GREEK ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

Greece Report as required under Article 9.1 of Council Directive 2009/71/EURATOM of 25 June 2009 establishing a Community framework for the nuclear safety of nuclear installations

July 2014

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A. Introduction

Greece has no nuclear power plants and no intention to build any. There is one research reactor (GRR-1) owned and operated by the National Centre for Scientific Research (NCSR) "Demokritos".

GRR-1 is situated on the premises of the NCSR "Demokritos". It is a 5MW open-pool type light water moderated and cooled reactor, fueled by Material Test Reactor (MTR) type fuel elements. All used HEU fuel elements were returned to the USA in 2005, following the terms of fuel purchase agreement between the U.S. Department of Energy and the Greek Government. The remaining irradiated LEU fuel is under the scope of the same agreement for return to the US DoE, until 2019. The reactor has been shutdown since 2004 for refurbishment and modernization. Some works have been completed, however, the project is ceased. The fuel has been removed from the reactor core and is under wet storage in the fuel pool inside the reactor building and the cooling system is partially dismantled. The reactor is currently licensed with a conditional "extended shutdown license", issued by the Greek Atomic Energy Commission (EEAE) in June 2014. The hazards associated with the reactor are considered to be substantially less, in comparison with those of a research reactor in operational state. Safety assessment during licensing and regulatory supervision of the reactor is currently focused on radiation protection of the reactor staff and the on the safe storage and protection of the reactor fuel.

The higher level legislation for nuclear safety of the research reactor is the Presidential Decree 60/03.05.2012 (Official Gazette of the Greek Government No. 111A') (PD 60). The Ministerial Decision Π/112/305/26.10.2012 (Official Gazette of the Greek Government No. 2877B') (MD Π/112/305), which was issued following the provision of the above Presidential Decree. Along with the Radiation Protection Regulations (1014 (ΦΟΡ) 94, ΦΕΚ 216Β') they are applied for the licensing and regulatory supervision of the reactor. EEAE has adopted and uses IAEA safety standards for the nuclear safety of research reactors.

This report has been prepared according to the ENSREG Guidelines regarding Member States Reports, as required under Article 9.1 of Council Directive 2009/71/EURATOM of 25 June 2009 establishing a Community framework for the nuclear safety of nuclear installations (HLG_p(2012-11)_108).

B. Summary

Greece has transposed the Council Directive 2009/71/EURATOM in May 2012 through the Presidential Decree 60/03.05.2012 (Official Gazette of the Greek Government No. 111A'), which consists the legislative document of the highest level for nuclear safety of nuclear installations. Under the provisions of the Presidential Decree, a Ministerial Decision (Ministerial Decision Π/112/305/26.10.2012, Official Gazette of the Greek Government No. 2877B', "*Basic requirements-principled of nuclear safety and regulatory supervision of research reactors*") was issued in October 2012, which specifies the safety requirements, and the licensing and regulatory supervision system for research reactors. In the Ministerial Decision, specific transitional provisions are included covering the existing NCSR "Demokritos" research reactor. According to the provisions of this Decision, the reactor is considered, since April 2013, to be in extended shutdown.

The licensing procedure for the extended shutdown state, along with the applicable safety requirements is also provided in the above Ministerial Decision. On the basis of the provisions of the Ministerial Decision, the owner applied for an extended shutdown license, which was issued by EEAE in June 2014. The license is valid for one year and includes specific conditions, related mostly to additional information required by EEAE to be submitted in writing and also to improvements of the radiation protection program. The current license does not cover refurbishment or reconstruction works. In case the owner decides the re-activation of the refurbishment project and the re-operation, the reactor, as provided in the Ministerial Decision, shall be licensed or authorized following a licensing procedure similar with that of the construction of a new one. IAEA safety standard NS-R-4, "Safety of Research Reactor, Safety Requirements" has been officially adopted through the Ministerial Decision.

