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Regulatory Body Of Egypt: Practices And Challenges			

In past, Egypt issued the law No. 59 of year 1969 for regulating the use of ionizing radiations inside the country, this law assigns the responsibilities of Egypt Atomic Energy Authority EAEA to control reactors, open sources, and all nuclear and radiation facilities inside its premises, while the ministry of health was responsible for controlling x-ray machine, sealed sources and accelerators. In 1982 EAEA established within its structure a new regulatory body called national centre for Nuclear Safety and radiation Control NC-NSRC as a dependent regulatory body, science EAEA is the operator of reactors and many nuclear and radiation facilities. On 30 March 2010 Egypt issued a nuclear law No 7 of year 2010, followed by its executive regulation in October 2011, the new law replaced the old law 59 of year1969, in addition, the prime minster issued a decree on march 5td 2012 of establishing an independent regulatory body reported directly to him, it has the name of Egypt Nuclear and Radiological Regulatory Authority ENRRA, it is responsible for regulating all nuclear and radiation facilities and activities inside the country, except X-ray machines and linear accelerators for the medical uses, that still remains under the control of ministry of health. The new nuclear law defines the responsibility of the government to establish, support and determine the authorization and the responsibilities of the independent regulatory body. ENRRA is managed by a board of directors comprises from chairman, vice chairman, head of national security, interior, exterior, customs, export& import, standards, environment, justice organizations, besides two scientific experts from ENRRA. The board of council is the supreme authority of the dominant, and the conduct of ENRRA affairs, and take decisions within the framework of the national plan of Egypt, to achieve the objectives for which the ENRRA was established. ENRRA was organized from the old NC-NSRC staff into three regulatory sectors: (i)nuclear installation safety sector, (ii)radiation installations and radiation sources safety sector and (iii)security and safeguard safety sector, and a Technical Support Organization TSO includes three main divisions of (i)nuclear installation safety, (ii)radiation control division, and (iii)regulations and emergency division, in addition to departments of public communication, centre labs, radiation network monitoring, emergency, security, and administrations. In building capacity of ENRRA, and improving the present skills of the personnel's, Egypt undertakes three current international projects with EU, IAEA, and south Korea, emphasizing on upgrading the existing capabilities of ENRRA employees related to the proposed nuclear power plant to be built, in the area of safety review and assessment, licensing, site evaluation, inspections, safeguard and security, regulation preparing and updating, which are the main challenges being faced by ENRRA.