

Nuclear and Radiation Safety

Chapter I

General Provisions

Article 1. Scope

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

2. This law establishes:

A) other sources of ionizing radiation and radioactive materials and radiation-related activities of any other activities causing radiation safety principles;

B) exposure to ionizing radiation from the human and environmental systems;

C) a radiation emergency measures to reduce the radiation irradiation obligations;

D) the safe treatment of radioactive waste liabilities;

E) the possibility of natural radiation irradiation to reduce the development and implementation of commitments;

F) the supervision and control of radioactive materials and ionizing radiation and other sources related to radiation after the radiation causing nuclear and radiation activities (except for the purpose of the use of ionizing radiation sources):

F. A) the production of radioactive materials in the possession, storage, use - use, import, export, transit and transportation, as well as nuclear technology and nuclear technology news on import and export;

F. B) of nuclear and radiation facilities for the selection of land, planning, and evaluation of radiation safety, performance or modification of project activities, from the operation of nuclear and radiation facilities gamoqvanasa dekomisia on;

F. C) Radioactive waste processing and storage - dasatsqobebasa and deployment;

F. D) sources of ionizing radiation in medical, industrial, and scientific - research in the fields of use;

F. E) any other activities related to the ionizing radiation sources (including nuclear and radiation facilities of putting into operation of the service, to obtain minerals related activity, uncontrolled radioactive sources related issues).

3. This law does not apply to the regulation removed, dismissed and excluded activities and radioactive sources, the levels established by the normative act "Radiation safety standards and requirements of the main sources of ionizing radiation mopqrobisadmi". Regulatory authority has the right, in special cases, the real situation, determine the levels of different values for a given case.

Article 2. The goals and objectives

1. The objectives of this law:

A) To ensure that nuclear materials, equipment and technology for peaceful use of their compliance with the nonproliferation regime;

B) establish the basic requirements for safe and secure nuclear materials and other sources of ionizing radiation mushaobisadmi;

C) ensure that nuclear materials and ionizing radiation and other sources related to illegal activity to prevent and eliminate all of its obligations in accordance with the law and by international treaties;

D) ensure that radioactive materials and ionizing radiation and other sources related to all types of safety and only for peaceful purposes, to protect people and the environment to ionizing radiation from exposure to the legislation, including the Constitution and by international treaties obligations accordingly.

2. The aim of the law, to ensure compliance with requirements of nuclear and radiation safety through harmonization with international standards.

Article 3. Definition of Terms

1. Accidental irradiation - a state of emergency by the person during the irradiation. Mitigation measures for the persons involved in an emergency situation, it is an emergency situation caused by the unplanned and the total value of work in normal conditions of irradiation.

2. Emergency zone - the zone, which is carried out in accordance with the requirements of nuclear and radiation safety measures to reduce the effects of radiation accident.

3. Authorization - nuclear and radiation activities for the implementation of regulatory authority by the granting of an appropriate document (license or permit) procedure.

4. Nuclear non-proliferation safeguards - bound system, which is based on the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and its Member States to deal, under which member states should not use nuclear materials for military purposes, the International Atomic Energy Agency is authorized to control by Member States in agreement with its obligations.

5. Nuclear and radiation facilities - facilities (including buildings and equipment), which are sources of ionizing radiation treatment.

6. Nuclear and Radiation Safety - the combination of organizational and technical measures to ensure protection of human health and the environment from exposure to ionizing radiation.

7. Nuclear and Radiation Safety Evaluation - litsenzirebadi comprehensive assessment of nuclear and radiation safety.

8. Nuclear (khlechadi) material - uranium -233, uranium -235 - or -233 uranium - enriched uranium by, those containing uranium isotopes, which coincides with the natural, but that is not ore or ore waste, impoverished uranium, plutonium, except plutonium -238 - by weight, in which the isotope concentration of greater than 80% - A; thorium metaluri, alloy, sampling, chemical,

whether or not concentrated form, any material which is composed of khlechadi its isotopes which produce ionizing radiation and nuclear interaction between the neutroneb khlechadi process.

9. Natural radiation - radiation and cosmic radiation was implemented in the nature of the combination.

10. Observation zone - the zone, which is not under the control zone and the monitoring of radiation, radiation protection and safety despite the absence of special requirements.

11. Dozuri permissible limits - practical activity as a result of ionizing radiation received by an individual dose limit value, which should not be excessive.

12. Dekomisia - administrative and technical measures, which are aimed at ensuring nuclear and radiation facilities (other than radioactive waste samarkhisa, the objects, where the ionizing radiation magenerirebeli equipment, mining waste and radioactive sources, the processing enterprises, which may stop functioning without dekomisiis) wholly or partly regulatory control for the output.

13. Qualified expert - a person who received the certificate from the relevant agencies, professional licenses or academic qualifications and experience, duly recognized in the relevant field of expertise with the right person.

14. Ionizing radiation - radiation that has a generating capacity of the ion pairs.

15. Ionizing radiation generator - equipment, as well as his portion, which does not contain radioactive materials, but based on technical data that may generate ionizing radiation.

16. Source of ionizing radiation - radioactive substance, or its containing magenerirebeli device, which has the look or the ability to cause daskhivebisa ionizatsia substance.

17. Regulatory Control - the regulatory body for nuclear and radiation facilities, or any form of control and regulation designed to protect against ionizing gamoskhivebisa and / or safety and security of radioactive sources with the requirements.

18. Regulatory body - the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources.

19. The zone - the zone, which occurs at various levels of irradiation dozisa and pollution control measure radiation and / or evaluation purposes.

20. Irradiation of the population - the source of ionizing radiation exposure of individuals as a result of irradiation, except for professional, medical, and the normal local natural background radiation caused by daskhivebisa.

21. Worker - a person who works with ionizing radiation in the framework of the activities regulated by this law.

22. Photography - a natural or legal person who has submitted an application or notification to the regulated activity of the right to receive or have received such a right.

23. Professional irradiation - a worker's professional activity during the irradiation, apart from the possibility of regulation and regulatory gamoskhivebisa released from the radioactive source or activity as a result of the daskhivebisa.

24. Radiation accident - an unexpected event, the mistakes in the management of nuclear and radiation facilities, equipment, and other disorders, including gaumartavobisa, whose results can

not be ignored in terms of radiation protection and safety. Formation of the objective may be a radiation accident, the local, national or cross-border scale.

