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## NUCLEAR LIABILITY ACT

8th March 1968 (No. 45)

as amended by an Act of 10th May 1974 (No 249)  
and by an Act of 22nd December 1982 (No 1275)<sup>1</sup>.

### Introductory provisions

#### Section 1

(a) For the purposes of this Act:

(i) "Nuclear fuel" means fissionable material consisting of uranium or plutonium metal, alloy or chemical compound and such other fissionable material as the Government shall determine;

(ii) "Radioactive products" means any radioactive material other than nuclear fuel, and radioactive waste, if the material or waste has been produced in the process of producing or utilizing nuclear fuel or has become radioactive by exposure to the radiation incidental to such production or utilization;

(iii) "Nuclear substances" means nuclear fuel other than natural uranium or depleted uranium, and radioactive products other than radioisotopes which are used or prepared to be used for any industrial, commercial, agricultural, medical, scientific or educational purpose;

(iv) "Nuclear reactor" means any structure containing nuclear fuel in such an arrangement that a self-sustaining chain process can occur therein without an additional source of neutrons;

<sup>1</sup>The original Act entered into force on 1st April 1968 with the exception of Sections 29 - 31 that entered into force on 4th December 1974.

The amendments adopted in 1982 entered into force on 1st April 1983 with the exception of Sections 1, 12 and 31; these Sections will enter into force on a day to be determined by the Government.

(v) "Nuclear installation" means any nuclear reactor other than one with which a ship or any other means of transport is equipped for use as a source of power; any factory for the production or processing of nuclear substances; any factory for the separation of isotopes of nuclear fuel; any factory for the reprocessing of irradiated nuclear fuel; any facility where nuclear substances are stored with the exception of any facility intended exclusively for storage incidental to the carriage of such substances; any such other installation containing nuclear fuel or radioactive products as the Government shall determine;

(vi) "Installation State", in relation to a nuclear installation, means the Contracting State within the territory of which that installation is situated or, if it is not situated within the territory of any State, the Contracting State by which the nuclear installation is operated or which has authorized its operation;

(vii) "Operator" means, in relation to a nuclear installation situated in Sweden, the person operating or in charge of the installation, whether authorized thereto under the Atomic Energy Act (1956:306) or not, and, in relation to a nuclear installation outside Sweden, the person recognized under the law of the Installation State as the operator of that installation;

(viii) "Nuclear damage" means

1) any damage caused by the radioactive properties of nuclear fuel or radioactive products or a combination of radioactive properties with toxic, explosive or other hazardous properties of such fuel or products,

2) any damage caused by ionizing radiation emitted from any other source of radiation inside a nuclear installation than nuclear fuel or radioactive products;

(ix) "Nuclear incident" means any occurrence or series of occurrences having the same origin which causes nuclear damage;

(x) "Paris Convention" means the Convention on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy, signed in Paris on 29th July 1960 and amended by the Additional Protocol signed in Paris on 28th January 1964 or the said Convention amended by the said Protocol and the Protocol to amend the Convention signed in Paris on 16th November 1982;

(xi) "Supplementary Convention" means the Convention supplementary to the Paris Convention, signed in Brussels on 31st January 1963 and amended by the Additional Protocol signed in Paris on 28th January 1964 and the Protocol to amend the Convention signed, also in Paris, on 16th November 1982;

(xii) "Contracting State" means any State Party to the Paris Convention.

(b) The Government may prescribe that any nuclear installation, nuclear fuel or radioactive products shall be excluded from the application of this Act, if the small extent of the risks involved so warrants.

Section 2

If two or more nuclear installations having one and the same operator are located close to each other, the installation that was first constructed and the one or those that are located within a radius of 1000 meters from the one that was first constructed, shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be one single nuclear installation. If in such case an installation that contains radioactive material, without being a nuclear installation, is located within the said radius, that installation and the nuclear installations shall be deemed to be one single installation if having the same operator. The provisions above apply only to installations located in Sweden.

### Section 3

(a) Except as regards the provisions of Section 14 (c) and Section 14a this Act does not apply to nuclear damage resulting from nuclear incidents occurring in the territory of a non-Contracting State.

(b) Where liability lies with an operator of a nuclear installation situated in Sweden, this Act applies to nuclear damage suffered in the territory of a non-Contracting State only if the nuclear incident occurred in Sweden. Where liability lies with an operator of a nuclear installation situated outside Sweden, the territorial extent of the liability is governed by the law of the Installation State.

