

Federal Law by Decree No. (6) of 2009
Regarding the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy

We, Khalifa bin Zayed Al Nahyan, President of the United Arab Emirates,

Having reviewed the Constitution and its amendments,

And Federal Law No. (1) of 1972 regarding the Competencies of Ministries and Powers of Ministers, and its amending laws,

And Federal Law No. (8) of 1984 regarding Commercial Companies and its amending laws,

And the Civil Transactions Law issued by Federal Law No. (5) of 1985 and its amending laws, and the Penal Code issued by Federal Law No. (3) of 1987 and its amending laws,

And the Law of Evidence in Civil and Commercial Transactions issued by Federal Law No. (10) of 1992 and its amending laws,

And Law No. (24) of 1999 regarding the Protection and Development of the Environment and its amending laws,

And Federal Law No. (1) of 2002 regarding the Regulation and Control of the Use of Radiation Sources and Protection against their Hazards and its amending laws,

And Federal Law No. (13) of 2007 regarding Commodities Subject to Import and Export Control and its amending laws,

And Federal Law by Decree No. (11) of 2008 regarding Human Resources in the Federal Government, and Federal Decree No. (38) of 1996 regarding the accession of the United Arab Emirates to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons of 1968,

And Federal Decree No. (84) of 2000 regarding the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty of 1996 and its attached Protocol,

And Federal Decree No. (66) of 2003 regarding the accession of the United Arab Emirates to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material,

And Federal Decree No. (46) of 2003 regarding the Agreement between the United Arab Emirates and the International Atomic Energy Agency for the

Application of Safeguards in connection with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the Additional Protocol (2009), And Federal Decree No. (95) of 2007 regarding the accession of the State to the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, and based on the proposal of the Minister of Energy, and the approval of the Council of Ministers, Have issued the following Law by Decree:

Chapter One

Definitions

Scope of Application

Article (1)

In the application of the provisions of this Law by Decree, the following words and phrases shall have the meanings assigned to each of them, unless the context otherwise requires:

- The State** : The United Arab Emirates.
- The Government** : The Government of the State.
- The Authority** : The Federal Authority for Nuclear Regulation.
- The Board** : The Board of Management of the Authority.
- The Chairman** : The Chairman of the Board.
- The Director General** : The Director General of the Authority.
- The Agency** : The International Atomic Energy Agency.
- Nuclear Sector** : The sector in which Regulated Activities are conducted.
- Regulated Activities** : The activities mentioned in Article (25) of this Law by Decree.
- Regulated Materials**
1. Any radioactive materials, special materials and items, radioactive waste, spent fuel, or any material, product, service, or tangible or intangible asset that the Authority deems to be

related to or may have any connection or association with the Nuclear Sector, or those classified as such from time to time under the Executive Regulation.

2. Any other radioactive materials or sources of ionizing radiation classified by the Authority as requiring direct supervision.

Safeguards Agreement	: The Agreement between the State and the Agency for the Application of Safeguards in connection with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons of (2003) and its Additional Protocol of (2009).
Safety Standards	: The safety standards adopted under the Statute of the Agency.
License	: An authorization issued by the Authority that entitles the Licensee to carry out one or more specific Regulated Activities related to a facility or activity, or any other authorization granted by the Authority to an applicant to perform the tasks of siting, designing, constructing, commissioning, operating, or decommissioning a nuclear facility, or to carry out any activity related to the disposal of spent fuel or radioactive waste.
Licensee	: The person holding a valid license.
Activity	: The production, use, import, and export of radiation sources for industrial, research, and medical purposes, the transport of radioactive materials, the decommissioning of facilities, and any radioactive waste disposal activities.
Assessment	: The process of conducting a systematic analysis and evaluation of the extent of risks associated with Regulated Activities and Regulated Materials, preventive measures, and the results of that process, with the aim of determining compliance with requirements, the adequacy and effectiveness of the

process, and encouraging improvements, including safety improvements.

- Enrichment** : Any treatment or process whose purpose is to produce uranium with a mass percentage of Uranium-235 content greater than 0.72%.
- Assessment Activities** : Include review, examination, inspection, testing, monitoring, auditing, peer review, and technical review activities carried out either through independent assessment or self-assessment.
- Closure** : Administrative and technical actions taken at a radioactive waste repository at the end of its operational life - such as covering the emplaced waste (in the case of a near-surface repository) or backfilling and/or sealing (in the case of a geological repository and the passages leading to it) - and the termination and completion of activities in any buildings related to a radioactive waste repository.
- Radioactive Waste Repository** : A nuclear facility where radioactive waste is emplaced for the purpose of disposal.
- Commissioning** : The process by which systems and components of activities and facilities, after construction, are made operational and verified for conformity to the design and fulfillment of the required performance criteria. It may include both non-nuclear and/or non-radiological tests and nuclear and/or radiological tests.
- Construction** : The process of manufacturing and assembling components of a facility, carrying out civil engineering and building works, installing components and equipment, and conducting related tests.
- Decommissioning** : Administrative and technical actions taken to remove some or all of the regulatory controls from a facility (except for a radioactive waste repository or designated nuclear facilities used for the disposal of

radioactive mining and processing tailings, which are closed and not decommissioned).

- Design** : The process of developing the concept for a facility or part thereof, its detailed plans, supporting calculations and specifications, and the results thereof.
- Discharge** : The planned and controlled release of radioactive materials into the environment, whether in gaseous, liquid, or any other form.
- Disposal** : The emplacement of waste in a suitable facility without the intention of retrieval.
- Dose** : A measure of the energy deposited by radiation in a target.
- Emergency** : An unusual situation that requires immediate action aimed at mitigating the hazard or adverse consequences to human health and safety, quality of life, property, or the environment. It includes nuclear or radiological emergencies and conventional emergencies such as fires, releases of hazardous chemicals, storms, or earthquakes. It also includes situations that require immediate action to mitigate the effects of a potential hazard.
- Emergency Action** : A description of an action taken to mitigate the consequences of an emergency.
- Emergency Plan** : A description of the concept, policy, objectives of special operations, structure, authorities, and responsibilities necessary to respond to an emergency in a systematic, coordinated, and effective manner. It is used as a basis for preparing other plans, procedures, and checklists.
- Emergency Preparedness** : The capability to take actions that will effectively mitigate the consequences of an emergency.
- Emergency Response** : The taking of actions to mitigate the consequences of an emergency, which may also provide a basis for

the resumption of normal social and economic activity.

