

About nuclear and radiation safety

Chapter I. General Provisions

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Article 1. Scope of regulation of the law

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1. This law regulates the legal relations between state authorities and natural and legal persons who carry out activities related to nuclear and radioactive materials and other sources of ionizing radiation, as well as safety (protection) measures of nuclear materials and other sources of ionizing radiation.

2. This law establishes:

a) safety principles of activities related to radioactive materials and other sources of ionizing radiation and any other activity causing radiation exposure;

b) human and environment protection system from harmful effects of ionizing radiation;

c) obligations to implement measures to reduce radiation exposure as a result of a radiation emergency situation;

d) Obligations of safe handling of radioactive waste;

e) obligations to develop and implement measures to reduce natural radiation exposure within the scope of the possibility;

f) State control and supervision of the following nuclear and radiation activities related to radioactive materials and other sources of ionizing radiation and causing radiation exposure (except for the use of ionizing radiation sources for military purposes):

VA) on the production, possession, storage, use - consumption, import, export, transit and transportation of radioactive materials, as well as on the export and import of nuclear technologies and nuclear technological innovations;

v. b) on selection of land for nuclear and radiation facilities, design, radiation safety assessment, activity or activity project modification, decommissioning and decommissioning of nuclear and radiation facilities;

v.c) on processing, storage and disposal of radioactive waste;

v. d) on the use of ionizing radiation sources in the medical, industrial and scientific-research fields;

v.e) on any other activities related to sources of ionizing radiation (including activities related to commissioning, servicing, mineral extraction of nuclear and radiation facilities, issues related to uncontrolled radioactive sources).

3. This law does not apply to radioactive sources and activities removed from regulation, exempted and excluded, the levels of which are determined by the "Technical Regulation - Radiation Safety Norms and Basic Requirements for Treatment of Ionizing Radiation Sources". The legal entity under public law - the Nuclear and Radiation Safety Agency (hereinafter - the regulatory body) has the right, in special cases, depending on the real situation, to determine different values of these levels for the given case.

Law of Georgia of November 11, 2015 No. 4486 - website, 24.11.2015.

Article 2. Objectives and task of the law

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1. The objectives of this law are:

a) to ensure the peaceful use of nuclear materials, related equipment and techniques in compliance with their non-proliferation regime;

b) establish basic requirements for safe work with nuclear materials and other sources of ionizing radiation;

c) to ensure the prevention and prevention of all illegal activities related to nuclear materials and other sources of ionizing radiation in accordance with the legislation of Georgia and the obligations assumed by Georgia under international agreements;

d) to ensure the safety of all activities related to radioactive materials and other sources of ionizing radiation and their use only for peaceful purposes, to protect people and the environment from the harmful effects of ionizing radiation in accordance with the legislation of Georgia, including the Constitution of Georgia, as well as the obligations assumed by Georgia under international agreements.

2. The task of this law is to ensure compliance with nuclear and radiation safety requirements on the territory of Georgia through harmonization with international standards.

Article 3. Definitions of terms

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1. Emergency radiation – radiation received by a natural person during an emergency situation. For persons participating in measures to mitigate the consequences of an emergency situation, it is the total value of unplanned exposures caused by an emergency situation and received under normal working conditions.

2. Emergency situation zone – a defined zone where, in accordance with nuclear and radiation safety requirements, special measures are implemented to reduce the consequences of a radiation accident.

3. Authorization – the procedure of issuing a relevant document (license and permit) for the purpose of granting authority by the regulatory body for the implementation of nuclear and radiation activities.

4. Guarantees of nuclear non-proliferation - a system of obligations based on an agreement between the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and its member states, according to which a member country should not use nuclear materials for military purposes, and the International Atomic Energy Agency is authorized to control this by a member country Fulfillment of contractual obligations.

5. Nuclear and radiation facility - a facility (including facilities and equipment) where treatment with sources of ionizing radiation is carried out.

6. Nuclear and radiation safety - a set of organizational and technical measures that ensure protection of people and the environment from the harmful effects of ionizing radiation.

7. Nuclear and radiation safety assessment - a comprehensive assessment of the nuclear and radiation safety of licensed activities.

8. Nuclear (fissile) material - uranium - 233; Uranium - enriched with 235 or uranium - 233; Uranium containing these isotopes, the composition of which matches the natural one, but which is not ore or ore residue; depleted uranium; Plutonium, except plutonium - 238, in which the isotopic concentration exceeds 80%; Thorium in the form of metal, alloy, sample, chemical impurity or concentrate; Any material that becomes fissile when its constituent isotopes interact with neutrons and that produces ionizing radiation during the nuclear fission process.

9. Natural radiation - a combination of radiation of radionuclides in nature and cosmic radiation.

10. Observation zone – a zone that is not a control zone and where monitoring of occupational radiation is carried out, despite the absence of special requirements for radiation protection and safety.

11. Permissible dose limit – the limit value of the dose of ionizing radiation received by an individual as a result of practical activities, which should not be exceeded.

12. Decommissioning – a set of administrative and technical measures aimed at the complete decommissioning of a nuclear and radiation facility (except for a radioactive waste burial ground, facilities that house ionizing radiation generating equipment, mining industry waste and radioactive source processing enterprises that may cease operations without decommissioning) or partly to withdraw from regulatory control.

13. Qualified expert - a natural person who, on the basis of a certificate, professional license or academic qualification and experience received from relevant structures, is recognized as a person with the right to conduct expertise in the relevant field according to the established rules.

14. Ionizing radiation – radiation that has the ability to form ion pairs in the environment.

15. Ionizing radiation generator – a device, as well as its part, which does not contain radioactive materials, but is capable of generating ionizing radiation based on technical data.

16. Ionizing radiation source - a radioactive substance, its containing or generating equipment, which emits or has the ability to cause ionization of the substance during irradiation.

17. Regulatory control - any form of control and regulation of nuclear and radiation facilities or activities by the regulatory body, the purpose of which is to determine compliance with existing requirements for protection against ionizing radiation and/or safety and security of radioactive sources.

18. Ministry - Ministry of Environment Protection and Agriculture of Georgia.

19. Monitoring zone - a zone in which radiation dose and pollution level are measured in different areas for the purpose of radiation control and/or assessment.

20. Irradiation of the population - irradiation of natural persons as a result of exposure to ionizing radiation sources, except for occupational, medical and local natural normal background radiation.

21. Worker - a natural person who works with ionizing radiation within the scope of activities regulated by this law.

22. Operator - a natural or legal person who has submitted an application or notification for obtaining the right to carry out activities regulated by this law or has received such a right.

23. Occupational radiation - radiation received by a worker during the performance of professional activities, except for radiation excluded from regulation and radiation from radioactive sources exempted from regulation or radiation obtained as a result of activity.

24. Radiation accident - an unexpected event, including mistakes made in the management of a nuclear and radiation facility, equipment malfunctions and other violations, the consequences of which cannot be ignored from the point of view of radiation protection and safety. A radiation accident can be of object, local, national or transboundary scale.

25. Radiation exposure - action or conditions during which (which) a person is under the influence of ionizing radiation. Radiation exposure can be external (irradiation from sources outside the body) and internal (irradiation from sources inside the body).

26. Radiation protection program - a set of documents submitted by the license applicant or license holder, which confirm his guarantees of providing radiation safety measures defined by this law for a specific type of nuclear and radiation activity.

27. Radiation incident - an unplanned event caused by an operator's error, device malfunction; Pre-accident situation, loss of radioactive source, unauthorized action, both intentional and unintentional, the consequences of which cannot be ignored from the point of view of ensuring nuclear and radiation safety.

28. Radiation risk - danger, danger, probability of harmful consequences resulting from existing or potential radiation.

29. Radioactive contamination - the presence of radioactive substances on any surface, in solid, liquid or gaseous materials, where their presence is not expected and desired, as well as processes that contribute to their further development.

30. Radioactive waste – products, including radioactive source removed from use, equipment, substance in any aggregated state, which contains radionuclides of higher activity concentration

than the regulatory removal level or is contaminated with such radionuclides and whose further use is not envisaged.

30¹. Radioactive waste burial ground - a complex of buildings and structures, where radioactive waste is placed for safe storage for life without the intention of their further removal.

