

NUCLEAR REGULATION LAW

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PART 1

Objective, Scope and Definitions

Objective and scope

ARTICLE 1- (1) The objective of this Law is to determine, based on the peaceful use principle, the fundamental principles and rules to be applied for the protection of workers, public, environment and future generations from possible harmful effects of radiation during activities regarding utilization of nuclear energy and ionizing radiation; and to determine the responsibilities of the parties; and to define the organization, duties and authorities of the Nuclear Regulatory Authority having regulatory control over these activities; and to define the principles regarding personal rights of the personnel of Nuclear Regulatory Authority.

(2) Activities related to nuclear energy and ionizing radiation and persons, facilities, devices and substances related to these activities are within the scope of this Law.

Definitions

ARTICLE 2- (1) In the implementation of this Law the terms used herein shall have the following meaning :

- a) Ministry: the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources,
- b) President: the President of Nuclear Regulatory Authority
- c) Disposal: final storage of radioactive waste without any intention of retrieval,
- ç) Regulatory control: implementation of the regulation, authorization, evaluation and inspection activities and enforcements carried out by the Authority
- d) Release from regulatory control: the decision of the Authority stating that, within the framework of the terms and conditions set by the Authority, implementation of regulatory control is no longer required.
- e) Security: taking necessary measures to prevent, detect and, when required, interfere to any theft, sabotage, any kinds of unauthorized access and other malicious attempts which target facilities and radioactive substances and maintaining the effectiveness of these measures,
- f) Safety: establishing and maintaining appropriate conditions, preventing accidents or mitigating the consequences of accidents to ensure protection of workers, public, environment and future generations against radiation in the course of carrying out the activities regarding nuclear energy and ionizing radiation;
- g) Decommissioning: the integrated activities for release from the regulatory control of the all or part of the facility after the decision of no further operation,
- ğ) Commission: Nuclear Damage Assessment Commission,

- h) Spent fuel: Fuel irradiated in the reactor that has been removed from the reactor and cannot be reused as fuel in its current state,
- h) Board: the Nuclear Regulatory Board,
- i) Authority: the Nuclear Regulatory Authority,
- j) Nuclear safeguards: national and international obligations intended for non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.
- k) Nuclear material: isotopes and physical and chemical forms, determined by the Authority, of uranium, thorium, plutonium and other fissile materials,
- l) Nuclear installation: A facility being established or operated for the purpose of extracting, producing, processing, using, holding, reprocessing or storing nuclear material,
- m) NUTED JSC.: NUTED Nuclear Technical Support Joint Stock Company,
- n) Paris Convention: Convention on Legal Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy dated 29/7/1960 and the protocols amending this Convention to which the Republic of Türkiye is a party,
- o) Radiation: ionizing radiation,
- ö) Radiation source: Radioactive sources and devices that generate or emit radiation,
- p) Radiation facility: Specially designed facility for the production, use, possession, maintenance or repair of radiation sources
- r) Radiation applications: Production, use, possession, maintenance and repair of radiation sources and export, import and transportation activities of radioactive sources,
- s) Radioactive waste: Radioactive materials with radioactivity above the release limits determined by the Authority, which are decided not to be used again, or any material contaminated with radioactive material or which has become radioactive,
- r) Radioactive waste facility: a facility where radioactive waste are processed, stored or disposed,
- s) Radioactive waste management : all administrative and technical activities related to collection, handling, processing, transport on site, storage or disposal of radioactive waste,
- ş) Radioactive source: unsealed or sealed sources produced for radiation applications by utilizing their radioactive material content,
- t) Radioactive material: the substances containing an isotope or isotopes which emit radiation by spontaneous decay of their nuclei, including nuclear material, radioactive sources and radioactive waste,
- v) TENMAK: Turkish Energy, Nuclear and Mineral Research Agency,
- y) Facility: Nuclear facility, radiation facility or radioactive waste facility,

v) Authorized person: a natural or legal person who has been granted license, permit, approval or certificate by the Authority for the implementation of an activity within the scope of this Law.

(2) In the implementation of Chapter Five, for definitions that are included in the Paris Convention but not in this Law and nuclear material in subparagraph (k) of the first paragraph, nuclear facility in subparagraph (1); the definitions in the Paris Convention are valid.

PART 2

General Principles

General Principles

ARTICLE 3- (1) The natural or legal persons, who carry out any activity regarding nuclear energy, are obliged to comply with international treaties and agreements regarding nuclear safeguardss that Republic of Türkiye is a party of.

(2) The following principles shall apply to any activity involving the risk of radiation exposure of workers, public, environment and future generations :

a) The activity shall be beneficial for the individuals or the society,

b) Radiation doses that may be exposed to due to the activity shall be kept at as low as reasonably achievable levels,

c) Radiation doses that may be exposed to due to the activity shall not exceed the dose limits established by the Authority.

(3) Activities related to nuclear energy and radiation and persons, facilities, devices and materials related to these activities are subject to regulatory control in terms of safety, security and nuclear nuclear safeguards. The exemptions to be granted regarding regulatory control and the limits and conditions of these exemptions are determined by the regulation by the Authority on the basis of the graded approach, so as to meet the security and safety requirements.

(4) For the activities within the scope of this Law, prioritising the provision of safety and security is essential.

(5) It is essential to inform the people who may be affected by this risk regarding all kinds of activities that will cause the risk of radiation exposure to the workers, the public, the environment and future generations.

(6) Administrative actions and actions of other public institutions and organizations regulating or supervising activities which are within the scope of this Law in the fields which are not within the scope of this Law, shall not be established in a way that impairs safety, security and nuclear nuclear safeguardss.

(7) Provisions of other legislation that fail to meet the safety, security and nuclear nuclear safeguardss requirements are not applicable to the activities within the scope of this Law. In this case, the Authority may make additional arrangements to ensure safety, security, and nuclear nuclear safeguardss.

PART 3

Authorization and Inspection

Authorization

ARTICLE 4-(1)Activities within the scope of this Law shall not be implemented without authorization from the Authority. The natural or legal persons who want to carry out an activity are obliged to apply to the Authority. The Authority determines the activities that require notification or authorization on the basis of safety and security principles.

(2) It is obligatory to obtain a license from the Authority to operate a nuclear facility, radiation facility, radioactive waste facility and to carry out radiation applications. Only the citizens of the Republic of Türkiye or legal persons established in accordance with the legislation of Republic of Türkiye may obtain licenses from the Authority.

(3) The activities that require permission from the Authority are as follows:

a) Preparation of the site for the nuclear facility, manufacturing the equipment determined by the Authority, constructing the facility, commissioning, decommissioning, re-start of operation, and modifications related to safety and security of the installation.

b) Commissioning and decommissioning of radiation facility and modifications related to safety and security of the facility.

c) Construction, commissioning, decommissioning, closure of the radioactive waste facility, and making changes concerning safety and security in the facility,

ç) Export, import, transportation, transit of radioactive materials

d) Within the scope of nuclear safeguards, the export of substances, materials, equipment, systems, components and related technology and nuclear dual-use substances, materials, equipment, systems, components and related technology specially designed or prepared for use in the nuclear field,

e) Import of substances, materials, equipment, systems, components or related technology determined by the Authority within the scope of nuclear safeguards,

f) Other activities determined by the Authority taking into account safety security, and nuclear safeguardss

Regarding the permits to be granted within the scope of subparagraphs (d) and (e) of this paragraph, the comments of the relevant ministries is received by the Authority.

