

**THE LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA
FOR THE SAFE UTILISATION OF ATOMIC ENERGY
FOR PEACEFUL PURPOSES**

SECTION 1

General Provisions.

Article 1

Subject and objective of the Law

This Law settles relations concerned with state regulation of atomic energy utilization field, safety of nuclear facilities and ionizing radiation sources, protection against ionizing radiation, radioactive waste management, physical protection of atomic energy utilization objects, nuclear damage and compensation for nuclear damage and other relations in atomic energy utilization with the purpose to protect personnel, public and environment as well as the safety related interests of the Republic of Armenia.

Article 2. Normative Legal regulation of atomic energy utilization field

The Government and state authorities of the Republic of Armenia within the normative legal regulation process implemented in atomic energy utilization field in accordance with this Law shall:

- a) When developing and adopting legal acts related to atomic energy utilization field ensure their compliance with requirements of international treaties of the RA and safety standards of the International Atomic Energy Agency (hereinafter referred to as the IAEA);
- b) recognize and apply the IAEA safety standards with the purpose to bring the safety level of atomic energy utilization field in compliance with the international criteria;
- c) in the established order apply certificates issued by regulatory and competent authorities in atomic energy utilization field of foreign countries.

Article 3

Basic terms used in the Law

The following basic terms are used in this Law:

Personnel: any person who temporarily or permanently works at atomic energy utilization object

Safety (nuclear and radiation): a characteristic of atomic energy utilization object limiting radiological impact on personnel, public and environment during normal operation and in the event of deviations (including accidents) from normal operation

Safety culture: the assembly of characteristics and attitudes in activities of organizations and individuals which ensures the priority of safety over other issues

Atomic energy utilization object: object intended for utilization of nuclear energy and ionizing radiation sources, manufacture and storage of nuclear and radioactive materials and other ionizing radiation sources, as well as for radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel management

Object important in terms of atomic energy safety: nuclear facilities, radioactive waste disposal facilities (repositories), radioactive waste storage facilities where the summary activity of materials stored exceeds 100 000 terabequerel and/or the summary alpha activity exceeds 1000 terabecquerelle

Position important in terms of atomic energy safety: position hold by a person whose decisions made or actions undertaken may directly impact the safety level of atomic energy utilization object

Supervised area: area beyond the controlled area of an atomic energy utilization object where the radiation monitoring is implemented during the object operation

Radiation generator: a device capable of generating ionizing radiation

Authorization: a written permission granted by a regulatory authority or other governmental authority (certificate, permission, consent or registration, approval)

Ionizing radiation: a flux of short-wave electromagnetic emitters or simple particles which affecting on materials is capable of producing ion pair therein

Ionizing radiation source: equipment or material that emits or capable of emitting ionizing radiation with parameters exceeding the exemption level

Regulatory authority: authority empowered with the right for licensing and authorization in atomic energy utilization field, also with the right for state regulation of nuclear safety, radiation protection, radioactive waste management, safe transport of nuclear and radioactive materials and physical protection of atomic energy utilization objects

Regulatory supervision: inspections, enforcements, examination, observation, measurement, tests, analysis, studies undertaken by the regulatory authority for practices implemented in atomic energy utilization field and for evaluating safety of atomic energy utilization object

Special materials, equipment, technologies: materials, equipment, technologies fitting for nuclear weapon production

Nuclear material: material containing U-233, U-235, Pu-239, P-241 radioisotopes separately or in any combination

Nuclear installation: nuclear reactor, nuclear fuel storage facility, nuclear power plant, nuclear material reprocessing and manufacture facility

Nuclear accident: any event that causes a nuclear damage or threatens imminent nuclear damage

Nuclear damage: a damage that might be caused due to nuclear and radiological emergency to health of individual or to property of legal and physical persons or state or community, as well as capable of resulting in environmental contamination

Radiation emergency: an emergency capable of resulting or has resulted in environmental contamination and (or) possible personnel and (or) public exposure exceeding the permissible limits

Radioactive material: material other than nuclear material the emitted ionizing radiation of which is capable of causing nuclear damage

Radioactive waste: radioactive material or surface contaminated radioactive material or a subject for which no further use is foreseen and which is subject to isolation from environment

Radioactive waste storage facility: object intended for interim temporarily storage of radioactive wastes

