



Atomic Energy Act 1946

1946 CHAPTER 80

General Functions of Minister of Supply

1 General duty of Minister of Supply

—It shall be the general duty of the Minister of Supply (in this Act referred to as " the Minister ") to promote and control the development of atomic energy.

2 General powers of Minister

(1) The Minister shall have power—

- (a) to produce use and dispose of, atomic energy and carry out research into any matters connected therewith ;
- (b) to manufacture or otherwise produce, buy or otherwise acquire, store and transport any articles which in the opinion of the Minister are, or are likely to be, required for or in connection with the production or use of atomic energy or such research as aforesaid, and to dispose of any articles manufactured, produced, bought .or acquired by him ; and
- (c) to do all such things (including the erection of buildings and the execution of works and the working of minerals) as appear to the Minister necessary or expedient for the exercise of the foregoing powers.

(2) Subsections (2) and (3) of section two of the Ministry of Supply Act, 1939 (which provide for the application of certain statutory provisions, including provisions relating to the acquisition of land, in relation to the Minister or his property) and Articles 5 and 6 of the Ministry of Supply (Transfer of Powers) (No. 1) Order, 1939, shall apply in relation to any functions of the Minister under this Act or any property vested in or under the control of the Minister by virtue of this Act.

3 Grants and loans of Minister

(1) The Minister may, in accordance with arrangements approved by the Treasury, make out of moneys provided by Parliament payments by way of grant or loan to any person

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted). This item of legislation is currently only available in its original format.

engaged in the production or use of atomic energy or research into matters connected therewith.

- (2) If any person, for the purpose of obtaining payment under this section, either for himself or for any other person, knowingly or recklessly makes any untrue statement or untrue representation, he shall be guilty of an offence under this Act.