

CHAPTER 188

THE ATOMIC ENERGY ACT

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CHAPTER 188

THE ATOMIC ENERGY ACT

An Act to establish the Tanzania Atomic Energy Commission and to provide for its functions in relation to the control of the use of ionizing and non-ionizing radiation sources, the promotion of safe and peaceful uses of atomic energy and nuclear technology, and to repeal the Protection From Radiation Act, 1983.

[1st July, 2004]

[GN. No. 221 of 2004]

Act No.
7 of 2003
8 of 2023
GN. No.
281 of 2003

PART I

PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS

Short title
GN. No.
281 of 2003

1. This Act may be cited as the Atomic Energy Act.

Interpretation
GN. No.
281 of 2003

2. In this Act, unless the context requires otherwise-

“accident” means any unintended event including operating errors, equipment failures or other mishaps, the consequences or potential consequences of which are not negligible from the point of view of protection or safety;

“administer ionizing radiation” means an intentional act of subjecting ionizing radiation to persons for the purpose of medical treatment or diagnosis by a qualified expert whether it be internal or external;

“appointed day” means the date on which this Act came into operation;

“approved medical practitioner” means a medical practitioner responsible for the medical surveillance of workers who are liable to receive a dose greater than three tenths of the

- annual maximum permissible dose, whose capacity to act in this respect is recognised by the Commission;
- “apparatus” means equipment associated with the emission of radiation;
- “article” means item or thing or equipment associated with emission of radiation;
- “atomic energy” means ionizing radiation emitted as a result of electronic or nuclear transitions in an atom;
- “authorisation” means a permission granted in a document by the Commission to a legal person who has submitted an application to carry out a practice or any other action described in the general obligations for practices under this Act and the authorisation can take the form of registration or a licence;
- “authorised officer” means an officer appointed or authorised to perform any functions in relation to the enforcement of the provisions of this Act, and includes a police officer;
- “Board” means the Board of the Commission as provided for in the Schedule to this Act;
- “Commission” means the Tanzania Atomic Energy Commission established under section 5;
- “continuous exposure” means external or internal exposure where the source of radiation subjects the body or any critical organ to prolonged exposure or internal exposure due to continuous intake;
- “Director-General” means the Director-General of the Commission;
- “disease” includes injury and bodily or mental deficiency or abnormality;
- “disposal” means the emplacement of waste in an approved, specified facility, including near surface or geological repository, without the intention of retrieval and disposal may also include the approved direct discharge of effluents, including liquid and gaseous wastes, into the environment with subsequent dispersion;

- “dose” means a measure of the radiation received or “absorbed” by target;
- “dose equivalent” means a quantity used by the International Commission on Radiation Units and Measurements (ICRU) in defining the operational quantities ambient dose equivalent, directional dose equivalent and personal dose equivalent;
- “dose limit” means the value of the effective dose or the equivalent dose to individuals from controlled practices that shall not be exceeded;
- “effective dose” means a summation of the tissue equivalent doses, each multiplied by the appropriate weighting factor;
- “emergency plan” means a set of procedures to be implemented in the event of a radiation accident;
- “equivalent dose” means the quantity $H_{T,R}$ defined as $H_{T,R} = D_{T,R} \times W_R$ where $D_{T,R}$ is the absorbed dose delivered by radiation type R averaged over a tissue or organ T and W_R is the radiation weighting factor for radiation type R;
- “exposure” means the act or condition of being subjected to irradiation;
- “external exposure” means the act or condition of being subjected to irradiation by a source outside the body;
- “facility” means any assembly of devices, equipment, structures or natural features whether simple or complex which serves some purpose or performs some function, in the course of which radiation is, or is capable of being emitted;
- “former Commission” means the National Radiation Commission established under the repealed Act;
- “ionizing radiation” means the radiation of gamma rays and x-rays or corpuscular radiation, capable of producing ions directly or indirectly in its passage through matter;
- “internal exposure” means the act or condition of being subjected to irradiation by a source inside the body;

- “licensee” means a person holding a licence granted under this Act;
- “Minister” means the Minister responsible for matters relating to atomic energy and nuclear technology;
- “non-ionizing radiation” means optical radiation, radio frequency radiation, low-frequency electric and magnetic fields, ultrasonic radiation and any other radiation with similar biological effects;
- “nuclear safety” means the condition and ability of a nuclear installation and its servicing personnel to prevent the uncontrolled development of a fission chain reaction or an inadmissible release of radioactive substances or ionizing radiation into the environment, and to reduce the consequences of accidents;
- “nuclear installation” means a nuclear fuel fabrication plant, nuclear reactor including critical and sub-critical assemblies, research reactor, nuclear power plant, spent fuel storage facility, enrichment plant or reprocessing facility;
- “physical protection” means a system of technical and organisational measures preventing unauthorised activities with nuclear installations, nuclear materials and selected items;
- “plant” means and includes any machinery, facility or installation, whether affixed to land or not, but does not include any thing comprised or to be comprised in any means of transport, whether by land, water or air;
- “practice” means any human activity that introduces additional sources of exposure pathways or extends exposure to additional people or modifies the network of exposure pathways from existing sources, so as to increase the exposure or the likelihood of exposure of people or the number of people exposed;
- “premises” means and includes any land, whether built-up or not, including any place underground and any land covered by water;

- “qualified expert” means an individual who by virtue of certification by appropriate boards or societies, professional licence or academic qualification and experience, is duly recognised by the Commission as having expertise in a relevant field of specialisation including medical physics, radiation protection, occupational health, quality assurance or any relevant engineering or safety specialty;
- “radiation” means and includes both ionizing and non-ionizing radiation;
- “radiation accident” means any occurrence or succession of occurrences having the same origin, which results into the release of radioactive materials, or radiation doses, which exceeds the safety standards prescribed in this Act or the regulations;
- “radiation protection” means a system of technical and organisational measures to reduce or limit exposure of people and the environment;
- “radiation safety officer” means an officer appointed under subsection (1) of section 58;
- “radiation safety inspector” means any person appointed under subsection (1) of section 9 to perform radiation inspections and any other duties relating to inspections under this Act;
- “radioactive material” means any matter or substance containing one or more radionuclides the activity or concentration of which is sufficiently intense to entail a significant risk or disability or disease to any person or organ on exposure;
- “radioactive waste” means some material that contains or is contaminated with radionuclides at concentrations or activities greater than exemption levels as established by the Commission and for which no use is foreseen;
- “sealed source” means a source consisting of radioactive material firmly incorporated in a solid of effectively inactive materials, or sealed in an inactive container of

a strength sufficient to prevent, under normal conditions of use, any dispersion of radioactive material and any possibility of contamination;

“single exposure” means external exposure where the source of radiation subjects the body or organ to exposure of short duration, or internal exposure following the intake of radionuclides over a short period;

“source” means an apparatus, device, material or anything capable of emitting radiation;

“undertaking” means and includes any trade, practice, business or profession and in relation to a public or local authority, includes any of the powers or duties of that authority, and, in relation to any other body of persons, whether corporate or incorporate, includes any of the activities of that body;

“user” means a person or body of persons or institution authorised under this Act;

“using radiation” means and includes possession, holding, storage, transporting, importing, exporting, installing, purchasing, selling or applying radiation in any activity-

(a) in determining, for purposes of this Act, whether any radioactive material is kept or used on any premises, no account shall be taken of any radioactive material kept or used in or on any vehicle, vessel or aircraft if either-

(i) the vehicle, vessel or aircraft is on those premises in the course of journey; or

(ii) in the case of a vessel which is on those premises otherwise than in the course of a journey, the material is used in propelling the vessel or is kept in or on the vessel for use in propelling it;

(b) any substance or article which, in the course of the carrying on of any undertaking, is discharged, discarded or otherwise dealt with as if it were waste, shall for purposes of this Act, be presumed to be waste unless the contrary is proved; and

- (c) any reference in this Act to be the contamination of a substance or article shall be construed as a reference to its becoming radioactive or possessing increased radioactivity as a result of its being so affected by either or both of the following:
 - (i) absorption, admixture or adhesion of radioactive material or radioactive waste; and
 - (ii) the irradiation by neutrons and other ionizing radiation.

Application

3. This Act shall apply to Mainland Tanzania as well as Tanzania Zanzibar in respect of all persons or body of persons whose undertakings involve or include generally the use of atomic energy and nuclear technology and in particular the production, processing, handling, use, holding, possessing, storage, transport and disposal of natural and artificial radioactive materials and radiation devices in respect of any other activity which involves a risk or harm arising from radiation.

Exemption
exclusions and
clearance
Act No.
8 of 2023 s. 4
GN. No.
281 of 2003

4.-(1) This Act shall not apply to any material or use of any material which contains-

- (a) radioactive substances of a concentration of less than 1⁰ Becquerels per gram for unsealed sources, the limit being increased to 10 Becquerels per gram for sealed sources; or
- (b) material containing radionuclides of natural origin at an activity concentration of less than 1 Becquerel per gram for any radionuclide in the uranium decay chain or the thorium decay chain and of less than 10 Becquerels per gram for Potassium - 40 (40K).