30². Radioactive waste storage – a complex of buildings and structures where radioactive waste can be temporarily placed for safe storage, except for radioactive waste owned by the state, taking into account the possibility of their subsequent removal.

30³. Radioactive waste storage – a complex of buildings and structures where radioactive waste can be temporarily placed for safe storage, including radioactive waste owned by the state, taking into account the possibility of their subsequent removal.

31. Radioactive substance – a substance (radioactive source or material) which under normal conditions is a source of ionizing radiation.

32. Removal from regulation – removal of radioactive materials or nuclear and radiation objects from the scope of further regulation by the regulatory body within the scope of permitted activities.

33. Level of removal from regulation - the level established by the regulatory body, expressed in units of relative activity or full (total) activity, upon reaching which or in the presence of a figure lower than which the radiation source can be removed from regulation.

34. Exclusion from regulation – intended exclusion of special categories of radiation from the scope of control. Such radiation is denoted by the term "excluded radiation".

35. Exemption from regulation - a case when some requirements of safety norms can be ignored.

36. Level of exemption from regulation - the value established by the regulatory body, expressed in units of relative activity, total activity, dose rate or radiation energy, upon reaching or below which the radiation source can be removed from the control area.

37. Emergency situation - a situation arising as a result of natural events, natural disaster, fire, accident, disaster or other type of disaster, as well as the use of military means of damage at a nuclear and radiation facility, in a certain area or water area, when the normal conditions of human life and activity are violated, there is a threat Their lives and health, the population suffers and the natural environment is damaged.

38. Control zone - a defined zone in which special protection measures or safety requirements are introduced or can be introduced to control occupational radiation (irradiation received during the normal operation of a nuclear and radiation facility) in order to prevent the spread of radioactive contamination and irradiation under normal working conditions, Also limit potential exposure levels.

39. Medical radiation - radiation received by: a patient during medical diagnosis or treatment; a person who purposefully and voluntarily helps the patient in creating comfortable conditions (except for a person under professional irradiation); Student and volunteer who are involved in medical-biological programs within the framework of education.

40. Uncontrolled (unowned) radioactive source - a radioactive source that is not under state control (this source was either never under regulatory control, or was abandoned, lost or moved, and/or an illegal action was taken).

41. Physical protection - a system of measures for the protection of sources of ionizing radiation at authorized facilities, aimed at preventing the seizure or illegal transfer of nuclear and radioactive materials, or at preventing sabotage of this system.

42. Physical security (security) system - legal, research and engineering measures aimed at preventing nuclear terrorism, seizure of nuclear and radioactive materials or their illegal handling.

43. Notification - a report submitted in a timely manner to the relevant state body or international organization describing the details of an emergency situation or a possible emergency situation; or measures taken to clarify the conditions created by the emergency, to alert all organizations responsible for responding to the situation.

44. Intervention - an action aimed at reducing or preventing the potential risk of exposure or exposure due to sources of ionizing radiation that are not under control or are not controlled after a radiation accident.

Law of Georgia of March 25, 2013 No. 488 - website, 04.05.2013.

Law of Georgia of November 11, 2015 No. 4486 - website, 24.11.2015.

Law of Georgia of December 7, 2017 No. 1690 - website , 14.12.2017

Article 4. Basic principles of nuclear and radiation safety

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The actions of the person carrying out nuclear and radiation activities and the regulatory body defined by subparagraph "f" of paragraph 2 of the first article of this law must be based on the following basic principles of nuclear and radiation safety:

a) Responsibility for safety - the responsibility for radiation safety lies, first of all, with those legal and physical persons who carry out activities with radiation risk regulated by this law;

b) Safety management and management - establishment, implementation and maintenance of effective safety management and management of all interested organizations and objects with high radiation risk, as well as production of radiation risk works;

c) Justification - the possible damage caused as a result of the operation of objects with radiation risk and the production of works with such risk should not exceed the benefit received;

d) optimization of radiation protection - radiation protection should be optimized in such a way that the highest reasonably achievable level of radiation safety is implemented;

e) risk limitation for individual individuals - ensuring the prevention of unacceptable risk or damage to individual individuals through the implementation of radiation risk control measures;

f) protection of current and future generations - protection of people and the environment, current and future generations from radiation risks;

g) prevention of radiation accidents - implementation of all necessary measures to prevent radiation accidents;

h) Preparedness for radiation accidents and response to them - ensuring readiness for response to potential nuclear and radiation accidents, implementation of necessary measures for mitigating and liquidating their consequences when such accidents occur;

i) protective measures to reduce existing and unregulated radiation risks - justification and optimization of protective measures to be implemented to reduce existing and unregulated radiation risks;

j) the principle of physical security (security) - state-guaranteed protection against the unauthorized and unintended use of nuclear and radioactive materials, other sources of ionizing radiation, know-how, illegal possession and sabotage, as well as terrorist acts, unauthorized transfer of nuclear and radioactive materials , avoiding possible damage during their storage and transportation. The basis of physical security (security) on the part of the state is state requirements based on a step-by-step approach, which are derived from the assessment of potential threats.

Chapter II. State regulation of nuclear and radiation activities

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Article 5. The main objective of safety regulation of nuclear and radiation activities

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1. The implementation of the basic principles of nuclear and radiation safety defined by Article 4 of this law ensures the main goal of safety - to protect people and the environment from the harmful effects of ionizing radiation.

2. The main principles of nuclear and radiation safety defined by Article 4 of this law should be implemented through the following main actions:

- a) determination of state policy and strategy of nuclear and radiation safety;
- b) development and approval of state programs in the field of nuclear and radiation safety;
- c) creating an integrated system of control in the field of nuclear and radiation safety and delegating the authority of coordination of this system to the regulatory body;
- d) fulfillment of obligations under international agreements in the field of nuclear and radiation safety;
- e) determining the conditions of a special emergency regime for housing and economic activities in the territories contaminated by the radiation accident;
- f) determination of radioactive waste management policy and strategy, creation of a national radioactive waste management system;
- g) determination of levels of removal from regulation and exemption from regulation of radioactive materials and sources for their unrestricted or restricted use;
- h) adoption of normative acts in the fields of nuclear and radiation safety (safety) and physical protection.

Article 6. State regulation of nuclear and radiation safety

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1. For the purpose of state regulation of nuclear and radiation safety, a public law legal entity - Nuclear and Radiation Safety Agency (regulatory body) is created in the system of the Ministry.

2. The functions of the regulatory body are:

- a) implementation of state regulatory measures to ensure nuclear and radiation safety;
- b) authorization of nuclear and radiation activities in accordance with Chapter IV of this Law;
- c) state control of nuclear and radiation activities by carrying out inspections;
- d) in case of violation of license and permit conditions of nuclear and radiation activity and detection of unauthorized nuclear and radiation activity, implementation of coercive measures in accordance with the legislation of Georgia;
- e) control of the functioning of the physical safety (protection) system of radioactive substances and relevant nuclear and radiation facilities;
- f) participation in measures of preparedness and response to nuclear and radiation accidents and incidents in accordance with the procedure established by the legislation of Georgia;
- g) ensuring compliance with the requirements of international agreements concluded by Georgia in the field of nuclear and radiation safety within its competence;
- h) preparing an annual report on the current radiation situation in the country and submitting it to the Ministry;
- i) implementation of measures related to informing the public in the field of nuclear and radiation safety in the manner established by the legislation of Georgia;
- j) provision of services established by the legislation of Georgia in the field of nuclear and radiation safety;
- k) performance of other functions stipulated by the legislation of Georgia.

3. In order to perform the function of state management of radioactive waste, a radioactive waste management department is established in the system of the regulatory body. The head of this department is appointed and dismissed by the Minister of Environment Protection and Agriculture of Georgia (subsequent Minister) in accordance with the procedure established by the legislation of Georgia.

4. The functions of the Radioactive Waste Management Department are determined by the Law of Georgia "On Radioactive Waste" and other legislative and subordinate normative acts of Georgia.

5. Radioactive Waste Management Department:

- a) is accountable, among others, to the minister;

b) submits a report on the activities performed to the minister once in 6 months.

6. The types of services provided by the regulatory body and the amount of fees are determined by the resolution of the Government of Georgia.

