

**Federal Law of November 21, 1995 N 170-FZ**  
**“On the Use of Atomic Energy**  
**(including amendments of 10.02.1997; 10.07.2001; 30.12.2001; 28.03.2002;**  
**11.11.2003; 22.08.2004; 18.12.2006; 05.02., 01.12.2007; 14, 23.07, 30.12.2007;**  
**27.12.2009; 11.18.19.06, 7.21.11,2011)**

**Adopted by the State Duma on October 20, 1995**

The present Federal Law defines the legal basis and principles of the regulation of the relations arising in the use of atomic energy, aimed at safeguarding of human health and life, environment protection, protecting property in the use of atomic energy and technology, called upon to promote the development of nuclear science and technology, contribute to the strengthening of international regime of the safe use of atomic energy.

**Chapter I. General Provisions**

***Article 1. Legislative, Legal and Other Acts of the Russian Federation in the area of the Use of Atomic Energy***

The matters arising in the peaceful and defensive uses of atomic energy are regulated by the present Law and other laws and legal instruments of the Russian Federation.

The activities associated with the development, production, testing, operation and utilization of nuclear weapons and military nuclear power installations are carried out on the basis of other Federal laws and does not fall within the scope of this Federal Law.

***Article 2. Principles and Objectives of Legal Regulation in the Area of the Use of Atomic Energy***

The main principles of legal regulation in the area of the use of atomic energy are as follows:

ensuring of safety in the use of atomic energy - protection of the individuals, public and environment against radiation hazards;

accessibility of information associated with the use of atomic energy, provided that such information does not contain any data deem as a State secret;

the participation of citizens, commercial and no-profit organisations (hereinafter - organisations), and legal entities in the discussion of State policy, drafts of Federal laws and other legal instruments of the Russian Federation, and also in practical activity relating to the use of atomic energy;

compensation for damage caused by radiation; provision of social and economic compensation for the adverse health effects of ionizing radiation and the additional risk factors; the guaranteeing of social protection for those who live and (or) work in areas where such facilities are situated.

The main objectives of the legal regulation of the relations arising in the carrying out of all forms of activity in the area of the use of atomic energy are as follows:

establishment of the legal framework for the system of State control over the use of atomic energy and the system for regulation by the State of the safety in the use of

atomic energy;

enactment of the rights, obligations and responsibilities of State authorities, municipal authorities, organisations and other legal entities and citizens.

### ***Article 3. Scope of this Federal Law***

The present Federal Law applies to the following:

**nuclear installations** - structures and systems equipped with nuclear reactors including nuclear power plants, ships and other floatation means, spacecrafts and aircrafts, other types of transport and transportable devices; structures and systems equipped with industrial, experimental and research reactors, critical and sub-critical nuclear testing facilities; structures, systems, test grounds, installations and devices with nuclear charges for peaceful purposes; other structures, systems and installations containing nuclear materials; structures, systems, installations for production, use, processing, transportation of nuclear fuel and nuclear materials;

**radiation sources** - systems, installations, apparatus, equipment and products that, not being a part of nuclear installations, contain radioactive substances or generate ionizing radiation;

**storage facilities for nuclear materials and radioactive substances, radioactive waste repositories (hereinafter - storage facilities)** - stationary objects and structures not in the category of nuclear installations or radiation sources that are designated for the storage of nuclear materials and radioactive substances and storage or disposal of radioactive waste;

**a fuel assembly of a nuclear reactor** – a machine engineering item which contains nuclear materials and is designated for generation of thermal energy in a nuclear reactor owing to controlled nuclear reaction;

**irradiated fuel assemblies of the nuclear reactor** – fuel assemblies irradiated in a nuclear reactor and removed thereof which contain spent nuclear fuel;

**nuclear materials** - materials containing or capable to generate fissile (fissionable) nuclear substances;

**radioactive substances** - substances that, while not in the category of nuclear materials, emit ionizing radiation;

**radioactive waste** - nuclear materials and radioactive substances, the further use of which is not envisaged as well as equipment, products (including spent sources of ionizing radiation), where the concentration of radionuclides exceeds the limits established in accordance with the criteria set by the Government of the Russian Federation.

The allocation of the objects specified to the categories enumerated in the first part of this Article is decided by the operating organisation and recorded in an appropriate document in the manner laid down by the the Government of the Russian Federation.

The application of this Federal Law shall not be extended to the objects containing or using nuclear materials and radioactive substances in amounts and possessing an activity (and (or) emitting ionizing radiation at an intensity or energy) below the values laid down by Federal rules and regulations on the use of atomic energy and requiring a permit for their use from the State safety regulatory authorities (hereinafter – state safety regulatory authorities) in the use of atomic energy provided the laws of the Russian

Federation do not instruct otherwise.

**Article 4. Forms of Activity in the area of the Use of Atomic Energy**

The present Federal Law applies to the following forms of activity in the area of the use of atomic energy:

siting, design, construction, operation and decommissioning of nuclear installations, radiation sources and storage facilities;

development, production, testing, conveyance, storage, disposal and use of nuclear charges for peaceful purposes, and their handling;

handling of nuclear materials and radioactive substances, including prospecting for and mining minerals containing these materials and substances, and the production, use, processing, conveyance and storage of nuclear materials and radioactive substances;

ensuring of safety in the use of atomic energy;

monitoring of nuclear, radiation, technical and fire safety precautions (hereinafter - safety) for nuclear installations, radiation sources and storage facilities, and monitoring the sanitary and epidemiological wellbeing of citizens in the use of atomic energy;

conduct of scientific research in all spheres of the use of atomic energy;

physical protection of nuclear installations, radiation sources, storage facilities, nuclear materials and radioactive substances;

control and accounting of nuclear materials and radioactive substances;

exportation and importation of nuclear installations, equipment, technology, nuclear materials, radioactive substances, special non-nuclear materials and services in the area of the use of atomic energy;

State monitoring of the radiation situation in the territory of the Russian Federation;

training of specialists in the use of nuclear installations, radiation sources, storage facilities, nuclear materials and radioactive substances;

carrying out of other activities in the area of the use of atomic energy.

**Article 5. Ownership of Nuclear Installations, Radiation Sources, Storage Facilities, Nuclear Materials and Radioactive Substances**

Nuclear materials might be in the federal property or in the property of the legal entities.

A list of nuclear materials which may be exclusively in the federal property is approved by the President of the Russian Federation.

A list of Russian legal entities (i.e. the legal entities established in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation) which may own nuclear materials is approved by the President of the Russian Federation.

The right of ownership of foreign state, foreign legal entities for nuclear materials and processing products thereof imported in the Russian Federation is recognized in the Russian Federation.

Nuclear installation may be in the federal property or in the property of Russian legal entities a list of which is approved by the President of the Russian Federation.

Storage facilities may be in the federal property or in the property of Russian legal

entities unless otherwise provided by federal legislation.

Radiation sources and radioactive substances may be either Federal property or the property of the constituent entity of the Russian Federation or municipal property or the property of legal entities unless otherwise provided by federal legislation.

Ownership of the aforementioned objects shall be acquired and terminated on grounds stipulated in the civil law, given features outlined in the federal laws.

Transactions related to handing over the ownership right over nuclear materials by legal entities to a foreign state or a foreign legal entity shall be executed upon approval by a federal executive body authorized by the Government of the Russian Federation in accordance to the procedure and on terms established by the Government of the Russian Federation.

Transactions related to handing over nuclear materials and nuclear installation to ownership of Russian legal entities which are not on the lists as per Parts 3 and 5 of this Article, as well as transactions of handing the ownership right over nuclear materials to a foreign state or a foreign legal entity made by Russian legal entities with a violation of requirements under Part 9 of this Article shall be deemed void.

The handling of nuclear materials in federal property, property of foreign states, Russian legal entities and foreign legal entities, and operation of nuclear installations and storage facilities which in federal property and property of Russian legal entities shall be carried out by Russian organizations, which have appropriate permits (licences) giving the right to perform the activities in the area of the use of atomic energy.

The handling of radioactive substances and operation of radiation sources, which are in federal property or property of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation or municipal property or the property of legal entities, shall be exercised by organizations which have appropriate permits (licences) giving the right to perform the activities in the area of the use of atomic energy.

The owners of nuclear installations, radiation sources, storage facilities, nuclear materials, radioactive substances and radioactive waste shall monitor their security and proper use in accordance with this Federal Law, other Federal laws and other legal regulatory instruments of the Russian Federation. The objects indicated in this Article shall be subject to provisions of this Federal law Article 22.

Provisions of this Article related to nuclear materials shall cover radioactive waste containing nuclear materials. Provisions of this Article related to radioactive substances shall cover radioactive waste which does not contain nuclear materials.

#### **Article 6. Federal Rules and Regulations in the area of the Use of Atomic Energy**

Federal rules and regulations (hereinafter - rules and regulations) in the area of the use of atomic energy shall lay down the safety criteria, compliance with which is obligatory in the conduct of any type of activity in the area of the use of atomic energy. The list of Federal rules and regulations in the area of the use of atomic energy, and also amendments and additions to that list shall be approved by the Government of the Russian Federation.

The rules and regulations in the area of the use of atomic energy shall be drafted and approved in the manner laid down by the Government of the Russian Federation.

The procedure for the drafting and approval of rules and regulations in the area of

the use of atomic energy shall provide for prior publication of the said draft rules and regulations in an official printed paper, with the exception of rules and regulations that contain State secrets, and provision shall be made for their public discussion.

The said rules and regulations shall take into account recommendations of the international organisations in the area of the use of atomic energy in whose work the Russian Federation participates.

The rules and regulations in the area of the use of atomic energy shall be published in an official printed paper, with the exception of rules and regulations containing the State secrets.

After the rules and regulations in the area of the use of atomic energy come into force they shall be binding on all persons who carry out activity in the area of the use of atomic energy and shall be in force throughout the entire territory of the Russian Federation.

