

On the use of nuclear energy and radiation safety

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LAW OF UKRAINE

On the use of nuclear energy and radiation safety

(Vedomosti Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine (VVR), 1995, No. 12, p. 81)

{Enacted by Resolution of the Verkhovna Rada  
[No. 40/95-VR of 08.02.95](#) , Verkhovna Rada, 1995, No. 12, Art. 82}

{As amended by Laws  
[No. 526/96-VR dated 19.11.96](#) , VVR, 1997, No. 4, Art. 20  
[No. 684/97-VR dated 03.12.97](#) , VVR, 1998, No. 11-12, Art. 50  
[No. 783-XIV dated 30.06.99](#) , VVR, 1999, No. 34, Art. 274  
[No. 1370-XIV dated 11.01.2000](#) , VVR, 2000, No. 9, Art. 68  
[No. 1673-III dated 20.04.2000](#) , VVR, 2000, No. 30, Art. 236  
[No. 747-IV dated 15.05.2003](#) , VVR, 2003, No. 29, art.236  
[No. 887-IV of 22.05.2003](#) , VVR, 2003, No. 37, art.307  
[No. 1096-IV of 10.07.2003](#) , VVR, 2004, No. 6, art.38  
[No. 1417-IV of 03.02.2004](#) , VVR, 2004, No. 19, art.257  
[No. 1971-IV of 01.07.2004](#) , VVR, 2005, No. 1, art.10  
[No. 1868-IV of 24.06.2004](#) , VVR, 2004, No. 46, art.511  
[No. 2637-IV of 02.06.2005](#) , VVR, 2005, No. 27, art.362  
[No. 232-V of 05.10.2006](#) , VVR, 2006, No. 49, art.486  
[No. 515-VI of 17.09.2008](#) , VVR, 2008, No. 52, art.394  
[No. 516-VI of 17.09.2008](#) , VVR, 2009, No. 5, art. 8  
[No. 1393-VI of 21.05.2009](#) , VVR, 2009, No. 40, p. 579  
[No. 1566-VI of 25.06.2009](#) , VVR, 2009, No. 51, p. 759  
[No. 1565-VI of 17.11.2009](#) , VVR, 2010, No. 1, p. 3  
[No. 1718-VI of 17.11.2009](#) , VVR, 2010, No. 6, p. 48}

{Regarding the recognition of certain provisions as unconstitutional, see Decision of the  
Constitutional Court  
[No. 14-rp/2010 of 20.05.2010](#) }

{As amended by Laws  
[No. 2367-VI of 29.06.2010](#) , VVR, 2010, No. 34, Art. 486  
[No. 2592-VI of 07.10.2010](#) , VVR, 2011, No. 10, Art. 63  
[No. 2883-VI of 23.12.2010](#) , VVR, 2011, No. 30, Art. 277  
[No. 3038-VI of 17.02.2011](#) , VVR, 2011, No. 34, Art. 343  
[No. 4175-VI of 20.12.2011](#) , VVR, 2012, No. 29, Art. 339  
[No. 4716-VI of 17.05.2012](#) , VVR, 2013, No. 14, Art. 90  
[No. 4717-VI of 17.05.2012](#) , VVR, 2013, No. 14, Art. 91  
[No. 5460-VI of 16.10.2012](#) , VVR, 2014, No. 2-3, Art. 41  
[No. 406-VII of 04.07.2013](#) , VVR, 2014, No. 20-21, Art. 712  
[No. 564-VII of 17.09.2013](#) , VVR, 2014, No. 20-21, Art. 732}

{Regarding the invalidation of Law [No. 2592-VI of 07.10.2010](#) , see additionally Law [No. 763-VII of 23.02.2014](#) , VVR, 2014, No. 12, p. 189}

{As amended by Laws  
[No. 1697-VII of 14.10.2014](#) , VVR, 2015, No. 2-3, Art. 12  
[No. 2059-VIII of 23.05.2017](#) , VVR, 2017, No. 29, Art. 315  
[No. 2530-VIII of 06.09.2018](#) , VVR, 2018, No. 41, Art. 320  
[No. 2629-VIII of 23.11.2018](#) , VVR, 2018, No. 50, Art. 400

[No. 107-IX of 18.09.2019](#) , VVR, 2019, No. 40, Art. 220  
[No. 124-IX of 20.09.2019](#) , VVR, 2019, No. 46, Art. 295  
[No. 208-IX dated 17.10.2019](#) , VVR, 2019, No. 50, Art. 359  
[No. 294-IX dated 14.11.2019](#) , VVR, 2020, No. 5, Art. 31  
[No. 440-IX dated 14.01.2020](#) , VVR, 2020, No. 28, Art. 188  
[No. 720-IX dated 17.06.2020](#) , VVR, 2020, No. 47, Art. 408  
[No. 1082-IX dated 15.12.2020](#) , VVR, 2021, No. 16, Art. 144  
[No. 1928-IX dated 02.12.2021](#)  
[No. 2573-IX dated 06.09.2022](#)  
[No. 2710-IX dated 03.11.2022](#)  
[No. 2755-IX dated 16.11.2022](#)  
[No. 2758-IX dated 16.11.2022](#) [No. 2762-IX dated 16.11.2022](#)  
[No. 2801-IX dated 01.12.2022](#)  
[No. 2849-IX dated 13.12.2022](#)  
[No. 2896-IX dated 06.02.2023](#)  
[No. 3344-IX dated 23.08.2023](#)  
[No. 3460-IX dated 09.11.2023](#)  
[No. 4017-IX dated 10.10.2024](#)  
[No. 4059-IX dated 19.11.2024](#) }

*{In the text of the Law, the words "local bodies of state power and self-government" and the words "local bodies of state power and self-government" in all cases are replaced by the words "local bodies of executive power and local self-government" in the corresponding case in accordance with Law [No. 5460-VI of 16.10.2012](#)}*

*{In the text of the Law, the words "norms, rules and standards", "norms, rules and standards" and "norms, rules, standards" in all cases are replaced by the words "norms and rules" in the corresponding case in accordance with Law [No. 124-IX of 20.09.2019](#)}*

*{In the text of the Law, the word "construction" in all cases is replaced by the word "construction" in the corresponding case in accordance with Law [No. 2762-IX of 11/16/2022](#)}*

*{In the text of the Law, the words "mass media" in all cases and numbers have been replaced by the word "media" in accordance with Law [No. 2849-IX of 13.12.2022](#)}*

*{In the text of the Law, the words "dose limits" in all cases are replaced by the words "dose limits" in the corresponding case in accordance with Law [No. 3344-IX of 23.08.2023](#)}*

This Law is fundamental in the nuclear legislation of Ukraine. It establishes the priority of human and environmental safety, the rights and obligations of citizens in the field of nuclear energy use, regulates activities related to the use of nuclear installations and sources of ionizing radiation, and also establishes the legal basis for Ukraine's international obligations regarding the use of nuclear energy.

## Section I GENERAL PROVISIONS

### Article 1. Basic terms and definitions

In this Law, the following terms and definitions are used in the following meaning:

the use of nuclear energy is a set of activities related to the use of nuclear technologies, nuclear materials, sources of ionizing radiation in science, production, medicine and other industries, as well as the extraction and processing of uranium ores and the management of radioactive waste;

*{Paragraph two of part one of Article 1 as amended by Law [No. 107-IX of September 18, 2019](#)}*

source material - uranium containing isotopes in the ratio in which they occur in natural uranium; uranium depleted in isotopes 235; thorium; any of the above substances in the form of metal, alloy, chemical compound or concentrate; any other material containing one or more of the above substances in a concentration established by safety standards and regulations;

source of ionizing radiation - a physical object, other than nuclear installations, containing radioactive substance, or a technical device that creates or, under certain conditions, can create ionizing radiation;

quality assurance - a set of measures that are planned and systematically implemented in order to achieve confidence that the activities carried out comply with safety standards and regulations;

closure - the completion of all operations at a specified time after the placement of radioactive waste in a repository for disposal, which includes final engineering or other work necessary to bring the repository to a state that is safe for the long term;

*{Part one of Article 1 is supplemented by paragraph six in accordance with Law [No. 1673-III of 20.04.2000](#)}*

radioactive waste disposal - placement of radioactive waste in a repository, without the intention of its removal, for the purpose of containing and isolating radioactive waste from the environment;

*{Paragraph seven of part one of Article 1 as amended by Law [No. 208-IX of October 17, 2019](#)}*

facility intended for radioactive waste management - a structure, premises or equipment intended for the operation, treatment, including preliminary conditioning, transportation, storage or disposal of radioactive waste, as well as a nuclear facility in the process of decommissioning after its recognition as a facility for radioactive waste management;

*{Paragraph eight of part one of Article 1 as amended by Law [No. 1673-III of 20.04.2000](#)}*

transportation - activities related to the preparation, loading, dispatch, transportation, including transit storage, unloading and acceptance at the final destination of cargoes of radioactive materials and packages;

*{Paragraph nine of part one of Article 1 as amended by Law [No. 887-IV of 22.05.2003](#)}*

radioactive waste management - all activities (including activities related to decommissioning) related to the handling, treatment, including preliminary treatment, conditioning, transportation, storage or disposal of radioactive waste;

*{Paragraph ten of part one of Article 1 as amended by Law [No. 1673-III of 20.04.2000](#)}*

radiation safety - compliance with permissible limits of radiation exposure to personnel, the population and the environment, established by safety standards and regulations;

radiation accident (accident) - an event resulting in loss of control over a nuclear facility, a source of ionizing radiation, and which results or may result in radiation exposure to people and the environment exceeding the permissible limits established by safety standards and regulations;

radiation protection - a set of radiation-hygienic, design, technical and organizational measures aimed at ensuring radiation safety;

Radioactive waste - material objects and substances, the activity of radionuclides or radioactive contamination of which exceeds the limits established by the standards, provided that the use of these objects and substances is not envisaged in any technological process or production (except for [Section XIII](#), where this term is used in the meaning in accordance with Part Two of this Article). Radioactive waste also includes spent closed sources of ionizing radiation after entering the relevant information into the State Register of Radioactive Waste;

*{Paragraph of Article 1 as amended by Law [No. 684/97-VR of 03.12.97](#); as amended by Law [No. 208-IX of 17.10.2019](#)}*

radioactive material - a material that contains radioactive substances. Radioactive materials include: radionuclide sources of ionizing radiation, nuclear materials and radioactive waste;

*{Part one of Article 1 is supplemented by paragraph fifteen in accordance with Law [No. 1417-IV of 03.02.2004](#); as amended by Law [No. 2762-IX of 16.11.2022](#)}*

special fissile material - plutonium-239; uranium-233; uranium enriched in the isotopes 235 and 233; any material containing one or more of the above substances;

specialized enterprise for radioactive waste management - an enterprise (association) that, on the basis of a license, carries out the collection, processing, transportation, storage and/or disposal of radioactive waste transferred to the ownership of the state;

*{Paragraph seventeen of part one of Article 1 as amended by Law [No. 208-IX of October 17, 2019](#)}*

nuclear safety - compliance with norms and rules and conditions for the use of nuclear materials that ensure radiation safety;

nuclear facilities - facilities, including related buildings and equipment, where nuclear material is produced, processed, used, handled, stored or disposed of. Nuclear facilities include: nuclear fuel production facilities, nuclear subcritical facilities, research nuclear reactors (including critical and subcritical assemblies); nuclear power plants; enterprises and facilities for enrichment and reprocessing of nuclear fuel, as well as spent nuclear fuel storage facilities (except for [Section XIII](#), where this term is used in the meaning in accordance with [Part Two](#) of this Article);

*{Paragraph of Article 1 as amended by Laws [No. 684/97-VR of 03.12.97](#), [No. 4175-VI of 20.12.2011](#); as amended by Law [No. 2762-IX of 16.11.2022](#)}*

nuclear subcritical facility - a facility intended for handling nuclear materials and located within the territory defined by the project, the design and technical characteristics of which make it impossible for a self-sustaining fission chain reaction to occur under any operating conditions. Nuclear subcritical facilities include: subcritical assemblies, neutron sources based on a subcritical assembly controlled by a linear accelerator of electrons or protons, and other facilities, the design and technical characteristics of which make it impossible for a self-sustaining fission chain reaction to occur under any operating conditions;

*{Part one of Article 1 is supplemented with a new paragraph in accordance with Law [No. 4175-VI of 20.12.2011](#)}*

nuclear incident - any event or series of events of the same origin causing nuclear damage (except in [Section XIII](#), where this term is used in the meaning in accordance with Part Two of this Article);

*{Paragraph of Article 1 as amended by Law [No. 684/97-VR of 03.12.97](#)}*

nuclear material - any source or special fissile material (except in [Section XIII](#), where this term is used in the meaning in accordance with Part Two of this Article);

*{Paragraph of Article 1 as amended by Law [No. 684/97-VR of 03.12.97](#)}*

nuclear damage - loss of life, any injury to human health, or any loss of property or damage to property, or any other loss or damage resulting from the hazardous properties of nuclear material at a nuclear installation or nuclear material coming from or being sent to a nuclear installation, except for damage caused to the installation itself or to the vehicle in which the transport was carried out (except in [Section XIII](#), where this term is used in the meaning in accordance with Part Two of this Article);

*{Paragraph of Article 1 as amended by Law [No. 684/97-VR of 03.12.97](#)}*

surveillance zone - a territory in which the radiation impact of a nuclear installation and facilities intended for radioactive waste management on the population living in this zone is possible. The dimensions and boundaries of the specified zone are determined in accordance with [part four](#) of Article 45 of this Law;

*{Part one of Article 1 is supplemented with a paragraph in accordance with Law [No. 232-V of 05.10.2006](#)}*



special social infrastructure - facilities located within the administrative-territorial units (regional, district, city councils of monofunctional satellite cities), to the territory of which the relevant surveillance zones extend, and intended to ensure the vital activities of the population living in the surveillance zone, in particular educational institutions, healthcare, cultural, physical education and sports institutions, communication facilities of housing and communal services, electricity, gas, heat, water and sewage supply networks, buildings and structures intended for their maintenance, roads, communication systems, etc.;

*{Part one of Article 1 is supplemented by a paragraph in accordance with Law [No. 232-V of 05.10.2006](#); as amended by Law [No. 4717-VI of 17.05.2012](#).}*

*{Paragraph of part one of Article 1 was excluded on the basis of Law [No. 1565-VI of 17.11.2009](#).}*

socio-economic risk compensation for the population living in surveillance zones - creation and maintenance of special social infrastructure in good condition, provision of personal protective equipment to the population, regular training in the rules for using special social infrastructure, and skills in using personal protective equipment;

*{Part one of Article 1 is supplemented with a paragraph in accordance with Law [No. 232-V of 05.10.2006](#).}*

monofunctional cities - satellites of nuclear facilities and enterprises for the extraction and processing of uranium ores - administrative-territorial units, the specialization of the population's labor in which is determined by enterprises operating nuclear facilities and uranium facilities;

*{Part one of Article 1 is supplemented with a paragraph in accordance with Law [No. 1565-VI of 17.11.2009](#).}*

design basis accident - an accident for which the design defines the initial events, final states and provides for safety systems that ensure the limitation of its radiation consequences within the limits established by the rules and regulations on nuclear and radiation safety;

*{Part one of Article 1 is supplemented with a paragraph in accordance with Law [No. 4717-VI of 17.05.2012](#).}*

sanitary protection zone - the territory around a nuclear installation and facilities intended for radioactive waste management, in which the level of human exposure under normal operating conditions may exceed the dose limit quota for the population. The population is prohibited from living in the sanitary protection zone, restrictions are established on production activities that do not concern the nuclear installation or facilities intended for radioactive waste management, and radiation status is monitored. The features of the regime, dimensions and boundaries of the specified zone are determined [by Article 45](#) of this Law;

*{Part one of Article 1 is supplemented with a paragraph in accordance with Law [No. 4717-VI of 17.05.2012](#).}*

spent nuclear fuel - nuclear fuel that has been irradiated and finally removed from the core of a nuclear reactor;

*{Part one of Article 1 is supplemented with a term in accordance with Law [No. 2762-IX of 11/16/2022](#).}*

Radioactive substance - any substance containing one or more radionuclides, the activity or activity concentration of which cannot be neglected from the point of view of radiation protection.