7. The competence of the Ministry in the field of nuclear and radiation safety includes:

a) implementation of state policy in the field of nuclear and radiation safety;

b) State control of the activity of the regulatory body;

c) supervision of the implementation of the international agreements of Georgia concluded in the field of nuclear and radiation safety and other legislative and sub-legal normative acts of Georgia;

d) coordination of development of draft laws and drafts of other normative acts in the field of nuclear and radiation safety;

e) (removed - 17.03.2022, No. 1451);

f) control of the implementation of state programs in the field of nuclear and radiation safety;

g) submission of the annual report prepared by the regulatory body on the radiation situation in the country to the Government of Georgia;

h) Control of the content of radionuclides in food, drinking water, animal feed and soil.

Law of Georgia of March 25, 2013 No. 488 - website, 04.05.2013.

Law of Georgia of November 11, 2015 No. 4486 - website, 24.11.2015.

Law No. 894 of June 1, 2017 of Georgia - website, 21.06.2017

Law of Georgia of December 7, 2017 No. 1690 - website, 14.12.2017

Law of Georgia of March 17, 2022 No. 1451 - website, 24.03.2022

Article 7. (removed)

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Law of Georgia of November 11, 2015 No. 4486 - website, 24.11.2015.

Article 8. Competence of relevant authorities of the autonomous republics of Abkhazia and Adjara in the field of nuclear and radiation safety

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1. The competence of the relevant bodies of the autonomous republics of Abkhazia and Adjara in the field of nuclear and radiation safety is defined by the Constitution of Georgia, this law and other normative acts.

2. Based on the objectives of this law, the competence of the relevant bodies of the autonomous republics of Abkhazia and Adjara in the field of nuclear and radiation safety includes:

a) promoting the implementation of state policy in the field of nuclear and radiation safety;

b) participation in the implementation of state programs in the field of nuclear and radiation safety;

c) supporting the regulatory body in the exercise of its powers in the territories under their jurisdiction, within the limits defined by the legislation of Georgia;

d) providing assistance to the population affected by the harmful effects of ionizing radiation in the manner established by the legislation of Georgia;

e) participation in making decisions on placing nuclear and radiation facilities with high radiation risk in the territories under their jurisdiction or terminating their operation.

Law of Georgia of November 11, 2015 No. 4486 - website, 24.11.2015.

Article 9. Other executive authorities authorized in the field of nuclear and radiation safety

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Institutions of the executive power authorized in the field of nuclear and radiation safety are:

a) Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development of Georgia - metrological provision of tools for the construction of nuclear and radiation facilities and control of ionizing radiation;

b) Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia - preparation for national and transboundary radiation accidents and liquidation of their consequences, provision and control of physical protection of nuclear and radiation facilities (except facilities containing ionizing radiation generators); Ensuring the safety of transportation, import, export and transit of radioactive materials, coordination of measures to prevent and prevent illegal circulation of radioactive materials;

b¹) State Security Service of Georgia – ensuring nuclear, radiation, chemical and biological security at border checkpoints;

c) Ministry of Defense of Georgia - security and physical protection of nuclear and radiation facilities subordinate to the Ministry of Defense, in case of a nuclear accident - participation in the liquidation of the results of the accident and other activities provided for by law within the framework of the emergency response plan;

d) (removed - 25.03.2013, No. 488);

e) Ministry of Labor, Health and Social Protection of IDPs from the Occupied Territories of Georgia - determination of dose limits during a nuclear and radiation accident, participation in liquidation of the results of the accident within the framework of the accident response plan, registration of radiopharmaceuticals, determination of the procedure for periodic medical examination of workers exposed to radiation;

f) (Removed - 07.12.2017, No. 1690);

g) Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia - implementation of control over the fulfillment of obligations under international agreements of Georgia; coordination of relations with international organizations;

h) Ministry of Finance of Georgia - issuance of permits for export, import or transit of dual purpose products, control of export, import and transit of nuclear and radioactive materials from the territory of Georgia.

Law of Georgia of March 25, 2013 No. 488 - website, 04.05.2013.

Law of Georgia of July 8, 2015 No. 3969 - website, 15.07.2015.

Law of Georgia of November 11, 2015 No. 4486 - website, 24.11.2015.

Law of Georgia of December 7, 2017 No. 1690 - website , 14.12.2017

Law of Georgia of July 5, 2018 No. 3059 - website, 11.07.2018

Article 10. (removed)

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Law of Georgia of November 11, 2015 No. 4486 - website, 24.11.2015.

Chapter III. Nuclear and radiation safety

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Article 11. Nuclear and radiation safety requirements

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1. It is not allowed to carry out nuclear and radiation activities without the authorization provided for in Chapter IV of this law. Nuclear and radiation safety requirements are established by the "Technical Regulation - Radiation Safety Norms and Basic Requirements for Treatment of Ionizing Radiation Sources".

2. For the purpose of authorization, the operator (activist) submits to the regulatory body a radiation protection program or, depending on the radiation risk of nuclear and radiation activities, a nuclear and radiation safety assessment report, which should outline the ways of fulfilling nuclear and radiation safety requirements.

3. The holder of a license for nuclear and radiation activities with high radiation risk is obliged to submit an updated nuclear and radiation safety assessment report to the regulatory body for approval once in 10 years.

4. The nuclear and radiation safety assessment report may be submitted to the regulatory body at its request and within the time limits set by it. The regulatory body may request additional information to review the report and approve the report or refuse to approve it.

5. The basic requirements for the safety assessment of nuclear and radiation activities with high radiation risk and its report are determined by the relevant normative act of the Minister of Environment Protection and Agriculture of Georgia.

6. It is not allowed for the operator to make such changes in the activity that will affect the radiation safety of workers and/or the environment without the consent of the regulatory body.

Law of Georgia of March 25, 2013 No. 488 - website, 04.05.2013.

Law of Georgia of November 11, 2015 No. 4486 - website, 24.11.2015.

Law of Georgia of December 7, 2017 No. 1690 - website , 14.12.2017

Article 12. Limitation of radiation caused by food, drinking and mineral water, raw materials and soil

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1. In order to limit the exposure of the population with natural radionuclides, the "Technical Regulation - Radiation Safety Norms and Basic Requirements for the Treatment of Ionizing Radiation Sources" establishes the procedure for conducting measurements of natural radiation in the building, workplace, mineral extraction site and environment.

2. It is prohibited to import, export and process radioactively contaminated raw materials, food, drinking and mineral water, as well as products and goods in contact with them, if the level of contamination exceeds the established permissible levels of contamination.

3. The permissible level of volumetric activity of radon at the workplace, the conditions for assessing the radiation condition of the plot of land intended for construction activities, the permissible levels of radioactive contamination of building materials and products intended for construction are established by the "Technical Regulation - Radiation Safety Norms and Basic Requirements for Treatment of Ionizing Radiation Sources". The mentioned material and products are subject to radiation control.

Law of Georgia of November 11, 2015 No. 4486 - website, 24.11.2015.

Article 13. Limitation of radiation caused by natural sources

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1. In order to limit the exposure of the population with natural radionuclides, the "Technical Regulation - Radiation Safety Norms and Basic Requirements for the Treatment of Ionizing Radiation Sources" establishes the procedure for conducting measurements of natural radiation in the building, workplace, mineral extraction site and environment.

2. Mineral extraction works must be carried out on the basis of nuclear and radiation safety assessment, according to the procedure established by the legislation of Georgia.

3. The permissible level of volumetric activity of radon at the workplace, the conditions for assessing the radiation condition of the plot of land intended for construction activities, the permissible levels of radioactive contamination of building materials and products intended for construction are established by the "Technical Regulation - Radiation Safety Norms and Basic Requirements for Treatment of Ionizing Radiation Sources". The mentioned material and products are subject to radiation control.

4. Manufacturers of construction materials are obliged to measure the content of radionuclides in construction materials, record the results and evaluate the obtained results.

Law of Georgia of November 11, 2015 No. 4486 - website, 24.11.2015.

Article 14. Medical irradiation

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1. For medical purposes (diagnosis, therapy) only radiopharmaceuticals registered by the Ministry of Labor, Health and Social Protection of IDPs from the occupied territories of Georgia are used.

2. Requirements for medical irradiation, recommended levels of irradiation, guarantees of quality of irradiation, requirements for special professional education of workers are determined by the subordinate normative act indicated in the first paragraph of Article 11 of this law.