## **Chapter II. The Authorities of the President of the Russian Federation, the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation, the Government of the Russian Federation, the Federal Executive Agencies of the Russian Federation in the area of the Use of Atomic Energy**

### ***Article 7. Authorities of the President of the Russian Federation in the area of the Use of Atomic Energy***

In the area of the use of atomic energy the President of the Russian Federation:  
determines the main lines of State policy in the area of the use of atomic energy;  
makes the decisions regarding the matters of safety in the use of atomic energy;  
makes the decisions regarding the matters concerned with the prevention and elimination of consequences of emergencies in the use of atomic energy;  
approves lists of Russian legal entities which may own nuclear materials and nuclear installations;  
approves the list of nuclear materials which to be in exclusive federal ownership;  
exercises other authorities entitled to by federal laws.

### ***Article 8. Authorities of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation in the area of the Use of Atomic Energy***

In the area of the use of atomic energy the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation:  
adopts Federal laws in the area of the use of atomic energy;  
the third paragraph expired since January 1, 2005;  
approves financial allocations in the Federal budget for the funding of activities in the area of the use of atomic energy;  
approves financial allocations for measures to overcome the consequences of emergencies arising from the use of atomic energy;  
holds parliamentary hearings on the matters concerning the use of atomic energy.

### ***Article 9. Authorities of the Government of the Russian Federation in the area of the Use of Atomic Energy***

In the area of the use of atomic energy the Government of the Russian Federation:  
promulgates resolutions and directives in the area of the use of atomic energy on the basis and in furtherance of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, Federal laws, enforceable edicts of the President of the Russian Federation;  
arranges the drafting, approves and ensures carrying out of Federal target programmes in the area of the use of atomic energy;  
determines the functions, procedures, rights and duties of the bodies responsible for management of the use of atomic energy and the State safety regulatory authorities in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation;  
performs the governance of nuclear materials, nuclear installations, radiation sources, storage facilities and radioactive substances that are in federal property;  
makes decisions on the design, construction, operation and decommissioning of nuclear installations, radiation sources and storage facilities that are in federal property

or of federal or inter-regional significance, including those located in administrative areas to which access is restricted;

makes decisions on the development and production of nuclear installations, radiation sources and storage facilities that are in federal property;

takes measures for the social protection of citizens, ensures the payment of social and economic compensations for the adverse effects of ionizing radiation and additional risk factors for the workers of nuclear facilities;

ensures the payment of compensations for damage from radiation exposure pursuant to Article 57 of this Federal Law;

establishes the procedure for the exportation and importation of nuclear installations, equipment, technology, nuclear materials, radioactive substances, special non-nuclear materials and services in the area of the use of atomic energy;

decides matters of the importation of spent nuclear fuel into the Russian Federation for its reprocessing, including the technological process of temporary storage before its reprocessing, in accordance with the law;

ensures, within its jurisdiction, the physical protection of nuclear materials, nuclear installations, storage facilities, as well as radiation sources and radioactive substances that are in federal property;

monitors fulfilment of the commitments of the Russian Federation under the international agreements of the Russian Federation in the area of the use of atomic energy;

coordinates the international co-operation of the Russian Federation in the area of the use of atomic energy;

exercises other powers entrusted to it by the Constitution of the Russian Federation, Federal laws and edicts of the President of the Russian Federation.

### ***Article 10. Authorities of the Federal Executive Agencies***

The federal executive agencies:

make decisions with respect to the siting of nuclear installations, radiation sources and storage facilities that are in federal property in the manner laid down by the legislation of the Russian Federation;

carry out the State-level review of design documentation of nuclear facilities in accordance with the urban development legislation of the Russian Federation;

ensure that the rights of citizens are safeguarded in the use of atomic energy;

ensure safety and environmental protection in the use of atomic energy;

carry out measures to eliminate consequences of accidents in the use of atomic energy;

exercise the owner's authorities in regard of nuclear installations, radiation sources, storage facilities and radioactive substances that are in property of the Russian Federation;

carry out measures to ensure safety of nuclear installations, radiation sources and storage facilities;

make decisions with respect to construction of nuclear installations, radiation sources and storage facilities that are in federal property or of federal or inter-regional

significance, on decommissioning of such facilities, as well as on subsequent storage of radioactive waste;

arrange the physical protection of nuclear installations, radiation sources, storage facilities, nuclear materials and radioactive substances that are Federal property;

carry out activity concerning the training of specialists in the area of the use of atomic energy, including specialist training involving the use of nuclear installations, radiation sources, nuclear materials and radioactive substances;

draft and carry out comprehensive programmes for the social and economic development and environmental safety of territories in which plants that make use of atomic energy are located.

The authorities established by the first part of this Article could be executed by State corporation for atomic energy Rosatom in accordance with the Federal Law "On State corporation for atomic energy Rosatom".

#### ***Article 11. Authorities of Executive Agencies of the Constituent entities of the Russian Federal in the area of the Use of Atomic Energy***

In the area of the use of atomic energy the Executive Bodies of the Russian Federal Constituent entities:

exercise powers of ownership over radiation sources, storage facilities and radioactive substances that are in the property of the Russian Federal Constituent entities;

carry out measures to ensure safety of radiation sources, radioactive substances and radioactive waste, which does not contain nuclear materials, that the property of the Russian Federal Constituent entities;

the fourth paragraph expired since January 1, 2005;

lay down the procedures and take public discussions on the issues of the uses of atomic energy with participation of organizations, non-governmental organizations (associations) and citizens;

make decisions with respect to the siting and construction in the territory under their jurisdiction of radiation sources, radioactive substances and radioactive waste, which does not contain nuclear materials, that are in the property of the Russian Federal Constituent entities;

take part in ensuring protection for citizens and environment against radiation exposure exceeding the exposure limits laid down by the rules and regulations in the area of the use of atomic energy;

monitor measures to ensure the radiation safety of the population and protect the environment in the in the territory under their jurisdiction, preparedness of organizations and citizens to act in case of an accident at a facility where atomic energy is utilized;

carry out control and accounting of radioactive substances in the territory under their jurisdiction within the framework of the State system for the control and accounting of radioactive substances;

arrange the physical protection of radiation sources, radioactive substances and radioactive waste, which does not contain nuclear materials, that are the property of the



Russian Federal Constituent entities;

exercise other functions in the area of the use of atomic energy within the limits of their authorities.

In the Russian Federal Constituent entities that are cities of the federal significance – Moscow and St. Petersburg – according to the legislation of the said Russian Federal Constituent entities, the State Governance Bodies of the Russian Federal Constituent entities that are cities of the federal significance – Moscow and St. Petersburg – can exercise authorities, which this Federal law attributes to that of municipal administrations.

***Article 12. Authorities of the Municipal Administrations in the area of the Use of Atomic Energy***

Municipal administrations:

participate in the discussion and decision-making with respect to the matters concerning the siting of nuclear installations, radiation sources and storage facilities in the territory under their jurisdiction;

make decisions on the siting and construction of radiation sources, radioactive substances and radioactive waste, which does not contain nuclear materials, that are in the property of municipalities in the territory under their jurisdiction;

the paragraph expired since January 1, 2007;

the paragraph expired since January 1, 2005;

inform the public through the mass media on the radiation situation in the territory under their jurisdiction;

the paragraph expired since January 1, 2005.

### **Chapter III. The Rights of Organisations, Including Nongovernmental Organizations (Associations), and Citizens in the area of the Use of Atomic Energy**

#### ***Article 13. The Rights of Organisations, Including Nongovernmental Organizations (Associations), and Citizens for Information in the area of the Use of Atomic Energy***

The organisations, including Nongovernmental Organizations (associations), and citizens shall have the right to request and receive information, in the manner laid down by the legislation of the Russian Federation, from the appropriate executive agencies and organisations, within their competence, with respect to the safety of nuclear installations, radiation sources and storage facilities that are projected, in the design stage, under construction, in operation and being decommissioned, except such information constitutes a State secret.

The citizens shall have the right to obtain information on the radiation situation in a given region free of charge from organisations of the State system for the radiation situation monitoring in the territory of the Russian Federation.

The citizens endured to irradiation shall have the right to obtain a respective document on the radiation dose received. The procedure for obtaining such a document and the form that it takes are to be laid down by the Federal health authorities.

The officials or organisations, including Nongovernmental Organizations (associations) and of the mass media shall be liable in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation for refusal to disclose information, and for the wilful distortion or concealment of objective data on matters relating to safety in the use of atomic energy.

The citizens of the Russian Federation shall have the right of making familiarisation visits to nuclear facilities, radiation sources and storage facilities. The procedure for visiting facilities where atomic energy is utilised is laid down by the Government of the Russian Federation.

#### ***Article 14. The Rights of Organisations, Including Nongovernmental Organizations (Associations), and Citizens to Take Part in the Shaping of Policy in the area of the Use of Atomic Energy***

The organisations, including Nongovernmental Organizations (associations) and citizens shall the right to take part in the public discussion of draft legal instruments and programmes in the area of the use of atomic energy, as well as in the discussion of matters relating to site selection, design, construction, operation and decommissioning of nuclear installations, radiation sources and storage facilities.

The federal executive agencies, within their authorities, shall hold discussions of matters relating to siting, designing and construction of facilities where atomic energy is used with the participation of organisations, including Nongovernmental Organizations (associations) and citizens.

In accordance with the results of such discussion, the federal executive agencies make decisions, which must be published in an official printed publication. Formal legal objections to these decisions may be lodged following their adoption by any physical

person or legal entity whose rights and interests protected by law were infringed.

The organisations, including Nongovernmental Organizations (associations) shall have the right to recommend their representatives to take part in the expert assessments of nuclear installations, radiation sources and storage facilities in the stage of siting, planning, construction, operation and decommissioning.

***Article 15. The Right of Citizens to Compensation for Loss and Damage Caused by Radiation Exposure in the Use of Atomic Energy***

The citizens endured to losses and damages as a result of radiation exposure associated with the use of atomic energy shall have the right for full compensation thereof in accordance with Articles 53-60 of this Federal Law and other legal instruments of the Russian Federation.