*{Part one of Article 1 is supplemented with a term in accordance with Law [No. 2762-IX of 11/16/2022](#).}*

For the purposes of [Section XIII](#) of this Law, the terms and definitions shall be used in the meaning in accordance with paragraphs eight, ten and sixteen of part one of this Article and Article 1 of the Vienna Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage of May 21, 1963, except for the terms "nuclear material" and "nuclear installation", which shall be used in the following meaning:

nuclear material - nuclear fuel, except for natural uranium and depleted uranium, which can release energy by a self-sustaining chain process of nuclear fission outside a nuclear reactor, alone or in combination with any other material, and radioactive products and waste, except for small quantities of radioactive products, radioactive waste and nuclear fuel established by the norms and rules on nuclear and radiation safety, provided that this quantity does not exceed the maximum limits established by the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency;

nuclear installation - any nuclear reactor, except for a reactor equipped with a means of sea or air transport for the purpose of using it as a source of energy for propelling that means of transport or for any other purpose, any plant using nuclear fuel for the production of nuclear material, or any plant where nuclear material is processed, including any plant where irradiated nuclear fuel is reprocessed, and any place where nuclear material is stored (stored), except for a storage place associated with the transportation of such material, provided that several nuclear installations of one operator located at one location are considered as a single nuclear installation.

*{Article 1 is supplemented by part two in accordance with Law [No. 684/97-VR of 03.12.97](#).}*

Nuclear installations and facilities intended for radioactive waste management that are of national importance are:

nuclear power plants;

nuclear heating plants;

research nuclear reactors;

storage facilities intended for the storage of spent nuclear fuel or high-level radioactive waste with a design storage period of more than 30 years (except for installations included in the technological cycle of a nuclear installation);

geological repositories for the disposal of radioactive waste and/or spent nuclear fuel.

*{Article 1 is supplemented by part three in accordance with Law [No. 1566-VI of 06/25/2009](#); as amended by Law [No. 208-IX of 10/17/2019](#)}*

The terms "uranium facilities", "uranium ore mining" and "uranium ore processing" are used in this Law in the meanings given in [the Law of Ukraine](#) "On Uranium Ore Mining and Processing".

*{Article 1 is supplemented by part four in accordance with Law [No. 107-IX of September 18, 2019](#)}*

Other terms used in this Law shall have the meanings given in [the Law of Ukraine](#) "On Radioactive Waste Management" and other laws of Ukraine.

*{Article 1 is supplemented by part five in accordance with Law [No. 208-IX of 17.10.2019](#)}*

## **Article 2.** Nuclear legislation

Relations in the field of nuclear energy use are regulated by this Law and other acts of Ukrainian legislation.

## **Article 3.** Objectives of nuclear legislation

The main objectives of nuclear legislation are:

legal regulation of public relations during the implementation of all types of activities in the field of nuclear energy use;

creation of legal foundations for the management system in the field of nuclear energy use and the system for regulating safety during the use of nuclear energy;

establishing the rights, duties and responsibilities of state authorities, enterprises, institutions and organizations, officials and personnel, as well as citizens regarding their activities related to the use of nuclear energy;

definition of the basic principles of radiation protection of people and the environment;

ensuring the participation of citizens and their associations in the formation of state policy in the field of nuclear energy use;

promoting further strengthening of the international regime for the safe use of nuclear energy.

## **Article 4.** Basic principles of radiation protection

Radiation protection during the use of nuclear energy is based on the following basic principles:

no activity involving ionizing radiation may be permitted unless the ultimate benefit of such activity outweighs the harm caused by it;

the magnitude of individual doses, the number of persons exposed, and the probability of exposure to any type of ionizing radiation must be as low as is practicable, taking into account economic and social factors;

Exposure of individuals from all sources and activities should not exceed established dose limits.

## **Article 5.** Basic principles of state policy in the field of nuclear energy use and radiation protection

The main principles of state policy in the field of nuclear energy use and radiation protection are:

priority of protecting humans and the environment from the effects of ionizing radiation;

ensuring a minimum level of radioactive waste generation when using nuclear energy;

*{Article 5 is supplemented by the third paragraph in accordance with Law [No. 1673-III of 20.04.2000](#)}*

prohibition of any activity in the field of nuclear energy use that results in a reasonably foreseeable greater negative impact on future generations than that tolerated for the current generation;

*{Article 5 is supplemented by the fourth paragraph in accordance with Law [No. 1673-III of 20.04.2000](#)}*

ensuring safety when using nuclear energy;

openness and accessibility of information related to the use of nuclear energy;

ensuring compensation for damage caused by radiation exposure;

*{Paragraph seven of Article 5 as amended by Law [No. 232-V of 05.10.2006](#)}*

creation of a legal and financial mechanism for socio-economic risk compensation for the population living in the surveillance zones;

*{Article 5 is supplemented with a paragraph in accordance with Law [No. 232-V of 05.10.2006](#)}*

creation of special social infrastructure in surveillance zones;

*{Article 5 is supplemented with a paragraph in accordance with Law [No. 232-V of 05.10.2006](#)}*

ensuring measures regarding the socio-economic interest of local executive authorities and local self-government bodies on the territory of which nuclear installations and facilities intended for radioactive waste management are located;

establishing liability for violations of the legal safety regime in the field of nuclear energy use;

delimitation of functions of state administration in the field of nuclear energy use and state regulation of nuclear and radiation safety;

separation of functions of state administration in the field of nuclear energy use and direct economic activity related to the use of nuclear energy;

distribution of duties, rights and responsibilities between all subjects of legal relations in the field of nuclear energy use;

regulation, licensing and supervision in the field of nuclear energy use;

creation of a legal and financial mechanism for the liability of the operating organization to citizens and business entities for nuclear damage caused;

creation of a legal and financial mechanism for the licensee's liability to citizens and business entities for damage caused in the event of a radiation accident;

disposal and long-term storage of radioactive waste at the expense of waste producers;

participation of citizens and their associations in the formation of state policy in the field of nuclear energy use;

prohibition of any activity involving ionizing radiation if the benefit from such activity is less than the possible harm caused by it;

compliance with limits on doses to personnel and the public established by nuclear and radiation safety standards and regulations;

establishing the lowest indicators of individual doses, the number of people exposed, and the probability of exposure from any specific source of ionizing radiation according to radiation safety standards and rules, taking into account the economic and social conditions of the state;

implementation of international treaties, development of international cooperation in the field of the peaceful use of nuclear energy and strengthening of the international safety regime and radiation protection of the population;

delimitation of state administration in the field of nuclear energy use and radioactive waste disposal.

#### **Article 6.** State policy in the field of nuclear energy use and radiation protection

The foundations of state policy in the field of nuclear energy use and radiation protection are formed by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine by defining its goal, main tasks, directions, principles and priorities, establishing a system of relevant credit and financial, tax, customs and other regulators, and approving the State Program for the Development of the Fuel and Energy Complex.

State policy is implemented by creating and maintaining an optimal management system in the field of nuclear energy use, regulating nuclear and radiation safety issues, developing and implementing state safety programs, including implementing measures to protect the population living in the surveillance zone.

*{Part two of Article 6 as amended by Laws [No. 232-V of 05.10.2006](#), [No. 2762-IX of 16.11.2022](#)}*

The state ensures that citizens and their associations participate in the formation and implementation of state policy in the field of nuclear energy use.

#### **Article 7.** Scope of this Law

This Law applies to all types of activities in the field of nuclear energy use, including:

placement, design, construction, commissioning, operation and decommissioning of nuclear installations and sources of ionizing radiation;

carrying out work and providing services that affect safety when using nuclear energy;

handling of nuclear materials and sources of ionizing radiation, in particular during the exploration and extraction of minerals containing these materials and substances;

conducting scientific research using nuclear facilities, sources of ionizing radiation, and nuclear materials;

state management in the field of nuclear energy use;

*{Paragraph six of part one of Article 7 as amended by Law [No. 2762-IX of 11/16/2022](#)}*

state regulation of safety during the use of nuclear energy;

physical protection of nuclear installations, nuclear materials, facilities intended for radioactive waste management, and other sources of ionizing radiation;

*{Paragraph eight of part one of Article 7 as amended by Law [No. 747-IV of 15.05.2003](#)}*

state accounting of nuclear materials and sources of ionizing radiation;

state control over the radiation situation on the territory of Ukraine;

training personnel for activities related to the use of nuclear energy;

international cooperation and ensuring compliance with Ukraine's international obligations in the field of nuclear energy use.

The specifics of the application of this Law to relations related to ensuring safety during the liquidation of nuclear weapons and nuclear munitions, in particular their dismantling, storage and transportation, are established by the relevant legislation of Ukraine.

#### **Article 8.** Norms and rules on nuclear and radiation safety

Nuclear and radiation safety norms and rules are criteria, requirements, and conditions for ensuring safety when using nuclear energy.

Compliance with nuclear and radiation safety norms and rules is mandatory when carrying out any type of activity in the field of nuclear energy use.

The requirements of the specified norms and rules are adopted taking into account the recommendations of international organizations in the field of nuclear energy use.



Norms and rules on nuclear and radiation safety are approved in accordance with the procedure determined by the legislation of Ukraine, are subject to publication and are mandatory on the territory of Ukraine.

**Article 9.** Ownership of nuclear installations and sources of ionizing radiation

Nuclear facilities and sources of ionizing radiation can be in different forms of ownership.

The list of nuclear installations and sources of ionizing radiation that are state-owned is determined by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

Nuclear materials are exclusively state property, except for those that are the property of a joint-stock company established in accordance with [the Law of Ukraine](#) "On Joint-Stock Company "National Atomic Power Generating Company "Energoatom", and acquired (purchased, created) during the activities of Joint-Stock Company "National Atomic Power Generating Company "Energoatom" and are used by it in the process of generating electricity, thermal energy and providing services in the electricity market.

*{Part Three of Article 9 as amended by Law [No. 2896-IX of 06.02.2023](#)}*

## Chapter II

### RIGHTS OF CITIZENS AND THEIR ASSOCIATIONS IN THE FIELD OF NUCLEAR ENERGY USE AND RADIATION SAFETY

**Article 10.** Rights of citizens and their associations to receive information in the field of nuclear energy use and radiation safety

Citizens and their associations have the right to request and receive from relevant enterprises, institutions and organizations within their competence complete and reliable information on the safety of a nuclear installation or facility intended for radioactive waste management, the construction of which is planned or underway, and those that are operated or decommissioned, with the exception of information that constitutes a state secret.

Citizens have the right to receive information from the institutions of the state system of radiation control in Ukraine about the levels of radiation in Ukraine, in their places of residence or work. Officials of enterprises, institutions and organizations, associations of citizens and the media are liable in accordance with the law for refusing to provide such information, intentionally distorting or concealing objective data on issues related to safety in the use of nuclear energy.

Citizens of Ukraine have the right to visit nuclear installations, as well as facilities intended for radioactive waste management, in accordance with the established procedure for educational purposes.

To exercise the rights of citizens, state authorities, institutions of the state radiation control system, enterprises, institutions and organizations whose activities are related to the use of nuclear energy, and their officials are obliged to:

periodically disseminate through the media official information about the radiation situation in the territory where uranium ore mining enterprises, nuclear facilities, facilities intended for radioactive waste management, sources of ionizing radiation are located and operated, as well as information about the safety of a nuclear facility or facility intended for radioactive waste management, the construction of which is planned or underway, and those that are operated or decommissioned, with the exception of information that constitutes a state secret;

provide the opportunity for citizens of Ukraine, upon their request, to directly visit nuclear installations and facilities intended for radioactive waste management for educational purposes in accordance with the established procedure.

**Article 11.** Rights of citizens and their associations to participate in the formation of policy in the field of nuclear energy use and radiation safety

Citizens and their associations have the right to participate in the discussion of draft legislative acts and programs in the field of nuclear energy use, as well as to participate in the discussion of issues related to the location, design, construction, operation and decommissioning of nuclear installations and sources of ionizing radiation.

In order to involve citizens and their associations in considering issues related to the use of nuclear energy, local executive authorities and local self-government bodies may organize public hearings on issues of protecting projects related to the location, construction, and decommissioning of nuclear installations and facilities intended for radioactive waste management.

Both the materials submitted by the applicant and the results of state and public examinations are presented at the public hearing, with the exception of information that is classified as restricted information.

*{Part Three of Article 11 as amended by Law [No. 2762-IX of 11/16/2022](#)}*

The procedure for conducting public hearings is established by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

**Article 12.** Socio-economic living and working conditions of citizens in the locations of enterprises for the extraction and processing of uranium ores, nuclear installations and facilities intended for the management of radioactive waste

The population of the territories where uranium ore mining and processing enterprises, nuclear installations, and facilities intended for radioactive waste management are located has the right to socio-economic compensation for the risks from their activities, including:

using part of the funds invested in the construction of a uranium ore mining and processing enterprise, nuclear facilities, and facilities intended for radioactive waste management for the construction of social facilities;

creation and maintenance in good condition of special social infrastructure facilities, including protective structures intended for shelter and protection of the population, equipment and property from radiation exposure in the event of a radiation accident. Provision of personal protective equipment and stable iodine preparations within the limits of the funds received in accordance with medical standards in the manner established by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine;

*{Paragraph three of part one of Article 12 as amended by Law [No. 4717-VI of 17.05.2012](#)}*

benefits for payment for consumed electricity for the population permanently residing within a 30-kilometer zone of nuclear power plants, in accordance with [Article 17](#) of the Law of Ukraine "On Electric Power". The procedure for compensation for losses of energy supply companies is established by the state regulatory body for energy activities in accordance with the powers defined by the Law of Ukraine "On Electric Power";

*{Paragraph four of part one of Article 12 as amended by Law [No. 4717-VI of 17.05.2012](#)}*

implementation of measures to improve the living and working conditions of the population living in the specified territories, within the limits of the funds received in the areas provided for by the economic and social development programs of the relevant administrative-territorial units, approved by local self-government bodies (regional, district, city councils of cities of regional subordination, city councils of monofunctional satellite cities), to the territory of which the relevant zones extend in accordance with the laws of Ukraine ["On State Forecasting and Development of Programs for the Economic and Social Development of Ukraine"](#) and ["On Local Self-Government in Ukraine"](#), except for funds from the State Fund for Radioactive Waste Management, the procedure for the use of which is established by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

*{Paragraph five of part one of Article 12 as amended by Law [No. 4717-VI of 05/17/2012](#)}*

Socio-economic compensation for the risk from the activities of facilities intended for radioactive waste management is carried out at the expense of the State Fund for Radioactive Waste Management in accordance with the procedure established by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

The directions and procedure for providing socio-economic risk compensation, as well as the definition of administrative-territorial units to which socio-economic risk compensation measures apply, are established by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine separately for each licensee.

Socio-economic risk compensation is carried out within the funds received from the licensee (except for specialized enterprises for radioactive waste management), and can only be used to finance administrative-territorial units, the territory of which is covered by the surveillance zone, on which the impact of the relevant licensee's facilities is possible.