(4) The activities within the scope of this Law that require certificate from the Authority are as follows:

a) Legal persons that provide training on radiation protection to the personnel who will take part in the activities,

b) Persons who will provide services for radiation protection,

c) Personnel to take part in the activities,

ç) Persons manufacturing equipment,

d) Companies performing third party surveillance,

The Authority may impose an obligation on authorized persons to obtain certificates for services to be provided by other persons or for other activities that may affect safety, security, and nuclear safeguards.

(5) The Authority determines the necessary authorization conditions for an activity it has authorized, including the conditions to be complied with regarding safety, security and nuclear safeguards.

(6) The license, permit and authorization certificate issued by the Authority must not be transferred.

(7) The applicants for authorization are obliged to provide all the information and documents requested by the Authority for authorization in the required format and content and pay the determined fees.

(8) Processes regarding notifications and authorizations, authorization conditions, application, scope and validity periods of authorizations, as well as issues regarding renewal, restriction, suspension, cancellation or authorization of another person for a previously authorized activity are determined by the Authority by taking the opinion of the relevant ministries.

Responsibilities of the authorized person

MADDE 5- (1) Authorized legal persons shall, within the framework of the conditions of the authorization granted and bearing all responsibilities;

a) Provide radiation protection, safety and security during the activity,

b) Ensure that the activity is carried out by sufficient number of competent personnel with a culture of safety and security,

c) Provide the necessary organizational structure, equipment and financial resources to carry out the activity in a safe and secure manner,

ç) Ensure that the necessary training is given to the personnel.

d) Perform safety and security assessments at the frequency determined by the Authority,

e) Carry out its activities with an appropriate management system.

f) Keep the records, make notifications and reporting as defined in legislation and management system,

g) Submit to the Authority all information and documents required by the Authority in the required form, content and scope,

ğ) Conduct research and investigation required by the Authority regarding safety and security or have them conducted,

h) Fulfil its obligations concerning nuclear safeguards,

ı) Within the scope of inspections conducted by the Authority, perform required corrective and preventive activities within the period of time.

i) Carry out on-site management of radiation emergencies, cooperates with the Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency and other relevant institutions and organizations in the management of off-site emergencies.

j) As a result of the assessments, fulfil additional obligations related to safety, security and nuclear safeguards as determined by the Authority

k) Provide the conditions for releasing from regulatory control.

(2) Authorized real persons carry out the activities for which they are authorized, in accordance with the relevant legislation and authorization conditions, giving utmost importance and priority to safety and security.

(3) The authorized person has the prime responsibility to ensure safety and security in an activity or at a facility. To comply with the terms and conditions of a granted authorization and related legislation or to be under regulatory control or delegation or contracting to outsource its responsibilities, shall not reduce or remove the responsibility of the authorized person.

(4) The authorized person must not leave the place of operation or facility, nuclear material, radioactive source or radioactive waste as unattended unless their obligations related to the activity ends.

(5) The authorized persons must fulfil the financial obligations under this Law.

(6) The authorized person's responsibilities end with the release from regulatory control. Dismissal of the authorized person, restriction, suspension or cancellation of his/her authority and similar situations shall not relieve him/her of his/her responsibility. In such cases, if the Authority evaluates that there is a weakness in terms of security, safety and nuclear safeguards, all kinds of measures to ensure security, safety and nuclear safeguards may be taken by the Authority, provided that the legal and financial responsibility belongs to the authorized person.

Approval

ARTICLE 6- (1) The site where nuclear facilities, radiation facilities or radioactive waste facilities will be established is subject to the approval of the Authority. The Authority may determine other matters subject to approval, taking into account radiation protection, safety, security and nuclear safeguards regarding its activities.

(2) The Authority may determine and approve compliance criteria for activities that may affect the protection of workers, the public, the environment and future generations from radiation.

Inspection and on-site examination

ARTICLE 7-(1) The activities and authorized persons within the scope of this Law are subject to the inspection of the Authority. Within the scope of the authorization, the Authority may also inspect the activities of the contractors, subcontractors, suppliers and sub-suppliers of the authorized persons. Inspections may be conducted, scheduled or unscheduled, announced or unannounced, at any day of the year and at any time of the day, including public holidays.

(2) Within the scope of inspection and on-site examination, the Authority may receive technical support services from specialized public institutions and organizations, authorized private legal entities and natural persons to investigate, research, detect and report, in such a way that the results are not binding for the Authority.

(3) The provisions of the Law on Construction Inspection dated 29/6/2001 and numbered 4708 and Provisions of the Zoning Law dated 3/5/1985 and numbered 3194 on technical liability do not apply to the structures to be built on the sites of the licensed nuclear facilities and radioactive waste facilities. All responsibility for these structures belongs to the authorized person. The control of these structures is carried out by the Authority. This situation does not remove the responsibility of the authorized person partially or completely. Inspections can also be carried out together with public institutions and organizations that are specialized in this field. The demands of the Authority within this scope are met by specialized public institutions and organizations without delay.

In addition to the supervision of the Authority; authorized legal entities receive services from authorized companies for third party surveillance of activities determined by the Authority, including the inspection of structures related to nuclear facility or radioactive waste facility. The activities, authorities and responsibilities of these companies and the procedures and principles regarding service procurement are determined by the Authority by regulation.

The persons, who are subject to inspections shall be obliged to provide all necessary conditions and take all safety measures in order for the inspectors of the Authority and the persons appointed by the Authority to perform their duties freely and on time.

Those subject to nuclear nuclear safeguards inspections, shall comply with their obligations indicated in the relevant legislation during the inspections performed under the international obligations related to nuclear safeguards inspections by the inspectors of International Atomic Energy Agency, who are approved by the Republic of Türkiye. These inspections are accompanied by the Authority representative.

Authorized persons pay the fees determined by the Authority for the inspections of the Authority.

The works and procedures related to the inspection and on-site examination the type and scope of the inspection and the issues related to the Authority's inspectors are determined by the Authority by a regulation.

Inspectors of the Authority

ARTICLE 8- (1) Inspectors of the Authority are authorized by the Board from among Authority personnel who have the qualifications determined by the Authority. Inspectors of the Authority and other Authority personnel assigned to accompany the inspection, has the authority to enter relevant places or facilities for inspection purposes; to supervise the activities and inspect them on the spot; to meet with the people they deem necessary and to conduct examinations, research and investigations on the issues they deem necessary; requesting, examining, retaining or taking copies of all kinds of information, documents and records; to take, remove, retain, properly dispose of or have any material or sample; to make or have measurement, analysis, inspection and testing using any device; to keep visual, audio or written records.

(2) Personnel assigned by the Authority to accompany the inspection or to carry out on-site examinations, and those who receive service in accordance with the second paragraph of Article 7 or their personnel have the authority to enter the relevant places or facilities, meet with the people they deem necessary; has the authority to examine and copy all kinds of information,

documents and records, to take any material or sample, to measure, analyze, examine and test using any device, and to keep visual, audio or written records.