**Article 16. The Rights of the Employees of the Atomic Energy Facilities to Social Guarantees**

The employees of nuclear installations, radiation sources and storage facilities, persons sent on mission to the said facilities, as well as employees engaged in any other activities with nuclear materials and radioactive substances, shall have the right to social guarantees for the adverse effect of ionizing radiation on human health and for additional risk factors. The right to social guarantees for the adverse effect of ionizing radiation on human health (including medical and health care) shall also belong to the individuals previously employed at the atomic energy facilities. The types and amounts of the social guarantees for the adverse effect of ionizing radiation on human health and for additional risk factors, as well as sources from which they shall be funded are to be laid down by the legislation of the Russian Federation.

The procedure for the provision of the social guarantees is to be laid down by the Government of the Russian Federation.

**Article 17.** Expired.

**Article 18.** Expired.

***Article 19. The Rights of a Citizen Regarding the Carrying Out Medical Procedures Involving Ionizing Radiation***

When requested by the citizen, full information shall be given on the value of the dose anticipated and actually received in examination or treatment thereof.

The right to decide on the use of ionizing radiation in carrying out medical procedures shall be granted to the citizen or his/her legal representative.

## **Chapter IV. State Control of the Use of Atomic Energy**

### ***Article 20. Federal Executive Agencies Controlling the Use of Atomic Energy***

The State control of the use of atomic energy shall be effected by federal executive agencies and State corporation for atomic energy Rosatom (hereinafter, the atomic energy control agencies) in accordance with the procedure laid down by this Federal law, other federal laws and legal instruments of the Russian Federation.

The jurisdiction of the atomic energy control agencies in accordance with their Statutes includes:

- implementation of the State scientific, technical, investment and structural policy in the area of the use of atomic energy;

- development of safety ensuring measures for the use of atomic energy;

- elaboration of rules and regulations in the area of the use of atomic energy;

- the fifth paragraph expired since January 1, 2005;

- development of measures for fire protection and physical protection of nuclear installations, radiation sources, storage facilities, nuclear materials and radioactive substances;

- arrangement of emergency preparedness of the manpower and resources should emergency situations occur in facilities where atomic energy is used and exercising State regulation of carrying out of the preventive measures;

- participation in the organisation and implementation of the certification of equipment, components and technological processes for nuclear installations, radiation sources and storage facilities;

- State regulation of compliance with the requirements of State standards and regulations for metrology and certification in the area of the use of atomic energy;

- State monitoring of the radiation situation in the territory of the Russian Federation;

- State control and accounting nuclear materials and radioactive substances;

- State regulation of the technical safety of ships and other floatation vehicles with nuclear installations and radiation sources;

- development and performance of the programmes for the management of radioactive waste;

- arrangement of the uniformity management system in the area of use of atomic energy;

- other functions pursuant to the Statutes on atomic energy control bodies.

### ***Article 21. State Monitoring of the Radiation Situation in the Territory of the Russian Federation***

The State monitoring of the radiation situation in the Russian Federation shall be carried out for the timely detection of changes in the radiation situation, for assessment, prediction and prevention of possible adverse radiation effects to the population and the environment, and also for the systematic provision of prompt and relevant information to the State authorities, the atomic energy control bodies, the State nuclear safety regulatory authorities and organisations with a view to adoption of the measures needed to prevent or reduce radiation exposure.

The Government of the Russian Federation shall determine how the State system

for monitoring the radiation situation in the territory of the Russian Federation is organized and operated, and shall define the powers of the agencies that carry out the monitoring.

***Article 22. State Control and Accounting of Nuclear Materials, Radioactive Substances and Radioactive Waste***

Nuclear materials, radioactive substances and radioactive waste, irrespective of their form of ownership, shall be the subject to the State control and accounting of in the Federal System for Control and Accounting of Radioactive Substances and Radioactive Waste for the determination of physical inventory of these materials, substances and waste in the places of their location, for the prevention of losses, unauthorised use and thefts, for the provision of information on availability and transfers of nuclear materials, radioactive substances and radioactive waste, as well as on their export and import, to the state authorities, atomic energy control bodies and the State nuclear safety regulatory authorities.

The Government of the Russian Federation shall determine how the State System for Control and Accounting of Nuclear Materials and the State System for Control and Accounting of Radioactive Substances and Radioactive Waste shall be organised, and shall determine the bodies responsible for the State control and accounting of nuclear materials and the State control and accounting of radioactive substances and radioactive waste.

## **Chapter V. State Regulation of Safety in the Use of Atomic Energy**

### ***Article 23. State Regulation of Safety in the Use of Atomic Energy***

The State regulation of safety in the use of atomic energy shall be the activity of the respective federal executive agencies aimed at organising the drafting, approving and putting into force regulations and rules in the area of the use of atomic energy, at the granting permits (licences) for the right to execute the activities in the area of the use of atomic energy, at carrying out the safety supervision, at conducting expert reviews and inspections, and regulation of development and implementation of measures to protect employees of facilities where atomic energy is used, public and the environment in case of an accident in the use of atomic energy.

### ***Article 24. Federal Executive Agencies for State Regulation of Safety in the Use of Atomic Energy***

The State regulation of safety in the use of atomic energy shall be carried out by the federal executive agencies - State safety regulatory authorities - that regulate nuclear, radiation, industrial and fire safety. These authorities shall be independent of other State bodies and also of organisations whose activity is associated with the use of atomic energy.

The types of regulatory activity regarding nuclear, radiation, industrial and fire safety, and delineation of authority, rights, duties and responsibilities of the authorities concerned, as well as the powers of officials of the said authorities, shall be set out in the Statutes relating to the State safety regulatory authorities.

The activity of the State safety regulatory authorities is funded from the Federal budget.

#### ***Article 24.1*** Federal state regulation in the area of the use of atomic energy

Federal state regulation in the field of the use of atomic energy entails activity on the part of the empowered Federal authority which is intended to prevent, identify and stop violations by legal entities operating in the field of the use of atomic energy, their managers and other officers (hereinafter – legal entities) of the requirements laid down by the international agreements entered into by the Russian Federation, this Federal law, other Federal laws and other enactments of the Russian Federation in the field of the use of atomic energy (hereinafter – mandatory requirements), by organizing and conducting checks (or inspections) on these individuals, taking the measures prescribed by the laws of the Russian Federation to stop violations which have been identified, and through the work of the afore-mentioned Federal authority to systematically monitor the fulfilment of mandatory requirements and analyze and forecast performance in terms of fulfilling these requirements when legal entities pursue their activities.

Federal state regulation in the field of the use of atomic energy is conducted by the empowered Federal authority (hereinafter, for the purposes of this article – state safety regulatory authority) in accordance with the procedure established by the Government of the Russian Federation.

Relations associated with the performance of Federal state regulation in the field of the use of atomic energy and the organization and carrying-out of checks (or

inspections) on legal entities fall under the scope of the provisions of Federal Law No.294 of 26 December 2008 "On protection of the rights of legal entities and individual entrepreneurs in relation to state monitoring (regulation) and municipal monitoring" with regard being had to the nature of the tasks of organizing and conducting checks (or inspections) as stipulated by parts four - twelve of this article and other federal laws.

The purpose of the inspections shall be to ascertain whether a legal entity is complying, while pursuing activity in the field of the use of atomic energy, with mandatory requirements and the terms of permits (or licenses) necessary to maintain safety in the field of the use of atomic energy, and also to assess the compliance of facilities which use atomic energy, their components and systems with the aforementioned requirements.

The scheduled inspections shall be included in the annual plan of scheduled inspections upon expiry of one year period after the dates as follows:

the legal entity was granted a permit (or license) to pursue activity in the field of the use of atomic energy and the legal entity was registered in accordance with article 36.1 of this Federal Law;

a decision was made, in accordance with the procedure established by the Government of the Russian Federation, to commission facilities which use atomic energy after they have been built or undergone technical upgrading, reconstruction or major repairs, including those used during the operation of facilities which use atomic energy, their components and systems, including buildings, premises, installations, hardware, equipment and materials;

the last scheduled inspection was completed.

The annual plans of scheduled checks, orders from the state safety regulatory authority to conduct checks and inspection certificates shall additionally state the name and location of the facility which uses atomic energy in respect of which monitoring measures are planned to be taken and where these measures are actually taken, respectively.

The unscheduled inspections shall be carried out in the cases as follows:

the expiry of the time-limit for a legal entity to comply with an order to rectify an identified infringement of mandatory requirements issued by the state safety regulatory authority;

the state safety regulatory authority receives:

a request from a legal entity to grant a permit (or license) to pursue activity in the field of the use of atomic energy, to reissue a license or make changes to the terms of a permit (or license), to terminate a permit (or license), to be registered or to commence works which pose a nuclear and/or radiation hazard in accordance with the regulations and rules implementing them shall be established by the Government of the Russian Federation.

official data obtained through state monitoring of the radiation situation within the Russian Federation which indicate that it has changed due to the operation of facilities which use atomic energy;

enquiries and submissions from citizens, including individual entrepreneurs and legal entities and information from state authorities (or officials from the state safety regulatory authority), local authorities and the mass media about violations of nuclear

and radiation safety requirements in the use of atomic energy, including the terms of permits (or licenses) which are necessary to maintain safety in the field of the use of atomic energy, requirements concerning physical protection, state recording and monitoring of nuclear materials, radioactive substances and radioactive waste, about the performance of works and pursuit of activity which have an impact on the safety of a facility which uses atomic energy and fall outside the scope of permits (or licenses) which have been issued, about the pursuit of activity without the relevant permits (or licenses), about breaches of mandatory requirements when constructing, operating and decommissioning facilities which use atomic energy, their components and systems, and also when handling nuclear materials, radioactive substances and radioactive waste, if such breaches pose a threat of harm to human life or health, harm to animals, plants, the environment, state security, the property of individuals and legal entities, state or municipal property or a danger of man-made emergencies or lead to such harm and man-made emergencies;

an order to conduct an unscheduled inspection has been issued by the head (or deputy head) of the state safety regulatory authority pursuant to an instruction from the President of the Russian Federation or the Government of the Russian Federation or on the basis of a demand from a prosecutor to conduct an unscheduled check as part of oversight in relation to law enforcement on the basis of materials and enquiries received by prosecuting authorities.