EEAE is implementing an integrated management system, for which it was certified, in 2013, in accordance with the terms of the International Standard ISO 9001:2008, which constitutes the umbrella of all the previously acquired accreditations and certifications, which now interact with each other in an integrated manner. A new handbook entitled "Regulatory supervision of research reactors" (ΕΓΧ ΓΕΕΑ-01) was prepared and embedded in the EEAE quality assurance system. The handbook provides guidance to EEAE staff concerning the licensing procedure, safety assessment and inspection of research reactors.

In 2012, an Integrated Regulatory Review Service (IRRS mission) of the national regulatory framework in radiation protection and nuclear safety, as well as of EEAE as the competent authority, was conducted. The report of the IRRS mission was submitted to the Commission, in line with Article 9, paragraph 3 of the Nuclear Safety Directive.

C. Reporting article by article

Article 4 – Legislative, regulatory and organizational framework

The Nuclear Safety Directive has been transposed into the National legislative system through the Presidential Decree 60/03.05.2012, Official Gazette of the Greek Government No. 111A' (PD 60) and the Ministerial Decision Π/112/305/26.10.2012, Official Gazette of the Greek Government No. 2877B' (MD Π/112/305). These two legislative instruments constitute, along with the Radiation Protection Regulations 1014 (ΦΟΡ) 94, Official Gazette of the Greek Government No. 216B', the legislative framework for nuclear safety and radiation protection for GRR-1.

The Greek Atomic Energy Commission (EEAE) is the regulatory body for nuclear and radiological safety and radiation protection. The licenses in the various stages of a research reactor lifetime are issued by EEAE or by the Ministry of Education, Lifelong Learning and Religious Affairs with the agreement of EEAE. In PD 60 it is explicitly stated that the licensee holds the prime responsibility for the nuclear safety of the research reactor. Responsible for the coordination between the relevant state bodies is the Minister of Education and Religious Affairs, as provided in Article 4.1 of PD 60.

Greece has ratified the Convention for Nuclear Safety in 1997 and the Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management in 2000. Since then Greece fully fulfills its obligations by reporting and participating in all review meetings.

Article 4. 1(a)

According to the provisions of Article 4.1a of PD 60, the licensing procedure for nuclear installations is specified by the Minister through issuance of a Ministerial Decision, following EEAE proposal. The licensing procedure for research reactors covers all stages of their lifetime and is described in chapter 3 of MD Π/112/305; transitional provisions for the existing GRR-1 are given in Chapter 4.

EEAE is responsible for proposing pieces of legislation for the nuclear safety of nuclear installations to the Minister and for issuing guidelines, instructions and explanatory circulars concerning the implementation of the provisions of the pertinent legislation and regulations (article 5.3 PD 60). EEAE proposed basic safety requirements for nuclear safety of research reactors which are issued in chapter 2 of MD Π/112/305. Through MD Π/112/305, in addition to the basic safety requirements that are explicitly provided, the IAEA safety standard "Safety Requirements for the Research Reactors, Safety Requirements, NS-R-4, IAEA, 2004" has been adopted. EEAE has issued the handbook "Regulatory supervision of research reactors" (ΕΓΧ ΓΕΕΑ-01), which is included in its integrated management system (ISO 9001:2008 and IAEA GS-R-3). The handbook provides guidance to EEAE staff for the implementation of the licensing procedures and inspection of research reactors.

Article 4.1(b)

In Article 4.1a of PD 60 it is provided that EEAE is responsible for the implementation of the licensing systems for nuclear installations and for the prohibition of operation without a license. The licensing procedure for research reactors is described in chapter 3, Articles 14 through 21 of the MD Π/112/305, following the different stages of a research reactor (construction, commissioning, operation, decommissioning, modifications, extended shutdown). Construction and decommissioning licenses are issued by the Minister after the agreement of EEAE. Commissioning, operation and extended shutdown licenses are issued by EEAE. The existing GRR-1 is covered by transitional provisions in chapter 4, Article 24, according to which the reactor is considered to be in extended shutdown. The owner applied to EEAE, in November 2013, for an extended shutdown license, according to the requirements of Article 17.1 of MD Π/112/305. EEAE requested additional information and issued a conditional license for extended shutdown in June 2014. In case the owner decides the re-activation of the refurbishment project and the re-operation of the reactor, a licensing procedure similar to that of a new reactor shall be followed (Articles 24.3 and 17.2 of MD Π/112/305), including assessment of all nuclear safety aspects and approval of the works for the refurbishment. Fuel loading in the reactor core is allowed only after the refurbishment or reconstruction works licensing and approval of the commissioning program.