(3) In cases where safety or security is endangered or may be compromised and delay of the intervention is inconvenient, the inspector of Authority shall immediately notify the Authority and the authorized person. In this case, the Authority may take the necessary measures, including the suspension or limitation of all or part of the authorized activity.

(4) The inspector of the Authority may request law enforcement from the local authorities during the inspection, when necessary. In this case, local administrators and law enforcement officers provide the necessary support to the inspectors of the Authority without delay.

PART 4

Radioactive Wastes, Used Fuels and Special Accounts

Radioactive waste and spent fuels

ARTICLE 9- (1) Radioactive waste generated by an activity implemented outside the area of jurisdiction of the Republic of Türkiye must not be brought into the territory of the Republic of Türkiye

(2) The provision of the first paragraph shall not apply to radiation sources produced within the borders of the Republic of Türkiye and exported with the condition of being returned to the country of origin when their usage period expires and the transit passage of radioactive wastes and the importation of materials contaminated with natural radioactive materials.

(3) Radioactive waste must not be released or left to the environment

(4) Regarding the activities implemented;

a) All responsibility for the management of the spent fuels or radioactive wastes excluding their disposal belongs to the person authorized for the activity.

b) Radioactive wastes produced as a result of any activity carried out in the facilities are stored at the facility until they are transferred to another authorized person.

c) The spent fuels generated in nuclear power plants are stored at the nuclear power plant site throughout the operational life.

ç) Authorized person who produces spent fuel or radioactive waste as a result of his activities; is responsible for all kinds of transportation of them inside or outside the facility. All kinds of responsibility for the radioactive wastes that will arise during the decommissioning activities belong to the authorized person.

d) Radioactive wastes generated as a result of activities carried out in the sovereignty area of the Republic of Türkiye are disposed of by TENMAK.

e) If an orphan radioactive material is detected, TENMAK cooperates with the relevant institutions and organizations and takes the necessary measures, and carries out the necessary work and procedures, including disposal.

(f) Work and procedures related to the radioactive materials used during an activity carried out without a valid authorization or the management of the radioactive wastes produced are

carried out by TENMAK, at the expense of the relevant person, upon the notification of the Authority. TENMAK informs the relevant person in writing that the expense incurred in this context must be paid within one month's payment period. In case the said expenses are not paid by the relevant person on time, they are followed up and collected by TENMAK in accordance with the Law on Collection Procedure of Public Receivables dated 21/7/1953 and numbered 6183.

g) Authorized person; carries out the necessary decommissioning works without delay so that the nuclear facility, radiation facility and radioactive waste processing and storage facility areas can be released from regulatory control in accordance with the re-use conditions. Radioactive waste disposal facilities are closed after safety and security measures are taken and cannot be released from regulatory control except for limited use of the site.

(5) When the authorized person exports the radioactive waste in accordance with the relevant legislation or delivers it to another authorized person for processing, storage or disposal, the responsibility of the authorized person for the radioactive waste within the scope of this Law ends.

(6) The procedures and principles regarding the safe management of radioactive wastes and spent fuels, their release, and the issues related to orphan radioactive materials shall be determined by the Authority by a regulation.

(7) TENMAK, taking the opinions of the authorized persons, prepares the National Radioactive Waste Management Plan Draft, which is the basis for determining the national radioactive waste policy and strategy regarding the management of radioactive wastes and spent fuels, until the end of the years ending with (0) and (5) and submits it to the Ministry. The Ministry determines the National Radioactive Waste Management Plan by taking the opinion of the Authority.

(8) Works and procedures regarding the environmental remediation of areas exposed to radioactive pollution as a result of an activity carried out outside the scope of this Law are carried out by the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change in cooperation with the Authority. The management of radioactive wastes generated in these areas is done by TENMAK. All costs within the scope of this paragraph shall be borne by the polluter.

Special Accounts

ARTICLE 10- (1) Persons who produce radioactive waste during an activity subject to authorization make a contribution payment to the special account of radioactive waste management in the amount to be determined in accordance with the second paragraph. Persons authorized to operate nuclear facility, radiation facility and radioactive waste facilities make a contribution payment to the special accounts for decommissioning, in the amount to be determined in accordance with the second paragraph. Radioactive waste management special account and decommissioning special accounts are opened at the central accounting unit of the Ministry. Revenues collected on behalf of special accounts cannot be used for any other purpose.

(2) The Accounts Management Board determines the contributions to be paid to special accounts for nuclear power plants per unit of electricity produced (kilowatt hour), and the amount of guarantees per installed power (megawatt). For other facilities and applications, the contributions to be paid to special accounts and the amount of guarantees; are determined by

the Accounts Management Board, taking into account the type of facility and application, the class, amount and activity of the waste. Contributions to be paid to special accounts and the amount of guarantees are reviewed every year and updated to cover the foreseen expenses. However, the provisions governing the matters covered by this paragraph in international agreements are reserved.

(3) Revenues of radioactive waste management special account and decommissioning special account consist of contributions and guarantees to be paid, revenues obtained from the evaluation of special account revenues, donations and other revenues.

(4) Payment is made to TENMAK from the radioactive waste management special account to perform these transactions:

a) Determination of the areas where a radioactive waste disposal facility can be established and related field studies,

b) The design, authorization, construction, operation, maintenance, closure and releasing the radioactive waste disposal facility from regulatory control,

c) Research and development activities for the purposes specified in this paragraph,

(5) Payment is made to authorized person from the decommissioning special account to perform these transactions:

a) Decommissioning of nuclear facilities, radiation facilities and radioactive waste facilities, including the costs of disposal of radioactive wastes generated during decommissioning,

b) Bringing the facility site into compliance with the re-use conditions,

(6) Payments to be made to the chairman and members of the Accounts Management Board, as well as payments to be made within the scope of independent auditing and consultancy services regarding the operation of special accounts, administrative expenses and litigation expenses are covered from special accounts, according to their interests.

(7) In case the amount in the special account for radioactive waste and decommissioning is insufficient due to expenses that may be incurred during decommissioning or related to radioactive waste management, or due to early decommissioning of the facility, the costs shall be covered by the guarantee provided by the authorized person. If the guarantee is insufficient, the remaining amount is collected from the authorized person. Taking into account the amount accumulated in the special account, the amount of financial guarantee in question is determined again upon the request of the authorized person.

(8) Persons who apply for authorization to operate the facilities submit the cost plan for decommissioning to the Ministry. The decommissioning special account is followed for each plant separately.

(9) Revenues collected in special accounts are outside the scope of the Law No. 4749 dated 28/3/2002 on the Regulating Public Finance and Debt Management.

(10) Contributions not paid on time are followed up and collected in accordance with the Law No. 6183, upon notification to be made by the Ministry to the tax office to which the debtor is affiliated. The amounts collected by the tax office are transferred to special accounts until the end of the month following the collection date.

(11) Issues regarding the acquisition, follow-up, collection, remuneration, expense, accounting, auditing of special account revenues, operation of special accounts, cost plan for decommissioning, preparation and submission of cost plan for radioactive waste management shall be determined by the Ministry by regulation.

