

Republic of Angola



Report on "Illicit Nuclear Trafficking Information Management and Coordination"

**Ministry of Science & Technology
And
Customs**

ELABORATE BY: Luís Cardoso;
Edson Ferreira; António Goma

Scope



1. About Angola
2. Incidents in Area of Illicit Nuclear Trafficking
3. Atomic Energy Law
4. Radiation Protection Authority

ELABORATE BY: Luís Cardoso;
Edson Ferreira; António Goma

1. About Angola



Location: Southern Africa,

Geographic coordinates: 12 30 S,
18 30 E

Land boundaries: *total:* 5,198 km
border countries: Democratic
Republic of the Congo 2,511 km,
Republic of the Congo 201 km,
Namibia 1,376 km and Zambia
1,110 km

Coastline: 1,600 km



ELABORATE BY: Luís Cardoso;
Edson Ferreira; António Goma

1. About Angola (Cont.)



→ **Angola has an area of 1, 246, 700 km².**

→ **Angola became independent in 1975.**

→ **Portuguese is the official language.**

→ **The Angola's population is about 15 million.**



2. Incidents in area of Illicit Nuclear Trafficking

Consults was made in some database (Customs, Police and another law enforcement services) in order to get information about eventual evidences on illicit trafficking of radioactive materials. However, there are not recorded incidents.

2. Incidents in area of Illicit Nuclear Trafficking (Cont.)



Saying so we don't have much thing to share in this regard, therefore profiting of this opportunity, we would like to present some facts related to our country that we consider relevant ones:

ELABORATE BY: Luís Cardoso;
Edson Ferreira; António Goma

3. Atomic Energy Law



→ The Republic of Angola has joined to the IAEA in September 1999.

Since then, our country has started to design, promote and develop its programme on nuclear and technology through the Unit for Nuclear Science and Technology created by the Ministry of Science and Technology.

3. Atomic Energy Law (Cont.)



→ The Angolan Atomic Law was approved on June 28 and published on September 05, 2007.

→ The law are in accordance with BSS and IAEA GS-R-1.

3. Atomic Energy Law (Cont.)



→ Radioactive Waste

Every person who is licensed to generate, keep or manage radioactive waste shall be responsible for the safe management of radioactive waste generated by the practice or source for which he/she is authorized.

→ Transport of radioactive materials

No person shall transport any radioactive material, radioactive substance or radiation generator on

- (a) any vessel or boat within the territorial waters or the exclusive economic zone of Angola;
- (b) any aircraft within the airspace of Angola; or
- (c) any means of land transport

without authorization from the RAAE

3. Atomic Energy Law (Cont.)



→ They constitute serious infractions:

- (a) The commercialization of food contaminated with radionuclides;
- (b) The elimination, simulation or alteration of evidence of an infraction foreseen in the present law; etc.,

The serious infractions foreseen in this article are punishable with the revocation of concession relative the good of public domain, licenses of exercise of activity, certificates of safety and fine of 30 to 400 days.

4. Radiation Protection Authority (RPA)



→ The Regulatory Authority of Atomic Energy (RAAE) was approved on September 12 and published on November 16, 2007, but the Directive Board is not appointed, yet, and will operate under the aegis of the Ministry of Energy and Water.

4. Radiation Protection Authority (Cont.)



Objects of RAAE:

- Regulate, control and supervise radiological work and every activity related to the acquisition, importation, use, transportation and disposal of radioactive materials, radioactive substances, radioactive waste, X-ray equipment and other sources capable of emitting ionizing radiation;
- Provides radiation protection services.

4. Radiation Protection Authority (Cont.)



Some activities performed by RAAE:

Although the regulatory body is still not established. However we have performed some activities such as:

1. Dissemination the information to the public not only of the benefits as well as of the risks that can occur during the use of the atomic energy;
2. The inventory of radiation sources;
3. Inspections in diamond and tobacco companies, as well as in hospitals; etc.,.



THANK YOU

ELABORATE BY: Luís Cardoso;
Edson Ferreira; António Goma