

Article 36 of the Euratom Treaty

Member States' Art.35/36 Representatives' Meeting Ispra 18-19 September 2018

Development of the RADD database Recommendation 2004/2/Euratom

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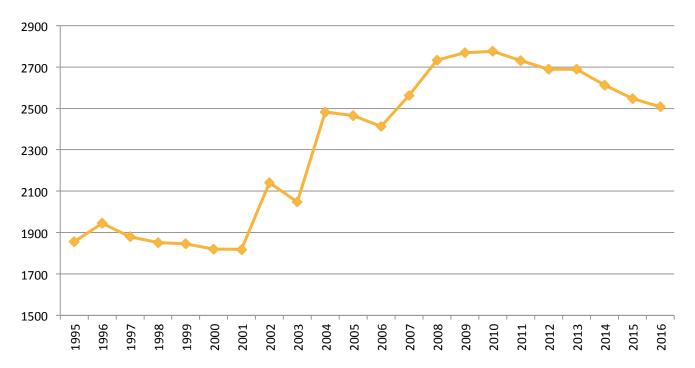
DG ENER D3 – Radiation Protection & Nuclear Safety



RADD - status

Holds data starting 1995.

As of the end of 2016: 51 117 airborne+liquid radioactive discharge values.





RADD on-line use by data providers

The current on-line data submission functionality of RADD saw light in 2014.

The initial year revealed teething problems, nearly all were solved in the meantime.

Significant improvement of the stability of the submission functionality was achieved. Unfortunately, one persisting issue remains: a non-remediable bug affecting cache management and that may crash RADD. If this occurs, a simple resetting procedure will quickly restore functionality.

As of 2016, seven (out of sixteen) Member States use on-line data submission. The on-line declaration ought, depending on MS' internal procedures, to be carried out prior (or in parallel to) a formal submission to the Commission. A prior on-line submission provides the possibility to eliminate clerical errors, if any (due to a data validation procedure the database administrator carries out).

The electronic workflow (data validation and ensuing upload into the production database) between the MS' data providers and the RADD database administrator has proven its efficiency.

All submissions delivered as paperwork are manually processed by the RADD database administrator. This approach is however not entirely within the spirit of RADD...



RADD – scope of development

To replace the on-line submission functionality of RADD with a module based on modern software*.

To become available for the 2018 declarations (in 2019) and to achieve **full operational status in 2020**.

Features

- Transcription templates that facilitate uploads (of CSV files). The concept is similar to the REM database upload tool. The manual entry of data into RADD is thus avoided.
- Automated consistency checks on the data sets with visual alerts in case of doubt.
- **Interruption** of a working session without losing data & resume work at any time.

Goals

- To encourage more MS to perform electronic data declarations.
- **To reduce** the possibility of the EC database administrator manually introducing mistakes. It is here reminded that the data are (and remain) the intellectual property of the MS. Despite RADD displaying a disclaimer to that effect, it is our intention to achieve a maximum level of accuracy in the data that are eventually put in the public domain.

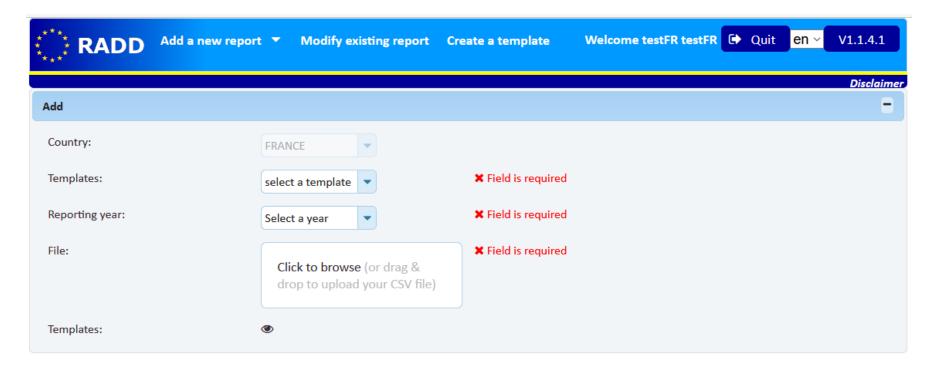
^{*} The on-line submission for site and data provider management remaining as they are.



RADD – development results (1a)

Perform the standard log-in using the habitual URL.

The menu will feature a new sub-item « Electronic declaration » that activates the new module.