Law of Georgia of July 5, 2018 No. 3059 - website, 11.07.2018

Chapter IV. Nuclear and radiation activity authorization system

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Article 15. Authorization of nuclear and radiation activities

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The authorization system in the field of nuclear and radiation safety includes procedures for issuing licenses and permits.

Article 16. Nuclear and radiation activity license

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1. The regulatory body shall issue a license for nuclear and radiation activities in accordance with the law of Georgia "On Licenses and Permits". This license is granted for an indefinite period.

2. Nuclear and radiation activity license is issued for the following activities:

- a) design of a high-risk nuclear and radiation facility;
- b) operation of a high-risk nuclear and radiation facility;
- c) decommissioning and decommissioning of a high-risk nuclear and radiation facility;
- d) production (manufacturing), possession, temporary storage, use-sale of radioactive materials;
- e) use of ionizing radiation generator for medical purposes;
- f) use of the source of ionizing radiation for medical (therapeutic) purposes;
- g) use of radioactive substances (radiopharmaceuticals) for medical diagnosis;
- h) use of radioactive substances (radiopharmaceuticals) for medical treatment purposes;
- i) use of ionizing radiation generator and/or radioactive materials for the purpose of providing services;
- k) use of ionizing radiation generator for industrial purpose;
- k) use of the source of ionizing radiation for industrial purposes;
- m) use of the ionizing radiation generator for scientific research and educational purposes;
- n) use of the source of ionizing radiation for scientific-research and educational purposes;
- n) servicing of ionizing radiation generators and installations containing radioactive material and carrying out their repair work;
- p) transportation of nuclear materials, radioactive sources and radioactive waste;
- p) conditioning, storage and burial of radioactive sources and waste, decontamination of equipment, territory and/or storage facilities contaminated with radioactive substances;
- r) manufacturing of containers for transportation and storage of radioactive sources and waste;
- s) expert-instrumental measurements, metrology, adjustment, installation of ionizing radiation sources.

3. A license for nuclear and radiation activities can be issued both for the activities provided for in paragraph 2 of this article in a complex way, and for individual activities or in accordance with individual stages of the implementation of activities.

4. The defining criteria for high-risk nuclear and radiation facilities are established by the subordinate normative act specified in the first paragraph of Article 11 of this law.

5. A license for nuclear and radiation activity is not issued for activities excluded from the regulation provided for in paragraph 3 of the first article of this law and for the transportation and storage of ionizing radiation generating sources.

6. Recognition of licenses and permits issued by foreign countries is regulated by Article 2, Clause 4 of the Law of Georgia "On Licenses and Permits".

Law of Georgia of November 11, 2015 No. 4486 - website, 24.11.2015.

Article 17. License issuance procedure

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1. The operator submits a written application to the regulatory body to obtain a license. This application is submitted, discussed and accepted in the production according to the procedure established by the Law of Georgia "On Licenses and Permits".

2. In addition to the documents stipulated by the Law of Georgia "On Licenses and Permits", the following must be attached to the application for obtaining a license:

a) data (description of a specific type of activity, data on the source of ionizing radiation and its location, information on the person responsible for radiation safety, generated waste and its treatment);

b) radiation protection program, in which, taking into account the category of the source, possible risk, as well as the type of activity, the conditions and methods of protection of the basic principles of radiation safety, the technical data of the device and/or the source, as well as the conditions for ensuring physical safety (security) are determined;

c) list of workers and documents confirming their qualification and professional knowledge;

d) medical examination data of workers;

e) plan-schedule of radioactive sources import into Georgia and export from Georgia;

f) in case of licensing of activities of a foreign company in Georgia - additionally:

v.a) a copy of the contract or project regarding the implementation of specific activities in the territory of Georgia;

v. b) Company's letter of guarantee regarding the removal of imported radioactive sources after completion of the work, indicating the removal period.

3. In case of licensing activities with high radiation risk, a nuclear and radiation safety assessment should be submitted instead of a radiation protection program, which includes a radiation protection program and a decommissioning (or facility closure, resulting from the activity) plan.

4. In the administrative proceedings initiated by the regulatory body to issue a license (except for clauses "e", "g", "h", "k", "m", "o", "r" and The Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia participates as an interested administrative body in accordance with the Law of Georgia "On Licenses and Permits".

5. Based on the analysis of the documents submitted by the operator, the regulatory body makes a decision to issue a license or refuse to issue a license.

5¹. The list of documents submitted by the operator to the regulatory body and agreed upon with it and the relevant requirements defined in Article 23 of this law are the license conditions, which must be followed by the license holder when carrying out nuclear and radiation activities.

6. The control of the fulfillment of license conditions is carried out by the regulatory body.

Law of Georgia of December 12, 2014 No. 2932 - website, 23.12.2014.

Law of Georgia of November 11, 2015 No. 4486 - website, 24.11.2015.

Article 18. Conditions for issuing a permit

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1. The regulatory body makes a decision on the issuance of a permit in accordance with the law of Georgia "On Licenses and Permits".

2. The permit is issued as the right to perform a one-time action within the license, and its term of validity is not more than 1 year, except for the case provided for in paragraph 7 of this article.

3. Permission is subject to:

- a) acquisition and transfer of radioactive materials;
- b) import, export of radioactive materials, raw materials from which nuclear material can be obtained or produced, equipment containing radioactive substances, nuclear technologies or know-how, as well as export, import and transit of radioactive sources;
- c) export of radioactive waste.

4. In addition to the documents stipulated by the Law of Georgia "On Licenses and Permits", the following must be attached to the application for obtaining a permit for the activities provided for in subparagraph "a" of paragraph 3 of this article:

- a) copies of nuclear and radiation activity licenses of buyer and seller;
- b) data on the source of radioactive material or ionizing radiation (type, activity and other passport data, aggregate state), location of the source and description of the physical protection system;
- c) if necessary, a copy of the license for transportation;
- d) in case of transit of nuclear material - an additional agreement (agreement) concluded between the sending and receiving parties of the cargo.

5. In addition to the documents provided by the Law of Georgia "On Licenses and Permits" for the activities provided for in Sub-Clause "B" of Clause 3 of this Article, the documents to be submitted are defined by Articles 39, 40 and 41 of this Law.

6. In addition to the documents stipulated by the Law of Georgia "On Licenses and Permits", the documents to be submitted for the activities provided for by Sub-Clause "C" of Clause 3 of this Article are defined by Article 39 of this Law.

7. When importing radiopharmaceuticals for medical purposes, the permit provided for in subparagraph "b" of paragraph 3 of this article may be issued for the implementation of multiple actions, for a period of 1 year, when the said activity is carried out by "g" and/or "h" of paragraph 2 of Article 16 of this law A person carrying out the activities provided for in the subsection, having a license for nuclear and radiation activities.

8. In the case provided for in paragraph 7 of this article, on the basis of the activity permit specified in subparagraph "b" of paragraph 3 of the same article, within 1 year of its validity, the legal entity of public law within the sphere of governance of the Ministry of Finance of Georgia - the Revenue Service shall submit relevant information to the regulatory body and Standing Commission for Military-Technical Issues of the Ministry of Defense of Georgia. The list of information to be submitted, the manner and form of information submission are determined by the resolution of the Government of Georgia.

Law of Georgia of May 29, 2015 No. 3672 - website, 04.06.2015.

Law of Georgia of November 11, 2015 No. 4486 - website, 24.11.2015.

Article 19. Refusal to issue a license or permit

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The grounds for refusal to issue a license or permit and the procedure for appealing against the refusal to issue it are determined by the Law of Georgia "On Licenses and Permits".

Article 20. Control over the fulfillment of license and permit conditions, license or permit cancellation

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1. The control of the fulfillment of license and permit conditions is carried out by the regulatory body.

2. Taking into account the increased risk associated with a specific activity, the regulatory body may make a decision to revoke the license and/or permit in order to protect people and the environment from the harmful effects of ionizing radiation.

3. Procedures for monitoring the fulfillment of license and permit conditions and canceling licenses and permits are determined by the Law of Georgia "On Licenses and Permits".

4. Cancellation of the license does not release the license holder from the obligation to provide radiation protection or physical protection of the sources of ionizing radiation and to submit the inventory results and data on occupational radiation doses to the regulatory body in accordance with the established procedure.