(2) This Act shall not apply to ionizing radiation generators of a type approved by the Commission and any electronic tubes such as cathode ray tube for the display of visual images, provided that-

- (a) they do not cause in any normal operating conditions an ambient dose equivalent rate or a directional

dose equivalent rate, as appropriate, exceeding 1.0 microsievert per hour at a distance of 0.1 metre from any accessible surface of the apparatus; or

(b) the maximum energy of the radiation produced is not greater than 5 KeV.

(3) Sources including substances, materials and articles within notified or authorised practices may be exempted from further requirements of this Act subject to complying with clearance levels approved by the Commission.

(4) Any exposure whose magnitude or likelihood is essentially unamenable to control through the requirements of this Act is deemed to be excluded from the application of this Act.

(5) Notwithstanding subsection (1), surface contamination clean up criteria for alpha and beta radiation shall not exceed an average of 0.8 Becquerels per centimetre square.

(6) Save as is provided for in this Act, the Minister may, upon the recommendation of the Commission, by order published in the *Gazette*, exempt from the operation of any of the provisions of this Act any person or body of persons using any material which contains radioactive substances of more than the prescribed limits, or for any other reason or reasons as may deem fit.

(7) Except as provided for under subsection (1), any exemption under this section may be granted or confirmed subject to such limitations or conditions as may be specified by the Minister.

PART II

THE TANZANIA ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

Establishment of
Commission

5.–(1) There is hereby established a body corporate to be known as the Tanzania Atomic Energy Commission which shall seek to regulate the safe and peaceful use of atomic energy, promote and expand the contribution of atomic energy and nuclear

technology to health and prosperity throughout the United Republic and shall-

- (a) have perpetual succession and common seal;
- (b) in its corporate name, be capable of suing and being sued;
- (c) subject to this Act, be capable of purchasing and otherwise acquiring or disposing any movable or immovable property and of entering into such contract as may be necessary or expedient for the performance of its functions under this Act or any other written law.

(2) There shall be the Board of the Commission to which the provisions of the Schedule to this Act shall have effect as to its constitution and procedure and to other matters in relation to it.

(3) The Board shall exercise such powers for the carrying out of such activities as are necessary, advantageous or proper for regulating the safe and peaceful use of atomic energy, promoting and expanding the use of atomic energy and nuclear technology.

(4) Without prejudice to subsection (3), the Board shall primarily oversee, monitor, regulate and supervise the implementation by the secretariat of the functions prescribed under section 6.

(5) Save for the provisions relating to the appointment of the Chairman, the Minister may, by order published in the *Gazette*, amend, add to, vary, revoke or replace any of the provisions of the Schedule.

Functions of
Commission

6.-(1) The Commission shall-

- (a) be responsible to all matters relating to the safe and peaceful use of atomic energy and nuclear technology including radioactive materials and radiation devices, with a view to ensuring the promotion of their applications and the protection of workers, patients and the public generally from harm resulting from radiation;

- (b) advise on policy issues and provide information in the light of currently available knowledge on the proper, safe and peaceful uses of atomic energy and radiation sources, the possible hazardous effects, and the appropriate methods for enhancing the protection of workers, patients, the public generally and the environment from harm by radiation;
- (c) establish or adopt, in consultation with competent bodies inside and outside the country, standards of safety for the protection of health and the minimisation of danger to life and property and to provide for the application and supervision of these standards in all undertakings or practices involving the use of atomic energy and radiation sources;
- (d) establish and operationalise or implement a system for the control and authorisation through registration and licensing of the importation, exportation, movement, possession or use of atomic energy and radiation sources;
- (e) establish, promote or adopt guidelines upon which its regulatory actions are based;
- (f) review and assess submissions on safety from the operators both prior to authorisations and periodically during operation as required;
- (g) provide procedures for issuing, amending, suspending or revoking authorisations subject to any necessary conditions, that are clear and unambiguous and which shall specify the necessary elements as may be provided in the regulations;
- (h) carry out regulatory inspections and ensure that corrective actions are taken if unsafe or potentially unsafe conditions are detected;
- (i) take the necessary enforcement action in the event of violations of safety requirements, which actions include the closure of any radiation related services or radiation premises;

- (j) exercise regulatory control over all matters relating to non-ionizing radiation;
- (k) co-ordinate and make provision for, or carry out, or facilitate the carrying out, through the establishment or designation of institutions, the development or practical applications of atomic energy and nuclear technology for safe and peaceful purposes, including the production of electric power using nuclear reactors, with due consideration of the safety and needs of the nation;
- (l) prioritise and provide for, or carry out, or facilitate and co-ordinate the carrying out of, applied research designed to facilitate the evaluation, development or practical applications of atomic energy and radiation sources for safe and peaceful purposes, and of the modern methods for the control and minimisation of the harmful effects of radiation exposure to workers, patients, the public generally and the environment;
- (m) establish and operate a system for the registration of, and the dissemination of information relating to research findings under this Act and to promote the practical applications of those findings for the purposes of advancing the peaceful and more advantageous use of atomic energy and radiation sources in the United Republic, and the effectual protection of workers, patients, the public and the environment from radiation harm;
- (n) formulate and implement programmes for the training of persons to become qualified experts in the development and practical applications of atomic energy, nuclear technology and the use of radiation sources and radiation protection;
- (o) hold or facilitate the conducting of seminars, workshops or short training courses including public education for the safe and peaceful uses of atomic energy and nuclear technology;

- (p) promote national and international co-operation or collaboration on the applications of atomic energy and nuclear technology already introduced or intended for introduction in the United Republic;
- (q) liaise with ministries and the appropriate institutions in order to facilitate the incorporation into the syllabi of all relevant and appropriate knowledge in nuclear science and technology for the practical applications of atomic energy and the related safety and protection during utilisation;
- (r) foster and facilitate the exchange of scientific and technical information, and the training of scientists and experts in the field of peaceful uses of atomic energy, nuclear technology, radiation protection, nuclear safety and waste management;
- (s) establish and operate or facilitate the establishment and operation of a system for the control of radioactivity in foodstuffs, animal feeds and the environment, and for the management of radioactive waste emanating from various atomic energy and nuclear technology applications;
- (t) acquire or establish any facilities, plant or equipment useful in carrying out its authorised functions, and to solicit or facilitate the soliciting of funds for the purposes;
- (u) advise the Government on the administration of the International Atomic Energy Agency Safeguards and other related International Nuclear Agreements, protocols, conventions and treaties;
- (v) formulate and operate a national radiological emergency plan and preparedness;
- (w) inspect any radiation practices or radiation premises and where there is a breach of safety standards, order the closure of such practices or premises or take action for locking the premises;

(x) do anything or enter into any transaction which in the opinion of the Commission is calculated to facilitate the proper exercise of its functions.

(2) The Commission may appoint such committees as it deems necessary for the purpose of advising it on matters relating to its functions, provided that the advice offered shall not relieve the Commission of its responsibility for making decisions and recommendations.

(3) The Commission may carry out research programmes on the promotion of peaceful use of atomic energy and nuclear technology at such places and at such times to be determined by it.

(4) For purposes of carrying out its functions, the Commission shall be deemed to be the controller of each and every license, or authorisation which may be required by or under this Act in relation to any matter connected with the radiation protection of persons and the environment and the development and use in the United Republic of atomic energy and nuclear technology for safe and peaceful purposes.

(5) For purposes of the better performance of its functions, the Commission shall establish and maintain a system of consultation and co-operation with any organisation, institution, person or body of persons established by or under any written law, whether or not in the United Republic, whose functions are related to those of the Commission or whose participation or collaboration in the work of the Commission or any of its programmes is likely to advance the better and more effective furtherance of the objects and purposes of this Act.

Appointment and
duties of Director
- General

7.-(1) There shall be appointed by the President of the United Republic a Director-General of the Commission who shall be a qualified expert in atomic energy and nuclear technology matters and who shall serve for a term of five years and shall be eligible for re-appointment.

(2) The Director-General shall be responsible to the Board for the proper administration and management of the functions and affairs of the Commission in accordance with the policy laid down by the Commission.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1), the President may on his own motion or upon the recommendation of the Commission remove the Director-General from that post on any reasonable or sufficient cause or causes.

(4) Further to the appointment made under subsection (1), the Commission may advise the Minister to make further provisions for the establishment of Directorates, and appointment of its Directors.

Secretariat

8.-(1) There is hereby established a Secretariat of the Commission which shall, subject to this Act, be the executive, technical and administrative organ of the Commission.

(2) The Director-General shall head the Secretariat and shall be the Secretary to the Board.

(3) Where the Director-General is absent from the United Republic for a period exceeding three months or incapacitated by reason of illness or for any other reason is unable to perform his duties for a period exceeding three months, an officer within the Secretariat shall be appointed by the Board to act in the place of the Director-General during any such period of absence from duty.

(4) The Secretariat shall perform the day to day activities of the Commission and keep under review the progress made in the performance of the functions of the Commission and the attainment of the objects and purposes of this Act.

Staff of Secretariat

9.-(1) The Commission may appoint and employ on such terms and conditions as the Commission may determine such officers and employees as may be necessary for effective performance of its functions.