(c) In relation to a non-Contracting State the Government may determine that compensation for nuclear damage suffered in the territory of that State shall be payable in Sweden only if and to the extent that compensation for nuclear damage suffered in Sweden would be payable in that State. Such decision shall not, however, apply to the extent such application would be incompatible with obligations undertaken by Sweden in an international agreement.

(d) Provisions regarding the right in certain cases of a person who has paid compensation for nuclear damage to bring, notwithstanding the provisions of this Section, an action of recourse against an operator of a nuclear installation are laid down in Section 15.

### Section 4

The Government may, having due regard to Sweden's obligations under the Paris Convention, determine that a non-Contracting State shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed to be a Contracting State.

### Compensation

### Section 5

The operator of a nuclear installation shall be liable to pay compensation for nuclear damage caused by a nuclear incident in his installation. However, except if otherwise stipulated by express terms of a contract in writing, the operator shall be liable in respect of a nuclear incident

involving only nuclear substances which have been stored in the installation incidentally to their carriage to or from another nuclear installation situated in the territory of a Contracting State.

#### Section 6

(a) The operator of a nuclear installation shall be liable to pay compensation for nuclear damage caused by a nuclear incident occurring in the course of carriage of nuclear substances from a nuclear installation situated in Sweden or in the territory of another Contracting State, except if otherwise provided in paragraphs (b) or (c) of this Section.

(b) In the case of such carriage of nuclear substances to a nuclear installation situated in Sweden or in the territory of another Contracting State the liability for damage caused by a nuclear incident occurring in the course of the carriage shall lie with the consignee operator as from the time which has been fixed by a written contract between him and the consignor. In the absence of such contract the liability shall be transferred to the consignee when the nuclear substances are taken in charge by him.

(c) In the case of carriage of nuclear substances to a nuclear reactor with which a ship or any other means of transport is equipped and which is intended to be used therein as a source of power, the consignee operator shall cease to be liable when the nuclear substances have been taken in charge by the person duly authorized to operate or be in charge of that reactor.

#### Section 7

(a) Where nuclear substances are sent from a non-Contracting State to a nuclear installation situated in Sweden

or in the territory of another Contracting State with the written consent of the operator of that installation, the latter shall be liable for nuclear damage caused by any nuclear incident occurring in the course of the carriage, except if otherwise provided in paragraph (b) of this Section.

(b) In the case of carriage of nuclear substances from a nuclear reactor with which a ship or any other means of transport is equipped and which is intended to be used therein as a source of power, to a nuclear installation situated in Sweden or in the territory of another Contracting State, the operator of that installation shall be liable from the time when he takes charge of the nuclear substances.

(c) Liability for nuclear damage caused by a nuclear incident occurring in Sweden in the course of carriage of nuclear substances, other than carriage from or to a nuclear installation situated in Sweden or in the territory of another Contracting State, shall lie with the person authorized under the Atomic Energy Act to perform the carriage. The provisions of this Act relating to an operator of a nuclear installation situated in Sweden shall in such case apply to the person thus authorized.

#### Section 8

The provisions of Sections 6 and 7 of this Act on liability for nuclear damage caused by a nuclear incident in the course of carriage of nuclear substances shall apply also in respect of nuclear incidents occurring while the substances are stored incidentally to their carriage, except where the substances have been stored in a nuclear installation and the operator of that installation is liable pursuant to such contract as referred to in Section 5.

Section 9

Where nuclear damage in cases other than those governed by Sections 5 - 8 of this Act has been caused by nuclear substances which came from a nuclear installation situated in Sweden or in the territory of another Contracting State or, prior to the nuclear incident, had been in the course of such carriage as referred to in Section 7 of this Act, the operator who had the substances in his possession at the time of the incident shall be liable for such damage. If at the time of the incident no operator had the nuclear substances in his possession, liability shall lie with the operator who last had the substances in his possession. If an operator has accepted the liability for such nuclear damage by written contract, the liability shall lie with that operator. If prior to the nuclear incident the nuclear substances had been in the course of carriage and no operator had taken charge of the substances after the carriage was interrupted, liability shall lie with the operator who at the time when the carriage ended was liable pursuant to Section 6 or 7 of this Act for nuclear damage caused by a nuclear incident occurring in the course of the carriage.