- Emergency Zone** : The area where precautionary actions and/or the planning area for urgent protective actions are taken.
- Exemption** : A decision by the Authority that a source or a practice is exempted from some or all aspects of regulatory control on the basis that the exposure (including potential exposure) due to that source or practice is so low as to not require the application of these regulatory aspects, or because it is the optimum option for protection regardless of the actual level of doses or risks.
- Facility** : Any place where radioactive materials are produced, processed, used, handled, stored, or disposed of, or where radiation generators are installed, on a scale that requires consideration for protection and safety, including nuclear facilities, irradiation installations, mining and raw material processing facilities, and waste disposal facilities.
- Incident** : Any event or occurrence, intentional or unintentional, including operating errors, equipment failures, initiating events, precursors to accidents, near misses, or the like, or unauthorized acts, malicious or non-malicious, whose actual or potential consequences from the perspective of protection or safety cannot be disregarded.
- Inspection** : Examination, observation, measurement, or testing procedures undertaken to assess structures, systems, components, and materials, as well as to evaluate operational activities, technical and organizational processes, procedures, and the competence of personnel.
- Ionizing Radiation** : Radiation capable of producing ion pairs in matter or biological materials.

Maintenance : A planned and technical administrative activity aimed at keeping structures, systems, and components in good operational condition, including preventive and corrective (or repair) aspects.

Management System : A set of interrelated and interacting organizational components, processes, and procedures for establishing policies and objectives and for achieving them in an efficient and effective manner.

Storage : The holding of radioactive sources, spent fuel, or radioactive waste in a facility that provides for their containment, with the intention of retrieval.

Nuclear Facility : The facility and its associated buildings and equipment in which nuclear material is produced, processed, used, handled, stored, or disposed of, and includes a radioactive waste repository.

Nuclear Material: Includes:

- Plutonium, excluding plutonium with an isotopic concentration of plutonium-238 exceeding 80%
- Uranium-233.
- Uranium enriched in the isotope 235 or 233.
- Thorium or uranium containing a mixture of isotopes found in the natural environment other than in the form of ores or ore residues.
- Any material containing one or more of the aforementioned components.

Safety : The protection of individuals and the environment from radiation risks, and the safety of facilities and activities giving rise to radiation risks, including nuclear safety, radiation safety, the safety of radioactive material disposal, and the safety of radioactive material transport, and the means of preventing accidents and mitigating their consequences, but not including aspects of safety not related to the radiation field.

Nuclear Safety

: The provision of operating conditions, the prevention of accidents, or the mitigation of accident consequences that result in the protection of workers, the public, and the environment from radiation risks.

Nuclear Security : The prevention of, detection of, and response to the theft, sabotage, unauthorized access, illegal transfer, or other malicious acts involving nuclear material and other radioactive materials or their associated facilities.

Periodic Safety Review : A systematic re-evaluation of the safety of an existing facility or activity, carried out at regular intervals in light of the cumulative effects of aging, modifications, operational experience, technical developments, and site-related aspects, with the purpose of ensuring a high level of safety throughout the service life of the facility or activity.

Safety Assessment : Includes the following:

1. An assessment of all aspects of a practice that are relevant to protection and safety. For a licensed facility, this includes the siting, design, and operation of the facility.
2. An analysis aimed at predicting the performance and impact of a system, where the performance measure is the radiological impact or any other general measure of safety impact.
3. A systematic process carried out throughout the design process to ensure that the (proposed or actual) design meets all relevant safety requirements.

The safety assessment includes, but is not limited to, the safety analysis required by the Authority.

Occupational Exposure : Radiation exposure incurred by workers during the course of their work, excluding excluded exposures

and exposures from exempted practices or exempted sources as determined by the Authority.

- Operation** : The performance of all activities to achieve the purpose for which a facility licensed by the Authority was constructed.
- Operator** : Any person who is authorized and/or responsible for nuclear safety, radiation safety, radioactive waste safety, or transport safety, when undertaking activities related to any nuclear facilities or any sources of ionizing radiation, including individuals in their personal capacity, government bodies, consignors or shippers, licensees, hospitals, and self-employed persons.
- Orphan Source** : A radioactive source that is not under regulatory control, either because it has never been under such regulatory control, or because it has been abandoned, lost, misplaced, stolen, or otherwise transferred without authorization.
- Physical Protection** : Measures to protect nuclear material or authorized facilities for the purpose of preventing unauthorized access to or transfer of fissile material or sabotage in ways relevant to safeguards, as provided for in the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and other relevant international agreements to which the State is a party.
- Processing** : Any process that changes the characteristics of waste, including pre-treatment, treatment, and conditioning operations.
- Public Exposure** : Exposure incurred by members of the public from radiation sources, including exposure from authorized sources and practices and from intervention situations, but not including any occupational exposure, medical exposure, or exposure to normal local natural background radiation.

Quality Assurance	: A management system aimed at providing confidence that specified quality requirements will be met.
Radiation Protection	: Protection from the effects of exposure to ionizing radiation, and the means for achieving this protection.
Radiation Source	: A radiation generator, a radioactive source, or another radioactive material outside the nuclear fuel cycles of research reactors and power reactors.
Radioactive Source	: Radioactive material permanently sealed in a capsule or tightly bonded and in a solid form, which is not exempt from regulatory control. It also includes any radioactive material that is released if the radioactive source leaks or is broken, but it does not include material encapsulated for disposal purposes, or nuclear material within the nuclear fuel cycles of research and power reactors.
Radioactive Waste	: Waste containing or contaminated with radionuclides at concentrations or activities exceeding the clearance levels as determined by the Authority.
Radioactive Waste Management	: All administrative and operational activities involved in the handling, pre-treatment, treatment, conditioning, transport, storage, and disposal of radioactive waste.
Radioactive Waste Management Facility	: A facility specifically designated for the handling, processing, conditioning, temporary storage, or permanent disposal of radioactive waste.
Regulatory Control	: Any form of control or regulation applied by the Authority to facilities or activities for reasons of radiation protection or the safety or security of radioactive sources.

Regulatory Inspection	: An inspection undertaken by or on behalf of the Authority to verify the Operator's compliance with the provisions of this Law by Decree, the Executive Regulation, applicable regulations, and the conditions specified in the License.
Reprocessing	: A process or operation, the purpose of which is to extract radioactive isotopes from spent fuel for subsequent use.
Radioactive Material	: Material classified by the Authority as being subject to regulatory control because of its radioactivity.
Nuclear Fuel	: Fissile nuclear material in the form of fabricated elements for loading into a power reactor or a research reactor.
Spent Nuclear Fuel	: Nuclear fuel that has been permanently removed from a reactor after irradiation for the purpose of not being used as nuclear fuel in its current form.
Reactor	: A device using nuclear fuel in which a nuclear fission process is controlled and conditions suitable for maintaining a nuclear fission process without explosions during chain reactions are maintained, and includes power reactors and research reactors.
Enforcement Actions	: Actions taken by the Authority to ensure the Operator's compliance with the provisions of this Law by Decree, applicable regulations, and the conditions specified by the Authority, the License, and any administrative penalties or financial fines imposed by the Authority in accordance with this Law by Decree, the Executive Regulation, and applicable regulations. When taking any enforcement action, the Authority shall consider the proportionality of the committed act with the action taken against it.

Article (2)

1. This Law by Decree aims to develop and regulate the Nuclear Sector within the State for exclusively peaceful purposes, in line with the general policy of the State in assessing and potentially developing a peaceful nuclear energy program, and the relevant treaties and agreements to which the State is a party.