(2) The Commission may engage either temporarily or on such terms as it may think fit persons who are experts in

atomic energy and nuclear technology, subject to such other written laws.

Powers to appoint **10.** The Commission may, subject to such conditions as it may impose, engage any person or body of persons to facilitate the appointment of such officers or employees of the Secretariat.

PART III

CONTROL OF THE USE OF IONIZING RADIATION

SOURCES AND INSTALLATIONS

(a) Prohibitions Relating to the Control of Ionizing Radiation Sources and Installations

Prohibition on use, possession, export, storage or transport of ionizing radiation sources
Act No. 8 of 2023 s. 5

11.—(1) Except as provided otherwise in this Act, no person shall on or after the appointed day, in pursuance of his undertaking use, possess, dispose, lend, let, hire, transfer, import, export, store or transport any ionizing radiation sources unless he is licensed and registered as such in accordance with the provisions of this Part.

(2) A person shall not, in pursuance of his undertaking—

(a) construct, operate, decommission or closure of a mine or ore processing facilities involving radioactive minerals; or

(b) explore, store, transport, use, transfer, possess, process, dispose, import, export or enrich any radioactive minerals, nuclear materials or other materials containing radioactive minerals,

unless licensed or registered as such in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(3) Any person who contravenes, fails or refuses to comply with the provisions of subsection (1), commits an offence and on conviction shall be liable to a fine of not less than three million shillings or to imprisonment for a term of not less than three years or to both, and the court convicting him may, in

any appropriate case, in addition to the fine or imprisonment imposed, make an order for the forfeiture of the source in question.

Prohibition on administering ionizing radiation to persons

12.—(1) A person shall not cause ionizing radiation to be applied to any person for the purpose of diagnosing or treating a disease unless the application is prescribed by a medical practitioner or dentist registered or licensed under any written law.

(2) A person shall not administer ionizing radiation to another person unless the person administering it is in possession of a valid licence issued or registered under this Act.

(3) Any person who contravenes or wilfully fails or refuses to comply with any of the provisions of this section, commits an offence and on conviction shall be liable to a fine of not less than five hundred thousand shillings or to imprisonment for a term of not less than six months.

Prohibition on use and possession of plants and apparatus

13.—(1) Except as provided otherwise in this Act, a person shall not, on or after the appointed day, in the furtherance of his undertaking install, use or possess any plant or apparatus designed for the-

- (a) production or use of atomic energy;
- (b) carrying out of any process which is preparatory or ancillary to the production or use of atomic energy and which involves or is capable of causing the emission of radiation; or
- (c) accumulation, storage, processing or disposal of radioactive waste regardless of their origin unless he is registered or licensed for that purpose in accordance with the provisions of this Part.

(2) For purposes of this section, installation of a plant shall include the adaptation of any plant, facility, apparatus or any part of it in order to achieve any of the purposes or obtain any of the effects specified in subsection (1).

(3) A person who contravenes, or wilfully fails or refuses to comply with any of the provisions of this section, commits an offence and on conviction shall be liable to a fine of not less than three million shillings or to imprisonment for a term of not less than three years or to both, and the court may, in addition to the fine or imprisonment imposed, make an order for the forfeiture of the plant or the apparatus in question.

Prohibition on importation of nuclear installations

14.—(1) Except as provided otherwise in this Act, a person shall not, after the appointed day, import or cause to be imported into Tanzania any nuclear installation, material, plant or other apparatus which is intended to be made into a source of radiation, unless he has previously complied with the provisions of this Part which relate to importers and the importation of nuclear installations, and as such radiation devices to be imported shall comply with the specifications set out by the Commission.

(2) For the purpose of this section, the importation of an article, substance, material or part of an apparatus which, on being incorporated into or fixed, attached or connected to any existing plant or installation, would result in making the plant or installation a source of ionizing radiation, shall be deemed to be importation of a nuclear installation.

(3) Any person who contravenes, or wilfully fails or refuses to comply with any of the provisions of this section, commits an offence and on conviction shall be liable to a fine of not less than three million shillings or to imprisonment for a term of not less than three years or to both, and in addition to the fine or imprisonment imposed, a court may make an order for the forfeiture of the nuclear installation in question.

Prohibition on operation of nuclear installations

15.—(1) A person shall not operate or hold himself as qualified and capable of operating any apparatus, facility, plant or installation or any part of any apparatus, facility, plant or installation, which is or consists of a source or sources of ionizing radiation unless he is a qualified expert and is duly

registered as such in accordance with the provisions of this Part.

(2) A user shall not employ, permit or otherwise cause any person who is not a qualified expert to operate any plant, installation or apparatus, or any part of which constitutes his undertaking.

(3) Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any of the provisions of this section, commits an offence and on conviction shall be liable to a fine of not less than five hundred thousand shillings or to imprisonment for a term of not less than six months or to both.

(b) Provisions Relating to Authorisation

Submissions
of detailed
demonstration of
safety

16. Prior to the granting of an authorisation, the applicant shall be required to submit a detailed demonstration of safety, which shall be reviewed and assessed by the Commission in accordance with clearly defined procedures whereas the extent of the control applied shall be commensurate with the potential magnitude and nature of the hazard presented.

Licensing of
importers,
exporters and
transporters

17.-(1) Every person wishing to import, export, store or transport or whose business consists of the importation, exportation, storage or transportation of any apparatus, article, plant, installation or other material or substance which is a source or is intended to be used for purposes of an undertaking involving the emission of radiation, shall do so only after securing a licence issued to him by the Commission under this section.

(2) A licence may be issued under this section upon an application being made to the Commission in the prescribed form and payment of prescribed fees.

(3) The licence issued under this section shall be in the prescribed form and shall contain such particulars in relation to the licensee and the article or other material to be imported as may be prescribed by the Commission.

(4) In considering whether or not to grant an authorisation under this section, the Commission shall take into account the number of persons individually importing sources of radiation, and in the case of an applicant who is a user, whether he has fulfilled any requirements prescribed in respect of such applicants by the Commission.

(5) The Commission may issue a licence under this section subject to such conditions or limitations as it may deem fit or necessary to impose in any particular case and shall prescribe in the *Gazette* the requirements to be met by the licensee or the applicant.

(6) Any applicant shall be required to fulfill all the requirements prescribed by the Commission by order published in the *Gazette*.

Licensing of users **18.**—(1) Any person intending to become a user shall be required to secure a licence issued to him by the Commission under this section permitting him to do so.

(2) The provisions of section 17(2), (3) and (5) shall also apply to applications for and the grant of licences under this section.

(3) A licence shall not be granted under this section to any person other than a body of persons, corporate or incorporate, and shall not be transferable.

(4) A licence granted under this section shall expire upon a specified period and may be renewable after fulfillment of the safety requirements prescribed by the Commission.

Authorisation of qualified experts **19.**—(1) Every person intending to carry out a practice that involves the administering of ionizing radiation to persons, shall, before doing so, acquire a registration or a licence from the Commission allowing him to administer ionizing radiation for the purpose of diagnosing or treating a disease.

(2) The Commission shall, in consultation with competent bodies, establish a system for the authorisation of qualified experts to administer ionizing radiation to persons, and in doing so the Commission may require such persons to perform

qualifying tests in radiation protection by the Commission or institutions designated by it.

Registration of
mobile ionizing
radiation devices
Act No.
8 of 2023 s. 6

20.—(1) With effect from the appointed day, a person shall not-

- (a) keep, or cause or permit to be kept, ionizing radiation devices of any description for the purpose of its being used in the delivery by him of services to which this section applies; or
- (b) use, lend or let on hire, or cause or permit to be used, lent or let on hire, ionizing radiation devices of any description in the course of the delivery by him of any such services, unless he is registered under this section in respect of that apparatus or is exempted from registration under section 22 in respect of mobile ionizing radiation devices of that description.

(2) Every application for registration under this section shall be made to the Commission, specifying the ionizing radiation devices to which the application relates, and the nature of the services to which this section applies in the course of which the apparatus is to be used, lent or let on hire, and containing such other information as the Minister may, by regulation, prescribe.

(3) Where an application is made to the Commission for registration under this section in respect of any apparatus, the Commission may register the applicant in respect of that device, either unconditionally or subject to such limitations or conditions as the Commission may see fit, or may refuse the application.

(4) Where the Commission has granted an application for the registration of any person under this section in respect of any ionizing radiation device, the Director-General shall furnish him with a certificate containing all material particulars of the registration.

Authorisation of
technical service
providers
Act No.
8 of 2023 s. 7

21.—(1) A person shall not provide technical service except with the authorisation of the Commission.

(2) A person who intends to provide technical services shall apply to the Commission in writing for authorisation.

(3) The Commission shall, based on criteria it may set, consider and authorise any of the following technical services:

- (a) personnel dosimetry services;
- (b) individual and work place monitoring services;
- (c) standard calibration services;
- (d) environmental monitoring services;
- (e) radio analytical measurements;
- (f) repair and maintenance of nuclear equipment; and
- (g) any other related services as the Commission may authorise.