Section 10

(a) On request of a carrier performing such carriage as referred to in Section 6 or 7 the Government, or an authority appointed by the Government, may determine that the carrier shall be liable, in place of the operator of a nuclear installation situated in Sweden, for nuclear damage caused by a nuclear incident occurring in the course of or in connection with the carriage. Such decision may be taken only if the operator concerned has consented thereto and the carrier has demonstrated that insurance has been taken out pursuant to Sections 22 - 26 or that other financial security has been furnished pursuant to Section 27. Where such decision has been taken, any provision of this Act relating to the operator concerned shall apply to the carrier instead of the operator in respect of nuclear incidents occurring in the course of or in connection with the carriage.



(b) Where a similar decision has been taken according to the law of another Contracting State in respect of nuclear damage for which an operator of a nuclear installation situated in that State would be liable, such decision shall under this Act have the same effect as a decision pursuant to paragraph (a) of this Section.

#### Section 11

(a) The operator of a nuclear installation shall be liable to pay compensation due under this Act even if there has been no fault or negligence on his part.

(b) However, the operator of a nuclear installation situated in Sweden shall not be liable under this Act for nuclear damage caused by a nuclear incident directly due to an act of war, armed conflict, civil war or insurrection or caused by a grave natural disaster of an exceptional character. The operator of a nuclear installation situated in the territory of another Contracting State shall in such case be liable only if the law of the Installation State so provides.

(c) In cases referred to in paragraph (b) of this Section liability under rules of the law of torts other than those laid down in this Act shall arise only to the extent provided for in Section 14 (b).

#### Section 12

(a) The operator of a nuclear installation shall not be liable under this Act for

1. damage to the nuclear installation itself or to another nuclear installation in its immediate vicinity, including another nuclear installation under construction,

2. damage to any property which, at the time of the nuclear incident, was on the site of the installation and was used or intended to be used in connection with a nuclear installation within the site.

(b) Where the operator of a nuclear installation

situated in the territory of another Contracting State is liable for damage caused by a nuclear incident occurring in the course of carriage of nuclear substances, the question whether compensation shall be awarded for damage to the means of transport shall be governed by the law of the Installation State.

c) In cases referred to in the preceding paragraphs of this Section liability under rules of the law of torts other than those laid down in this Act shall arise only to the extent provided for in Section 14 (b).

### Section 13

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this Act, compensation payable under the Act shall be fixed in accordance with the general rules of the law of torts.

(b) Where the person suffering damage has contributed thereto the operator may be exonerated, wholly or partially, from his liability only where such person has acted or omitted to act with intent to cause damage or where there has been gross negligence on his part.

### Section 14

(a) Claims for compensation for nuclear damage covered by the provisions of this Act relating to compensation for such damage or by the corresponding legislation of another Contracting State may not be brought against any person other than the operator or the person providing insurance covering the liability of the operator, except as otherwise provided in Section 14a or in the second sentence of Section 16.

(b) Claims for compensation for nuclear damage for which the operator, pursuant to Section 11 or 12 of this Act or the corresponding provisions of the law of another

Contracting State, is not liable can be brought only against an individual who has caused the damage by an act or omission done with intent to cause damage. The operator shall, however, be liable in accordance with the general rules of the law of torts for such damage to a means of transport as referred to in Section 12 (b).

(c) Liability for nuclear damage which is not covered by the provisions on compensation in this Act or the corresponding provisions in the legislation of another Contracting State and which has arisen as a consequence of a nuclear incident occurring in the course of carriage of nuclear substances by ship or otherwise has been caused as a consequence of the use of a ship, may not be enforced in Sweden, if the person owning or operating a nuclear installation is liable for the damage under the law of a State party to the Vienna Convention of 21st May 1963 on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage or under such legislation in another foreign State which governs the liability for nuclear damage and which is in all respects as favourable to victims as either the Paris or Vienna Convention. With the exception of the liability of an individual who has caused the damage intentionally the previous sentence shall apply, in the cases referred to in that sentence, also with regard to nuclear damage referred to in Section 11 or Section 12(a) or to nuclear damage suffered on board the transporting ship, even if the person owning or operating the installation is not liable for the damage due to the special provisions in this regard in the Vienna Convention or provisions in applicable national law corresponding to these provisions of the Vienna Convention.

(d) Provisions on compensation out of public funds are laid down in Sections 28 - 35.