Accounts Management Board

ARTICLE 11- (1) An Accounts Management Board shall be established to manage the revenue of special accounts and to approve payments from special accounts. The Accounts Management Board shall be consists of two representatives each from the Ministry and the Ministry of Treasury and Finance, a representative from TENMAK and a representative of legal entities operating nuclear power plants within the borders of the Republic of Türkiye, not exceeding three of these institutions and one member representing other facilities and applications. In order to be elected as a representative, it is necessary to fulfill the general conditions of being appointed to the civil service as specified in the Civil Servants Law No. 657 dated 14/7/1965, to complete at least four years of higher education and to have worked in the public and/or private sector for at least five years. One of the representatives of the Ministry acts as the chairman. The meeting and decision quorum is five.

(2) The term of office of the members of the Accounts Management Board is three years. Members whose term of office has expired can be reappointed. Members of the Accounts Management Board, whose term of office is completed, continue to serve until new ones take office.

(3) If the members have lost the necessary conditions for their appointment, other than not having a conviction, or that they misused the income collected on behalf of special accounts, or that they did not attend three consecutive meetings of the Accounts Board of Directors without permission and excuse, or that they did not attend five Accounts Board of Directors meetings in a calendar year and this is determined by decision of the Board, their duties shall end at the time of such determination. The duties of the members whose conviction decision has been finalized due to the crimes they have committed in relation to special accounts or in a way that hinders their assignment shall end as soon as the decision is finalized.

(4) Memberships vacant for any reason before the expiration of their term of office, excluding renewal, are assigned within fifteen days. Those who are appointed in this way complete the remaining term of office of the member to whom they are appointed.

(5) The works and procedures related to the special account for radioactive waste management and the special account for decommissioning and the secretariat of the Accounts Management Board are carried out by the Ministry.

(6) An attendance fee shall be paid to the chairman and members of the Accounts Management Board at the amount of multiplication of civil servant salary coefficient with the indicator number of 20.000.

(7) No authorization can be made for the operation of the facility without the adequacy of the guarantee that the necessary costs for radioactive waste management and decommissioning can be covered against the possibility of early decommissioning of the facility being reported to the Authority by the Accounts Management Board.

(8) Members of Accounts Management Board are punished as if they were public officials for the crimes they committed in relation to their duties.

(9) Matters regarding the working procedures and principles of the Accounts Management Board and the procedures and principles regarding the election of representatives other than public representatives shall be determined by the Ministry by regulation.

PART 5

Legal Liability for Nuclear Damage

Operator's responsibility

ARTICLE 12- (1) In cases where there is no provision in this Law on nuclear damage caused by nuclear incidents, the provisions of the Paris Convention shall apply.

(2) Damages arising from radioisotopes used or to be used outside a nuclear facility and for industrial, commercial, agricultural, medical, scientific or educational purposes that have reached the final stage of production or damage caused by nuclear materials in quantity and activity below the limits set by the Paris Convention are outside the scope of this Section.

(3) On nuclear damage caused by nuclear incidents; Legal person authorized to operate a nuclear facility by the Authority or by the authorities in its country, legal person who established a nuclear facility in the period before the license to operate a nuclear facility is obtained, in the period until a new operator is determined after the cancellation of the license granted to operate the nuclear facility, the legal entity whose license is canceled is considered as the operator.

(4) The operator is responsible for nuclear damages and payment of indemnities, regardless of whether he, his personnel and the technology, goods and service providers of the facility have any fault in the occurrence of the nuclear incident.

(5) The operator shall not be liable for nuclear damage resulting from a nuclear incident directly caused by an armed conflict, hostile acts, civil war or insurrection.

(6) The operator is solely responsible for compensation for nuclear damage caused by a nuclear incident under the provisions of the Paris Convention and this Chapter.

(7) The cancellation, suspension or restriction of the operator's authorization from the Authority does not relieve the operator of its responsibilities under this Section.

(8) In case the operator proves that the nuclear incident causing nuclear damage is caused by the will or gross negligence of the nuclear damaged person; operator, may be relieved of responsibility in whole or in part only against this person who suffered nuclear damage by the decision of the competent court.

(9) In the application of this Section, more than one nuclear facility operated by an operator at the same site is considered a single facility.

Limits of the operator's liability

ARTICLE 13- (1) The liability of the operator for each nuclear incident under this Section is limited to the amounts;

- a) Seven hundred million Euros for nuclear reactors with a thermal power of more than ten megawatts and other nuclear facilities to be determined by the assessment to be made before the license to be given by the Authority to operate a nuclear facility,
- b) Seventy million Euros for nuclear facilities not covered by subparagraph (a),
- c) Eighty million Euros for the transport of nuclear materials,
- ç) Seven hundred million Euros for the transit passage of nuclear materials within the borders of the Republic of Türkiye,

(2) The liability amounts specified in the first paragraph are applied in relation to the damages occurred in other countries, within the framework of the reciprocity principle, limited to the amount of liability applied for the nuclear damages arising from the nuclear incident in that country.

Obligation of the operator to take out insurance or provide financial guarantee

ARTICLE 14 - (1) Operators are obliged to take out an insurance or show another guarantee for each nuclear facility or transport activity, in the amount of the upper limit determined in Article 13, at the time and in accordance with the conditions determined by the Authority.

(2) The operator is obliged to take out an insurance or provide a guarantee in the amount of eighty million Euros for the transit passages of nuclear materials to be made in the sovereignty area of the Republic of Türkiye.

(3) The operator must not start the related activities until the insurance contracts or the documents submitted regarding the guarantee are approved by the Authority.

(4) The operator shall take out a new insurance or renew the guarantee before the expiry date of this insurance or financial guarantee, instead of the expiring insurance or guarantee. The renewed insurance or financial guarantee is notified to the Authority. The conditions regarding the termination of the obligations of the Operator in this context are determined by the Authority.

(5) The insurance or financial guarantee specified in the first and second paragraphs must not be suspended or canceled without giving a written notice to the Authority at least two months in advance by the insurance company or the nuclear insurance pool or the guarantee giver. In case the said insurance or financial guarantee is related to the transportation of nuclear materials, the insurance or financial guarantee must not be suspended or canceled during transportation.

(6) The insurance or the guarantee provided is only used for the compensation of nuclear damage in the event of a nuclear incident.

(7) In the event that the operator is a public administration within the scope of the central government in accordance with the Public Financial Management and Control Law No. 5018 dated 10/12/2003 or is fully owned by the public, the operator may be exempted from the obligation to take out insurance or provide financial guarantee. In this case, the procedures and principles regarding how the nuclear damage caused by the nuclear incident will be committed by the State shall be determined by the President's decision.

(8) The operator may transfer the obligation to obtain insurance or provide a guarantee for the transportation of nuclear materials to the carrier, subject to the approval of the Institution, provided that there are explicit provisions in the written agreement with the carrier stating that the carrier has requested it and the operator has consented. The carrier who assumes the obligation shall be liable as the operator under this Law.

(9) The procedures and principles regarding the implementation of this article shall be determined by a regulation to be prepared jointly by the Authority and the Insurance and Private Pension Regulation and Supervision Agency.

Nuclear insurance pool

ARTICLE 15-(1) A nuclear insurance pool is established to provide insurance for the Operator's obligations set out in this Section. The procedures and principles regarding the functioning of the nuclear insurance pool shall be determined by the Insurance and Private Pension Regulation and Supervision Agency by taking the opinion of the Ministry and the Agency.