*{Part Four of Article 12 as amended by Law [No. 2883-VI of 23.12.2010](#)}*

*{Article 12 as amended by Law [No. 232-V of 05.10.2006](#); as amended by Law [No. 1565-VI of 17.11.2009](#)}*

#### 1. Procedure

**Article 12** for determining and paying the fee for socio-economic risk compensation for the population living in the territory of the surveillance zone

*{The effect of part one of Article 12<sup>1</sup> is suspended for 2025 in accordance with Law [No. 4059-IX of 19.11.2024](#)}* *{The effect of part one of Article 12<sup>1</sup> is suspended for 2024 in accordance with Law [No. 3460-IX of 09.11.2023](#)}* *{The effect of part one of Article 12<sup>1</sup> is suspended for 2023 in accordance with Law [No. 2710-IX of 03.11.2022](#)}* *{The effect of part one of Article 12<sup>1</sup> is suspended for 2022 in accordance with Law [No. 1928-IX of 02.12.2021](#)}* *{The effect of part one of Article 12<sup>1</sup> is suspended for 2021 in accordance with Law [No. 1082-IX of 15.12.2020](#)}* *{The effect of part one of Article 12<sup>1</sup> is suspended for 2020 in accordance with Law [No. 294-IX of 11/14/2019](#)}* *{The effect of part one of Article 12<sup>1</sup> is suspended for 2019 in accordance with Law [No. 2629-VIII of 11/23/2018](#)}* Financing of measures for socio-economic risk compensation of the population living in the territory of the surveillance zone is carried out from a special fund of the State Budget of Ukraine at the expense of the levy for socio-economic risk compensation of the population living in the territory of the surveillance zone (hereinafter referred to as the levy).

The fee payers are operating organizations of nuclear facilities, enterprises for the extraction and processing of uranium ores, as well as enterprises that are customers for the construction of nuclear facilities or facilities intended for the management of radioactive waste that are of national importance.

The object of the fee is:

for operating organizations of nuclear facilities - the volume (value) of sold electricity generated by nuclear power plants in the reporting period (excluding value added tax), which is determined on the basis of electricity sales acts drawn up by the fee payer and the electricity buyer in accordance with the agreement between members of the wholesale electricity market of Ukraine;

for enterprises engaged in the extraction and processing of uranium ores - the volume of final products sold by the fee payer in the reporting period (uranium concentrate, in kilograms with an accuracy of one decimal place), which is determined on the basis of the acceptance and transfer acts of such products drawn up by the fee payer and the buyer. The specified acts must contain data on the volume of final products sold by the fee payer in the reporting period;

for enterprises that are customers of the construction of new nuclear facilities or facilities intended for radioactive waste management that are of national importance - the amount of capital investment actually utilized by the payer of the fee for the reporting period according to accounting data (excluding value added tax and the amount of financial expenses capitalized in accordance with the requirements of accounting regulations (standards)).

The fee rate is set:



for operating organizations of nuclear facilities - in the amount of one percent of the volume of electricity sales generated by nuclear power plants for the reporting period (excluding value added tax);

for enterprises engaged in the extraction and processing of uranium ores - in the amount of 2.75 hryvnias per 1 kilogram of sold final product - uranium concentrate (excluding value added tax);

for enterprises that are customers of the construction of new nuclear installations or facilities intended for radioactive waste management of national importance - in the amount determined by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine as a share of the construction cost separately for each installation or facility when making a decision on the location, design and construction of such an installation in accordance with the procedure established by [the Law of Ukraine](#) "On the procedure for making decisions on the location, design and construction of nuclear installations and facilities intended for radioactive waste management of national importance".

The amount of funds equal to the amount of the fee determined in accordance with paragraph four of part four of this Article shall be taken into account in the construction estimate for new nuclear installations or facilities intended for radioactive waste management that are of national importance and shall be included in the cost of the facility being constructed. The fee shall be levied in proportion to the actually utilized capital investments according to accounting data.

The reporting period for payment of the fee is equal to a calendar month.

Tax payers independently prepare a tax calculation in two copies, one of which is submitted monthly, within 20 days following the last day of the reporting period, to the tax authority in which they are registered, and the second - to the relevant body of the central executive authority that ensures the implementation of state policy in the field of treasury services of budget funds, within three days after submitting the specified calculation to the tax authority.

The form of calculation of the fee is established by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

Taxpayers pay the tax for the reporting period to the state budget at their place of registration within 10 calendar days following the last day of the deadline for submitting the tax calculation to the tax authority.

Tax payers are responsible for the correct calculation of the tax, the completeness and timeliness of its payment, and for the timeliness of submission of tax calculations in accordance with the requirements of [the Tax Code of Ukraine](#).

Control over the correctness of the calculation of the fee, the completeness and timeliness of its payment, and the timeliness of submission of calculations is carried out by tax authorities in accordance with the law.

*{The Law is supplemented by Article 12<sup>1</sup> in accordance with Law [No. 1565-VI of 11/17/2009](#); the text of Article 12<sup>1</sup> as amended by Law [No. 4716-VI of 05/17/2012](#); with amendments made in accordance with Laws [No. 406-VII of 07/04/2013](#), [No. 440-IX of 01/14/2020](#)}*

## 2. Procedure and

**Article 12** **conditions** for using collection funds for socio-economic risk compensation of the population living in the territory of the surveillance zone

*{The effect of part one of Article 12<sup>2</sup> is suspended for 2025 in accordance with Law [No. 4059-IX of 19.11.2024](#)} {The effect of part one of Article 12<sup>2</sup> is suspended for 2024 in accordance with Law [No. 3460-IX of 09.11.2023](#)} {The effect of part one of Article 12<sup>2</sup> is suspended for 2023 in accordance with Law [No. 2710-IX of 03.11.2022](#)} {The effect of part one of Article 12<sup>2</sup> is suspended for 2022 in accordance with Law [No. 1928-IX of 02.12.2021](#)} {The effect of part one of Article 12<sup>2</sup> is suspended for 2021 in accordance with Law [No. 1082-IX of 15.12.2020](#)} {The effect of part one of Article 12<sup>2</sup> is suspended for 2020 in accordance with Law [No. 294-IX of 11/14/2019](#)} {The effect of part one of Article 12<sup>2</sup> is suspended for 2019 in accordance with Law [No. 2629-VIII of 11/23/2018](#)}* Funds from the fee for socio-economic risk compensation of the population living in the territory of the surveillance zone are directed as a subvention from the special fund of the State Budget of Ukraine to the special funds of the budgets of regional, district, city councils of monofunctional cities - satellites of nuclear installations and enterprises for the extraction and processing of uranium ores, to the territory of which the relevant surveillance zones of the fee payers extend, and are distributed between these budgets in the following ratio:

regional budgets - 30 percent;

budgets of districts and cities of regional subordination of surveillance zones (with the exception of monofunctional cities - satellites of nuclear installations and enterprises for the extraction and processing of uranium ores) - 55 percent;

budgets of monofunctional cities - satellites of nuclear facilities and enterprises for the extraction and processing of uranium ores - 15 percent.

*{The effect of part two of Article 12<sup>2</sup> is suspended for 2025 in accordance with Law [No. 4059-IX of 11/19/2024](#)} {The effect of part two of Article 12<sup>2</sup> is suspended for 2024 in accordance with Law [No. 3460-IX of 11/09/2023](#)} {The effect of part two of Article 12<sup>2</sup> is suspended for 2023 in accordance with Law [No. 2710-IX of 11/03/2022](#)} {The effect of part two of Article 12<sup>2</sup> is suspended for 2021 in <sup>with</sup> Law [No. 1082-IX of 12/15/2020](#)} {The effect of part two of Article 12<sup>2</sup> suspended for 2020 in accordance with Law [No. 294-IX of 11/14/2019](#)} {The effect of part two of Article 12<sup>2</sup> suspended for 2019 in accordance with Law [No. 2629-VIII of 11/23/2018](#)}* The distribution of collection funds between special funds of the budgets of regional, district and city councils of cities of

regional subordination is carried out taking into account the specific weight of the population living in the surveillance zones of these administrative-territorial units, and in proportion to the volume of commercial output of the licensee's enterprises located in the relevant territory, in accordance with the procedure established by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

The use of funds to finance measures for socio-economic risk compensation from special funds of local budgets is carried out exclusively in the areas and in the manner established by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

Control over the targeted use of funds for financing socio-economic risk compensation measures by local executive authorities and local self-government bodies is carried out in accordance with the law.

*{The effect of part five of Article 12<sup>2</sup> is suspended for 2025 in accordance with Law [No. 4059-IX of 19.11.2024](#) } {The effect of part five of Article 12<sup>2</sup> is suspended for 2024 in accordance with Law [No. 3460-IX of 09.11.2023](#) } {The effect of part five of Article 12<sup>2</sup> is suspended for 2023 in accordance with Law [No. 2710-IX of 03.11.2022](#) } {The effect of part five of Article 12<sup>2</sup> is suspended for 2022 in accordance with Law No. 1928-IX of 02.12.2021 } {The effect of part five of Article 12<sup>2</sup> is suspended for 2021 in accordance with Law [No. 1082-IX of 15.12.2020](#) } {The effect of part five of Article 12<sup>2</sup> is suspended for 2020 in accordance with Law [No. 294-IX of 11/14/2019](#) } {The effect of part five of Article 12<sup>2</sup> is suspended for 2019 in accordance with Law [No. 2629-VIII of 11/23/2018](#) }* Regional, district and city councils shall report quarterly to the population on the use of funds for socio-economic risk compensation from special funds of the relevant local budgets by publishing reports in periodicals of local self-government bodies.

*{The Law is supplemented by Article 12<sup>2</sup> in accordance with Law [No. 1565-VI of 17.11.2009](#) }*

**Article 13.** Citizens' rights to compensation for damage caused by the negative impact of ionizing radiation during the use of nuclear energy

Citizens whose health and property have been damaged due to the negative effects of ionizing radiation during the use of nuclear energy have the right to full compensation in accordance with the legislation.

**Article 14.** Rights of personnel of nuclear installations, sources of ionizing radiation

Personnel of nuclear facilities, sources of ionizing radiation, as well as state inspectors for supervision of nuclear and radiation safety directly at nuclear facilities have the right to socio-economic compensation for the negative impact of ionizing radiation on their health in accordance with the legislation of Ukraine.

*{Part one of Article 14 as amended by Law [No. 526/96-VR of 19.11.96](#) }*

Staff has the right to professional retraining, advanced training, and licensing at the expense of the licensee.

**Article 15.** Insurance against the risk of radiation exposure during the use of nuclear energy

*{Part one of Article 15 was excluded on the basis of Law [No. 1971-IV of 01.07.2004](#) }*

Citizens of Ukraine, foreigners and stateless persons who are legally present in the territory of Ukraine are provided with the right to conclude a contract of voluntary insurance of the person and property against the risk of radiation exposure.

*{Part two of Article 15 as amended by Law [No. 5460-VI of October 16, 2012](#) }*

Payments for voluntary insurance of a person and property against the risk of radiation exposure are made regardless of payments for state social insurance, social security and in the order of compensation for damage from radiation exposure.

*{Part Three of Article 15 as amended by Law [No. 1971-IV of 01.07.2004](#) }*

The procedure and conditions of insurance are determined by the legislation of Ukraine.

**Article 16.** Ensuring radiation safety of patients and personnel in the event of medical intervention using ionizing radiation sources

The use of ionizing radiation sources for medical purposes must be justified by the benefit to the patient compared to the harm it may cause, as well as by the benefit and risk of using alternative methods of diagnosis and treatment.

Medical intervention using ionizing radiation is carried out under the general conditions for the application of methods of prevention, diagnosis and treatment established by the legislation on health care. The patient's radiation dose should be as low as possible to achieve the goal of the medical intervention. Regulations for medical interventions, limits on patient radiation doses, taking into account the specifics of specific medical interventions, are established by the central executive body that ensures the formation of state policy in the field of health care.

*{Part two of Article 16 as amended by Law [No. 5460-VI of October 16, 2012](#) }*

Types of medical interventions using ionizing radiation and the procedure for their use during mandatory medical examinations are established by law.

At the patient's request, he or she is provided with complete information about the radiation dose and the possible health harm that may be caused by the use of ionizing radiation during examination or treatment.

### Chapter III

## COMPETENCE OF AUTHORITY AND MANAGEMENT BODIES IN THE FIELD OF NUCLEAR ENERGY USE AND RADIATION SAFETY

**Article 17.** Competence of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine in the field of nuclear energy use and radiation safety

The exclusive competence of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine in the field of nuclear energy use and radiation safety includes:

determining the foundations of state policy in the field of nuclear energy use;

approval of the State Program for the Development of Nuclear Energy as a component of the State Program for the Development of the Fuel and Energy Complex;

determining the legal basis for regulating relations in the field of nuclear energy use and radiation protection;

establishing the legal regime of territories around nuclear installations, facilities intended for radioactive waste management, uranium ore mining enterprises, and the status of citizens living there;

*{Paragraph five of Article 17 as amended by Law [No. 2762-IX of 11/16/2022](#)}*

regulation of the export and import of nuclear materials and sources of ionizing radiation, as well as nuclear technologies, special non-nuclear materials, dual-use materials, equipment, works and services in the field of nuclear energy use;

regulation of the import of spent nuclear fuel into Ukraine;

making decisions on the location, design, and construction of nuclear installations and facilities intended for radioactive waste management that are of national importance;

approval of the procedure for developing and approving norms and rules on nuclear and radiation safety.

**Article 18.** Competence of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine in the field of nuclear energy use and radiation safety

The competence of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine includes:

ensuring the development and implementation of state programs in the field of nuclear energy use;

*{Paragraph three of Article 18 was excluded on the basis of Law [No. 5460-VI of 16.10.2012](#)}*

making decisions on the location, design, construction, operation and decommissioning of uranium ore mining enterprises, nuclear installations and facilities intended for radioactive waste management, except for those determined by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine;

management of nuclear installations, sources of ionizing radiation, nuclear materials, facilities intended for radioactive waste management that are state-owned;

addressing issues of ensuring the protection of people and the environment from the negative effects of ionizing radiation;

development of measures for accounting and control of nuclear materials and sources of ionizing radiation, for physical protection of nuclear installations, sources of ionizing radiation, nuclear materials, and facilities intended for radioactive waste management;

determining the procedure for developing and approving norms and rules on nuclear and radiation safety;

determining the procedure for importing spent nuclear fuel into Ukraine and exporting it outside its borders;

implementation of international cooperation in the field of nuclear energy use.

**Article 19.** Competence of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea in the field of nuclear energy use and radiation safety

The Autonomous Republic of Crimea is responsible for the use of nuclear energy and radiation safety:

participation in the formation and implementation of state policy in the field of nuclear energy use and radiation safety on issues related to the interests of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea;

participation in management in the field of nuclear energy use;

implementation of measures to eliminate the consequences of radiation accidents.

*{Article 19 as amended by Law [No. 5460-VI of 10/16/2012](#)}*

**Article 20.** Competence of local executive authorities and local self-government bodies in the field of nuclear energy use and radiation safety

Local executive authorities and local self-government bodies, within their competence:

agree on the location of uranium ore mining enterprises, nuclear installations and facilities intended for radioactive waste management on their territory, based on the interests of citizens living in this territory and the socio-economic development of the territories in accordance with the procedure established by law;

*{Paragraph two of Article 20 as amended by Law [No. 2637-IV of 02.06.2005](#)}*

participate in the assessment of the environmental impact of projects for the location, construction and decommissioning of nuclear installations, uranium facilities and facilities intended for the management of radioactive waste located on their territories;

*{Paragraph three of part one of Article 20 as amended by Laws [No. 2059-VIII of 05/23/2017](#), [No. 2762-IX of 11/16/2022](#)}*



organize public hearings on issues of protecting projects related to the location, construction, and decommissioning of uranium ore mining enterprises, nuclear facilities, and facilities intended for radioactive waste management;

organize, if necessary, radiological surveys of the territories around the locations of nuclear installations, uranium facilities and facilities intended for radioactive waste management;

*{Paragraph five of Article 20 as amended by Law [No. 2762-IX of 11/16/2022](#)}*

ensure that the population is informed about the radiation situation;

exercise control over ensuring the safety of the population and the protection of the environment on their territory, over the readiness of enterprises, institutions, organizations and citizens to take action in the event of a radiation accident;

participate in the elimination of the consequences of radiation accidents;

ensure readiness for the evacuation of the population and, if necessary, carry it out;

exercise control, in accordance with the powers provided for by law, over the activities of legal entities and individuals in the field of nuclear energy use and radiation safety;

*{Paragraph ten of Article 20 as amended by Law [No. 2762-IX of 11/16/2022](#)}*

prepare proposals on the types, volumes, and sources of providing socio-economic risk compensation for the population living in the surveillance zones.