Radioactive waste repository: object intended for disposal of radioactive wastes

Radioactive waste management: an activity associated with compilation, short-term storage, and reprocessing, long-term storage of radioactive wastes in storage facilities or disposal of radioactive wastes

National emergency response system: a complex of state authorities and organizations having functions specified in the emergency response plans in the event of emergencies in atomic energy utilization objects

Personnel: any person who temporarily or permanently works in atomic energy utilization object

Position important in terms of atomic energy safety: position hold by a person whose decisions made or actions undertaken may directly impact the safety level of atomic energy utilization object

Radiation generator: a device capable of generating ionizing radiation

Nuclear installation: nuclear reactor, nuclear fuel storage facility, NPP, nuclear fuel re-processing, production object

Radiological emergency: emergency capable of resulting or has resulted in environmental contamination and/or exposure to personnel and/or public above the permissible limits.

Article 4

Legislation of the RA on atomic energy safe utilization

1. The legislation of the RA on atomic energy safe utilization consists of the constitution of the RA, international treaties of the RA, this law and other laws, as well as other legal acts.
2. If the international treaties of the RA stipulate norms other than the ones stipulated in this law the norms of international treaties shall be applied.

Article 5

Safety Priority

The RA shall implement such a policy in atomic energy utilization field where priority is given to safety.

Article 6

Ownership right of atomic energy utilization objects

1. Nuclear facilities and nuclear materials are the property of the RA. After entering of this Law into force nuclear materials and nuclear installations being constructed may be the property of legal entities.
The operating organizations of nuclear installations shall not be liquidated on the basis of insolvency (bankruptcy).

2. Spent nuclear fuel and radioactive wastes generated in nuclear facilities located on the territory of the Republic of Armenia are the property of the Republic of Armenia.

SECTION 2

The Jurisdiction of State and Local Authorities in the Field of Atomic Energy Utilisation

Article 7. The Jurisdiction of the Government of the Republic of Armenia in the Field of Atomic Energy Utilisation

In the field of atomic energy utilisation the government of the Republic of Armenia:

- a) determines the basic orientation of scientific research, investment and state structural policy;
- b) organises the development and approval of the target state programmes and develops the activities necessary to ensure their implementation;
- c) approves the list of special materials, equipment and technologies submitted;
- d) organises measures to protect the public, the personnel of atomic energy utilisation objects and the environment from the harmful effects of ionising radiation;
- e) organises measures for the preparedness of the state authorities and enterprises involved in the national emergency response system for possible emergency situations at atomic energy utilisation objects and for mitigation of their consequences;
- f) organises in the Republic of Armenia the system of radiation situation control and determines the procedure of respective activities of the state authorities involved in this system.
- g) organises the provision of necessary financial means as required under Article 36 of this Law for compensation of nuclear damage;
- j) organises the physical protection of atomic energy utilisation facilities;
- k) approves the safety regulations and rules submitted by the regulatory authority;
- l) approves the list of activities and positions important in terms of safety submitted by the regulatory authority;
- m) guarantees the fulfilment of international commitments made by the Republic of Armenia pursuant to international treaties in the field of atomic energy utilisation which it has ratified;
- n) co-ordinates the international activities performed by the Republic of Armenia in the field of atomic energy utilisation;
- o) performs other authorities_ determined by this Law and the laws of the Republic of Armenia.
- p) the objects important in terms of safety are constructed and decommissioned by the principal approval of the Parliament (under the Law). The government of the RA

submits to the Parliament for approval the Law on construction and decommissioning.

Article 8. Jurisdiction of the Republican State Authorities in the Field of Atomic Energy Utilisation

The republican state authorities in the field of atomic energy utilisation:

- a) fulfil the scientific, technical, investment and state structural policy in the field of atomic energy utilisation;
- b) ensure the management of the State-owned atomic energy utilisation installations;
- c) develop safety rules and regulations in agreement with the regulatory authority;
- d) develop and perform safety-related measures for those objects that are under their jurisdiction;
- e) develop and perform measures for protection against fire, and for the technical, health and ecological protection of atomic energy utilisation objects;
- f) develop and perform measures for the physical protection of atomic energy utilisation objects;
- g) organise the training of personnel who carry out activities in the field of atomic energy utilisation;
- h) ensure the preparedness of the bodies under their control for response to emergencies at atomic energy utilisation objects and for implementation of protective measures;
- i) organise and perform the radiation situation control at atomic energy utilisation objects and their supervised areas;
- j) organise and perform state accounting and control of nuclear, radioactive and special materials, radioactive waste, special equipment and technologies;
- k) organise and perform controls on the export and import of nuclear, radioactive and special materials, radioactive waste, special equipment and technologies;
- l) perform other authorities determined by the legislation of the Republic of Armenia.

