



Executive Summary

Subject: Draft law 142-12, related to nuclear and radiation safety and security and the creation of the Agency responsible for ensuring the control.

In Morocco, the use of ionizing radiation sources is increasing in different socio- economic sectors, principally in Health, Industry, Education and Research, Agriculture, Hydrology, Energy and Mines, etc.

The first nuclear facility in Morocco is the 2 MW nuclear research reactor and associated laboratories operated by the National Center of Nuclear Energy, Sciences and Nuclear Techniques.

In accordance with its international commitments with respect to nuclear safety, nuclear security and safeguards, Morocco has to meet the following requirements:

- Establish a legislative and regulatory framework, regulating all activities and facilities with regard to nuclear and radiological safety and security, physical protection of nuclear facilities and materials, safeguards, non-proliferation and emergency preparedness and response to nuclear and radiological events.
- Establish an independent authority (independent from departments having a role of promoters or users of nuclear energy). This authority should have the adequate human, technical and financial resources. The missions of this authority will cover the regulatory functions related to licensing and inspection, currently conducted by the Ministries in charge of Energy and Health.

The aim of this draft law is to upgrade the national legislative and regulatory framework to ensure consistency with the international regime related to nuclear safety, security and safeguards.

The draft law is structured to cover the following topics:

- Nuclear and radiological safety and security:
 - Definitions;
 - General provisions;
 - Licensing and notification processes;
 - Common provisions to licensing and notification processes;
 - Licensing of radioactive waste management activities;
 - Protection against ionizing radiation sources;
 - The use of ionizing radiation sources for medical or dental purposes;
 - Physical protection, security safeguards and non-proliferation;
 - Emergency planning;
 - Accreditation of services providers.
- Enforcement and penalties;
- Creation of the nuclear and radiation safety and security Agency;
- Final provisions.

In particular, the draft law defines the processes of authorization, notification, control and inspection, of all activities using ionizing radiation sources and provides enforcement provisions and penalties in case of violation of its provisions. It also addresses the aspects related to the transport of radioactive materials, the radioactive waste management, the public information, the deliverance of accreditation to service providers in safety and security, the establishment of a national emergency plan to nuclear or radiological emergencies, the national physical protection system, and the national system for accounting and control of nuclear materials.