

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

FEDERAL LAW

ON ATOMIC ENERGY USE

Approved
by the State Duma
on October 20, 1995

(in version of Federal Laws of 10.02.1997 [N 28-FZ](#),
of 10.07.2001 [N 94-FZ](#), of 30.12.2001 [N 196-FZ](#),
of 28.03.2002 [N 33-FZ](#), of 11.11.2003 [N 140-FZ](#),
of 22.08.2004 [N 122-FZ](#), of 18.12.2006 [N 232-FZ](#),
of 05.02.2007 [N 13-FZ](#), of 01.12.2007 [N 318-FZ](#),
of 14.07.2008 [N 118-FZ](#), of 23.07.2008 [N 160-FZ](#),
of 30.12.2008 [N 309-FZ](#), of 27.12.2009 [N 374-FZ](#),
of 11.07.2011 [N 190-FZ](#), of 18.07.2011 [N 242-FZ](#),
of 19.07.2011 [N 248-FZ](#), of 07.11.2011 [N 303-FZ](#),
of 21.11.2011 [N 331-FZ](#), of 30.11.2011 [N 347-FZ](#),
of 25.06.2012 [N 93-FZ](#))

The Federal Law defines the legal basis and principles of regulation of the relations arising at use of atomic energy, is directed on protection of health and life of people, preservation of the environment, protection of the property at use of atomic energy, is called to promote development of a nuclear science and technology, to promote strengthening of the international regime of safe use of atomic energy.

Chapter I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1. Legislation of the Russian Federation in the field of atomic energy use

(in version of Federal [law](#) of 30.11.2011 No.347-FZ)

The Legislation of the Russian Federation in the field of use of atomic energy for peaceful and defense purposes is based on the [Constitution](#) of the Russian Federation, commonly recognized principles and standards of the international law and international treaties of the Russian Federation in the field of use of atomic energy for peaceful and defense purposes. The legislation consists of the given Federal Law, other Federal Laws and regulatory and legal acts of the Russian Federation based on them.

The Provisions of the Federal Laws and other regulatory and legal acts of the Russian Federation which stipulate requirements [in the field of industrial safety of dangerous production facilities](#), requirements [in the field of fire safety](#), requirements [to safety assurance of hydrotechnical structures](#), related to the scope of the given Federal Law, are applied to interactions in the field of use of atomic energy for peaceful and defense purposes in the part which does not contradict to the given Law.

Activity connected with the development, manufacture, testing, operation and decommissioning of nuclear weapons and nuclear power installations of military

purposes is carried out on the basis of other Federal laws and is not in sphere of action of this Federal Law.

Article 2. Principles and Objectives of Legal Regulation in the field of atomic energy use

The general principles of legal regulation in the field of atomic energy use are the following:

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

- accessibility of information connected with the use of atomic energy, if such information does not contain [the state secret data](#) ;

- involvement of citizens, commercial and non-commercial organizations (hereinafter referred to as organizations), other legal persons into discussion of state policy, draft federal laws and other legal acts of the Russian Federation as well as into practical activities related to the use of atomic energy;

- reimbursement for the damage caused by radiation exposure; social and economic compensations to the employees of nuclear facilities for the negative effect of ionizing radiation on human health and for the associated risks; social protection of the citizens living and (or) working in the location area of such facilities;

- distribution of responsibilities and functions of the state safety regulatory bodies, nuclear supervision bodies, authorized nuclear supervision bodies and organizations performing activities in the field of nuclear energy;

(he paragraph was introduced by Federal [law](#) of 30.11.2011 No.347-FZ)

- independence of the state safety regulatory authorities in their decision making and exercising their functions from the nuclear supervision bodies, authorized nuclear supervision bodies as well as from organizations working in the field of use of atomic energy;

(he paragraph was introduced by Federal [law](#) of 30.11.2011 No.347-FZ)

adherence to the international obligations and safeguards of the Russian Federation in the field of nuclear energy;

(the paragraph was introduced by Federal [law](#) of 30.11.2011 No.347-FZ)

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

- establishment of the legal framework for the system of the state control over the use of atomic energy and the system for the state safety regulation in the use of atomic energy;
- establishment of rights, obligations, and responsibilities of the State authorities, local government bodies, organizations, and other legal entities and citizens.

Article 3. The Objects of Application of the Federal Law

The objects of the present Federal Law (nuclear facilities) are as follows:
(in version of Federal [law](#) of 30.11.2011 No.347-FZ)

nuclear installations: structures and complexes with nuclear reactors, including nuclear power plants, ships and other floating vessels, spacecrafts and aircraft, and other means of transport and transportable devices; structures and complexes with industrial, experimental and research nuclear reactors, critical and subcritical benches, structures, complexes, testing areas, installations and devices with nuclear explosives for peaceful purposes; other structures with nuclear materials, complexes, installations for their generation, use, processing, transport of nuclear fuel and nuclear materials;

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

nuclear materials and radioactive substances storage facilities, storages, radioactive waste storage facilities (hereinafter referred to as storage facilities) which are stationary installations and structures not related to nuclear installations, radiation sources and which are aimed at storage of nuclear materials and

radioactive substances as well as storage or disposal of radioactive waste;
(in version of Federal [law](#) of 11.07.2011 No. 190-FZ)

a fuel assembly at a nuclear reactor: an engineering product with nuclear materials; it is intended for receiving thermal energy in a nuclear reactor due to controlled nuclear reaction;

(the paragraph was introduced by Federal [law](#) of 10.07.2011 No. 94-FZ)

irradiated fuel assemblies of a nuclear reactor: those with nuclear fuel which have been irradiated in a nuclear reactor and then have been withdrawn from the reactor;

(he paragraph was introduced by Federal [law](#) of 10.07.2011 No. 94-FZ)

nuclear materials: materials containing or capable of generating (fissile) nuclear substances;

radioactive substances: those which emit ionizing radiation without being in the category of nuclear materials;

radioactive waste: materials and substances that are not subject to further use, as well as materials, items (including spent ionizing radiation sources) where the radionuclide content exceeds the levels based on the criteria established by the Government of the Russian Federation.

(in version of Federal [law](#) of 11.07.2011 No. 190-FZ)

The allocation of the specified objects to the enumerated categories, content and the thresholds of the mentioned subjects are defined depending on the facility by the operating organizations acting in the field of use of atomic energy, according procedure defined by the Government of the Russian Federation.

(Part II in the version of Federal [law](#) of 30.11.2011 No. 347-FZ)

In the given Federal Law the complete life cycle of a nuclear facility depends on the category of the facility subject to the given Law and includes siting, designing (including investigations), engineering, manufacturing, construction or building (including assembly, adjustment, commissioning), operation, reconstruction, overhaul, decommissioning (closure), transport (shipment), processing, storage, disposal and decommissioning of all the nuclear facilities.

(the paragraph was introduced by Federal [law](#) of 30.11.2011 No. 347-FZ)

This Federal Law does not cover 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 strength) below the levels determined by Federal Codes and Regulations in field of the use of atomic energy, which require a permit for their use from the State executive authorities in the field of safety regulation (hereinafter referred to as state safety regulatory authorities) in the field of use of atomic energy, if otherwise is not envisaged by the Russian legislation.

(Part in the version of Federal [law](#) of 11.07.2011 No.190-FZ)

Article 4. Types of Activities in the field of atomic energy use

The given Federal Law applies to the following types of activity in the field of atomic energy use:

- siting, design, construction, operation and decommissioning of nuclear installations, radiation sources and storage facilities; closure of radioactive waste disposal facilities; safety review of nuclear facilities and/or types of activities in the field of use of atomic energy;

(in version of Federal [law](#) of 30.11.2011 No.347-FZ)

- development, manufacture, testing, transporting, storage, disposal, decommissioning, use of nuclear explosives for peaceful purposes, and management;

- management with nuclear materials and radioactive substances, including exploration and mining of minerals containing these materials and substances, and the production, use, processing, transportation and storage of nuclear materials and radioactive substances;

- safety assurance in the field of use of atomic energy;

- control over ensuring nuclear, radiation, technical and fire safety (hereinafter referred to as safety) of nuclear installations, radiation sources and storage facilities,

as well as over ensuring of sanitary-and-epidemiologic well-being of citizens in the field of use of atomic energy;

- scientific research in all the fields 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;
- export and import of nuclear installations, equipment, technologies, nuclear materials, radioactive substances, special non-nuclear materials and services in the field of atomic energy use;
- the State control of the radiation situation in the territory of the Russian Federation;

(in version of Federal [law](#) of 21.11.2011 No.331-FZ)

- the training of specialists in the field of the use of nuclear installations, radiation sources, storage facilities, nuclear materials and radioactive substances;
- other activities in the field of atomic energy use.

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

(in version of Federal [law](#) of 05.02.2007 No.13-FZ)

Nuclear materials may be assigned as federal property or as property of legal entities.

[The list](#) of the nuclear materials, which may only be the federal property, is approved by the President of the Russian Federation.

[The list of](#) the Russian legal persons (it means the list of the legal persons created in compliance with the [legislation](#) of the Russian Federation), whose property may be the nuclear materials, is confirmed by the president of Russian Federation.

The Russian Federation recognizes the rights of property of the foreign states

and foreign legal entities on the nuclear materials imported into the Russian Federation or acquired in the Russian Federation and the products of their processing.

Nuclear installations may be the federal property or the property of the Russian legal persons, [which list](#) is approved by the President of Russian Federation.

Storage facilities may be the federal property or the property of the Russian legal entities, if otherwise is not envisaged by the Federal Law.

Radiation sources, radioactive substances may be the federal property, the property of the subjects of the Russian Federation, the municipal property, or the property of the legal entities.

The right of ownership on the objects mentioned in the present article shall be acquired or ceased on basis of the civil [legislation](#), taking into account the specifics defined by the present Federal Law.

(in version of Federal [law](#) of 11.07.2011 No.190-FZ)

The bargains of the Russian legal entities on the transfer of ownership of the nuclear materials to a foreign state or a foreign legal entity are carried out with the approval by the federal executive authority authorized by the Government of the Russian Federation in compliance with the [procedure](#) and on conditions determined by the Government of the Russian Federation.

The bargains on the transfer of the ownership of the nuclear materials, nuclear installations to the ownership of the Russian legal entities which are not included in the lists indicated by the [3rd](#) and [5th parts](#) of the given article, as well as the bargains of the Russian legal entities on the transfer of ownership of the nuclear materials to a foreign state or a foreign legal entity, which are carried out with the violation of the requirements of [the 9th part](#) of the given article, are void.

The management with radioactive materials which are the federal property, the property of the foreign states, Russian legal entities, foreign legal entities, and operation of nuclear installations and storage facilities which are the federal property, the property of Russian legal entities, is exercised by the Russian organizations with appropriate permits (licences) granting them the right to carry out

activities in the field of atomic energy use.

The management with radioactive substances and operation of radiation sources which are the federal property, the property of the subjects of the Russian Federation, the municipal property, the property of legal entities, is exercised by organizations with appropriate permits (licences) granting them the right to carry out activities in the field of use of atomic energy or registered in compliance with the procedure and in cases stipulated by [Article 36.1](#) of the given Federal Law.

(in version of Federal [law](#) of 25.06.2012 No.93-FZ)

The owners of nuclear installations, radiation sources, storage facilities, nuclear materials, radioactive substances control their preservation and appropriate use in accordance with the present Federal Law, other Federal Laws and other legal acts of the Russian Federation. The facilities mentioned in this Article are subject to the provisions of [Article 22](#) of the given Federal Law.

The provisions of Article 22 on nuclear materials are also applied to radioactive waste containing nuclear materials. The provisions of the given Article on radioactive substances are also applied to radioactive waste without nuclear materials.

Article 6. The Federal Codes and Regulations in the field of atomic energy use

(in version of Federal [law](#) of 30.11.2011 No.347-FZ)

The Federal Codes and Regulations (hereinafter referred to as codes and regulations) in the field of atomic energy use are the regulatory and legal acts which establish requirements to the safe use of atomic energy, including requirements to safety assurance of nuclear facilities, requirements to safety assurance of activities in the field of use of atomic energy as well as objectives, principles and criteria of safety which are obligatory for activities in the field of use of atomic energy.