(4) A person who contravenes this section commits an offence and on conviction, shall be liable to a fine of not less than three million shillings or to imprisonment for a term of not less than five years or to both.

(5) The court may, in addition to the fine or imprisonment, order the forfeiture to the Republic of any property which has passed in connection with the commission of the offence.

[s. 20A]

Exemption from
registration and
licensing
Act No.
8 of 2023 s. 8

22.—(1) The Commission is hereby exempted from registration under section 19 in respect of any mobile-ionizing radiation device of every description that may come into its possession or under its control in the course of the performance of its functions, under sections 17 and 18 in respect of import, export, transport, transit, use or possession respectively.

(2) A person or body of persons shall not apply for registration or licensing as a person using ionizing radiation if the activities of his undertaking involve the use of-

- (a) radioactive substances of a concentration of less than 1 Becquerels per gram for unsealed sources, the limit being increased to 10 Becquerels per gram for sealed sources;
- (b) navigation instruments or timepieces containing radioluminescent paint, but not their manufacture or repair except as provided for in paragraph (a);

- (c) a device emitting ionizing radiation and containing radioactive substances in amounts lesser than the values specified in paragraph (a), provided that, it-
- (i) is of a type approved by the Commission;
 - (ii) possesses advantages in relation to the potential hazard of the ionizing radiation it emits such that, in the opinion of the Commission, justifies its use; and
 - (iii) does not cause at any point situated at a distance of a tenth of a metre from the accessible surface of the device and under normal operating conditions, a dose rate exceeding one microsievert per hour.

(3) The Minister may, upon the advice of the Commission, by order published in the *Gazette*, grant further exemptions from registration under this Part, by reference to such categories of persons, and such descriptions of radioactive substances and ionizing radiation devices, as he may specify in the order.

(4) Except as provided for under subsection (1), any exemption under this section may be granted or confirmed subject to such limitations or conditions as may be specified by the Minister.

[s. 21]

Liability of
licensee
GN. No.
281 of 2003

23.-(1) Every licensee to whom this section applies shall be responsible for ensuring that no radiation emitted as a result of the carrying on of his undertaking on his premises, cause any harm or injury to any person or damage to any property which is on the premises or elsewhere subject to subsection (4).

(2) No person other than the licensee to whom this section applies shall be under any liability in respect of any harm to any person or any damage to any property caused by any radiation to which subsection (1) applies.

(3) A licensee shall not incur any liability by virtue of subsection (1) in respect of any radiation whose emission, or the causing of any harm to any person or any damage to any property by their emission, is attributable to hostile action in

the course of civil strike, any armed conflict, including any armed conflict within the United Republic.

(4) Whenever a physical or mental disability occurs in a person, and which an approved medical practitioner-

(a) ascribes to radiation exposure, the disability shall be presumed to have resulted from exposure to radiation from a source of strength sufficient to give rise to such disability; and

(b) ascribes to radiation as well as to other causes, the following factors shall be considered for purposes of establishing the cause of the disability:

(i) where the disability is of a nature known to be capable of being caused by either radiation or any other cause and it appears that the person may have been exposed to a source of radiation of a strength sufficient to have caused the disability, it shall be presumed that the disability, arose from one or more of such exposures if no record of personal exposures have been maintained to a standard approved by the Commission;

(ii) where the disability is of a nature known to be capable of arising from radiation and from any other possible cause, and there exists a personal radiation exposure record in respect of that person which indicates that there have occurred in relation to him exposures in excess of the recommended dose limits, it shall be presumed that the disability occurred as a result of that radiation exposure; and

(iii) where the disability is of a nature known to be capable of arising from radiation and from any other possible cause, and there exists a personal radiation exposure record in respect of that person which has been maintained to a standard approved by the Commission, it shall be presumed that the

disability did not arise from radiation exposure if the record indicates that the exposures have been within the permissible limits on all possible occasions of exposure.

[s. 22]

Modification,
suspension and
revocation of
licence

24.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, every licence issued under this Part may be modified in its terms, suspended or revoked.

(2) The Minister shall make regulations providing for the circumstances and occasions on which a licence may be modified, suspended or revoked, and for the consequences of each of those events, and the procedure for the appeal against the decision made under this section, shall be the one provided for under section 27(3).

[s. 23]

(c) Provisions Relating to Records

Register of users
and mobile
devices
Act No.
8 of 2023 s. 9

25.—(1) The Director-General shall keep and maintain a register in which all records of users shall be kept.

(2) The register kept by the Director-General shall be in the prescribed form in which he shall enter and maintain such particulars in relation to users as the Commission may prescribe.

(3) A person intending to use or administer ionizing radiation shall be required to submit his particulars to the Commission for verification before registering him under this Act.

(4) The Director-General shall, at least once in every calendar year, publish in the *Gazette* the particulars as he may deem fit in respect of every person whose records are kept in the register.

(5) Where an authorisation granted to any person under this Part permitting him to use ionizing radiation is revoked, the particulars of that person shall be deleted from the register.

(6) The Director-General shall cause to be kept and maintained a register of radiation sources.

[s. 24]

Register of
qualified experts

26.-(1) The Director-General in collaboration with any competent institution shall keep and maintain a register of qualified experts operating apparatus, installations and plants in undertakings owned by a user.

(2) As soon as practicable after the Commission has accepted the application of any person for registration as a qualified expert under this section, the Director-General shall enter in the register in respect of that person such particulars as the Commission may, by resolution, prescribe.

(3) The provision of subsection (2) shall also apply to persons undertaking repairs, maintenance and installation of radiation devices, plants, and apparatus.

(4) All changes in the particulars registered under subsection (2) shall be entered in the register by the Director-General.

(5) The Director-General may, with the general or specific approval of the Commission, rectify any clerical errors in the register or other document containing extracts from the register.

[s. 25]

Removal or
variation of
particulars

27.-(1) The Commission may, for the purpose of this Act, at anytime, remove or vary particulars of any user from the register and assign reasons.

(2) The Commission may, on cancelling or varying particulars under this section, give notice to that person.

(3) A person aggrieved by the cancellation or variation of his particulars from the register may within sixty days appeal to the Minister whose decision on the matter shall be final and conclusive.

[s. 26]

Duty to keep
records

28. Every user shall have the duty to keep records of his practice in a format prescribed by the Commission.

[s. 27]

PART IV
CONTROL OF RADIOACTIVITY IN FOODSTUFFS

Standards Act
Cap. 130

29. The provisions of this Part shall be read together with the Standards Act.

[s. 28]

System for control
of radioactivity in
foodstuffs

30. Save as is provided for under this Act, the Commission shall, in consultation with the Tanzania Bureau of Standards and other competent institutions, establish a system designated for the control of radioactivity in foodstuffs.

[s. 29]

Requirement
for radioactivity
analysis
Act No.
8 of 2023 s. 10

31.—(1) It shall be a requirement under this Part for any manufacturer, importer and exporter of food chain and related commodities specified in relevant regulations to obtain a radioactivity analysis certificate from the Commission before the said food is imported into the country or exported out of the country or distributed for human and animal consumption.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), a radioactivity analysis certificate shall not be required where a competent authority of an importing country does not require such certificate.

(3) The Commission may conduct random inspection and conduct radioactivity analysis in respect of any consignment of food chain and related commodities imported into the country or exported out of the country or distributed for human and animal consumption for the purposes of research, safety, security or for any other purpose it deems necessary.

[s. 30]

Analysis for
radioactive
materials
contamination
GN. No.
281 of 2003

32.—(1) The system, as established under section 31, shall ensure that exports and imports of foodstuffs are screened or analysed for radioactive materials contamination imported into the country or exported or distributed for human and animal consumption.

(2) The Commission shall analyse and issue a radioactivity analysis certificate in respect of every food sample representing the consignment in question.

(3) Where the Commission is of the opinion that the food analysed is not fit for human consumption, due to the detected high levels of radio activities, it shall forward the radioactivity analysis certificate for consideration and final decision to the Director-General of the Tanzania Bureau of Standards.

(4) All customs and port authorities at all entry and exit points in collaboration with the Commission and the Tanzania Bureau of Standards, shall bear a responsibility to ensure compliance of this Act.

[s. 31]

PART V

RADIATION PROTECTION, PHYSICAL PROTECTION, NUCLEAR SAFETY, RADIOACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT AND EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

Duty to ensure safety

33. It shall be the duty of every user to monitor, measure, verify and record values, parameters and facts with an impact on nuclear safety, radiation protection, physical protection and emergency preparedness, to the extent laid down in the regulations made under this Act.

[s. 32]

Accumulation of radioactive waste

34.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Part, with effect from the appointed date, no person shall, except in accordance with an authorisation granted in that behalf under this Part, accumulate, with a view to subsequent disposal, any radioactive waste on any premises which are used for purposes of an undertaking carried on by him, or cause or permit any radioactive waste to be so accumulated, if he knows or has reasonable grounds for believing it to be radioactive waste.

(2) For the purpose of this section, where radioactive material is produced, kept or used on any premises, and any substance arising from the production, storage or use of that material is accumulated in a part of the premises appropriated for purposes, and is retained there for a period of three or more months, that substance shall, unless the contrary is proved, be presumed to be-

- (a) radioactive waste; and
- (b) accumulated on the premises with a view to its subsequent disposal.