Article 4.1(c)

According to Article 5.4 of PD 60, EEAE is responsible for the regulatory supervision of nuclear installations. To fulfill its responsibility, EEAE is provided with unrestricted access to any place and document of a nuclear installation. Article 22 of MD Π/112/305 provides that EEAE has the authority for announced or unannounced inspections in research reactors, in order to verify the compliance of the license holder with the safety requirements and the license terms and conditions. EEAE, in case of incompliance, has the authority to modify, revoke or suspend the license that it has issued or to propose accordingly, in case of a license issued by the Minister.

EEAE internal procedure, in relation to the regulatory supervision of research reactors, provides that the inspection program for a research reactor should be completed at least once a year. The inspection program is covered by EEAE. The program of the inspection of the GRR-1 is under preparation, taking into account the current license for the extended shutdown phase. It is expected that inspections to GRR-1 will be more frequent until the conditions imposed by the license are fulfilled.

Article 4.1(d)

As mentioned previously (*Article 4.1(c)*), EEAE has the authority to modify, revoke or suspend a license or make a relevant proposal to the Minister.

Article 4.2

According to PD 60 (article 4.2), EEAE is responsible for proposing actions for maintaining and improving the national framework for nuclear safety of nuclear installations.

At the request of the Government of the Hellenic Republic, an Integrated Regulatory Review Service (IRRS) mission has been conducted to Greece from 20 to 30 May 2012. The purpose of the mission was to review the effectiveness of the national framework for safety and of the competent regulatory authority. The review compared the national regulatory framework for safety against IAEA safety standards. The mission was also used as an opportunity to exchange information and experience between the IRRS review team members and the EEAE counterparts in the areas covered by the IRRS.

The mission included three regulatory policy issues for discussion: independence of the regulatory body, long term policy on waste management and clinical quality audits. The IRRS review addressed the facilities and activities regulated by EEAE, which involve radiation sources, as well as radioactive waste management. The research reactor GRR-1 was out of the scope of this IRRS review, but it will be included in the follow-up mission.

The IRRS team members observed the working practices during inspections carried out by EEAE, including discussions with the licensee staff and management. In addition, the IRRS team observed an emergency exercise which was conducted with representatives of other organizations involved in the national emergency management plan.

The IRRS review team identified a number of good practices and made recommendations and suggestions highlighting the points where improvements will enhance the effectiveness of the regulatory framework and functions in line with the IAEA Safety Standards. The IRRS Team recognized that the action plan prepared by EEAE as a result of the self-assessment was closely correlated with the IRRS findings. Several actions have been already completed and others are in progress.

Article 5 – Competent regulatory authority

Article 5.1

EEAE is the regulatory authority for radiation protection and nuclear and radiological safety in Greece. Legal foundations of EEAE are provided in the following pieces of legislation:

- Government Gazette, Law No. 1733, Folio No: 171, First issue, September 22, 1987, "Transfer of Technology, inventions, technological innovation and establishment of the Greek Atomic Energy Commission", Article 28
- Government Gazette, Presidential Decree No. 404, Folio No. 173, First issue, October 5, 1993 "Organization of the Greek Atomic Energy Commission"

The responsibilities of EEAE in the field of nuclear safety of nuclear installations are further provided in chapter 2 of PD 60, and in particular in Articles 4, 5 and 8. As stated in these articles, EEAE is responsible for:

- Introducing or issuing pieces of legislation
- The implementation of the licensing system and the prohibition of operation without a license
- The implementation of regulatory supervision system
- Proposing actions for enforcement

- Proposing actions for maintenance and improvement of the national framework for nuclear safety
- Proposing new or complementary regulations and issuing guidelines, instructions and explanatory circulars
- Requiring from the license holder the demonstration of safety
- Providing information to the public in the field of its competence
- Providing education and training to workers in the fields of radiation protection, nuclear safety and security.