*{Article 20 is supplemented with a paragraph in accordance with Law [No. 232-V of 05.10.2006](#)}*

#### **Article 21.** State administration in the field of nuclear energy use and radiation safety

State management in the field of nuclear energy use is carried out by the ministry, another central executive body designated by the President of Ukraine.

*{Part one of Article 21 as amended by Law [No. 2592-VI of 07.10.2010](#)}*

This body performs the following functions:

planning, development and implementation of state programs for the use of nuclear energy;

creation of an operating organization to ensure the safe operation of nuclear facilities, as well as specialized enterprises (companies) for handling radioactive waste before transferring it for long-term storage and disposal;

*{Paragraph three of part two of Article 21 as amended by Law [No. 4175-VI of 20.12.2011](#)}*

planning, development and implementation of a state program to improve nuclear and radiation safety;

planning measures aimed at ensuring a minimum level of radioactive waste generation during the use of nuclear energy;

*{Part two of Article 21 was supplemented with paragraph five in accordance with Law [No. 1673-III of 20.04.2000](#)}*

organization of safe management of radioactive waste in the industry (collection, processing, storage) until the transfer of radioactive waste for disposal;

creation of a state system of measures to ensure preparedness for the elimination of accidents at nuclear installations, facilities intended for radioactive waste management, and sources of ionizing radiation;

implementation of state scientific, technical and investment policy in the field of nuclear energy use;

ensuring the development and implementation of quality programs in the field of nuclear energy use;

creation, planning and coordination of a training system in the field of nuclear energy use;

ensuring the implementation of International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards at nuclear energy facilities and the nuclear industry.

*{Part two of Article 21 is supplemented with a paragraph in accordance with Law [No. 5460-VI of 10/16/2012](#)}*

State management in the field of radioactive waste management at the stage of long-term storage and disposal is carried out by the ministry or another central executive body designated by the President of Ukraine.

*{Part Three of Article 21 as amended by Law [No. 2592-VI of 07.10.2010](#)}*

This body performs the following functions:

coordination and control of work on the collection, transportation, processing, storage and disposal of radioactive waste from industry, medicine, scientific and research institutions, radioactive waste generated during the work on eliminating the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl NPP;

implementation of the National Targeted Environmental Program for Radioactive Waste Management;

*{Paragraph three of part four of Article 21 as amended by Law [No. 516-VI of September 17, 2008](#)}*

creation and operation of a unified state system for accounting for radioactive waste, as well as its storage facilities;

coordination of works on construction, operation, reconstruction, decommissioning of facilities intended for radioactive waste management, and closure of storage facilities for their disposal;

*{Paragraph five of part four of Article 21 as amended by Law [No. 1673-III of 20.04.2000](#).}*

coordination of work on the creation of new radioactive waste storage facilities both in the Chernobyl NPP exclusion zone and outside it;

coordination of work on creating a safe national repository for high-level waste and spent nuclear fuel in deep geological formations;

coordination of scientific research and development work in the field of radioactive waste management at the stage of long-term storage and disposal.

Officials of state administration bodies in the field of nuclear energy use and radioactive waste management are subject to qualification certification and special medical examination. The list of such persons and the frequency of certification and examination are determined by the legislation of Ukraine.

## Chapter IV STATE REGULATION OF THE SAFETY OF THE USE OF NUCLEAR ENERGY

### **Article 22.** State regulation of the safety of the use of nuclear energy

State regulation of the safety of nuclear energy use is to ensure the safety of humans, the environment, nuclear facilities, and sources of ionizing radiation.

State regulation of the safety of nuclear energy use provides for:

establishing regulatory criteria and requirements that determine the conditions for the use of nuclear energy (normativity);

issuance of documents of a permitting nature for the implementation of activities in the field of nuclear energy use (permitting activities);

implementation of state supervision over compliance with legislation, conditions of licensing documents, norms and rules on nuclear and radiation safety, requirements for physical protection of nuclear facilities, nuclear materials, radioactive waste, other sources of ionizing radiation, accounting and control of nuclear materials and other sources of ionizing radiation, including coercive measures (state supervision).

*{Part two of Article 22 as amended by Law [No. 887-IV of 22.05.2003](#); as amended by Law [No. 5460-VI of 16.10.2012](#).}*

### **Article 23.** State regulatory body for nuclear and radiation safety

*{Title of Article 23 as amended by Law [No. 5460-VI of 16.10.2012](#).}*

State regulation of nuclear and radiation safety is carried out by the executive body in accordance with the legislation of Ukraine.

*{Part one of Article 23 as amended by Law [No. 1393-VI of 21.05.2009](#); as amended by Law [No. 5460-VI of 16.10.2012](#).}*

The state regulatory body for nuclear and radiation safety is independent of state bodies, institutions and officials whose activities are related to the use of nuclear energy, local executive bodies and local self-government bodies, and citizens' associations.

*{Part two of Article 23 as amended by Law [No. 5460-VI of 16.10.2012](#).}*

Officials of the state regulatory body for nuclear and radiation safety are subject to [qualification certification](#) and special medical examination. The list of such persons and the frequency of their certification and examination are determined by the legislation of Ukraine.

*{Part Three of Article 23 as amended by Law [No. 5460-VI of October 16, 2012](#).}*

### **Article 24.** Competence of state regulatory bodies for nuclear and radiation safety

State regulatory body for nuclear and radiation safety:

forms and ensures the implementation of state policy in the field of nuclear energy safety;

organizes the preparation and implementation of state programs on nuclear and radiation safety, organizes and conducts scientific and scientific and technical research in the field of the safety of the use of nuclear energy and solving problems of radiation protection of personnel, the population and the environment;

develops and implements measures to form a safety culture in the field of nuclear energy use and the security of nuclear facilities, nuclear materials, radioactive waste, and other sources of ionizing radiation;

determines the safety criteria and requirements, compliance with which is mandatory when using nuclear energy, in accordance with which norms and rules on nuclear and radiation safety are developed and approved, norms and rules on the physical protection of nuclear installations, nuclear materials, radioactive waste, other sources of ionizing radiation, regulatory legal acts on accounting and control of nuclear materials, application of guarantees of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, requirements for quality management of activities using nuclear energy in terms of nuclear and radiation safety;

establishes the procedure for conducting training and testing knowledge on nuclear and radiation safety issues for personnel and officials who ensure nuclear and radiation safety of entities operating in the field of nuclear energy use subject to state regulation, and for persons who intend to become radiation protection experts, monitors its compliance and participates in testing knowledge;

*{Paragraph six of Article 24 as amended by Law [No. 2758-IX of 11/16/2022](#).}*

conducts safety assessments of nuclear installations, facilities intended for radioactive waste management, uranium facilities and other sources of ionizing radiation, state expertise of their nuclear and radiation safety and state expertise of physical protection of nuclear installations, nuclear materials, radioactive waste, other sources of ionizing radiation and issues relevant licensing documents;

establishes [the procedure for exemption from regulatory control of activities with radioactive materials and activities at the sites of nuclear installations](#) and facilities intended for radioactive waste management (except for storage facilities for radioactive waste disposal), after the completion of decommissioning works;

*{Paragraph nine of Article 24 was excluded pursuant to Law [No. 2762-IX of 11/16/2022](#)}*

carries out state supervision over compliance with legislation, conditions stipulated by licensing documents, norms and rules on nuclear and radiation safety, requirements for physical protection of nuclear installations, nuclear materials, radioactive waste, other sources of ionizing radiation, accounting and control of nuclear materials and other sources of ionizing radiation, including emergency preparedness of entities operating in the field of nuclear energy use; in case of violations, applies coercive measures to legal entities and individuals within the scope of its powers in accordance with the legislation;

promptly reports through the media about the occurrence of radiation accidents on the territory of Ukraine, as well as beyond its borders in the event of the possibility of cross-border transfer of radioactive substances, prepares reports and reviews of the state of nuclear and radiation safety on the territory of Ukraine and submits them to the Verkhovna Rada and the President of Ukraine, other state bodies and local self-government bodies, and public organizations in accordance with the procedure established by law;

carries out international cooperation in the field of nuclear energy safety and ensures the fulfillment of obligations under international treaties of Ukraine on nuclear energy safety and those arising from Ukraine's participation in the work of international organizations operating in the field of nuclear energy safety;

organizes (at least once every 10 years) an assessment of the regulatory framework in the field of nuclear energy use and the activities of the state regulatory body for nuclear and radiation safety, for which it invites international experts, and informs (upon request) other countries about the results of such an assessment;

*{Article 24 is supplemented with a new paragraph in accordance with Law [No. 2762-IX of 11/16/2022](#)}*

has the right to send to licensees, owners or managers of enterprises, institutions, organizations a representation about the incompatibility of individual persons with the positions held;

recognizes the competence of a radiation protection expert.

*{Article 24 is supplemented by a paragraph in accordance with Law [No. 2758-IX of 11/16/2022](#)}*

*{Article 24 as amended by Law [No. 5460-VI of 10/16/2012](#)}*

#### **Article 25.** State supervision over nuclear and radiation safety

State supervision of compliance with nuclear and radiation safety requirements is carried out by state nuclear and radiation safety inspectors on behalf of the state regulatory body for nuclear and radiation safety.

*{Part one of Article 25 as amended by Law [No. 5460-VI of October 16, 2012](#)}*

[The procedure for state supervision over compliance with nuclear and radiation safety requirements](#) is approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

*{Part two of Article 25 as amended by Law [No. 5460-VI of 10/16/2012](#)}*

State inspectors for nuclear and radiation safety have the right to:

*{Paragraph one of part three of Article 25 as amended by Law [No. 5460-VI of 10/16/2012](#)}*

freely visit enterprises, institutions and organizations, regardless of their forms of ownership, at any time to verify compliance with legislation on the use of nuclear energy, and receive the necessary explanations, materials and information on these issues from the licensee or owner;

send mandatory orders (prescriptions) to eliminate violations and deficiencies in the field of safety of nuclear energy use to individuals - entrepreneurs, enterprises, institutions, organizations, as well as their officials, heads of executive bodies, local self-government bodies;

*{Paragraph three of part three of Article 25 as amended by Laws [No. 5460-VI of 10/16/2012](#), [No. 2762-IX of 11/16/2022](#)}*

to apply financial sanctions in accordance with the established procedure to enterprises, institutions, organizations and individual entrepreneurs for violation of legislative acts, norms and rules on nuclear and radiation safety, conducting activities in the field of nuclear energy use for which the legislation establishes requirements for obtaining the relevant permit document and registration, without obtaining such documents or registration, as well as for failure to fulfill or improper fulfillment of the conditions of the provided permit documents;

*{Paragraph four of part three of Article 25 as amended by Laws [No. 5460-VI of 10/16/2012](#), [No. 2762-IX of 11/16/2022](#)}*

to limit, suspend or stop the operation of enterprises, institutions, organizations, nuclear facilities, uranium facilities and facilities intended for radioactive waste management, facilities with sources of ionizing radiation in the event of their violation of nuclear and radiation safety requirements or failure to comply with these requirements;

*{Paragraph five of part three of Article 25 as amended by Law [No. 5460-VI of 10/16/2012](#); as amended by Law [No. 107-IX of 09/18/2019](#)}*



to bring to justice, in accordance with the established procedure, persons guilty of violating legislative and other regulatory acts on nuclear and radiation safety.

The Chief State Inspector for Nuclear and Radiation Safety of Ukraine is appointed by the President of Ukraine.

*{Part Four of Article 25 as amended by Law [No. 1393-VI of 21.05.2009](#); as amended by Law [No. 5460-VI of 16.10.2012](#)}*

The decision of the Chief State Inspector for Nuclear and Radiation Safety of Ukraine, taken within the scope of his competence, is final and may be appealed only in court.

*{Part Five of Article 25 as amended by Law [No. 1393-VI of 21.05.2009](#)}*

Decisions of state inspectors subordinate to the Chief State Inspector for Nuclear and Radiation Safety of Ukraine may be overturned by him.

*{Part Six of Article 25 as amended by Law [No. 1393-VI of 21.05.2009](#)}*

Appealing decisions of the Chief State Inspector for Nuclear and Radiation Safety of Ukraine does not suspend their action.

*{Part seven of Article 25 as amended by Law [No. 1393-VI of 21.05.2009](#)}*

The salaries of state inspectors for supervision of nuclear and radiation safety directly at nuclear facilities, who are responsible for the completeness, sufficiency and justification of their requirements regarding the nuclear and radiation safety of these facilities, are set at the level of salaries of the relevant categories of employees of nuclear facilities.

*{Article 25 was supplemented by part eight in accordance with Law [No. 526/96-VR of 19.11.96](#)}*

The licensee must create the necessary conditions for the work of representatives of the state regulatory authority for nuclear and radiation safety.

*{Part Nine of Article 25 as amended by Law [No. 5460-VI of October 16, 2012](#)}*

The activities of the state regulatory body for the safety of nuclear energy use are financed from the state budget. In order to finance scientific and expert support of regulatory activities and priority developments to improve the safety of ionizing radiation sources, special extra-budgetary funds are created at the state regulatory body for nuclear and radiation safety, which are financed from funds received for issuing permits, providing services, as well as voluntary contributions from Ukrainian and foreign legal entities and individuals.

*{The second sentence of part ten of Article 25 has lost its effect in terms of the creation of special extra-budgetary funds on the basis of Law [No. 783-XIV of 30.06.99](#) - the wording comes into force simultaneously with the entry into force of the Law on the State Budget of Ukraine for 2000}*

*{Part Ten of Article 25 as amended by Law [No. 5460-VI of October 16, 2012](#)}*

*{Part eleven of Article 25 was excluded on the basis of Law [No. 1697-VII of 14.10.2014](#)}*

#### **Article 26.** Permissive principle of use of nuclear installations and sources of ionizing radiation

The use of nuclear facilities and sources of ionizing radiation on the territory of Ukraine is based on the permitting principle.

A permit for each individual type of activity is granted by the state regulatory authority for nuclear and radiation safety.

*{Part two of Article 26 as amended by Laws [No. 2592-VI of 07.10.2010](#), [No. 5460-VI of 16.10.2012](#)}*

It is prohibited to carry out any activity related to the use of nuclear installations and sources of ionizing radiation by legal entities or individuals who do not have a permit issued in accordance with the established procedure. A nuclear installation or source of ionizing radiation may be used only for the purpose and in the manner provided for by the terms of the issued permit.

The conditions and limits of safe use of a nuclear installation and sources of ionizing radiation specified in the permit must ensure the necessary and sufficient level of nuclear and radiation safety.

A source of ionizing radiation whose radiation exposure is so low that it does not require the application of restrictive measures in accordance with nuclear and radiation safety norms and rules is not subject to regulation.

#### **Article 27.** Types of activities subject to state regulation in the field of nuclear energy use

A type of activity in the field of nuclear energy use (hereinafter referred to as the type of activity) is an activity during which additional sources of radiation are introduced, or the effect of radiation extends to additional groups of people, or the system of radiation directions from existing sources changes, due to which the dose or probability of exposure of people or the number of people exposed increases.

