between Member States (Table 6: Aspects to be addressed in accepting RPE Status in other MS)
- 3.4.1 Criteria for mutual recognition
- 3.5 Mechanism for mutual recognition
- 3.6 European Qualification arrangements (Table 7: Descriptors defining EQF levels)



- 4 The Radiation Protection Officer (RPO)
- 4.1 The duties of the RPO (Table 8: Primary duties of the RPO)
- 4.2 Core competence requirements (Table 9 and 10: Core learning outcomes for RPO)
- 4.3 Educational requirements
- 4.4 Training requirements
- 4.5 Work experience required
- 4.6 Further requirements
- 4.7 Assessment of competence
- 4.8 Maintenance of competence
- 4.9 Recognition and appointment
- 4.10 Mechanism for mutual recognition



#### **Timetable**

- 4 May 2015: Draft has been sent to HERCA TF on E&T
- 6-8 July 2015: HERCA Workshop on implementation of RPE & RPO (Montrouge, France): Draft Guidance Document was presented and discussed, comments were included
- 30 Sep: Collect comments on the guidance document at the EUTERP Workshop in Athens, short meeting of WP7 afterwards to discuss possible implications for the finalization of the document
- Until 15 October: Collect comments from HERCA TF on E&T
- Finalize document by end of November 2015



Important: Keep an eye on other RP E&T activities

- Generating knowledge (research)
- Building competence (training)

Since 2002: 25 E&T projects, EC contribution: 17 Mio

#### 2015 and beyond:

- MELODI WG E&T (and other platforms)
- European Joint Programme for the Integration of Radiation Protection Research (CONCERT): WP 7 (E&T)
- E&T Proposals submitted Euratom H2020 NFRP 10 (2014/2015) and NFRP 12 (2016/2017)





## Education and Training 2020" (ET 2020) - strategic objectives of the framework:

- making lifelong learning and mobility a reality
- improving the quality and efficiency of education and training all citizens need to be able to acquire key competencies and all levels of education and training need to be made more attractive and efficient;
- promoting equity, social cohesion and active citizenship –
  education and training should enable all citizens to acquire and
  develop skills and competencies
- enhancing creativity and innovation, at all levels of education and training