Codes and regulations in the field of use of atomic energy are developed and approved in compliance with the [procedure](#) defined by the Government of the

Russian Federation.

The procedure of nuclear codes and standards development shall foresee preliminary publishing of their drafts in an official press and their discussion, except for codes and standards of state secret level.

The above mentioned codes and standards shall take into account recommendations given by the international organizations in the field of use of atomic energy, in which the Russian Federation takes part.

The codes and regulations in the field of use of atomic energy are to be published in the official press, except for the codes and regulations in the field of use of atomic energy which are the State Secret.

After introduction of the mentioned codes and regulations, the latter become obligatory for all the individuals acting in the field of use of atomic energy, and they are applied all over the Russian Federation.

To promote compliance with the codes and standards in the field of use of atomic energy the state safety regulatory authorities develop, approve and introduce safety guidelines in the field of use of atomic energy. The nuclear safety guidelines provide recommendations regarding implementation of requirements established by the codes and standards in the field of use of atomic energy, including those related to methods of work, techniques, reviews and safety assessment; they also contain explanations and other recommendations regarding implementation of safety requirements for the use of atomic energy use.

**Chapter II. POWERS OF PRESIDENT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION
OF THE FEDERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION,
GOVERNMENT OF
THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION, FEDERAL EXECUTIVE AUTHORITIES
IN THE FIELD OF USE OF ATOMIC ENERGY**
(in version of Federal [law](#) of 22.08.2004 No.122-FZ)

Article 7. The Powers of the President of the Russian Federation in the field of

atomic energy use

The President the Russian Federation has the following powers in the field of atomic energy use:

- determines the main lines of the State policy in the field of atomic energy use;
- makes decisions on safety issues at the use of atomic energy;
- makes decisions on issues concerning prevention and elimination of consequences of accident situations occurred in the course of use of atomic energy;
- approves the lists of the Russian legal entities which may have in their property nuclear materials, nuclear installations;
- (the paragraph was introduced by Federal [law](#) of 05.02.2007 No.13-FZ)
- approves [the list](#) of the nuclear materials, which may only be the federal property;
- (the paragraph was introduced by Federal [law](#) of 05.02.2007 No.13-FZ);
- exercises other powers entrusted to him by the Federal Laws;
- (the paragraph was introduced by Federal [law](#) of 05.02.2007 No.13-FZ)

Article 8. The Powers of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation in the field of atomic energy use

The Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation has the following powers in the field of atomic energy use:

- adopts Federal laws in the field of use of atomic energy;
- the paragraph is not valid. - Federal [law](#) of 22.08.2004 No.122-FZ;
- approves financial appropriations within the Federal budget for the financing of activity in the field of atomic energy use;
- approves financial appropriations for measures to deal with the consequences of accidents occurred while using atomic energy;
- organizes parliamentary hearings on the issues related to the use of atomic energy.

Article 9. The Powers of the Government of the Russian Federation in the field of atomic energy use

The Government of the Russian Federation has the following powers in the field of atomic energy use:

- issues decrees and ordinances in the field of use of atomic energy on the basis of and in furtherance of [the Constitution](#) of the Russian Federation, Federal Laws, regulatory Decrees of the President of the Russian Federation;
- arranges development of, the federal target programs in the field of atomic energy use, approves them and ensures their implementation;
- (in version of Federal [law](#) of 22.08.2004 No.122-FZ)
- determines functions, procedures, rights and responsibilities of the state nuclear supervision authorities and the state safety regulatory authorities (including the authorized authority), in compliance with the legislation of the Russian Federation;
- (in version of Federal [law](#) of 30.11.2011 No.347-FZ)
- establishes the procedure of accreditation in the field of use of atomic energy;
- (the paragraph was introduced by Federal [law](#) of 30.11.2011 No.347-FZ)
- manages nuclear materials, nuclear installations, radiation sources, storage facilities and radioactive substances which are the federal property;
- makes decisions on design, construction, operation and decommissioning of nuclear installations, radiation sources and storage facilities, which are the federal property or are of the federal or inter-regional importance, including those located in the restricted administrative areas;
- makes decisions on development and production of nuclear installations, radiation sources and storage facilities which are the federal property;
- (in version of Federal [law](#) of 05.02.2007 No.13-FZ)
- establishes the procedure of arrangement and functioning of the unified state system of radiation situation monitoring in the Russian Federation;
- (the paragraph was introduced by Federal [law](#) of 21.11.2011 No.331-FZ)

- takes steps for the social protection of the citizens, ensures the payment of social and economic compensation for the negative effects of ionizing radiation and for the supplementary risk factors to the employees of nuclear facilities;
- ensures the payment of compensation of damage from radiating influence pursuant to [Article 57](#) of the given Federal Law;
- establishes [the procedure](#) of export and import of nuclear installations, equipment, technologies, nuclear materials, radioactive substances, special non-nuclear materials and services in the field of atomic energy use;
- decides on the matters of import of spent nuclear fuel into the Russian Federation for its processing, including the technological process of temporary storage before its processing, in accordance with the law;
- ensures within the scope of its competence the physical protection of nuclear materials, nuclear installations, storage facilities as well as radiation sources and radioactive substances which are the federal property;
- (in version of Federal [law](#) of 05.02.2007 No.13-FZ)
- controls fulfillment of the obligations of the Russian Federation under the international agreements of the Russian Federation in the field of atomic energy use;
- coordinates the international co-operation of the Russian Federation in the field of atomic energy use;
- exercises other powers entrusted by [the Constitution](#) of the Russian Federation, Federal Laws and Decrees of the President of the Russian Federation.

Article 10. Powers of the Federal Executive Authorities

(in version of Federal [law](#) of 22.08.2004 No.122-FZ)

The federal executive authorities do the following:

- make decisions on siting of nuclear installations, radiation sources and storage facilities, which are federal property or have federal or inter-regional importance, according to the procedure defined by the legislation of the Russian Federation;

- (in version of Federal [law](#) of 05.02.2007 No.13-FZ)
- perform state review of design documentation of nuclear facilities, in compliance with the [legislation](#) of the Russian Federation on the town-planning;
- (in version of Federal [law](#) of 18.12.2006 No.232-FZ)
- ensure protection of the rights of the citizens at the use of atomic energy;
- ensure safety and environmental protection at the use of atomic energy;
- ensure measures to deal with the consequences of accidents at the use of atomic energy;
- exercise the powers of the ownership in relation to the nuclear installations, radiation sources, storage facilities and radioactive substances, which are the federal property of Russian Federation;
- carry out measures to ensure safety of nuclear installations, radiation sources and storage facilities;
- make decisions regarding construction of nuclear installations, radiation sources and storage facilities, which are the federal property or have federal or inter-regional importance, regarding decommissioning of these facilities as well as about the further storage of the radioactive waste;
- (in version of Federal [law](#) of 05.02.2007 No.13-FZ)
- arrange physical protection of nuclear installations, radiation sources, storage facilities, nuclear materials and radioactive substances which are federal property;
- work on training of specialists in the field of atomic energy use, including training of specialists with involvement of the use of nuclear installations, radiation sources, nuclear materials and radioactive substances;
- develop and carry out comprehensive programs for the social and economic development and environmental safety of the territories, where the nuclear facilities are located;
- arrange and exercise the state control of the radiation situation in the territory of the Russian Federation.

(the paragraph was introduced by Federal [law](#) of 21.11.2011 No.331-FZ)

The powers established by Part of the given Article may be exercised by the State Corporation for atomic energy "Rosatom" according to Federal [Law](#) "On the State Corporation for Atomic Energy "Rosatom".

(Part II was introduced by Federal [law](#) of 01.12.2007 No.318-FZ)

Article 11. The Powers of the Executive Authorities in the field of atomic energy use of the Subjects of the Russian Federation

(in version of Federal [law](#) of 22.08.2004 No.122-FZ)

The executive authorities in the field of atomic energy use of the subjects of the Russian Federation do the following:

(in version of Federal [law](#) of 22.08.2004 No.122-FZ)

- exercise powers of ownership over radiation sources and radioactive substances, which are the property of the Subjects of the Russian Federation;
- (in version of Federal [law](#) of 22.08.2004 No.122-FZ)
- takes measures to provide safety of radiation sources, radioactive substances and radioactive waste, which are the property of the Subjects of the Russian Federation;
- (in version of Federal Laws of 22.08.2004 [N 122-FZ](#), of 11.07.2011 [N 190-FZ](#))
- the paragraph is not valid. - Federal [law](#) of 22.08.2004 No.122-FZ;
- establish the procedure and arrange discussions of issues related to the use of atomic energy with participation of organizations, public organizations (associations) and public;
- make decisions on siting and construction of radiation sources, radioactive substances in the territory under their jurisdiction, which are the property of the Subjects of the Russian Federation;
- (in version of Federal Laws of 22.08.2004 [N 122-FZ](#), of 11.07.2011 [N 190-FZ](#))
- take part in the provision of protection for citizens and the environment against radiation exposure exceeding the limits defined by the codes and regulations in the field of atomic energy use;
- (in version of Federal [law](#) of 22.08.2004 No.122-FZ)

- control ensuring the public radiation safety and the environmental protection in the territory under their jurisdiction, and the preparedness of organizations and citizens for actions in the case of an accident at a nuclear facility;
- exercise accounting and control of radioactive substances in the territory under their jurisdiction within the framework of the State system for the account and the control of radioactive substances;
- organize ensuring of the physical protection of radiation sources, radioactive substances which are the property of the Subject of Russian Federation;
- (in version of Federal Laws of 22.08.2004 N 122-FZ, of 11.07.2011 N 190-FZ)
- exercise other functions in the field of atomic energy use within the limits of their powers.

(in version of Federal [law](#) of 22.08.2004 No.122-FZ)

In the Subjects of the Russian Federation, i.e. the federal cities - Moscow and Saint Petersburg, according to the laws of these Subjects of the Russian Federation the state authorities of the Subjects of the Russian Federation, federal cities Moscow and Saint Petersburg, may exercise the powers entrusted by the given Federal Law to the powers of the local government.

(the paragraph was introduced by Federal [law](#) of 22.08.2004 No.122-FZ)

Article 12. The Powers of Local Government in the field of atomic energy use

Local government authorities do the following:

(in version of Federal [law](#) of 22.08.2004 No.122-FZ)

- participate in discussions and decision making regarding siting of nuclear installations, radiation sources and storage facilities in the territory under their jurisdiction;
- (in version of Federal [law](#) of 22.08.2004 No.122-FZ)
- make decisions on siting and construction of radiation sources, radioactive substances in the territory under their jurisdiction, which are the property of the municipal entities of the Russian Federation;

- (in version of Federal Laws of 22.08.2004 N 122-FZ, of 11.07.2011 N 190-FZ)
- the paragraph is not valid. - Federal law of 18.12.2006 No.232-FZ;
- the paragraph is not valid. - Federal law of 22.08.2004 No.122-FZ;
- with the help of the mass media inform public on radiological situation at the territories under their jurisdiction;
- (in version of Federal law of 22.08.2004 No.122-FZ)
- the paragraph is not valid. - Federal law of 22.08.2004 No.122-FZ.

Chapter III. THE RIGHTS OF ORGANIZATIONS, INCLUDING PUBLIC ORGANISATIONS (ASSOCIATIONS) AND CITIZENS IN THE FIELD OF USE OF ATOMIC ENERGY

Article 13. The rights of organizations, including public ones (associations) and individuals in the field of use of atomic energy

Organizations, including public ones (associations), and citizens have the right to request and receive information, [according to the procedure](#) defined by the Russian legislation, from the appropriate executive authorities and organizations, within their competence, about the safety of planned, designed, constructed, operated and decommissioned nuclear installations, radiation sources and storage facilities, except the State Secret information.

The citizens have the right for free information on the radiation situation in the given region from the national radiation situation monitoring system's organizations in the territory of the Russian Federation.

(in version of Federal [law](#) of 21.11.2011 No.331-FZ)

Citizens exposed to the radiation have the right to obtain an appropriate document certifying the received radiation dose. The procedure for obtaining such a document and its form are defined by the Federal health authorities.