The Unscheduled spot checks (or inspections) on the grounds set forth in the sixth paragraph of part seven of this article may be conducted immediately with the prosecuting authority to be informed in accordance with the procedure laid down in article 10 part 12 of Federal Law No.294 of 26 December 2008 "On protection of the rights of legal entities and individual entrepreneurs in relation to state monitoring (oversight) and municipal monitoring", without the agreement of the prosecuting authority.

The time-limit for completing checks (or inspections) of facilities which use atomic energy shall be no more than thirty working days following the day on which they were commenced.

In exceptional cases where it is necessary to conduct complicated and/or lengthy examinations, testing, special expert evaluations and investigations on the basis of reasoned proposals from officials from the state safety regulatory authority who conduct a check (or inspection), the time-limit for completing a check (or inspection) may be extended by the manager (or deputy manager) of this authority, but by no more than thirty working days.

A legal entity may be given prior notice of an unscheduled spot check (or inspection) immediately before it commences on the grounds stated in paragraph five or six of part seven of this article.

The ongoing state oversight may be instituted at individual facilities which use atomic energy in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Law No.294 of 26 December 2008 "On protection of the rights of legal entities and individual entrepreneurs in relation to state monitoring (oversight) and municipal control".



The arrangements for ongoing state oversight, the list of facilities which use atomic energy for which this procedure shall be established, and the procedure for implementing them shall be established by the Government of the Russian Federation.

The state safety regulatory authority and its officials have the right, in accordance with the procedure established by the laws of the Russian Federation:

to request and receive from legal entities, on the basis of reasoned written requests, information and documents necessary while a check (or inspection) is being carried out;

in accordance with the established arrangements, without hindrance, upon presenting official identification and a copy of the order from the manager (or deputy manager) of the state safety regulatory authority to conduct a check, to visit facilities which use atomic energy and inspect buildings, premises, installations, technical resources, equipment and materials, and also conduct tests, experiments, expert evaluations, investigations and other monitoring measures;

to issue legal entities with instructions to rectify identified breaches of mandatory requirements in the construction, operation and decommissioning of facilities which use atomic energy and requirements concerning the physical protection, recording and monitoring of nuclear materials, radioactive substances and radioactive waste, and to take measures to prevent harm to life, human health, harm to animals, plants and the environment, state security, the property of individuals and legal entities, state or municipal property and to prevent the threat of man-made emergencies;

to draw up records of administrative violations connected with breaches of mandatory requirements, to consider cases concerning the aforementioned administrative violations and to take measures to prevent such breaches;

to forward to the empowered authorities materials concerning violations of mandatory requirements in order to settle matters concerning the institution of criminal proceedings on the basis of evidence of offences.

A state safety regulatory authority may be called by a court to participate in a case or may intervene in a case at its own initiative or at the initiative of individuals participating in a case, to give its opinion on a claim for compensation for harm caused to life, human health, harm caused to animals, plants or the environment, the property of individuals and legal entities, or state or municipal property as a result of a breach of mandatory requirements.

#### ***Article 25. Powers of the State Safety Regulatory Authorities***

The State authorities for the regulation of safely shall have the following powers within the limits of their competence:

to submit, for the consideration of bodies with the power to initiate legislation, proposals on the drafting of legislation on matters relating to ensuring safety in the use of atomic energy;

to draft, approve and bring into force rules and regulations in the area of the use of atomic energy in accordance with this Federal Law and the legislation of the Russian Federation;

to licence the activities in the area of the use of atomic energy for the purpose of ensuring safety;

to supervise over compliance with rules and regulations in the area of the use of atomic energy, and with the conditions of permits (licences) to carry out work in the area of the use of atomic energy;

to supervise over nuclear, radiation, industrial and fire safety;

to supervise over the physical protection of nuclear installations, radiation sources, storage facilities, nuclear materials and radioactive substances, and to supervise over systems for the unified State control and accounting of nuclear materials, radioactive substances and radioactive waste;

to carry out expert safety reviews of nuclear installations, radiation sources and storage facilities, including with involvement of independent experts;

to carry out inspections associated with the execution of their functions;

to participate in the organisation and carrying out of activities on the certification of equipment, components and technologies for nuclear installations, radiation sources and storage facilities;

to oversight the activities in the area of environmental protection and the use of natural resources in the use of atomic energy;

to oversight the use of material and monetary resources earmarked for activity in the area of the regulation of nuclear, radiation, industrial and fire safety;

to supervise over compliance with the international obligations of the Russian Federation associated with ensuring safety in the use of atomic energy;

to apply administrative pressure in the manner laid down by the legislation of the Russian Federation.

### ***Article 26. Permits (Licences) to Carry Out Activities in the area of the Use of Atomic Energy***

In this Federal Law, a permit (licence) granting the right to carry out activities in the area of the use of atomic energy shall mean an official, appropriately formalised document confirming the right to carry out a specified type of activity provided that the safety of a facility where atomic energy is utilised and of the activities carried out is ensured.

Permits (licences) to carry out the activities in the area of the use of atomic energy shall be issued by the State safety regulatory authorities. The said permits (licences) shall be granted to operating organisations, and also to organisations that carry out activities and render services in the area of the use of atomic energy.

The permit (licence) shall indicate the holder of the permit (licence), the requirements and conditions necessary to ensure operational safety, and the period for which the permit (licence) is in force.

A list of the types of activities in the area of the use of atomic energy that require a permit (licence) to be obtained and the procedures for the granting and revoking such permits (licences) shall be established by the Government of the Russian Federation.

The introduction of new rules and regulations in the area of the use of atomic energy shall not automatically entail the revocation of the permit (licence) to carry out activities in the area of the use of atomic energy or an alteration in the period for which it is in force.

All activity in the field of the use of atomic energy which is subject to licensing by state safety regulatory authorities shall be prohibited unless a permit (or license) to pursue it is held.

For the issue by a state safety regulatory authority of a permit (or license) to perform work in the field of the use of atomic energy, for reissuing one and for extending the period of its validity, state duty shall be paid in the amounts and in accordance with the procedure stipulated by the laws of the Russian Federation concerning taxes and levies.

***Article 27. Permits to Perform the Activities in the area of the Use of Atomic Energy Issued to Workers of Atomic Energy Facilities***

Certain types of activity associated with the use of atomic energy shall be carried out by workers of atomic energy facilities who hold special permits issued by the State safety regulatory authorities.

A list of the specialists in the workforce who, as a function of the activity they perform, need to obtain a permit conferring the right to carry out activities in the area of the use of atomic energy, as well as the qualifications that they are required to possess, shall be determined by the Government of the Russian Federation. One of the essential conditions for obtaining a permit shall be the lack of medical contraindications, including psychophysiological contraindications.

A list of medical contraindications and a list of positions they apply to, as well as the requirements for medical examinations and psychophysiological investigations shall be determined by the Government of the Russian Federation.

A worker who holds such a permit shall be made liable in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation for any infringement in the work earned out. Should the conditions of the said permit be infringed, it may be revoked by the State safety regulatory authority that issued it.

## **Chapter VI. Siting and Construction of Nuclear Installations, Radiation Sources and Storage Facilities**

### ***Article 28. Decisions on the Siting and Construction of Nuclear Installations, Radiation Sources and Storage Facilities***

Decisions on the construction of nuclear installations, radiation sources and storage facilities that are in federal property or are of federal or inter-regional significance or are located in administrative areas to which access is restricted, shall be taken by the Government of the Russian Federation.

Decisions on the siting of the said facilities shall be made jointly by the Government of the Russian Federation and the authorities of Constituent entities of the Russian Federal.

Decisions on the siting and construction of radiation sources, radiation substances and radioactive waste which does not contain nuclear materials that are in the property of the Constituent entities of the Russian Federal shall be made by the authorities of the Constituent entities of the Russian Federal in which territory it is planned to site and construct thereof.

Decisions on the siting and construction of radiation sources, radiation substances and radioactive waste which does not contain nuclear materials that are in municipal property shall be made by the municipal authorities in which territory it is planned to site and construct thereof.

Plots of land and areas underground for the siting of nuclear installations, radiation sources and storage facilities shall be released in the manner and on the conditions laid down by the legislation of the Russian Federation.

Decisions on the siting and construction of nuclear installations, radiation sources and storage facilities shall be made in accordance with the land legislation, the urban development legislation, the environmental protection legislation and considering findings of expert reviews carried out by non-governmental organizations.

The Government of the Russian Federation shall make the decisions:

on the siting and construction of nuclear facilities, radiation sources and storage facilities which are under Federal ownership, of Federal or inter-regional importance or sited and built within restricted-access territories. The procedure for decision-making on the siting and construction of nuclear facilities, radiation sources and storage facilities which are under Federal ownership, of Federal or inter-regional importance or sited and built within restricted-access territories shall be approved by the Government of the Russian Federation;

on the procedure for classifying nuclear facilities, radiation sources and storage facilities as facilities of Federal or inter-regional importance;

on the procedure for decision-making on the siting and construction of nuclear facilities, radiation sources and storage facilities which are not under state or municipal ownership, or are not of Federal or inter-regional importance, or are not sited and built within restricted-access territories.

***Article 29. Revocation of a Decision on Construction of a Nuclear Installation, Radiation Source or Storage Facility***

The State body that has adopted a decision on the construction of a nuclear installation, radiation source or storage facility shall revoke its decision or discontinue or suspend their construction should there be found additional factors that reduce the safety level of these facilities or worsen the state of the environment or entail other unfavourable consequences. Proposals for reconsideration of the decision taken may be adopted by the state authorities, by local authorities and by Nongovernmental Organizations (associations).

Losses associated with discontinuation or suspension of the construction of a nuclear installation, radiation source or storage facility in the event that, during the construction process, additional factors come to light that may reduce the safety level of these facilities or worsen the state of the environment or factors entailing other unfavourable consequences, shall be reimbursed in an action at law at the expense of organisations responsible for the fact that such factors were not timely revealed and taken into account.