Moreover, its participation in the "General Civil Protection Plan" entails responsibilities for the prevention, preparedness and response to radiological emergencies. EEAE participates also in the "National Emergency Plan for Nuclear, Radiological, Biological and Chemical Threats" (CBRN).

Article 5.2

In the Article 5.2b of PD 60 it is clearly stated that EEAE shall be functionally separated from any other body or organization concerned with the promotion, or utilization of nuclear energy, including electricity production. As the IRRS Team concluded in 2012, EEAE is effectively independent and has functional separation from entities having responsibility or interests that could unduly influence its decision making.

In Greece, the common practice is that the responsibilities of Ministries are allocated to General Secretariats to which specific responsibilities are assigned. In the case of Ministry of Education and Religious Affairs, the General Secretariat for Research and Technology (GSRT) is entitled with the responsibility to coordinate research-related issues and supervise research and technological bodies. EEAE establishment Law states that the jurisdiction for EEAE Board appointment is given to the competent Minister, at present the Minister of Education and Religious Affairs. EEAE is an autonomous public organization, with no supervision by the GSRT on its regulatory decisions. The supervision of the GSRT concerns only the legitimacy of administrative or financial aspects of EEAE acts and not the expediency of these acts. EEAE, according to MD Π/112/305 has the authority to modify, revoke or suspend the operation license for a research reactor, in case of incompliance with the safety requirements or the license terms and conditions. EEAE policy is to make publicly available the documents associated with the licensing of the GRR-1. The license and the evaluation report are published at the EEAE website.

Article 5.3

Article 5.2a of PD 60 states that EEAE as competent regulatory authority has legal powers and human and financial resources necessary to fulfill its responsibilities.

Human resources

EEAE organizational scheme has been established by the Presidential Decree 404/05.10.1993 "Organization of the Greek Atomic Energy Commission". According to this, EEAE is composed of 4 Divisions, 10 Departments and 2 independent Offices. Since then, three more units have been created internally, as a result of the undertaking of further responsibilities, such as the inspections of non-ionizing radiation and the

operation of the Secondary Standard Dosimerty Laboratory. A reform of the organizational scheme has been agreed internally, accommodating the recommendations of the IRRS mission, and communicated to the Government. The scheme is in the final stage of approval, following which, it will be enshrined in the update of the PD 404. The organizational structure and its resources are proportional to the workload and the number of operating radiation facilities and activities in the country. For example:

a. there are provisions for every radiation-related facility;
b. the criteria used for staffing EEAE departments are the number of the facilities and the radiation risk, as reflected on its workload;
c. various tasks that EEAE is responsible to perform according to its establishment scheme.

EEAE is governed by a 7-member Board, appointed by the supervisory Minister for a three-year period. The Heads of Divisions and Departments are appointed by the Board for a five-year period. The available human resources are considered sufficient. In particular, regarding the research reactor, three member of EEAE staff, one full time and two part time, have duties, connected directly with the its licensing and regulatory supervision for nuclear safety. The available human resources are considered sufficient for the current state of the reactor.

Financial resources

EEAE is financially supported by two sources:

- the governmental budget. The allocated budget is included in the national budget approved by the Greek Parliament annually. This budget includes the annual contribution to international organizations (e.g. IAEA), the salaries of the permanent staff and some operating expenses;
- the Special Account. Its revenues come from fees, provision of services and research projects. It covers the salaries of non-permanent staff and the majority of operating expenses, like equipment purchase, travel expenses, etc. Every requirement for expense has to be justified and is subject to prior approval. In case of equipment purchase, a special committee decides on its approval prior to payment. The operation of the Special Account allows EEAE to have a high degree of autonomy and flexibility.

An annual financial audit is performed by certified auditors, covering all funding sources. The available financial resources are considered sufficient.