(2) The operator may partially or fully obtain the insurance or guarantee obligations specified in this Section from domestic or international markets, or may request insurance from the nuclear insurance pool.

(3) In case the operator cannot find insurance or guarantee or the insurance or guarantee offered by the operator is less than the amounts specified in Article 13, the missing amount shall be covered in accordance with the procedures and principles to be determined by the President.

(4) In the event that the existing insurance or coverage does not meet the amounts specified in Article 13 after a nuclear incident, the missing amount is covered in accordance with the procedures and principles to be determined by the President of the Republic and is revoked to the operator.

Compensation for nuclear damage

ARTICLE 16- (1) The form and amount of compensation for nuclear damage are determined in accordance with the Turkish Code of Obligations dated 11/1/2011 and numbered 6098, based on the principle of flawless and exclusive responsibility.

(2) Separate payments shall made to the nuclear damaged person pursuant to the legislation on social insurance, private insurance and general health insurance shall be deducted from the compensation amount to be received by the nuclear damaged person in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter.

(3) Recourse provisions of the legislation on social insurance, private insurance and general health insurance are reserved.

Direct claim or right of action

ARTICLE 17- (1) Subject to the provisions of the second paragraph of Article 18, persons who have suffered nuclear damage may demand the compensation of their damages directly from the operator, within the limits of their liability, as well as from the insurer, nuclear insurance pool and other collateral providers.

(2) Reserving the applicable provisions to the second paragraph of Article 18, a lawsuit may also be filed directly against the persons specified in the first paragraph with a claim for compensation

(3) Persons who acquire rights under this Section by subrogation or transfer of claim may exercise the rights in the first and second paragraphs.

Nuclear Damage Assessment Commission

ARTICLE 18- (1) In cases where the nuclear damage is expected to exceed the limits of liability amount specified in Article 13, within two months at the latest from the date of the nuclear incident, Nuclear Damage Assessment Commission shall be established by The President of Republic of Türkiye to evaluate and decide on the applications made by the victims of nuclear damage for compensation for the nuclear damage caused by the nuclear incident and this matter shall be announced in the Official Gazette and other appropriate means. The expenses of the commission are covered from the budget of the Ministry.

(2) In the event that a Commission is established pursuant to the first paragraph, the nuclear damage caused by the nuclear incident shall be compensated by the Commission. The amount that falls within the liability limit of the operator is collected by the Ministry of Treasury and Finance from the operator or its insurer or by converting the guarantee shown by the operator into cash.

(3) With the announcements it will make, the Commission, by giving a period of at least one year and determining the expiry date, requests the persons suffering from nuclear damage to apply to the Commission or other authorities to be determined. In cases brought by persons who suffered nuclear damage for the purpose of determination or compensation of nuclear damage before the establishment of the Commission, it is decided that there is no need for a court decision and that the expenses incurred by the parties be left on them, based on the file, no attorney's fee is awarded. These case files should be sent to the Commission for examination without seeking a new application requirement.

(4) In cases where the total amount of compensation to be paid to the applicants who are duly exceeds the liability amount limit, the Commission makes a payment plan to allocate the amount constituting the liability amount limit. In the payment plan, loss of life or damage to people's health is primarily compensated. For the part where the limit of liability is exceeded, the President takes the measures he deems appropriate.

(5) A lawsuit is filed in Ankara administrative courts against the decisions taken by the Commission.

(6) The commission consists of seven members. Members are determined by the President from among public officials. The commission elects a President and a deputy chairman, by election from among its members. The meeting and decision quorum of the commission is four. Members are deemed to be on paid leave from their Authorities during their duties in the Commission. Members continue to receive their financial and social rights from their Authorities. Attendance fee is paid to the members of the commission over the amount to be found by multiplying the indicator number (30.000) with the monthly coefficient of the civil servants for each month. The qualification, working procedures and principles, secretariat, announcement and application procedure of the members of the commission, determination of

nuclear damage, determination of priority in the compensation of nuclear damage, payment of compensation, procedures and principles regarding urgent economic measures to be taken by the President of the Republic of Türkiye and other matters related to the implementation of this article shall be determined by the Presidency by regulation.

Right of recourse and statute of limitations

ARTICLE 19- (1) The operator, the insurer, the nuclear insurance pool, other guarantees and the State have the right of recourse against the natural person who deliberately caused the nuclear incident that caused the nuclear damage.

(2) The operator has the right of recourse against the person with whom he has made the contract, in the scope and manner specified in the contract, if it is expressly stated in the contract between them.

(3) Except for the cases where nuclear damages are covered, claims for damages regarding the liability specified in this Chapter are time-barred by the expiration of three years, if the statute of limitations specified in the fourth paragraph has not yet been completed, from the date the person who suffered the nuclear damage learns about the damage and its responsible.

(4) Claims for compensation for loss of life and damage to health of persons become time-barred, in any case, after thirty years from the date of the nuclear incident, and claims for compensation for other nuclear damage ten years from the date of the nuclear incident.

(5) The right of recourse becomes time-barred after three years from the person having the right to recourse learns of the person to whom the recourse will be made and from the payment of the compensation, and in any case ten years from the date of payment of the full compensation.

Authorized court

ARTICLE 20- (1) Regarding a nuclear incident that took place in the sovereignty of the Republic of Türkiye or in accordance with the Paris Convention and the Joint Protocol on the Implementation of the Vienna and Paris Conventions dated 21/9/1988 to which the Republic of Türkiye is a party, in cases where Turkish courts have jurisdiction, only the Republic of Türkiye courts are competent.

(2) In case the courts of the Republic of Türkiye are authorized pursuant to the first paragraph, the Ankara courts are definitively authorized.

(3) In the event that the Commission is not established pursuant to Article 18, the court may decide to make a temporary payment to the persons who suffered nuclear damage in accordance with Article 76 of the Law No. 6098, not exceeding the liability limit determined under this Section.

PART 6

Nuclear Regulatory Authority

Authority

ARTICLE 21- (1) The Authority must not be given obligations that will weaken its regulatory activities, contradict these activities or prevent it from carrying out its activities effectively. The

property and assets of the Authority are considered State property. The property, assets, rights and receivables of the Authority must not be seized or pledged.

(2) In case the income of the Authority does not cover its expenses, the difference is covered from the general budget. Authority receivables that are not paid in due time are followed up and collected in accordance with the general provisions, together with the interest calculated at the rate of late fee determined in Article 51 of the Law No. 6183. Matters regarding the transaction and service fees to be implemented by the Authority shall be determined by the Authority in a regulation.

(3) The Authority may make contracts up to five years with the decision of the Board. The accounting year of the Authority is the fiscal year.

Personnel

ARTICLE 22- (1) Nuclear Regulatory Specialist and Nuclear Regulatory Assistant Specialist are employed in the Authority within the framework of the additional provisions of Article 41 of Law No. 657.

(2) The procedures and principles regarding the qualifications, recruitment, training and training of the personnel to be employed in the Authority, the issues regarding the examination to be held for those who will be appointed to positions other than the administrative positions and positions subject to the additional article 41 of the Law No. principles are determined by the Authority by regulation.