#### Section 14a

The provisions of Section 14 shall not apply to the extent their application would be incompatible with obligations undertaken by Sweden in an international agreement.

#### Section 15

(a) Any person who has been held liable to pay compensation for nuclear damage under an international agreement or under the law of any foreign State shall acquire by subrogation the rights of the person suffering the damage against the operator liable for the damage under this Act. Where the compensation paid relates to damage covered by a decision taken under Section 3 (c) of this Act, the person liable shall have a right of recourse against the operator who would have been liable for the damage if no such decision had been taken.

(b) Any person who has his principal place of business in Sweden or in the territory of another Contracting State or who is the servant of such person and who has been held liable to pay compensation for nuclear damage for which the person suffering damage, by virtue of the provisions of Section 3, has no right to compensation under this Act shall, subject to the application, mutatis mutandis, of the provisions of the first sentence of paragraph (a) of this Section, have a right of recourse against the operator who, but for the provisions of Section 3, would have been liable for the damage; provided, however, that in the case of nuclear damage caused by a nuclear incident occurring in the course of carriage of nuclear substances to a non-Contracting State, the operator of the nuclear installation from which the nuclear substances were sent shall incur no liability after the substances have been unloaded from the means of transport by which they have arrived in the non-Contracting State, and in case of nuclear damage caused by a nuclear incident occurring in the course of carriage of nuclear substances from a non-Contracting State the operator of the receiving installation shall incur no liability until the nuclear substances have been loaded on the means of transport by which they are to be carried from the territory of the non-Contracting State.

(c) A person who is himself liable for nuclear damage pursuant to Section 20 of this Act shall have no right of subrogation or recourse under the preceding paragraphs of this Section.

#### Section 16

Where a person has simultaneously suffered nuclear damage for which he is entitled to compensation under this Act and other damage, the provisions of this Act regarding liability for nuclear damage shall apply equally to such other damage if and to the extent that such damage is not reasonably separable from the nuclear damage. These provisions

shall not, however, limit or otherwise affect the liability of a person other than the operator liable under this Act as regards damage caused by an omission of ionizing radiation not covered by this Act.

#### Section 17

(a) The liability under this Act of an operator of a nuclear installation situated in Sweden shall not exceed five hundred million kronor in respect of nuclear damage caused by any one nuclear incident. However, as regards installations solely for the production, treatment or storage of unirradiated uranium the liability is limited to one hundred million kronor per incident. The same applies to nuclear incidents that occur in the course of carriage of such uranium. The amount of liability of an operator of a nuclear installation situated outside Sweden shall be determined pursuant to the law of the Installation State. In case of a nuclear incident occurring in the course of carriage of nuclear substances the liability of the operator under this Act for damage other than damage to the means of transport shall in no case be limited to an amount less than one hundred million kronor.

(b) The amounts referred to in the preceding paragraph of this Section shall not include any interest or costs awarded by a court.

#### Section 18

(a) Where nuclear damage gives rise to the liability of two or more operators, they shall be jointly and severally liable to pay compensation; provided that the liability of each operator shall be limited to the amount established with

respect to him pursuant to Section 17 (a). However, where the damage has arisen in the course of carriage of more than one consignment of nuclear substances carried on one and the same means of transport or while more than one consignment have been stored in one and the same nuclear installation incidentally to their carriage, the aggregate liability of the operators shall not exceed the highest amount established with respect to any of them.

(b) The apportionment of the aggregate liability as between the operators liable shall be determined with due regard to the extent to which the damage caused is attributable to each of the nuclear installations involved as well as to any other relevant circumstances.

#### Section 19

(a) If the maximum amount of liability applicable pursuant to Section 17 (a) or Section 18 (a) is not sufficient to satisfy in full the claims of those who are entitled to compensation, their compensation and any interest accruing thereto shall be reduced proportionally.

(b) If, following a nuclear incident, there are reasons to believe that a reduction pursuant to the preceding paragraph of this Section will prove necessary the Government or an authority appointed by the Government may decide that until further notice the compensation payable shall be reduced by such percentage of the full amount of compensation as shall be determined by the Government or competent authority.

#### Section 20

In respect of any sum that the operator of a nuclear installation has been held liable to pay as compensation under this Act or under the corresponding legislation of another Contracting State, the operator shall have a right

of recourse against any individual who has caused the damage by an act or omission done with intent to cause damage or against any person who has assumed liability for the damage under the express terms of a contract in writing with the operator. Except as otherwise provided in the second sentence of Section 16 or in Section 18 (b) the operator of a nuclear installation shall in no other case have a right of recourse against any person in respect of any sum he may have paid as compensation under this Act or under the corresponding legislation of another Contracting State.