Law of Georgia of November 11, 2015 No. 4486 - website, 24.11.2015.

Article 21. Loss or damage of license or permit certificate

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In case of loss or damage of a license or permit certificate, the procedure for issuing a duplicate is determined by the Law of Georgia "On Licenses and Permits".

Chapter V. Rights and obligations of the license holder

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Article 22. Rights of the license holder

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The license holder is entitled to:

- a) to carry out activities defined by the license;
- b) to receive a written explanation in case of refusal to issue a license;
- c) In case of refusal to issue a license or cancellation of a license, to appeal it according to the procedure established by the legislation of Georgia.

Article 23. Duties of the license holder

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The license holder is obliged to comply with the following license conditions in accordance with the activities defined by the license:

- a) to ensure nuclear and radiation safety, physical protection and preparedness for emergency situations;
- b) taking into account the modern technical and scientific level, systematically assess nuclear and radiation safety and implement the results of this assessment in practice;
- c) immediately investigate any violation, take measures to eliminate it and prevent the recurrence of the violation; in case of exceeding the permissible level of radiation, conduct an investigation and report its results in writing to the regulatory body;
- d) to notify the regulatory body in writing about any change related to the activity or expansion of the activity and to submit relevant documentation related to this change and the updated radiation protection program;
- e) at all stages of dealing with sources of ionizing radiation, to fulfill the obligations defined by the radiation protection program, which includes quality assurance and monitoring programs and the radiation accident response plan;
- f) to comply with the requirements for conducting measurements and unifying measuring tools determined by administrative and technological conditions;
- g) accept only those sources of ionizing radiation that have appropriate accompanying documentation and a label, which is placed in a protective packaging with appropriate marking - container;

h) grant the right to work with sources of ionizing radiation and radioactive waste only to those persons who have special professional knowledge, meet the conditions established by the legislation of Georgia and do not have medical contraindications for carrying out the said activity;

i) to immediately notify the regulatory body about deviations in technological processes, as well as violations of physical protection conditions and/or preparedness for accidents, which are important for nuclear and radiation safety;

j) to provide public information on nuclear and radiation safety issues that are not state or commercial secrets;

l) to ensure the existence of appropriate conditions for the smooth implementation of inspections by the regulatory body;

m) to organize and provide financial support for the annual professional health check-up of the workers, and in case of negative results of the check-up, transfer the corresponding worker to another job profile;

n) to ensure the organization of communication with relevant authorities for timely notification of nuclear and radiation accidents;

n) to prepare and deliver radioactive materials, radioactive sources and radioactive waste intended for transportation to the appropriate natural or legal person in accordance with the requirements of the Georgian legislation;

p) to ensure the radiation safety of persons attending the facilities and working under the contract;

j) to implement continuous control of the fulfillment of the requirements of nuclear and radiation safety, as well as physical protection, to appoint a worker with relevant knowledge as the person responsible for radiation protection, and to create a radiation safety service at the facility with a high radiation risk;

r) to provide special professional training of workers on issues of nuclear and radiation safety, as well as physical protection, and conduct regular trainings for them;

s) carry out the procedure of transfer or sale of nuclear materials and other sources of ionizing radiation only after sending the appropriate notification and obtaining consent;

t) record the sources of ionizing radiation, nuclear materials and generated radioactive waste, as well as occupational radiation doses of workers (including hired workers) and report the results of the inventory to the regulatory body every year;

u) to develop a decommissioning plan for a nuclear and radiation facility with a high radiation risk, for which he should carry out a proper examination and monitoring of this facility and ensure submission of an appropriate notification to the regulatory body;

f) to fulfill all the requirements established by the regulatory body to prevent harmful effects on human health and the environment, to ensure radiation safety and physical protection;

k) when carrying out activities with high radiation risk, conduct a nuclear and radiation safety assessment once every 10 years and submit the corresponding conclusion to the regulatory body;

g) ensure production of documentation related to nuclear and radiation activities;

k) to submit a report on the fulfillment of the license conditions to the regulatory body every year, from April 1 to May 1, unless he receives the license within 6 months before the beginning of the reporting period.

Law of Georgia of December 12 , 2014 No. 2932 - website, 23.12.2014.

Law of Georgia of November 11, 2015 No. 4486 - website, 24.11.2015.

Article 24. Duties of the license holder in case of radiation accident and/or incident

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In case of a radiation accident and/or incident, the license holder is obliged to:

a) In case of radiation incident and radiation accident, according to the object radiation accident plan, notify the regulatory body and other bodies provided for by the legislation of Georgia;

b) in case of a radiation accident, to immediately provide information to the population about the expected danger;

c) mitigate the consequences of a radiation accident and/or incident and take measures to protect workers and other persons from its harmful effects;

d) to ensure implementation of monitoring of radiation of workers and distribution of radionuclides in the environment;

e) to limit and control the radiation exposure of workers participating in liquidation works of a radiation accident and/or incident;

f) In order to prevent a radiation accident and/or incident and to eliminate its consequences, implement the measures defined by the legislation of Georgia.

Law of Georgia of November 11, 2015 No. 4486 - website, 24.11.2015.

Chapter VI. inspection

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Article 25. Inspection conditions

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1. The regulatory body carries out inspections in accordance with the order of the Minister of Environment Protection and Agriculture of Georgia "On approval of the procedure for conducting inspections of nuclear and radiation activities".

2. The regulatory body is authorized to send an inspector to the place of the activities defined by the license or to the place of the activities/works for which the necessity of inspection is determined.

Law of Georgia of March 25, 2013 No. 488 - website, 04.05.2013.

Law of Georgia of November 11, 2015 No. 4486 - website, 24.11.2015.

Law of Georgia of December 7, 2017 No. 1690 - website , 14.12.2017

Article 26. Implementation of inspection

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1. The regulatory body is authorized to carry out inspections and all measures necessary to determine compliance with the requirements of Georgian legislation and license conditions.

2. Any area of the nuclear and radiation facility, where relevant activities are carried out, must be accessible to the inspectors in order to:

a) To determine compliance with nuclear and radiation safety requirements, conduct necessary instrumental measurements and obtain the necessary information;

b) make sure to comply with the requirements of Georgian legislation and license conditions;

c) to determine the degree of preparedness for the month of radiation accidents and/or the month of incidents and compliance with the approved plan of liquidation works in case of their occurrence;

d) to talk to any worker from whom it is expected to receive information useful for the inspection.

3. The inspection is carried out:

a) to assess the safety conditions of nuclear and radiation activities;

b) when carrying out activities defined by the license;

c) upon cancellation of the license;

d) In the case of cancellation of the right to the activity of individual species within the scope of the license.

4. Inspection can be planned and unplanned:

a) Planned inspection is carried out according to the developed and approved inspection program. Before carrying out such an inspection, the regulatory body shall notify the license holder or his authorized employee about the inspection;

b) If necessary, including cases of unlicensed activity, the inspection can be carried out without taking into account the schedule established by the inspection program (unscheduled inspection).

5. In the event of a radiation accident, an unforeseen event or an alleged violation of the law, it is allowed to carry out an operational inspection without a month's advance notice to the license holder.

6. By the decision of the regulatory body, a complex inspection can be carried out together with the employees of the regulatory body with the participation of other invited specialists.

7. Depending on the created conditions, the regulatory body has the right to inspect a specific area of nuclear and radiation activity.

8. Depending on the current situation, the inspection may be carried out without prior notice to the licensee.

9. The inspection results are reflected in the on-site inspection report. Penal sanctions imposed on the licensee are fixed by the relevant administrative offense protocol.

10. The regulatory body registers, documents and evaluates the inspection results. Based on the assessment, the regulatory body will develop a conclusion and present it to the license holder. The person carrying out nuclear and radiation activities is obliged to fulfill the requirements mentioned in this conclusion.

Law of Georgia of November 11, 2015 No. 4486 - website, 24.11.2015.

Chapter VII. coercive measures

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Article 27. Coercive measures

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1. The holder of the license for the activities defined by sub-paragraph "f" of paragraph 2 of the first article of this law is obliged to follow the requirements of the legislation of Georgia and fulfill the license conditions. Otherwise, coercive actions established by law will apply to him.