Managers of organizations including public organizations (associations) and mass media shall be made responsible for refusal to provide information, deliberate

distortion or hiding of the objective evidence related to safety in the field of use of atomic in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation;

The citizens of the Russian Federation have the right to visit nuclear installations, radiation sources and storage facilities for the purpose of informing themselves. [The procedure](#) for visiting the nuclear facilities is defined by the Government of the Russian Federation.

Article 14. The rights of organizations, including public ones (associations) and individuals to take part in the policy making in the field of use of atomic energy

Organizations, including public organizations (associations), and citizens have the right to participate in discussions of draft legislative acts and programs in the field of use of atomic energy, as well as in discussions on the issues relate to siting, design, construction, operation and decommissioning of nuclear installations, radiation sources and storage facilities.

The federal executive authorities within the scope of their competence are obliged to discuss the matters related to siting, design and construction of nuclear facilities with the participation of organizations, including public organizations (associations) and citizens.

(Part II in the version of Federal [law](#) of 22.08.2004 No.122-FZ)

Based on the results of such discussions, the federal executive authorities make decisions, which shall be published in the official press. Being made, these decisions may be appealed in the court by individuals or legal entities whose rights and interests secured by the law have been violated.

(Part III in the version of Federal [law](#) of 22.08.2004 No.122-FZ)

The organizations, including public ones (associations) have the right to recommend their representatives to take part in reviews of nuclear installations, radiation sources and storage facilities during their siting, design, construction, operation, and decommissioning.

Article 15. The Right of Citizens for Compensation of Losses and Damage Caused by Radiating Influence at the Use of Atomic Energy

Citizens who have suffered losses and damage as a result of radiation influence of the use of atomic energy have the right for compensation thereof in accordance with [Articles 53 - 60](#) of the given Federal Law and other legal acts of Russian Federation.

Article 16. The Rights of the Workers at Nuclear Facilities (in version of Federal [law](#) of 22.08.2004 No.122-FZ)

The workers engaged at nuclear installations, radiation sources and storage facilities, individuals sent on mission there as well as the workers engaged in any other work with nuclear materials and radioactive substances, have the right for the social guarantees for the negative effect of ionizing radiation on health and for the additional risk factors. The right for the social guarantees (including medical and health care) for the negative effect of ionizing radiation on health is also given to individuals previously employed at nuclear facilities. The legislation of the Russian Federation defines types and amount of the social guarantees for the negative effect of ionizing radiation on health and for the additional risk factors as well as the sources from which these social guarantees are financed.

(in version of Federal [law](#) of 22.08.2004 No.122-FZ)

[The procedure](#) of providing these social guarantees is defined by the Government of the Russian Federation.

(in version of Federal [law](#) of 22.08.2004 No.122-FZ)

Articles 17 - 18. Expired. - Federal [law](#) of 22.08.2004 No.122-FZ.

Article 19. Civil Rights Regarding the Medical Procedures with the Use of Ionizing Radiation

When requested by the patient, full information shall be given about the amount of the dose envisaged and in fact received by him during the investigation or treatment.

The right to decide whether to use or not the ionizing radiation in medical procedures is granted to the patient or to his legal representative.

Chapter IV. STATE REGULATION OF THE USE OF ATOMIC ENERGY

Article 20. State Regulatory Authorities for the Use of Atomic Energy
(in version of Federal [law](#) of 01.12.2007 No.318-FZ)

The state regulation in the field the use of atomic energy is exercised by federal executive authorities and State Corporation for atomic energy "Rosatom" (hereinafter also - the nuclear regulatory authorities) in the procedure defined by the given Federal Law, and by other federal [laws](#) and regulatory legal acts of the Russian Federation.

(Part I in the version of Federal [law](#) of 01.12.2007 No.318-FZ)

According to the provisions on the state nuclear regulatory authorities, their competences are as follows:

- state scientific and engineering, investment and structural policy in the field of use of atomic energy;
- development of measures aimed at safe use of atomic energy;
- (in version of Federal [law](#) of 22.08.2004 No.122-FZ)
- development of [codes and regulations](#) in the field of use of atomic energy;
- the paragraph is not valid. - Federal [law](#) of 22.08.2004 No.122-FZ;
- development of measures of fire and physical protection of nuclear installations, radiation sources, storage facilities, nuclear materials and radioactive substances;
- (in version of Federal [law](#) of 22.08.2004 No.122-FZ)

- arranging of the resources and means to react in the case of emergencies occurred at nuclear facilities, and state control over preventive measures;
- participation in organization and implementation of certification of equipment, items and technologies for nuclear installations, radiation sources and storage facilities;
- state control over compliance with the requirements of the state standards and regulations for compliance assessment of equipment in the field of atomic energy use;
- (in version of Federal [Law](#) of 07.11.2011 No.303-FZ)
- arrangement of the state control of the radiation situation in the territory of the Russian Federation, in the areas of nuclear facilities owned by the operating organizations which take part in this monitoring;
- (in version of Federal [law](#) of 21.11.2011 No.331-FZ)
- the state control and accounting of nuclear materials and radioactive substances;
- the state control of the technical safety of ships and other floating vessels with nuclear installations and radiation sources on board;
- development and implementation of radioactive waste management programs;
- ensuring of unified measurements in the field of use of atomic energy;
- (in version of Federal [law](#) of 30.11.2011 No.347-FZ)
- arrangement and implementation of accreditation in the field of use of atomic energy;
- (the paragraph was introduced by Federal [law](#) of 30.11.2011 No.347-FZ)
- other functions as per the provisions on the nuclear regulatory authorities.

Article 21. State Control of the Radiation Situation in the Territory of the Russian Federation

(in version of Federal [law](#) of 21.11.2011 No.331-FZ)

The state control of the radiation situation in the territory of the Russian

Federation is exercised for the timely detection of changes in the radiation situation, for assessment, prognosis and prevention of possible negative consequences of the radiation impact on the public and environment, as well as for the systematic provision of prompt information to the state authorities, nuclear regulatory authorities, state nuclear safety regulatory authorities and organizations to take measures to prevent or reduce radiation exposure.

The state control of the radiation situation in the territory of the Russian Federation is a part of the state environmental monitoring (state control of the environment). It is exercised within the framework of the unified state automated system of radiation control in the territory of the Russian Federation and its functional subsystems.

Introduction of the unified state automated system of radiation control in the territory of the Russian Federation and its functional subsystems is exercised by the federal executive authorities authorized by the Government of the Russian Federation as well as by the State Corporation Rosatom.

Coordination of work on introduction of the unified state automated system of radiation control in the territory of the Russian Federation and its functional subsystems is performed by the federal executive body authorized by the Government of the Russian Federation.

Information received in the course of the state radiation control in the territory of the Russian Federation is then introduced by the nuclear regulatory authorities and (or) operating organizations into the unified state automated system of radiation control in the territory of the Russian Federation and its functional subsystems.

The Government of the Russian Federation establishes the procedure for arrangement and introduction of the unified state automated system of radiation control in the territory of the Russian Federation and its functional subsystems, defines authorities of appropriate authorities and organizations, procedure and periodicity of providing information obtained in the course of the state radiation control in the territory of the Russian Federation and its introduction into the unified state automated system of radiation control in the territory of the Russian Federation

and its functional subsystems.

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

Nuclear materials, radioactive substances, radioactive waste, notwithstanding patterns of ownership, are subject to the state control and accounting within the state system for accounting and control of nuclear materials and within the state system for accounting and control of radioactive substances and radioactive waste to define available quantity of those materials, substances, and waste where they are located, to prevent their loss, unauthorized use and theft, and to provide state authorities, nuclear supervision authorities and safety regulatory authorities with information on availability and transfer of nuclear materials, radioactive substances and radioactive waste, and on their export and import.

(Part I in the version of Federal [law](#) of 05.02.2007 No.13-FZ)

The procedure of arrangement of the [system](#) of state control and accounting of nuclear materials and [the system](#) of state accounting and control of radioactive substances and waste is defined by the Government of the Russian Federation.

(in version of Federal [law](#) of 11.07.2011 No.190-FZ)

Chapter V. STATE SAFETY REGULATION IN THE FIELD OF USE OF ATOMIC ENERGY

Article 23. State regulation of safety in the sphere of use of atomic energy

The state regulation of safety in the field of use of atomic energy stipulates activity by appropriate federal executive authorities and State Corporation Rosatom aimed at organization of development, approval and implementation of codes and regulations in the field of use of atomic energy, issuing of [permits](#) (licences) to carry out activities in the field of use of atomic energy, accreditation,

standardization, assessment of compliance, supervision of safety, reviews and inspections, control of development and implementation of measures for protection of workers of nuclear facilities, public and environment in case of an accident in the field of use of atomic energy.

(in version of Federal Laws of 22.08.2004 [N 122-FZ](#), of 01.12.2007 [N 318-FZ](#), of 18.07.2011 [N 242-FZ](#), of 30.11.2011 [N 347-FZ](#))

Article 24. Federal Executive Authorities Carrying Out State Regulation of Safety in the Field of Use of Atomic Energy

State safety regulation in the field of atomic energy use is carried out by federal executive bodies, i.e. the state safety regulatory authorities which regulate safe use of atomic energy. The above mentioned authorities are independent from other state bodies and organizations which activities are related to the use of atomic energy.

(in version of Federal Laws of 22.08.2004 [N 122-FZ](#), of 30.11.2011 [N 347-FZ](#))

The Provisions on the state safety regulatory authorities define types of activities in the field of safety regulation of the use of atomic energy and distribution of authorities, rights, responsibilities and liabilities of appropriate bodies as well as authorities of officials of the mentioned bodies.

(in version of Federal [law](#) of 30.11.2011 No.347-FZ)

The measures undertaken by the state safety regulatory authorities to exercise their responsibilities shall be commensurate with the potential danger of the nuclear facilities and activities in the field of atomic energy use.

(part 3 was introduced by Federal [law](#) of 30.11.2011 No.347-FZ)

The activity of the state safety regulatory authorities is financed from the federal budget.

Article 24.1. Federal State Supervision in the Field of Use of Atomic Energy

(it was introduced by Federal [law](#) of 18.07.2011 No.242-FZ)

The Federal state supervision in the field of use of atomic energy is understood to be the activity of an authorized federal executive body to prevent, reveal and stop violations of the requirements established pursuant to international treaties to which the Russian Federation is a party, Federal Laws, the given Law and other legal acts and regulatory documents in the field of use of atomic energy by legal entities, their managers and other officials (hereinafter referred to as legal entities) acting in the field of use of atomic energy (hereinafter referred to as mandatory requirements) by means of organization and performance of reviews (inspections) of the above mentioned persons, by taking measures envisaged in the Russian Federation legislation for preclusion of revealed violations and the activity of the above mentioned federal executive authority to supervise regularly the observation of the mandatory requirements, to analyze and forecast the status of compliance with the these requirements by the legal entities in performance of their activity.

The federal state supervision in the field of use of atomic energy is performed by the authorized federal executive body (hereinafter referred to as the state safety regulatory authority) in compliance with the procedure established by the Government of the Russian Federation.

Relations under the federal state supervision in the field of use of atomic energy, arrangement and conduct of inspections of legal entities are regulated by the provisions of Federal [Law](#) of 26.12.2008 No.294-FZ, "On Protection of rights of legal persons and individual entrepreneurs in the exercise of state control (supervision) and municipal control", with the account of specific features of arrangement and conducting inspections, stipulated by [Parts 4 - 12](#) of the given Article and other Federal Laws.

The subject of the review (inspection) is observation of mandatory requirements, permits' (licenses') conditions necessary for safety assurance in the field of use of atomic energy by the legal entity while performing its activity in the field of use of atomic energy, as well as compliance of nuclear facilities, their components and systems with the mentioned requirements.

The basis for inclusion of a scheduled review (inspection) in the annual plan of scheduled reviews (inspections) is one year lapse from the date of:

- providing the legal entity with a permit (licence) to work in the field of use of atomic energy, registration of a legal entity in compliance with [Article 36.1](#) of the given Federal Law;
(in version of Federal [law](#) of 25.06.2012 No.93-FZ)
- decision making, in compliance with the procedure established by the RF Government, about commissioning after completion of construction and overhaul of nuclear facilities, including operating nuclear facilities, their components and systems, including buildings, premises, constructions, technical means, equipment and materials;
- completion of performance of the latest scheduled review (inspection).