The following types of activities are subject to state regulation in the field of nuclear energy use:

design and search work on selecting a site for a nuclear installation or a facility intended for radioactive waste management;

design of ionizing radiation sources and nuclear facilities;

manufacturing and supply of ionizing radiation sources and elements important for the safety of ionizing radiation sources;

extraction, production and processing of nuclear materials;

construction, manufacturing, production, storage, acquisition and sale of nuclear installations and sources of ionizing radiation;

commissioning and operation of nuclear installations or facilities intended for radioactive waste management;

use of ionizing radiation sources in industry, agriculture, medicine, education and scientific research;

decommissioning and conservation of nuclear facilities and closure of radioactive waste disposal facilities;

*{Paragraph nine of part two of Article 27 as amended by Law [No. 887-IV of 22.05.2003](#)}*

transportation of radioactive materials;

*{Paragraph ten of part two of Article 27 as amended by Law [No. 887-IV of 22.05.2003](#)}*

training of personnel for the operation of a nuclear facility, the list of positions of which is determined by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine;

performance of certain types of activities by personnel and officials, the list of which is determined by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine;

activities related to ensuring the physical protection of nuclear materials and nuclear facilities (according to the list of activities approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine);

*{Part two of Article 27 is supplemented by a paragraph in accordance with Law [No. 887-IV of 22.05.2003](#)}*

mining and processing of uranium ores.

*{Part two of Article 27 is supplemented by paragraph fourteen in accordance with Law [No. 107-IX of September 18, 2019](#)}*

#### **Article 28.** Types of permits for activities in the field of nuclear energy use

Activities in the field of nuclear energy use are carried out on the basis of licenses, individual permits and certificates in accordance with [the Law of Ukraine](#) "On Permitting Activities in the Field of Nuclear Energy Use" and other laws.

*{Article 28 as amended by Law [No. 887-IV of 05/22/2003](#)}*

#### **Article 29.** Conditions and procedure for granting permits in the field of nuclear energy use

Permits for the types of activities provided for in [Article 27](#) of this Law shall be granted subject to conditions that comply with the established norms and rules on nuclear and radiation safety.

The permit determines the specific source of ionizing radiation, nuclear facility, facility intended for radioactive waste management, type of activity, conditions and limits of safe use, other requirements, and the validity period of the permit.

Issuance of permits in the field of nuclear energy use is carried out in accordance with [the Law of Ukraine](#) "On permitting activities in the field of nuclear energy use" and other laws.

*{Part three of Article 29 as amended by Law [No. 887-IV of 22.05.2003](#)}*

*{Part four of Article 29 was excluded on the basis of Law [No. 887-IV of 22.05.2003](#)}*

#### **Article 30.** Validity of the permit in the event of the adoption of new norms and rules on nuclear and radiation safety

The adoption of new norms and rules on nuclear and radiation safety or amendments and supplements to them does not entail the termination or reduction of the validity period of the permit. In the event of non-compliance of the conditions and safety limits established by the current permits with the new norms and rules on nuclear and radiation safety, the permit holder must develop appropriate organizational and technical measures. These measures must be agreed with the state body that issued the permit.

*{Part one of Article 30 as amended by Law [No. 4017-IX of 10.10.2024](#)}*

If the introduction of new norms and rules on nuclear and radiation safety requires a change in types of activity, the issue of the temporary possibility and expediency of the operation of nuclear installations, sources of ionizing radiation and facilities intended for radioactive waste management under the previous conditions shall be resolved in accordance with the procedure established by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

## **Chapter V**

### **LEGAL STATUS OF LEGAL AND INDIVIDUALS PERFORMING ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF NUCLEAR ENERGY USE AND RADIATION SAFETY**

#### **Article 31.** Applicant

Applicant - a legal entity or an individual entrepreneur who submits documents to the state regulatory body for nuclear and radiation safety for the right to carry out a certain type of activity.

*{Part one of Article 31 as amended by Law [No. 2755-IX of 11/16/2022](#)}*

Any applicant must:

notify the state regulatory authority for nuclear and radiation safety of its intention to carry out any of the activities specified in [Article 27](#) of this Law and submit an application for a permit for such activity;

submit to the state regulatory body for nuclear and radiation safety the documentation provided for by the norms and rules on nuclear and radiation safety, and other documentation required by law to consider the issue of granting the applicant a permit for the relevant type of activity.

#### **Article 32.** Licensee

Licensee - a legal entity or individual who has a permit issued in accordance with the established procedure by the state regulatory authority for nuclear and radiation safety to carry out a certain type of activity.

*{Part one of Article 32 as amended by Law [No. 5460-VI of 16.10.2012](#)}*

The licensee is authorized by the owner of the source of ionizing radiation, nuclear installation to perform any of the types of activities provided for [in Article 27](#) of this Law. The licensee's powers, determined by the owner of the nuclear installation, source of ionizing radiation, must be sufficient for him to perform his functions regarding responsibility for safety and must not contradict the requirements of the legislation of Ukraine.

The licensee bears full responsibility for the radiation and physical protection and safety of a nuclear installation, a facility intended for radioactive waste management, or another source of ionizing radiation, regardless of the activities and responsibilities of suppliers and the state regulatory authority for nuclear and radiation safety.

*{Part Three of Article 32 as amended by Laws [No. 1718-VI of 17.11.2009](#) , [No. 5460-VI of 16.10.2012](#) , [No. 2762-IX of 16.11.2022](#)}*

In the event of involving contractors in the performance of work that affects safety during the use of nuclear energy, licensees ensure the involvement of contractors and monitor their involvement of subcontractors who have the organizational structure, personnel and resources necessary to perform the specified work in accordance with the requirements of the law.

*{Article 32 is supplemented with a new part in accordance with Law [No. 2762-IX of 11/16/2022](#)}*

The licensee must have financial, material and other resources, an appropriate organizational structure and personnel to maintain the level of safety provided for by safety norms and rules, as well as the requirements of the issued permit.

The licensee must have the financial capacity to compensate for losses from accidents that may occur during the use of nuclear energy, with its own funds or at the expense of insurance companies (organizations).

The licensee's powers regarding the specified types of activities shall come into force only after obtaining the relevant permit from the state regulatory authority for nuclear and radiation safety. Termination of the relevant permit shall not relieve the licensee from responsibility for the safety of the nuclear installation or source of ionizing radiation until the transfer thereof to other persons or receipt of a new permit.

*{Part seven of Article 32 as amended by Law [No. 4017-IX of 10.10.2024](#)}*

The licensee shall establish requirements for the qualification of personnel depending on his responsibility for the safe use of nuclear installations, sources of ionizing radiation, control over them and for the proper operation of equipment related to ensuring safety. Requirements for the qualification of personnel performing their functions on the basis of the license issued to him (licensed personnel) must be approved by the state regulatory body for nuclear and radiation safety.

*{Part of Article 32 as amended by Law [No. 5460-VI of 16.10.2012](#)}*

In the event of an accident, the licensee is obliged to continuously monitor and forecast the release of radioactive substances outside the nuclear installation or facility intended for radioactive waste management from the moment the accident begins, and to inform the relevant authorities and organizations about this in accordance with the established procedure.

The licensee ensures, within its competence, the implementation of measures to protect personnel and the public in the event of an accident at a nuclear facility or during the use of ionizing radiation sources.

The licensee, within the limits of its competence, is obliged to ensure the implementation of measures to prepare special social infrastructure in the surveillance zone for timely response and overcoming of an emergency situation.

*{Article 32 supplemented by a part in accordance with Law [No. 232-V of 05.10.2006](#)}*

The licensee shall be obliged to notify the state regulatory authority for nuclear and radiation safety of each additional source of ionizing radiation, as well as of the transfer of the source of ionizing radiation to another person who has the appropriate permit. The licensee is prohibited from transferring the source of ionizing radiation to a person who does not have the appropriate permit.

### **Article 33. Operating organization (operator)**

Operating organization (operator) is a legal entity designated by the state that carries out activities related to the selection of a site, design, construction, commissioning, operation, decommissioning of a nuclear facility or the selection of a site, design, construction, operation, closure of a storage facility for radioactive waste disposal, ensures nuclear and radiation safety, prevents accidents and mitigates their consequences in the event of their occurrence, and is responsible for nuclear damage.

*{Part one of Article 33 as amended by Law [No. 2762-IX of 11/16/2022](#)}*

Operating organization (operator):

obtains a license in accordance with the legislation to carry out activities at certain stages of the life cycle of a nuclear installation or a storage facility for the disposal of radioactive waste;

develops and implements measures to improve the safety of a nuclear installation or storage facility for radioactive waste disposal;

has the right to insure employment of jobs important for ensuring the safety of a nuclear installation or a storage facility for radioactive waste disposal;

provides radiation protection for personnel, the population and the environment;



determines, creates and maintains the continuous functioning of the physical protection system for nuclear installations, nuclear materials, facilities intended for radioactive waste management, and other sources of ionizing radiation;

*{Paragraph six of part two of Article 33 as amended by Law [No. 747-IV of 15.05.2003](#).}*

in accordance with the established procedure, submits timely and complete information on cases of disruptions in the operation of nuclear facilities or storage facilities for radioactive waste disposal;

provides financial coverage of liability for nuclear damage in the amount and on the terms determined by the legislation of Ukraine;

*{Paragraph nine of part two of Article 33 was excluded on the basis of Law [No. 1868-IV of 24.06.2004](#).}*

is liable for damages caused to personnel during the performance of their official duties, in accordance with the legislation of Ukraine.

The operating organization (operator) is obliged to periodically, in accordance with the norms and rules on nuclear and radiation safety, reassess the safety of a nuclear installation or storage facility for radioactive waste disposal and submit reports on its results to the state regulatory body for nuclear and radiation safety.

A safety reassessment is also carried out at the request of the state regulatory authority for nuclear and radiation safety in the event of significant changes to the design of the facility or storage facility, as well as when operating experience indicates shortcomings in the previous assessment.

The operating organization (operator) may not resort to actions or demonstrate intentions that may induce personnel to violate the requirements of this Law, norms and rules on nuclear and radiation safety.

The operating organization (operator) includes in the cost of electricity production the costs of:

implementation of programs to improve the safety of nuclear installations;

ensuring the storage of spent nuclear fuel, processing and disposal of radioactive waste;

scientific, technical and design and technological support for the operation of nuclear facilities;

recruitment, training and retraining of personnel;

insurance of personnel and the population in case of nuclear damage;

decommissioning and conservation of nuclear facilities;

socio-economic development of territories where nuclear installations and facilities intended for radioactive waste management are located.

*{Article 33 as amended by Law [No. 1370-XIV of 11.01.2000](#).}*

#### **Article 34. Supplier**

Supplier - a legal entity that performs functions related to the design, production, supply, construction or provision of other services in the field of nuclear energy use.

The supplier is responsible for the quality of the work performed and the services provided. Specific conditions and limits of liability are stipulated in the contract between the licensee and the supplier.

A supplier acting as an intermediary and participating in any contract for the supply of nuclear materials shall be obliged to keep all documents relating to the transactions carried out by him or on his behalf for at least one year after the expiry of the contract. Such documents shall contain the names of the parties to the contract, the date of signing the contract, the quantity, form and composition of the nuclear materials together with information on their origin and destination.

*{Article 34 is supplemented by part three in accordance with Law [No. 1417-IV of 03.02.2004](#).}*

#### **Article 34<sup>1</sup> Radiation protection expert**

A radiation protection expert provides entities operating in the field of nuclear energy use, other legal entities and individuals, and state authorities with recommendations on ensuring radiation protection of personnel and the population in accordance with the legislation of Ukraine and taking into account international and European norms and practices on civil law principles.

A radiation protection expert may be an individual who has a higher education of at least the second (master's) level in the relevant field of knowledge, at least five years of work experience in the field of nuclear energy use and radiation safety, and meets the qualification characteristics, requirements for the scope of knowledge and practical skills in the areas of competence.

A person who is a citizen (subject) of a state recognized by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine as an aggressor state or an occupying state cannot be a radiation protection expert.

Qualification characteristics, requirements for the scope of knowledge and practical skills in areas of competence, the procedure for recognizing and terminating the competence of a radiation protection expert are established in [the regulation on a radiation protection expert](#), approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

*<sup>1</sup> {Part Four of Article 34 as amended by Law [No. 4017-IX of 10.10.2024](#).}*

To have their competence recognized, a person who intends to become a radiation protection expert submits an application to the state regulatory authority for nuclear and radiation safety in written or electronic form with their qualified electronic signature.

The following shall be attached to the application:

a copy of the passport of a citizen of Ukraine;

duly certified copies of documents confirming the person's compliance with the qualification characteristics, requirements for the amount of knowledge and practical skills in the areas of competence of a radiation protection expert, in particular:

- document(s) on higher education;
- about advanced training;
- on training and testing of knowledge on radiation safety issues;
- about work experience and work experience in the area of competence;
- about academic degree and title (if any).

The documents specified in part six of this article shall be submitted if the information contained in them is not entered into the relevant information databases in an amount sufficient to recognize the competence of the person who intends to become a radiation protection expert.

A person who intends to become a radiation protection expert may submit additional documents regarding work experience, professional competence, and achievements and reputation (characteristics, recommendations, scientific publications, etc.).

The state regulatory authority for nuclear and radiation safety shall decide to refuse to recognize the competence of a radiation protection expert in the following cases:

inconsistency of the person who intends to become an expert with the qualification characteristics, requirements for the amount of knowledge and practical skills in the areas of competence;

detection of inaccurate information in the documents submitted by a person who intends to become an expert.

The decision on recognition of competence or refusal to recognize competence is made by the state regulatory authority for nuclear and radiation safety within one month from the date of receipt of the application.

The decision to refuse to recognize competence may be appealed by the person who intends to become an expert to the court.

The state regulatory authority for nuclear and radiation safety shall notify the person intending to become an expert of the decision made in writing within three working days from the date of its adoption, indicating the grounds in the event of refusal to recognize competence.

The state regulatory authority for nuclear and radiation safety publishes information on its official website about decisions made on recognizing the competence of a radiation protection expert no later than three working days from the date of the decision.

The period for which the competence of a radiation protection expert is recognized is established by the state regulatory body for nuclear and radiation safety in accordance with the date specified in the application, but not more than five years.

If a radiation protection expert intends to extend the term of his or her competence, an application to the state regulatory body for nuclear and radiation safety shall be submitted before the expiration of the term for which the expert's competence was recognized.

The extension of the term of recognition of the competence of a radiation protection expert is carried out in accordance with the procedure provided for the recognition of competence.

Recognition and extension of the competence of a radiation protection expert is carried out free of charge.

*{The Law is supplemented by Article 34<sup>1</sup> in accordance with Law [No. 2758-IX of 11/16/2022](#)}*

#### **Article 35. Personnel**

Personnel - employees of an enterprise, institution, or organization that perform work related to the operation of nuclear installations, facilities intended for radioactive waste management, and other sources of ionizing radiation.

*{Part one of Article 35 as amended by Law [No. 747-IV of 15.05.2003](#)}*

Personnel are required to strictly comply with safety norms and rules, and not to take any arbitrary actions that may lead to situations that violate the requirements of this Law.

Personnel at nuclear installations and facilities designated for radioactive waste management do not have the right to strike.

**Article 36. Health restrictions for personnel of nuclear installations and sources of ionizing radiation**

Personnel must undergo mandatory medical examinations (preliminary - upon hiring and periodic - during employment).

Persons who have been diagnosed with a disease specified in the list of medical contraindications for admission to work with sources of ionizing radiation are not allowed to work at nuclear facilities and with sources of ionizing radiation.

The list of medical contraindications, in the presence of which a person may not be allowed to work at nuclear facilities and with sources of ionizing radiation, is established by the central executive body that ensures the formation of state policy in the field of health care.