Priority shall be given, when developing and regulating the Nuclear Sector in the State, to safety, nuclear safety, nuclear security, and radiation protection.

2. The design, construction, development, or operation of enrichment or reprocessing facilities within the State is prohibited.

Article (3)

The provisions of this Law by Decree shall apply in the State, including free zones, special zones, and others.

Chapter Two

Establishment and Objectives of the Authority

Article (4)

1. A public authority called the "Federal Authority for Nuclear Regulation" shall be established by virtue of the provisions of this Law by Decree, having an independent budget, enjoying independent legal personality, full capacity to act, and financial and administrative independence in all its affairs.

2. The Authority shall regulate the Nuclear Sector in the State for peaceful purposes only and shall achieve safety, nuclear safety, nuclear security, and radiation protection.

3. The main headquarters of the Authority shall be in the city of Abu Dhabi, and branches may be established within the State by a decision of the Board.

Article (5)

The Authority shall be responsible for determining all matters related to the control and supervision of the Nuclear Sector within the State,

especially those related to safety, nuclear safety, nuclear security, radiation protection, and safeguards, and the implementation of the obligations imposed on the State under the nuclear treaties and agreements to which the State is a party related to the tasks of the Authority.

The Authority shall verify compliance with the prohibition on the use of nuclear facilities, materials, and technology subject to control for purposes other than peaceful ones, in order to achieve effective control with respect to safety, nuclear safety, nuclear security, radiation protection, and safeguards.

In order to carry out its tasks in accordance with the provisions of this Law by Decree, the Authority shall have the following powers:

1. Conducting and supporting research and developing necessary studies in the Authority's field of work.
2. Setting standards, determining procedures to be followed, and reviewing its decisions without prejudice to safety requirements.
3. Working with all competent authorities in the State to ensure nuclear non-proliferation and coordinating with them regarding nuclear security.
4. Establishing and maintaining a State system of accounting for and control of nuclear material in accordance with the requirements of the aforementioned Safeguards Agreement.
5. Maintaining and managing a special register of radioactive sources.
6. Maintaining a register of radiation doses received and radioactive emissions to the environment resulting from Regulated Activities.
7. Ensuring that records related to the safety of facilities and activities are kept and that data can be easily retrieved from them.
8. Inspecting relevant sites and facilities at any time, including entering them, to enable the Authority to effectively exercise its functions.
9. Verifying the application of regulatory requirements.
10. Communicating directly with government agencies when necessary.
11. Explaining regulatory requirements and the Authority's decisions and opinions to the public.
12. Providing information about incidents, abnormal occurrences, and any other information to government agencies, national organizations, international organizations through the State's representatives, and the public.

13. Coordinating with government agencies and expert houses with competence in specific areas such as health, safety, environmental protection, security, and the transport of dangerous goods.
14. Coordinating with regulatory bodies outside the State and international organizations through the State's representatives and expert houses to enhance cooperation and exchange of regulatory information in the field of nuclear energy.
15. Reviewing and analyzing the safety and security standards submitted by operators before and after issuing the License.
16. Ensuring that appropriate measures are taken when situations affecting safety arise.
17. Taking necessary enforcement actions when any safety-related violations occur.
18. Establishing procedures for handling applications, including applications for licenses, accepting notifications, and granting exemptions from regulatory control.
19. Providing guidance to the operator for developing and assessing safety and other related information.
20. Maintaining the confidentiality and privacy of information in accordance with the provisions of this Law by Decree.
21. Providing information to government agencies, international organizations through the State's representatives, and the public in accordance with the regulations issued in this regard.
22. Evaluating operational experience in the field of nuclear safety to benefit the Authority's work.
23. Establishing requirements for security analysis and periodic security review procedures, notifying the operator, and ensuring their compliance.
24. Advising government agencies on matters related to safety, nuclear safety, nuclear security, and activities related to the Authority's work.
25. Ensuring the competence of the operator's staff to operate facilities or conduct activities safely.
26. Ensuring that the operator manages nuclear security and nuclear safety effectively and correctly.
27. Ensuring that the relationship with the operator is based on transparency.
28. Monitoring radiation around nuclear facilities.

29. Examining quality controls.
30. Initiating, coordinating, and following up with other entities on safety-related research and development.
31. Independently monitoring and following up on radiation exposure and medical examinations when necessary.
32. Developing a strategy to ensure radiation protection from orphan sources.
33. Applying quality assurance principles to all procedures related to its granted competencies.

Article (6)

The Authority shall have the exclusive competence to issue a license to practice any of the Regulated Activities in the State and any other licenses stipulated in this Law by Decree, its Executive Regulation, or any other regulations issued by the Authority, or to amend, suspend, revoke, or refuse to issue such licenses, stating the reasons for refusal. The Authority may set conditions related to licenses in accordance with this Law by Decree, the Executive Regulation, and the regulations issued thereunder.

Article (7)

The Authority shall cooperate with relevant government agencies and provide advice and information to them regarding nuclear safety, radiation protection, and safety matters related to the following topics:

1. Environmental protection.
2. Occupational and public health and safety.
3. Emergency preparedness and planning.
4. Radioactive waste.
5. Liability to the public (including the application of national regulations and international treaties concerning third-party liability).
6. Physical protection and safeguards.
7. Water use and food consumption.
8. Planning and land use.
9. Safety and security during the transport of dangerous goods.

Article (8)

The Authority shall verify and investigate any matter it may consider to be a violation of the provisions of this Law by Decree, the Executive Regulation, any regulations issued thereunder, the Authority's decisions, or any of the license conditions, whether the Authority became aware of it on its own or through a third party.

The violating person shall be obligated to compensate the Authority for the costs and expenses incurred during its investigation of any violation if proven, and the Authority's assessment of such costs and expenses shall be final, without prejudice to any penalties or fines stipulated in any other law.

Article (9)

a. The Authority shall, in the performance of its duties, observe the highest standards of transparency. To this end, the Authority shall make available for public access all relevant information about its work, in particular:

1. All licenses issued by it and any amendment, suspension, or cancellation thereof.
2. All information related to applications for a license for any regulated activity, including a statement of the reasons for granting, refusing, or granting a conditional license.
3. All conditions accompanying a conditional license and any exemption from compliance with any condition of the license issued by the Authority in accordance with the provisions of this Law by Decree.
4. All regulations in force and any amendments thereto.
5. All guidance issued by the Authority in accordance with the provisions of this Law by Decree.
6. A summary of the results of investigations or inspections conducted by the Authority on the results of material testing.
7. All penalties imposed for violating the provisions of this Law by Decree, the Executive Regulation, and the regulations, decisions, and instructions issued by the Authority.
8. A summary of the decisions granting a member or members of the Board the authority to issue decisions in accordance with the provisions of this Law by Decree.

b. Notwithstanding paragraph (a) of this Article, the Authority may, based on the requirements of public interest, withhold or amend any information or documents it considers confidential, or if it believes that its disclosure would unfairly harm any person or negatively affect nuclear safety, physical protection, or nuclear security, or if such information contains trade or technical secrets as classified by the operator in accordance with the standards issued by the Authority in this regard.