In all other cases, losses associated with the discontinuation or suspension of the construction of such facilities shall be met from the budgets concerned.

***Article 30. Basic Safety Requirements for the Siting and Construction of Planned Nuclear Installations, Radiation Sources and Storage Facilities***

The siting and construction of nuclear installations, radiation sources and storage facilities shall be based on the rules and regulations in the area of the use of atomic energy and that of the environmental protection with consideration of the urban development legislation.

The decision on the siting and construction of a nuclear installation, radiation source or storage facility shall be made with the account taken of:

the need for them in order to solve economic and defence problems of the Russian Federation and its individual regions;

the presence of the essential conditions for the siting of the said facilities that meet the requirements of the rules and regulations in the area of the use of atomic energy;

the lack of any threat to the safety of the nuclear installation, radiation source or storage facility from nearby civil or military facilities;

the possible social and economic consequences of the siting of the said facilities where atomic energy is utilised for the industrial, agricultural, social and cultural development of the region.

The documents concerned the assessment of a radiation effect of the nuclear installation, radiation source or storage facility on the environment shall be submitted along with the other project documentation required for State expert review by an appropriate atomic energy control agency or by the operating organisation.

In the course of the construction, refurbishment, major overhaul of nuclear installations, radiation sources and storage facilities the State construction supervision shall be conducted by a Federal executive body authorised to conduct

the State construction supervision in accordance with the urban development legislation of the Russian Federation.

**Article 31. Establishment of health protection zones and observation zones**

To protect the public in areas where nuclear facilities, radiation sources or storage facilities are located, special territories known as health protection zones and observation zones shall be established.

The radiation situation within health protection zones and observation zones must be monitored.

The size and boundaries of a health protection zone shall be determined in the plan for the health protection zone in accordance with the regulations and rules concerning the use of atomic energy, which shall be agreed with the state disease and epidemiological control authorities and approved by the local authorities of municipal regions or urban districts

Siting residential and public buildings, childcare centers, health institutions which are not related to the operation of a nuclear facility, radiation source or storage facility, public eateries, industrial facilities, auxiliary and other structures and facilities for which provision is not made by the approved plan for the health protection zone within health protection zones is prohibited.

Existing facilities and structures located within a health protection zone may be used for business purposes by changing the nature of their use at the request of the operating organization with permission from the state safety regulatory authorities.

Part Six expired since January 1, 2005.

The need to establish an observation zone and its size and boundaries shall be established in the plan on the basis of the safety characteristics of facilities which use atomic energy and agreed with the state disease and epidemiological control authorities.

Within an observation zone, the state disease and epidemiological control authorities may impose restrictions on business activity in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation.

Losses caused by the establishment of a health protection zone or observation zone shall be compensated by the operating organization in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation.

In the case of certain facilities, which use atomic energy, according to the safety characteristics of these facilities, health protection zones and observation zones may be limited by the boundaries of the territory of the facility, building or premises.

***Article 32. Acceptance for Operation and Commissioning of Nuclear Installations, Radiation Sources and Storage Facilities***

The acceptance for operation of nuclear installations, radiation sources and storage facilities shall be carried out along with all production and amenity facilities envisaged in the projects of the said facilities where atomic energy is utilised.

The commissioning of nuclear installations, radiation sources and storage facilities shall be effected when the operating organisations have permits (licences) for their operation issued by the appropriate State safety regulatory authorities.

### **Article 33. Decommissioning and Downgrading of the Operational Characteristics of Nuclear Installations, Radiation Sources and Storage Facilities**

The procedure and measures for the decommissioning of nuclear installations, radiation sources and storage facilities shall be covered by the design of the facility where atomic energy is used in accordance with the rules and regulations in the area of the use of atomic energy.

The procedure for creating the sources for financing of decommissioning operations of nuclear installations, radiation sources and storage facilities shall be established by the Government of the Russian Federation and shall be determined before their commissioning.

Proposals on the decommissioning of nuclear installations, radiation sources and storage facilities before exhaustion of the resource stipulated in the design of the facility where atomic energy is utilised or on downgrading of the design operational technical and economic indicators may be made by the State authorities of the Russian Federation, state authorities of the Russian Federal Constituent entities and also by municipal authorities and Nongovernmental Organizations (associations) when there are appropriate grounds.

Decisions on the early decommissioning of nuclear installations, radiation sources and storage facilities shall be made by the State authorities or local authorities within their jurisdiction that decided to construct them, or by their successors in title, and shall be notified to the operating organisation in advance, taking into account the technological and environmental capabilities of the operating organisation.

When the decision on the early decommissioning or downgrading of the operational characteristics of nuclear installations, radiation sources and storage facilities is motivated by other than technical or environmental considerations, losses occasioned by making of such a decision shall be compensated by the authorities that took this decision. The decision on compensation for damage (should there be a dispute) shall be taken by the courts.

## **Chapter VII. The Legal Status of Organisations Operating in the area of the Use of Atomic Energy**

### ***Article 34. An Operating Organisation in the area of the Use of Atomic Energy***

An operating organisation shall be the organisation established in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation and recognized by the appropriate agency regulating the use of atomic energy as fitting to operate a nuclear installation, radiation source or storage facility and, on its own or with the involvement of other, enterprises and organisations, to carry out activity concerned with the siting, design, construction, commissioning, operation and decommissioning of a nuclear installation, radiation source or storage facility and also activity concerned with the management of nuclear materials and radioactive substances. In order to carry out these types of activity the operating organisation shall have permits (licences) issued by the appropriate State safety regulatory authorities entitling it to carry out operations in the area of the use of atomic energy.

The operating organisation shall have the authority and the financial, material and other resources to carry out its functions.

The operating organisation and the appropriate atomic energy control bodies shall jointly create a special fund to finance expenditures incurred by the decommissioning of the nuclear installation, radiation source or storage facility, and for the financing of research and development aimed at justification and safety enhancement of these facilities.

The procedure and sources of funding and the procedure for the use of the fund shall be laid down by the Government of the Russian Federation.

No interference in the activity of an operating organisation concerning the operation of the nuclear installation, radiation source or storage facility is permitted, except in the instances provided for by this Federal law, and by other laws and legal instruments of the Russian Federation.

### ***Article 35. Duties and Liabilities of an Operating Organisation for Ensuring the Safety of a Nuclear Installation, Radiation Source or Storage Facility***

An operating organisation shall bear full responsibility for the safety of the nuclear installation, radiation source and storage facility and for the appropriate handling of nuclear materials and radioactive substances. In the event of revoking of a permit (licence) to operate a nuclear installation, radiation source and storage facility, the operating organisation shall remain responsible for the safety of the nuclear installation, radiation source or storage facility until the said facilities are transferred to another operating organisation or until a new permit (licence) is obtained. In the event that an operating organisation is incapable of ensuring the safety of the said facilities, responsibility for safety and appropriate handling shall be assumed by the immediately superior atomic energy control agency, which is obliged to ensure the safety of these facilities pending the establishment of a new operating organisation.

The operating organisation shall elaborate and perform measures to maintain the safety of the nuclear installation, radiation source or storage facility, establish special safety-monitoring services where necessary, and submit information on the safety of



the nuclear installation, radiation source or storage facility to the State safety regulatory authorities.

The operating organisation shall ensure:

the use of the nuclear installation, radiation source and storage facility only for the purposes for which it is intended;

the organisation and co-ordination of the drafting and fulfilment of quality assurance programmes at all stages of the development, operation and decommissioning of the nuclear installation, radiation source and storage facility;

the development and implementation of measures to prevent accidents in the nuclear installation, radiation source and storage facility and to minimize their adverse consequences for the workers of the said facilities, the population and the environment;

the handling of nuclear materials and radioactive substances and their storage in a manner that is safe for the workers of facilities where atomic energy is utilised and the population;

the giving of effect to the rights of the employees of facilities where atomic energy is utilised to social guarantees;

the accounting of the individual radiation doses received by the workers of facilities where atomic energy is utilised;

the drafting and carrying out, within the limits of its competence, of measures to protect the workers and the population in the case of an accident in the nuclear installation, radiation source or storage facility;

the control and accounting of nuclear materials and radioactive substances;

the ensuring physical protection of the nuclear installation, radiation source, storage facility, nuclear materials and radioactive substances;

the drafting and carrying out of fire safety measures;

radiation monitoring in the controlled area and surveillance zone;

recruitment of the employees of the nuclear installation, radiation source or storage facility, their training and the maintenance of their qualifications and the creation of the necessary social amenities for them on the job;

information of the public concerning the radiation situation in the controlled area and surveillance zone;

the use of other powers laid down in the regulatory legal instruments.

***Article 36. Responsibilities of the Operating Organisation for Protection of the Staff, the Population and the Environment in the Case of an Accident at a Nuclear Installation, Radiation Source or Storage Facility***

In the case of an accident at a nuclear installation, radiation source or storage facility involving the release into the environment of radioactive substances in excess of the established limits, the operating organisation shall provide prompt information on the radiation situation to the appropriate authorities, local governmental bodies and the population of the areas of the territory most at risk, the atomic energy control bodies, the State nuclear safety regulatory authorities, the services of the State system for the monitoring of the radiation situation in the territory of the Russian Federation and the Russian system for prevention and action in emergency situations.

In carrying out operations to prevent the development of an accident or to

eliminate its consequences, the exposure of workers (including drafted-in workers) above the established dose limits (but not in excess of the potentially dangerous radiation dose specified in the legislation) may be permitted only when there is no possibility of taking other measures that would prevent such increased exposure, and may be justified only by the saving of people and the prevention of large-scale exposure, and also by the threat of considerable radioactive contamination of the environment. The administration of the operating organisation shall inform the workers taking part in these operations of the possible risk of exposure to above established dose limits and obtain their voluntary agreement to it, and also a permission of the appropriate public health authorities of the Russian Federation.