At 25. Radiation irradiation - the act or conditions, which (who), when people are under the influence of ionizing radiation. Radiation can be external irradiation (irradiation from sources outside the body) and internal (inside the source body irradiation).

26. Radiation Protection Program - the license applicant or license holder of the documents submitted by the combination, which is confirmed by specific types of nuclear radiation and radiation safety measures to ensure the guarantees of the law.

27. The incident radiation - unplanned event, which was caused by operator error, equipment problems; tsinasaavario situation, the loss of radioactive sources, illegal behavior, both intentional and unwitting, of which it is impossible to ignore the consequences of nuclear and radiation security.

28. Radiation risk - the risk, threat, existing or potential adverse effects likely to arise as a result of irradiation.

29. Radioactive contamination - on any surface, solid, liquid or airovan radioactive substances in the materials, where their presence is expected and desired, as well as the processes that contribute to their further development.

30. Radioactive waste - radioactive material, which is not considered for further use.

At 31. Radioactive substance - a substance (radioactive sources or materials), which is usually in terms of sources of ionizing radiation.

32. Remove from regulation - regulatory body for nuclear and radioactive materials or radioactive objects to remove the further regulation of the field, within the permitted activities.

33. From the regulatory level - the level set by the regulatory authority, expressed kutri activity or complete (total) activity units, which when reached, or at a lower rate of any radiation source may be removed from regulation.

34. Excluded from regulation - focusing on irradiation of particular categories of exclusion from the sphere of control. The irradiation of the term "irradiation ruled out."

35. From the regulation - the case when some of the safety requirement can be ignored.

36. Liberation from the level of regulation - the regulatory body established by the value, expressed kutri activity, full activity, the dose of radiation or energy power units, which can be reached, or in which the radiation source shall be removed from the sphere of control.

37. Emergency situation - nuclear and radiation facilities, in a certain area or area of natural phenomena, natural disaster, fire, accident, disaster or other disaster, including damage to military facilities for use as a result of depletion of the situation, the violation of human life and activity in normal conditions, is in danger of their lives and health, suffering, and damaged the natural environment.

38. Control zone - the zone in which the professional irradiation (irradiation, the nuclear and radiation facilities in normal operation mode) in order to control introduced or the introduction of special protection measures or safety requirements, so that under normal working conditions to prevent radioactive contamination of the irradiation, as well as limited Potential radiation levels.

39. Medical irradiation - irradiation, which is: the patient for medical diagnosis or treatment, a person who deliberately and willingly helping the patient comfortable conditions (with the exception of irradiation under a), students and volunteers who are teaching within the involved medical - biological applications.

40. Uncontrolled (homeless) radioactive source - radioactive sources, which are not under state control (or the source has never been under regulatory control, or have been abandoned, lost or displaced, and / or illegal actions carried out on it).

41. Physical Security - Authorized sources of ionizing radiation protection measures for the system objects, which are directed towards the prevention of illegal trafficking of nuclear and radioactive materials, or seizure or to the system to prevent sabotage.

42. Physical security (security) system - the legal, research and engineering efforts aimed at nuclear terrorism, nuclear and radioactive materials, or grab them with the prevention of illegal treatment.

43. Message - the relevant State authorities or international organizations for timely submitted a report to an emergency situation or a possible emergency situation, the details of the census, or dimensions, which are effected by the emergency situation created conditions in order to clarify this situation, the reaction responsible for all of the alarm mode, the private purpose.

44. Intervention - the act, which is caused by irradiation or by irradiation with ionizing radiation sources to reduce or avoid potential risks, which are not controlled or not controlled radiation after the accident.

Article 4. Nuclear and Radiation Safety of

Principles

First, paragraph 2 of this law, "f" as defined in sub-nuclear and radiation regulatory authority actions and activities of the entity should be based on nuclear and radiation safety of the following basic principles:

A) Responsibility for security - Responsibility for radiation safety, first of all, lies with those individuals and legal entities which are regulated by this law, radiation-risk activity;

B) management and security management - all interested organizations and high-radiation-risk facilities, as well as radiation-risk activities and to establish effective governance and management, implementation and maintenance;

C) Justification - Risk of radiation-risk activities, such facilities are functioning and the possible damage caused shall not exceed the benefits;

D) Optimization of Radiation Protection - Radiation Protection should be optimized in a way that it is reasonable to achieve higher levels of radiation safety;

E) individuals for limiting the risks - risks of radiation through the implementation of control measures for particular individuals or unacceptable risk of harm avoidance provision;

F) the protection of present and future generations - of people and the environment, present and future generations from the risks of radiation protection;

G) to avoid radiation accidents - all the necessary measures to prevent the implementation of radiation accidents;

H) for radiation emergencies preparedness and response - and a potential nuclear radiation crashes involve a willingness to respond to such accidents occurred sherbilebisa and liquidation of their consequences for the necessary measures to ensure implementation;

I) the protective measures to reduce the risks of radiation and non-regulated - current and non-regulated radiation protection measures to be implemented to reduce the risks of justification and optimization;

J) physical security (security) principle - nuclear and radioactive materials, ionizing radiation and other sources, know - how unauthorized and □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ use them illegally to master and sabotazhisa from state-guaranteed protection, as well as terrorist attacks, nuclear and radioactive materials unauthorized transfer, and storage and during transportation to avoid possible damage. From the state of physical security (security), the gradual approach based on state requirements, which are derived from the potential risk assessment.

Chapter II

State regulation of nuclear and radiation activities

Article 5. Nuclear and radiation safety activities

The main purpose of the regulation

1. Article 4 of this Law shall ensure the implementation of the basic principles of nuclear safety and radiation safety of the main objectives - to guard the people and the environment from exposure to ionizing radiation.

2. Article 4 of this Law, the basic principles of nuclear and radiation safety should be implemented through the following actions:

A) Nuclear and Radiation Safety of the State to determine policy and strategy;

B) in the field of nuclear and radiation safety programs and approval;

C) in the field of nuclear and radiation safety control system and integrated system of coordination of the regulatory authority to delegate authority;

D) international agreements concluded in the field of nuclear and radiation safety performance of its obligations;

E) radiation as a result of an accident in polluted areas of residential and commercial activities of a special emergency procedure to determine the terms and conditions;

F) radioactive waste management policy and strategy to establish a national radioactive waste management system;

G) radioactive materials and sources from regulation and the regulation of the levels of their unrestricted release or restricted use;

H) of nuclear and radiation safety (security) and the physical protection of the laws of the fields.