Chapter Three

Management of the Authority

Article (10)

1. The Authority shall be managed by a Board of Management composed of a Chairman, a Deputy Chairman, and no fewer than five members, who shall be appointed by a decision of the Council of Ministers for a term of three years, renewable for other terms by the same instrument of appointment.
2. A member of the Board must be a citizen of the State, renowned for his competence, and shall not, whether directly or indirectly, engage in any regulated activity, and his private interests shall not conflict with the interests of the Authority.
3. The Board shall meet at the invitation of its Chairman at least once every two months, or whenever necessary. Its meetings shall be valid with the attendance of a majority of its members, provided that the Chairman or his deputy is among them.
4. The Board's decisions shall be issued by a majority of the votes of the members present. In case of a tie, the side for which the session chairman voted shall prevail.
5. The Board may hold its meetings in person, by telephone, or by video conference, provided that these sessions are documented and signed by the Chairman and members.
6. A decision on the remuneration of the Board members shall be issued by the Council of Ministers.
7. The Director General has the right to attend the Board meetings unless the Board decides otherwise, without having the right to vote on its decisions.
8. The Board shall issue the internal regulations governing its meetings.

Article (11)

The Board shall undertake the tasks and powers stipulated in this Law by Decree, the Executive Regulation, and the regulations and decisions issued thereunder, including:

1. Setting the general policy of the Authority and its strategic plans and the programs necessary for their implementation.
2. Approving the draft annual budget and the final account of the Authority.
3. Approving the organizational structure of the Authority.
4. Issuing the Executive Regulation, administrative and financial regulations, personnel regulations, and the technical regulations necessary for the Authority's work, and the requirements, standards, and conditions related to its competencies contained in this Law by Decree, instructions, guidelines, and other decisions regulating its work, including the following:
 - a. Protection of individuals, society, and the environment from any current and future radiation risks.
 - b. Determining exemptions from regulatory control requirements and setting standards and procedures, taking into account the extent of the risk associated with the facility and determining the procedures and steps to be followed in this regard.
 - c. Determining the procedures to be followed to release a facility or activity from regulatory control.
 - d. Determining responsibilities when several operators undertake activities in succession and recording the transfer of responsibilities.
 - e. Forming advisory committees to provide opinions and advice to the Authority.
 - f. Determining the mechanism for subjecting government and private entities to the regulatory procedures set by the Authority, and the extent of application of new requirements to existing facilities and activities.
 - g. Establishing and developing principles of regulation and control, including standards for safety, nuclear safety, and nuclear security, and ensuring their validity and adequacy and the extent to which they observe international standards and recommendations.

- h. Imposing administrative penalties and fines resulting from the violation of the terms or provisions of the license in accordance with the regulations approved by the Council of Ministers based on the Authority's proposal.
 - i. Procedures for the regulation and control of the design of facilities and activities.
 - j. Establishing, developing, and approving regulations, guidelines, and directives that form the basis for its regulatory work, including regulations for safety, nuclear safety, nuclear security, radiation protection, emergency preparedness, emergency response, and decommissioning.
5. Proposing fees for licenses and services provided by the Authority and submitting them to the Council of Ministers for a decision.
 6. Approving regulations related to the organization of work in the Authority, to be issued by a decision of the Chairman.
 7. Forming specialized technical committees and determining their tasks.
 8. Appointing the Director General of the Authority.
 9. Any other tasks assigned to it by the Council of Ministers.

The Board may delegate any of its powers to the Chairman or any of its members.

At the end of each fiscal year, the Chairman of the Board shall submit a report on the Authority's activities to the Minister of Presidential Affairs.

Article (12)

1. Any member of the Board may resign from his position by submitting a notice to the Chairman, provided that the period of this notice is not less than sixty days, and the notice shall be submitted to the Council of Ministers.
2. Unless the Board decides otherwise, the absence of any member of the Board from its meetings for three consecutive meetings without an acceptable excuse shall be considered as a notice of his resignation.
3. Members of the Board shall not, during their membership period, disclose or make statements on any of the topics that fall within the competence of the Authority without the Board's approval. A member of the Board is obliged to maintain the confidentiality of the deliberations and information he has accessed by virtue of his position throughout

his membership, and this obligation continues even after the end of his membership in the Board.

Article (13)

1. The Council of Ministers may replace a member of the Board for one of the following reasons:
 - a. Mental or physical disability that prevents the Board member from performing his duties for more than ninety days, which is proven by a decision of the competent medical committee in the State.
 - b. Conviction of the member in a felony or a misdemeanor affecting honor or integrity.
 - c. Loss of any of the conditions stipulated in this Law by Decree.
2. A Board member may be replaced for misconduct, mismanagement, or for any act that conflicts with the interests or objectives of the Authority.

Article (14)

The Authority shall have a Director General appointed by a decision of the Board, who shall exercise the competencies stipulated in this Law by Decree, the Executive Regulation, the regulations issued thereunder, and the instructions issued by the Board.

Article (15)

The Director General shall be responsible for managing the Authority's business and supervising its administrative, technical, and financial affairs under the supervision of the Board, and for representing it in its relations with third parties and before the judiciary. He shall specifically have the following duties:

1. Proposing the general policy of the Authority and its strategic and operational plans and submitting them to the Board for approval.
2. Preparing the draft annual budget and the final account of the Authority and submitting them to the Board.
3. Preparing the organizational structure and regulations related to the organization of work in the Authority.
4. Coordinating with various entities inside and outside the State regarding the work and activities of the Authority.

5. Reviewing all license applications and submitting appropriate recommendations thereon to the Board.
6. Proposing any amendment or cancellation of any license.
7. Proposing rules for protecting the confidentiality of information related to the Authority's work and submitting them to the Board for issuance.
8. Delegating any of his powers under this Law by Decree, the Executive Regulation, or the regulations or decisions issued thereunder to senior officials of the Authority.
9. Implementing the decisions issued by the Board and performing any other tasks assigned to him by the Board.

Article (16)

The Board may replace the Director General for one of the following reasons:

- a. Physical or mental disability that prevents the Director General from performing his duties for more than ninety days, which is proven by a decision of the competent medical committee in the State.
- b. Conviction of the Director General in a felony or a misdemeanor affecting honor or integrity.
- c. Misconduct, mismanagement, or any act that conflicts with the interests or objectives of the Authority.
- d. Public interest requirements.
- e. Expiration of his appointment term if it is not renewed.

Article (17)

The appointment of employees in the Authority shall be in accordance with the applicable regulations and decisions.