The annual plan of scheduled reviews (inspections), the order (directive) of the state safety regulatory authority for performance thereof, the inspection report specifies the name and the place of the nuclear facility in respect of which the inspection activities are planned and performed in fact.

Grounds for conducting an unscheduled review (inspection) are as follows:

- expiration of term for which the legal entity received the order from state safety regulatory authority to eliminate the revealed violation of the mandatory requirements;
- receipt by the state safety regulatory authority of:
- the application of a legal entity for a permit (licence) for the right to perform activity in the field of use of atomic energy, prolongation of the licence or introduction of changes into the permit (licence) conditions, termination of the permit (licence), about registration in compliance with [Article 36.1](#) of the given Federal Law, or on the launch of nuclear hazardous and (or) radiation hazardous activities in compliance with codes and standards in the field of use of atomic energy.
- (in version of Federal [law](#) of 25.06.2012 No.93-FZ)
- official information of the state radiation control in the territory of the Russian Federation demonstrating changes in the radiation environment due to operation of a

nuclear facility;

- (in version of Federal [law](#) of 21.11.2011 No.331-FZ)
- information and notices from public including individual entrepreneurs and legal entities, from officials of the State Authorities (State Safety Regulatory body officials), local government bodies, from the mass media about violations of the nuclear and radiation requirements in the field of use of atomic energy, including permits (licences) conditions necessary for safety assurance in the field of use of atomic energy, requirements to ensure physical protection, to perform state control and accounting of nuclear materials, radioactive substances and radioactive waste, information about carrying out of work and activities impacting safety of a nuclear facility that are not covered by the issued permits (licenses), about carrying out of activities without appropriate permits (licenses), about violation of mandatory provisions in construction, operation and decommissioning of nuclear facilities, their components and systems and in managing of nuclear materials, radioactive substances and radioactive waste if such violations may cause harmful effect to life and health of people, animals, environment, safety of the State, damage to property of physical and legal entities, state or municipal property, hazard of emergency man-caused situations;
- availability of an order (a directive) of the chief (or the deputy chief) of the State Safety Regulatory Authority to perform an ad hock review (inspection) pursuant to the task order of the RF President or the RF Government or based on a procurator's request to perform an ad hock inspection within the framework of supervision over compliance with the laws in response to information and notices received.

Unscheduled review (inspection) in the field on the basis indicated in [paragraph 6 Part 7](#) of the given Article, may be performed immediately with notification of the prosecution agency in compliance with the procedure defined by [Part 12 Article 10](#) of Federal Law No. 294-FZ of 26.12.2008, "Protection of rights of legal persons and individual entrepreneurs in the exercise of state control (supervision) and municipal control", without coordination with the prosecution agency.

The duration of a review (an inspection) at nuclear facilities makes up

maximum thirty working days since the beginning.

In extraordinary circumstances, when there is a need for performance of a complex and (or) long-term research, testing, special reviews and investigations based on well-grounded proposals by the state safety regulatory authority officers who perform the review (inspection), the duration of the review (inspection) may be extended by the chief (deputy chief) of this authority, but not more than by thirty working days.

Preliminary notification of a legal entity on unscheduled inspection (review) in the field based on the grounds provided in [paragraph 5](#) or [six, Part 7](#), of the given article is only allowed immediately before the launch of the inspection.

A regime of continuous state supervision can be established at certain nuclear facilities in accordance with the provisions of the Federal [Law of December 26, 2008 No.294-FZ "On protection of legal entities and entrepreneurs in the process of state control \(supervision\) and municipal control"](#).

The regime of continuous state supervision, [the list](#) of nuclear facilities in which respect such a regime is established, the procedure of its implementation are determined by the RF Government.

The state safety regulatory authority and its officers, in accordance with the procedures established by the RF legislation, have the right to:

- on the basis of the well-grounded written requests, to apply for and receive information and documents necessary for performance of review (inspection) from the legal entities;
- visit nuclear facilities and inspect buildings, premises, constructions, hardware, equipment, materials and carry out research, testing, expertise, investigations and other monitoring activities without restrictions, in accordance with the established regime, upon presentation of a staff pass and a copy of the order (directive) of the chief (or the deputy chief) of the State Safety Regulatory Authority to perform the review;
- give orders to the legal entities to eliminate revealed violations of the mandatory requirements in construction, operation and decommissioning of nuclear facilities,

and requirements of physical protection, accounting and control of nuclear materials, radioactive substances and radioactive waste, to take measures preventing harm to life and health of people, animals, environment, risk to safety of the State, damage to property of physical and legal entities, state or municipal property, hazard of emergency man-caused situations;

- execute administrative offense reports on violation of mandatory requirements, consider cases of the reported administrative offenses and take measures preventing such offenses;
- send information on violation of mandatory requirements to competent authorities for making decisions whether to institute criminal proceedings basing on the elements essential to the offense.

The state safety regulatory authority may be called to account by the court for participating in a case, or has the right to participate in a case by its own initiative or initiative of individuals engaged into the case to give its conclusion on a claim on damage to life, health of people, to animals, plants, environment, state safety, property of individuals and legal entities, state or municipal property due to violation of the mandatory requirements.

Article 25. Powers of the State Safety Regulatory Authorities

The State safety regulatory authorities have the following powers within the scope of their competence:

- to submit proposals on the development of laws related to ensuring safety in the field of use of atomic energy for the consideration of bodies with the right of initiation of legislative initiatives;
- to develop, approve and bring into force codes and regulations in the field of atomic energy use in accordance with this Federal [Law](#) and the legislation of the Russian Federation;
- to implement licensing activities for the purpose of safety assurance in the field of atomic energy use;

- to supervise the observance of the codes and standards in the field of use of atomic energy, permits (licence) conditions for the right to carry out activities in the field of use of atomic energy;
- to exercise the federal supervision for nuclear, radiation, industrial and fire safety;
- to exercise supervision over physical protection of nuclear installations, radiation sources, storage facilities for nuclear materials and radioactive substances, supervision over the systems of unified state control and accounting of nuclear materials, radioactive substances and radioactive waste;
- to arrange and (or) conduct safety review (safety justification review) of nuclear facilities and (or) activities in the field of use of atomic energy, determined by the given Federal Law, as well as to engage independent experts and (or) scientific and technical support organizations;
- (in version of Federal [law](#) of 30.11.2011 No.347-FZ)
- to conduct inspections (reviews) related to fulfillment of their powers;
- (in version of Federal [law](#) of 18.07.2011 No.242-FZ)
- to take part in organization and implementation of work on certification of equipment, items and technology for nuclear installations, radiation sources and storage facilities;
- to control environmental protection and the use of natural resources in the field of use of atomic energy;
- to control the use of material and financial resources for the activity in the field of regulation of nuclear, radiation. technical and fire safety;
- to control the fulfillment of international commitments of the Russian Federation regarding safety assurance in the field of use of atomic energy;
- to apply administrative measures in compliance with the [procedure](#) established by the Russian legislation;
- to develop, approve and implement safety guides in the field of use of atomic energy;
- (the paragraph was introduced by Federal [law](#) of 30.11.2011 No.347-FZ)

- to participate in the accreditation activities in the field of use of atomic energy;
- (the paragraph was introduced by Federal [law](#) of 30.11.2011 No.347-FZ)

Article 26. Permits (Licences) for Work in the Field of Use of Atomic Energy

The given Federal Law understands a permit (licence) for the right to carry out activities in the field of atomic energy use as a duly issued official document confirming the right to carry out a specified kind of activity, in case the safety of the nuclear facilities and the safety of carried out activities are ensured.

The state safety regulatory authorities issue permits (licences) for the right to work in the field of use of atomic energy. These permits (licences) are issued to the operating organizations, as well as to the organizations which work and render services in the field of use of atomic energy.

The permit (licence) for the right to work in the field of use of atomic energy shall indicate its holder, requirements and conditions mandatory for safety assurance of the applied activities, and the licence validity period.

In compliance with the given Federal Law, the following activities in the field of use of atomic energy are subject to licensing: siting, construction, operation and decommissioning of nuclear installations, radiation sources, storage facilities for nuclear materials and radioactive substances, radioactive waste storage facilities; closure of radioactive waste disposal facilities; nuclear materials and radioactive substances management, including exploration and uranium mining, production, use, processing, transport and storage of nuclear materials and radioactive substances; radioactive waste management in the course of its storage, processing, transport and disposal; use of nuclear materials and (or) radioactive substances in the course of research and development; design and construction of nuclear installations, radiation sources, storage facilities for nuclear materials and radioactive substances, radioactive waste storage facilities; construction and manufacturing of equipment for nuclear installations, radiation sources, storage facilities for nuclear materials and radioactive substances; radioactive waste storage

facilities; safety review (justification review) for nuclear facilities and (or) activities in the field of use of atomic energy.

(Part 4 in the version of Federal [law](#) of 30.11.2011 No.347-FZ)

Introduction of new codes and standards in the field of atomic energy does not lead to immediate cancellation or change of validity period of permits (licences) for the right to carry out activities in the field of atomic energy.

No activity of any type in the field of atomic energy use subject to licensing by the State safety regulatory authorities can be carried out unless a permit (licence) for it is obtained.

The official fee is paid for provision of a permit (licence) to work in the field of use of atomic energy by the state safety regulatory authority, as well as for its re-issuing and extension in the [amount](#) and [procedure](#) defined by the Russian legislation in the field of taxes and fees.

(Part 7 was introduced by Federal [law](#) of 27.12.2009 No.374-FZ)

Upon an application by a license applicant or licensee, a combined license can be issued for the right to perform several kinds of activities in the field of use of atomic energy for one or several facilities where the applied activities are performed.

(Part 8 was introduced by Federal [law](#) of 30.11.2011 No.347-FZ, in the version of Federal [law](#) of 25.06.2012 No.93-FZ)

The Government of the Russian Federation establishes the procedure of licensing as well as of issuing and cancellation of permits (licences).

(Part 9 was introduced by Federal [law](#) of 30.11.2011 No.347-FZ)

When deciding on issuing a permit (licence) to work in the field of use of atomic energy, nuclear facilities and (or) activities in the field of use of atomic energy are subject to safety review (safety justification review, hereinafter referred to as review).

(Part 10 was introduced by Federal [law](#) of 30.11.2011 No.347-FZ)

The subject of review is analysis of compliance of the documents submitted by the applicant for obtaining a license and justifying safety assurance of the nuclear

facilities and (or) activities in the field of use of atomic energy, and (or) actual condition of the nuclear facility and its compliance with the Russian legislation, codes and regulations in the field of use of atomic energy, state of the art, technologies and production.

(part 11 was introduced by Federal [law](#) of 30.11.2011 No.347-FZ)

The review is conducted in compliance with the procedure defined by the state nuclear safety regulatory authority.

(part 12 was introduced by Federal [law](#) of 30.11.2011 No.347-FZ)

Article 26.1. Periodic Safety Assessment of a Nuclear Installation, Storage Facility

(it was introduced by Federal [law](#) of 30.11.2011 No.347-FZ)

When operating a nuclear installation, a storage facility on the basis of a permit (licence) with over 10 year validity, the operating organization periodically assesses safety of the installation, storage facility. The authorized state safety regulatory authority defines the procedure for submitting by the operating organization of documents with the results of safety assessment of a nuclear installation, storage facility, and justifying their safe operation to the state safety regulatory authority; it also defines requirements to structure and contents of these documents.

Periodic safety assessment is conducted for evaluation of safety taking into consideration the operation period of an installation or a storage facility, as well as aging of equipment, based on the Russian legislation in the field of use of atomic energy. It is made to apply the results of such an assessment for safety assurance during operation of the nuclear installation, storage facility till next periodic safety assessment or expiration of the operating period of the installation or facility.

The first periodic safety assessment of a nuclear installation/storage facility is conducted 10 years after they were commissioned, and the follow-up assessment of safety assurance at the installation/facility is conducted every 10 years till their

decommissioning.

Article 27. Permits for the right to conduct activities in the field of use of atomic energy issued to employees of nuclear facilities;

Employees of nuclear facilities conduct specific activities in the field of use of atomic energy if they have permits issued by the state safety regulatory authorities.