2. Liability for unauthorized nuclear and radiation activities is determined by the legislation of Georgia.

3. In the event that a physical or legal person violates the requirements of the Georgian legislation and/or license conditions, the regulatory body is obliged to take the actions stipulated by the Code of Administrative Offenses of Georgia.

4. The regulatory body sets a reasonable deadline for the elimination of the identified violation and notifies the violator in writing.

5. The regulatory body is entitled to the license holder, whose activities may harm the population and/or pollute the environment, to establish additional conditions and/or cancel the license in accordance with the procedure established by the legislation of Georgia.

6. In the event of committing a criminal offense while carrying out activities regulated by this law, a natural and/or legal person shall be held accountable in accordance with the procedure established by the Criminal Code of Georgia.

Law of Georgia of November 11, 2015 No. 4486 - website, 24.11.2015.

Article 28. Implementation of coercive measures during inspection

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1. If the activity of the regulatory object in the field of nuclear and radiation safety is carried out in violation of radiation safety norms and/or if as a result of this activity there may be an immediate and immediate danger to human life or health, the environment or relevant evidence, the inspector has the right to temporarily suspend the activity of the regulatory object in this part (if necessary,

seal the facility, unit, unit, device) and immediately notify the regulatory body. The regulatory body applies the appropriate petition to the court, in accordance with the legislation of Georgia.

2. The inspector has the right to request the license holder not to allow the worker who does not meet the requirements for this work to work.

3. In the cases mentioned in the first paragraph of this article, the license holder is not released from the obligation to ensure the safety and physical protection of the radioactive materials remaining as a result of the activities carried out and suspended by him.

4. In order to implement coercive measures, the inspector draws up the appropriate protocol based on the inspection materials, including instrumental measurements, test results, explanations of the license holder and other information.

Law of Georgia of November 11, 2015 No. 4486 - website, 24.11.2015.

Chapter VIII. Preparedness and response to radiation accidents

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Article 29. National Policy for Response to Radiation Accidents

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1. The Government of Georgia defines the state strategy for responding to radiation emergency situations.

2. The license holder is obliged to be guided by the radiation emergency response plan in the event of an object radiation accident.

3. The radiation emergency response plan should provide for the assessment of the possibility, scale, and possible damage of a radiation accident and/or incident, including the possibility of harming the population and territory at risk.

4. The radiation emergency response plan reflects the intervention levels and conditions, the selection criteria for protective measures to be implemented.

Article 30. Object radiation emergency response plan

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1. In order to respond to radiation emergencies, the license holder is obliged to:

- a) determine procedures for receiving assistance from first responder organizations, including the necessary preparatory work for communication with them;
- b) to immediately notify the regulatory body about any situation that, due to radiological risk, creates a prerequisite for declaring an emergency;
- c) describe the methodology of assessment of a potential radiation accident and/or incident and its consequences, taking into account the necessary equipment for its liquidation;
- d) to determine the requirements for training and practical training of service personnel for the purpose of emergency preparedness;
- e) to ensure the fulfillment of requirements for division into emergency zones;
- f) to determine the rule of advance notification for the part of the population that may be affected by the radiation accident.

2. The license holder is obliged to periodically review and, if necessary, update the radiation emergency response plan.

Law of Georgia of November 11, 2015 No. 4486 - website, 24.11.2015.

Article 31. National radiation accident

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The radiation emergency response plan should define all the necessary obligations and actions and should separate them between the relevant governmental authorities and non-governmental

organizations, including their communication with each other and the necessary preparatory work for public notification.

Article 32. Transboundary radiation accident

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1. In the event of a radiation accident, which may create a risk of radioactive contamination outside the borders of Georgia, the Government of Georgia is obliged to immediately send a notification to the International Atomic Energy Agency and the relevant authorities of the countries for which the consequences of the accident are important from a radiological point of view.

2. The regulatory body is a contact institution in the field of nuclear and radiation accident preparedness and response to them regarding the fulfillment of the conditions established by the international documents ratified by Georgia.

Law of Georgia of November 11, 2015 No. 4486 - website, 24.11.2015.

Article 33. Investigation of radiation accident and incident

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1. Any radiation accident and incident, regardless of scale, must be investigated to determine its causes and prevent its recurrence.

2. The license holder is obliged to investigate the objective radiation accident and/or incident in the process of carrying out the activities defined by the license, according to the requirements of Article 23 of this law.

3. The regulatory body is obliged to organize the radiation accident investigation according to the radiation accident response plan, together with other responsible structures, and evaluate the results of the conducted investigation.

4. The damage caused to people and the environment as a result of a radiation accident must be assessed by the regulatory body together with other responsible structures.

5. In the event of a radiation accident, the regulatory body is obliged to provide the appropriate report to the Ministry for submission to the Government of Georgia, as well as to the International Atomic Energy Agency and any country that may be affected by the results of the radiation accident.

Law of Georgia of November 11, 2015 No. 4486 - website, 24.11.2015.

Chapter IX. Radioactive waste

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Article 34. Radioactive waste management

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1. Radioactive waste is managed based on the principles and requirements established by this law, the Law of Georgia "On Radioactive Waste" and relevant normative acts.

2. In order to ensure the safety of radioactive waste management and their physical safety (security), the Government of Georgia will develop a national strategy for radioactive waste management.

3. In the implementation of the national strategy for radioactive waste management, the regulatory body ensures the fulfillment of safety and security requirements of radioactive waste management in order to protect human health and the environment from the harmful effects of radioactive waste.

4. Transit of radioactive waste, import of radioactive waste generated outside Georgia and re-export of radioactive waste for any purpose are prohibited throughout the territory of Georgia.

Law of Georgia of March 25, 2013 No. 488 - website, 04.05.2013.

Law of Georgia of November 11, 2015 No. 4486 - website, 24.11.2015.

Article 35. Responsibility for ensuring safety and physical protection of radioactive waste

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1. The license holder is responsible for ensuring the safety and physical protection of radioactive waste.

2. The state is responsible for ensuring the safety and physical safety (security) of radioactive waste (including uncontrolled (unowned) radioactive sources) whose owner cannot be determined.

Article 36. Export of radioactive waste

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1. (Removed - 11.11.2015, No. 4486).

2. Export of radioactive waste is allowed only on the basis of the relevant permit issued by the regulatory body.

3. It is prohibited to export radioactive waste produced in Georgia to the south of 60 degrees of South latitude for their storage and placement.

4. If the export of radioactive waste cannot be carried out in accordance with the requirements of the Georgian legislation and compliance with the permit conditions, they will be returned to their owner until the security and physical protection requirements stipulated by the Georgian legislation are ensured.

Law of Georgia of November 11, 2015 No. 4486 - website, 24.11.2015.

Chapter X. Transportation of radioactive materials

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Article 37. Regulation of transportation of radioactive materials

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1. The requirements for the safe transportation of radioactive materials are established by this law and the corresponding subordinate normative acts.

2. The safe transportation of radioactive materials requires the implementation of appropriate physical protection measures.

3. It is prohibited to transport radioactive materials without the appropriate license issued by the regulatory body.

Law of Georgia of November 11, 2015 No. 4486 - website, 24.11.2015.

Chapter XI. Export, import and transit of radioactive materials

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Article 38. Control of export, import and transit of radioactive materials

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1. In order to achieve the goals established by this law, the state controls the import, transit and export of radioactive materials into the territory of Georgia.

2. In the case of import and export of nuclear technologies or know-how, it is not necessary to submit copies of the licenses of the issuer and receiver of these technologies to obtain a permit.

Article 39. Export of radioactive materials

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1. The export of radioactive materials from the territory of Georgia is carried out in accordance with international standards and in accordance with the rules established by the legislation of Georgia.

2. The basis for the export of radioactive materials is the relevant permit issued by the regulatory body in accordance with Article 18 of this Law and the Law of Georgia "On Licenses and Permits".

3. Issuing a permit for the export of radioactive materials provides for:

- a) notification of the sending party regarding the sending of radioactive materials;
- b) the guarantee of the party receiving the radioactive materials for receiving the materials;
- c) a copy of the license of the organization transporting radioactive materials;
- d) information on the characteristics of radioactive materials and protective containers to be transported;

e) ensuring safety and physical protection during transportation of radioactive materials.

4. In the case of export of nuclear material, the issuance of a permit additionally provides for:

- a) fulfillment of international obligations of "nuclear non-proliferation guarantees" on nuclear material by the receiving and issuing parties;

- b) transportation of nuclear material in accordance with the international obligations of "nuclear non-proliferation guarantees".