Chapter Four

Financial Affairs of the Authority

Article (18)

The Authority shall receive the appropriations allocated to it and dispose of its funds and resources, including opening and managing bank accounts in its name and disbursing from them in accordance with the financial and

accounting regulations in force in the Authority. The Authority's revenues shall consist of the following resources:

1. Appropriations allocated by the Government to the Authority.
2. Revenues generated by the Authority from its activities.
3. Donations, subsidies, and grants that the Board decides to accept and which do not conflict with the Authority's objectives.

Article (19)

The fiscal year of the Authority shall begin on the first of January and end on the thirty-first of December of each year, provided that the first fiscal year shall begin from the date this Law by Decree comes into force and end on the last of December of the following year.

Article (20)

1. The Authority shall be subject to the provisions of the tenders and auctions laws applicable to it.
2. The Authority's disposal of its financial resources shall be in accordance with the financial and accounting regulations in force in the Authority.

Article (21)

The Authority shall be exempt from all federal taxes and fees, including customs duties on materials, equipment, machinery, devices, and spare parts that it imports for the purpose of achieving its objectives.

Article (22)

The Board shall appoint an independent auditor registered with the competent authorities in the State to audit the Authority's accounts and prepare a report on the result of the audit. The Authority shall submit a copy of its accounts after their approval by the Board, accompanied by the auditor's report, to the Council of Ministers for their adoption.

Chapter Five
Licensing
(Granting - Revocation - Suspension)

Article (23)

1. No person shall engage in any regulated activity in the State, including in free zones, without first obtaining a license to do so from the Authority.
2. No licenses shall be issued except to legal persons approved by the competent authority in the State.
3. It is prohibited to carry out any work in the area surrounding nuclear facilities that may affect the operation of those facilities. The regulations in force in the Authority shall specify the scope of these areas, the requirements for obtaining a license, and the activities that may affect the safe operation of these facilities.

Article (24)

The license issued by the Authority shall specify, in particular, the following:

1. The facilities, activities, and specific assets of the sources covered by the license.
2. Requirements for notifying the Authority of any amendment to the safety requirements.
3. The operator's obligations regarding his facility, equipment, radioactive sources, or employees.
4. Any restrictions imposed on operation and use (such as dose or discharge limits, actions taken, or license period).
5. Standards and conditions for the processing of radioactive waste in radioactive waste disposal facilities.
6. Any additional permits the operator must obtain from the Authority.
7. Requirements for reporting incidents.
8. Reporting requirements that the operator must submit to the Authority.
9. Records that the operator must keep and the time periods for their retention.
10. Emergency preparedness.
11. Any other requirements specified in the Executive Regulation.

Article (25)

Regulated activities include the following:

1. Site selection for the construction of a nuclear facility.
2. Site preparation for the construction of a nuclear facility.
3. Construction of a nuclear facility.
4. Commissioning of a nuclear facility.
5. Operation of a nuclear facility.
6. Closure of any nuclear facility or changing its closure date.
7. Decommissioning of a nuclear facility.
8. Making any significant safety-related modifications to the management system and organizational arrangements of the structures, systems, and equipment of nuclear facilities or their contents. The Authority shall determine the nature of the modifications that require its approval.
9. Possession, use, manufacture, or handling of any regulated materials or any part thereof in the State.
10. Import or export of any regulated materials from and to the State, without prejudice to the provisions of the aforementioned Federal Law No. (13) of 2007.
11. Transport of any regulated materials within the State.
12. Introduction of any regulated materials into or removal from a nuclear facility.
13. Storage of any regulated materials within the State.
14. Disposal of any regulated materials within the State.
15. Any other activity classified as a regulated activity under the Executive Regulation and the regulations issued under this Law by Decree, aimed at providing safety, nuclear safety, or nuclear security, or radiation protection, or any part or stage of any activity referred to in this Article or classified as such under the Executive Regulation and applicable regulations.

The Board shall issue the necessary regulations and decisions to regulate the procedures and conditions for the transport of regulated materials and the means and methods of transport used within the State, guided by the standards issued by the Agency.

Article (26)

1. The Board shall issue decisions regarding the determination of the duration and conditions for the license to operate a nuclear reactor, provided that the license period does not exceed sixty years. The Board shall issue regulations that specify the general durations and conditions for any license issued by the Authority.
2. The Board may, within the limits of international obligations and agreements, exempt certain facilities and activities from license conditions, provided that such facilities or activities do not pose a significant threat to the achievement of the priorities and objectives specified in this Law by Decree.

Article (27)

1. With the exception of the provision on the acquisition of the nationality of the State by companies established in the State, the provisions of Federal Law No. (8) of 1984 regarding Commercial Companies and its amending laws or those that replace it shall not apply to legal persons licensed in accordance with the provisions of this Law by Decree with respect to matters for which a special provision is made in their articles of association and articles of incorporation approved by the Authority. The competent authorities shall be obliged to register these persons.
2. Foreign companies may, after obtaining prior approval from the Authority, establish branches in the State for the purpose of carrying out regulated activities or providing assistance therein without the need to appoint a local service agent.

Article (28)

1. The applicant must, before obtaining the license, provide detailed evidence of safety. The Authority shall review and evaluate this evidence in accordance with the procedures it specifies, provided that the extent of control exercised by the Authority is commensurate with the size of the potential and the nature of the risks.
2. The Authority shall issue a guide that includes the form and content of the documents attached to the license application submitted by the applicant. The operator must provide all the information specified by the Authority within agreed-upon timelines.

3. After review and evaluation, the Authority shall do the following:
 - a. Grant the license or a conditional or restricted license on the operator's subsequent activities.
 - b. Refuse to grant the license.
4. The Authority shall document the reasons for its decisions.
5. An applicant who was refused a license or granted a conditional license may appeal the Authority's decision by a reasoned written letter to the Board.
6. Any issuance, amendment, renewal, suspension, or revocation of a license shall be carried out in accordance with the procedures and requirements specified in the regulations issued by the Authority.

Article (29)

The operator must comply with the following matters:

1. Conduct a safety assessment.
2. Conduct a systematic safety re-evaluation or periodic safety review throughout the life of the nuclear facility.

Provide any information that the Authority deems necessary for its work, including information related to the operator's suppliers, even if this information is private and confidential.

Article (30)

Obtaining a license by any person in accordance with the provisions of this Law by Decree does not exempt him from obtaining any other license, permit, or approval that may be required from any other competent authority for purposes related to the practice of his work.

Article (31)

The Board may suspend or revoke a license in the following cases:

- a. A serious violation that, in the Board's assessment, has resulted in a radiation risk to workers, the general public, or the environment.
- b. Continuous and serious non-compliance by the operator with the instructions, decisions, and orders of the Authority.

- c. Release of radioactive materials into the environment as a result of the breakdown or damage of the facility.
- d. Any other cases that the Board deems to pose a risk to nuclear safety.

Chapter Six

Regulation and Inspection

Article (32)

1. The review and evaluation of the specific activity or facility subject to review and evaluation shall be carried out at each stage of the regulatory process in accordance with the Authority's requirements and the nature and magnitude of the potential risk.
2. The Authority shall inform the operator of the principles and standards on which it relied when making its decisions regarding review and evaluation.
3. The Authority shall rely on the information provided by the operator as one of the bases for its review and evaluation.