Article 6. Nuclear and Radiation Safety of the State

Regulation

1. State regulation of nuclear and radiation safety regulatory body - the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources (hereinafter - Ministry).
2. Of the system of nuclear and radiation safety of the direct control of the Department of Nuclear and Radiation Safety (hereinafter - Department).
3. The Ministry, as the regulatory authority, responsible for ionizing radiation exposure to humans and the environment, and the law regulating the activities of state control, irradiation dozuri limits to determine the regulatory measures for the legal grounds and statutory acts of preparation, of the radiation situation under control, radiation accidents to avoid the necessary planning to and their control, emergency response plans for approval, physical security (security), providing the legal basis for the creation. The Ministry provides information for the countries concerned through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Ministry is authorized to establish direct contact with the International Atomic Energy Agency (aess) as a mode of daily activities, as well as in emergency situations without the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, he further informed.

Article 7. The main functions of the regulatory authority

Article 6, paragraph 3 of this Law shall be the responsibility of the Ministry:

- A) nuclear and radiation safety in the field of international treaties, agreements and legislation of the performance;
- B) The radiation safety regulation in the development of draft laws and other normative acts;
- C) State regulation of nuclear and radiation safety and control;
- D) paragraph 2 of this Law, the first subparagraph "f" as defined by nuclear and radiation activities;
- E) of nuclear and radiation facilities, environmental conditions, sources of ionizing radiation, nuclear materials and radiation cause the control to inspect the implementation of this Law shall be determined in accordance with Chapter VI;
- F) as defined in paragraph 3 of this law is first removed from the regulation, and dismissed the possibility of radioactive sources and levels of activities and criteria;
- G) in the field of nuclear and radiation safety in the state, private and non-governmental organizations to coordinate activities;
- H) in the field of nuclear safety and radiation control programs;
- I) radioactive materials, ionizing radiation generators, radioactive waste, the owner of the licensed doses of departmental and professional organizations to create and register the adoption proceedings;
- J) of the Ministry of Internal Affairs in agreement with the Radiation Emergency Response Plan and the crashes involve the development and approval procedures;

- L) of the crashes involve local radiation emergency response plans for approval;
- M) In the case of a major radiation accidents Emergency Management Commission for the government and / or inter-agency operational center for crisis management by presenting recommendations;
- M) with international organizations and the implementation of the radiation situation on the information to develop regulations for the Regulation;
- N) a high radiation risk for the construction of the plot and setting rules for the examination of the normative act "Radiation safety standards and requirements of the main sources of ionizing radiation mopqrobisadmi";
- O) In case of bankruptcy of the licensee, as appropriate, the competent organization and conduct of the operation of the dezaktivatsiis works out to (for dekomisiisa);
- P) Nuclear and Radiation Activities Cancellation of license and / or regulation of this activity from the decision;
- D) Identification of nuclear and radiation facilities are unlicensed activity and the actions envisaged by the legislation;
- C) the radiation situation in the country's annual report for submission to the Government;
- T) to inform the public about aspects of the radiation condition, which is not a state and / or commercial secret;
- T) the safe management of radioactive waste control, implementation of legislation;
- U) of nuclear and radiation related to the issuance and revocation of licenses and permits;
- V) nuclear and radiation activities in violation of license terms and conditions of the license in respect of the measures envisaged by the legislation;
- W) within the responsibility of ensuring nuclear non-proliferation guarantees.

Article 8. Autonomous republics and

The bodies of local self-government

Competence of Nuclear and Radiation Safety

In

1. Abkhazia and Adjara autonomous republics and local self-government bodies with competence in the field of nuclear and radiation safety is defined by the Constitution, this Law and other laws.
2. For the purposes of this law, nuclear and radiation security in Abkhazia and Adjara autonomous republics and local authorities shall be authorized to:
 - A) Facilitate the implementation of state policy;
 - B) participation in state programs;

B) The radiation safety monitoring program development, ionizing radiation sources and nuclear materials, Registrar, Professional daskhivebisa and radioactive waste management, radiation type, and control levels, and regulating the collection levels of physical security (security) conditions and methods of local radiation accidents plans coordination;

C) In case of violation of security requirements necessary coercive measures;

D) To coordinate the monitoring of radiation in Georgia;

E) The competence of state bodies and non-governmental organizations, private bodies, local authorities and exchange of information with mass media;

F) to strengthen its regulatory functions in the field of security research initsiirebis, coordination and monitoring;

G) Department personnel to monitor the implementation of individual doses, and the provision of medical examinations;

H) non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and nuclear materials control.

2. Nuclear and radiation safety activities in the field of control functions:

A) The requirements of the law on state control;

B) a license (permit) the owner of the nuclear and radiation security of the information presented in the assessment of the implementation of these activities on the license (permit) before and after issuance, the stated period;

C) the nuclear and radiation facilities are planned and unplanned inspections (paragraph 2 of this Law, the first "f" as defined in sub-nuclear and radiation activities) and physical security of nuclear and radiation safety (security) requirements for the control;

D) Change of ownership of control over radioactive sources;

E) management of radioactive waste control;

F) in terms of nuclear and radiation hazardous or potentially hazardous condition is found in the case of adequate measures to ensure its eradication;

G) of nuclear and radioactive materials and other sources of ionizing radiation (ionizing radiation generators garda), transportation and storage - dasatsqobebisa for the control of the conformity of containers;

H) the licensee's annual security report and review of safety assessment for further response;

I) The daily working time regime and the creation of emergency situations on the assessment of radiation irradiation control;

J) Professional dozuri irradiation for the optimization of individual occupational radiation monitoring dozuri control;

K) Uncontrolled (homeless), and treatment with radioactive sources in emergency situations to carry out emergency repairs at the control.

3. Safety assessment of the right to perform the following additional features:

A) carry out an independent radiological monitoring of nuclear and radiation facilities in the surrounding areas;

B) to conduct independent research and quality control measurements.