Article 5.3a – d

According to Article 3 of MD Π/112/305 license holders of research reactor have the prime responsibility, throughout the lifetime of the reactor for ensuring, implementing and complying with the safety requirements, in line with the national and European legislation and the applicable IAEA safety standards. In addition, Article 5.3 provides that the license holders shall verify the safety of the reactor through analysis, surveillance and inspections, in order to maintain compliance with the design, the safety analysis, the operating limits and conditions and the safety requirements. The application for the licensing of a research reactor, in all stages of its lifetime, shall include a safety analysis report, through which, as provided in Article 19.1, the license

holder shall demonstrate thoroughly the safety of the installation, in line with the safety requirements. The content of the safety analysis report is based on IAEA safety standards for research reactors and is defined in Article 19.2.

EEAE, as stated in Article 23.1 of MD Π/112/305l, is the competent authority for assessing the safety of research reactors. Whenever EEAE deems, it has the authority to require any information and clarification, including information concerning contractors. No restriction is allowed regarding the provision of information to EEAE (Article 23.4). In addition, EEAE has the authority to require from the license holder improvements, modifications or to take measures, in case of incompliance with the safety requirements or the terms of the license (Article 23.5).

In particular for the current state (extended shutdown) of GRR-1, an applicable safety analysis is required to be submitted to EEAE (Article 17 of MD Π/112/305). NCSR "Demokritos", after a request by EEAE, submitted important chapters of the safety analysis report of the reactor, updated to the present state. Specific issues for further compliance have been posed to GRR-1, in the form of conditions included in the extended shutdown license. Compliance with the conditions will be investigated through inspections by EEAE staff, the frequency of which will be higher until the condition will be met.

Article 6 – License holders

Article 6.1

In Article 6.1 of PD 60 it is explicitly stated that the prime responsibility for nuclear safety of a nuclear installation rests with the license holder and that this responsibility cannot be delegated.

Article 6.2

Article 6.2 of PD 60 requires that license holders, under the supervision of EEAE, assess and verify regularly, and continuously improve the nuclear safety or their installations, in a systematic and verifiable manner. More specific requirements in relation to research reactors are provided in article 5 of MD Π/112/305, according to which, the license holders are obliged to assess the safety of the reactor in a systematic way before the construction and commissioning and also before significant modifications or changes in utilization. The assessment shall be documented appropriately in safety documents and shall include all stages of the reactor lifetime, taking into account the ageing of the facility. It is also provided that the safety assessment shall be regularly updated, taking into account the operating experience and new knowledge. License holders shall verify the safety of the reactor by safety analysis, surveillance and inspections.

For the stage of extended shutdown it is provided that (article 11 of MD Π/112/305) the license holder shall implement an adequate program to maintain the safety of the reactor and the physical protection of the facility, the nuclear fuel and other radioactive materials. During the recent licensing of GRR-1 for extended shutdown, EEAE requested specific chapters of the most recent safety analysis report of the reactor to be updated and submitted. GRR-1 submitted, among others, the updated surveillance and

maintenance program, including information covering the safe storage of the fuel. In the current license, no requirements for periodic safety assessment of the reactor have been imposed.

Article 6.3

Safety requirements for prevention of accidents and mitigation of their consequences are provided in MD Π/112/305. More specifically, in Article 4.6, the requirement for establishing, updating and testing the emergency plan is provided. Article 4.7 requires the establishment of procedures to cope with events and incidents. With regard to the design of a research reactor, Article 8 of the MD Π/112/305 refers to the requirement for multiple barriers for preventing radioactivity release (defense in depth). It also provides that the prime objective of the design of a research reactor shall be the prevention of an accident and the mitigation of its consequences. EEAE has adopted the IAEA safety guide for assessment of the safety of research reactors (*Safety Assessments of Research Reactors and Preparation of the Safety Analysis Report, Specific Safety Guide, SSG-20, IAEA, 2012*) and US NRC guidance (*Guidelines for Preparing and Reviewing Applications for the Licensing of Non-Power Reactors, NUREG-1537, US NRC*). These guides are not legally binding, though, the license holder is encouraged to follow the format and content of the above guides.