*{Part Three of Article 36 as amended by Law [No. 5460-VI of October 16, 2012](#)}*

### **Section VI**

## **LOCATION, CONSTRUCTION, COMMISSIONING AND DECOMMISSIONING OF NUCLEAR INSTALLATIONS AND**

## FACILITIES INTENDED FOR RADIOACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT, AS WELL AS CLOSURE OF DISPOSAL FACILITIES

*{Title of Section VI as amended by Law [No. 1673-III of 20.04.2000](#).}*

**Article 37.** Procedure for making decisions on the location of nuclear installations and facilities intended for radioactive waste management

Proposals for the location of nuclear installations and facilities intended for radioactive waste management are entitled to be submitted by state authorities and local governments, as well as individual legal entities and individuals.

*{Part one of Article 37 as amended by Law [No. 5460-VI of October 16, 2012](#).}*

Proposals are submitted to the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

To consider the issue of locating a nuclear installation or facility intended for radioactive waste management, the applicant submits materials prepared in accordance with the established procedure, which contain justification for the need to build such an installation or facility and at least three options for sites for their location.

The submitted materials must include:

characteristics of the natural environment in the area of possible location of a nuclear installation or facility intended for radioactive waste management;

assessment of the environmental impact of planned construction, commissioning, operation, decommissioning and closure of the specified facilities;

*{Paragraph three of part four of Article 37 as amended by Laws [No. 1673-III of 20.04.2000](#), [No. 2059-VIII of 23.05.2017](#).}*

measures envisaged in the project to prevent and reduce negative impacts on the environment.

The decision on the construction of nuclear installations and facilities intended for radioactive waste management shall be made by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine in agreement with local executive bodies and local self-government bodies on the territory of which the construction of the specified facilities is planned. The decision shall be made on the basis of an environmental impact assessment, conclusions of the state safety examination of the installation or facility and other examinations in accordance with the legislation.

*{Part Five of Article 37 as amended by Laws [No. 5460-VI of 10/16/2012](#), [No. 2059-VIII of 05/23/2017](#).}*

The provision of land plots and subsoil for the location of nuclear installations and facilities intended for radioactive waste management is carried out in accordance with the procedure and under the conditions determined by the land legislation, the legislation on subsoil and environmental protection of Ukraine.

When making decisions on the location of nuclear installations and facilities intended for radioactive waste management, additional measures aimed at the socio-economic development of the region should be envisaged. The scope and procedure for implementing these measures in each specific case shall be established by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine in agreement with local executive authorities and local self-government bodies on the basis of scientific and economic justifications.

**Article 38.** Commissioning of a nuclear installation or facility intended for radioactive waste management

The commissioning of a nuclear installation or facility intended for radioactive waste management is carried out in accordance with the legislation.

*{Part one of Article 38 as amended by Law [No. 2367-VI of 29.06.2010](#).}*

The commissioning of a nuclear installation or facility intended for radioactive waste management must be carried out in conjunction with the industrial and domestic facilities provided for in the project.

**Article 39.** Decommissioning and limitation of operational characteristics of a nuclear installation or facility intended for radioactive waste management and closure of a disposal facility

The procedure for decommissioning a nuclear installation or facility intended for radioactive waste management and closing a disposal facility must be provided for in the project in accordance with the norms and rules in the field of nuclear energy use.

*{Part one of Article 39 as amended by Law [No. 1673-III of 20.04.2000](#).}*

In this case, the costs are financed by the owner.

Proposals for decommissioning a nuclear installation or facility intended for radioactive waste management and closing a storage facility for disposal before the resource established in the project is exhausted or for limiting the project technical and economic indicators of their operation may be submitted by the management body and owners, provided that there are appropriate justifications agreed with the state regulatory body for nuclear and radiation safety.

*{Part Three of Article 39 as amended by Laws [No. 1673-III of 20.04.2000](#), [No. 5460-VI of 16.10.2012](#).}*

The decision on early decommissioning of a nuclear installation or facility intended for radioactive waste management and closure of a disposal facility shall be approved by the state authorities that made the decision on construction and shall be notified to the operating organization or specialized enterprise no later than two years before the start of the specified actions.

*{Part Four of Article 39 as amended by Law [No. 1673-III of 20.04.2000](#).}*



*{Article 39 as amended by Law [No. 1673-III of 20.04.2000](#)}*

**Article 40.** State expertise of nuclear and radiation safety

Materials containing safety justifications, changes in requirements and safety limits of nuclear installations, uranium facilities and facilities intended for the management of radioactive waste from other sources of ionizing radiation are subject to mandatory state examination.

*{Part one of Article 40 as amended by Laws [No. 3038-VI of 02/17/2011](#) , [No. 5460-VI of 10/16/2012](#)}*

The state nuclear and radiation safety examination of nuclear installations, uranium facilities and facilities intended for the management of radioactive waste from other sources of ionizing radiation is conducted by the state regulatory body for nuclear and radiation safety, taking into account the assessment of environmental impact and other state examinations carried out in accordance with the legislation.

*{Part two of Article 40 as amended by Laws [No. 5460-VI of 10/16/2012](#) , [No. 2059-VIII of 05/23/2017](#)}*

The examination of construction projects is carried out in accordance with [Article 31](#) of the Law of Ukraine "On Regulation of Urban Planning Activities".

*{Article 40 is supplemented with a new part in accordance with Law [No. 3038-VI of 17.02.2011](#)}*

Representatives of the public and experts from Ukraine, other states and international organizations may be involved in the state examination of nuclear installations, uranium facilities or facilities intended for radioactive waste management, and other sources of ionizing radiation.

*{Part Four of Article 40 as amended by Law [No. 5460-VI of October 16, 2012](#)}*

Expertise of projects of other sources of ionizing radiation is organized by local executive authorities and local self-government bodies in accordance with the legislation of Ukraine.

Financing of the nuclear and radiation safety expertise is carried out at the expense of the project customer.

The conclusions of state expertise and the conclusion of the environmental impact assessment are mandatory for all entities in the field of nuclear energy use. Positive conclusions of the environmental impact assessment and the state expertise of nuclear and radiation safety are the basis for financing the work on the project.

*{Part seven of Article 40 as amended by Law [No. 2059-VIII of 23.05.2017](#)}*

**Article 41.** Public safety expertise of nuclear installations and facilities intended for radioactive waste management

Public safety expertise of a nuclear installation or facility intended for radioactive waste management is carried out at the initiative of citizens' associations, as well as local executive authorities and local self-government bodies at their expense or on a non-profit basis by an organization or experts in accordance with the legislation.

Public expertise is carried out independently of state expertise.

The conclusions of the public examination are advisory and are submitted to the bodies carrying out the state examination, as well as to the project customer.

**Article 42.** Conducting permitting activities for the construction of nuclear facilities and storage facilities for radioactive waste disposal

The state regulatory authority for nuclear and radiation safety issues licenses for the construction of nuclear facilities and storage facilities for radioactive waste disposal only if there is a plan of measures for their decommissioning, determination of the volume of radioactive waste and its management, positive conclusions of the state expert examination of nuclear and radiation safety, inspection reports and documents on the verification of the safety justification within the framework of the relevant licensing procedure.

The construction of a nuclear installation or storage facility for the disposal of radioactive waste without a license from the state regulatory body for nuclear and radiation safety shall be terminated by the decision of this body with compensation by the customer for the damage caused to the environment and the restoration of its previous condition, as well as with the imposition of a fine in accordance with the legislation of Ukraine.

Such a decision may be appealed administratively in accordance with [the Law of Ukraine](#) "On Administrative Procedure" and/or to an administrative court. An administrative complaint shall be filed within 30 calendar days from the date of notification of the decision to the customer. Filing a complaint does not suspend the execution of the decision.

*{Part Three of Article 42 as amended by Law [No. 4017-IX of 10.10.2024](#)}*

*{Article 42 as amended by Law [No. 887-IV of 22.05.2003](#)}*

**Article 43.** License for the operation of a nuclear installation or facility intended for radioactive waste management

A license to operate a nuclear installation or facility intended for radioactive waste management is issued by the state regulatory authority for nuclear and radiation safety after completion of construction in accordance with the project and completion of work to put it into operation.

Mandatory conditions for issuing a license to operate a nuclear facility are the submission of materials justifying nuclear and radiation safety, as well as the provision of financial guarantees for compensation for possible nuclear damage.

**Article 44.** Liability for unjustified termination of construction (operation) of a nuclear installation or facility intended for radioactive waste management

A state body that has made a decision to construct (operate) a nuclear installation or facility intended for radioactive waste management may revoke the decision it has made or terminate their construction (operation) if additional factors are identified that negatively affect the safety of the installation or facility, the state of the environment, or entail other negative consequences.

*{Part one of Article 44 as amended by Law [No. 4017-IX of 10.10.2024](#)}*

Losses associated with the termination of the construction (operation) of a nuclear installation or facility intended for radioactive waste management, in the event of the identification of additional factors that may lead to a decrease in the level of safety, deterioration of the environment or other negative consequences, shall be compensated at the expense of the organizations guilty of the fact that these factors were not identified and taken into account in a timely manner.

Losses associated with the termination or suspension of the construction (operation) of the specified installations and facilities by decision of a state body of Ukraine, if such factors were not identified in a timely manner, are subject to compensation from the state budget.

## Chapter VII

### SPECIAL REGIME OF THE TERRITORY IN THE LOCATIONS OF NUCLEAR INSTALLATIONS AND FACILITIES DESIGNATED FOR RADIOACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT

**Article 45.** Establishment of a special regime for the territory at the locations of nuclear installations and facilities intended for radioactive waste management

A special territorial regime may be established at the locations of a nuclear installation or facility intended for radioactive waste management.

The procedure for determining the special regime of a territory is established by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

A sanitary protection zone and a surveillance zone are established at the locations of a nuclear installation or facility intended for radioactive waste management.

The dimensions and boundaries of the specified zones are determined in the project in accordance with the norms and rules in the field of nuclear energy use, and are also agreed with the state regulatory body for nuclear and radiation safety. Radiation control must be carried out in the sanitary protection zone and the observation zone.

*{Part Four of Article 45 as amended by Law [No. 4717-VI of May 17, 2012](#), as amended by Law [No. 5460-VI of October 16, 2012](#)}*

The placement of residential buildings and public buildings, children's and medical and health-improving institutions, as well as industrial enterprises, public catering facilities, auxiliary and other structures not related to the activities of a nuclear installation or a facility intended for radioactive waste management is prohibited in the sanitary protection zone.

The use for national economic purposes of lands and water bodies located in the sanitary protection zone is possible only with the permission of the state regulatory body for nuclear and radiation safety in agreement with the operating organization, subject to mandatory radiological control of the products being produced.

*{Part Six of Article 45 as amended by Law [No. 5460-VI of October 16, 2012](#)}*

Damages and expenses associated with the establishment of a sanitary protection zone in the area of the location of a nuclear installation or a facility intended for radioactive waste management are compensated in accordance with the legislation of Ukraine.

**Article 46.** Restrictions on the rights of persons present on the territory of a nuclear facility

On the territory of a nuclear facility, personnel, visitors, and their vehicles may be inspected by security officers using special means to detect ammunition, weapons, radioactive, poisonous, and narcotic substances, and other objects that could be used to commit sabotage and terrorist acts.

Without the permission of the operating organization, video, film, or photography of engineering and technical means of protecting nuclear installations is prohibited.

**Article 47.** Public events on the territory of a nuclear installation or a facility intended for radioactive waste management

Holding gatherings, rallies, demonstrations and other public events on the territory of a nuclear installation or a facility intended for radioactive waste management, and in the sanitary protection zone is prohibited.

The organization and holding of rallies, demonstrations, picketing, blocking of transport communications and other public events outside the territory of a nuclear installation or facility intended for radioactive waste management and their sanitary protection zones, if such events may result in a disruption of the systems of a nuclear installation or facility intended for radioactive waste management, or will hinder the admission of personnel, the transportation of people, cargo, fire and other special equipment, is prohibited.

Damage caused as a result of intentional blocking of transport communications and other illegal actions that interfere with the safe operation of a nuclear installation or a facility intended for radioactive waste management shall be compensated by persons in accordance with the procedure established by law, as well as by local executive authorities and local self-government bodies in cases where they failed to take the necessary measures to prevent and terminate the said actions.

Persons guilty of violating the provisions of this article shall be held liable in accordance with the legislation of Ukraine.

## Chapter VIII

# SPECIAL CONDITIONS FOR REGULATING THE SAFETY OF VESSELS, SPACECRAFT AND AIRCRAFT WITH NUCLEAR INSTALLATIONS OR SOURCES OF IONIZING RADIATION

**Article 48.** Special conditions for regulating the safety of ships and other vessels with nuclear installations or sources of ionizing radiation

Responsibility for the safety of ships and other vessels with nuclear installations or sources of ionizing radiation lies with:

construction enterprises - at the stage of design, construction and commissioning of a vessel or other watercraft with a nuclear installation or source of ionizing radiation;

licensee - after the vessel or other vessel with a nuclear installation or ionizing radiation source is put into operation.

Activities related to the use of vessels with nuclear installations or sources of ionizing radiation are regulated by the Merchant Shipping Code of Ukraine.

The list of ports of Ukraine, which are permitted to be called by ships and other vessels with nuclear installations or sources of ionizing radiation, is determined by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

The administration of a port of Ukraine, to which vessels and other vessels with nuclear installations or sources of ionizing radiation are permitted to enter, must have a plan of measures to protect port personnel and other persons located on the territory and in the water area of the port in the event of an accident with such vessels or vessels and ensure its implementation, if necessary. The responsibility for implementing the plan of measures to protect the population in the event of such an accident lies with the port administration and local executive authorities and local self-government bodies.

Vessels and other vessels with nuclear installations or sources of ionizing radiation that are in distress may enter any port of Ukraine specified in the list with prior notification to the port administration.

The discharge of radioactive substances into the waters of oceans, seas, rivers and inland water bodies from ships and other vessels in quantities exceeding the limits established by the norms and rules on nuclear and radiation safety is prohibited.

In the event of a leak of radioactive substances from ships and other vessels above the established limits, the captains or team leaders of these ships and vessels are obliged to take all measures within their power to stop or limit the leak of radioactive substances, their spread into the environment, and immediately inform the state regulatory authority for nuclear and radiation safety, other ships, and ports located in the zone of possible radiation exposure.

*{Part seven of Article 48 as amended by Law [No. 5460-VI of October 16, 2012](#)}*

Notification of states located in the zone of possible radiation impact as a result of a radiation incident on ships and other vessels with nuclear installations or sources of ionizing radiation is carried out in accordance with international agreements and acts of Ukrainian legislation.

**Article 49.** Special conditions for regulating the safety of spacecraft and aircraft with nuclear installations and sources of ionizing radiation on board

During the design, construction and operation of spacecraft and aircraft with nuclear installations or sources of ionizing radiation on board, possible accidents of such spacecraft and aircraft must be taken into account, while the radiation impact on people and the environment must not exceed the limits established by the norms and rules on nuclear and radiation safety.

In the event of a malfunction on board a spacecraft or aircraft owned by Ukraine with a nuclear installation or a source of ionizing radiation that may cause an unplanned return of radioactive substances to Earth, notification of the interested states and provision of assistance to them, if necessary, shall be carried out in accordance with international agreements and acts of Ukrainian legislation. Notification of local executive bodies and local self-government bodies and the population, and provision of assistance to the population, if necessary, shall be carried out in accordance with the procedure determined by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

## Chapter IX

# RADIOACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT

**Article 50.** The purpose of radiation safety in radioactive waste management

The goal of radiation safety in radioactive waste management is to protect humans and the environment from unacceptable radiation exposure during the period during which radioactive waste poses a potential threat.

Requirements for radioactive waste management are determined by the legislation of Ukraine.

**Article 51.** Ownership of radioactive waste

Radioactive waste becomes the property of the state from the moment of signing the document on the transfer of radioactive waste from the licensee, as a result of whose activities it was generated.

Prior to the transfer of radioactive waste into state ownership, the licensee, whose activities generate radioactive waste, is responsible for radiation protection and safety in the management of radioactive waste.