[s. 33]

Disposal of
radioactive waste

35.-(1) Subject to the provisions of this Part, as from the appointed day, no person shall, except in accordance with an authorisation granted in that behalf under section 36, dispose of any radioactive waste on or from any premises which were used for purposes of an undertaking carried on by him, or cause or permit any radioactive waste to be so disposed of, if he knows or has reasonable grounds for believing it to be radioactive waste.

(2) Where any person keeps any mobile radiation device for the purpose of its being used in the provision of services to which section 20 applies, he shall not, on or after the appointed day, dispose of any radioactive waste arising from any such apparatus so kept or cause or permit any such radioactive waste to be disposed of, except in accordance with an authorisation granted in that behalf under this Part.

(3) Where on or after the appointed day any person, in the course of carrying on an undertaking, receives any radioactive waste for the purpose of its being disposed of, he shall not, except in accordance with an authorisation granted in that behalf under this Part, dispose of that waste, or cause or permit it to be disposed of, knowing or having reasonable grounds for believing it to be radioactive waste.

(4) The disposal of any radioactive waste shall not require further authorisation, if it is waste which falls within the

provisions of an authorisation granted under subsection (1) or (2).

[s. 34]

Authorisation
of accumulation
and disposal of
radioactive waste

36.—(1) The power to grant authorisations under section 34 or 35 in respect of the accumulation or disposal of radioactive waste on or from any premises used for any undertaking by any user shall be exercisable by the Commission.

(2) Before granting its authorisation, to which sections 34 and 35 relate, the Commission shall consult the local authorities, water utilisation, river basin or other public authorities as appear proper.

(3) An authorisation may be granted either in respect of radioactive waste generally or in respect of such one or more descriptions of radioactive waste as may be specified in the authorisation and any such authorisation may be granted subject to such limitations or conditions as the Commission may impose on granting that authorisation.

(4) Upon granting an authorisation, the Director-General shall-

- (a) furnish the person to whom the authorisation is granted with a certificate containing all material particulars of the authorisation; and
- (b) unless, for reasons of national security, it is in the opinion of the Commission necessary that knowledge of the authorisation be restricted, send a copy of the certificate to local authority in whose area the radioactive waste is to be disposed of or accumulated, and to any other public or local authority consulted in relation to the application for the grant of the authorisation.

[s. 35]

Revocation or
variation of
authorisation

37.—(1) The Commission may, at any time, either on its own motion, or on the directions of the Minister, revoke or vary any authorisation granted under this Part and assign reasons.

(2) Upon the revocation or variation of an authorisation, the Commission shall give notice to the person to whom the authorisation was granted, and if a copy of the certificate of authorisation was sent to any local authority, shall send a copy of the notice to that local authority.

[s. 36]

Facilities for safe management of radioactive waste

38.—(1) The Commission shall require the licensee to obtain adequate facilities for the safe management of radioactive waste.

(2) There shall be established a Central Radioactive Waste Management Facility known by its acronym as “CRWMF” which shall serve as a National Centre for the collection, characterisation, conditioning, segregation and generally the safe management of radioactive wastes.

(3) Where the Commission proposes to arrange for the safe management of radioactive waste, at a CRWMF or disposal, it shall, before carrying out such undertaking, consult with any local or public authority in whose area of jurisdiction the place would be situated.

(4) The Commission may, after consultation with the Minister, make charges for the use of any facilities established under subsection (2).

(5) Where there is radioactive waste on any premises and the Commission is satisfied that the waste ought to be disposed of but by reason of the premises being unoccupied, or the occupier being absent or insolvent, or for any other reason it is unlikely that the waste will not be lawfully disposed of unless the Commission exercises its powers under this subsection, the Commission may dispose of that radioactive waste as it deems fit.

[s. 37]

Dose limits

39. The normal exposure of individuals shall be restricted so that neither the total effective dose nor the total equivalent dose to relevant organs or tissues caused by the possible

combination of exposures from authorised practices exceeds any relevant dose limit specified in regulations made under this Act.

[s. 38]

Nuclear safety
and physical
protection
Act No.
8 of 2023 s. 11

40.—(1) Prior to the establishment of a nuclear installation by any person or body of persons, the Commission shall ensure that an appropriate system is put in place to ensure nuclear safety and physical protection.

(2) The Commission shall ensure that measures for the prevention and detection of, and response to incidents of-

- (a) theft;
- (b) unauthorised acquisition;
- (c) illicit trafficking; or
- (d) sabotage of related facilities,

in nuclear and other radioactive material are in place.

[s. 39]

Licensee's liability

41. The Minister shall, after consultation with the Commission, make and publish regulations in the *Gazette* requiring persons or categories of users to make provisions either by insurance or by such other means as may be specified, for purposes of making available at all times funds sufficient to cover any claims which may be established against those persons as licensee, in respect of any injury to any person or damage to any property caused by radiation emanating from the activities of their undertakings.

[s. 40]

Radiological
emergency
preparedness

42.—(1) The Director-General upon consultation with the Board, shall make and publish in the *Gazette* rules relating to emergency preparedness and, in particular, the procedure and manner of dealing with the accidents involving radiation sources or in connection with the use of sources in any premises or an occurrence of any such class or description as may be prescribed.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the power conferred by subsection (1), the rules may include provisions regarding-

- (a) the reporting and the procedure for the reporting the occurrence;
- (b) the person or persons to whom the report is to be made;
- (c) consequences on any person of not reporting the occurrence;
- (d) the inspection of the premises where the occurrence had happened; and
- (e) matters connected with legal proceedings resulting from such occurrences.

(3) Every authorised person shall notify the Commission and any relevant intervening institutions promptly when a situation requiring protective action has arisen or is expected to arise and shall keep them informed of-

- (a) the situation as it develops and how it is expected to develop;
- (b) the measures taken for the protection of workers and members of the public; and
- (c) the exposure that has been incurred and that are expected to be incurred.

(4) Reports of occurrences of the nature to be provided for in the rules shall, except where the Director-General considers it in the interests of national security to restrict their publication, be made public in such manner and at such times as he may prescribe.

[s. 41]

Liability of
public authorities
in respect of
radiation sources
and installations

43. For purposes of this Act, any department of Government, public or statutory corporation, board, local government authority or other public authority, which for purposes of furthering its functions uses or is required to use radiation shall comply with the provisions of this Act in the same manner and to the same extent as any other person using radiation and the

heads of those institutions shall be held responsible for non-compliance.

[s. 42]

PART VI
CONTROL OF RADIATION EXPOSURE FROM
NATURAL
SOURCES

Mining Act
Cap. 123

44. The provisions of this Part shall be read together with the Mining Act and the regulations made thereunder.

[s. 43]

System for
control of
natural radiation
exposure

45. The Commission shall establish a system designated for the determination and control of radiation exposures associated with naturally occurring radioactive materials including mining activities and processing of radioactive ores.

[s. 44]

Guidance
levels and
measurements of
natural sources
Act No.
8 of 2023 s. 12

46. The system established under section 45 shall ensure that-

- (a) guidance levels for the evaluation of natural radiation exposure of people are established and enforced; and
- (b) systematic measurements and evaluation of the content of natural radionuclides in all environments with natural sources are made and the related risk assessed to enable intervention levels.
- (c) protective actions to reduce existing or unregulated radiation risks are taken by taking into account the principles of justification and optimisation.

[s. 45]

Power to enter
and assess
radiation hazards

47.-(1) The Commission shall have power to enter, assess radiation hazards and establish a monitoring programme in mines, radioactive ores, processing plants and any other activities involving naturally occurring radioactive materials.

(2) In exercising its powers under subsection (1), the Commission shall specify procedures for radiation safety of workers and proper disposal of wastes.

[s. 46]

Management of natural sources

48. Where natural sources are intentionally and consciously utilised, including mining and processing of uranium ore subject to any written laws, their management shall be subject to the provisions of this Act to the same extent as that of other ionizing radiation sources.

[s. 47]

PART VII THE CONTROL OF DEVICES PRODUCING NON-IONIZING RADIATION

Authorisation of non-ionizing radiation sources

49. The Commission shall, in consultation with other competent bodies, establish a system for authorisation of the use of plants, apparatus and devices, which emit non-ionizing radiation above levels prescribed in the regulations.

[s. 48]

Inspection and surveillance

50. The Commission shall be responsible for inspection and surveillance of all activities involving the use or emission of non-ionizing radiation and shall-

- (a) provide safety instructions and guidance to investigators and users of equipment capable of emitting non-ionizing radiation;
- (b) provide feedback in the form of survey or audit reports to users to facilitate the use of correct procedures in the use of non-ionizing radiation sources; and
- (c) take enforcement measures to ensure the safe use of non-ionizing radiation sources.

[s. 49]

Handling of sources of non-ionizing radiation

51. All sources of non-ionizing radiation shall be handled in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the regulations made under it.