#### Section 21

(a) The right to bring an action for compensation for nuclear damage under Section 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 or 15 of this Act against the operator of a nuclear installation or against the person providing insurance to cover such liability shall be extinguished if a claim for compensation has not been made against the operator within three years from the date at which the person suffering damage had knowledge or by observing due diligence ought reasonably to have known both of the fact that he has suffered damage entitling him to compensation under this Act and of the operator liable or, in cases referred to in Section 15 (a) or (b), from the date at which the claim for compensation was made against him.

(b) The right to compensation for nuclear damage shall be extinguished if an action is not brought against the operator or his insurer within ten years from the date of the nuclear incident. In the case of nuclear damage caused by a nuclear incident involving nuclear substances which had been stolen, lost or abandoned and had not yet been recovered, no action for compensation may, however, be brought later than twenty years after the date of the theft, loss or abandonment. In cases where it is necessary in order to comply with the provisions of the Paris Convention, the Government shall determine that a person suffering damage shall, on



conditions to be prescribed by the Government, retain his right to compensation, notwithstanding that he has not brought an action before a Swedish court within the period specified in this paragraph.

(c) Provisions regarding compensation out of public funds in certain cases where the operator has ceased to be liable are laid down in Section 32.

### Insurance

#### Section 22

(a) The operator of a nuclear installation situated in Sweden is required to take out and maintain insurance to cover his liability for nuclear damage under this Act or the corresponding legislation of another Contracting State up to the amount specified in Section 17 (a). The insurance shall be approved by the Government or an authority appointed by the Government.

(b) Insurance may be taken out either

(i) to cover the liability for each nuclear incident that may occur; or

(ii) to cover at any time the nuclear installation by an agreed amount after deduction of any sum of compensation paid out or to be paid out by the insurer under the insurance policy.

(c) Liability for damage arising in the course of carriage of nuclear substances may be covered by a separate insurance.

#### Section 23

(a) In cases referred to in Section 22 (b) (i) the insurance amount shall be not less than the amount of liability established with respect to the operator pursuant

to Section 17-(a). In cases referred to in Section 22 (b) (ii), the insurance amount shall be not less than one hundred and twenty per cent of the afore-mentioned<sup>4</sup> amount of liability. The amount covered by the insurance policy shall not include any interest or costs awarded by a court.

(b) Where insurance has been taken out in accordance with Section 22 (b) (ii) and an insurance contingency occurs which itself or together with one or more earlier contingencies is deemed likely to entail a reduction of the insurance amount below the amount of liability established with respect to the operator, the operator shall without delay take out such supplementary insurance as will bring the insurance amount up to an amount of not less than one hundred and twenty per cent of the said amount of liability.

#### Section 24

Any person entitled to compensation for nuclear damage shall have a right to bring an action for such compensation directly against the insurer. Except if otherwise provided in the insurance policy, the operator shall thereby be insured against any liability for nuclear damage under this Act or the corresponding legislation of another Contracting State.

#### Section 25

(a) If the insurance policy is cancelled or otherwise ceases to be valid, the insurer shall nevertheless, in relation to any person suffering damage, continue to be liable to pay compensation in respect of nuclear damage caused by a nuclear incident occurring within two months from the date at which the authority appointed for this purpose by the Government has been notified in writing of the time of expiry of the policy. Where the insurance policy

covers liability for nuclear damage caused by a nuclear incident occurring in the course of carriage of nuclear substances and such carriage has started before the expiry of the said period, the insurer shall, however, in no case cease to be liable for such damage until the carriage has come to an end.

(b) The provisions of the preceding paragraph of this Section shall not apply with respect to nuclear incidents occurring after the day on which a new insurance contract has come into force.

(c) Except as provided in the preceding paragraphs of this Section, the insurer may in no case invoke as a defense against a claim for compensation any circumstances due to a person other than the person suffering the damage.

#### Section 26

The provisions of Sections 24 and 25 shall apply where an action for compensation for nuclear damage under this Act may be brought in Sweden and notwithstanding that the law of a foreign State may be applicable to the relationship between the insurer and the operator liable or that the nuclear installation involved is situated outside Sweden.