Chapter III

Nuclear and Radiation Safety

Article 11. Nuclear and Radiation Safety Requirements

1. Nuclear and radiation activity is not permitted under Chapter IV of this Law and without authorization. Nuclear and Radiation Safety Requirements established by the normative act "Radiation safety standards and basic requirements for sources of ionizing radiation mopqrobisadmi".

2. Authorization for the purpose of carrying out activities (operator) of the radiation protection program or activity because of the risk of radiation, nuclear and radiation safety assessment, including nuclear and radiation safety requirements of ways.

3. High-risk nuclear and radioactive radiation on the activities of 10 of the license holder shall annually submit to the regulatory authority for approval an updated report on the evaluation of nuclear and radiation safety.

4. Nuclear and Radiation Safety Evaluation Report to be submitted to the regulatory authority in accordance with the requirements and deadlines imposed by itself. The regulator may require additional information for consideration of the report and approve the report or refuse to approve him.

5. The basic requirements for a high radiation risk assessment of nuclear and radiation safety activities and its angarishisadmi regulation of the Minister of Energy and Natural Resources by an act.

6. It is not permitted without the consent of the operator's activities in such changes, which affect employees and / or environmental radiation safety.

Article 12. Food, beverages and mineral water,

Raw material and soil caused by the irradiation

Limitation

1. In food, beverages and mineral water, and soil nedleulsa implemented allowable concentration levels established by the normative act "Radiation safety standards and basic requirements for sources of ionizing radiation mopqrobisadmi".

2. Use of radioactive contaminated raw materials, food, drink and mineral water, as well as those dealing with the production of goods for import, export and processing, if pollution levels exceed the permissible levels of pollution.

3. Physical or legal entity responsible for providing drinking water for feeding the water content is implemented for the control, storage and analysis of the results.

Article 13. Natural sources of radiation caused by the restriction

1. Implemented in order to limit the irradiation of the normative act "Radiation safety standards and requirements of the main sources of ionizing radiation mopqrobisadmi" is defined in the buildings, workplaces, places of natural resource and environment in the natural radiation measurement procedures.

2. Nuclear and Radiation Safety evaluation of natural resource activities are carried out on the basis of legislation.

3. Of the normative act sets the volumetric activity of radon in the workplace and the permitted construction work for land condition assessment of the radiation. Normative act "Radiation safety standards and requirements of the main sources of ionizing radiation mopqrobisadmi" is defined for the production of construction materials and construction of the permitted levels of pollution. These materials and products subject to radiation control.

4. Building materials manufacturers are obliged to ensure that construction materials containing the implemented measure, record and produce the results of the evaluation results.

Article 14. Medical irradiation

1. Medical purposes (diagnosis, therapy) is used only by the Ministry of Labor, Health and Social Affairs by registered □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□.

2. Daskhivebisadmi medical requirements, the recommended levels of irradiation, irradiation quality assurance, requirements for employees with special professional education shall be determined by this Law referred to in Article 11 of the first normative act.

Chapter IV

Nuclear and Radiation work authorization system

Article 15. Nuclear and Radiation Activities Log

Nuclear and radiation security authentication system includes a license and permit issuance procedures.

5. Nuclear and Radiation of this Law shall be excluded from regulation under paragraph 3 of Article I of the activities and sources of ionizing radiation magenerirebeli transportation and storage.

6. License and permit issued by a foreign country is governed by the recognition of "Licenses and Permits" of article 2, paragraph 4 of the law.

Article 17. Licensing Procedure

1. Operator license shall submit a written application to the Ministry. Application submission, review, and production is carried out in the "Licenses and Permits" of the law.

2. "Licenses and Permits" of the documents, except as provided by law, to submit a license application must be accompanied by:

A) data (specific activity description, information about the location and source of ionizing radiation, radiation safety information on the person responsible, and their treatment of the waste generated);

B) the radiation protection program, in which a source category, a possible risk, as well as the types of activities, taking into account the basic principles of radiation safety and protection of the methods, equipment and / or source of technical data, as well as physical security (protection) to conditions;

C) List of employees and their qualification and professional knowledge of the documents;

D) Workers' Medical Examination of the data;

E) the entry of radioactive sources in Georgia, and Georgia on the withdrawal plan - a schedule;

F) If the licensing activities of foreign companies in Georgia - in addition:

F. A) of the specific activity or project, a copy of the contract;

F. B) the company guarantee letter to the importation of radioactive sources, after taking the job, indicating the removal of the term.

3. Radiation protection in the event of radiation licensing of high-risk activities, the program shall be submitted to the evaluation of nuclear and radiation safety, including radiation protection program and dekomisiis (or the closing of the unit, depending on the species) plan.

4. For the purpose of issuing a license by the Ministry launched an administrative proceeding (except for paragraph 2 of Article 16 of this Law, "e", "g", "T", "j", "M", "O", "r" and "r" items of the cases) of the Ministry of Interior in the form of an administrative agency, "Licenses and Permits" in accordance with the law.

5. On the basis of analysis submitted by the operator makes a decision granting or refusal of license.

6. Control of the fulfillment of license conditions.

Article 20. License and permit conditions comply with

Control, license or permit

Cancel

1. Fulfill the terms of the license and permission control.
2. Specific activities related to mometebuli risk of ionizing radiation in order to protect the environment from exposure to humans and can make decisions on license and / or revocation of the permit.
3. License and permit conditions to control the execution and revocation of license and permit procedures to be "Licenses and Permits" of the law.
4. Revocation of the license holder does not exempt him from responsibility, to provide sources of ionizing radiation and radiation protection, or physical and occupational radiation doses of the rule to submit inventory data.

Article 21. Loss of license or permit or certificate

Injury

License or permit shall be determined by issuing a duplicate certificate is lost or damaged in the "Licenses and Permits" of the law.

Chapter V

The license holder's rights - and duties

Article 22. The license holder's rights

The license holder is authorized to:

- A) To carry out the activities specified in the license;
- B) In case of refusal to issue a license to receive a written explanation;
- C) a license refusal or revocation of license in case of appeal against the legislation.

