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## Portugal

### **Nuclear regulatory authority**

The *Comissão Reguladora para a Segurança das Instalações Nucleares* (COMRSIN), created by Decree Law 30/2012 of February 9<sup>th</sup> 2012, is an independent regulatory body for the safety of nuclear installations. The Prime Minister nominates the President and the two vice Presidents of COMRSIN for a five year term; the President or any of the two vice Presidents represent COMRSIN at ENSREG, OECD, NEA, and IAEA. COMRSIN is now in the process of hiring adequate administrative, technical and legal staff.

Since the website for COMRSIN is being developed, all contacts should be addressed to the President of COMRSIN at [geral-comrsin@comrsin.pt](mailto:geral-comrsin@comrsin.pt) or by regular mail to Palácio das Laranjeiras, Estrada das Laranjeiras 205, 1649-018 Lisbon, Portugal.

### **Nuclear activities**

Portugal has one research reactor operated by the *Instituto Superior Técnico* (Higher Education Institute). Nuclear energy activities are not planned in the near future.

Other activities: Medical applications (radiology, radiotherapy and nuclear medicine), as well as use of industrial radioactive sources.

### **Radioactive Waste and Spent Fuel Management**

Portugal has no spent fuel. In September 2007, the core of the Portuguese Research Reactor (RPI) was converted from high enriched to low enriched fuel and all HEU, as well as all spent fuel, has been shipped to the USA under the framework of the 'United States Foreign Research Reactor Spent Nuclear Fuel Acceptance Program'.

Liquid effluents produced in the RPI, as well as effluents of medical applications, are locally stored by the operators and later on discharged. Solid radioactive waste and disused sealed sources are centrally stored in a national intermediate radioactive waste facility, that is located in the same site as the RPI.

### **Main legal instruments**

- Decree-Law 165/2002 of 17 July, which partially revises Decree-Law 348/89 and

establishes the competencies of all authorities connected to radiological protection, partially transposing Council Directive 96/29/Euratom of 13 May 1996;

- Decree-Law 167/2002 of 18 July, which regulates the licensing and functioning of service providers in the field of radiological protection, partially transposing Council Directive 96/29/Euratom;
- Decree-Law 174/2002 of 25 July, which establishes the national measures for intervention in case of a radiological emergency, partially transposing Council Directive 96/29/Euratom of 13 May 1996;
- Decree-Law 38/2007 of 19 February 2007 which foresees the protection of people and the environment against the risks arising from the utilization of sealed radioactive sources;
- Decree-Law 222/2008 of 17 November, which establishes the dose limits;
- Decree-Law 198/2009 of 26 August 2009, which transposes EU Council Directive 2006/117/Euratom of 20 November 2006;
- Decree-Law 29/2012 of 9 February, which merges the *Instituto Tecnológico e Nuclear* in the *Instituto Superior Técnico* and transfers all the competencies, and resources from one institution to another;
- Decree-Law 30/2012 of 9 February 2012, which transposes the Council Directive 2009/71/Euratom, and creates the national nuclear regulatory authority;
- Decree-Law 262/2012 of 17 December, which establishes the obligations for the operators of nuclear installations.

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