(3) Faculty members whose expertise is needed in relation to the main duties of the Authority may be temporarily assigned to the Authority upon the request of the President, without considering the time requirement specified in the relevant legislation, provided that it does not exceed ten percent of the number of staff of the Authority. Those who are appointed in this way can be paid in the amount determined by the President of the Republic, without being subject to the regulations and restrictions in other laws, provided that it does not exceed five times the monthly amount stipulated in the fourth paragraph of Article 38 of the Higher Education Law dated 4/11/1981 and numbered 2547.

(4) Regarding the issues requiring special knowledge and expertise in relation to the field of responsibility of the Authority, domestic and foreign experts may be employed as contracted personnel for the execution of the duties assigned in this Law, notwithstanding the provisions of Law No. 657 and other laws regarding the employment of contracted personnel. These are deemed to be under coverage of social security in accordance with the subparagraph (a) of the first paragraph of Article 4 of Social Security and General Health Insurance Law No. 5510 dated 31/5/2006. The amount of the salary, including all kinds of payments to be made to foreign experts to be employed as contract personnel and to domestic experts who have actually worked in the field of nuclear energy abroad for at least five years, must not exceed fourteen times the contract salary ceiling applied for those employed in accordance with subparagraph (B) of Article 4 of the Law No. 657, determined by the President of Republic of Türkiye. The total number of contracted personnel that can be employed cannot exceed twenty percent of the number of personnel positions of the Authority. The issues concerning the persons to be employed in this way shall be determined by the President of the Republic of Türkiye.

(5) To the Chairman and members of the Board and the personnel of the Authority working in the Authority subject to the Law No. 657; Payments made within the scope of financial and social rights to peer personnel determined in accordance with the additional article 11 of the Decree-Law dated 27/6/1989 and numbered 375 are paid within the framework of the same procedures and principles Those payments being made to the equivalent personnel and not being subject to taxes and other deductions shall also not be subject to taxes and other deductions for the personnel of the Authority, in accordance with this Law. The Chairman and members of the Board and the personnel of the Authority are considered equivalent to the personnel determined as a precedent in terms of retirement rights. Those appointed to the Chairman and membership of the Board and the personnel working in the Authority subject to Law No. 657 are subject to the provisions of subparagraph (c) of the first paragraph of Article 4 of the Law No. 5510. For those who are appointed as Board members while under the coverage of social security in accordance with the subparagraph (c) of first paragraph of Article 4 of the Law No.5510, the service period on these positions shall be taken into consideration while determining tier and level of acquired right salary when their term of appointment ended. For those who are appointed as Board members while under the coverage of social security in accordance with the subparagraph (c) of first paragraph of Article 4 of the Law No.5510, the service period on these positions shall be taken into consideration while determining tier and level of acquired right salary when their term of appointment ended. Amongst these, for those who are in the scope of temporary Article 4 of the Law no. 5510 the period of time spent in these assignments shall be regarded as the period for which the special position allowance and representation allowance must be paid. Those who are appointed as Board members and Chairman while they are under social security coverage in a public institution or organization within the scope of subparagraph (a) of first paragraph of Article 4 of Law No. 5510 are not required to be discharged from their previous institutions or organizations, or it is not required to make severance payment or termination compensation to them. For those who are in this situation The service periods for which the severance payment or termination compensation are to be paid are combined with their service periods as the Board members and Chairman, and this period shall be accounted for the time of retirement bonus payment.

(6) Chairman and Members of the Board are subject to the provisions of Law No. 2531 dated 2/10/1981 on the Works that must not be Conducted by Former Public Employees.

(7) Chairman and Members of the Board take an oath in front of the Board of First Presidency of the Court of Cassation on performing their duties with full attention, honesty and impartiality; not violating the provisions of the law and not letting them be violated in duration of their term of appointment. The application for the oath shall be regarded as an urgent work by the Court of Cassation. Chairman and Members of the Board shall not be regarded to take office until they have taken the oath.

(8) For alleged offenses committed in connection with their duties by the Board members and Chairman or Authority's personnel, minister is entitled to allow investigations for the Board members, and President is entitled to allow investigations for the Authority's personnel. For alleged offenses collectively committed in connection with their duties by the Board members and the Authority's personnel, the associated minister is entitled to allow investigations for Authority's personnel. The investigations and prosecutions against the Chairman, Board members and the personnel of the Authority due to the alleged offenses in relation to their duties shall be followed by an attorney to be assigned by the Authority if requested by the relevant

member or the personnel even if they have left their positions. The expenses of the relevant lawsuit and the attorney's fee shall not exceed 15 times of the attorney's fee defined in the minimum fee tariffs stated by the Union of Turkish Bar Associations, is compensated from the budget of the Authority. If a verdict of conviction is reached for Chairman, a board member or a personnel of the Authority as a result of prosecution and if this verdict is definite, the attorney fee paid from the Authority's budget shall be collected from that board member or personnel in accordance with the general provisions.

PART 7

NÜTED Nuclear Technical Support Joint-Stock Company

NÜTED Nuclear Technical Support Joint-Stock Company

ARTICLE 23- (1) In order to provide technical support services such as all kinds of analysis, consultancy, surveillance, examination, research, inspection, testing, control, training and certification that the Authority may need while performing its duties, excluding the provisions regarding establishment and registration, 13/1/2011 A joint stock company with private law legal personality under the title of NÜTED Nuclear Technical Support Joint Stock Company, subject to the provisions of the Turkish Commercial Code No. 6102 and private law, with an initial capital of one million Turkish Liras, paid by the Authority, at least fifty percent of the shares belong to the Authority. company was established.

(2) NÜTED JSC may provide services to third parties in the country and abroad, if the Authority deems it appropriate.

(3) Personnel subject to the Labor Law dated 22/5/2003 and numbered 4857 are employed at NÜTED JSC Upon the request of NÜTED JSC, expert and competent personnel from specialized public Authorities and organizations can be employed at NÜTED JSC Their relations with their Authorities end with the conclusion of the employment contract. The wages to be paid to them and other financial and social rights are determined by the employment contract.

Those who are employed in this way return to their former positions or positions, excluding the managerial staff and duties in the Authorities or organizations they previously worked, upon their application within six months following the end of their duties at NÜTED JSC. Pursuant to this paragraph, the services of persons who have returned to their previous Authorities at NÜTED JSC. are evaluated according to their status, in their monthly degrees and levels. In this case, severance payments are not paid due to their work at NÜTED JSC. and these periods are taken into account in the calculation of the retirement bonus.

(4) NÜTED JSC may sign an employment contract to regulate the rights, powers and obligations regarding the execution of the works and services to be provided to the Authority.