RADD – development results (1b)

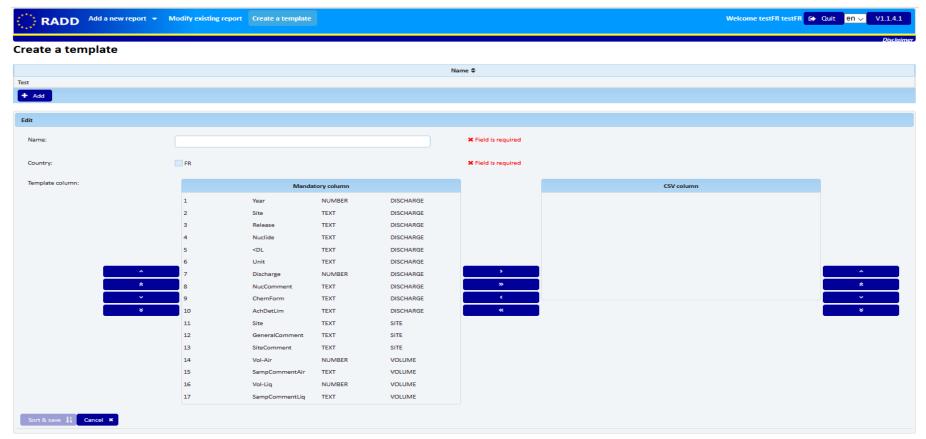
If a previous working session had been interrupted, upon restart the new module will per default display a dashboard listing the unfinished work:





RADD – development results (2a)

Template definition, in most cases a one-off procedure:





RADD – development results (2b)

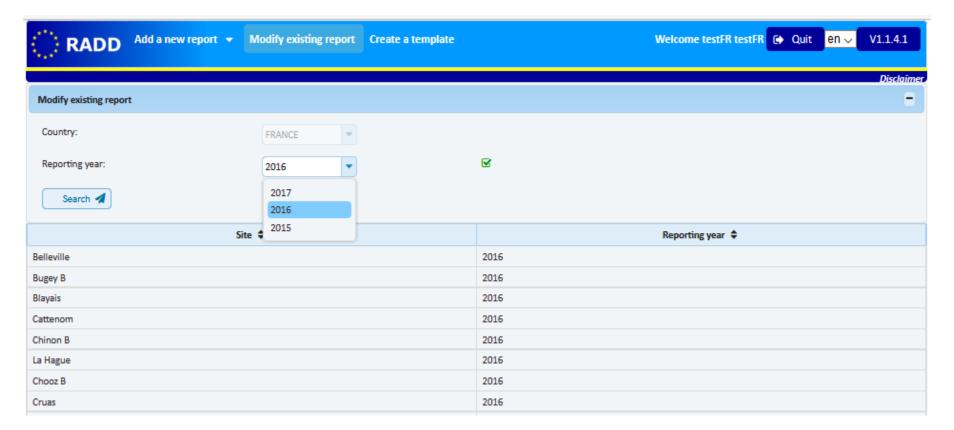
Detail of the template definition area:





RADD – development results (3a)

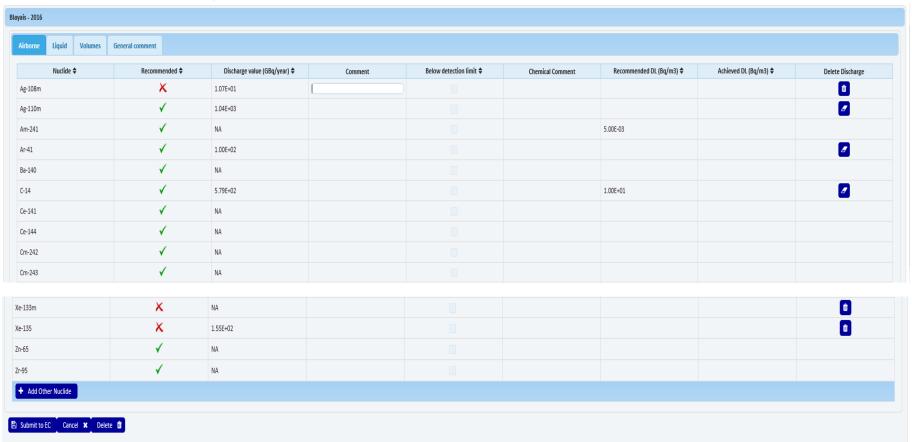
Data modification (correction) for the years y to y-3:





Commission

RADD – development results (3b)



Note: central part of screen cropped off 10



RADD – development results (4)

Error highlighting:



Putting the cursor atop a reddened field will return a brief error message.



RADD – a discussion point

The database administrator is in charge of translations (and now systematically edits comments to achieve uniformity in their presentation). It would be appreciated should DP pay attention to these reformulations and associated formats.

RADD – final statements

The Commission, historically, has taken the point of view that radioactive discharge data are environmental data (a non-retrievable but quantified radiological source term released into the environment).

The Commission, since the 1960s made these data publicly available (initially in printed form).

This approach predates the 2001 Aarhus Convention that established that public authorities are obliged to actively disseminate environmental information in their possession.

This in turn led to the adoption of Commission Recommendation 2004/2/Euratom on the reporting of radioactive discharge data in pursuance of Art.36 of the Euratom Treaty (previously, this reporting was addressed in the consecutive Recommendations on the application of Art.37).

The development of RADD was initiated in the same period; its aim (apart from the publication of data) was – and is – to be instrumental to the implementation of 2004/2/Euratom.



RADD on the Commission's public EUROPA web site

http://europa.eu/radd/

Thank you for your attention!

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