GRR-1 in its current state (extended shutdown, fuel removed from the core) presents substantially less radiological hazards. The issue of the safety of nuclear fuel in storage was addressed in the application for the extended shutdown license, in terms of ensuring the water quality and quantity and also in relation to sub-criticality of the stored fuel. In particular, the assessment concerning the sub-criticality margin was based on conservative scenarios assumed for both the wet and dry storage of the nuclear fuel in the reactor. As it concerns the emergency plan of the reactor, EEAE has requested from the operator to update the plan, taking into account the current state of the reactor.

Article 6.4

Article 6.4 of PD 60 provides that license holders of nuclear installation shall establish and implement a management system that gives priority to safety. Moreover, in article 4.1 of MD Π/112/305 it is provided that the policy governing the administration and management of research reactors shall set safety as the highest priority and promote safety culture. This policy shall be implemented through the appropriate management structure, with clear allocation of responsibilities and clear lines of communication.

The organizational structure of GRR-1 is similar to that of the research reactors worldwide and follows the guidance provided in US NRC and IAEA standards. It includes a safety committee, with responsibility to assess the safety analysis report and the technical specification of the reactor, to make recommendations for actions in important occurrences, to approve the quality assurance programs, to review the physical protection program and the emergency and to review any significant changes in the reactor. Radiation protection of the reactor staff is the prime safety consideration in the current phase of the reactor. The reactor organizational chart includes a health physics group, which is responsible for radiation protection and takes part in the evaluation and

control of the potential hazards of the various manipulations and works involving radioactive or contaminated material. Commitment from the license holder that the policy and functions of the health physics group are such that all operations and experiments in the facility are planned and conducted in such a way that personnel exposure to ionizing radiation is kept as low as reasonably achievable, is included in the safety documents submitted for the extended shutdown license.

Article 6.5

The requirement regarding the responsibility of license holders of nuclear installations to maintain adequate human and financial resources is provided in Article 6.5 of PD 60. This requirement is further addressed in MD Π/112/305 for research reactors, where it is required that adequate number of trained and competent personnel shall be ensured at all stages of the reactor's lifetime (Article 4.3). In Article 4.4, it is provided that adequate financial resources shall also be provided for the lifetime of the reactor. Information regarding the staff and the arrangements for ensuring the required financial resources shall be included in a license application for all stages of a reactor lifetime, as provided in MD Π/112/305.

The staff of GRR-1 has somewhat decreased since the period of operation, though, the current staff is adequate for the surveillance and maintenance of the reactor, in its current state. Additional information has been requested to be submitted to EEAE, regarding the qualifications and training of the personnel responsible for radiation protection.

Article 7 – Expertise and skills in nuclear safety

Requirements regarding expertise and skills of research reactor staff are included in the legislation (see Article 6.5, above). As provided in Article 4.9 of MD Π/112/305, a specialized radiation protection service shall exist in a research reactor and as provided in Article 10, operation, maintenance, modification and utilization of a research reactor shall be made only by adequately trained and/or licensed staff. Most of the current staff of GRR-1 has gained experience and training from the past operation of the reactor. GRR-1 personnel makes efforts to participate in European and international meetings and forums, regarding the safety of research reactor, in order to maintain and improve its current expertise.

As provided in Article 5.2a EEAE shall have the human and financial resources required to fulfill its responsibilities in relation to nuclear safety. EEAE employs a sufficient number of qualified and competent staff (74) to carry out its functions and discharge its responsibilities, commensurate with the nature and number of facilities and activities to be regulated: 12 special scientific personnel, 47 scientific and technical personnel, 15 administrative personnel. Three personnel members have duties related directly to GRR-1. Most of EEAE personnel hold a degree of high level education and dispose specialized scientific expertise (M.Sc. and/or Ph.D.). They participate in several working groups and committees at national, European or international level. The outcome of their participation in European research projects and scientific networks, as well as their scientific work in EEAE is a number of publications in international journals and presentations in conferences. Their continuous training, the participation in EEAE

education and training activities and the participation in scientific networks is encouraged in order to gain the knowledge and experience required for the fulfillment of their tasks. For example, in order to strengthen EEAE nuclear safety expertise, a two-month on-the-job training of our staff to USA NRC research reactor branch has been effectuated in 2013, in the framework of the existing arrangement between EEAE and US NRC for the exchange of technical information and cooperation in nuclear safety matters. The issue for continuous training of EEAE personnel has been included and the needs are determined and recorded in the frame of the EEAE integrated management system (ISO 9001:2008 and GS-R-3).