The Authority shall conduct a comprehensive review and evaluation of all technical information and data submitted by the operator or applicant to determine the extent of compliance of the facility or activity with the principles and standards of safety, in a manner that clarifies the design of the facility, the equipment, the safety standards on which the design was based, and the proposed operational fundamentals by the operator, provided that this information shows the following:

- a. The extent of safety of the proposed facility or activity.
 - b. The extent to which regulatory conditions are met through the accuracy and adequacy of the information provided.
 - c. The extent of the efficiency of technical solutions and their achievement of the required safety, especially new ones, either through competent authorities or through experience and testing.
4. The Authority shall prepare its own program for reviewing and evaluating facilities and activities subject to evaluation and develop it as necessary. This includes review and evaluation at the initial site selection, design, construction, commissioning, operation, and decommissioning or closure.

5. Any modifications to the safety-related aspects of facilities or activities shall be subject to review and evaluation, taking into account the magnitude and nature of the potential risks.

Article (33)

The Board may, by a reasoned decision, exempt any radiation sources or related practices from being subject to all or some aspects of regulatory control, in accordance with international safety standards and the Authority's assessment of those sources and practices according to safety standards.

Article (34)

1. The operator may contract with a contractor to carry out any of the regulated activities or any part thereof after fulfilling the conditions and requirements specified in the license. The operator must provide the Authority with the conditions contained in the contract related to the operator's exercise of the responsibilities specified in this Law by Decree, the Executive Regulation, the applicable regulations, and the conditions of his license.
2. The operator's responsibility before the Authority shall remain in place in accordance with the provisions of this Law by Decree, the applicable regulations, and the license conditions, notwithstanding the contractor's performance of some of the regulated activities.

Article (35)

1. The Authority shall establish a planned and systematic inspection program based on the magnitude and nature of the potential risks associated with the facility or activity.
2. The Authority shall continuously conduct announced inspections and unannounced inspections. The Authority may take necessary actions based on the results of the inspection operations.
3. In addition to periodic inspections, the Authority may, after notifying the operator with a short notice period specified in the executive regulation, conduct an immediate inspection of the facility in the event of an unusual occurrence. This inspection does not relieve the operator of their

responsibility to immediately investigate the occurrence of this event. The Authority's inspectors are obligated to prepare reports on inspections and their results and to keep them in the operator's regulatory file.

Article (36)

1. The Authority shall implement a regulatory inspection program that covers all areas of responsibility related to the regulated activity to ensure the operator's compliance with the provisions of this Decree-Law, its executive regulation, applicable regulations, and the conditions contained in its license. The Authority may take into account the activities of the operator's service and goods suppliers as necessary.

2. The Authority may take all necessary enforcement measures against the operator when it commits a violation or fails to rectify it, and obligate the operator to take the necessary actions in accordance with the provisions of this Decree-Law, applicable regulations, and the conditions contained in its license.

3. In the event that the operator fails to correct a violation it has committed related to safety, nuclear safety, and nuclear security within the period specified by the Authority, the Authority shall remove and correct the causes and consequences of that violation using its own resources or by seeking assistance from whomever it deems appropriate to mitigate the risks of the violation, while obligating the violating operator to bear the costs of this action. The Authority's estimation of these costs shall be considered final.

4. Through its inspections, the Authority seeks to ensure:

a. That facilities and equipment meet the requirements and that work is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Decree-Law, its executive regulation, and the regulations issued thereunder.

b. The validity of and adherence to relevant documents and instructions.

c. The competence of the operator's and contractor's personnel to perform their duties effectively.

d. The identification of violations and shortcomings, and their correction by the operator or the provision of justifications for them without any delay.

e. That the benefits of inspection findings in the field of nuclear safety are realized and applied where appropriate.

f. The proper management of safety by the operator.

5. Regulatory inspection does not affect the operator's primary responsibility for safety, nor is it a substitute for the operator's obligation to carry out the control, supervision, and verification activities that it should perform.

Article (37)

1. The operator must comply with the Authority's decisions, rectify the committed violation, conduct an investigation according to a timeline agreed upon with the Authority, and take all necessary measures to prevent the recurrence of the violation. In all cases, the operator must eliminate unsafe conditions.

2. The Authority must verify that the operator has taken the necessary measures to rectify the violation.

3. The Authority must require the operator to limit its activities when there is evidence of an insufficiently high level of safety and obligate it to take any necessary actions.

4. The Authority shall determine the authorities and enforcement procedures that its inspectors are entitled to take immediately when conducting inspections.

5. In cases where the Authority's inspectors do not have the power to take immediate enforcement actions, the operator is obligated to provide the Authority with the required information immediately if the inspectors assess a potential risk to the health and safety of workers, the general public, or the environment, so that necessary actions can be taken.

Chapter Seven

Development of Regulations - Guidelines - Safeguards

Article (38)

1. The Board shall issue regulations that specify the conditions with which operators must comply.

2. The Authority shall prepare explanatory guidelines on how to comply with the regulations.

3. When developing regulations and guidelines, the Authority shall take into account the comments of stakeholders, information available from experts, and internationally recognized standards and recommendations, such as the safety requirements of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Article (39)

1. A national system for accounting for and control of nuclear materials shall be established by a decision of the Board, consistent with the State's international obligations. For this purpose, the Authority shall:

a. Ensure the implementation of the obligations undertaken by the State under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, safeguards agreements, and any additional protocols thereto, in the practices and facilities under its supervision, and work with government entities in the State to fulfill these obligations.

b. Conduct inspections in accordance with safeguards agreements, bilateral agreements, and multilateral agreements ratified by the State.

c. Establish and manage a system for accounting for and control of nuclear materials.

d. Collect appropriate information, including information obtained through inspections of nuclear facilities, in accordance with the conditions set by the State.

2. Persons licensed to possess nuclear materials are obligated to do the following:

a. Maintain accounting and operational records for nuclear materials and submit reports on those records to the Authority at the time and in the manner it specifies.

b. Notify the Authority and the relevant competent authorities immediately upon the occurrence of any disappearance or theft of nuclear materials.

c. Notify the Authority of any breach of equipment under the control of the Authority or an international organization with which the State has concluded a safeguards agreement for the protection of nuclear materials,

under which such nuclear materials are subject to control, or any incident that has caused or may cause a breach of the integrity of nuclear materials, immediately upon verifying its occurrence.

d. Permit access to inspectors authorized by the Authority.

3. The Board shall issue regulations concerning the method of maintaining accounting and operational records, the method of performing control activities, the formulation and submission of reports on those records, and the mechanism for notifying the Authority of any incident related to nuclear materials.

Chapter Eight

Radioactive Waste - Decommissioning

Article (40)

1. Persons holding a license to possess regulated materials shall be responsible for the safe management and storage of radioactive waste from its point of generation until it is handed over to the relevant entity, to be designated by a Cabinet decision, for disposal purposes.

