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**THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY HAS ADOPTED**  
**THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC PROMULGATES**  
**THE FOLLOWING LAW:**

HAVING REGARD TO the Constitution of 15 September 1992;

HAVING REGARD TO Constitutional Law No. 92/AN/10/6th L of April 21, 2010 revising the Constitution;

HAVING REGARD TO Law No. 108/AN/96/3rd L concerning the accession of the Republic of Djibouti to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation (NPT) of nuclear weapons;

HAVING REGARD TO Law No. 146/AN/11/6th L ratifying the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials;

HAVING REGARD TO Law No. 147/AN/11/6th L ratifying the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism;

HAVING REGARD TO Law No. 87/AN/15/7th L ratifying the Safeguards Agreement and its Additional Protocol between the Republic of Djibouti and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA);

HAVING REGARD TO Law No. 123/AN/05/5th L authorising the ratification of the Convention of 13 January 1993 on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and on their destruction;

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HAVING REGARD TO Law No. 127/AN/01/4th L of May 26, 2001 ratifying the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal;

HAVING REGARD TO Law No. 51/AN/09/6th L of July 1, 2009 establishing the Environmental Code;

HAVING REGARD TO Decree No. 2019-095/PRE of 5 May 2019 appointing the Prime Minister;

HAVING REGARD TO Decree No. 2019-096/PRE of 5 May 2019 appointing the members of the Government;

HAVING REGARD TO Decree No. [2019-116/PRE](#) of 26 May 2019 establishing the responsibilities of the members of the Government;

HAVING REGARD TO Circular No. 51/PAN of 01/02/2021 convening the National Assembly in Extraordinary Session;

The Council of Ministers having met at its session of October 13, 2020.

CHAPTER I: GENERAL PROVISIONS

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ARTICLE 1: An independent national body with jurisdiction over Nuclear, Radiological, Chemical, and Biological Safety and Security, abbreviated as "ANRCB" or the National Authority, is hereby established under the Presidency of the Republic.

The National Authority is governed by the provisions of this law.

ARTICLE 2: The ANRCB is an independent administrative authority with legal personality and financial autonomy.

ARTICLE 3: The headquarters of the National Authority is located in Djibouti. However, branches may be established by decree as needed in other locations.

ARTICLE 4: The National Authority, acting on behalf of the State, ensures the control of nuclear, radiological, chemical, and biological safety and security to protect workers, patients, the public, and the environment from the risks associated with nuclear, chemical, and biological activities. It also contributes to informing and raising public awareness.

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## CHAPTER II : MISSIONS OF THE NATIONAL AUTHORITY

ARTICLE 5: The National Authority has the following missions:

- 1) to assist the Government of Djibouti in developing national policy and regulatory control measures for activities and practices governed by this Law;
- 2) to issue, amend, suspend, or cancel authorizations and set conditions for practices and activities involving ionizing radiation, chemical, and biological agents;
- 3) to inspect, monitor, and evaluate activities, practices, and facilities to verify compliance with this Law, applicable regulations, and authorization conditions;
- 4) to approve personnel working under ionizing radiation after verifying their competence;
- 5) to define dose limits, exemption criteria, and release thresholds;
- 6) to establish a national security monitoring system to detect, identify, and assess threats specifically related to nuclear, radiological, chemical, and biological safety and security;

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7) to develop and propose regulations and establish guidelines for the safety and security of nuclear and other radioactive materials as well as chemical and biological products and associated facilities;

8) participate in defining the reference threat for the application of security measures for facilities involving nuclear, radioactive and chemical and biological materials;

9) participate with the competent authorities in the development and updating of the plan relating to emergency situations involving nuclear or radioactive materials as well as chemical and biological products;

10) coordinate with the competent authorities the conduct of interventions in the event of incidents or accidents involving nuclear or radioactive materials, as well as chemical and biological products;

11) coordinate projects of the technical cooperation program of international organizations responsible for weapons of mass destruction, such as the IAEA and the OPCW;

12) establish appropriate mechanisms and procedures to inform and consult the public and other stakeholders about regulated activities and practices related to safety, health, and the environment;

13) develop and implement a national program for the search for and securing of

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sources;

14) establish and maintain an inventory of sources of ionizing radiation;

15) take enforcement action in the event of violations of laws and regulations relating to nuclear, radiological, chemical, and biological safety and security, or in the event of dangerous or potentially dangerous situations at any location where authorized activities are carried out;