Article 8 – Information to the public

Article 8 of PD 60 establishes the obligation of EEAE to provide information on nuclear safety issues to the workers and the public. This provision is the most recent legal requirement that supplements the existing legal framework of information-related activities of EEAE. In detail, relevant provisions are listed below:

- Government Gazette, Law No. 1733, Folio No: 171, First issue, September 22, 1987, "Transfer of Technology, inventions, technological innovation and establishment of the Greek Atomic Energy Commission", Article 28
- Government Gazette, Presidential Decree No. 404, Folio No. 173, First issue, October 5, 1993 "Organization of the Greek Atomic Energy Commission"
- Government Gazette, Ministerial Decision No 2739, Folio No.165, Second Issue, March 15, 1994, "Regulation on informing the general public about health protection measures to be applied and steps to be taken in the event of a radiological emergency";
- Annex "R" of the General Civil Protection Plan "Xenokratis";
- Management system internal documentation based on ISO 9001:2008.

EEAE policy regarding information dissemination is based on the principles of transparency and openness, both towards interested parties and the general public; public information activities are based on a graded approach, taking into consideration the risk involved.

EEAE has established communication mechanisms, in order to inform interested parties about its decisions and actions. Systematically used, formal and informal established mechanisms of communication with interested parties include:

- official letters to interested parties;
- contacts with representatives of professional unions;
- public consultation process;
- issuing of press releases;
- media relations;
- broad distribution of annual reports;
- uploading of national reports at EEAE website: CNS report, Joint Convention report;
- announcements at EEAE website;
- social media accounts (Facebook, Twitter);
- preparation and distribution of information material;
- organization of seminars, workshops, events.

The language mainly used for all kinds of information activities is Greek. However, information is available also in English, since:

- EEAE webpage is available both in Greek and English version;
- several information leaflets, including the Annual Report, are also issued in English version;
- announcements via Twitter are usually made in both languages.

EEAE notifies the interested parties and the public of the principles and criteria for safety used as the basis for its regulations and guides and makes these regulations and guides available upon request. Regulations and guides are available to the public or to whom may interested, since these documents constitute "public documents". Moreover, a list of the legislative acts is available at EEAE website. In case of new guidance issued by EEAE, this is made widely known by EEAE by means of:

- official notification of professional associations;
- correspondence with the persons responsible for the concerned facilities (e.g. nuclear medicine laboratories);
- organization of information events.

In case of radiation emergency, EEAE has the major responsibility to provide information to the public through appropriate channels. The provisions about the information of the public in case of radiological or nuclear emergencies are described in the Ministerial Decision No 2739, Government Gazette Folio No.165, Second Issue, March 15, 1994, “Regulation on informing the general public about health protection measures to be applied and steps to be taken in the event of a radiological emergency”, as well as in the Annex “R” of the General Civil Protection Plan “Xenokratis”.

Depending on the demand for information, EEAE adopts a range of tools to ensure broad dissemination and transparency. These include press releases and individual responses to media, press conferences and interviews. EEAE has issued specialized information leaflets for the emergency situations, which have been largely distributed to the Prefectures, police, fire brigade, public services, schools, etc. EEAE website during emergencies becomes the main dissemination channel of the related information. Additionally, there EEAE presents in real time the environmental radioactivity monitoring results (telemetric network). A link to EURDEP is also provided. In case of radiological emergencies, EEAE acts as the channel which provides all the necessary data and information (e.g. measures to be taken).

EEAE website is a useful tool for public information and includes: data from the telemetric monitoring stations; data on medical radiation laboratories and reports, such as annual activity reports, radiological incidents reports, external evaluation reports (e.g. IRRS mission report), reports submitted to IAEA (CNS, Joint Convention), licensing documents for GRR-1 etc.

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