(5) NÜTED JSC, regardless of the proportion of public share in its capital, has the force of law on the amendment of the legislation on the general staff and procedure, and some Laws and Decrees Regarding Civil Servants and Other Public Officials No. 527 dated 18/5/1994. Decree, Law No. 657, with the exception of Article 12, Decree-Law on Regulations on the Financial and Social Rights of Civil Servants and Other Public Officials and No. 631, dated 04.07. In accordance with the provisions of the Public Procurement Law dated /1/2002 and numbered 4734, the Public Procurement Contracts Law dated 5/1/2002 and numbered 4735, the

Allowance Law no. 6245 dated 10/2/1954 and the Vehicle Law no. 237 dated 5/1/1961. is not subject to. NÜTED JSC Contracts to be drawn up between the Authority and the Authority are exempt from stamp tax. Provisions of the relevant legislation regarding the recruitment of personnel to public Authorities and organizations NÜTED JSC It does not apply to personnel to be employed by the Company. However, the provisions of Article 9 of the Law on the Regulation of the Audit of State Economic Enterprises and Funds by the Turkish Grand National Assembly, dated 2/4/1987 and numbered 3346, regarding the audit of the Turkish Grand National Assembly shall apply.

(6) Without prejudice to the duties and authorities of the Authority, the execution of the works and services specified in this article, other administrative and commercial services related to them, NÜTED JSC The President of the Republic of Türkiye is authorized to make arrangements regarding the procedures and principles regarding the conduct of the company, establishing a company at home and abroad, becoming a partner in established companies or acquiring shares.

PART 8

Criminal Provisions and Administrative Sanctions

Criminal provisions

ARTICLE 24- (1) The following penalties are shall apply to those who have committed the acts listed in this paragraph:

a) Persons who operate a nuclear facility, radiation facility or radioactive waste facility without a valid license are subject to imprisonment from four to eight years and a judicial fine of five thousand days; persons who carry out radiation practices without a valid license are subject to imprisonment from one year to four years and a judicial fine of one thousand days; persons who carry out activities related to nuclear facilities, radiation facilities or radioactive waste facilities that require permission from the Authority, without a valid permit, are subject to imprisonment from two to five years and a judicial fine of three thousand days.

b) Persons who leave the place or facility where the activity is carried out, nuclear material, radioactive source or radioactive waste without an owner, before their obligations regarding the activity expire, are subject to imprisonment from three years to eight years and a judicial fine of five thousand days

c) Nuclear material, radioactive source and radioactive wastes; Persons who obtain it by force, threat, cheating or any other unlawful act are punished with imprisonment from five years to fifteen years and a judicial fine of ten thousand days, unless the act does not constitute a crime requiring a heavier penalty.

ç) Persons who cause nuclear material, radioactive source or radioactive wastes to be lost, stolen or to reach the hands of unauthorized persons, by negligence or in violation of the duty of care and attention, shall be subject to imprisonment from two years to five years.

d) Apart from the exceptions specified in the second paragraph of Article 9, persons who deliberately bring radioactive wastes or spent fuel into the borders of the Republic of Türkiye are subject to imprisonment from five years to ten years and a judicial fine of five thousand days.

e) Persons who interfere with, attack, damage or sabotage nuclear facilities, radiation facilities, radioactive waste facilities and nuclear materials, radioactive sources or radioactive wastes are subject to imprisonment from five to fifteen years and a judicial fine of ten thousand days

f) Persons who interfere with, attack, damage or sabotage nuclear facilities, radiation facilities, radioactive waste facilities and software related to nuclear materials, radioactive sources or radioactive wastes are punished with imprisonment from three years to ten years and a judicial fine up to ten thousand days. punished

g) Persons who seize, seize or control a nuclear facility, radiation facility or radioactive waste facility by using force or threat or by any other unlawful act are subject to imprisonment from twelve years to twenty years.

ğ) Persons who manufacture nuclear or radiological weapons, possess radioactive materials for this purpose, use them, promote their use or trade them are subject to imprisonment from twenty-five years to thirty years.

(2) In case the acts listed in the first paragraph are carried out with the aim of forcing a natural or legal person, an international organization or a state to do or refrain from doing an act, the penalty to be imposed is increased from half to two times according to the gravity of the act.

(3) In case the acts listed in the first paragraph are committed within the framework of an organizational activity, the penalty to be imposed is increased from half to one fold according to the gravity of the act.

Administrative sanctions

ARTICLE 25- (1) In the case of detection of existence of the acts indicated in this paragraph, the following administrative fines shall be imposed by the Authority:

a) In case of operation of a nuclear installation without a valid license; from two million seven hundred and thirty three thousand to one hundred thirty six million six hundred and twenty three thousand Turkish Liras, in case of operation of a radioactive waste facilities and radiation facilities without a valid license fromm one million three hundred and sixty dollars seven thousand to thirteen million six hundred and sixty-three thousand Turkish Liras, in case of conduct of radiation practices without a valid license from twenty-eight thousand to two hundred seventy-four thousand Turkish Liras.

b) In case of implementation of the activities requiring permits related to the facilities without acquiring a permit; from one hundred and thirty-seven thousand to six hundred and thirty-eight thousand Turkish Liras, in case of implementation of the activities requiring permits related to others without acquiring a permit; from ten thousand to forty-five thousand Turkish Liras; in case of conducting the activities requiring certificate without acquiring the certificate five thousand to two hundred thousand Turkish Liras.

c) In case of determination of violation of the legislation or authorization conditions regarding nuclear facilities, the decisions and instructions of the Authority; from two hundred seventy-four thousand to two million seven hundred and thirty-three thousand Turkish Liras, in case of determination of violation of the legislation or authorization conditions regarding radioactive waste facilities and radiation facilities, the decisions and instructions of the Authority; from one hundred thirty-seven thousand to six hundred and thirty-eight thousand Turkish Liras, in case

of determination violation of the legislation or authorization conditions regarding other activities, the decisions and instructions of the Authority; from four thousand to twenty-eight thousand Turkish Liras.

ç) In the applications made for authorization or after the authorization is made, in the event that the authorized person submits an untrue document to the Authority or gives misleading information or does not notify the changes in the authorization conditions that will affect the authorization, without prejudice to the penalty provisions, two million seven hundred and thirty-three for nuclear facilities are reserved. one thousand to one hundred and thirty six million six hundred and twenty three thousand Turkish Liras, one million three hundred sixty seven thousand to thirteen million six hundred and sixty three thousand Turkish Liras for radioactive waste facilities and radiation facilities, twenty eight thousand to two hundred and seventy for other activities four thousand Turkish Liras.

(2) In addition to the administrative fines applied pursuant to the first paragraph, an appropriate time is given to the person concerned by the Authority to rectify the violations. If the violations are not remedied within the given time, administrative fines are applied in the amount of twice the previous penalty each time. If it is determined that the false document, misleading information or the change in the authorization conditions are the basis for the authorization and it is determined that it is not possible to correct it, the authorization is suspended, restricted or canceled in addition to the administrative fine.

(3) In case it is determined that the acts listed in the first paragraph cause destruction in a way that poses a threat to the health and safety of the public or the environment, the administrative fine to be imposed is increased by one fold. In addition to the administrative fine, the Authority may restrict or suspend the license or permit for the duration of the risk posed by the actions on the public and the environment. The Authority may revoke the license or permit depending on the severity of the risk to the public and the environment.

(4) The operators who fail to fulfill the obligation to take out insurance or provide collateral specified in Article 14 are subject to an administrative fine of three per thousand of the liability limit.

(5) In case of determination of violation of the provisions in Article 14, the licenses and permits required for the execution of the relevant nuclear activity are suspended by the Authority until the obligation to take out insurance or provide collateral or renew the expired insurance policy or guarantee. Licenses and permits are revoked within one year from the date of suspension, if the said obligation is not fulfilled within three years, provided that it is justified by the authorized person and the justification is approved by the Authority.