Article 9. The Jurisdiction of the Regional State Authorities in the Field of Atomic Energy Utilisation

In the field of atomic energy utilisation the regional state authorities, in their respective jurisdictions:

- a) ensure the fulfilment in each region of requirements established in the legislation of the Republic of Armenia for the safe use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes;
- b) participate in the development of emergency response plans at atomic energy objects;
- c) organise and implement measures to protect the population of the community and to mitigate the consequences of radiological accidents.

Article 10. The Jurisdiction of Local Authorities in the Field of Atomic Energy Utilisation

In the field of atomic energy utilisation, the local authorities are empowered by the state to do the following:

- a) ensure the participation of the population of the community in public discussions and investigations on the design of atomic energy utilisation installations to be constructed on the territory of that community;
- b) grant construction licenses, as required by the legislation and other legal acts, for atomic energy utilisation objects of local importance on the territory of the community;
- c) organise and implement measures for the protection of the population of the community in the event of a radiological accident, and to mitigate the consequences of such an accident.

SECTION 3.

Rights of Legal and Physical Persons in the Field of Atomic Energy Utilisation

Article 11. The Right for Implementation of Activities in the Field of Atomic Energy Utilisation

In the Republic of Armenia, the persons licensed in the manner prescribed have the right to implement practices in the field of atomic energy utilisation. Their rights, obligations and responsibilities are determined by this Law and other legal acts of the Republic of Armenia and the terms of their licence. In atomic energy utilization field only the citizens of the RA have right to hold posts important in terms of safety in atomic energy utilization objects important to safety

Article 12. The Right to Obtain Information in the Field of Atomic Energy Utilisation

Legal and physical persons of the Republic of Armenia have the right to obtain information from the competent state authorities about the safety of objects being designed, constructed, operated and decommissioned, as well as information concerning the radiation situation in the Republic of Armenia, to the extent that this information does not contain state or official secrets.

Article 13. The Right to Compensation for Nuclear Damage

1. Legal and physical persons who suffer nuclear damage have the right to receive compensation for such damage.
2. The measure, procedures and terms governing compensation of nuclear damage as well as its financial sources are determined by the legislation of the Republic of Armenia.

Article 14. The Right of Patients Exposed to Radiation
for Medical Purposes

1. The option of being exposed to radiation for medical purposes is assigned to the citizen or his legal representative.
2. A medical practitioner is obliged to provide information to a citizen who may be or who has been exposed to radiation for medical purposes, about the radiation dose which will be or which has been administered to him.

Section 4

State Regulation of Safety in Atomic Energy Utilization Field

Article 15. State Regulatory Authority in
the Field of Atomic Energy Utilisation

The following shall be covered under the state regulation of safety in atomic energy utilization field:

- a) site selection, designing, construction, commissioning, operation and decommissioning of atomic energy utilization objects;
- b) practices with nuclear and radioactive materials, equipment containing radioactive materials, radiation generators;
- c) import and export of nuclear and radioactive materials, equipment containing radioactive materials, radiation generators, radioactive wastes, special materials, equipment and technologies;
- d) account for and control of nuclear and radioactive materials, equipment containing radioactive materials, radiation generators, radioactive wastes;
- e) radioactive waste management;
- f) physical protection of nuclear materials and atomic energy utilization objects;
- g) personnel training and retraining in atomic energy utilization field.

Article 16

Regulatory authority

1. State regulation of atomic energy utilization field shall be implemented by a competent authority, which is a state governmental authority and financed from the state budget.
2. Only the citizen of the RA with the technical engineering education and 10-years experience in holding management posts important in terms of safety in atomic energy utilization field may be appointed as the head of the regulatory authority.