Law of Georgia of November 11, 2015 No. 4486 - website, 24.11.2015.

Article 40. Import of radioactive materials

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1. The import of radioactive materials into the territory of Georgia is allowed based on the relevant permit issued by the regulatory body. The permit is issued in accordance with Article 18 of this law and the law of Georgia "On Licenses and Permits".

2. Issuing a permit for the import of radioactive materials provides for:

- a) the existence of a license for nuclear and radiation activities of the receiving side of radioactive materials;
- b) information on the characteristics of radioactive materials and protective containers to be transported;
- c) ensuring safety and physical protection during transportation of radioactive materials.

3. In the case of import of nuclear material, the issuance of a permit additionally provides for:

- a) fulfillment of international obligations of "nuclear non-proliferation guarantees" on the nuclear material received by the receiving party;

- b) transportation of nuclear material as part of the international obligations of "nuclear non-proliferation guarantees".

Law of Georgia of November 11, 2015 No. 4486 - website, 24.11.2015.

Article 41. Transit of radioactive materials

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1. Transit of radioactive materials on the territory of Georgia is allowed based on the permit issued by the regulatory body. The permit is issued in accordance with Article 18 of this law and the law of Georgia "On Licenses and Permits".

2. Issuing a permit for the transit of radioactive materials provides for:

- a) providing information about the point of destination of radioactive materials;
- b) the guarantee of the party receiving the radioactive materials for receiving the materials;
- c) ensuring that the carrier fulfills the requirements of Georgian legislation;
- d) presentation of a copy of the agreement concluded between the sending and receiving parties of radioactive materials;

- e) information on the characteristics of radioactive materials and protective containers to be transported;

f) ensuring security and physical protection during transportation.
Law of Georgia of November 11, 2015 No. 4486 - website, 24.11.2015.

Chapter XII. Decommission

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Article 42. Decommissioning of a nuclear and radiation facility

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1. Any activity, which is provided for by subparagraph "f" of paragraph 2 of the first article of this law, must end with the decommissioning of the relevant nuclear and radiation facility (except for the radioactive waste burial ground), which is provided by the license holder according to the license conditions.

2. The requirements for decommissioning of a nuclear and radiation facility are established by the "Technical Regulation - Radioactive Waste Management Rules".

3. During the decommissioning process, the nuclear and radiation facility is subject to regulatory control until the license holder submits to the regulatory body evidence of achieving the final state defined by the decommissioning plan and fulfilling any additional legal requirements.

Law of Georgia of November 11, 2015 No. 4486 - website, 24.11.2015.

Article 43. Decommissioning plan

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1. At the stage of construction of a nuclear and radiation facility, taking into account the planned activities, the operator is obliged to prepare a decommissioning plan. The decommissioning plan is agreed with the relevant state bodies within their competences.

2. If the existing circumstances led to the necessity of significant changes in the initial decommissioning plan, the license holder is obliged to revise and update this plan to reflect the changed circumstances. The updated decommissioning plan will be submitted to the regulatory body.

3. The license holder is responsible for the safe implementation of the measures provided for in the decommissioning plan and for ensuring the safety of the service personnel participating in the decommissioning works.

4. The regulatory body carries out state control of the sites of decommissioned nuclear and radiation facilities, which are allowed for limited use.

Law of Georgia of November 11, 2015 No. 4486 - website, 24.11.2015.

Chapter XIII. Nuclear non-proliferation guarantees

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Article 44. Obligation to use nuclear materials for peaceful purposes

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1. In accordance with the international obligations assumed by Georgia, the use of nuclear materials is allowed only for peaceful purposes.

2. Production, possession and transfer of nuclear weapons and other explosive devices containing nuclear materials, as well as seeking and receiving assistance for the creation of nuclear weapons and other explosive devices containing nuclear materials are prohibited on the territory of Georgia.

Article 45. Enforcement of nuclear non-proliferation guarantees

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1. Based on the Agreement between the Republic of Georgia and the International Atomic Energy Agency "On the Use of Guarantees in Connection with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons" (ratified by the Resolution of the Parliament of Georgia dated April 24, 2003 No. 2111-II) (hereinafter - the Agreement), to ensure the fulfillment of obligations assumed by Georgia regarding atomic energy The international agency is authorized to implement security measures in Georgia for the purpose of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and nuclear materials.

2. Based on the agreement and the additional protocol of the agreement between the Republic of Georgia and the International Atomic Energy Agency on the "Use of guarantees in connection with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons" (ratified by the Resolution of the Parliament of Georgia No. 2112-II of April 24, 2003) (hereinafter - Additional Protocol), Georgia organization and coordination of the fulfillment of the obligations assumed by

3. The Ministry provides:

a) fulfilling the obligations assumed by Georgia based on the agreement and additional protocol;

b) collecting information necessary for the implementation of the agreement and additional protocol and providing it to the International Atomic Energy Agency;

c) implementation of activities of inspectors of the International Atomic Energy Agency in accordance with the requirements of the agreement and additional protocol;

d) coordination of actions with the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Internal Affairs and Finance of Georgia regarding the distribution (delivery) of information based on the agreement and additional protocol;

e) for the effective implementation of nuclear non-proliferation guarantees, the creation and implementation of the state system of accounting and control of nuclear materials in Georgia, on the approval of the "rules for the implementation of activities related to nuclear non-proliferation guarantees" by the order of the Minister of Environment Protection and Agriculture of Georgia.

Law of Georgia of November 11, 2015 No. 4486 - website, 24.11.2015.

Law of Georgia of December 7, 2017 No. 1690 - website , 14.12.2017

Article 46. Cooperation in the field of nuclear non-proliferation guarantees

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Relevant structures of the Government of Georgia and license holders are obliged to cooperate with the International Atomic Energy Agency in the field of application of guarantees, which includes:

a) timely delivery of information stipulated by the agreement and additional protocol;

b) on the basis of the agreement and the additional protocol, the admission of inspectors of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the place of activity;

c) to support inspectors in the process of fulfilling their tasks;

d) providing necessary assistance to the inspector.

Article 47. Inspection in the field of nuclear non-proliferation guarantees

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1. Based on the agreement and the additional protocol, the authorized representative of the regulatory body and the inspectors appointed by the International Atomic Energy Agency have the right to enter any object or its structure, as well as to inspect the activities defined by the license.

2. Based on the agreement and the additional protocol, any person carrying out regulated activities is obliged to allow the inspectors appointed by the International Atomic Energy Agency to carry out measures so that Georgia fulfills its obligations under the above-mentioned documents.

Law of Georgia of November 11, 2015 No. 4486 - website, 24.11.2015.

Article 48. Obligations of license holders in the field of application of nuclear non-proliferation guarantees

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Persons who have a license to possess, use, process or handle nuclear materials regulated by the agreement, in accordance with the legislation of Georgia, the requirements of the agreement and the additional protocol, are obliged to:

- a) conduct their description in accordance with the requirements of the agreement and additional protocol;
- b) submit documents about the existing nuclear materials to the regulatory body in a timely manner and in an appropriate manner;
- c) to carry out measurements of nuclear materials in the established manner and to ensure the effectiveness of the control program of these measurements;
- d) to provide the regulatory body with information about the layout project of the facility, taking into account any changes made;
- e) maintain the register of nuclear materials in accordance with the established procedure;
- f) notify the regulatory body and the Ministry of Finance of Georgia in advance about the import or export of nuclear materials or equipment related to them;
- g) ensure physical protection of nuclear materials and take safety measures in accordance with established rules;
- h) immediately notify the regulatory body and the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia about the loss of nuclear materials above the permissible limits;
- i) to provide information about the planned activities to the regulatory body in the prescribed manner.

Law of Georgia of November 11, 2015 No. 4486 - website, 24.11.2015.

Chapter XIV. Rights and obligations of Georgian citizens, stateless persons and citizens of foreign countries in the field of nuclear and radiation safety

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Article 49. Rights and duties of Georgian citizens, stateless persons and citizens of foreign countries in the field of nuclear and radiation safety

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1. Citizens of Georgia, stateless persons and citizens of foreign countries are obliged to:
 - a) to comply with the requirements established by the legislation of Georgia in the field of nuclear and radiation safety;
 - b) take the measures established by the legislation of Georgia to ensure nuclear and radiation safety and preparedness for radiation accidents.
2. Citizens of Georgia, stateless persons and citizens of foreign countries have the right to:
 - a) to live and work in a radiation safe environment;
 - b) to receive reliable and timely information about the nuclear and radiation situation from the competent authorities.