2. The licensee is obligated to fulfill duties and responsibilities for the safe management of radioactive waste, in addition to its obligation to apply the nuclear security and nuclear safety rules determined by the Authority.

3. The Board shall issue detailed rules to specify all requirements, responsibilities, and duties related to the safe management of radioactive waste.

Article (41)

1. The Cabinet shall issue a long-term policy for the management and disposal of spent nuclear fuel and radioactive waste and the entity responsible for implementing this policy. Radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel shall become the property of the State from the time they are handed over to the relevant entity, to be designated by a Cabinet decision, for disposal purposes.

2. The regulations shall specify the conditions and procedures for handing over radioactive waste to the relevant entity designated by a Cabinet decision, including radioactive waste that is not subject to handover, the

specified times for handover, and the fees payable to the State by the producers of radioactive waste.

3. The import of radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel resulting from nuclear energy applications outside the State for the purpose of long-term storage or disposal within the territory of the State is prohibited in any form under this Decree-Law.

Article (42)

1. Any legal person licensed to operate a nuclear facility that produces or will produce radioactive waste is obligated to pay specified amounts into a trust fund called the "Decommissioning Trust Fund," to be established by a Cabinet decision based on a recommendation from the Board. These amounts shall include:

a. Expenses for the construction, operation, and closure of a radioactive waste disposal facility, including expenses resulting from research and development necessary for this purpose.

b. Expenses for decommissioning the nuclear facility.

c. Expenses for regulatory supervision of the activities referred to in this Article.

d. Expenses for the management of the Decommissioning Trust Fund.

2. The Cabinet shall determine the amounts to be paid by the licensees based on a proposal from the Authority. These amounts shall be calculated based on the licensee's share of the total expenses required to implement the activities specified in clause (1) of this Article, which the licensee must pay during the validity period of the license to operate the nuclear facility. If the licensee is an entity owned or controlled by the State or any other government entity, the licensee shall deposit the amount of its financial obligation related to its share in implementing the activities specified in the aforementioned paragraphs into a trust account, and any amounts exceeding its share of the total expenses shall be returned to the licensee.

3. The executive regulation issued by the Board shall specify the procedures related to:

a. The method of calculating and collecting the amounts to be paid to the Decommissioning Trust Fund.

- b. The value and type of guarantees to be deposited in the Decommissioning Trust Fund to cover the licensee's financial obligations related to the activities referred to in this Article that have not been covered by the amounts paid.
- c. The management of the assets of the Decommissioning Trust Fund.
- d. The expenses referred to in this Article and paid from the Decommissioning Trust Fund.

Chapter Nine
Nuclear Safety Management and Quality Assurance
(Physical Protection - Emergency Plan - Preparedness and
Response)

Article (43)

1. Every licensee shall be responsible for taking all necessary steps to reduce the risk of accidents to the lowest practicable level.
2. The licensee is obligated to ensure the provision of an administrative system and adequate financial and human resources to achieve nuclear safety. The licensee must define the responsibility, authority, and duties of the entities within the administrative system to achieve the purposes mentioned in the previous clause.
3. Every licensee must consider human and organizational factors when carrying out regulated activities.
4. The Authority is obligated to give priority to resolving safety issues that arise during the construction of facilities, at the request of the licensee.
5. The licensee must conduct a systematic and comprehensive safety assessment and take the necessary steps to address errors that appear during the design, construction, and commissioning of the nuclear facility or any other facility subject to the provisions of this Decree-Law throughout its operational life, including arrangements for its decommissioning. The assessment shall be carried out in stages during operation, and the executive regulations issued by the Authority shall determine the scope of this assessment.
6. The licensee must ensure that public and occupational exposure to ionizing radiation and emissions of radioactive materials to the

environment resulting from the practice of regulated activities remain within the specified minimum limits during all stages of operation and activities and undertake to keep doses as low as reasonably achievable. The licensee must maintain records of measured and estimated doses and provide information to the Authority in accordance with its applicable regulations.

7. The licensee must provide information on nuclear safety matters related to its licensed regulated activities that are not classified as state, official, or commercial secrets.

8. The licensee must issue a procedures manual for carrying out its activities, particularly the operation, maintenance, monitoring, and testing of selected equipment, provided that these procedures are consistent with safe operating conditions and the approved quality assurance program. The licensee is obligated to update and amend these procedures when necessary, and to develop a work program for performing safety-related activities not included in the procedures manual.

Article (44)

1. The licensee is obligated to establish a safety management system and adopt policies and procedures to identify and apply quality requirements and to classify equipment necessary for nuclear safety in accordance with the regulations in force at the Authority.

2. The quality assurance program established by the operator for nuclear facilities is subject to the supervision and approval of the Authority.

3. The licensee must define and adhere to quality assurance requirements, including provisions for the use of equipment and the provision of services at all stages of the facility's life.

4. The regulations issued under this Decree-Law shall specify the requirements for quality assurance systems, procedures, the scope of their approval, and classifications of equipment necessary for nuclear safety.

Article (45)

1. The physical protection of nuclear materials and facilities shall be in accordance with the terms of international treaties and agreements to which the State is a party.

2. The Authority shall supervise the organization of the physical protection of nuclear materials in accordance with the previous clause of this Article.

Article (46)

1. The licensee is obligated to establish a physical protection plan and have it approved by the Authority. This plan shall include a description of the technical measures, internal systems, and instructions that the licensee must adhere to in order to ensure the provision of physical protection in all places where nuclear materials are or may be present.

2. The physical protection plan must be submitted with the license application.

3. The Authority may, from time to time, request amendments to the physical protection plan submitted by the licensee.

4. The Authority may impose additional conditions on the physical protection plan through regulations or decisions issued for this purpose.

Article (47)

1. By a decision of the Cabinet, a specific facility and sites related to its activity may be considered vital areas requiring physical protection.

2. The competent authorities in the State must provide the necessary security for the areas mentioned in the previous clause of this Article.

Article (48)

Any person authorized to be within the boundaries of an area designated by the physical protection plan as an area where nuclear materials are or may be present must comply with all physical protection requirements specified by the applicable regulations and those specified by the relevant licensee. That person shall be temporarily or permanently excluded from this area upon violation of the provisions of this Article.

Article (49)

1. The competent authorities and licensees are obligated to establish special procedures for emergency preparedness and response.

2. The objective of emergency preparedness and response is to achieve the following:

a. Protection of the population (off-site emergency plan), organization of emergency planning zones, and determination of actions to be taken by the competent authorities to protect the population, property, and the environment in the event of any accident.

b. Protection of the nuclear facility or the facility containing nuclear radiation sources (on-site emergency plan) and determination of the actions to be taken by the licensee to mitigate and address the consequences of an accident, in coordination with the off-site emergency plan.

Article (50)

The competent authorities shall prepare and maintain an off-site emergency plan and coordinate among themselves and with the licensee to provide civil protection and protect the public from disasters and accidents.