#### Section 27

(a) The State shall be exempted from the obligation under Section 22 to take out and maintain insurance.

(b) The Government or an authority appointed by the Government may relieve an operator from the obligation to take out insurance, provided that the operator furnishes adequate financial security to cover his obligations under this Act and under the corresponding legislation of any other Contracting State and shows that he has taken satisfactory

measures to ensure the settlement of any claims for compensation.

(c) The provisions of this Act relating to insurance shall apply, mutatis mutandis, to such other financial security as referred to in the preceding paragraph of this Section or the corresponding provisions of the legislation of another Contracting State.

#### Compensation out of public funds

##### Section 28

(a) If a person who is entitled under this Act or the corresponding legislation of another Contracting State to obtain compensation for nuclear damage from the operator of a nuclear installation situated in Sweden shows that he has been unable to recover the compensation due from the operator's insurer, compensation shall be paid by the State.

(b) The total compensation payable under the preceding paragraph of this Section shall not exceed the maximum amount of liability established with respect to the operator pursuant to Section 17 (a).

##### Section 29

(a) Where liability for nuclear damage lies with the operator of a nuclear installation, used for peaceful purposes and situated in Sweden or in the territory of another State Party to the Supplementary Convention and appearing at the time of the nuclear incident on the list referred to in Article 13 of the Supplementary Convention, and jurisdiction over actions for compensation lies with Swedish courts in accordance with the provisions of Section 36 of this Act, and the amount of liability established pursuant to Section 17 (a) or Section 18 (a) is insufficient

to satisfy the claims for compensation due, or the compensation payable has, by virtue of a decision taken under Section 19 (b), been reduced to a fixed percentage of the full amount due, compensation out of public funds shall be afforded for nuclear damage suffered

(i) in Sweden or in the territory of another State Party to the Supplementary Convention; or

(ii) on or over the high seas on board a ship or aircraft registered in Sweden or in the territory of another State Party to the Supplementary Convention; or

(iii) in any other case on or over the high seas by a State Party to the Supplementary Convention or by a national of such State; provided, however, that compensation shall be payable for damage to a ship or an aircraft only if such ship or aircraft was at the time of the nuclear incident registered in the territory of a State Party to the Supplementary Convention.

(b) By application of the provisions of the preceding paragraph of this Section the term "national of a State Party to the Supplementary Convention" shall include any company, association or other society, foundation or other similar body, whether corporate or not, established in the territory of such State. Any person who under the law of a State Party to the Supplementary Convention other than Sweden is considered to have his habitual residence in that State and in respect of his right to compensation under the Supplementary Convention is under that law assimilated to the nationals of that State shall under this Act be considered to be a national of a State Party to the Supplementary Convention.

#### Section 30

(a) Compensation out of public funds pursuant to Section 29 shall be fixed in accordance with the principles laid down in Section 11 (a), Sections 12 and 13 and Section 17 (b).

(b) The provisions of the first sentence of Section 15 (a) and of Section 15 (c) regarding rights of recourse against an operator shall apply, mutatis mutandis, to rights of recourse against the State in respect of any sum paid as compensation for nuclear damage<sup>and</sup>/for which compensation is payable out of public funds under Section 29.

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### Section 31

(a) The total amount of compensation for nuclear damage caused by a nuclear incident payable pursuant to Sections 5 - 21, 29 and 30 by an operator and the State, and payable pursuant to any such agreement as referred to in Article 15 of the Supplementary Convention, shall not exceed an amount equivalent to three hundred million Special Drawing Rights. The amount shall not include any interest or costs awarded by a court.

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(b) The expression "Special Drawing Rights" refers to the Special Drawing Rights used by the International Monetary Fund. If an action for compensation is brought, conversion shall be made from Special Drawing Rights into Swedish currency on the basis of the rate of exchange on the date of the nuclear incident, unless another date is fixed for a given incident by agreement between the States Party to the Supplementary Convention. At the conversion into Swedish currency the value of the krona shall be calculated in accordance with the method of valuation applied at the date in question by the International Monetary Fund for its operations and transactions.

(c) If the amount that is available in accordance with the preceding paragraphs of this Section for compensation out of public funds pursuant to Sections 29 and 30 is not sufficient to satisfy in full the claims for compensation due, the amounts of compensation and any interest accruing thereto shall be reduced proportionally. The provisions of Section 19 (b) shall apply, mutatis mutandis.