**Article 52.** Financing of radioactive waste management

Financing of radioactive waste management after it has become state property is carried out at the expense of the State Fund for Radioactive Waste Management.



*{Part one of Article 52 as amended by Law [No. 515-VI of September 17, 2008](#)}*

The amount and procedure for deducting contributions by waste producers to this fund are established by the legislation of Ukraine.

#### **Article 53.** Transboundary transport of radioactive waste

The transportation of radioactive waste to the territory of Ukraine from the territories of other states is prohibited, except for those generated as a result of services provided to Ukraine by another state and covered by a contractual agreement between them regarding the return of such waste to Ukraine.

The procedure for cross-border transportation of radioactive waste to or through the territory of Ukraine is determined by international treaties to which Ukraine is a party.

### **Chapter X** **TRANSPORTATION OF RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS**

#### **Article 54.** Participants in the transportation of radioactive materials

Participants in the transportation of radioactive materials are the consignor - a legal or natural person who submits the cargo for transportation and is referred to in the transport documents as the consignor, and the carrier - a person who carries out the transportation of radioactive materials by any mode of transport.

The shipper is directly responsible for the safety of the transportation of radioactive materials, unless otherwise provided for by the contract.

#### **Article 55.** Conditions for issuing a permit for the transport of radioactive materials

A permit for the transportation of radioactive materials is issued only if:

confirmation by a packaging safety certificate;

*{Paragraph three of Article 55 was excluded pursuant to Law [No. 2573-IX of 06.09.2022](#)}*

documentary evidence that the transportation is carried out by persons who have sufficient knowledge of radiation protection;

availability of an emergency plan during transportation;

ensuring that the transportation of radioactive materials is carried out by vehicles that meet the requirements of this transportation;

guaranteeing compensation for damage that may be caused as a result of an accident;

ensuring that during the transportation of nuclear materials, their acceptance or transfer is carried out only in the presence of documents drawn up in accordance with the procedure established by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. The documents must contain the names of the parties transferring and receiving nuclear materials, as well as data on the quantity, form and composition of such materials and be kept by the participants in the transportation for at least one year. The description of the transferred nuclear materials may be replaced by the appropriate cargo designation if this is necessary for the purposes of physical protection, which must be reflected in the accompanying documents of the participants in the transportation.

*{Article 55 was supplemented with paragraph eight in accordance with Law [No. 1417-IV of 03.02.2004](#)}*

#### **Article 56.** Emergency measures during the transportation of radioactive materials

In the event of transport accidents during the transportation of radioactive materials, relevant state and local government bodies must develop emergency response plans (state, regional, local).

*{Part one of Article 56 as amended by Law [No. 5460-VI of 16.10.2012](#)}*

Shippers and carriers are also required to have their own emergency plans.

It is prohibited to grant a permit for the transportation of radioactive materials in the absence of an emergency plan and readiness for their implementation in the event of a transport accident. Requirements for the content, procedure for developing and approving emergency measures are established by the norms and rules on nuclear and radiation safety.

#### **Article 57.** Ensuring the quality of transportation of radioactive materials

All participants in the transportation of radioactive materials, as well as the state regulatory authority for nuclear and radiation safety, must have a quality assurance system that includes a program of systematic control and inspections aimed at ensuring safety during the transportation of radioactive materials.

*{Article 57 as amended by Law [No. 5460-VI of 16.10.2012](#)}*

#### **Article 58.** Special conditions for the carriage of radioactive materials

Transportation of cargo that does not comply with nuclear and radiation safety norms and rules is carried out in compliance with special conditions established by the state regulatory body for nuclear and radiation safety. Such conditions must ensure a level of safety not lower than that provided for by the nuclear and radiation safety norms and rules.

*{Article 58 as amended by Law [No. 5460-VI of 16.10.2012](#)}*

#### **Article 59.** Special requirements for international and transit transportation of radioactive materials

During international and transit transportation of radioactive materials through the territory of Ukraine, the state regulatory authority for nuclear and radiation safety shall preliminarily coordinate such transportation with the competent authorities of all countries through whose territory the transportation will be carried out.

[The procedure for granting permits for the transportation of radioactive materials](#) , including the coordination of relevant documents for submitting an application for a permit, granting a permit, and confirmation of receipt of such a permit, is established by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

The state regulatory authority for nuclear and radiation safety may not refuse to grant a permit for the transportation through the territory of Ukraine of radioactive waste from the reprocessing of spent nuclear fuel, which is returned to the country of origin for storage or disposal, if such a permit was granted for the initial transportation of spent nuclear fuel and such transportation is carried out in accordance with the legislation of Ukraine.

The export of radioactive waste from Ukraine to the territory of other countries is not permitted if, according to the conclusion of the state regulatory body for nuclear and radiation safety, these countries do not have the appropriate technical and other capabilities for the safe management of such waste.

The import of ionizing radiation sources into the territory of Ukraine and their export to other countries are permitted provided that the consignee has a license to use such sources.

In the case of international transportation of radioactive materials, the sender or final recipient must be a business entity registered in Ukraine.

The state regulatory authority for nuclear and radiation safety shall enter into the single state information web portal "Single Window for International Trade" in the form of an electronic document, on which an electronic signature is affixed in accordance with the requirements [of the Law of Ukraine](#) "On Electronic Identification and Electronic Trust Services", issued permits for the transportation of radioactive materials on the day of issuance of such permits.

*{Article 59 is supplemented with a new part in accordance with Law [No. 2530-VIII of 06.09.2018](#) ; with amendments made in accordance with Law [No. 2801-IX of 01.12.2022](#) }*

Customs authorities carry out customs formalities necessary for the passage across the customs border of Ukraine and the release into the appropriate customs regime of radioactive materials, on the basis of the relevant permit obtained from the state regulatory body for nuclear and radiation safety using the "single window" mechanism in accordance with [the Customs Code of Ukraine](#) .

*{Article 59 is supplemented by a part in accordance with Law [No. 564-VII of 09/17/2013](#) ; as amended by Law [No. 2530-VIII of 09/06/2018](#) ; as amended by Law [No. 440-IX of 01/14/2020](#) }*

*{Article 59 as amended by Law [No. 1417-IV of 03.02.2004](#) }*

*{Chapter X as amended by Law [No. 887-IV of 22.05.2003](#) }*

## Chapter XI

### PHYSICAL PROTECTION OF NUCLEAR INSTALLATIONS, NUCLEAR MATERIALS, RADIOACTIVE WASTE, OTHER SOURCES OF IONIZING RADIATION

*{Title of Section XI as amended by Law [No. 747-IV of 05/15/2003](#) }*

**Article 60.** Objectives of physical protection of nuclear installations, nuclear materials, radioactive waste, and other sources of ionizing radiation

The objectives of physical protection of nuclear facilities, nuclear materials, radioactive waste, and other sources of ionizing radiation are:

creating conditions to minimize the possibility of sabotage, theft or any other unlawful removal of nuclear materials, radioactive waste, and other sources of ionizing radiation, as well as strengthening the nuclear weapons non-proliferation regime;

*{Paragraph two of Article 60 as amended by Law [No. 1718-VI of 17.11.2009](#) }*

facilitating the implementation of measures to search for and return missing nuclear materials, radioactive waste, other sources of ionizing radiation and minimizing the radiological consequences of sabotage.

*{Paragraph three of Article 60 as amended by Law [No. 1718-VI of 17.11.2009](#) }*

*{Article 60 as amended by Law [No. 747-IV of 15.05.2003](#) }*

**Article 61.** Mandatory physical protection of nuclear installations, nuclear materials, radioactive waste, and other sources of ionizing radiation

Ensuring physical protection of nuclear facilities, nuclear materials, radioactive waste, and other sources of ionizing radiation is a mandatory condition for granting a license to carry out activities at all stages of their life cycle, as well as for the production, use, storage, and maintenance of nuclear materials, radioactive waste, and other sources of ionizing radiation.

*{Part one of Article 61 as amended by Law [No. 5460-VI of October 16, 2012](#) }*

The level of physical protection of nuclear materials, radioactive waste, and other sources of ionizing radiation during international transportation must comply with international treaties to which Ukraine is a party.

The operation of nuclear installations, facilities intended for the management of radioactive waste, other sources of ionizing radiation, as well as the conduct of special work involving the use of nuclear materials in any form and during their production, use, processing, transportation or storage, is prohibited unless measures are taken to meet the requirements for ensuring physical protection.

*{Article 61 as amended by Law [No. 747-IV of 15.05.2003](#) }*

**Article 62.** State regulation of physical protection of nuclear installations, nuclear materials, radioactive waste, and other sources of ionizing radiation

State regulation of the physical protection of nuclear facilities, nuclear materials, radioactive waste, and other sources of ionizing radiation is carried out by the state regulatory body for nuclear and radiation safety.

The procedure for state regulation of physical protection of nuclear facilities, nuclear materials, radioactive waste, and other sources of ionizing radiation is established by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

*{Article 62 as amended by Law [No. 747-IV of 15.05.2003](#)}*

**Article 63.** Responsibility for violation of the procedure for determining, creating and maintaining the continuous functioning of physical protection systems for nuclear installations, nuclear materials, facilities intended for radioactive waste management, and other sources of ionizing radiation

Responsibility for violation of the procedure for determining, creating and maintaining the continuous operation of physical protection systems for nuclear installations, nuclear materials, facilities intended for radioactive waste management, and other sources of ionizing radiation lies with the operating organization (operator) and other entities operating in the field of nuclear energy use.

*{Article 63 as amended by Law [No. 747-IV of 15.05.2003](#)}*

**Article 64.** Admission of persons to work at nuclear installations with nuclear materials and facilities intended for the management of radioactive waste and other sources of ionizing radiation

*{Title of Article 64 as amended by Law [No. 747-IV of 15.05.2003](#)}*

Admission of persons to work at nuclear facilities with nuclear materials and facilities intended for the management of radioactive waste and other sources of ionizing radiation is granted by the head of the enterprise, institution, or organization upon the availability of positive conclusions of a special check of all information submitted by persons wishing to perform work at nuclear facilities with nuclear materials and facilities intended for the management of radioactive waste and other sources of ionizing radiation, in accordance with the requirements of this Law.

*{Part one of Article 64 as amended by Law [No. 747-IV of 15.05.2003](#)}*

A special inspection is carried out on the basis of a relevant request by state bodies that carry out operational and investigative activities in accordance with the law.

The procedure for conducting a special inspection is established by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

**Article 65.** Obligations of persons subject to a special inspection

Persons wishing to perform work with nuclear materials or at nuclear installations and facilities intended for the management of radioactive waste and other sources of ionizing radiation must:

*{Paragraph one of part one of Article 65 as amended by Law [No. 747-IV of 15.05.2003](#)}*

submit reliable information about themselves, which is recognized as necessary in accordance with the established procedure for obtaining permission to work, and give written consent to the verification of this information;

not to participate in the activities of citizens' associations that are not subject to legalization in accordance with the legislation or are prohibited in accordance with the established procedure.

Persons who perform work with nuclear materials or at nuclear installations and facilities intended for the management of radioactive waste and other sources of ionizing radiation are obliged to:

*{Paragraph one of part two of Article 65 as amended by Law [No. 747-IV of 15.05.2003](#)}*

comply with the requirements for restricting access to nuclear materials and nuclear installations and facilities intended for radioactive waste management in accordance with the established procedure;

*{Paragraph two of part two of Article 65 as amended by Law [No. 747-IV of 15.05.2003](#)}*

notify the officials who granted them permission to work of the occurrence of circumstances under which this permission is not granted.

**Article 66.** Refusal to grant work permit or cancellation of permit

Work permit may not be granted or a previously granted permit shall be revoked if the person:

does not comply with the requirements of Article 65 of this Law;

has a criminal record that is recognized in accordance with the established procedure as incompatible with holding the relevant position;

is under investigation;

was dismissed from her previous place of work for violation of labor discipline;

was officially warned about the inadmissibility of threats to commit a criminal offense;

*{Paragraph six of part one of Article 66 as amended by Law [No. 720-IX of June 17, 2020](#)}*

participates in the illegal activities of foreign state bodies and foreign organizations.

In the event that a person has received a work permit, but circumstances subsequently arise under which this permit is not granted, the existing permit shall be revoked by the official who granted it. The dismissal of persons whose permit is revoked shall be carried out without the prior consent of the elected body of the primary trade union organization (trade union representative).

*{Part two of Article 66 as amended by Law [No. 1096-IV of 10.07.2003](#)}*



The decision to refuse to grant a work permit or to cancel it shall be taken by the administration of the enterprise, institution, or organization after an interview with the person in respect of whom it is being taken, indicating the grounds for such a decision and notifying the person in writing. This decision may be appealed in court within the established time limit.

## **Chapter XII**

### **PREVENTION OF THE USE OF NUCLEAR MATERIALS, EQUIPMENT AND TECHNOLOGY FOR MILITARY PURPOSES**

#### **Article 67.** State system of guarantees

The state safeguards system includes a set of technical and organizational measures and applies to all nuclear material used for peaceful purposes within the territory of Ukraine, under its jurisdiction or under its control.

The purpose of the state safeguards system is to ensure that nuclear materials, equipment and technologies used for peaceful purposes are not used for military purposes.

The state system of guarantees is based on this Law, the provisions of international and bilateral treaties to which Ukraine is a party, and includes:

- the state system of accounting and control of nuclear materials;
- the state system of export-import control of nuclear materials, equipment and technologies.

#### **Article 68.** State system of accounting and control of nuclear materials

The organization and maintenance of state accounting and control of nuclear materials in Ukraine is carried out by the state regulatory body for nuclear and radiation safety.

The operating organization is responsible for accounting and control of nuclear materials at nuclear facilities.

#### **Article 69.** State system of export control of nuclear materials, equipment and technologies

The export of nuclear materials, equipment and technologies is under state control and is carried out within the framework of the state export control system.

Licenses for the export of nuclear materials, equipment and technologies are granted in accordance with the procedure established by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

#### **Article 70.** Restrictions on the international transfer of nuclear materials, equipment and technology

International nuclear transfer is the import and export of nuclear materials, equipment, and technology that are subject to the safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

The international transfer of nuclear materials, equipment and technologies used within the territory of Ukraine, under its jurisdiction, or international transfer carried out under its control to other states is prohibited if they:

- did not undertake obligations to use nuclear materials, equipment and technologies exclusively for peaceful purposes;
- did not ensure effective physical protection of nuclear materials to prevent unauthorized use or handling;
- did not confirm the existence of a state system for accounting and control of nuclear materials;
- did not undertake obligations regarding the conditions for the re-export of nuclear materials, equipment and technologies to third countries.

#### **Article 71.** Transfer of responsibility for nuclear material

Nuclear material subject to safeguards or intended to be subject to safeguards and subject to international transfer shall be considered to be under the responsibility of:

the sending state - in the case of import into Ukraine until the moment when such responsibility is removed from the sending state in accordance with the contract, but no later than the moment of arrival of the nuclear material at the destination on the territory of Ukraine;

Ukraine - in the case of export from Ukraine until the moment when the recipient state assumes such responsibility in accordance with the contract, but no later than the moment of arrival of the nuclear material at the destination of the recipient state.

Ukraine shall not be liable for nuclear material if it is transported through, over or on its territory, provided that such nuclear material is the property of another state under a contract of carriage.

## **Chapter XIII**

### **COMPENSATION FOR NUCLEAR DAMAGE**

#### **Article 72.** Operator's liability for nuclear damage

The operator's liability for nuclear damage under this Law is absolute - that is, it occurs regardless of the establishment of his fault, except for the cases provided for [in part two](#) of Article 73.

No person other than the operator shall be liable for nuclear damage, except as provided for in this Law.