The obligations and manner of proceeding of the operating organisation and the manner in which the operating organisation and the authorities, the municipal authorities and the atomic energy control bodies co-operate in carrying out planned measures to provide protection for the workers of facilities where atomic energy is utilised and the population should an accident occur, including an accident in the transportation of nuclear materials and radioactive substances, shall be determined in the plans of these measures. The procedure for the preparation and approval of these plans is laid down by the rules and regulations in the area of the use of atomic energy.

### ***Article 37. Organisations Performing Activities and Rendering Services for an Operating Organisation***

Organisations that carry out scientific research and surveys, the design, construction and decommissioning of nuclear installations, radiation sources or storage facilities, the design and manufacture of equipment for them, and that carry out other activities and provide other services in the area of the use of atomic energy, shall ensure that the activities are carried out and the services are provided in a manner that satisfies both quantitatively and qualitatively the requirements of the rules and regulations in the area of the use of atomic energy, and shall be made liable for quality of the activities carried out and the services provided throughout the entire design service life of the nuclear installation, radiation source or storage facility or of the equipment manufactured thereof.

The atomic energy control agency shall recommend the organisation responsible for design and development of the project of a nuclear installation or storage facility.

The manager of the organisation (State unitary enterprise) responsible for design and development the project of a nuclear installation or storage facility shall be designated by a decision of the atomic energy control agency on the basis of the powers vested in it by the Government of the Russian Federation.

The equipment, components and production processes for nuclear installations or storage facilities shall be the subject to compulsory certification in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation.

When organisations that carry out activities and render services in the area of the use of atomic energy for an operating organisation go out of business, the liability for which provision is made regarding all types of activity of such organisations shall be placed on another organisation recognized by the atomic energy control agency concerned.

***Article 38. Labour Relations and Discipline of Workers Whose Activity is Associated with the Use of Atomic Energy***

The labour relations and discipline of the employees whose activity is associated with the use of atomic energy shall be governed by the labour legislation of the Russian Federation.

The labour relations and labour discipline for organisations that have an especially hazardous and responsible production process shall be governed both by the labour legislation of the Russian Federation and by disciplinary codes. A list of such organisations shall be drawn up by the Government of the Russian Federation.

The special characteristics of the working conditions and social amenities of individual categories of the employees in nuclear installations, radiation sources and storage facilities shall be determined by the Government of the Russian Federation and terms and conditions of the corresponding labour agreements.

***Article 39. Social Events on the Sites of Nuclear Installations or Storage Facilities***

Unauthorized gatherings, meetings, demonstrations and other unauthorized social events are prohibited in the territory of a nuclear installation or storage facility and their controlled areas.

The organisation and holding of meetings and demonstrations, picketing, blocking of transport communications and other social events are prohibited outside the site of nuclear installations and storage facilities, as are strikes, if they may result in interference with the working efficiency of the nuclear installations or storage facilities or if the workers of nuclear installations or storage facilities will be hindered in the carrying out of their duties, or if there will be other threats to the safety of the population, the environment, and to the health, rights and legal interests of other persons. Protests against the refusal to allow the said events and their banning shall be dealt with in the manner laid down by the legislation of the Russian Federation.

The damages caused to the operating organisation as a result of the said events jeopardizing the safe operation of a nuclear installation or storage facility shall be compensated by the guilty parties and organisations through the courts (when a dispute exists).

## **Chapter VIII. Special Conditions of the Construction and Operation of Ships and Other Floating structure with nuclear Installations and Radiation Sources**

### ***Article 40. Basic Requirements for Ships and Other Floating structure with Nuclear Installations and Radiation Sources***

Rules and regulations in the area of the use of atomic energy, State standards, the rules and regulations of the Shipping Register and the nature conservancy and other legislation of the Russian Federation shall be complied with in the design, construction, operation and decommissioning of ships and other floating structure with nuclear installations and radiation sources.

Confirmation that ships and other floating structure with nuclear installations and radiation sources comply with these requirements shall be provided by appropriate documents.

Responsibility for the safety of ships and other floating structure with nuclear installations and radiation sources shall be borne by the main design organisation and the shipbuilding organisation in the construction and commissioning stage, and by the operating organisations after commissioning.

The captain and the members of the crew of ships and other floating structure with nuclear installations and radiation sources shall be given special training in the area of the use of atomic energy, and shall be in possession of the appropriate operating permits issued by the State safety regulatory authorities.

Commissioning of ships and other floating structure with nuclear installations and radiation sources shall be allowed provided the operating organisation possesses appropriate permits.

### ***Article 41. Entry of Ships and Other Floating structure With nuclear Installations and Radiation Sources into Ports of the Russian Federation***

The list of ports of the Russian Federation that ships and other floating structure with nuclear installations and radiation sources, including those that are in distress, are permitted to enter shall be determined by the Government of the Russian Federation.

The procedure for the entry into ports of the Russian Federation of ships and other floating structures with nuclear installations and radiation sources is laid down by enforceable legal instruments and by regulations agreed with the State safety regulatory authorities.

The administrations of a port in the Russian Federation that is open to ships and other floating structure with nuclear installations and radiation sources shall have a plan of measures for the protection of the staff of the port and other persons present in the land and water area of the port in case of an accident on such ships and floating structure, and shall ensure that it is put into operation when necessary. Responsibility for carrying out the plan of measures for protection of the population in the area adjacent to the port in the case of such accidents rests with the respective federal executive agencies.

Ships and other floating structure with nuclear installations and radiation sources that are in distress may enter ports of the Russian Federation only after prior notification of the respective port administration and the local authorities concerned.



**Article 42.** Prevention of Radioactive Contamination of the Environment by Ships and Other Floating Structure with Nuclear Installations and Radiation Sources

It is prohibited to discharge nuclear materials and radioactive substances in amounts exceeding the limits established by the rules and regulations in the area of the use of atomic energy into the waters of oceans, seas, rivers and inland water bodies from ships and other floating structure with nuclear installations and radiation sources. Provision shall be made for measures to prevent radioactive contamination of water when carrying out repairs on the said ships and floating structure, and also after the shutting down of nuclear installations and radiation sources and prior to their decommissioning.

Should radioactive substances escape in amounts exceeding the established limits from ships and other floating structure with nuclear installation and radiation sources, the captains or crew leaders of these ships and floating structure shall take all measures incumbent on them to halt or limit escapes of radioactive substances and their spread into the environment and, without delay, to bring the event to the notice of the State safety regulatory authorities, the State bodies that survey and monitor the radiation situation in the territory of the Russian Federation, and other ships, adjacent settlements and ports in the zone of possible radiation effect, and also the appropriate local authorities.

States situated in the zone of possible radiation effect of a radiation accident on ships and other floating structure with nuclear installations and radiation sources shall be notified in accordance with the international agreements of the Russian Federation and legislation of the Russian Federation.

## **Chapter IX. Special Operating Conditions of Spacecraft and Aircraft with Nuclear Installations and Radiation Sources**

### ***Article 43. Safety of Spacecraft and Aircraft with Nuclear Installations and Radiation Sources***

The requirements of the rules and regulations in the area of the use of atomic energy, as well as the requirements of environmental protection shall be complied with in the design, construction and operation of spacecraft and aircraft with nuclear installations or radiation sources, and also that use the energy of radioactive substances.

Should a malfunction occur on board a spacecraft or an aircraft having a nuclear installation or radiation sources that may lead to the unplanned return of nuclear materials or radioactive substances to the Earth, States concerned shall be informed and shall be assisted in case of need in accordance with the international agreements of the Russian Federation and the legislation of the Russian Federation.

Local authorities and the safety regulatory authorities shall be informed and help shall be given to the population in case of need under a procedure determined by the Government of the Russian Federation and the authorities of the Russian Federal Constituent entities.

## **Chapter X. The Management of Nuclear Materials, Radioactive Substances and Radioactive Waste**

### ***Article 44. State Policy in the Management of Nuclear Materials, Radioactive Substances and Radioactive Waste***

The State policy in the area of the management of nuclear materials, radioactive substances and radioactive waste shall provide a comprehensive solution to the problems of regulation of their obtaining, generation, use, physical protection, collection, recording and accounting, transportation and storage.

The State policy in the area of the management of nuclear materials, radioactive substances and radioactive waste shall be determined by this Federal Law and by other laws on the regulation of activity in the area of the management of nuclear materials, radioactive substances and radioactive waste.

### ***Article 45. Transportation of Nuclear Materials and Radioactive Substances***

The transportation of nuclear materials and radioactive substances shall be effected in accordance with the transport regulations for especially dangerous goods, the rules and regulations in the area of the use of atomic energy, and the legislation of the Russian Federation in the area of environmental protection.

The transport regulations for nuclear materials and radioactive substances shall set out the rights, obligations and responsibilities of the consignor, the carrier and the consignee, the safety measures, the measures for physical protection, and the system of agreed measures for the prevention of transport incidents and accidents in the transport of nuclear materials and radioactive substances, the requirements concerning packing, marking and conveyances, and the measures to localize and eliminate consequences of possible accidents in the transportation of the said materials and substances. Regulations for the transportation of nuclear materials and radioactive substances shall cover all possible modes of transport.

The carrier of nuclear materials and radioactive substances shall have a permit (licence) to carry out activities in the area of the use of atomic energy issued by the appropriate State safety regulatory authority.

### ***Article 46. Prevention of Transport Incidents and Accidents in the Transportation of Nuclear Materials and Radioactive Substances***

In the course of the transportation of nuclear materials and radioactive substances, transport organisations, with the participation of the consignor and the consignee of the stated products, the operating organisations and, where necessary, the local authorities, the appropriate State safety regulatory authorities, including the sanitary and epidemiological safety authorities, detachments of the Ministry of the Interior and civil defence units, shall take measures to prevent transport incidents and accidents and to eliminate their consequences, and also to take measures to protect the workers of the facilities where atomic energy is utilised, the population, the environment and material assets.

The regional emergency units of the operating organisations shall be also involved in the elimination of consequences of accidents in the transportation of nuclear



materials and radioactive substances. The procedure for formation, operation and financing of the regional emergency units of operating organisations shall be laid down by the Government of the Russian Federation.