Article 17

The Jurisdiction of State Inspectors of the Regulatory Authority

1. For the regulation mentioned in article 15 (except for the point “c”) the regulatory authority shall:
 - a) submit legal acts (safety regulations, rules, procedures, lists, provisions, requirements) related to legislation of atomic energy utilization field to the government of the RA;
 - b) adopt ministerial legal acts;
 - c) license practices in atomic energy utilization field as well as physical persons holding posts and implementing practices important in terms of safety;
 - d) in the cases established in the law and international treaties suspend or terminate license;
 - e) assess safety of practices, objects and equipment of atomic energy utilization field, organize and conduct expertise;
 - f) organize and conduct researches for safety improvement of atomic energy utilization field;
 - g) conduct investigation of nuclear and radiation emergencies in atomic energy utilization field, analysis and assessment of investigation results, and if necessary conduct additional investigation, establish database on non-compliances in accordance with procedure established by the RA Government;
 - h) control on compliance with requirements of the legislation of atomic energy utilization and issued licenses by legal and physical persons;
 - i) apply administrative liabilities in accordance with the Code on Administrative Offences of the RA;
 - j) submit annual report to the government of the RA on nuclear and radiation safety of objects important in terms atomic energy safety;
 - k) provide information to state, regional, local authorities, entities and mass media on nuclear and radiation safety;
 - l) have right to obtain information needed for safety assessment from state authorities and organizations;
 - m) control preparedness of licensees to possible extreme situations;
 - n) during emergencies assess situation and on the basis of prognosis on its possible changes submit proposals on implementation of necessary protective actions;
 - o) organize and coordinate fulfillment of commitments of the RA under the treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and other commitments of the RA associated with the treaty;
 - p) implement state account for and control of nuclear materials; conduct state register for ionizing radiation sources and radioactive wastes;
 - q) jointly with the authority empowered with responsibilities for foreign affairs control fulfillment of the RA of commitments undertaken under the international treaties of the RA in atomic energy utilization field;
 - r) conclude international agreements;

- s) coordinate the IAEA regional and national projects of the RA under the technical cooperation;
- t) according to the Convention on early notification in case emergencies make early international notification on an emergency and act as a contact point on notification in the event of emergency;
- u) cooperate with other international organizations and regulatory authorities of other countries on exchange of information and safety related issues;
- v) implement environmental monitoring and control.

Article 17¹
Regulatory supervision

1. State inspectors of a regulatory authority have right to:
 - a) inspect atomic energy utilisation objects and the activities carried out there freely and without obstruction, using the necessary measurement and registration instruments, including audio and video recorders;
 - b) enter official and industrial sites of atomic energy utilisation objects freely;
 - c) take needed samples and obtain data;
 - d) to install the necessary control devices in atomic energy utilisation objects;
 - e) to verify the quality assurance programs of organizations licensed to render services and implement practices important in terms of safety in atomic energy utilization field;
 - f) where they have discovered a non-compliance with the requirements of the RA legislation and license terms and conditions, apply enforcement actions to the licensees in accordance with the RA legislation, and in the event of a threat to the population or the environment, to interrupt activities;
 - g) In the order established in the RA legislation to apply administrative offences to licensees for non-compliances with the RA laws, safety rules and regulations, terms and conditions of issued act-enforcements, and to submit materials on non-compliances to the law-enforcement authorities.
2. State inspectors are obliged:
 - a) to comply with the requirements of the legislation of the Republic of Armenia;
 - b) not to make public any information about inspected object that contains a state, official, commercial and other information of confidential nature;
 - c) not to interfere with the normal course of activities in the inspected object;
 - d) to inform the officials of the inspected object of the rights and obligations of the state inspectors;
 - e) to protect the rights established in the law and the legal interests of the inspected object.
3. In regulatory supervision practices there may be involved representatives of state authorities and organizations as well as international organizations and foreign experts.

Article 17²
Scientific and technical support

To fulfill its functions the regulatory authority shall have a technical support organization empowered to:

- a) conduct safety expertise in atomic energy utilization field;
 - b) render technical support in practices with account, control and conduction of register on nuclear materials, ionizing radiation sources and radioactive wastes;
 - c) other technical support as requested by the regulatory authority.
2. The safety expertise mentioned in point *a* of the first paragraph of this article shall be financed from the state budget, and the scientific and technical support mentioned in points *b* and *c* shall be financed from the state budget and other sources not prohibited in the law.

Section 5
Licensing in atomic energy utilization field

Article 18. Licensing in the field of Atomic Energy Utilisation.