(a) Where liability for nuclear damage lies with the operator of a nuclear installation situated in Sweden and the total amount of the compensation payable pursuant to Section 17 (a) and Section 18 (a) and out of public funds pursuant to Sections 29-31 or otherwise pursuant to the Supplementary Convention is not sufficient to satisfy in full the claims for compensation due for damage sustained, further compensation will be paid by the State for damage suffered,

- 1) in Sweden
- 2) in Denmark, Finland or Norway,
- 3) otherwise on board a ship or an aircraft registered in Sweden, Denmark, Finland or Norway, or
- 4) in any other place, if the damage was sustained by a Swedish citizen or a Swedish legal person.

(b) Compensation pursuant to paragraph (a) of this Section shall also be paid for damage in another State Party to the Supplementary Convention to the same extent as compensation in that State would be paid for nuclear damage occurring in Sweden.

(c) The total amount of the compensation payable for nuclear damage caused by a nuclear incident, for one thing pursuant to Sections 5 - 21 and 29 -31 by an operator and the State, for another pursuant to any such agreement as referred to in Article 15 of the Supplementary Convention, and finally for another by the State pursuant to paragraphs (a) and (b) of this Section, shall not exceed three thousand million kronor. The amount referred to shall not include any interest or costs awarded by a court.

(d) As regards compensation pursuant to paragraphs (a) and (b) of this Section, the provisions of Section 30 shall apply, mutatis mutandis.

~~(e) If the amount that is available in accordance with paragraph (c) of this Section for compensation out of public funds is not sufficient to satisfy in full the claims for compensation due, the amounts of compensation and any interest accruing thereto shall be reduced proportionally. The provisions of Section 19(b) shall apply, mutatis mutandis.~~

### Section 32

(a) If a nuclear incident in respect of which liability lies with the operator of a nuclear installation situated in Sweden has caused nuclear damage in Sweden, which has not come to light until after the rights of compensation against the operator have been extinguished pursuant to Section 21 (b) or the corresponding provisions of the legislation of another Contracting State but within thirty years after the date of the incident, compensation for such damage shall be paid by the State. The State shall also be liable to pay compensation for nuclear damage which has come to light before the rights of compensation have been so extinguished if the person suffering the damage has failed to bring an action against the operator or to take other appropriate measures to preserve his rights within the periods applicable but has had reasonable excuses for not bringing such action or taking such measures.



(b) If compensation has been reduced pursuant to Section 19 (a) and, whenever applicable, Section 31 (c) and Section 31a (e) or the corresponding provisions of the legislation of another Contracting State, the compensation payable out of public funds under the present Section shall be reduced accordingly. In other respects, the liability to pay compensation shall be determined as if the Operator had been liable for the damage. The right to bring an action for compensation shall be extinguished if a claim for compensation has not been made against the State, with the authority appointed for this purpose by the Government, within the period specified in Section 21 (a).

(c) The Government may decide that compensation under the present Section shall be payable also in respect of nuclear damage suffered outside Sweden.

### Section 33

If and to the extent that the amount of liability established with respect to the operator pursuant to Section 17 (a) or Section 18 (a) or the corresponding provisions of the legislation of another Contracting State and compensation out of public funds paid pursuant to Sections 29-31 or otherwise pursuant to the Supplementary Convention and pursuant to Section 31a is not sufficient to satisfy in full the claims for compensation due for nuclear damage sustained, compensation out of public funds shall be payable under terms and conditions to be determined in a special law. In such cases compensation shall also be granted to supplement compensation payable pursuant to Section 32 for nuclear damage sustained in Sweden, to the extent that such compensation has been reduced pursuant to the first sentence of Section 32 (b). Compensation under the present Section shall also be granted in cases where, pursuant to a decision under Section 19 (b), Section 31 (c) second sentence or Section 31a (e) second sentence, the compensation to be paid has been provisionally reduced to a fixed percentage of the full amount due.

Section 34

Compensation pursuant to Section 28, 29, 31a or 33 shall not be payable for nuclear damage caused by such nuclear incidents as referred to in Section 11 (b).

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Section 35

(a) In respect of any sums paid out of public funds pursuant to Section 28 the State shall have a right of recourse only against the operator, his insurer and any person against whom the operator has a right of recourse under Section 20.