Article 23. Duties of license holder

Licensed activity in accordance with the license holder must:

- A) To ensure nuclear and radiation safety, physical protection and emergency readiness;
- B) The technical and scientific quality systematically evaluate the performance of license conditions and implement in practice evaluation results;

C) To comply with license conditions, to investigate any violation of these terms and conditions, to take measures to eliminate violations and prevent recurrence, radiation levels in excess of permissible conduct during the investigation and the results of all cases reported to the Ministry;

D) The regulatory authority shall notify in writing of any change in the activity or activities related to the expansion of these changes and submit the appropriate documentation and on radiation protection program;

E) treatment with ionizing radiation sources, radiation protection program shall comply with all the obligations, which include quality assurance and radiation monitoring programs, and accident response plan;

F) To comply with the conditions determined by measuring the administrative and technical requirements for unification and measuring devices;

G) accept only those sources of ionizing radiation, which has the relevant documentation and the accompanying label, which was placed in protective packaging with appropriate labeling - the container;

H) work with ionizing radiation sources and radioactive waste may only be granted to those persons who have special professional knowledge, meet the conditions defined by law and do not have medical contraindications for such activities;

I) immediately notify the leanings of the technological processes, as well as physical security conditions and / or Accidents preparedness for violations, which are important in terms of nuclear and radiation safety;

J) to provide public information on nuclear and radiation safety of the issues that are not state or commercial secret;

K) To ensure appropriate conditions for the implementation of the inspection without interruption;

M) to organize workers and to ensure the financial health of an annual professional inspection, examination, determination of the negative consequences of the transfer of work to other employees;

M) to provide local authorities with the organization of the nuclear and radiation accidents for the timely notification;

N) To prepare and transmit to the relevant legislation in accordance with the requirements of natural or legal person for the transportation of radioactive materials, radioactive sources, and storage of radioactive waste to be transferred;

O) to provide facilities at present and eligible persons to radiation safety;

P) of nuclear and radiation safety and physical protection requirements for continuous monitoring of the implementation of the Radiation Protection to appoint a responsible person with appropriate knowledge worker and the object of creating a high radiation risk Radiation Safety Officer;

D) To ensure nuclear and radiation safety and physical protection of workers, special education and regular professional training;

C) the transfer or sale of nuclear materials and other sources of ionizing radiation in the case of carrying out this procedure only after proper notification and approval;

T) to carry out the sources of ionizing radiation, nuclear materials and radioactive waste arising from accounting, as well as track workers (including employees) and the dose of radiation each year to inform the ministry of reconciliation;

T) of the unit in case of high radiation risk dekomisiis develop a plan, which must carry out appropriate research and monitoring of nuclear and radiation facilities, and provide for appropriate notification of the submission;

U) on the health of the population, to avoid adverse impact on the environment, radiation protection and physical security in order to comply with all requirements imposed by the Ministry;

V) High-radiation-risk activity, and the conclusion of 10 years to conduct a security assessment to the ministry.

Article 24. The license holder's duties and responsibilities of radiation

Accident and / or in the case of incident

Or radiation accident / incident, and if the license holder shall:

A) If the radiation incident to the local radiation emergency plan to notify the ministry of the radiation accident - as well as local authorities and other bodies under radiation accident response plan, to take appropriate emergency measures;

B) In the case of radiation accident, immediately inform the public about possible dangers;

C) loosening or radiological accident / incident and its consequences, and to take measures for protection from exposure to workers and other persons;

D) ensure employees daskhivebisa and implemented environmental monitoring in the distribution;

E) to restrict and control the radiation accident and / or elimination of the incident irradiation of the workers;

F) or radiation accident / incident prevention and elimination of consequences and measures to implement the legislation.

Chapter VI

Inspection

Article 25. Inspection of

1. Paragraph 2 of Article 10 of this Law, "c", respectively, of the inspections carried out inspections in accordance with the rules of procedure, which is determined by the Minister of Energy and Natural Resources of the normative act, "Nuclear and Radiation inspection of the implementation of the rule."

2. Carrying out inspections of the qualification requirements for staff (inspectors), and helps them to organize training courses.

3. The inspector is authorized to send the license or the activity or activities at the site of production on the ground, which (whom) the need for such inspections.

4. Inspections for the implementation of the inspection to ensure proper enforcement of financial support, technical and human resources.

Article 26. Inspections carried out

1. The Ministry is authorized to conduct inspections and all necessary measures that are necessary to determine compliance with the legislation requirements and licensing conditions.

2. Inspectors should be made available for nuclear and radiation facilities in any district where the relevant activities in order to:

A) nuclear and radiation safety conditions in conformity with the requirements necessary to carry out instrumental measurements and get the necessary information;

B) ensure compliance with the legislation and license conditions;

C) identify Radioactive Accidents and / or incidents, and their degree of readiness for the difference in the elimination of the works in accordance with the approved plan;

D) the issue with any employee, which is expected to obtain information useful for the inspection.

3. Inspections are carried out:

A) nuclear and radiation safety conditions to evaluate the activity;

B) conducting the licensed activity;

C) revoking the license;

D) the right of cancellation of license within certain fields of activity.

4. Inspections can be planned and unplanned:

A) inspection planned, developed and implemented by the approved inspection program. Such inspection at the front of the license holder shall carry out inspection on reasonable notice;

B) If necessary, including unlicensed activity cases, inspections can be carried out without taking into account the schedule of the inspection program (unplanned inspections).

5. Radiation accident, accident or unforeseen at the time of the alleged violation may be operative to carry out inspections without prior notice to the holder of the license.

6. Of the complex may be inspected, along with other Ministry staff, visiting specialists (including the International Atomic Energy Agency inspectors) participation.

7. Given the existing conditions, the Ministry has the right to inspect the activities of a particular district.

8. Given the current situation, the licensee may be carried out inspections without prior notice.

9. The results of the inspections will be signed on the spot inspections of the Act. Sanctions imposed on the licensee a penalty fixed by the administrative protocol.

10. Inspection of the results of the registration, documentation and evaluation. On the basis of the assessment report prepared by the license holder. The conclusion of the mandatory requirements for implementing the activity.

Chapter VII

Coercive measures

Article 27. Coercive measures

1. First, paragraph 2 of this law, "f" of this article on the activities of the license holder is obliged to comply with license conditions and requirements of the legislation. Otherwise, it will be distributed to law enforcement actions.

2. Liability for unauthorized nuclear and radiation activity is determined by the legislation.

3. Physical and / or legal persons by the laws and / or license conditions to violations of the Administrative Code shall be required to carry out the actions.

4. Set a reasonable deadline for the elimination of violations and notify the violator in writing.

5. The Ministry is entitled to a license holder, whose work can also cause damage to people and / or damage the environment, impose additional conditions and / or revoke the license of the legislation.