1. License in atomic energy utilization field shall be granted by the regulatory authority for a specific period of time and for the following types of practices:
 - a) site selection, designing construction, commissioning, operation and decommissioning of nuclear facilities, radioactive waste storage facilities, radioactive waste disposal facilities;
 - b) manufacture, use, storage, transport, reprocessing of nuclear materials;
 - c) manufacture, use, storage, transport, reprocessing of radioactive materials;
 - d) manufacture, use, repair, installation and calibration, transport, storage of equipment containing radioactive materials;
 - e) use, calibration of radiation generators sources;
 - f) physical protection of nuclear installations and nuclear materials;
 - g) designing, manufacture of systems, structures and components important to safety of atomic energy utilization objects;
 - h) expertise of atomic energy utilization objects, their designs and other documents;
 - i) physical persons holding posts and implementing practices important in terms of safety of atomic energy utilization field.
2. Pursuant to the Law of the RA on Licensing the Government of the RA shall grant license on import and export of nuclear materials, radioactive materials, equipment containing radioactive material, radioactive wastes.
License on import of nuclear materials, radioactive materials, equipment containing radioactive materials, radioactive wastes shall be granted if the positive conclusion of the regulatory authority is available.
3. License granted in atomic energy utilization field establishes the right of licensee to implement the present practice and the terms and requirements needed for safe implementation of the type of practice subject to licensing. The regulatory

authority issues authorizations for the cases specified by the license terms and requirements.

All documents needed in order to obtain license for construction, operation and decommissioning of objects important in terms of atomic energy safety shall be reviewed by the regulatory authority within 30 days after receiving the documents. The regulatory authority grants or refuse license in 180 days after receiving all documents.

4. Enforcement of new rules and regulations doesn't result in reduction of license validity period. If the requirements established in the license are not in line with new rules and regulations, the licensee shall in the established periods develop and submit to the regulatory authority for approval the adequate compensatory organizational and technical measures.
5. In case of termination of the license granted to the operating organization the responsibility for safety goes to the owner of the object.
6. License to persons holding posts and implementing practices important in term of safety in atomic energy utilization field shall be granted if the medical certificate is available. The list of medical contraindications, the procedure of medical examination shall be established by the government of the RA.
7. The licensing procedures shall establish validity period of license issued in the atomic energy utilization field.

SECTION 6.

Operation of Atomic Energy Utilisation Objects

Article 19.

The Operating Organisation

1. The operating organisation is a legal person authorised by the owner of the atomic energy utilisation object or a legal person recognised as such, which through its own resources or with the involvement of other legal persons, selects the site for the installation and is responsible for its design, construction, operation, commissioning and decommissioning as well as the activities involving nuclear and radioactive materials carried out there.
2. The operating organisation is responsible for the safe operation of the atomic energy utilisation object, as well as for the safety measures applicable to the activities involving nuclear and radioactive materials carried out there.
3. It is prohibited to interfere in the activities of the operating organisation in respect of the operation of the atomic energy utilisation object, except where expressly provided by the Law and other legal acts of the Republic of Armenia.

Article 19¹ Financial securities for nuclear installation safety

1. The operating organization from a product consumption (services rendered) in atomic energy utilization field shall allocate normative financial assignments for nuclear, radiation, and technical safety, fire protection, physical protection, nuclear material account and control, implementation of safety improvement

measures, scientific and technical support, as well as securities needed for storage of spent nuclear fuel and for decommissioning.

Financial securities for decommissioning of nuclear installations are accumulated on a special account of the ministry of finance and economy of the RA