The [list](#) of specialists among the employees who (depending on their work) shall receive permits for the right to work in the field of use of atomic energy, and qualification requirements to these specialists are defined by the Russian Government. Having no medical and psychophysiological contraindications is one of the mandatory requirements for issuing a permit.

ConsultantPlus: Note.

On the [List](#) of medical contraindications for nuclear employees; [on the List](#) of nuclear positions which should be covered by the medical contraindications, [on the Requirements](#) to medical and psychophysiological examinations of nuclear employees, see the Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 233 of 01.03.1997.

Appropriate federal executive body authorized by the Government of the Russian Federation defines the list of medical contraindications and positions subject to these contraindications as well as requirements for medical and psychophysiological examinations.

(in version of Federal [law](#) of 23.07.2008 No.160-FZ)

A worker who holds such a permit is responsible according to the legislation of the Russian Federation for any infringement in the work he carries out. Should the conditions of the said permit be infringed, the permit 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 Siting and Construction of Nuclear Installations,
Radiation Sources and Storage Facilities

The Government of the Russian Federation decides on construction of nuclear installations, radiation sources and storage facilities which are the federal property or have federal or inter-regional importance, or located and constructed in restricted administrative areas.

(Part I in the version of Federal [law](#) of 05.02.2007 No.13-FZ)

Decisions on siting of the above mentioned objects are made by the Government of the Russian Federation with the concurrence of the local authorities of the Subjects of the Russian Federation where the above mentioned facilities are to be located and constructed.

(Part II in the version of Federal [law](#) of 22.08.2004 No.122-FZ)

Decisions on siting and construction of radiation sources and radioactive substances which are the property of the Subjects of the Russian Federation, are made by the State authorities of the Subjects of the Russian Federation, where the above mentioned facilities are to be located and built.

(in version of Federal Laws of 22.08.2004 [N 122-FZ](#), of 11.07.2011 [N 190-FZ](#))

Decisions on siting and construction of radiation sources and radioactive substances which are the property of local municipal bodies, are taken by the local government of the area where the above mentioned facilities are to be located and built.

(in version of Federal Laws of 22.08.2004 [N 122-FZ](#), of 11.07.2011 [N 190-FZ](#))

Granting of sites and underground areas for nuclear installations, radiation sources and storage facilities is carried out in the procedure and on conditions defined by the [legislation](#) of the Russian Federation.

(in version of Federal [law](#) of 22.08.2004 No.122-FZ)

Decisions on siting and construction of nuclear installations, radiation sources and storage facilities are made in compliance with [land-laws](#), [urban planning legislation](#) environmental [legislation](#) taking into account the results of the reviews carried out by the public organizations.

(in version of Federal [law](#) of 18.12.2006 No.232-FZ)

The Government of the Russian Federation makes decisions on the following:

- siting and construction of nuclear installations, radiation sources and storage facilities which are the federal property or have federal or interregional importance, or located and constructed in restricted administrative areas. The Government of the Russian Federation approves [the procedure](#) of decision making on siting and construction of nuclear facilities, radiation sources and storage facilities in the federal property which are of the federal or interregional importance, or located and constructed in restricted administrative areas;
- on the procedure of attributing nuclear installations, radiation sources and storage facilities to the facilities of the federal or interregional importance;
- on the procedure of decision making on siting and construction of nuclear installations, radiation sources and storage facilities which are not the federal or municipal property, or are not of the federal or interregional importance, or are not located and constructed in restricted administrative areas.

(Part 7 in the version of Federal [law](#) of 01.12.2007 No.318-FZ)

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

The state authority or organization which have decided on siting and construction of a nuclear installation, radiation source or storage facility, are obliged to revoke the decision or cancel or suspend construction of the facility if there are found additional factors that reduce its safety level or worsen the environment, or lead to other unfavorable consequences. Proposals for reconsideration of the

decision may be accepted by the local state authorities, local government and public organizations (associations).

(Part I in the version of Federal [law](#) of 01.12.2007 No.318-FZ)

Losses related to cancellation or suspension of construction of a nuclear installation, radiation source or storage facility in the case of detection during construction of additional factors, which reduce the safety level of the facilities, lead to deterioration of the environmental situation or other unfavorable consequences, should be judicially reimbursed at the expense of organizations, which are in charge for untimely detection and accounting of these factors.

In all the other cases, losses connected with cancellation or suspension of construction of the mentioned facilities shall be reimbursed at the expense of the appropriate budgets.

Article 30. General safety requirements of nuclear installations, radiation sources and storage facilities subject to siting and construction

Siting and construction of nuclear installations, radiation sources and storage facilities shall be performed on the basis of the codes and regulations in the field of use of atomic energy as well as the rules for environmental protection, taking into consideration the requirements of [the legislation](#) on urban planning.

(Part I in the version of Federal [law](#) of 18.12.2006 No.232-FZ)

Decision on siting and construction of a nuclear installation, radiation source or storage facilities is made with the account of the following:

- need for them in order to solve economic and defense tasks of the Russian Federation and its regions;
- presence of the essential conditions for siting of such facilities which comply with the requirements of the codes and regulations in the field of atomic energy use;
- absence of any threat to the safety of a nuclear installation, radiation source or storage facility from adjacent civil or military facilities;
- possible social and economic consequences of siting of the above mentioned nuclear

for the industrial, agricultural, social and cultural development of the region.

Documents on assessment of the radiation impact of a nuclear installation, radiation source or storage facility on the environment is submitted for review along within the design documentation of these nuclear facilities by appropriate state nuclear regulatory authority or by the operating organization according to [the urban planning legislation](#) of the Russian Federation.

(Part III in the version of Federal [law](#) of 18.12.2006 No.232-FZ)

During construction, reconstruction, overhaul of nuclear installations, radiation sources, storage facilities the state civil construction supervision is exercised by the federal executive authority, authorized to carry out the state civil construction supervision according to [the urban planning legislation](#) of the Russian Federation.

(Part 4 was introduced by Federal [law](#) of 18.12.2006 No.232-FZ)

Article 31. Establishment of the Buffer and Radiation Control Areas

Special territories - the buffer and radiation control areas - shall be established in order to protect public in the area where a nuclear installation, radiation source or storage facility is located.

The buffer area and radiation control areas are subject to radiation situation control.

The sizes and boundaries of the buffer and radiation control areas are defined by the design of the buffer area in compliance with the codes and regulations in the field of atomic energy use, which are to be approved by the State health and epidemic supervision bodies and by the local government of the municipal or city districts.

(in version of Federal [law](#) of 22.08.2004 No.122-FZ)

Residential and public buildings, children centers as well as health care institutions which are not related to functioning of a nuclear installation, radiation source or a storage facility, public catering facilities, industrial facilities, auxiliary buildings and other strictures and facilities which are not foreseen within the buffer

area design are not allowed to be allocated in the buffer area.

The use of existing facilities and buildings located in the buffer zone for economic purposes with modification of their scope is allowed at the request of the operating organization with an approval of the state safety regulatory authorities.

Sixth part is not valid. - Federal [law](#) of 22.08.2004 No.122-FZ.

The need for the radiation control area, its size and boundaries are defined by the design on the basis of safety specifications of nuclear facilities; they are to be approved by the state sanitary and epidemiological supervision authorities.

The state sanitary and epidemic supervision authorities may impose restrictions on the economic activity in the buffer area in accordance with [the legislation](#) of the Russian Federation.

Losses caused by arrangement of the buffer and radiation control areas are reimbursed by the operating organization in accordance with [the legislation](#) of the Russian Federation.

Due to safety characteristics of some nuclear facilities, the buffer and radiation control areas may be limited by the territory of such facilities, buildings and premises.

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

Acceptance for operation of nuclear installations, radiation sources and storage facilities should be carried out alongside with all the industrial and household facilities stipulated by the design for the above mentioned nuclear facilities.

Commissioning of nuclear installations, radiation sources and storage facilities is carried out in case the operating organizations have operation permits (licences) issued by the appropriate state safety regulatory authorities.

Commissioning of radiation sources with only radionuclide sources of categories 4 and 5 of radiation hazard is performed after the organization is registered in compliance with [Article 36.1](#) of the given Federal Law.

(Part 3 was introduced by Federal [law](#) of 25.06.2012 No.93-FZ)

Article 33. Decommissioning and Operational Limits of Nuclear Installations, Radiation Sources and Storage Facilities

The procedure and measures to ensure decommissioning of nuclear installations, radiation sources and storage facilities shall be envisaged in the design of the nuclear facility according to the codes and regulations in the field of atomic energy use.

[The procedure](#) of defining the financial sources for decommissioning of nuclear installations, radiation sources and storage facilities is established by the Government of the Russian Federation and shall be determined before their commissioning.

Proposals on decommissioning of nuclear installations, radiation sources and storage facilities before the expiration of their service life defined in the design of the nuclear facility or proposals on restriction of the design cost/performance ratio may be introduced by the state authorities of the Russian Federation as well as by the state authorities of the Subjects of the Russian Federation or by the local government and public organizations (associations) when there are appropriate substantiations.

Decisions on early decommissioning of nuclear installations, radiation sources and storage facilities are made by the state authorities, State Corporation Rosatom or by the local government within the scope of their competence, which decided to construct these facilities, or by their legal successors and are brought to the notice of the operating organization beforehand taking into account the technological and ecological capabilities of the operating organization.

(in version of Federal Laws of 22.08.2004 [N 122-FZ](#), of 01.12.2007 [N 318-FZ](#))

In case a decision is made on early decommissioning or on restriction of operational characteristics of nuclear installations, radiation sources and storage facilities, which was not caused by the technical or ecological reasons, the losses

caused by such a decision shall be reimbursed at the expenses of the appropriate authorities or State Corporation Rosatom, which made this decision. Decisions on reimbursement (if there is a dispute) are made judicially.

(in version of Federal [law](#) of 01.12.2007 No.318-FZ)

Chapter VII. THE LEGAL STATUS OF ORGANISATIONS PERFORMING ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF USE OF ATOMIC ENERGY

Article 34. An Operating Organization Acting in the field of atomic energy use

An operating organization is an organization established in accordance [with the legislation](#) of the Russian Federation and recognized in compliance with the [procedure](#) and on conditions established by the Government of the Russian Federation, by a respective nuclear regulatory authority as an organization capable of operating a nuclear installation, radiation source and storage facility and of performing, on its own or engaging other organizations, activities on siting, design, construction, operation and decommissioning of a nuclear installation, radiation source and storage facility, as well as activities on management of nuclear materials and radioactive substances. In order to perform the mentioned types of activities the operating organization shall have permits (licenses) issued by corresponding state authorities of safety regulation giving right to perform works in the field of use of atomic energy.

(in version of Federal [law](#) of 01.12.2007 No.318-FZ)

The operating organization shall have sufficient authorities, financial, material and other resources to carry out its functions.

The operating organization together with corresponding nuclear regulatory authorities establish a special fund for covering expenses related to decommissioning of the nuclear installation, radiation source or storage facility as well as related to spent fuel management, and for financing scientific research and development on justification and enhancement of safety of the mentioned facilities.

(in version of Federal Laws of 05.02.2007 N 13-FZ, of 01.12.2007 N 318-FZ)

The procedure and sources of establishment and the procedure of application of this fund are defined by the Government of the Russian Federation.

No intervention in the activity of an operating organization concerning the operation of the nuclear installation, radiation source or storage facility is permitted, except for the cases provided by the given Federal Law, by other laws and legal acts of the Russian Federation.

Article 35. Responsibility and duties of the operating organization related to safety assurance of a nuclear installation, radiation source and storage facility

An operating organization is fully responsible for safety assurance of its nuclear installation, radiation source and storage facility and for appropriate management of nuclear materials and radioactive substances. In case the operating organization loses its operation permit (licence) for a nuclear installation, radiation source and storage facility, it is still responsible for the safety assurance of the nuclear installation, radiation source or storage facility until the mentioned facilities are transferred to another operating organization or until a new permit (licence) is obtained. In case the operator is incapable to provide for the safety of the mentioned facilities, a respective authority for management of use of atomic energy shall be responsible for safety and appropriate handling. In this case the authority shall assure safety of the facilities until a new operator is established.

The operating organization develops and implements measures to maintain safety of the nuclear installation, radiation source or storage facility, founds, if necessary, special safety control services and submits information on the safety level of the nuclear installation, radiation source or storage facility to the state safety regulatory authorities.