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(b) In respect of any sums paid out of public funds pursuant to Section 29, 31a or 33 on the grounds of the existence of a decision under Section 19 (b), the State shall acquire by subrogation the right to obtain compensation from the operator that the person suffering the damage may have. With regard to any other sums paid out by the State pursuant to Sections 29 - 31 and 31a or otherwise paid out in accordance with the provisions of the Supplementary Convention in respect of a nuclear incident giving rise under the law of another Contracting State to the liability of the operator of a nuclear installation situated in Sweden or paid out by the State pursuant to Section 33, the State shall have a right of recourse only against an individual who has caused the damage by an act or omission done with intent to cause damage. The provisions of the present paragraph shall apply, mutatis mutandis, in respect of compensation paid out by the State pursuant to Section 32.

Competent Courts etc.

Section 36

(a) Actions for compensation due under Section 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 or 15 against the operator of a nuclear installation or against his insurer shall be brought before Swedish courts, if

(i) the nuclear incident has occurred wholly or partly in Sweden; or

(ii) the nuclear installation involved is situated in Sweden and either the nuclear incident has occurred wholly outside the territory of any Contracting State or the place of the nuclear incident cannot be determined with certainty.

(b) Whenever required in order to comply with the provisions of Article 13 (c) (ii) of the Paris Convention the Government shall restrict the jurisdictional competence conferred upon Swedish courts under the preceding paragraph of this Section.

Section 37

(a) Jurisdiction over actions for compensation in respect of nuclear damage brought before Swedish courts pursuant to Section 36 and over actions for compensation against the State pursuant to Section 28, 29, 31a, 32 or 33 of this Act shall lie exclusively with the court within the juris-

dictional area of which the nuclear incident occurred. Where competence would thus lie with two or more courts, the action may be brought before either of them.

(b) Should there be no competent court under the preceding paragraph of this Section, the action shall be brought before the District Court of Stockholm.

#### Section 38

(a) Where in accordance with the provisions of the Paris Convention jurisdiction over actions for compensation for nuclear damage lies with the courts of another Contracting State, any judgement entered by such court in such action shall, as soon as the judgement has become enforceable under the law of that State, on request be enforceable also in Sweden, without the merits of the claim being subject to any further proceedings. This provision shall, however, not entail any obligation to enforce a judgement to the extent that the applicable maximum amount of liability of the operator would thereby be exceeded.

(b) An application for enforcement shall be made before the Svea Court of Appeal. The application shall have attached to it

(i) the original judgement or a copy thereof certified by the competent public authority; and

(ii) a declaration issued by the competent public authority of the State where the judgement was entered that the judgement relates to compensation due under the Paris Convention and that it is enforceable in that State.

(c) The above-mentioned documents shall contain a certificate concerning the due competence of the person having signed the documents. Such certificate shall be issued by a Swedish Embassy or Consul or by the Minister of Justice of the State concerned. If any of the relevant docu-

ments is in a foreign language other than Danish or Norwegian, a translation into Swedish shall be attached to the document. The correctness of the translation shall be certified by a diplomatic or consular officer or by a Swedish notary public.

(d) No application for enforcement shall be granted unless the defendant has had an opportunity to submit his comments on the application.

(e) Where the application is granted, the judgement shall be enforceable in the same manner as a judgement entered by a Swedish court, unless the Supreme Court has decided otherwise upon an appeal against the decision of the Court of Appeal.

#### Final provisions

##### Section 39

(a) Where nuclear substances are sent from a nuclear installation situated in Sweden to a consignee outside Sweden or to such installation from a consignor outside Sweden and under such circumstances that the operator of the said installation is liable pursuant to Section 6 or 7 for nuclear damage arising in the course of the carriage, the operator shall provide the carrier with a certificate issued by the insurer and stating the name and address of the operator, the nuclear substances and the carriage in respect of which the insurance applies as well as the amount, type and duration of the insurance. The certificate shall include a statement by the authority appointed for this purpose by the Government that the operator named therein is an operator of a nuclear installation within the meaning of the Paris Convention. The person by whom the certificate is issued shall be responsible for the correctness of the certificate as regards the name and address of the operator and the amount, type and duration of the insurance.

(b) The form of certificate to be issued under the preceding paragraph of this Section shall be established by the Government or an authority appointed by the Government.

Section 40

Any person who fails to fulfil his obligations under this Act to take out and maintain insurance or to observe such conditions for furnishing financial security as may be laid down pursuant to Section 27 (b) shall be liable to fines or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months.