2. The use of these financial means in other purposes is prohibited.

Article 20. The Jurisdiction of the Operating Organisation

1. The operating organisation:
 - a) develops and implements safety measures in the atomic energy utilisation object;
 - b) ensures that a safety culture is maintained;
 - c) periodically submits reports in the manner prescribed on the safety of the object to the regulatory authority;
 - d) ensures that nuclear, radioactive and special materials, special equipment and technologies are put to useful purposes;
 - e) ensures the physical protection of atomic energy utilisation object, nuclear, radioactive and special materials, special equipment, radioactive waste and technologies;
 - f) develops the quality assurance programme for each stage in the lifetime of the atomic energy utilisation object (site selection, design, construction, commissioning, operation, decommissioning) and ensures its implementation;
 - g) organises the control of dose limits amongst personnel in the manner prescribed;
 - h) organises the accounting and control of nuclear, radioactive and special materials and radioactive waste;
 - i) organises and conducts investigations in the manner prescribed into incidents and accidents occurring during the operation of atomic energy utilisation installations;
 - j) develops the response plan in the manner prescribed for emergencies occurring in the atomic energy utilisation object and ensures the preparedness of personnel and the necessary resources for its implementation;
 - k) develops the programme of activities for protection against fire in the atomic energy utilisation installation and ensures its implementation;
 - l) organises the recruitment and training of skilled personnel to work in the atomic energy utilisation object, or with nuclear and radioactive materials;
 - m) ensures that the health and social conditions governing the personnel of the atomic energy utilisation object are in accordance with the current regulations;
 - n) carries out periodical safety assessments of the object to ascertain its compatibility with the most recent safety requirements;
 - o) performs other authorities determined by this Law and other legislative and legal acts of the Republic of Armenia.
2. The operating organisation of the atomic energy utilisation object carries out the following tasks important in terms of safety:
 - a) establishes the services that control the nuclear and radiation safety;
 - b) organises the permanent control over the radiation situation in the controlled and supervised areas of the atomic energy utilisation object;

- c) provides periodically the governor (mayor of Yerevan) of the territory included in the supervised area of the atomic energy utilisation object with information in the manner prescribed on the radiation situation in the supervised area.

SECTION 7

Ionizing radiation sources and radioactive waste management

Article 21. State System of Accounting and Control of Ionising Radiation Sources and Radioactive Waste

1. Ionising radiation sources which are subject to safety regulation and radioactive waste existing or generated in the Republic of Armenia are subject to state registration, accounting and control.
2. The responsibility for the state registration of ionising radiation sources and radioactive waste is assigned to the licensees who manage such sources, or whose activities result in the generation of radioactive waste.
3. The list of ionising radiation sources subject to safety regulation and the procedure governing the state registration of ionising radiation sources and radioactive waste are determined by the government of the Republic of Armenia upon proposal of the regulatory authority.

Article 22. Transport, Export and Import of Nuclear and Radioactive Materials

1. The transport of nuclear and radioactive materials is performed in accordance with the safety rules and regulations, as well as with the special transport rules that are approved by the government of the Republic of Armenia upon proposal of the regulatory authority.
2. The import of radioactive waste into the Republic of Armenia from other states is prohibited except where the waste was generated by the other state as a result of rendering a certain service to the Republic of Armenia and their import into the Republic of Armenia is foreseen under the international treaties of the Republic of Armenia, to the extent that the quantity and general activity of the radioactive waste correspond to the current technological conditions.
3. The transport, export and import of radioactive waste are governed by this Law, other laws and the international treaties of the Republic of Armenia.

Article 23. Prevention of Possible Extreme Situations during the Transport of Nuclear and Radioactive Materials and Response to these Situations

The transport companies which transport nuclear and radioactive materials, together with exporters and receiving persons and if necessary, jointly with other state authorities, are

obliged to develop, in agreement with the regulatory authority, a plan related to the prevention of traffic accidents, localisation and mitigation of their consequences, and plans on protection of the personnel of atomic energy utilisation objects, the public, the environment and material property. The procedures governing the development and agreement of such plans are determined by the government of the Republic of Armenia upon proposal of the regulatory authority.

Article 24. Storage and Disposal of Radioactive Waste

1. The storage and disposal of radioactive waste is permitted only in special storage and disposal facilities intended for such a purpose.
2. Procedure on radioactive waste management is approved by the government of the RA in submission of the regulatory authority.

SECTION 8

Physical Protection of Atomic Energy Utilisation Objects

Article 25. Physical Protection of Atomic Energy Utilisation Objects

1. The physical protection standards governing atomic energy utilisation installations and nuclear materials are a set of technical and organisational measures which aim to:
 - a) prevent entrance of strangers into atomic energy utilisation installations and facilities or locations where nuclear, radioactive and special materials, radioactive waste and special equipment are stored;
 - b) prevent strangers from approaching nuclear, radioactive and special materials, radioactive waste and special equipment;
 - c) discover and prevent in a timely manner any attempt to steal or destroy nuclear, radioactive or special materials, radioactive waste, special equipment or technologies;
 - d) discover and prevent in a timely manner any actions of diversion or terrorism which threaten the safety of atomic energy utilization object
 - e) discover and return nuclear, radioactive or special materials, radioactive waste, special equipment or technologies which have been lost or stolen.
2. Licensees are responsible for the physical protection of atomic energy utilisation objects and nuclear materials under their jurisdiction and, if necessary, can use the services of special organisations empowered by the state authorities.
3. The state regulation of physical protection of atomic energy utilisation objects and nuclear materials is performed by the regulatory authority.
4. The physical protection of atomic energy utilisation objects and nuclear materials is ensured during all stages of their design, construction, operation and decommissioning.