The operating organization ensures:

- use of the nuclear installation, radiation source and storage facility only for the applied purposes;

- organization and coordination of development and implementation of quality assurance programs on all stages of creation, operation and decommissioning of the nuclear installation, radiation source and storage facility, and control of implementation of such programs;
- (in version of Federal [law](#) of 30.11.2011 No.347-FZ)
- development and implementation of measures for accident prevention at the nuclear installation, radiation source and storage facility, and on elimination of accident consequences on the installation personnel, public and environment;
- safe handling and storage of nuclear materials and radioactive substances,
- exercise of rights of nuclear facilities personnel for social guarantees;
- (in version of Federal [law](#) of 22.08.2004 No.122-FZ)
- recording the personnel individual doses;
- the drafting and implementation, within the limits of its competence, of measures to protect the personnel and the population in case of an accident at the nuclear installation, radiation source or storage facility;
- control and accounting of nuclear materials and radioactive substances;
- absence of physical protection of nuclear installations, radiation sources, storage facilities, nuclear materials and radioactive substances;
- development and implementation of fire safety measures;
- radiation control in the control area and radiation control area;
- selection, training and maintaining qualification of the personnel of nuclear installations, radiation sources and storage facilities, and creation of necessary social and living conditions for them at the production site;
- notification of public on radiation situation in the buffer and radiation control areas;
- execution of other powers defined by the regulatory legal acts.

Article 36. Responsibilities of the Operating Organization for Protection of the Staff of the Nuclear Facilities, Public and Environment in the Case of an Accident at Nuclear Installation, Radiation Source or Storage Facility

In case of an accident at a nuclear installation, a radiation source or a storage facility that leads to release of radioactive substances into the environment above the established limits, the operating organization shall submit prompt radiation environment information to appropriate government authorities, local government bodies and public in the most threatened territories, state nuclear regulatory authorities, safety regulatory agencies, services of the state radiation environment monitoring system, state radiation environment monitoring in the RF territory and the Russian alert and emergency response system.

(in version of Federal [law](#) of 21.11.2011 No.331-FZ)

In carrying out operations to prevent evolution of an accident or to eliminate its consequences, exposure of the personnel (including those sent on a mission) above the established dose limits (but under the potentially dangerous radiation dose specified in the regulatory documentation) may be permitted only when there is no possibility to take other measures excluding such increased irradiation, and may be justified only by saving people and by the prevention of large-scale irradiation, as well as by the threat of considerable radioactive contamination of the environment. The management of the operating organization is obliged to inform the workers engaged into such operations of the possible risk of irradiation above the established dose limits and to get their voluntary agreement to it, as well as the permission of the appropriate health care authorities of the Russian Federation.

Responsibilities and procedure of actions of the operator and its communication with the state government bodies, local government bodies, nuclear regulatory bodies regarding measures for protection of the nuclear facility personnel and public in case of accident and in transportation of nuclear materials and radioactive substances shall be stipulated in the appropriate action plans. The procedure of development and approval of such plans is established by the codes and regulations in the field of use of atomic energy.

Article 36.1. Specific Features of Operation Regulation of Radiation Sources

with Radionuclide Sources

(in version of Federal [law](#) of 25.06.2012 No.93-FZ)

(it was introduced by Federal [law](#) of 30.11.2011 No.347-FZ)

Safety regulation of operation of radiation sources with radionuclide sources is exercised in compliance with the given Federal Law.

(in version of Federal [law](#) of 25.06.2012 No.93-FZ)

For the purposes of the given Article, radionuclide sources are products with fixed and limited amount of a radioactive substance and to be used in the radiation sources.

Operation of radiation sources with only radionuclide sources of categories 4 and 5 of radiation hazard as per the codes and regulations in the field of use of atomic energy is not subject to licensing in compliance with the given Federal Law.

(in version of Federal [law](#) of 25.06.2012 No.93-FZ)

The given Federal Law does not recognize organizations operating radiation sources with only radionuclide sources of categories 4 and 5 of radiation hazard are not recognized as operating ones.

(in version of Federal [law](#) of 25.06.2012 No.93-FZ)

The organizations operating radiation sources with only radionuclide sources of categories 4 and 5 of radiation hazard are subject to registration in compliance with the [procedure](#) defined by the Russian Government.

(in version of Federal [law](#) of 25.06.2012 No.93-FZ)

Article 37. Organizations Performing Works and Rendering Services to the Operating Organization

Organizations which carry out scientific research and investigation, design, construction and decommissioning of nuclear installations, radiation sources or storage facilities, development and manufacture of equipment for them, and which

carry out other works and render other services in the field of atomic energy use, ensure that the works are carried out and the services are provided in such scope and such quality which satisfy the requirements of the codes and regulations in the field of atomic energy use, and are responsible for the quality of the works carried out and the rendered services throughout the whole service life of the nuclear installation, radiation source or storage facility or of equipment manufactured for them.

The nuclear regulatory authority recommends an organization responsible for design of a nuclear installation or storage facility.

The head of the organization (state unitary enterprise) responsible for project development of a nuclear installation or a storage facility is appointed by the decision of the nuclear regulatory authority empowered by the Government of the Russian Federation.

The equipment, components and technologies for nuclear installations, radiation sources or storage facilities are subject to compliance assessment according to [the legislation](#) of the Russian Federation.

(in version of Federal [law](#) of 19.07.2011 No.248-FZ)

When the organizations, working and rendering services in the field of use of atomic energy to an operating organization, cease their activities, responsibility foreseen for all activities by such organizations is imposed on another organization recognized by the appropriate nuclear regulatory authority.

Article 37.1. Arrangement of Scientific and Engineering Support to the Authorized Safety Regulatory Authority

(it was introduced by Federal [law](#) of 30.11.2011 No.347-FZ)

Scientific and technical support organizations under the safety regulatory authority have the following objectives:

- scientific and technical support of state regulation of safety in the field of use of

- atomic energy, including performance and coordination of scientific and research and experimental works, performance of expert reviews, including safety review;
- development and improvement of legal basis in the field of use of atomic energy, other activities aimed at improvement of state safety regulation in the field of use of atomic energy.
 - attribution of the status of legal entity to an organization of scientific and technical support is performed according to the procedure set by the Government of Russia.

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

The labor relations and labor discipline of workers whose activity is connected with the use of atomic energy are governed by the [labor legislation](#) of the Russian Federation.

For the organizations with especially hazardous manufacture, labor relations and labor discipline are regulated both by the labor legislation of the Russian Federation and by disciplinary statutes. The Government of the Russian Federation approves the list of such organizations.

The characteristics of working conditions and social welfare of specific categories of workers of nuclear installations, radiation sources and storage facilities are defined by the Government of the Russian Federation and by the conditions of appropriate labor contracts.

(in version of Federal [law](#) of 22.08.2004 No.122-FZ)

Article 39. Public Actions in the Territory of Nuclear Installations and Storage Facilities

(in version of Federal [law](#) of 30.11.2011 No.347-FZ)

Unauthorized meetings, rallies, demonstrations and other unauthorized public actions are forbidden either in the territory of a nuclear installation or storage

facility, or in their buffer areas.

(in version of Federal [law](#) of 30.11.2011 No.347-FZ)

It is not allowed to arrange and conduct public events beyond the boundaries of nuclear installations and storage facilities as well as strikes, if they may cause any harm to operability of the installation or storage facility, if the workers of the installation or storage facilities will be hindered in their duties, or if there are other threats to safety of public, environment, health, rights and legal interests of other persons. Protests against the refusal to allow the mentioned events and their interdiction are dealt with in compliance with [the procedure](#) established by the Russian legislation.

(in version of Federal [law](#) of 30.11.2011 No.347-FZ)

Damage caused to the operating organization by the mentioned events jeopardizing the safe operation of a nuclear installation or storage facility is judicially compensated by the persons and organizations in charge (when arises a dispute).

Chapter VIII. SPECIAL CONDITIONS OF CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF SHIPS AND OTHER VESSELS WITH NUCLEAR INSTALLATIONS AND RADIATION SOURCES

Article 40. Basic Requirements to Ships and Other Vessels with Nuclear Installations and Radiation Sources

The requirements of the codes and regulations in the field of use of atomic energy, state standards, rules of the Sea Register and regulations of environmental and other legislation of the Russian Federation shall be satisfied at the stages of design, construction, operation and decommissioning of ships and other vessels with nuclear installations and radiation sources.

Compliance of such ships and other vessels with nuclear installations and

radiation sources with these requirements shall be proved by appropriate documents.

The main design organization and shipbuilding companies are responsible for the safety of ships and other vessels with nuclear installations and radiation sources at the construction and commissioning stages, while the operating organizations will be responsible for them after acceptance for commissioning.

The captain and the crew of ships and other vessels with nuclear installations and radiation sources shall be specially trained in the field of use of atomic energy, and shall have appropriate permits issued by the state safety regulatory authorities granting them the right to operate such vessels.

Commissioning of ships and other vessels with nuclear installations and radiation sources is allowed if the operating organization has appropriate permits.

Article 41. Entry of Ships and Other Vessels with Nuclear Installations and Radiation Sources into the Ports of the Russian Federation

[The list](#) of ports of the Russian Federation where ships and other vessels with nuclear installations and radiation sources, including those in distress, are allowed to enter is determined by the Government of the Russian Federation.

The procedure of entering into the ports of the Russian Federation for ships and other vessels with nuclear installations and radiation sources is defined by the normative [legal acts](#) and by the rules coordinated with the state safety regulatory authorities.

The administration of a port in the Russian Federation, which is open to ships and other vessels with nuclear installations and radiation sources, should have a plan of measures aimed at protection of the staff of the port and other persons in the port and its water area in case of an accident on such ships and vessels. It should also ensure its implementation when necessary. The federal executive authorities are responsible for implementation of the plan of measures for protection of the public in the area of the port in case of such an accident.

(in version of Federal [law](#) of 22.08.2004 No.122-FZ)

Being in distress, ships and other vessels with nuclear installations and radiation sources may enter any port of the Russian Federation only after prior notification of the port administration and the local government authorities.

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

It is prohibited to release nuclear materials and radioactive substances into the waters of the oceans, seas, other water reservoirs from ships and other vessels with nuclear installations and radiation sources is not allowed for amounts exceeding those established by the codes and regulations in the field of use of atomic energy. In case of repairs on the mentioned ships and vessels, and after the shutdown of nuclear installations and radiation sources and prior to their decommissioning, there must be foreseen some measures to prevent radioactive contamination of the sea water and other aquatic environment.

(in version of Federal [law](#) of 14.07.2008 No.118-FZ)

In case of release of radioactive substances in amounts over the established limits from ships and other vessels with nuclear installations and radiation sources, the captains or heads of crews of these ships and vessels shall take all the measures to stop or limit release of radioactive substances as well as their dissemination into environment and immediately inform about the accident the state safety regulatory [authorities](#) the state radiation monitoring authorities in the territory of the Russian Federation, and other ships, as well as neighboring settlements and ports in the area of possible radiation impact, and also the appropriate local government authorities.

(in version of Federal [law](#) of 21.11.2011 No.331-FZ)

States situated in the area of possible radiation impact due to a radiation accident on ships and other vessels with nuclear installations and radiation sources are notified in accordance with the international agreements of the Russian Federation and the [legislation](#) of the Russian Federation.

**Chapter IX. SPECIAL OPERATING CONDITIONS FOR SPACE
AND AIRCRAFTS WITH NUCLEAR INSTALLATIONS
AND RADIATION SOURCES**

Article 43. Safety Assurance of Space and Aircrafts with Nuclear Installations and Radiation Sources

For design, construction and operation of space and aircrafts with nuclear installations or radiation sources, as well as of space and aircrafts using energy of radioactive substances, [codes and regulations](#) in the field of use of atomic energy as well as [requirements](#) to environmental protection shall be applied.

If a malfunction occurs on board a space or an aircraft with a nuclear installation or radiation sources which may lead to unplanned return of nuclear materials or radioactive substances to the Earth, the notification of the concerned States and assistance rendered to them, if necessary, are carried out in accordance with the international agreements of the Russian Federation and the legislation of the Russian Federation.