6. Activity regulated by this law, a criminal offense in the case of physical and / or legal person responsible for the manner prescribed by the Criminal Code.

Article 28. Coercive measures to carry out inspection

1. If the nuclear and radiation safety in the field of regulation of the activities carried out in radiation safety norms, and / or the activities can be immediate and direct threat to create human life or health, the environment or the relevant evidence, inspector has the right to temporarily suspend the regulation of the activity in this part (if necessary In the case of lock the object, equipment, machine, equipment), and immediately notify the Ministry. Petition the appropriate court of appeals, in accordance with the law.

2. Inspectors have the right to require the license holder the right to enter into an employee working on, which do not conform to the requirements for this job.

3. This Article does not exempt the holder of a license in this case, the activity and suspended as a result of radioactive material remaining from the obligation to ensure the security and physical protection.

4. Inspector inspecting the implementation of compulsory measures of materials, including the instrumental measurements, test results, the license holder's explanation - explanations and other information to determine the appropriate protocol.

Chapter VIII

Preparedness and response for radiation accidents

Article 29. Crashes involve a national policy on the radiation response

1. The Government of the Radiation Emergency Response State strategy.

2. Formation of the objective of the license holder is obliged to follow in case of radiation accident Radiation Emergency Response Plan.

3. Radiation Emergency Response Plan should include a radiation accident and / or the ability to wield the incident, the scale of potential damage assessment, including those at risk of harm to the population and territory.

4. Radiation Emergency Response Plan will be reflected in the levels of intervention, the criteria for selection of protective measures.

Article 30. Formation of the objective of radiation emergency

Response Plan

1. The license holder is obliged to respond to radiation emergencies:

A) To determine the response of the first aid procedures, including the preparatory work necessary to communicate with them;

B) immediately inform the Ministry about any situation that creates a state of emergency was declared because of the risk of radiological conditions;

C) describe the potential radiation accident and / or incident and its impact assessment methodology, taking into consideration the equipment necessary for its liquidation;

D) In order to determine the readiness of emergency service personnel to carry out teaching and practical training requirements;

E) to provide emergency zoning requirements;

F) determine the portion of the population for the prior notification procedure, which can be extended to an accident caused by radiation exposure.

2. The license holder shall carry out the Radiation Emergency Response Plan for periodic review and update as needed.

Article 31. The radiation accident

Radiation Emergency Response plans should define all the necessary commitment and action, and the relevant state bodies and non-governmental organizations should gamijnos them, they communicate with each other and to the public for the notification, including the necessary preparatory works.

Article 32. Transboundary radiation accident

1. In the case of radiation accident, which may be outside of the emergence of the risk of radioactive pollution, the government is obliged to immediately send a message to the IAEA and the relevant authorities in those countries for which the radiological consequences of the accident.

2. Contact the establishment of a nuclear and radiation accidents in the area of preparedness for and response of the international instruments ratified by the terms of the performance issues.

Article 33. Radiation accident and incident investigation

1. Any accident or incident radiation, independent of scale, should be investigated to determine its causes and prevent its repetition.

2. The license holder is obliged to examine the Formation of the objective in carrying out the licensed activity or radiation accident / incident and the Law 23 - In accordance with the requirements of Article.

3. The Ministry is obliged to organize a radiation accident, other responsible agencies, together with the examination of the reaction according to plan and evaluate research.

4. Environmental damage in order to assess the radiological consequences of the accident, along with other responsible agencies.

5. In the case of radiation accident shall report to the Government and the International Atomic Energy Agency, as well as any other country which may affect a car crash.

Chapter IX

Radioactive Waste

Article 34. Radioactive waste management

1. Radioactive waste management is carried out by this law, "radioactive waste" about the law and the principles and requirements of relevant legislation.

2. Radioactive waste management, safety and physical security (security) in order to form a State Government strategy in this field.

3. Radioactive waste management strategies on the basis of the estimates:

A) The radiation safety and physical security (security) requirements and regulations aimed at protecting human health and the environment from exposure to radioactive waste treatment caused;

B) activities related to radioactive waste treatment system for authentication;

C) the radioactive waste treatment activities related to institutional control, inspection and documentation of these activities on the drafting and reporting system;

D) to take measures to ensure radioactive waste treatment activities related to the laws and requirements, as well as compliance with the conditions of authorization.

Article 35. Responsibility for radioactive waste

Security and physical protection

Provision for

1. The license holder is responsible for ensuring the protection of physical safety and radioactive waste. 2. The state is responsible for radioactive waste (including, without control (homeless), and radioactive sources), security and physical security (safety) to ensure that the owner can not be determined.

Article 36. Export of radioactive waste

1. Prohibited the transit of radioactive waste and radioactive waste generated outside of Georgia's imports.

2. Export of radioactive waste may only be issued by the Ministry on the basis of the relevant permit.

3. Prohibited the export of radioactive waste produced in Georgia within 60 degrees south latitude and the south of the dasatsqobebisa.

4. If the radioactive waste is exported to the requirements of legislation and permit conditions are met, they returned to their owners, will not be provided until the law of security and physical protection requirements.

Chapter X

Transportation of Radioactive Materials

Article 37. Regulation of transportation of radioactive materials

1. Requirements for the safe transportation of radioactive materials shall be determined by this Law and relevant normative acts.
2. Safe transport of radioactive materials is required for the physical protection measures.
3. Shipments of radioactive materials is prohibited without a license issued by the relevant.

Chapter XI

Radioactive materials for export, import and transit

Article 38. Radioactive materials for export, import and Transit Control

1. This law establishes the control of radioactive materials to achieve the objectives of the State of import, transit and export from the territory of Georgia.
2. Nuclear technology and know - how to import and export of the Permit is not required to submit copies of licenses for this technology gamtsemisa and receiver.

Article 39. Export of Radioactive Materials

1. The export of radioactive materials is carried out in accordance with international standards and legislation.
2. The basis of this law by the export of radioactive materials in accordance with Articles 18 and "Licenses and Permits" of a permit issued pursuant to law.
3. Permit the export of radioactive materials:
 - A) the sender of the message sent to the radioactive materials;
 - B) Radioactive materials in the receiving side to accept the assurance of materials;
 - C) a copy of the license for the transportation of radioactive materials;

D) information on the characteristics of transported radioactive materials and protective containers;

E) Radioactive materials transportation safety and physical protection.

