The future of effective nuclear regulatory control in third world countries: the case of Haiti, thoughts and ideas**.**

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Haiti is the poorest country in America with 75% of the population living under the poverty line and 56% in an extreme situation. Under **UN** classification, the country ranked 154 on a total of 193.

Haiti is an IAEA member since 1958, after a few years of non active participation in agency’s activities for nations members , except for signing one agreement on physical protection, the country had become involved at various level of technical cooperation. In 2003 Haiti paid in full its arrears in membership contributions to IAEA sending a clear signal to its good to renew with technical cooperation.

At the same time Agency renewed its technical cooperation with the country at various level mainly in :

1. Isotopes hydrology Applications of isotopes radiation in Industry
2. Radiation medicine and Health
3. Nuclear radiation safety and nuclear Security
4. General Atomic Development

As a third country, Haiti is clearly dependent on international cooperation resources. A fundamental challenge for its National Regulatory board is to insure availability of optimum quantities of resources with national and foreign partners, to establish the culture of regular control regulatory activities, safety culture and improve the quality of human and training assistance for its technical entities.

National Regulatory authority faces a range of important challenges in all sectors, jus to mention some of them:

* Improve coordination with technical ministries and other technical entities in related nuclear field within a clear plan of action
* Advocate introduction of teaching safety and security culture and radiological protection at university level and in secondary education
* Strengthen the training of the personnel in the field of radioprotection along with customs and border officers
* Scale up the number of trained people in physics and nuclear techniques in medicine and industry
* Scale up the use of new and reliable detectors to better detect sources and include all in - country sources a national database as recommended by Agency.
* Scale up participation of participation of dosimetric unit of the national authority in various regional inter-comparative studies
* Advocate full use scrap metal control to prevent malicious activities, develop regulation regarding the disposal of unused sealed sources
* Promote cooperation with other advanced National Regulatory authority at regional and Caribbean levels.
* Consolidate the legal and regulatory framework by providing Haiti with the necessary technical legal assistance

While it remains to be seen if the Regulatory Board will become a full independent entity with its own budget, human resources development in radioprotection will continue to be one the pillars of Board activity. In this regard, NRB and its technical unit must continue to work with regional board to acquire more training and collaborate with the Ministry of Finance and lawmakers to address its adequate financial and material resources.