***Article 47. Storage and Processing of Nuclear Materials, Radioactive Substances and Radioactive Waste***

In the storage and processing of nuclear materials, radioactive substances and radioactive waste reliable protection shall be provided for the workers of the facilities where atomic energy is utilised, for the population and for the environment against radioactive exposure and radioactive contamination that is impermissible under the rules and regulations in the area of the use of atomic energy. The storage of radioactive waste shall be seen as a stage in its preparation for processing or disposal. The temporary storage of irradiated fuel assemblies of nuclear reactors aimed at the safety enhancement and reduction of costs of subsequent handling thereof, and their recycling to recover valuable components shall be carried out in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation. The processing of spent nuclear fuel for the recovery of valuable components from it must be carried out in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation.

***Article 48. Storage or Disposal of Radioactive Waste***

In the storage or disposal of radioactive waste it shall be reliably isolated from the environment, and the present generation and future generations and biological resources shall be protected against exposure to radiation above the limits laid down by the rules and regulations in the area of the use of atomic energy.

The storage or disposal of radioactive waste shall be permitted only in storage facilities specially designated for that purpose. Provision shall be made for storage or disposal of radioactive waste in the design documentation or technical specifications as an essential stage of any nuclear technology cycle. The organisational procedure for the collection and disposal of radioactive waste; and also the bodies carrying out such activity shall be determined by the Government of the Russian Federation in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation.

## **Chapter XI. The Physical Protection of Nuclear Installations, Radiation Sources, Storage Facilities, Nuclear Materials and Radioactive Substances**

### ***Article 49. Ensuring of Physical Protection for Nuclear Installations, Radiation Sources, Storage Facilities, Nuclear Materials and Radioactive Substances***

The physical protection of nuclear installations, radiation sources, storage facilities, nuclear materials and radioactive substances shall envisage a unified system for the planning, coordination, monitoring and implementation of a range of technical and organisational measures aimed at:

preventing unauthorised access onto the sites of nuclear installations, radiation sources and storage facilities, and preventing unauthorised access to nuclear materials and radioactive substances and their theft or deterioration;

prompt detection and suppression of any encroachments on the integrity and security of nuclear materials and radioactive substances, and of any acts of sabotage and terrorism threatening the safety of nuclear installations, radiation sources or storage facilities;

the detection and recovery of lost or stolen nuclear materials and radioactive substances.

The physical protection of nuclear installations, radiation sources, storage facilities, nuclear materials and radioactive substances shall be ensured at all stages in the design, construction, operation and decommissioning of the facilities where atomic energy is utilised, and also in the handling of nuclear materials and radioactive substances, including in the transportation of nuclear materials and radioactive substances.

The physical protection of nuclear installations, radiation sources, storage facilities, nuclear materials and radioactive substances shall be provided by the operating organisations and by corresponding federal executive agencies within the limits of their jurisdiction, and by the crews when on operational ships and floating structure with nuclear installations and radiation sources, and on spacecraft and aircraft that have nuclear installations.

The State safety regulatory authorities shall supervise the provision of physical protection for nuclear installations, radiation sources, storage facilities, nuclear materials and radioactive substances.

Units of the Ministry of the Interior and the security services may be involved in carrying out the functions of providing physical protection.

### ***Article 50. Requirements for Ensuring of Physical Protection for Nuclear Installations, Radiation Sources, Storage Facilities, Nuclear Materials and Radioactive Substances***

The requirements for ensuring the physical protection for nuclear installations, radiation sources, storage facilities, nuclear materials and radioactive substances shall be laid down in the safety rules and regulations in the area of the use of atomic energy.

The physical protection of nuclear installations, radiation sources, storage facilities, nuclear materials and radioactive substances shall be carried out in accordance with the international obligations of the Russian Federation in the area of

the use of atomic energy.

It is prohibited to operate nuclear installations, radiation sources and storage facilities and also to carry out any operations involving nuclear materials and radioactive substances in any form and at any stage of production, use, processing, transportation or storage unless measures have been taken to comply with the requirements for the physical protection of the said facilities where atomic energy is utilised.

***Article 51. Restrictions on the Rights of Individuals Present on the Site of a Nuclear Installation, Radiation Source, Storage Facility, or Organisation Managing Nuclear Materials or Radioactive Substances***

In the interests of the ensuring physical protection of a nuclear installation, radiation source, storage facility or organisation managing nuclear materials or radioactive substances on the sites where they are located, the workers of the said facilities where atomic energy is utilised, and citizens on familiarisation visits to facilities where atomic energy is utilised and their possessions and means of transport may be inspected, including inspection using special equipment.

**Article 52. Permission for Individuals to Work at Nuclear Facilities, Radiation Sources or Storage Facilities or with Nuclear Materials or Radioactive Substances**

Permission to work at nuclear facilities, radiation sources and storage facilities and with nuclear materials and radioactive substances shall be granted to individuals who meet the relevant skill requirements and also individuals who have been given permission to perform such work connected with the protection of state secrets, in accordance with state safety requirements pursuant to the laws of the Russian Federation.

Permission to work shall not be granted to individuals subject to restrictions on working at a nuclear facility, radiation source or storage facility or with nuclear materials or radioactive substances which are stipulated in the list of medical contraindications.

## **Chapter XII. Liability for Loss and Damage Caused by Radiation Exposure to Legal Entities and Individuals and to Health of Citizens**

### ***Article 53. Liability for Loss and Damage Caused by Radiation Exposure to Legal Entities and Physical Persons and to Health of Citizens***

The operating organisation shall bear the civil liability in the manner laid down by the legislation of the Russian Federation for losses caused by radiation exposure to legal entities and physical persons in the carrying out of operations in the area of the use of atomic energy.

Compensation shall be provided for damage to the life and health of citizens caused by radiation exposure or a combination of radiation exposure and toxic, explosive or other hazardous impacts.

If the losses caused by radiation exposure are accompanied by any other damage that cannot reasonably be separated from the losses caused by radiation exposure, such losses shall be compensated for as laid down in this Federal Law.

### ***Article 54. The Grounds for Civil Liability for Loss and Damage Caused by Radiation Exposure***

In accordance with this Federal Law, the liability of the operating organisation for loss and damage caused by radiation exposure shall arise whether or not the operating organisation is at fault.

The operating organisation shall be relieved of liability for loss and damage caused by radiation exposure if it arose as a result of force majeure, military operations, armed conflict or by the intention of the sufferer.

Should the operating organisation demonstrate that the radiation damage arose, wholly or in part, as a consequence of the intention or gross negligence of the person who suffered the damage, it shall be relieved, in whole or in part, from the obligation to compensate such a person. The lifting of the liability to compensate loss and damage shall be decided by the courts.

### ***Article 55. The Types and Limits of Liability for Loss and Damage Caused by Radiation Exposure***

The types and limits of the liability of the operating organisation for loss and damage caused by radiation exposure shall be established in relation to the type of the facility where atomic energy is used by the legislation of the Russian Federation.

The maximum limits of the liability of the operating organisation for loss and damage caused by radiation exposure for any one incident may not exceed the amount laid down by the international agreements of the Russian Federation.

### ***Article 56. Financial Security of Civil Liability for Loss and Damage caused by Radiation Exposure***

The operating organization must make financial security for the liability limit laid down by article 55 of this Federal Law. The financial security to be made by the operating organization in the event of compensation for losses and harm caused by exposure to radiation is made up of the state guarantee or other guarantee, its own

funds and its insurance policy (or contract).

Documentary proof of the aforementioned financial security is an essential requirement for the operating organization to obtain a permit (or license) to operate the nuclear facility, radiation source or storage facility issued by the relevant state safety regulatory authority.

The terms of and procedure for civil liability insurance against losses and harm caused by exposure to radiation, the procedure for setting up an insurance fund and the sources of funding, and the procedure for paying out social compensation shall be established by the laws of the Russian Federation.

Neither the insurer nor any other individual who makes financial security for the aforementioned liability in accordance with this article may suspend or terminate the insurance or other financial provision without giving the state safety regulatory authorities three months' written notice before suspending or terminating the insurance or other financial provision, or during transportation of nuclear material and radioactive substances, where such insurance or other financial security relates to the transportation of nuclear material and radioactive substances.

#### ***Article 57. State Participation in Compensation of Loss and Damage Caused by Radiation Exposure***

The Government of the Russian Federation shall ensure due payment of compensation for loss and damage that has been caused by radiation exposure and for what the operating organisation is liable, for the part of the liability of the operating organisation that exceeds the maximum limit of the liability laid down in Article 55 of this Federal Law by granting the amounts required to make up full compensation for the loss and damage caused, and also in cases for which there is provision in the legislation of the Russian Federation.

#### **Article 58. Time Limit for Compensation for Loss and Damage Caused by Radiation Exposure**

No time limit exists for compensation for loss and damage caused by radiation exposure to the health and life of citizens. The time limit for claims for compensation of loss and damage to property or the environment caused by radiation exposure shall be three days commencing the day the person became aware or should have become aware of the breach of his/her right.

#### ***Article 59. Compensation for Environmental Radiation Damage***

The operating organisation shall be responsible for environmental radiation damage under this Federal Law, the Law of the Russian Federation "On the Environmental Protection", laws and other legal instruments of the Russian Federation, and also laws and other legal instruments of the Russian Federal Constituent entities.

Claims for compensation of damage shall be brought against the operating organisation by the State authorities and by the relevant local authorities, which are specially empowered by the State environmental protection agencies.

***Article 60. Compensation for Radiation Damage Caused to Employees of Nuclear Installations, Radiation Sources and Storage Facilities Related to Carrying out of Their Duties***

Radiation damage to the life or health of the employees (including the ones drafted in) of nuclear installations, radiation sources and storage facilities, and also to the life or health of the employees engaged in any other work with nuclear materials and radioactive substances in connection with the carrying out of their duties shall be compensated in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation.