4. In the case of export of nuclear material in addition to the permit:

A) receiving and issuing sides of the nuclear material at the "nuclear non-proliferation safeguards" international obligations;

B) transport of nuclear materials "on nuclear non-proliferation safeguards" in accordance with international obligations.

Article 40. The import of radioactive materials

1. The import of radioactive material is permitted under the permit issued by the Ministry. Permit issuance procedures established by this Law and Articles 18, "Licenses and Permits" of the law.

2. Radioactive materials import permit comprises:

A) the recipient's radioactive materials license of the existence of nuclear and radiation;

B) Radioactive materials transported containers and protective characteristics of the information;

C) transportation of radioactive materials to ensure the safety and physical protection.

3. In the case of import of nuclear material in addition to the permit:

A) nuclear material acceptable to the receiving side of the "nuclear non-proliferation safeguards" international obligations;

B) transport of nuclear materials "on nuclear non-proliferation safeguards" in accordance with international obligations.

Article 41. Radioactive materials in transit

1. The use of radioactive materials in transit permit issued by the Ministry. Permit issuance procedures established by this Law and Articles 18, "Licenses and Permits" of the law.

2. Radioactive materials in transit permit, which include:

A) the purpose of providing information on radioactive materials;

B) Radioactive materials in the receiving side to accept the assurance of materials;

C) the requirements of the carrier's performance;

D) the sending and receiving radioactive materials, a copy of the agreement between the parties;

E) information on the characteristics of transported radioactive materials and protective containers;

F) the provision of transportation security and physical protection.

Chapter XII

Dekomisia

Article 42. Nuclear and radiation facilities dekomisia

1. Any activity provided for in this Law, paragraph 2, subparagraph "f", to end the nuclear and radiation facilities (other than radioactive waste samarkhisa) dekomisiit provided by the license holder of the license conditions.

2. Sets of nuclear and radiation facilities dekomisiis requirements of the normative act "on nuclear and radiation facilities dekomisiis" and determine the future use of the unit's status.

3. Nuclear and radiation facilities are subject to regulatory control until the final condition of the license holder to submit to the Ministry of dekomisiis plan to achieve the legal requirement and any additional evidence.

Article 43. Dekomisiis plan

1. Nuclear and Radiation at the stage of construction, planned activities, the operator shall prepare a plan dekomisiis. Dekomisiis plan agreed with the relevant state bodies within their competence.

2. If the circumstances that led to significant changes in dekomisiis initial plan, the license holder is obliged to plan for the revision and update of its bin in the changed circumstances. Dekomisiis revised plan be submitted to the Ministry.

3. The license holder is responsible for the safe implementation and operation of the dekomisiis plan works out of the service personnel to ensure safety.

4. The Ministry carries out the state control over nuclear and radiation facilities dekomisirebuli deployment sites, which may be of limited use.

Chapter XIII

Nuclear non-proliferation safeguards

Article 44. Nuclear materials for peaceful purposes

The obligation to use

1. The commitments by the use of nuclear materials for peaceful purposes is permitted only.

2. Use of nuclear weapons and other explosive devices containing nuclear materials production, possession and transfer, as well as assistance in finding and getting nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices or materials to create.

Article 45. To enforce the guarantees of nuclear non-proliferation

1. "Nuclear Weapons Non-Proliferation Treaty to guarantee the use of" the Republic and the International Atomic Energy Agency Agreement (Agreement of April 24, 2003 № 2111-II's resolution) (hereinafter - Agreement), the Ministry has undertaken obligations to provide the International Atomic Energy Agency Georgia is authorized to carry out security measures for the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons and nuclear materials.

2. The Ministry is implementing the treaty and "the nuclear weapons non-proliferation agreement regarding the guarantees for the use of the" Republic of Georgia and the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Additional Protocol (the Convention of April 24, 2003 № 2112-II's resolution) (hereinafter - Additional Protocol) is taken by Georgia, compliance by the organization and coordination.

3. The Ministry will provide:

A) Agreement and the Additional Protocol to the fulfillment of the commitments undertaken by Georgia;

B) Agreement and the Additional Protocol and the International Atomic Energy Agency to carry out the necessary information for delivery;

C) The International Atomic Energy Agency inspectors in accordance with the requirements of the Agreement and the Additional Protocol;

D) Agreement and the Additional Protocol on the basis of information dissemination (supply) to coordinate the actions of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Interior and Finance Ministries;

E) The effective use of nuclear non-proliferation safeguards for nuclear materials accounting and control of the State System of Georgia for the creation and implementation of development projects through the legislative act.

Article 46. Cooperation in the Nuclear Non-Proliferation

Guarantees in the field

The relevant structures of government and license holders are obliged to cooperate with the International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards in the use of the field, which includes:

A) Agreement and Additional Protocol provided for the timely delivery of information;

B) Agreement and the Additional Protocol to the International Atomic Energy Agency inspectors access to the work place;

C) promote the objectives of the inspectors;

D) The inspectors may need assistance.

Article 47. Inspection of the nuclear non-proliferation safeguards

In

1. Agreement and Additional Protocol to the International Atomic Energy Agency and the authorized representative appointed by the inspectors have access to any object or structure, as well as verification of the licensed activity.

2. Agreement and Additional Protocol to the carrying out of any regulated activity shall be obliged to allow inspectors appointed by the International Atomic Energy Agency, to take measures to fulfill the obligations under the above-mentioned documents.

Article 48. Obligations of license holders in nuclear

The use of non-proliferation safeguards in

Persons who become subject to the regulation of nuclear materials in the possession, use, processing or handling of these materials with a license, the law, in accordance with the requirements of the Agreement and the Additional Protocol are obliged to:

A) Description of the Agreement and the Additional Protocol in accordance with the requirements of their conduct;

B) the manner prescribed by the Ministry, in a timely manner and submit the relevant documents in the form of nuclear materials;

C) carry out the procedure established by measurements of nuclear materials and to ensure the sustainable gazomvata system control program;

D) provide information about the object of the project - the deployment of any change in the mind;

E) conduct prescribed by the Registry of nuclear materials;

F) and the Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development, established by the Ministry to submit prior notification of nuclear material or equipment relating to the importation or exportation;

G) provide prescribed physical protection of nuclear materials and to take security measures;

H) immediately notify the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Ministry of the limits permitted by the loss of nuclear materials;

I) pursuant to send details of planned future activities.