Article 26. Requirements to the Physical Protection

of Atomic Energy Utilisation Objects

1. The requirements governing the physical protection of atomic energy utilisation objects and nuclear materials are determined by the safety regulations.
2. The operation of atomic energy utilisation objects as well as any activities involving nuclear, radioactive or special materials, radioactive waste, special equipment or technologies during each stage of their production, use, reprocessing, transportation or storage are prohibited if physical protection is not ensured.

SECTION 9

Legal Limitations in the Field of Atomic Energy Utilisation.

Article 27. Establishment of Special Legal Regime on the Site of Atomic Energy Utilisation Object Important in Terms of Safety

1. A special legal regime may be established on the site of an atomic energy utilisation object, which is important in terms of safety.
2. The procedure governing the establishment of such a special legal regime, the sizes of corresponding zones and the type of limitations applicable in the zones are governed by this Law and other legal acts of the Republic of Armenia.
3. The responsibility for adhering to the established special legal regime on the territory of the site of an atomic energy utilisation object important in terms of safety is assigned to the operating organisation which has jurisdiction over that object.

Article 28. Limitation of Rights of Persons working in the Premises of Enterprises that Perform Activities involving the Use of Atomic Energy Utilization Objects

1. With a view to ensuring physical protection, the personnel, expert missions and visitors of enterprises that perform activities involving the use of atomic energy utilization objects, nuclear, radioactive or special materials, radioactive waste, special equipment or technologies, their personal belongings and means of transportation are subject to inspection using special equipment capable of revealing ammunition, weapons, explosive or toxic substances, or other devices useful for diversion.
2. It is prohibited to enter, without appropriate permission, into the designated areas and checkpoints established around the enterprises that perform activities involving the use of atomic energy utilization objects, nuclear, radioactive or special materials, radioactive waste, special equipment or technologies. It is furthermore forbidden to take photographs, video recordings or films of the engineering and technical protective systems and tools.

Article 29. Limitation of the Right to Work at Atomic Energy Utilisation Objects

Activities involving the use of atomic energy utilization objects, nuclear, radioactive or special materials, radioactive waste, special equipment or technologies must not be performed by:

- a) persons with restricted capabilities or persons recognised as disabled in the manner prescribed pursuant to the legislation of the Republic of Armenia;
- b) persons who suffer from diseases as set out in a list of medical conditions in relation to the use of atomic energy utilization objects and ionising radiation sources;
- c) persons who are not entitled to have knowledge of state and official secrets for implementation of the present work.
- d) Persons who do not comply with the trustworthiness criteria for implementation of these activities.

The procedure for verification of reliability of persons implementing activities important to atomic energy safety utilization installations is approved by the government of the RA.

Article 30. Limitation of Rights to Conduct Public Activities On and Outside the Territory of Nuclear Facilities and/or Radioactive Waste Facilities

1. The operating personnel of a nuclear or radioactive waste facility are strictly forbidden to organise and conduct strikes.
2. It is prohibited to hold meetings and public activities on the territory of a nuclear installation or radioactive waste facility.
3. It is prohibited to hold meetings, public activities outside the territory of a nuclear or radioactive waste facility where such actions are liable to disturb the operation of the nuclear or radioactive waste facility or prevent the personnel of the facility or of the regulatory authority from fulfilling their official responsibilities and/or to create a situation threatening the safety of the public and the environment.
4. If, as a consequence of the actions mentioned under sub-paragraph 3, damage is caused to the state and/or to the owner of the atomic energy utilisation object and/or to the citizens, such damage is subject to compensation in the manner prescribed pursuant to the legislation of the Republic of Armenia.