## CHAPTER XIII

### Liability for Breach of the Legislation of the Russian Federation in the area of the Use of Atomic Energy

***Article 61. Liability of Officials of the Federal Government, Local Authorities, Atomic Energy Control Bodies, State Safety Regulatory Authorities, Operating Organisations, Organizations Carrying out Activities and Rendering Services for Operating Organisations, Workers of Nuclear Installations, Radiation Sources and Storage Facilities, Workers of Organisations Carrying Out Other Activity in the area of the Use of Atomic Energy and also of Citizens for Breach of the Legislation of the Russian Federation in the area of the Use of Atomic Energy***

Officials of the Federal Government, local authorities, atomic energy control bodies, State safety regulatory authorities, operating organisations, organisations carrying out activities and performing services for operating organisations, workers of nuclear installations, radiation sources and storage facilities (including workers drafted in), workers of organisations carrying out other activity in the area of the use of atomic energy (including workers drafted in) and also citizens who are in breach of the legislation of the Russian Federation in the area of the use of atomic energy shall be made liable in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation.

Such breaches include:

- breaches of rules and regulations in the area of the use of atomic energy;
- breach of the conditions of permits (licences) for carrying out activities in the area of the use of atomic energy;
- non-fulfilment or improper fulfilment of notices from the State safety regulatory authority;
- the carrying out of operations in a nuclear installation, radiation source and storage facility, and also handling of nuclear materials and radioactive substances without the said permit;
- issuance by officials employed by the State safety regulatory authority of permits (licences) and notices in a breach of the established procedure;
- failure to comply with requirements on the siting of a nuclear installation, radiation source and storage facility;
- delivery, assembly and start-up of defective equipment for a nuclear installation, radiation source and storage facility;
- acceptance for operation of a nuclear installation, radiation source and storage facility without the construction and start-up of all such facilities envisaged in the project;
- acceptance for operation of a nuclear installation, radiation source and storage facility without the carrying out of measures to ensure the protection of the workers and drafted-in workers of the said facilities where atomic energy is utilised, and the protection of the population in the adjacent areas and of the environment;
- failure to carry out official duties by the workers of a nuclear installation, radiation source and storage facility;
- unwarranted abandonment by workers of a nuclear installation, radiation source and storage facility while on duty;
- failure by officials listed in the first paragraph of this article to carry out their

duties in critical situations that resulted or could have resulted in loss of life, unwarranted irradiation of individuals or radioactive contamination of the environment;

admission of workers to work in a nuclear installation, radiation source and storage facility when not in possession of the necessary documents certifying their qualifications, of workers who have medical contra-indications against their employment in the said facilities, and also of persons less than 18 years of age;

direct or indirect compulsion by the said officials of workers to violate the regulations and operating procedures of a nuclear installation, radiation source and storage facility;

forcibly preventing the said officials and the workers of operating organisations from carrying out their duties;

dereliction by officials and other workers of the duties set out in the existing plan for the protection of the population and of staff of facilities where atomic energy is utilised in the event of an accident;

assignment by an official of workers of facilities where atomic energy is utilised to radiation hazard zones where the basic dose limits and permissible levels of radiation exposure might be exceeded, without the consent of the said workers and without having informed them of the possible levels of radiation, and also in violation of the rules, regulations and instructions intended for these conditions;

the creation of obstacles in the way of officials of the State safety regulatory authorities carrying out their duties;

unwarranted or deliberate release or discharge of radioactive substances into the atmosphere, bodies of water and underground in excess of the maximum permissible levels;

concealment of the fact of an accident or infringement of the established procedure for providing information on an accident in a nuclear installation, radiation source or storage facility, concealment of information concerning the state of radioactive contamination of the environment, and also the provision of deliberately false information on the radiation situation of the said facilities;

refusal to supply information and deliberate distortion or concealment of information on matters of safety in the use of atomic energy;

breach of the requirement to ensure physical protection of a nuclear installation, radiation source, storage facility, nuclear materials and radioactive substances;

breach of the established procedure for the control and accounting of nuclear materials and radioactive substances;

misappropriation, illegal use, acquisition, storage, transfer, sale or destruction of nuclear materials, radioactive substances and radiation sources, and concealment of information on such acts when they are known to have taken place, to be pending or to have been achieved;

demanding or compelling specific acts to be carried out (or not earned out) accompanied by the threat of the use of nuclear materials or radioactive substances;

introduction into economic circulation for consumption and use by the population of products radioactively contaminated to above the established limits, or the production and sale of goods containing radioactive substances without the permission of the competent health authorities;



breach of the established procedure for the exportation and importation of nuclear installations, equipment, production processes, nuclear materials, radioactive substances, special non-nuclear materials and services in the area of the use of atomic energy;

participation in the organisation and carrying out of unauthorized social events on the site of a nuclear installation, a radiation source or a storage facility;

organisation and holding of meetings and other events outside the site of a nuclear installation, radiation source or storage facility if the organisation and carrying out of such social measures may have the result of impairing the efficient operation of the nuclear installation, radiation source or storage facility, or will impede the workers of the said plants in carrying out their duties, or will occasions other threats to the safety of the population and the environment. The legislation of the Russian Federation may specify other breaches, the commissioning of which will entail liability in accordance with the present article.

**Article 62.** Expired since July 1, 2002

## **Chapter XIV. The Exportation and Importation of Nuclear Installations, Equipment and Production Processes, Nuclear Materials, Radioactive Substances, Special Non-Nuclear Materials and Services in the area of the Use of Atomic Energy**

### ***Article 63. Principles Applicable to the Exporting and Importing of Nuclear Installations, Equipment, Technologies, Nuclear Materials, Radioactive Substances, Special Non-nuclear Materials and Services Sphere of the Use of Atomic Energy***

The export and import of nuclear installations, equipment, production processes, nuclear materials, radioactive substances and special non-nuclear materials used for the production of nuclear materials, and also of radiation sources and services in the area of the use of atomic energy shall be conducted in accordance with the international obligations of the Russian Federation on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and the international agreements of the Russian Federation in the area of the use of atomic energy.

The export and import shall include transfer, sale or purchase of nuclear installations, equipment, production processes, nuclear materials, radioactive substances and special non-nuclear materials for commercial purposes and transfers of a non-commercial nature (for display in exhibitions, the carrying out of joint work etc.).

### ***Article 64. Exporting and Importing Procedures for Nuclear Installations, Equipment, Technologies, Nuclear Materials, Radioactive Substances, Special Non-Nuclear Materials and Services in the area of the Use of Atomic Energy***

The export and import of nuclear installations, equipment, technologies, nuclear materials, radioactive substances, special non-nuclear materials and services in the area of the use of atomic energy shall be carried out in accordance with the procedure established by the legislation and other legal instruments of the Russian Federation.

The export from the Russian Federation and import to the Russian Federation of fuel assemblies of nuclear reactors shall be carried out on the basis of the contracts under civil legislation of Russian Federation. The procedure of exportation from the Russian Federation and importation to the Russian Federation of fuel assemblies of nuclear reactors shall be determined by the Government of the Russian Federation.

The export and import of nuclear installations, equipment, technologies, nuclear materials, radioactive substances, special non-nuclear materials and services in the area of the use of atomic energy shall be carried out in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation concerning the export control and on the basis of issued permits (licenses) for the right of carrying out activities in the area of the use of atomic energy.

The import of spent nuclear fuel from foreign countries to the territory of the Russian Federation for its temporary storage and (or) its reprocessing shall be carried out in accordance with the procedure established by the legislation of the Russian Federation and international agreements of the Russian Federation.

The import of irradiated fuel assemblies of nuclear reactors fabricated in the territory of a foreign state (foreign-made irradiated fuel assemblies) shall be carried out

on the basis of a positive statement produced by a special commission called for by the President of the Russian Federation. The said commission shall consist of the chairman of the commission and twenty members of the commission (five representatives from each body: the President of the Russian Federation, the Council of Federation of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation, the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation, and the Government of the Russian Federation).

The procedure of proposing candidates of representatives of the Council of Federation and the State Duma shall be determined by a respective chamber of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation.

The special commission shall submit to the President of the Russian Federation and chambers of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation annual reports on the situation with importation of the foreign-made irradiated fuel assemblies to the Russian Federation.

A resolution concerning the special commission shall be approved by an edict of the President of the Russian Federation.

## **Chapter XV. International Agreements of the Russian Federation in the area of the Use of Atomic Energy**

### **Article 65. International Agreements of the Russian Federation in the area of the Use of Atomic Energy**

Provided the international agreements entered into by the Russian Federation establish rules which contradict those laid down in this Federal Law, the rules of the international agreement entered into by the Russian Federation shall apply.

### **Article 66. Notifications of Accidents at Nuclear Facilities, Radiation Sources and Storage Facilities**

Notifications of accidents at nuclear facilities, radiation sources and storage facilities, which have resulted in the release or discharge of radioactive substances into the environment and have resulted, or may result, in a spread of radioactive substances across national boundaries which may have safety implications for a foreign state shall be issued by the specially-empowered authorities in accordance with the international obligations of the Russian Federation.

### **Article 67. Assistance in the Event of an Accident at a Nuclear Facility, Radiation Source or Storage Facility**

Assistance in the event of an accident at a nuclear facility, radiation source or storage facility in order to minimize the impact of the accident and protect public health, the environment and valuable property from exposure to radiation shall be given in accordance with the international obligations of the Russian Federation.

### **Article 68. Information Exchange with Foreign Countries in the area of the Use of Atomic Energy**

Information concerning the use of atomic energy shall be exchanged with foreign states in accordance with the international agreements entered into by the Russian Federation.

## **Chapter XVI. Final Provisions**

### ***Article 69. Entry of this Federal Law into Force***

This Federal Law shall come into force from the day of its official promulgation.

### ***Article 70. Bringing Enforceable Legal Instruments into Line with this Federal Law***

A proposal is hereby made to the President of the Russian Federation and an order is hereby given to the Government of the Russian Federation to bring its legislation into line with this Federal Law.

Within three months, the Government of the Russian Federation shall, in accordance with the established procedure, submit proposals to the State Duma within the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation to bring the legislation of the Russian Federation into line with this Federal Law.

President of the Russian Federation

B. Yeltsin

Moscow, Kremlin,  
November 21, 1995, No. 170-FZ