

FOPH – Radiation protection (radioactive material and substances)

1. General

1.1 Background

To protect people and the environment from ionising radiation and radioactivity, the handling of radioactive material and substances is strictly regulated. Anyone wishing to import, export or transit such goods requires a licence from the [Federal Office of Public Health \(FOPH\)](#) or the [Swiss Federal Nuclear Safety Inspectorate \(ENSI\)](#) (material for and from nuclear facilities).

1.2 Legal basis and information

- Radiological Protection Act ([SR 814.50](#))
- Radiological Protection Ordinance ([SR 814.501](#))

1.3 Reference in Tares

Tariff items that are relevant from the perspective of radiological protection regulation contain the note "Permit obligation: FOPH-RP".

1.4 Definitions

Radioactive material	Solid, liquid or gaseous substances, mixtures, raw materials and finished products and articles manufactured therefrom, which contain radionuclides.
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2. Information in the customs/goods declaration

Anyone importing, exporting or transiting radioactive material or substances must provide an indication in the goods declaration regarding the regulation requirement and enter the FOPH licence.

Identification Regulation	Passar: - Regulation 1 (yes) - Regulation code 601 "FOPH – Radiation protection"
	e-dec: - Licence requirement "yes" - Licensing office "FOPH-RP"
Additional details	- Licence number - Licence holder ¹ - Exact description of the goods - Radionuclides - Total activity per radionuclide in becquerel

3. Additional information

Differentiation between nuclear materials and radioactive substances

Nuclear materials² and radioactive waste require a licence from the Swiss Federal Office of Energy (SFOE).

¹ Only for declarations in Passar

² Natural uranium, depleted uranium, enriched uranium, uranium-235, thorium and plutonium-239 in any form. However, uranium and thorium ores are not deemed to be nuclear materials.