(6) In case of cancellation of an authorization, starting from the date of cancellation;

a) Three months for activities that require a certificate of authorization,

b) Six months for activities requiring a permit,

c) One year for activities requiring a license,

No re-authorization application can be made by the same person for the activity subject to the authorization canceled for a period of time, and these persons are not authorized by the Authority.

(7) Administrative fines are paid within one month from the date of notification. A lawsuit can be filed against administrative fines in administrative courts within thirty days. Applying to the judiciary against the administrative fines applied does not stop the collection procedures, except in the case of issuing a bank letter of guarantee regarding the administrative fine to the relevant tax office. The amount and type of the letter of guarantee, the conditions under which it will be converted into money and other issues are determined by the Authority.

(8) In case the act constituting the violation is committed again by the same person within two years from the date of committing, the administrative fine is applied by increasing one fold each time. In case same act that requires an administrative fine is not committed again within two years from the date of these penalties, the previous penalties will not be taken as basis.

(9) The implementation of administrative sanctions does not remove the obligation of the authorized persons to take safety and security measures.

(10) In case the Authority evaluates that the safety and security of radioactive materials cannot be ensured and this situation may threaten the protection of the public, workers, environment and future generations from radiation, the Authority may take or have the necessary measures taken, including detention, transportation and disposal. The requests of the Authority within this scope are met by the relevant public Authorities and organizations without delay. Expenses incurred in this context are collected from the person concerned.

(11) The implementation of administrative sanctions according to this Law shall not prevent the implementation of other provisions of this Law. Penalties and measures taken pursuant to this Law shall not prevent actions to be taken pursuant to other laws. Implementation of the penalties in Article 24 shall not prevent the implementation of administrative sanctions.

(12) Implementation principles regarding the administrative sanctions to be applied within the scope of this article; The degree of fault, the weight of the violated interest, and the economic situation of the violator are determined by the Authority by a regulation. Administrative sanctions to be applied and the amount of administrative fine; The type and characteristics of the facility and activity, the possibility of exposure to radiation, the magnitude of the radiation to be exposed, the presence and magnitude of the damage are determined with a graded approach.

(13) The Board is authorized to decide on administrative sanctions. Board; Administrative fine, restriction, suspension or cancellation of authority may apply administrative sanctions together or separately.

(14) In cases where there is no provision in this Law regarding the administrative sanctions to be applied pursuant to this article, the provisions of the Misdemeanor Law No. 5326 of 30/3/2005 shall apply.

PART 9

Miscellaneous and Final Provisions

Miscellaneous Provisions

ARTICLE 26- (1) In the implementation of this Law, the special provisions in international agreements on cooperation on the establishment and operation of nuclear power plants are reserved.

(2) References made to the Turkish Atomic Energy Authority, which is closed in the legislation regarding the regulatory control of activities involving the use of nuclear energy and radiation, shall be deemed to have been made to the Authority.

(3) References to the Legislative Decree on the Organization and Duties of the Nuclear Regulatory Authority and No. 702, dated 2/7/2018 and amended in the legislation, shall be deemed to have been made to this Law.

Changed and repealed provisions

ARTICLE 27- (1) (Pertains to the Law No. 657 dated 14/7/1965; has been incorporated accordingly.)

(2) (Pertains to the Law No. 2690 dated 9/7/1982 on Exemptions and Certain Regulations Concerning the Turkish Atomic Energy Authority; has been incorporated accordingly.)

(3) (Pertains to the Public Procurement Law No. 4734 dated 4/1/2002; has been incorporated accordingly.)

(4) (Pertains to the Law No. 5710 dated 9/11/2007 on the Construction and Operation of Nuclear Power Plants and the Sale of Energy; has been incorporated accordingly.)

(5) (Pertains to the Law No. 6172 dated 8/3/2011 on Irrigation Unions; has been incorporated accordingly.)

(6) (Pertains to the Electricity Market Law No. 6446 dated 14/3/2013; has been incorporated accordingly.)

(7) The Decree-Law on the Organization and Duties of the Nuclear Regulatory Authority and Amending Some Laws, dated 2/7/2018 and numbered 702, has been repealed.

Transition Provisions

PROVISIONAL ARTICLE 1- (1) The personnel subject to the Law No. 657, who were the personnel of the Authority on the date of enter into force of this Law, shall be deemed to have been appointed to the positions of the Authority in accordance with their acquis, while protecting all their financial and social rights. Those who benefit from the provision of the provisional article 16 of the Law No. 375, among the personnel of the Authority, continue to have these rights as long as they are in the said positions.

(2) Until the regulations specified in this Law entry into force, the current regulations shall continue to be implemented. Undecided current authorization applications are concluded in accordance with the provisions of the legislation in force before the effective date of this Law. In order to comply with this Law, the Authority may impose new conditions for authorization, with a Board decision, and may grant an additional period of up to three years for the fulfillment of these conditions. References made to the closed Turkish Atomic Energy Authority regarding the duties, powers and fields of activity of the Authority in the legislation that is still in effect are deemed to have been made to the Authority.

(3) All authorizations made until the date of entry into force of this Law continue to be valid and the obligations of authorized persons continue to the Authority. The Authority may impose additional obligations on authorized persons with a Board decision in order to comply with this

Law, and may grant an additional period of up to three years for the fulfillment of these obligations.

(4) Financial resources may be transferred to the special account of radioactive waste management as a debt from the appropriation allocated for this purpose, up to five years from the date of entry into force of this Law, until the income is sufficient to cover its expenses. This transferred resource shall be deposited in the Ministry's central accounting unit account to be recorded as revenue in the general budget, by applying legal interest, starting from the year following the year in which the revenues of the special account reach 30 percent of its expenses.

(5) From the date of publication of this Law until the commissioning of all units of the first nuclear power plant, in case the revenues of the Authority are more than its expenses, the difference is transferred to the next year's budget.

(6) In order to comply with the provisions of Article 23, the current articles of association of NÜTED JSC are amended and announced by making necessary changes.

(7) The implementation of the existing regulations and transactions regarding NÜTED JSC that are not contrary to the provisions of this Law shall continue until new regulations and transactions are established.

(8) As of the date of publication of this Law, to be employed in the Authority on behalf and on behalf of the Authority, Persons who are entitled to be sent abroad within the scope of the Law on Requests to be Sent to Foreign Countries dated 8/4/1929 and numbered 1416 and amongst those whom have been sent abroad and continue their education, those who completed their postgraduate studies shall be appointed to Nuclear Regulatory Assistant Specialists positions and those who completed their doctorate studies shall be appointed to the Nuclear Regulatory Specialists positions after returning home, from the country they were sent, to fulfil their compulsory service obligations.

(9) As of the effective date of this Law, the provision of subparagraph (f) of the fourth paragraph of Article 9 shall apply to the goods which containing radioactive material kept in customs areas since cannot be returned to their origin.

Enforcement

ARTICLE 28- (1) This Law enters into force on the date of its publication.

Execution

ARTICLE 29- (1) The provisions of this Law shall be executed by the President of Türkiye.