Article (51)

The off-site emergency plan shall be funded, and the materials, technical, and human resources for its implementation and maintenance shall be provided from the State's general budget.

Article (52)

1. The licensee must submit the emergency plan (on-site) to the Authority and the competent authorities in the State before the nuclear facility is commissioned.

2. The emergency plan is subject to practical testing before the nuclear facility is commissioned and during the operational period, provided that the different parts of the plan are evaluated periodically.

3. The Authority shall approve the on-site emergency plan before commissioning.

Article (53)

The licensee must inform its employees of the emergency plan and provide special training to those who are assigned a functional role in implementing the emergency plan.

Article (54)

In the event of any accident, the licensee is obligated to do the following:

1. Notify the Authority of the occurrence of the accident immediately.
2. Warn the population and local authorities within the emergency planning zones and other competent authorities immediately in accordance with the approved emergency plan.
3. Take all necessary and immediate measures to address and mitigate the consequences of any accident.
4. Monitor the radiation exposure of employees assigned to mitigate or eliminate the effects of accidents.
5. Ensure continuous monitoring of radioactive emissions and their impact on the environment.
6. Implement any other obligations specified in the emergency plans and in this Decree-Law, its executive regulation, and applicable regulations.

Article (55)

The applicable regulations shall specify the conditions and procedures for preparing emergency plans, the responsibility and duties of the persons responsible for implementation, special measures for mitigating or addressing the consequences of accidents, procedures for public warnings, and measures for testing emergency preparedness readiness.

Article (56)

The Authority shall work with the competent government entities in the State for the purposes of coordination and guidance for monitoring and controlling radioactive sources on the State's borders and all other areas subject to the provisions of this Decree-Law.

Chapter Ten

Civil and Criminal Liability

Article (57)

The operator shall be primarily responsible for all matters related to safety, nuclear safety, nuclear security, and radiation protection.

Article (58)

Civil liability for nuclear damage shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of international agreements and treaties to which the State is a party and in accordance with the legislation issued in this regard. The operator alone shall bear the responsibility for compensating for any damage that may befall individuals or property as a result of any negligence on its part in operating the nuclear facility or as a result of failure to observe safety and nuclear safety requirements, in accordance with these treaties, agreements, and the State's legislation.

Article (59)

Any person who abandons an ionizing radiation source or causes it to be in an unacceptable situation shall bear all expenses incurred by the Authority to control, maintain, and dispose of that source to ensure the protection of public health and safety.

Article (60)

Any person who operates a nuclear facility without obtaining a license from the Authority shall be punished by a fine of not less than (1,000,000) one million dirhams and not more than (10,000,000) ten million dirhams and imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year, or one of these two penalties.

Article (61)

Any person who performs any act related to nuclear radiation sources without obtaining a license for it shall be punished by a fine of (500,000) five hundred thousand dirhams.

Article (62)

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year and a fine of not less than (500,000) five hundred thousand dirhams and not more than (50,000,000) fifty million dirhams, or one of these two penalties:

1. Anyone who undertakes any of the regulated activities without obtaining a license for it or without being exempted from the necessity of obtaining a license under the provisions of this Decree-Law.
2. Anyone who intentionally or negligently violates the provisions of this Decree-Law, the regulations, or the license conditions issued by the Authority.
3. Anyone who intentionally alters, destroys, or conceals any information or documents required by the Authority under the provisions of this Decree-Law.
4. Anyone who intentionally provides misleading information to the Authority for the purpose of influencing the issuance of a license.
5. Anyone who unlawfully publishes, transmits, or discloses any information or documents concerning nuclear material or a nuclear facility, or in a manner that may harm the physical protection of nuclear materials.

Article (63)

Shall be punished by temporary imprisonment and a fine of not less than (2,000,000) two million dirhams and not more than (50,000,000) fifty million dirhams, or one of these two penalties, anyone who:

1. Commits any act, without a license, involving the receipt, possession, use, transfer, alteration, disposal, or dispersal of nuclear material that causes or is likely to cause death or serious injury to any person or substantial damage to property.
2. Steals or unlawfully obtains nuclear material.
3. Embezzles or obtains nuclear material by fraudulent means.
4. Attempts to obtain nuclear material by using force, threat, or any form of coercion and intimidation.

5. Threatens to use nuclear material to cause death or serious harm to any person or substantial damage to property, or commits any other assault.
6. Commits any act in violation of the provisions of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, ratified by Federal Decree No. (95) of 2007, referred to herein.

Article (64)

1. The imposition of the penalties stipulated in this Decree-Law shall not prejudice any more severe penalties provided for in any other law.
2. The penalties prescribed for the crimes stipulated in this Decree-Law shall be doubled in the case of recidivism.

Chapter Eleven Concluding Provisions

Article (65)

The competent employees of the Authority, who shall be designated by a decision of the Minister of Justice in agreement with the Chairman of the Board, shall have the capacity of judicial officers in proving violations of the provisions of this Decree-Law and the regulations, decisions, and instructions issued in implementation thereof.

Article (66)

1. The powers of the competent department of the Federal Environment Agency and the Radiation Protection Committee, specified in Federal Law No. (1) of 2002 regarding the Regulation and Control of the Use of Radiation Sources and Protection against their Dangers, referred to herein, shall be transferred to the Authority.
2. All employees of the Federal Environment Agency working in the department referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article, whether or not they were included in the Minister of Environment and Water's Decision No. (392) of 2009, shall be transferred to the Authority, retaining all their acquired job rights and benefits, and their period of service shall be considered continuous. All devices, laboratories, tools, materials, and all other assets used in the Federal Environment Agency for the supervision,

regulation, and control of the use of radiation sources and protection against their dangers shall be transferred to the Authority.

Article (67)

A committee named the "State Radiation Protection Committee" shall be formed by a decision of the Board. The decision shall specify the committee's powers and rules of procedure.

Article (68)

The provisions of Federal Decree-Law No. (11) of 2008 concerning Human Resources in the Federal Government shall apply to the employees of the Authority until the regulations, systems, and decisions governing the affairs of employees in the Authority are issued, in matters for which no special provision is made in this Decree-Law.

Article (69)

The Board shall issue the executive regulation and other regulations, decisions, instructions, and directives necessary for the implementation of the provisions of this Decree-Law.

Article (70)

Existing radioactive material licenses issued by any government entities in the State shall remain in effect according to their procedures and conditions for a transitional period. Licensees must regularize their status in accordance with the provisions of this Decree-Law within the twelve months following the commencement of this Decree-Law.

Article (71)

Any provision that contradicts the provisions of this Decree-Law is hereby repealed. Federal Law No. (1) of 2002 regarding the Regulation and Control of the Use of Radiation Sources and Protection against their Dangers, referred to herein, is also repealed.

Article (72)

This Decree-Law shall be published in the Official Gazette and shall come into force from the day following the date of its publication.

Khalifa bin Zayed Al Nahyan
President of the United Arab Emirates

Issued by us at the Presidential Palace - Abu Dhabi:

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