Chapter XV. Physical security (security) system

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Article 50. Regulation of physical safety (security).

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1. The Government of Georgia is responsible for defining the state strategy in the field of physical security (security) regulation.

2. The main principles of physical security (security) are:

a) responsibility of the state – establishment, implementation and maintenance of the physical security (security) system;

b) Responsibility for international shipments - in the case of international shipments of radioactive materials, Georgia's responsibility for their adequate protection extends until the responsibility is transferred to another country;

c) Legislative and regulatory system - the Government of Georgia is obliged to create and maintain the legal basis for physical security (security) management, which provides the requirements for ensuring the physical security (security) of nuclear and radiation facilities and materials to the license holder, as well as the mechanism for fulfilling these requirements;

d) responsibility of the license holder - responsibility of the license holder for the implementation of various elements of physical security (security);

e) safety (safety) culture - recognition of physical safety (safety) provision as a priority by all organizations involved in its implementation;

f) step-by-step approach - the sequence of actions, which provides for the assessment of the threat, the step-by-step implementation of the provision of physical security (security) measures;

g) deep protection - reflection of multi-level protection and protection methods (structural and technical, individual and organizational) in physical security (security) requirements, which the violator will have to overcome in order to achieve his goals;

h) quality assurance - creation and implementation of a physical security (security) quality program to ensure compliance with established requirements;

i) Response plans for emergency radiation situations - development of response plans for illegal movement of radiation materials, sabotage of nuclear and radiation facilities or nuclear materials or attempts of such actions by the license seeker; Obligation to establish control on the part of state bodies having authority over it;

j) Confidentiality - establishment of requirements for information protection in order to prevent violations of security conditions for protection of nuclear materials and nuclear and radiation facilities.

Article 51. Responsibility for physical safety (security), prevention of violations

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For the implementation of the physical security (security) policy and the protection of the basic principles, a physical security (security) system is established, which ensures:

a) conditions that will minimize the possibility of unauthorized possession of radioactive materials and other sources of ionizing radiation and cases of sabotage;

b) providing technical assistance and information in case of discovery of missing nuclear materials or other sources of ionizing radiation, taking operational measures aimed at their return, as well as minimizing the consequences of sabotage;

c) prohibition of transit in the absence of guarantees of protection of nuclear materials and other sources of ionizing radiation from the transit country;

d) measures to protect information about the physical safety (security) of nuclear and radiation materials.

Chapter XVI. Liability for violation of the requirements established by the legislation of Georgia in the field of nuclear and radiation safety

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Article 52. Liability for violation of the requirements established by the legislation of Georgia in the field of nuclear and radiation safety

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Liability for violation of the requirements established by the legislation of Georgia in the field of nuclear and radiation safety is determined by the current legislation, including the Criminal Code of Georgia and the Code of Administrative Offenses of Georgia.

Chapter XVII. Transitional and Final Provisions

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Article 53. Acceptable (issuable) normative acts related to the implementation of the law

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1. In connection with the implementation of this law, the Law of Georgia "On Radioactive Waste" shall be adopted before January 1, 2016.

2. The Government of Georgia shall ensure the approval of the list of information to be submitted by the Revenue Service to the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection of Georgia and to the Standing Commission for Military-Technical Issues under the Ministry of Defense of Georgia by September 1, 2013.

3. By January 1, 2015, the following normative acts of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection of Georgia were issued:

- a) "On approval of the procedure for conducting inspections of nuclear and radiation activities";
- b) (removed - 12.12.2014, No. 2932);
- c) (removed - 12.12.2014, No. 2932);
- d) (removed - 12.12.2014, No. 2932);
- e) (removed - 12.12.2014, No. 2932);
- f) (removed - 12.12.2014, No. 2932);
- g) "Rule of response to illegal circulation of nuclear and radioactive substances";
- h) (removed - 12.12.2014, No. 2932);
- i) (removed - 12.12.2014, No. 2932);
- k) (removed - 12.12.2014, No. 2932);
- k) (removed - 12.12.2014, No. 2932);
- m) (removed - 12.12.2014, No. 2932);
- n) (removed - 12.12.2014, No. 2932);
- n) (Removed - 12.12.2014, No. 2932).

4. The Government of Georgia should adopt the following resolutions by January 1, 2015:

- a) on the approval of the "Technical Regulation - Rule of Radiation Monitoring of Metal Scrap";
- b) On the approval of the "Technical Regulation - Ionizing radiation sources, creation of the departmental register of authorization of radioactive waste and production rules, categorization of ionizing radiation sources".

5. The Minister of Environment and Natural Resources Protection of Georgia issued the following orders before January 1, 2016:

- a) (Removed - 11.11.2015, No. 4486);
- b) (removed - 11.11.2015, No. 4486);
- c) Regarding the approval of the "form of reporting on compliance with license conditions of nuclear and radiation activities".

5¹. The Minister of Environment and Natural Resources Protection of Georgia issued the following orders until January 1, 2018:

- a) on the approval of the "rules for carrying out activities related to nuclear non-proliferation guarantees";

b) "On physical safety (protection) of nuclear and radiation facilities, radioactive sources, radioactive waste and other sources of ionizing radiation".

6. The Government of Georgia should adopt the following resolutions by January 1, 2016:

a) (Removed - 11.11.2015, No. 4486);

b) (removed - 11.11.2015, No. 4486);

c) (removed - 11.11.2015, No. 4486);

d) (removed - 11.11.2015, No. 4486);

e) (removed - 11.11.2015, No. 4486);

f) "On approval of the technical regulations - radiation safety norms and basic requirements for dealing with sources of ionizing radiation";

g) On the approval of the "Technical Regulation - Individual Monitoring Implementation and Control Rules".

7. The Government of Georgia should adopt the following resolutions by January 1, 2018:

a) On approval of "Technical Regulation - Preparedness for Nuclear and Radiation Accidents and Response Plan";

b) on the approval of the "Technical Regulations - Radiation Safety Requirements in the Field of Medical Irradiation";

c) on the approval of "Technical Regulations - Radiation Safety Requirements in Industry, Science and Education";

d) on the approval of the "Technical Regulations - Rules for the Transportation of Nuclear and Radioactive Substances";

e) withdrawn - 01.06.2017, No. 894);

f) "About the approval of the types of services and the amounts of fees provided by the nuclear and radiation safety agency, a public law legal entity included in the system of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection of Georgia".

Law of Georgia of March 25, 2013 No. 488 - website, 04.05.2013.

Law of Georgia of December 12 , 2014 No. 2932 - website, 23.12.2014.

Law of Georgia of November 11, 2015 No. 4486 - website, 24.11.2015.

Law of Georgia No. 125 of December 21, 2016 - website, 29.12.2016

Law No. 894 of June 1 , 2017 of Georgia - website, 21.06.2017

Article 54. Licenses and permits issued in the field of nuclear and radiation safety before the implementation of this law

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Prior to the entry into force of this law, the licenses and permits issued on the basis of the Law of Georgia of October 30, 1998 "On Nuclear and Radiation Safety" and "On the Approval of the Regulations on the Rules and Conditions for Issuing Nuclear and Radiation Activity Permits and Licenses" of the Government of Georgia Resolution No. 135 of August 11, 2005 retain their legal validity. in force and the requirements established by this law apply to them.

Article 55. Final provisions

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1. The Law of Georgia dated October 30, 1998 "On Nuclear and Radiation Safety" (Legislative Gazette of Georgia, No. 5, 1998, Art. 40) should be declared invalid.

2. This law, except for the first - 52, 54 and the first paragraph of article 55 of this law, shall come into effect immediately after its publication.

3. Articles 1-52, 54 and 1st paragraph of Article 55 of this law shall come into force on May 1, 2012.

President of Georgia
Tbilisi,

M. Saakashvili

<https://matsne.gov.ge/ka/document/view/1618592?publication=10>

March 20, 2012.
No. 5912 - Rs