Notification of the local government and the safety regulatory authorities as well as rendering assistance to public, if necessary, are carried out in compliance with [the procedure](#) defined by the Government of the Russian Federation and by the State authorities of the Subjects of the Russian Federation.

**Chapter X. MANAGEMENT WITH NUCLEAR MATERIALS,
RADIOACTIVE
SUBSTANCES AND RADIOACTIVE WASTE**

Article 44. State Policy in Field of Management with Nuclear Materials, Radioactive Substances and Radioactive Waste

State policy in the field of the management with nuclear materials, radioactive

substances and radioactive waste shall ensure comprehensive solutions to standardize their production, generation, use, physical protection, collection, registration and account as well as transportation, storage and disposal.

(in version of Federal [law](#) of 11.07.2011 No.190-FZ)

State policy in the field of management with nuclear materials, radioactive substances and radioactive waste is determined by the given Federal Law and by other laws on regulation of activities in the field of management with nuclear materials, radioactive substances and radioactive waste.

Article 45. Transportation of Nuclear Materials and Radioactive Substances

Transport of nuclear material and radioactive substances should be subject to special [rules](#), rules for transportation of extremely dangerous cargo, codes and regulations in the field of use of atomic energy, legislation of the Russian Federation in the field of environmental protection.

The rules for the transport of nuclear material and radioactive substances should specify the rights, obligations and responsibility of the consignor, carrier and consignee, safety precautions, physical protection, a system of coordinated measures to prevent transportation incidents and accidents during transport of nuclear material and radioactive substances, requirements for packaging, labeling and means of transportation, measures for potential accident localization and elimination of accident effects in the transport of the said material and substances. The rules for the transport of nuclear material and radioactive substances should address all possible kinds of transportation.

The carrier of nuclear material and radioactive substances should have a permit (licence) issued by the state safety regulatory body for the right to carry out activity in the field of use of atomic energy.

Foreign organizations, which have appropriate permits (licences) granting the right to carry out activities in the field of atomic energy use issued by the federal executive authorities or State Corporation for atomic energy "Rosatom" may

transport nuclear materials in the form of international sea and air transportations.
(Part 4 was introduced by Federal [law](#) of 01.12.2007 No.318-FZ)

Article 46. Prevention of Transport Incidents and Accidents at Transportation of Nuclear Materials and Radioactive Substances

In the process of transport of nuclear materials and radioactive substances, transport organizations, with participation of consignors and consignees of the mentioned products, the operating organizations and, where necessary, the local government, the appropriate state safety regulatory authorities, including the [state authorities](#) of the sanitary and epidemic supervision, the Ministry of Interior and civil defense units shall take measures to prevent transport incidents and accidents and to eliminate their consequences as well as to protect workers of nuclear facilities, public, environment and material valuables.

The regional emergency teams of the operating organizations are engaged into elimination of consequences of accidents at the transportation of nuclear materials and radioactive substances. [The procedure](#) of formation, operation and financing of the regional emergency teams of operating organizations is defined by the Government of the Russian Federation.

Article 47. Storage and Processing of Nuclear Material and Radioactive Substances

(in version of Federal [law](#) of 11.07.2011 No.190-FZ)

At storage and processing of nuclear materials, radioactive substances and radioactive waste reliable protection shall be ensured for the workers of the nuclear facilities, for public and environment against radiation impact and radioactive contamination that is not allowed according to the codes and regulations in the field of atomic energy use. Temporary technological storage of irradiated fuel assemblies of nuclear reactors in order to enhance their safety and to reduce the costs of the

follow-up management with them or their processing for extraction of valuable components shall be carried out in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation. Processing of spent nuclear fuel for extraction of valuable components shall be carried out in accordance with the Russian legislation.

(in version of Federal Laws of 10.07.2001 [N 94-FZ](#), of 11.07.2011 [N 190-FZ](#))

Article 48. Storage or Disposal of Radioactive Waste

At storage or disposal of radioactive waste it is necessary to ensure its reliable isolation from the environment as well as protection of the present and next generations and biological resources against radiation impact above the limits defined by the codes and regulations in the field of use of atomic energy.

Storage or disposal of radioactive waste is only permitted in storage facilities specially designated for such a purpose. Storage or disposal of radioactive waste shall be envisaged in design or technical documentation as an obligatory stage of any nuclear technology cycle. Storage and disposal of radioactive waste are exercised in compliance with Federal Law "On Radioactive Waste Management and on Introduction of Changes into Specific Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation", other federal laws, laws of the Subjects of the Russian Federation, regulatory legal acts of the President of the Russian Federation, regulatory legal acts of the Government of the Russian Federation as well as regulatory legal acts of the federal executive authorities, organizations exercising legal regulation in the field of use of atomic energy.

(in version of Federal Law of 11.07.2011 [N 190-FZ](#),

Chapter XI. PHYSICAL PROTECTION OF NUCLEAR INSTALLATIONS, RADIATION SOURCES, STORAGE FACILITIES, NUCLEAR MATERIALS AND RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES

Article 49. Assurance of Physical Protection of Nuclear Installations, Radiation

Sources, Storage Facilities, Nuclear Materials and Radioactive Substances

Physical protection of nuclear installations, radiation sources, storage facilities, nuclear materials and radioactive substances envisages a unified system for planning, coordination, control and implementation of a range of technical and organizational measures aimed at the following:

- prevention of unauthorized access into the territory of nuclear installations, radiation sources and storage facilities as well as prevention of unauthorized access to nuclear materials and radioactive substances and prevention of their theft or damage;
- timely detection and suppression of any infringement of integrity and preservation of nuclear materials and radioactive substances as well as timely detection and suppression of any subversive and terrorist acts threatening the safety of nuclear installations, radiation sources or storage facilities;
- discovery and return of lost or stolen nuclear materials and radioactive substances.

Physical protection of nuclear installations, radiation sources, storage facilities, nuclear materials and radioactive substances is ensured at all stages of design, construction, operation and decommissioning of the mentioned nuclear facilities, as well as during management of nuclear materials and radioactive substances, and protection of the said materials and substances during transportation.

Physical protection of nuclear installations, radiation sources, storage facilities, nuclear materials and radioactive substances is ensured by the operating organizations and appropriate federal executive authorities within the scope of their powers; while crew ensure safety of operating ships and vessels with nuclear installations and radiation sources, and of space and aircrafts with nuclear installations.

(in version of Federal [law](#) of 22.08.2004 No.122-FZ)

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

The Ministry of the Interior and the security services may be involved into

implementation of the functions aimed at physical protection.

Article 50. Requirements to Physical Protection of Nuclear Installations, Radiation Sources, Storage Facilities, Nuclear Materials and Radioactive Substances

The codes and regulations in the field of use of atomic energy establish requirements to provision of physical protection of nuclear installations, radiation sources, storage facilities, nuclear materials and radioactive substances.

Physical protection of nuclear installations, radiation sources, storage facilities, nuclear materials and radioactive substances shall be exercised in accordance with the international obligations of the Russian Federation in the field of atomic energy use.

It is prohibited to operate nuclear installations, radiation sources and storage facilities and to carry out any operations connected with the use of nuclear materials and radioactive substances in any form and at any stage of their production, application, processing, transportation or storage unless specific measures have been taken to satisfy the requirements to physical protection of the said nuclear facilities.

Article 51. Restrictions of the Rights of the Individuals in the Territory of a Nuclear Installation, Radiation Source, Storage Facility, or of an Organization Managing Nuclear Materials or Radioactive Substances

In order to ensure physical protection of a nuclear installation, radiation source, storage facility or an organization managing nuclear materials or radioactive substances in the territories of their location, workers of the said facilities, citizens visiting the nuclear facilities for educational purposes as well as their belongings and transport facilities may be examined, including examination with the use of special means.

Article 52. Access for Individuals to Work at a Nuclear Installation, Radiation

Source, Storage Facility, with Nuclear Materials or Radioactive Substances

Individuals who are allowed to work at a nuclear installation, radiation source, storage facility, with nuclear materials and radioactive substances are those who meet appropriate qualification requirements, as well as those with permits to perform the said work related with the State secret, in accordance with the requirements to ensuring the state security defined by the legislation of the Russian Federation.

Individuals are not allowed to work at a nuclear installation, storage facility, with nuclear materials or radioactive substances in case they have some of the listed medical contraindications for authorization to work.

Chapter XII. RESPONSIBILITY FOR LOSSES AND DAMAGE CAUSED BY RADIATION EXPOSURE TO LEGAL ENTITIES AND INDIVIDUALS, AND THE HEALTH OF THE CITIZENS

Article 53. Liability for Losses and Damage Caused by Radiation Exposure to Legal Entities and Individuals, Health of Citizens

The operating organization has the civil liability for losses caused by radiation impact to legal entities and individuals during operations in the field of atomic energy use in compliance with [the procedure](#) defined by the legislation of the Russian Federation.

Damage to the life and health of citizens caused by radiation impact or by radiation impact together with toxic, explosive or other hazardous effects shall be compensated.

If the losses caused by radiation impact were accompanied by any other damage that cannot be reasonably separated from the losses caused by radiation impact, such losses shall be compensated on the basis of the given Federal Law.

Article 54. The Foundations of Civil Liability for Losses and Damage Caused by Radiation Impact

According to the current Federal law, the operating organization shall be responsible for any losses and damages caused by radiation impact regardless of its guilt.

The operating organization is exempt from the liability for losses and damage caused by radiation impact caused by the force majeure, military operations, armed conflict or as a result of the own intention of the suffered person.

If the operating organization proves that the radiation damage was completely or partially caused by intentions of the person who suffered the damage, it shall be completely or partially exempt from the liability to compensate losses and damage to such a person. The exemption from the liability to compensate losses and damage shall be judicially decided.

Article 55. Types and Limits of Civil Liability for Losses and Damage Caused by Radiation Impact

The types and limits of civil liability of the operating organization for losses and damage caused by radiation impact are defined according to the type of the nuclear facility and in compliance with the legislation of the Russian Federation.

The maximum limit of liability for losses and damage caused by radiation impact for any incident cannot exceed the amount determined by the international agreements of the Russian Federation.

Article 56. Financial Assurance of Civil Liability for Losses and Damage Caused by Radiation Impact

The operating organization is obliged to make financial provision for the maximum liability defined by [Article 55](#) Article 55 of the given Federal Law. The

financial provision of the operating organization in case of compensation of losses and damage caused by radiation impact consists of the state guarantee or other guarantee, availability of own financial resources and an insurance policy (contract).

Appropriate state safety regulatory authorities issue permits (licences) to operating organizations for the right to operate a nuclear installation, radiation source or storage facility only if the documented confirmation is available to prove the stated financial provision.

The conditions and order of insuring civil liability against losses and damage caused by radiation impact, the procedure and sources of formation of the insurance fund as well as the social guarantees payment procedure are defined by the legislation of the Russian Federation.

(in version of Federal [law](#) of 22.08.2004 No.122-FZ)

Neither the insurer nor any other person who has provided financial guarantees for the mentioned liability, in accordance with the given article, cannot suspend or terminate the insurance or any other financial provision without any written notice submitted to the state safety regulatory authorities three months before the suspension or termination of the insurance or any other financial provision, or within period of transportation of nuclear material and radioactive substances if such an insurance or other financial provision is directly related to transportation of nuclear material and radioactive substances.

Article 57. Involvement of the State into the Process of Compensation of Losses and Damage Caused by Radiation Impact

The Government of the Russian Federation ensures compensation for losses and damage which have been caused by radiation impact and for which the operating organization has liability in the amount which the caused losses and damage exceed the limits of the liability defined for this operating organization by [Article 55](#) of the given Federal Law through paying the sums required for full compensation of the losses and damage caused and in cases foreseen by the

legislation of the Russian Federation.

Article 58. Limitation of Action for Compensation of Losses and Damage Caused by Radiation Impact

There is no limitation of action for compensation for losses and damage caused by radiation impact on health and life of citizens. The limitation of action for claims to compensate losses and damage to property or environment caused by radiation impact is three years from the day when the individual learned or should have learned about the violation of his right.