*{Article 72 supplemented by part two in accordance with Law [No. 684/97-VR of 03.12.97](#)}*

*{Article 72 as amended by Law [No. 684/97-VR of 03.12.97](#)}*

#### **Article 73.** Occurrence of operator liability for nuclear damage

The operator shall be liable for nuclear damage if this damage is caused by a nuclear incident at a nuclear installation, as well as during the transportation of nuclear material to the operator's nuclear installation after it has assumed responsibility for this material from the operator of another nuclear installation, or during its transportation from the operator's nuclear installation and responsibility for which has not been assumed by another operator in accordance with a written agreement.

*{Part one of Article 73 as amended by Law [No. 684/97-VR of 03.12.97](#)}*

The operator is exempt from liability for nuclear damage if it is caused by a nuclear incident that arose directly as a result of a natural disaster of an exceptional nature, armed conflict, hostilities, civil war or uprising.

*{Part two of Article 73 as amended by Law [No. 684/97-VR of 03.12.97](#)}*

If nuclear damage is caused by the responsibility of more than one operator, those operators shall be jointly and severally liable. If the share of each of them in such damage cannot be reasonably determined, those operators shall be jointly and severally liable. In any case, the liability of each operator shall not exceed the amount established [by Article 75](#) of this Law.

*{Article 73 was supplemented by part three in accordance with Law [No. 684/97-VR of 03.12.97](#)}*

If nuclear damage was caused during the transit of nuclear material through the territory of Ukraine, the operator who is the consignor or the consignee shall be liable for the nuclear damage. The moment of transfer of liability shall be determined by the agreement between the consignor and the consignee. In the absence of a clear definition of the occurrence of this moment, the consignor shall be liable until the moment of transfer of the cargo to an authorized person at the border of the state to which the cargo was sent, unless otherwise provided for by international treaties to which Ukraine is a party.

*{Article 73 was supplemented by part four in accordance with Law [No. 684/97-VR of 03.12.97](#)}*

If the operator proves that the nuclear damage occurred in whole or in part as a result of the gross negligence of the person to whom the damage was caused, or as a result of an act or omission of such a person with the intent to cause damage, the operator may, by court decision, be exempted in whole or in part from the obligation to compensate for the damage caused to such a person.

*{Article 73 was supplemented by part five in accordance with Law [No. 684/97-VR of 03.12.97](#)}*

The provisions of this Law shall not apply to the operator's liability for nuclear damage caused directly to a nuclear installation or to any property on the site of that installation, used or to be used in connection with that installation, or to a vehicle carrying nuclear material at the time of a nuclear incident.

*{Article 73 is supplemented by part six in accordance with Law [No. 684/97-VR of 03.12.97](#)}*

The norms of the civil legislation of Ukraine shall apply to relations arising from the infliction of damage in the part not regulated by this Law.

Liability for damage caused by the Chernobyl disaster is established by law.

*{Part Eight of Article 73 as amended by Law [No. 5460-VI of October 16, 2012](#)}*

*{Article 73 as amended by Law [No. 684/97-VR of 03.12.97](#)}*

#### **Article 74. Inseparability of nuclear damage from non-nuclear damage**

When nuclear damage and non-nuclear damage are caused jointly by a nuclear incident and events of another nature, the non-nuclear damage, if it cannot be reasonably separated from the nuclear damage, shall be considered nuclear damage caused by that nuclear incident.

#### **Article 75. Limitation of operator liability for nuclear damage**

The operator's liability for nuclear damage is limited to an amount equivalent to 50 million Special Drawing Rights for each nuclear incident, where Special Drawing Rights means the unit of account defined by the International Monetary Fund and used by it for its own transactions and agreements.

Any interest or costs imposed by a court on claims for compensation for nuclear damage shall not be included in the amount of the operator's liability and shall be paid in addition to any amount of compensation.

*{Article 75 as amended by Law [No. 684/97-VR dated 03.12.97](#)}*

#### **Article 76. Time limit for filing a claim in cases of compensation for nuclear damage**

The right to file a claim for compensation for nuclear damage caused to the life and health of a person is not limited by the statute of limitations.

*{Part one of Article 76 as amended by Law [No. 684/97-VR of 03.12.97](#)}*

The right to file a claim for compensation for nuclear damage caused to property or the environment is valid for ten years from the date of causing the damage.

If nuclear damage is caused by a nuclear incident involving nuclear material which was stolen, lost, abandoned or neglected during that nuclear incident, the period established in accordance with Part Two of this Article shall be counted from the date of the occurrence of that nuclear incident, but in no case shall it exceed twenty years from the date of the theft, loss, abandonment or neglect of the nuclear material.

*{Article 76 was supplemented by part three in accordance with Law [No. 684/97-VR of 03.12.97](#)}*

The right to compensation for nuclear damage provided for in parts two and three of this Article shall lapse if the claim is not filed within three years from the date on which the person who suffered nuclear damage knew or should have known about such damage and about the operator who is responsible for such damage, provided that the periods established in accordance with parts two and three of this Article are not exceeded.

*{Article 76 was supplemented by part four in accordance with Law [No. 684/97-VR of 03.12.97](#)}*

**Article 77.** Insurance and other financial security for compensation for nuclear damage

The operator shall provide insurance or other financial security for compensation for nuclear damage in the amount and on the terms determined by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

If the amount of insurance or other financial compensation is insufficient, then in this case, compensation for damage under filed claims is provided by the state.

The state has the right of recourse against an operator who has failed to provide compensation for nuclear damage in the amount established by [Article 75](#) of this Law.

*{Article 77 was supplemented by part three in accordance with Law [No. 684/97-VR of 03.12.97](#)}*

*{Article 77 as amended by Law [No. 684/97-VR of 03.12.97](#)}*

**Article 78.** Compensation for nuclear damage from other sources of insurance or compensation

Compensation for nuclear damage includes funds paid from social insurance and social security funds, health insurance funds, as well as funds paid in the event of an accident at work or in the event of occupational diseases. The funds from which compensation was made and the organizations that paid the specified amounts for compensation for nuclear damage have the right of recourse against the operator.

*{Article 78 as amended by Law [No. 684/97-VR of 03.12.97](#)}*

**Article 79.** Operator's right of recourse

The operator has the right of recourse only in two cases:

if this right is provided for by a written agreement;

against a natural person who acted or failed to act with the intent to cause harm, if a nuclear incident occurred as a result of that person's act or failure to act.

*{Article 79 as amended by Law [No. 684/97-VR of 03.12.97](#)}*

**Article 80.** Consideration of cases concerning claims for compensation for nuclear damage

Cases concerning claims for compensation for nuclear damage caused by a nuclear incident that occurred on the territory of Ukraine are considered exclusively by the courts of Ukraine, unless otherwise provided for by international treaties to which Ukraine is a party.

## Chapter XIV

### LIABILITY FOR VIOLATIONS OF LEGISLATION IN THE FIELD OF NUCLEAR ENERGY USE AND RADIATION SAFETY

**Article 81.** Liability of personnel and officials of a nuclear installation, facilities intended for radioactive waste management, sources of ionizing radiation, enterprises, institutions, organizations and citizens for violation of legislation in the field of the use of nuclear energy

*{Title of Article 81 as amended by Law [No. 747-IV of 15.05.2003](#)}*

Violation of legislation in the field of the use of nuclear energy by personnel and officials of a nuclear installation, facilities intended for the management of radioactive waste, sources of ionizing radiation, personnel and officials of enterprises, institutions and organizations carrying out any other activity in the field of the use of nuclear energy, and citizens entails disciplinary, civil (except for civil liability for nuclear damage), administrative and criminal liability in accordance with the law.

*{Part one of Article 81 as amended by Laws [No. 747-IV of May 15, 2003](#), [No. 5460-VI of October 16, 2012](#)}*

Offenses in the field of nuclear energy use are:

violation of nuclear and radiation safety norms and rules;

failure to comply with requirements for the placement of nuclear installations and sources of ionizing radiation;

carrying out work at a nuclear installation, a source of ionizing radiation, as well as handling nuclear materials and sources of ionizing radiation without a permit;

*{Paragraph five of part two of Article 81 was excluded on the basis of Law [No. 2573-IX of 06.09.2022](#)}*

failure to comply with the conditions of permits issued by state regulatory bodies for nuclear and radiation safety;

failure to comply with the requirements of state regulatory bodies for nuclear and radiation safety;

granting permits and regulations by officials of state regulatory bodies for nuclear and radiation safety in violation of the established procedure;

delivery, installation and commissioning of faulty equipment of nuclear installations, sources of ionizing radiation;

commissioning of nuclear installations and sources of ionizing radiation without the construction and commissioning of all facilities provided for in the design of these complexes;

commissioning of nuclear installations and sources of ionizing radiation without implementing measures to ensure the protection of the personnel of these installations, the population of nearby areas and the natural environment;

creating obstacles in the performance of their functions by officials of state regulatory bodies for nuclear and radiation safety;



failure to perform official duties in critical situations, which resulted or could have resulted in human casualties or radioactive contamination of the environment;

unauthorized abandonment of nuclear installations and sources of ionizing radiation by operational personnel on duty;

admission to work at a nuclear facility, a source of ionizing radiation of personnel who have not undergone appropriate training or do not have a document certifying their qualifications, persons under the age of 18, as well as those who have medical contraindications;

admission to work with nuclear materials and at nuclear installations and facilities intended for handling radioactive waste and other sources of ionizing radiation of persons who have not passed a special check;

*{Paragraph sixteen of part two of Article 81 as amended by Law [No. 747-IV of 15.05.2003](#)}*

violent acts that prevent operational personnel and officials from performing their official duties;

direct or indirect coercion by officials of operational personnel to violate regulations and instructions for the operation of a nuclear facility or source of ionizing radiation;

evasion of duties in accordance with the current plan for the protection of the population and personnel in the event of an accident;

sending subordinates by an official to radiation-hazardous zones without their consent and without informing them about possible levels of radiation, as well as in violation of the norms, rules and instructions provided for these conditions;

unjustified refusal to provide information or provision of inaccurate information, untimely provision or concealment of information, as well as unjustified classification of information specified in [part one](#) of Article 10 of this Law as information with limited access;

concealment of the fact of an accident at a nuclear facility or source of ionizing radiation or untimely informing state authorities and local governments about it;

concealment and distortion of information about the accident or other data that affects the safety assessment;

concealment of information about the state of radioactive contamination of the environment, as well as provision of intentionally false information about the state of the radiation situation;

unjustified or intentional release of radioactive substances into the atmosphere, aquatic environment and subsoil in quantities exceeding maximum permissible levels;

theft, illegal acquisition, storage, transfer, sale, use or destruction of nuclear materials, sources of ionizing radiation, concealment of information about the preparation or implementation of such actions;

actions that have led to or could have led to nuclear damage;

a requirement to perform or refrain from certain actions, combined with the threat of using nuclear materials or sources of ionizing radiation;

violation of the established procedure for nuclear export and import;

bringing into economic circulation for the purpose of use and consumption by the population of products that have been irradiated, or the production and sale of products that contain radioactive substances in excess of the established norm;

*{Paragraph thirty of part two of Article 81 as amended by Laws [No. 5460-VI of 10/16/2012](#), [No. 2573-IX of 09/06/2022](#)}*

violation of requirements for ensuring physical protection of nuclear materials, sources of ionizing radiation, nuclear installations and radioactive waste;

*{Paragraph thirty-one of part two of Article 81 as amended by Law [No. 747-IV of 15.05.2003](#)}*

participation in holding unauthorized public events on the territory of a nuclear installation or a facility intended for radioactive waste management;

organization of unauthorized rallies and other events outside the territory of a nuclear installation or facility intended for radioactive waste management, if these events caused or could have caused obstacles in the delivery of people, cargo, firefighting or other special equipment to them, as well as if violations of the life support systems of the installation or facility occurred or could have occurred.

Liability for other offenses in the field of nuclear energy use is established by law.

*{Part Three of Article 81 as amended by Law [No. 5460-VI of October 16, 2012](#)}*

*{Article 81 as amended by Law [No. 887-IV of 22.05.2003](#)}*

## **Article 82.** Liability of enterprises, institutions and organizations

Enterprises, institutions and organizations, other business entities that carry out activities in the field of nuclear energy use, in case of violation of legislation, conditions of issued licensing documents, norms and rules on nuclear and radiation safety, on physical protection of nuclear installations, nuclear materials, radioactive waste, other sources of ionizing radiation, accounting and control of nuclear materials and other sources of ionizing radiation, if these violations caused or could cause harm to human health or the environment, the state regulatory body for nuclear and radiation safety shall impose fines. The amounts of fines shall be established by law.

*{Article 82 as amended by Law [No. 5460-VI of 10/16/2012](#); as amended by Law [No. 3344-IX of 08/23/2023](#)}*

## **Article 83.** Responsibility of organizations and persons carrying out state expertise of nuclear and radiation safety

Organizations and individuals who carry out environmental impact assessments, state expertise of projects of nuclear facilities, sources of ionizing radiation are liable for damage (except for civil liability for nuclear damage) caused by incompetent or unfounded conclusions, in accordance with the law.

*{Article 83 as amended by Laws [No. 5460-VI of 10/16/2012](#), [No. 2059-VIII of 05/23/2017](#)}*

**Chapter XV**  
**EXPORT AND IMPORT OF NUCLEAR INSTALLATIONS,  
EQUIPMENT, TECHNOLOGIES, NUCLEAR MATERIALS, SOURCES  
OF IONIZING RADIATION, SPECIAL NON-NUCLEAR MATERIALS  
AND SERVICES IN THE FIELD OF NUCLEAR ENERGY USE**

**Article 84.** General principles for the export and import of nuclear installations, equipment, technologies, nuclear materials, sources of ionizing radiation, special non-nuclear materials and services

Export and import of nuclear installations, equipment, technologies, nuclear materials (including fresh and spent nuclear fuel), ionizing radiation sources, special non-nuclear materials used for the production of nuclear materials and ionizing radiation sources and services includes transfer, sale and purchase for commercial purposes and transfer for non-commercial purposes (for demonstration at exhibitions, joint work, etc.) and is carried out in accordance with the legislation of Ukraine and international treaties to which Ukraine is a party.

*{Text of Article 84 as amended by Law [No. 2762-IX of 11/16/2022](#)}*

**Article 85.** Conditions for the export and import of nuclear installations, equipment, technologies, nuclear materials, special non-nuclear materials and services

Export and import of nuclear installations, equipment, technologies, nuclear materials, special non-nuclear materials and services is carried out in accordance with the procedure established by the legislation of Ukraine.

**Article 86.** Conditions for the export and import of ionizing radiation sources

Export and import of ionizing radiation sources and products based on them are carried out in accordance with the procedure established by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

**Chapter XVI**  
**INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION OF UKRAINE IN THE FIELD OF  
NUCLEAR ENERGY USE**

**Article 87.** International treaties of Ukraine in the field of nuclear energy use

Ukraine establishes both bilateral and multilateral relations with other states for the purpose of peaceful use of nuclear energy. Ukraine joins existing ones and also concludes new international treaties taking into account its own interests and capabilities, as well as for the purpose of developing and strengthening the international security regime for the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

If an international treaty to which Ukraine is a party establishes rules other than those provided for by the nuclear legislation of Ukraine, the rules of the international treaty shall apply.

**Article 88.** Participation in the activities of international organizations

Ukraine participates in the activities of international organizations engaged in activities in the field of nuclear energy use.

**Chapter XVII**  
**FINAL PROVISIONS**

**Article 89.** Validity of permits issued before the adoption of this Law

Permits for activities in the field of nuclear energy use that were in force on the territory of Ukraine before the adoption of this Law shall cease to be valid no later than five years after its entry into force. During the specified period, legal entities and individuals carrying out activities in the field of nuclear energy use shall be obliged to reissue the permit in accordance with this Law.

**Article 90.** Scope of application of this Law

All requirements of the Law shall apply to any nuclear incident that may occur on the territory of Ukraine after this Law enters into force.

**President of Ukraine****L. KUCHMA**

**Kyiv  
February 8, 1995  
No. 39/95-VR**