[s. 50]

PART VIII THE PROMOTION OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND NUCLEAR

TECHNOLOGY

Promotion of atomic energy and nuclear technology

52. It shall be the responsibility of the Commission to design and maintain a system aimed at ensuring an effective and proper promotion of safe and peaceful utilisation of atomic energy and nuclear technology in the United Republic.

[s. 51]

Allocation of resources

53.—(1) For the purpose of this Part, the Commission shall allocate its resources in such a manner as to secure efficient atomic energy and nuclear technology utilisation and the greatest possible benefits to the general public.

(2) The Commission may enter into partnership with any institution or organisation inside and outside Tanzania on the development and practical application of atomic energy and nuclear technology for peaceful purposes.

(3) The Commission shall make arrangements to secure the necessary financing from sources within or outside the country or solicit and arrange for the supplying of any material services, equipment, and facilities to any institution or agency for research, development or practical utilisation of atomic energy and nuclear technology, and that it may set forth the terms and conditions, on which any of these resources may be disbursed, distributed or given to such institutes or agencies.

[s. 52]

Approval of projects for utilisation of atomic energy

54. Any person or body of persons, wishing to carry out an undertaking or project involving research, development and peaceful utilisation of atomic energy and nuclear technology with own resources or assistance from within or outside the United Republic, shall submit to the Commission, with project plans and relevant agreements, an application for approval to do so, and that in considering such approval the Commission shall take into account how radiation protection, nuclear safety and radioactive waste management issues have been addressed in the project plans.

[s. 53]

Transfer of nuclear technology

55. In order to ensure the efficient and effective co-ordination of the transfer of nuclear technology and the peaceful utilisation of atomic energy, the Commission may as soon as practicable establish or acquire the following:

- (a) plants, equipment and facilities for the receipt, storage and issue or transportation of radiation sources or radioactive materials;
- (b) adequate health and safety measures; and
- (c) control laboratories for the analysis and verification of safety in the various radiation practices of atomic energy utilisation undertakings.

[s. 54]

Establishment designation of institutes or agencies

56. Where the Commission in consultation with the Minister considers that the United Republic interest requires that it is necessary that the development of atomic energy in the United Republic be fully and effectively utilised, it shall recommend to relevant ministry or ministries to establish through an Act of Parliament or designate national institutes or agencies for efficient research, development and practical application of atomic energy and nuclear technology in undertakings such as nuclear power, food irradiation and the like.

[s. 55]

PART IX
THE OPERATIONS OF THE COMMISSION
RELATING TO

RADIATION PROTECTION SERVICES

Radiation
protection
services
GN. No.
281 of 2003

57.—(1) For purposes of establishing, maintaining and operating radiation protection services, the Commission shall establish a system which will facilitate the-

- (a) determination of the extent of exposure to radiation of the public generally and, in particular of radiation workers, patients, students, persons employed in research and teaching establishments and in hospital and dental surgeries, and assess the risk of disability ascribable to such exposure, subject to the provisions of this Act;
- (b) examination, if deemed necessary by radiation safety inspector of all premises in respect of which a licence to install or use apparatus emitting radiation is in force and all places in respect of which authorisations have been granted for the accumulation or disposal of radioactive waste;
- (c) correct and accurate appraisal of the extent of radiation exposures in the country;
- (d) proper collection and dissemination of information and advice to the public, and to licensees in particular, regarding measures necessary or desirable to be taken to reduce exposure to acceptable or prescribed limits;
- (e) effective and efficient operation of a national emergency response and preparedness programme which is linked to the international conventions on early notification in case of a nuclear accident or radiological emergency and that on request for assistance in case of a radiological emergency or any other relevant convention to which the United Republic is a party;

- (f) operation of a national coordinated radioactive waste management programme; and
- (g) radiation safety and quality control of radiation devices and premises through inspections and quality assurance checks.

(2) In addition to the provisions of subsection (1), the Commission shall make arrangements to facilitate the establishment and maintenance of personnel radiation dosimetry services by providing-

- (a) personal radiation measuring devices to be worn by individuals occupationally exposed to radiation;
- (b) a reporting system for the maintenance of adequate records of personal radiation exposure measurements, making it possible for it to report to the Commission and to licensees at suitable intervals on the information contained in the records; and
- (c) early or efficacious warnings to individuals who have been or are likely to be subject to overexposure.

(3) The Commission shall designate or establish and maintain a National Calibration Laboratory for Radiation Dosimetry for purposes of-

- (a) ensuring that national dosimetry measurements are linked to the existing and approved international measurement system;
- (b) performing standard calibration of radiation survey instruments employed in individual or area monitoring programmes; and
- (c) providing training in radiation measurements.

(4) Every licensee shall be required to-

- (a) make available an adequate number of survey instruments for area monitoring at radiation work place; and
- (b) send the radiation survey instruments to an approved dosimetry laboratory at least once a year and every after its maintenance or repair for calibration.

(5) The radiation protection services provided for under this Part may be rendered upon payment of fees to the Commission.

[s. 56]

Appointment
and duties of
radiation safety
officers

58.—(1) Every user shall, after consultation with the Director-General, appoint a qualified expert employed by him to be a radiation safety officer in relation to his undertaking.

(2) For purposes of this section, where an undertaking consists of activities carried on in two or more different premises, and the carrying on of the activities in such premises involves the use of ionizing radiation, there shall be appointed a radiation safety officer in respect of each such premises.

(3) It shall be the duty of every radiation safety officer appointed under this section to-

- (a) advise the user appointing him in all matters pertaining to the protection of workers, patients, the public and the environment from radiation;
- (b) advise the user regarding formulation, the observance and enforcement of local rules for the protection of workers, patients, the public and the environment from ionizing radiation;
- (c) advise and liaise with the Commission regarding the implementation of radiation protection measures at his workplace; and
- (d) assist the Commission in the enforcement of the provisions of this Act in relation to the undertaking in respect of which he is appointed.

[s. 57]

59.—(1) Every radiation safety inspector, in the exercise of his duties under this Act, shall have power to-

- (a) make such examination and inquiries as may be necessary to ascertain that the provisions of this Act are being complied with;

Powers of
radiation safety
inspectors
Act No.
8 of 2023 s. 13

- (b) examine, either alone or in the company of any other person or a police officer, any person with respect to any matter connected with the enforcement of this Act, or require such person to be so examined;
- (c) take or confiscate any device or document or anything relating to radiation safety inspection for the purpose of establishing evidence against any contravention of the provisions of this Act; and
- (d) do such other act or thing necessary, expedient or desirable for the effective carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

(2) Every radiation safety inspector shall bear an identity card issued and signed by the Director-General of the Commission for the purpose of authenticating him in the course of his duties as an Inspector.

[s. 58]

Right to enter and inspect

60.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, and of any other written law, a radiation safety inspector or other authorised officer in the course of his duties shall have the right to enter any premises, vehicle, vessel or aircraft or anything to verify that all legal requirements are being complied with and upon such entry, require the production of any licence or certificate authorising the use, possession, installation or transportation of any source or sources concerned, and has the right to scrutinise any register, notice, book or any document kept or required to be kept by the licensee in pursuance of this Act or any regulations, rules, directions or other provisions made or issued under it.

(2) Every owner or occupier, and every agent or employee of the owner or occupier of any premises, vehicle, vessel or aircraft in or on which there is any source installed or waste accumulated, disposed of or being transported or abandoned shall upon demand by a radiation safety inspector in accordance with the provisions of this Act, furnish the means required

or necessary to facilitate the entry, inspection, examination, inquiry, the taking of samples and any other act.

[s. 59]

Confidentiality
and custody of
information

61.—(1) Every Board member, member of the Committee, radiation safety inspector, every employee of the Commission, authorised officer and the Director-General, shall treat as confidential the source of any information which comes to his knowledge in the course of the performance of his duties, and which is of a type ordinarily considered as being subject to professional, commercial, trade or industrial secrecy.

(2) The provisions of this section shall remain in force in respect of all persons to whom they relate whether or not any such person has ceased to be engaged or employed in the furtherance of the administration of the provisions of this Act.

[s. 60]

PART X

FINANCIAL RESOURCES OF THE COMMISSION

Funds of
Commission

62. The funds and resources of the Commission shall consist of the following:

- (a) such sums as may be appropriated by Parliament;
- (b) such sums accruing to the Commission by way of fees or other payments charged in respect of any services rendered by the Commission;
- (c) such sums accruing to the Commission by way of donations, grants, bequests or loans as the Commission may receive from any person, organisation or institution;
- (d) such other sums or property which may vest in the Commission under this Act or any other written law or which may vest in the Commission in any other manner in the performance of its functions.

[s. 61]

Management and control of funds

63.—(1) Funds of the Commission shall be managed and controlled by the Board which shall for that purpose be answerable to the Minister, subject to subsection (3).

(2) The funds shall be applied to meet the expenses of the Commission.

(3) The Minister may issue directives in writing regulating the use of the funds, and shall, after consultation with the Minister for finance, make rules providing for the management of the funds and for the audit of the accounts of the funds.