SECTION 10

Safeguards for Nuclear, Radioactive and Special Materials, Radioactive Waste, Special Equipment and Technologies

Article 31. State System of Accounting and Control of Nuclear, Radioactive and Special Materials, Equipment and Technologies

1. In the Republic of Armenia, nuclear and radioactive materials, equipment and technologies are subject to state accounting and control.
2. In the Republic of Armenia, state accounting for and control of nuclear and special materials, equipment and technologies is organised and performed by the regulatory authority.

3. The procedure governing state accounting for and control of nuclear and special materials, equipment and technologies is determined by the laws of the Republic of Armenia and other legal acts.

Article 32. Limitations to the Export of Nuclear,
Radioactive and Special Materials, Radioactive Waste,
Special Equipment and Technologies

1. It is prohibited to export from the Republic of Armenia nuclear, radioactive and special materials, radioactive waste, special equipment and technologies to countries that:
 - a) have not made a commitment to use these materials, equipment and technologies exclusively for peaceful purposes;
 - b) do not ensure their physical protection;
 - c) have not provided assurances concerning the existence in their countries of a state system of accounting and control of nuclear, radioactive and special materials, radioactive waste, special equipment and technologies;
 - d) have not made any commitments in terms of export of nuclear, radioactive and special materials, radioactive waste, special equipment and technologies to third countries.
2. Issues related to the transit of nuclear, radioactive and special materials, radioactive waste, special equipment and technologies across the territory of the Republic of Armenia are governed by the legislation of the Republic of Armenia and international treaties.

SECTION 11

Nuclear Damage and Compensation

Article 33. Nuclear Damage and
Liability for Compensation

1. The liability for nuclear damage caused to physical and legal persons or to the environment as a result of activities carried out in the field of atomic energy utilisation is assigned to the licensee carrying out such activities.
2. Nuclear damage caused to legal and physical persons, to their privacy or to the environment due to exposure to radiation and a number of other dangerous factors is subject to compensation.
3. If a person suffers simultaneously nuclear damage and other damage, which cannot be reasonably separated from the nuclear damage, such damage is also subject to compensation.

Article 34
Substantiation of Liability for Nuclear Damage and
Compensation for Nuclear Damage

1. In accordance with this law, the liability of a licensee for nuclear damage is established when it is proved that the damage was caused as a result of events which occurred at an atomic energy utilisation installation.
2. The liability of a licensee for nuclear damage is also established when it is proved that the damage was caused as a result of events connected with nuclear and/or radioactive materials or radioactive waste received or manufactured for the atomic energy utilisation object under his management if the licensee has, before the event, assumed liability in writing for those materials or waste or where possession has not yet passed to another organization.
3. The licensee is released from liability for nuclear damage and its compensation, if it is the result of military actions, arson, natural disaster or the intentional action of other legal and physical persons.
4. If the licensee proves that the nuclear damage was totally or partially caused by the intentional action of a victim, he is totally or partially released from liability in respect of nuclear damage compensation to that person. The licensee is released from liability for nuclear damage compensation in legal form.

Article 35. Types and Measures of Liabilities for Nuclear Damage Compensation

1. The types and amounts of liability of licensees for nuclear damage are determined by the legislation of the Republic of Armenia and other legal acts.
2. Measures for nuclear damage compensation for any accident must not be less than the measures established in the international treaties to which the Republic of Armenia is a Party.

Article 36. Financial Provision for Nuclear Damage Compensation

1. In order to ensure the compensation of nuclear liability licensees are obliged to have sufficient financial resources; the procedures of establishment and use of these financial resources are determined by the laws of the Republic of Armenia and other legal acts.
2. Where liability for nuclear damage is assumed by the licensee, and the amount necessary to compensate the nuclear damage exceed the measures foreseen in Article 35 of this law, the government of the Republic of Armenia ensures the payment of the necessary additional amounts.

SECTION 12

The Liability for Breach of the Legislation of the Republic of Armenia for the Safe Utilisation of Atomic Energy for Peaceful Purposes

Article 37.

The Liabilities of Legal and Physical Persons as well as
Citizens Performing Activities in the Field of Atomic Energy Utilisation for Breaches of
the Legislation of the Republic of Armenia for the Safe
Utilisation of Atomic Energy for Peaceful Purposes

Legal and physical persons as well as citizens performing activities in the field of atomic energy utilisation are responsible for breaches of the legislation of the Republic of Armenia for the Safe Utilisation of Atomic Energy for Peaceful Purposes in of the manner prescribed pursuant to the legislation of the Republic of Armenia.