Article 59. Compensation for Environmental Radiation Damage

The operating organization is responsible for environmental radiation damage according to the given Federal [Law](#), Law of the Russian Federation No. 7-FZ of 10.01.2002, "On Environmental Protection", other laws and other legal acts of the Russian Federation as well as laws and other normative legal acts of the Subjects of the Russian Federation.

(in version of Federal [law](#) of 30.12.2008 No.309-FZ)

Claims for compensation of damage are brought against the operating organization by the state authorities, appropriate local government and by specially authorized state environmental protection bodies.

Article 60. Compensation of Radiation Damage Caused to the Workers of Nuclear Installations, Radiation Sources and Storage Facilities During Execution of Their Duties

Radiation damage to life or health of the workers (including those on mission) of nuclear installations, radiation sources and storage facilities as well as the life or health of workers engaged in any other work with nuclear materials and radioactive

substances during execution of their duties is compensated in accordance with the [legislation](#) of the Russian Federation.

Chapter XIII. RESPONSIBILITY FOR BREACH OF THE RUSSIAN LEGISLATION IN THE FIELD OF USE OF ATOMIC ENERGY

Article 61. Responsibility of the Officials of the State Authorities, Local Government, Nuclear Regulatory Authorities, State Safety Regulatory Authorities, Operating Organizations, Organizations Working and Rendering Services to the Operating Organizations, Organizations Working with Radiation Sources with Radionuclide Sources of Radiation Hazard Categories 4 and 5, Workers of Nuclear Installations, Radiation Sources and Storage Facilities, Workers of Organizations Carrying Out Other Activities in the field of atomic energy use, and Responsibility of Citizens for Breach of the Legislation of the Russian Federation in the field of atomic energy use.

(in version of Federal [law](#) of 30.11.2011 No.347-FZ)

Breach of the legislation of the Russian Federation in the field of use of atomic energy by Officials of the state authorities, local government, nuclear regulatory authorities, state safety regulatory authorities, operating organizations, organizations working and rendering services to the operating organizations, organizations working with radiation sources with radionuclide sources of radiation hazard categories 4 and 5, workers of nuclear installations, radiation sources and storage facilities, workers of organizations carrying out other activities in the field of atomic energy use, and by the citizens entails liability, according to the legislation of the Russian Federation in the field of atomic energy use

(in version of Federal Laws of 22.08.2004 N [122-FZ](#), of 30.11.2011 N [347-FZ](#))

Such breaches include:

- violation of the federal codes and regulations in the field of use of atomic energy

- violation of conditions of permits (licences) granting the right to perform works in the field of use of atomic energy;
- non-fulfillment or improper fulfillment of instructions given by the state safety regulatory authorities;
- carrying out of operations at a nuclear installation, radiation source and storage facility as well as management of nuclear materials and radioactive substances without the said permit;
- issuance of the said permits (licences) and instructions by officials of the state safety regulatory authorities with the violations of the established procedure;
- failure to comply with requirements to siting of a nuclear installation, radiation source and storage facility;
- delivery, assembly and commissioning of faulty equipment at a nuclear installation, radiation source and storage facility;
- acceptance of a nuclear installation, radiation source and storage facility for operation without constructioning and commissioning of all the objects envisaged in the design;
- acceptance of a nuclear installation, radiation source and storage facility for operation without taking measures to ensure protection of the workers and those on mission of the said nuclear facilities as well as protection of public and environment in the neighboring areas;
- failure to carry out their duties by workers of a nuclear installation, radiation source and storage facility;
- unauthorized departure of workers from a nuclear installation, radiation source and storage facility while on duty;
- failure by officials listed in the [1st paragraph](#) of the given Article to carry out their duties in critical situations that resulted or could have resulted in human victims, unreasonable exposure of people or radioactive contamination of the environment;
- admission to work at a nuclear installation, radiation source and storage facility for the individuals who have got necessary documents certifying their qualification, or admission of the individuals who have medical contraindications to employ them at

the said facilities as well as everyone under 18;

- direct or indirect compulsion of personnel to breach regulations and operating instructions of a nuclear installation, radiation source and storage facility by the said officials;
- coercive actions preventing the said officials and employees of the operating organizations to fulfill their duties;
- evasion by officials and other workers to carry out their duties defined in the actual plan on protection of the staff of nuclear facilities and public in case of an accident;
- assignment by officials of workers of nuclear facilities to radiation hazardous areas where the basic dose limits and permissible levels of radiation exposure might be exceeded, without the consent of the said workers and without informing them of possible levels of exposure, and in violation of the rules, regulations and instructions intended for these conditions;
- creation of obstacles for officials of the state safety regulatory authorities to perform their functions;
- unreasonable or deliberate release or discharge of radioactive substances into the atmosphere, water or subsoil in amounts exceeding the maximum permissible levels;
- concealment of the fact of an accident or violation of the established procedure on provision of information about an accident at a nuclear installation, radiation source or storage facility, concealment of information concerning the state of radioactive contamination of the environment, as well as provision of intentionally false information about the radiation situation at the said facilities;
- refusal to provide information, intentionally distortion or concealment of information on safety issues in the field of use of atomic energy;
- breach of requirements to physical protection of a nuclear installation, radiation source, storage facility, nuclear materials and radioactive substances;
- breach of the established procedure of accounting and control of nuclear materials and radioactive substances;
- theft, also illegal use, purchasing, storage, transfer, sale or destruction of nuclear

materials, radioactive substances and radiation sources as well as concealment of information on such acts achieved or being prepared;

- demand or compulsion to perform specific actions (or fail to act) related to the threat of the use of nuclear materials or radioactive substances with criminal purposes;
- introduction of products radioactively contaminated above the established limits, into economic circulation for consumption and use by public, or production and sale of goods containing radioactive substances without any permission of the competent health authorities of the Russian Federation;
- violation of the established procedure of export and import of nuclear installations, equipment, technologies, nuclear materials, radioactive substances, special non-nuclear materials and services in the field of atomic energy use;
- participation in the arrangement and conduct of unauthorized public events at the site of the nuclear installation, radiation source or storage facility;
- (in version of Federal [law](#) of 30.11.2011 No.347-FZ)
- organization and carrying out of rallies and other public events outside the territory of a nuclear installation, radiation source or storage facility if organization and conduct of such public events may lead to inefficient operation of the nuclear installation, radiation source or storage facility, or it prevents the workers of the said facilities from carrying out their duties, or there are other threats to public and environment. The legislation of the Russian Federation may specify other offences which will entail responsibility in accordance with the given Article;
- (in version of Federal [law](#) of 30.11.2011 No.347-FZ)
- violation of the [procedure](#) and conditions of confirmation that the organization is able to operate a nuclear facility, radiation source or storage facility and performing, on its own or through the involvement of other organizations, activities on siting, design, construction, operation and decommissioning of a nuclear power plant, radiation source or storage facility as well as activities of handling nuclear materials and radioactive substances.

(the paragraph was introduced by Federal [law](#) of 01.12.2007 No.318-FZ)

Article 62. Expired. - Federal [law](#) of 30.12.2001 No.196-FZ.

**Chapter XIV. EXPORT AND IMPORT OF NUCLEAR INSTALLATIONS,
EQUIPMENT, TECHNOLOGIES, NUCLEAR MATERIALS,
RADIOACTIVE
SUBSTANCES, SPECIAL NON-NUCLEAR MATERIALS AND SERVICES
IN THE FIELD OF USE OF ATOMIC ENERGY**

Article 63. The Principles of Export and Import of Nuclear Installations, Equipment, Technologies, Nuclear Materials, Radioactive Substances, Special Non-Nuclear Materials and Services in the field of atomic energy use

Export and import of nuclear installations, equipment, technologies, nuclear materials, including nuclear fuel, radioactive substances, special non-nuclear materials used for the production of nuclear materials as well as of radiation sources and services in the field of atomic energy use are carried out 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 field of atomic energy use.

Export and import include transfer, sale or purchase of nuclear installations, equipment, technologies, nuclear materials, radioactive substances and special non-nuclear materials for commercial purposes and their transfer in a non-commercial way (for demonstration at exhibitions, carrying out of a joint work etc.).

Article 64. The Procedure of Export and Import of Nuclear Installations, Equipment, Technologies, Nuclear Materials, Radioactive Substances, Special Non-Nuclear Materials and Services in the field of atomic energy use

Export and import of nuclear installations, equipment, technologies, nuclear materials, radioactive substances, special non-nuclear materials and services in the

field of atomic energy use are carried out in compliance with the [procedure](#) defined by the legislation and other legal acts of the Russian Federation.

Export from the Russian Federation and import to the Russian Federation of fuel assemblies of nuclear reactors are carried out subject to the conditions of civil contractual agreements. [The procedure](#) export from Russian Federation and import to the Russian Federation of fuel assemblies of nuclear reactors is defined by the Russian Government.

(Part II was introduced by Federal [law](#) of 10.07.2001 No.94-FZ)

Export and import of nuclear installations, equipment, technologies, nuclear materials, radioactive substances, special non-nuclear materials and services in the field of atomic energy use are carried out according to the [legislation](#) of the Russian Federation concerning export control and on basis of the issued permits (licences) to carry out activities in the field of atomic energy use.

Import of the spent nuclear fuel from foreign countries to the territory of the Russian Federation for temporary technological storage and/or of its reprocessing is carried out in compliance with the procedure defined by the legislation of the Russian Federation and international agreements of the Russian Federation.

(in version of Federal [law](#) of 10.07.2001 No.94-FZ)

Import of the irradiated fuel assemblies of nuclear reactors produced in the territory of a foreign country (irradiated fuel assemblies of foreign production) is carried out on the basis of a positive conclusion of a special commission, established by the President of the Russian Federation. This commission consists of the chairman and 20 commission members (five representatives of the President of the Russian Federation, five representatives of the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly, five representatives of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly and five representatives of the Government of the Russian Federation).

(Part 5 was introduced by Federal [law](#) of 28.03.2002 No.33-FZ)

The procedure of proposing candidatures for the representatives of the Federation Council and the State Duma is defined by appropriate Chamber of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation.

(Part 5 was introduced by Federal [law](#) of 28.03.2002 No.33-FZ)

A special commission submits to the President of the Russian Federation and to the Chambers of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation its annual reports about the situation with import of irradiated fuel assemblies of foreign production to the Russian Federation.

(Part 7 was introduced by Federal [law](#) of 28.03.2002 No.33-FZ)

[The provision](#) about the special commission is approved by the decree of the President of the Russian Federation.

(Part 8 was introduced by Federal [law](#) of 28.03.2002 No.33-FZ)

Chapter XV. INTERNATIONAL TREATIES OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION IN THE FIELD OF USE OF ATOMIC ENERGY

Article 65. International Treaties of the Russian Federation in the field of atomic energy use

If an international agreement of the Russian Federation establishes other rules than those, which are stipulated by the given Federal Law, then the rules of the international agreement shall be applied.

Article 66. Notification on an Accident at a Nuclear Installation, Radiation Source or Storage Facility

Notification about an accident at a nuclear installation, radiation source or storage facility, resulted in release or discharge of radioactive substances into the environment and which has caused or may cause dissemination of radioactive substances across the national boundaries which may be important for a foreign state from the safety point of view, is carried out by specially authorized [bodies](#) in accordance with the international obligations of the Russian Federation.

Article 67. Assistance in the Case of an Accident at a Nuclear Installation, Radiation Source or Storage Facility

Assistance in the case of an accident at a nuclear installation, radiation source or storage facility in order to minimize consequences of the accident and to protect health of public, environment and material valuables from radiation impact is rendered in accordance with the international obligations of the Russian Federation.

Article 68. Exchange of Information with Foreign Countries in the field of atomic energy use

Information in the field of atomic energy use is exchanged with foreign countries in accordance with the international agreements of the Russian Federation.

Chapter XVI. CONCLUSION

Article 69. Entry of the Federal Law into Force

The Federal Law will come into force since the date of its official publication.

Article 70. Matching of the Normative Legal Acts with the Federal Law

To propose to the President of the Russian Federation and to charge the Government of the Russian Federation with bringing their normative legal acts into a line with the given Federal Law.

In compliance with the established procedure, within 3 months the Government of the Russian Federation shall bring forward its proposals to the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation to bring the normative legal acts of the Russian Federation in a line with the present Federal Law.

President
of the Russian Federation
B. Yeltsin

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