[s. 62]

Annual and supplementary budgets

64.—(1) Not less than two months before the beginning of any financial year the Board shall at its first meeting especially convened for that purpose, pass a detailed annual budget of the amounts respectively-

- (a) expected to be received; and
- (b) expected to be disbursed by the Commission during the financial year.

(2) Where in any financial year the Commission requires to make any disbursement not provided for in the annual budget for the year, the Board shall meet and pass a supplementary budget detailing the disbursements.

(3) The annual budget and every supplementary budget shall be in such a form and manner and shall include such details as the Minister may approve.

(4) Forthwith upon the passing of the annual budget or any supplementary budget, the Board shall submit to the Minister the budget for his approval.

(5) The Minister shall, upon the receipt of the annual budget or supplementary budget, approve or disapprove it or approve it subject to such amendments as he may consider fit.

(6) Where the Minister has approved any annual budget or supplementary budget, the budget as approved by him, whether with or without amendment, shall be binding on the Commission which, subject to the provisions of subsection (2) shall confine its disbursement within the items and amounts

contained in the applicable estimates as approved by the Minister.

(7) The Board may-

- (a) with the sanction in writing of the Minister make disbursement notwithstanding that the disbursement is not provided for in any budget;
- (b) adjust expenditure limits to take account of circumstances not reasonably foreseeable at the time the budget was prepared, subject to submitting a supplementary budget to the Minister within two months of the alteration of expenditure limits becoming necessary.

[s. 63]

Powers to invest **65.** With the prior approval of the Minister in consultation with the Minister for finance, the Commission may invest part of the monies available in accordance with the Trustee Investments Act.

Cap. 53

[s. 64]

Powers to borrow **66.** With the prior approval of the Minister, the Commission may, from time to time, borrow monies for purposes of the Commission by way of borrow, loan or overdraft, and upon such security and such terms and conditions relating to repayment of the principal and payment of interest, subject to any such direction by the Minister and as the Commission may consider fit.

[s. 65]

Accounts and audit **67.**-(1) The Commission shall cause to be provided and kept proper books of accounts and record with respect to-

- (a) the assets and liabilities of the Commission;
- (b) the receipt and expenditure of monies by, and other financial transactions of the Commission,

and shall cause to be made out for every financial year a balance sheet and a statement showing details of the income

and expenditure of the Commission and all its assets and liabilities.

(2) Not later than six months after the close of every financial year, the accounts including the balance sheet of the Commission in respect of that financial year shall be audited by any auditors or audit firms appointed by the Board for that purpose.

(3) Every audited balance sheet shall be placed before a meeting of the Board for adoption and endorsement.

[s. 66]

Annual statement on accounts and submission of report to Minister

68. The Commission shall within six months after the close of the financial year, cause to be prepared and submitted to the Minister a report detailing the activities and operations of the Commission during that year and accompanied by-

- (a) a copy of the audited accounts of the Commission;
- (b) a copy of the auditor's report on the accounts; and
- (c) such other information as the Minister may direct.

[s. 67]

Annual statement and report to be laid before National Assembly

69. The Minister shall, as soon as practicable, and in any case not later than twelve months after the close of a financial year, lay before the National Assembly the following documents in relation to that financial year:

- (a) a copy of the audited statement of accounts of the Commission;
- (b) a copy of the auditor's report; and
- (c) a copy of the implementation report by the Commission.

[s. 68]

PART XI

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Fees and charges

70. For the purpose of the better performance and furtherance of its objects under this Act, and whenever it deems necessary or expedient to do so, the Commission through the Minister

in consultation with the Minister responsible for finance, may impose any fees or charges not specified in this Act to any licensee or such other person for any service rendered to or to be rendered by the Commission.

[s. 69]

Regulations

71.-(1) The Minister may, on his own motion or upon the recommendation or advice by the Commission, upon consultation with other relevant authorities or institutions, make regulations for the better carrying out of the objects and provisions of this Act.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the power conferred by subsection (1), the Minister may make regulations-

- (a) providing for the conduct of the business of the Commission subject to the other provisions of this Act;
- (b) prescribing forms, certificates, procedures, fees and other matters in relation to licences, registration and authorisations provided for under this Act;
- (c) limiting the use of radioactive materials, devices or equipment emitting dangerous radiation for any specified purpose including the use for medical, dental or surgical purposes;
- (d) restricting exposure to radiation in the lowest possible level;
- (e) determining the highest permissible doses;
- (f) determining the highest permissible concentration of radioactive materials;
- (g) designating any areas as controlled areas for purposes of this Act, and provide for the labeling of such areas and radioactive materials;
- (h) requiring and providing a system for informing workers and the public on the dangers capable of resulting from radiation and on the necessary safety precautions;
- (i) providing for special medical check-ups of workers before and after commencing their occupation and in definite time intervals;

- (j) providing for the control and regulation of the purchase, sale, handling, transport and transfer of radiation devices or radioactive materials;
 - (k) providing for the proper management, control and administration of the radiation protection services;
 - (l) providing for the formulation and establishment of a code of practice for both ionizing and non-ionizing radiation; professional conduct for qualified experts and persons engaged in the operation, repair and maintenance of radiation devices, and nuclear installations;
 - (m) providing for the formulation and establishment of codes of practice for both ionizing and non-ionizing radiation;
 - (n) providing for the control of radioactivity in foodstuffs, animal feeds and the environment;
 - (o) requiring and providing a system for effective promotion, safe and peaceful utilisation of atomic energy and nuclear technology;
 - (p) providing for emergency response, medical, occupational, and public exposures;
 - (q) providing for any other matter which, in the opinion of the Minister, it is necessary that it be provided for so as to ensure the efficient performance of the functions of the Commission and, the furtherance of the objects and provisions of this Act.
- (3) Regulations made under this section shall be published in the *Gazette*.

[s. 70]

Protection of
members of
Board and officers
of Commission

72. No matter or thing done by any member of the Board or any officer of the Commission shall, if done *bona fide*, in the execution or purported execution of the functions conferred upon such member or officer by this Act or by regulations made hereunder, render such member or officer personally liable for such matter or thing.

[s. 71]

Offences
Act No.
8 of 2023 s. 14

73.–(1) Any person who knowingly and wilfully destroys, damages or interferes in any way with any equipment, device, instrument, plant or installation or any part of it, which is a source of radiation in such a manner as to cause the uncontrolled or unregulated emission of radiation which causes injury or damage, loss of limb or any part or parts of the body or property of any person or loss of life, commits an offence and on conviction shall be liable to a fine of not less than five million shillings or to imprisonment for a term of not less than five years or to both.

(2) Any person who knowingly, wilfully and without any reasonable excuse-

- (a) fails or refuses to produce any register, licence, certificate, notice or other document required of him by a radiation safety inspector in the performance of his functions under this Act;
- (b) in any other manner obstructs any radiation safety inspector to the owner, occupier or other person responsible for the management of any source;
- (c) conceals, prevents or attempts to prevent a person from appearing before or being examined by a radiation safety inspector;
- (d) in any other manner, obstructs any radiation safety inspector in the course of performing functions under this Act; or
- (e) contravenes, fails or refuses to comply with any other provision of this Act in relation to which contravention, failure or refusal no specific penalty is provided,

commits an offence and on conviction shall be liable to a fine of not less than one million shillings or to imprisonment for a term of not less than twelve months or to both.

(3) Where any person is convicted of an offence under this Act, the court convicting him may, in any appropriate case, in addition to any penalty that is imposed, make an order for the forfeiture, impounding, destruction, incapacitation, sealing or disposal in any other manner of any radioactive material,

apparatus, substance or article in respect of which the offence in question may have been committed.

[s. 72]

Compounding of offences
Act No.
8 of 2023 s. 15

74.—(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of this Act relating to penalties, where a person admits in writing that he has committed an offence under this Act, the Director-General or a person authorised by him in writing may, at any time prior to the commencement of the proceedings by a court of pay a sum of money not exceeding two thirds of the amount of the fine to which such person would otherwise have been liable to pay if he had been convicted of such offence.

(2) Where the person fails to comply with the compounding order issued under this section within the prescribed period, the Director-General or a person authorised by him may, in addition to the sum ordered, require the person to pay an interest at the rate prescribed in the regulations.

(3) Where the person fails to comply with subsection (2), the Director-General may enforce the compounding order and interest accrued thereof in the same manner as a decree of court.

(4) The moneys charged under this section shall, unless otherwise directed by the Minister responsible for finance, be paid into the Consolidated Fund.

(5) The Director-General shall submit quarterly reports of all compounded offences under this section to the Director of Public Prosecutions.

(6) The forms and manner of compounding of offences shall be as prescribed in the regulations made under this Act.

[s. 72A]

Evidence in legal proceedings

75.—(1) In any proceeding for an offence or a suit claiming damages arising from or under this Act, without prejudice to any requirement to comply with any special condition included in the licence, certificate, authorisation or regulations, any evidence that the holder of a licence, certificate or authorisation has complied with the radiation safety standards

or recommendations or radiation exposure limits published by the International Atomic Energy Agency or by the International Commission on Radiological Protection and the International Radiation Protection Association shall be *prima facie* evidence that, the holder of such licence, certificate, or authorisation has complied with radiation safety standards with respect to the requirements of this Act.