16) to set and collect fees related to the issuance and renewal of authorizations, approvals or licenses;

17) to create and maintain a national register of persons authorized to carry out activities or practices involving ionizing radiation;

18) to establish and maintain a national register of chemical and biological substances listed in the schedules of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) and the Convention on the Prohibition of Biological and Toxin Weapons (CABT);

19) to cooperate with the IAEA in the implementation of safeguards in accordance with the Safeguards Agreement and any Protocol thereto signed between Djibouti

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and the IAEA;

20) to create and maintain a national system for accounting and control of nuclear materials and a national system for registering licenses relating to nuclear materials and to establish the necessary reporting and record-keeping requirements in accordance with the Safeguards Agreement and any Protocol thereto between Djibouti and the IAEA;

21) To establish and implement, in collaboration with other competent national administrations, a system for controlling the export and import of nuclear and radioactive materials, and chemical and biological products;

22) To take appropriate measures to protect confidential information.

ARTICLE 6: The National Authority is the national point of contact for the application of the conventions to which the Republic of Djibouti is a party in the areas covered by this law.

At the Government's request, the National Authority may represent it at international meetings or conferences within its areas of expertise.

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ARTICLE 7: The National Authority may call upon experts or consultants on any given matter within its competence. The opinions issued by experts and consultants do not relieve the National Authority of its responsibilities.

The National Authority submits an annual activity report to the President of the Republic.

### CHAPTER III: BODIES OF THE NATIONAL AUTHORITY

ARTICLE 8: The bodies of the National Authority are:

- the Technical and Scientific Committee; and
- the Directorate General.

The National Authority is headed by a Director General appointed by decree upon the proposal of the Presidency of the Republic for a term of five (5) years, renewable once under the same conditions as for the initial appointment. The Director General's

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term of office is terminated under the same conditions.

ARTICLE 9: The Director General is vested with the decision-making power necessary for the proper functioning of the National Authority and acts on its behalf. He is responsible for ensuring the proper execution of all the missions of the National Authority.

ARTICLE 10: The Director General is assisted by a Technical and Scientific Committee (TSC) composed of individuals recognized for their scientific, technical, and legal expertise in the fields of radiological and nuclear, as well as chemical and biological, safety and security.

The Technical and Scientific Committee must be consulted on matters within its purview, as well as on the general guidelines, action plan, and budget of the National Authority.

The Technical and Scientific Committee is informed of the decisions made by the Director General.

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The members of the Technical and Scientific Committee are appointed by decree of the President of the Republic for a term of five (5) years, renewable once, in the same manner as their initial appointment.

The Director General ensures that the technical and scientific support received from experts or members of the Technical and Scientific Committee is provided in a manner that avoids any conflict of interest.

The members of the Technical and Scientific Committee receive allowances and other benefits as set by decree.

The Director General receives a monthly salary, allowances, and other benefits as stipulated in the same decree.

Upon the expiration of their term, members of the Technical and Scientific Committee cease to receive their salaries.

ARTICLE 11: The organization and operation of the National Authority and the Technical and Scientific Committee will be specified by a decree of the President of the Republic.

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ARTICLE 12: The Government shall provide the National Authority with all the human and financial resources necessary for its operation. The National Authority's budget shall be composed as follows:

on the revenue side:

- annual subsidies from the State;

- revenue generated by the issuance or renewal of authorizations, approvals, or licenses, and by any other revenue related to the missions of the National Authority;

- subsidies other than those granted by the State, donations, and bequests from organizations other than those engaged in activities and practices involving radioactive or nuclear materials;

- contributions from the State's partners;

on the expenditure side:

- operating expenses, including those related to the implementation of the regulatory program;

- salaries and various remuneration;

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– all other expenses related to its activities.

ARTICLE 13: The National Authority shall have an independent budget, the management of which shall be subject to the rules of public accounting.

The Director General shall be the principal authorizing officer for expenditures. He may delegate his signature to another member.

ARTICLE 14: The staff of the National Authority may consist of:

– civil servants or contract employees seconded from their original department with their salary;

– staff recruited by the National Authority under private law contracts and paid according to the provisions of the Labor Code and the applicable Collective Bargaining Agreement.

Civil servants or contract employees are those in the scientific, technical, or administrative corps.

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ARTICLE 15: This law, which repeals all prior conflicting provisions, shall be executed as a law of the State and published in the Official Gazette upon its promulgation.

The President of the Republic,

Head of Government,

Ismail Omar Guelleh