Chapter XIV

Nuclear and radiation security of the citizens, stateless persons and foreign

Citizens' rights - and responsibilities

Article 49. Nuclear and Radiation Safety in

The citizens, stateless

Persons and foreign citizens

- How to

1. The citizens, stateless persons and foreign citizens are obliged to:

A) to comply with existing legislation in the field of nuclear and radiation safety requirements;

B) take the measures to ensure preparedness for nuclear and radiation safety and Radiation Accidents.

2. The citizens, stateless persons and foreign citizens have the right to:

A) live and work in a safe radiation environment;

B) the competent authorities to obtain reliable and timely information on nuclear and radiation conditions.

Chapter XV

Physical security (security) system

Article 50. Physical security (safety) regulations

1. The government is responsible for physical security (safety) regulations in the field of a strategy to identify.

2. Physical security (security) of the following:

A) The liability of the state - the physical security (security) system implementation and maintenance;

B) Responsibility of the international traffic - international shipments of radioactive materials in case of their responsibility for adequate protection extends until the liability is not transferred to other countries;

C) legislative and regulatory system - The Government shall establish and maintain physical security (security) management of legal basis, which ensures the physical security of nuclear and radiation facilities, and materials (safety) requirements mpobelisadmi license, as well as the fulfillment of this mechanism;

D) the license holder's responsibility - the license holder's responsibility for physical security (protection) on the implementation of various elements;

E) security (safety) culture - physical security (safety) to ensure its implementation as a priority for all involved in the organization;

F) the step by step approach - action sequence, which includes risk assessment, physical security (security) measures to ensure gradual implementation;

G) deep security - physical security (security) requirements in a multi-level security and protection methods (strukturulisa and technical, and organizational individualurisa) reflection, the violator will have to overcome to achieve its objectives;

H) Quality assurance - the physical security (security) degree program is developed and implemented to ensure the fulfillment of the requirements;

I) a radiation emergency response plans - an applicant's license by the illegal movement of radioactive materials, nuclear and radiation facilities and nuclear materials or sabotage of such actions in an attempt to develop a response plan, state agencies with the authority's control over the commitment;

J) Confidentiality - information to establish the requirements for the protection of nuclear materials and nuclear safety and radiation protection facilities to prevent the violation of the terms and conditions.

Article 51. Physical security (security of)

Responsibility for violations

Physical security (security) policy implementation and the basic principles established for the protection of physical security (security) system, which provides:

A) the terms and conditions, which minimize other sources of ionizing radiation and radioactive materials and the possibility of obtaining unauthorized cases of sabotage;

B) technical assistance and information on missing nuclear materials or other sources of ionizing radiation in case of their return to operational measures, as well as the sabotage of the reaction;

C) the transit of nuclear materials and other sources of ionizing radiation protection guarantees of the absence of a ban on transit;

D) physical security of nuclear and radioactive materials (protection) of information security measures.

Chapter XVI

Responsibility for nuclear and radiation safety in the field of legislation

Breach of

Article 52. Liability for Nuclear and Radiation

Safety legislation in the field of

Prescribed for the violation

Responsibility for nuclear and radiation safety in the field of legislation for the violation of applicable laws, including the Criminal Code and the Code of Administrative Violations.

Chapter XVII

Transitional and Final Provisions

Article 53. Enactment of an acceptable

(For Publishing) acts

1. In connection with the enactment of this law shall be adopted before 1 January 2015 the laws, "radioactive waste" and "transportation of nuclear and radioactive substances."

2. The government has until May 1, 2012 provided by the Revenue Department of Energy and Natural Resources Ministry and the Ministry of Defence for the Military - Technical Issues Permanent Commission on the list of information to be submitted for approval.

3. In connection with the enactment of this law before January 1, 2015 issued by the Minister of Energy and Natural Resources, the following normative acts:

A) "Nuclear and Radiation inspection of the implementation of the rules";

B) "Radiation safety requirements for industry, science and education";

C) "radiation monitoring of scrap metal";

D) "ionizing radiation sources, radioactive waste, authorization, registry creation and production of departmental rules, categorization of sources of ionizing radiation";

E) "Individual monitoring and control procedures";

F) "Nuclear and radiation accidents for Preparedness and Response Plan";

G) "illegal circulation of nuclear and radioactive substances in response to rule";

H) "Rules for transportation of nuclear and radioactive materials";

I) "Nuclear and radiation facilities, radioactive sources and waste, sources of ionizing radiation and other physical security (security) on";

J) "Rules for the implementation of activities related to nuclear non-proliferation guarantees";

K) "Nuclear and radiation facilities dekomisiis about";

M) "Optimization of natural radiation exposure";

M) "General requirements for radiation of high-risk nuclear and radiation safety activities and to evaluate its angarishisadmi";

N) "General requirements for quality assurance and quality kontrolisadmi sources of ionizing radiation."

4. In connection with the enactment of this law before January 1, 2015 issued by Ministry of Health, Labour and Social Welfare Minister and Minister of Energy and Natural Resources of the normative acts of the following:

A) "Radiation safety standards and requirements of the main sources of ionizing radiation mopqrobisadmi";

B) "Radiation safety requirements for medical irradiation field."

Article 54. Prior to the enactment of this law, the Nuclear and Radiation

Licenses issued in the field of security and

Permits

This law was enacted to "Nuclear and Radiation Safety" of 1998 on October 30, Law and the "Nuclear and Radiation work permit and license issuance procedures and the conditions of approval of regulations on" of August 11, 2005 № 135 Resolution of the issued licenses and permits retain legal power requirements, and they are covered by this law.

Article 55. Final Provisions

1. To declare invalid a law of October 30, 1998, "Nuclear and Radiation Safety" (Legislative Herald of Georgia, № 5, 1998 years, Art., 40).

2. This law, except for the first -52 - e, 54 - and 55 of the articles - the article's first paragraph, shall become effective upon publication.

3. The First Law -52 - Article 54 - Article 55 - The first article shall enter into force on 1 May 2012.

Georgian President Mikheil Saakashvili

Tbilisi,

On 20 March 2012.