(2) Any authenticated records of exposure measurements maintained in accordance with the provisions of this Act shall, unless the contrary is proved, be accepted by any court of law before which proceedings arising from this Act are conducted, as evidence establishing causes of disability.

[s. 73]

PART XII CONSEQUENTIAL AND TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Savings
Act No.
5 of 1983

76. Save as otherwise stated, all orders, regulations, authorisations or prohibitions, contracts or any transactions issued or made under the provisions of the Protection from Radiation Act, shall, upon the commencement of this Act, be considered as having been issued or made under the provisions of this Act, and shall have the same effect.

[s. 74]

Transfer of assets
and liabilities
Act No.
5 of 1983

77. All properties, rights, obligations, liabilities and assets owned by the former Commission by virtue of the provisions of the Protection from Radiation Act shall, on coming into operation of this Act, vest in the Commission established under this Act.

[s. 75]

Transfer of staff
and rights
Act No.
5 of 1983

78.—(1) An employee or appointee of the former Commission established under the Protection from Radiation Act shall, on the coming into operation of this Act, so far as may be practicable continue as an employee of the Commission in

a post comparable to that which the employee held with the former Commission.

(2) This section shall not operate so as to prevent an employee or appointee of the former Commission from resigning or being terminated.

(3) The terms and conditions of employment or appointment of any employee or appointee transferred from the former Commission to the Commission shall not be less favourable than those enjoyed by that employee or appointee immediately prior to the date on which the transfer was made, and that the terminal benefits of the employee or appointee shall accrue from the date of employment or appointment by the Commission.

[s. 76]

Outstanding
remunerations

79.-(1) The former Commission shall pay all outstanding remunerations including previous social security contributions to its employees or appointees who have not been transferred to the Commission.

(2) The service of any employee or appointee transferred from the former Commission to the Commission shall be deemed to be continuous for the entire period from the date of the commencement of employment or appointment with the Commission and where such employee or appointee was a member of any statutory, voluntary pension or other superannuating social security benefits scheme, the Commission shall contribute to such scheme accordingly.

(3) Where an employee or appointee of the former Commission is not transferred to the Commission, his services with the former Commission shall be terminated and where such employee or appointee is a member of any statutory, voluntary pension or other superannuating social security benefits scheme such employee or appointee shall be paid terminal benefits in accordance with the laws and regulations governing such schemes immediately before such termination.

[s. 77]

Exemption from taxation **80.** The Commission, after consultation with the Minister responsible for finance shall be exempted from the payment of income tax, stamp duty and any other direct taxation as the Minister responsible for finance may, by order published in the *Gazette*, prescribe.

[s. 78]

Repeal
Act No.
5 of 1983

81. [Repeals the Protection from Radiation Act, 1983]

[s. 79]

SCHEDULE

(Made under section 5(2))

PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE BOARD OF THE COMMISSION

Constitution
of Board of
Directors

1.-(1) The Board of the Commission shall consist of fifteen members as follows:

- (a) a Chairman, who shall be appointed as such by the President;
- (b) the Director General of the Commission for Science and Technology;
- (c) the Director of Science and Technology in the Ministry responsible for science and technology;
- (d) a Law Officer appointed by the Attorney General on his behalf;
- (e) the Director of diagnostic services in the Ministry responsible for Health- Mainland Tanzania;
- (f) two representatives at a Directors' level or above in the Ministries responsible for health and agriculture – Tanzania Zanzibar;
- (g) a senior military officer who is an expert in atomic energy matters or the related field from the Tanzania Peoples Defence Forces;
- (h) a representative at a Directors' level or above in the Ministry responsible for energy and minerals;
- (i) a representative at a Directors' level or above in the Ministry responsible for agriculture and livestock development;
- (j) three representatives from civil society appointed by the Minister, two of whom shall be from Tanzania Zanzibar;
- (k) any other two members appointed by the Minister from amongst the following:
 - (i) Executive Director of Ocean Road Cancer Institute;

- (ii) the Director responsible for Industries in the Ministry responsible for industries and trade;
- (iii) the Director responsible for International Co-operation in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and East African Cooperation;
- (iv) a representative at the level of a senior lecturer or above and who is an expert in atomic energy matters from Universities;
- (v) any other person considered competent in atomic energy matters.

(2) In making appointments of members of the Board the Minister, shall ensure that he appoints persons who, in his opinion, have the necessary qualification or experience to enable them to make a useful contribution to the deliberations of the Commission and to the effectual performance of its functions.

Vice-chairman 2.-(1) The members shall elect one of their number to be the Vice-Chairman who shall subject to his continuing to be a member, hold office for a term of one year, but shall be eligible for re-election.

(2) The Minister when appointing members of the Board shall amongst other things consider and take into account gender balance.

Tenure of office of members 3.-(1) A member appointed under subparagraph (1) of paragraph 1 to this Schedule-

- (a) shall, unless his appointment is sooner terminated by the Minister, or he ceases tenure of office in any other way to be member, hold office for a period of three years but shall be eligible for reappointment;
- (b) may, at any time, resign from his office by giving notice in writing addressed to the Minister, and from the date specified in the notice or, if no date is so specified from the date of receipt of the notice by the Minister, he shall cease to be a Member;
- (c) the office of a member who is absent without any reasonable cause from three consecutive meetings of the Board shall, notwithstanding any representations, become vacant; and
- (d) in the event that a member other than a member from a civil society is unable to attend meeting an alternate member duly endorsed by him may attend the meeting on his behalf.

(2) Where the office of a member becomes vacant pursuant to paragraph 3(1)(a) or (c) or by reason of incapacitation or death, the Minister shall, acting in consultation with the Board appoint a person to fill the vacancy that is created.

Appointment of temporary member 4. When any member of the Board, other than the Director-General is, by reason of absence from the United Republic or illness or other sufficient cause, unable to perform his duties as a member of the Board,

the appointing authority may appoint a temporary member in his place, and the temporary member shall hold office until he comes back or when the term of the office of the substantive member expires, whichever occurs first.

Meetings of Board

5.-(1) The Board shall ordinarily meet at such times and places as it deems necessary for the transaction of its business, but shall meet at least once in every three months.

(2) The Chairman, or in his absence the Vice-Chairman, may at any time call an extraordinary meeting of the Board, and shall call such a meeting upon a written request by majority of members in office.

(3) The Chairman, or in his absence the Vice-Chairman, shall preside at every meeting of the Board and in the absence of both the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman, the members present shall elect a member from amongst themselves to preside over the meeting.

Quorum

6. The quorum at any meeting of the Board shall be half of all the members in office.

Decisions of Board

7.-(1) Without prejudice to subparagraph (2), a question proposed at a meeting of the Board shall be decided by consensus, or where there is no consensus by a majority of the votes of members present and voting and in the event of an equality of votes then the person presiding shall have a casting vote in addition to his deliberative vote.

(2) The Board may decide without a meeting by circulation of the relevant Board papers among the members and the expression of the views of the members in writing, but any member may require that the decision be deferred and the subject matter be considered at a meeting of the Board.

Minutes of meetings

8.-(1) The Board shall cause to be recorded and kept details of all business conducted or transacted at its meetings, and the minutes of each meeting of the Board shall be signed by the person presiding at that meeting.

(2) Any minutes purporting to be signed by the person presiding at a meeting of the Board shall, in the absence of proof of error, be deemed to be a correct record of the meeting whose minutes they purport to be.

Vacancy not to invalidate proceedings

9. The validity of any act or proceeding of the Board shall not be affected by any vacancy among its members whose minutes they purport to be.

Board to regulate its own proceedings

10. Subject to the provisions of this Schedule, the Board may regulate its own proceedings.

- Remunerations and allowances **11.** Members of the Board shall be entitled to such remunerations, fees or allowances for their services and the Commission may from time to time prescribe such remunerations, fees and allowances payable to members subject to approval by the Minister.
- Official seal **12.**—(1) There shall be an official seal of the Commission.
(2) The application of the official seal of the Commission shall be authenticated by two signatories as follows:
(a) the Chairman of the Board or some other member of the Board other than the Director-General authorised by the Board on that behalf; and
(b) the Director-General or some other employee of the Commission permitted by the Board to act for that purpose in place of the Director-General.
(3) Any instrument or contract which is executed or entered into by a person other than body corporate, shall not be required to be under seal, may be executed or entered into on behalf of the Commission by the Director-General or any member of the Board if that member has previously been authorised, either specifically or generally by resolution of the Board, to execute or enter into that particular instrument or contract or that class of instrument or contract.
(4) Every document purporting to be a document executed or issued by or on behalf of the Commission and to be sealed with the official seal of the Commission authenticated in the manner provided for by subparagraph (2) to act for that purpose shall be deemed to be so executed or issued until the contrary is proved.
- Proof of documents **13.** Any document purporting to be duly executed or issued under the seal of the Commission to any resolution of the Board or as having been issued on behalf of the Commission, shall be receivable in all courts of law or tribunals or other bodies authorised to receive evidence and shall, unless the contrary is proven, be deemed, without further proof, to be sufficient evidence of what is contained in the document.
-