
THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

FEDERAL LAW

“On Public Radiation Safety”

Approved
by the State Duma
December 5, 1995

(in version of Federal Laws [No. 122-FZ](#) of 22.08.2004,
[No. 160-FZ](#) of 23.07.2008, [No. 242-FZ](#) of 18.07.2011,
[No. 248-FZ](#) of 19.07.2011)

The Federal Law defines the legal framework for radiation protection of the population for public health purposes.

Chapter I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1. Basic Concepts

The following terms are used in the framework of the Federal Law:
public radiation safety (hereinafter referred to as radiation safety) is the condition of protection of the current and the future generations of people against

the harmful effect of ionizing radiation on their health;

ionizing radiation is the radiation resulting from radioactive decay, nuclear transformations, deceleration of charge particles in the substance, and that generates ions with different charges when interacting with the media;

natural radiation background is dose of ionizing radiation generated by the cosmic radiation and radiation from natural radionuclides contained in ground, water, air, and other biosphere elements, food and human body;

technogenically modified natural radiation background is natural radiation background changed as a result of human activity;

effective dose is the value of action of the ionizing radiation used as a measure of risk of the long-term effects of exposure of a human body and its parts considering their radiosensitivity;

control area is the territory around a source of ionizing radiation where the level of public exposure under normal operation conditions of the source can exceed the dose limit for public. Both temporary and permanent residence are prohibited in the control area; the restricted regime of economic activities is introduced in the control area, and radiation monitoring is conducted there;

supervised area is the territory beyond the boundaries of the control area where the radiation monitoring is performed;

employee is a physical person who directly works with sources of ionizing radiation on permanent or temporary terms;

radiation accident is the loss of control over a source of ionizing radiation due to equipment malfunctioning, erroneous personnel actions, natural disasters or other causes which could have led or led to irradiation of people beyond the established limits or to radioactive contamination of environment.

Article 2. Legal Regulation in the Field of Radiation Safety

1. Legal regulation in the field of radiation safety assurance is provided by the

given Federal Law and other regulatory legal acts of the Russian Federation as well as laws and other regulatory legal acts of the Constituent Entities of the Russian Federation.

2. Federal Laws, other regulatory legal acts of the Russian Federation, laws and other regulatory legal acts of the Constituent Entities of the Russian Federation cannot establish standards degrading requirements to radiation safety and their warranties established by the given Federal Law.

3. The universally recognized principles and standards of international law and international treaties of the Russian Federation in the field of radiation safety assurance are a part of the legal system of the Russian Federation, according to the [Constitution](#) of the Russian Federation.

If an international treaty of the Russian Federation defines other rules than those stipulated by the Russian legislation in the field of radiation safety, the rules of the international treaty are predominant.

Article 3. Principles of Radiation Safety Assurance

1. The main concepts of radiation safety assurance are:

The normalizing principle is non-exceedance of the allowable public individual exposure doses from all the sources of ionizing radiation;

The principle of justification is inhibition of all types of activity on the use of sources of ionizing radiation unless positive results for the human and society achieved by these activities exceed the risk of possible harm caused by radiation in addition to the natural background;

The principle of optimization is maintenance of individual radiation doses and the number of exposed individuals due to use of any ionizing radiation source at as low as reasonably achievable level considering economical and social factors.

2. In case of a radiation accident, the public radiation safety assurance system adheres to the following principles:

suggested measures on mitigation of radiation accident consequences should have more advantages than disadvantages;

types and scope of activity on mitigation of radiation accident consequences shall be implemented in a way ensuring maximum advantages from the decrease of ionizing radiation dose, without the harm inflicted by this activity.

Article 4. Arrangements for Radiation Safety Assurance

Radiation safety is ensured by the following:

implementation of a system of legal, organizational, engineering and technical, sanitary and hygienic, medical preventive, educational and cultural measures;

implementation of arrangements aimed at compliance with the rules, codes and standards in the field of radiation safety by the federal executive authorities, executive authorities of the Constituent Entities of the Russian Federation, local governments, public associations and other legal entities and individuals;

(Rev. of Federal [Law](#) of 22.08.2004 N 122-FZ)

information of the population on the radiation environment and measures for radiation safety assurance;

training of the population in the sphere of radiation safety assurance;

Chapter II. AUTHORITY OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION AND CONSTITUENT ENTITIES OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION IN THE FIELD OF RADIATION SAFETY ASSURANCE

Article 5. Authority of the Russian Federation in the field of radiation safety assurance

(Rev. of Federal [Law](#) of 22.08.2004 N 122-FZ)

Among the authorities of the Russian Federation in the field of radiation safety assurance are the following:

direction of the state policy in the field of radiation safety assurance and its implementation;

development and approval of federal laws and other regulatory and legal acts of the Russian Federation in the field of radiation safety, and control of their implementation;

development, approval and implementation of federal programs in the field of radiation safety assurance;

licensing of activities in the field of use of ionizing radiation sources;

(Rev. of Federal [Law](#) of 18.07.2011 N 242-FZ)

control of radiological situation in the territory of the Russian Federation and accounting of public exposure doses;

introduction of specific regimes of residence in the radiation contaminated areas;

arrangements on elimination of consequences of accidents;

organization and conduct of operative arrangements in case of threat of a radiation accident;

arrangement and exercise of state supervision in the field of radiation safety assurance;

(Rev. of Federal [Law](#) of 18.07.2011 N 242-FZ)

providing information on radiological situation to public;

establishment of procedure for determination of social guarantees for higher risk of damage to health of individuals and infliction of damage to their property due to radiation impact;

establishment of procedure for compensation of losses to property and damage to health of individuals due to a radiation accident;

creation and maintenance of the unified state system in the field of radiation

safety assurance and accounting and control of public exposure doses;

regulation of vital activities and specific modes of residence in the territories exposed to radioactive contamination due to radiation accidents;

control of rendering assistance to public exposed to radiation due to radiation accidents;

regulation of export and import of nuclear materials, radioactive substances and other ionizing radiation sources, and control over their export and import;

international cooperation of the Russian Federation in the field of radiation safety assurance and fulfillment by the Russian Federation of obligations of the international treaties;

other authorities in the field of radiation safety assurance assigned to the authorities of the Russian Federation by the [Constitution](#) of the Russian Federation and Federal Laws.

Article 6. Authority of the Constituent Entities of the Russian Federation in the field of radiation safety assurance

(Rev. of Federal Law of 22.08.2004 N 122-FZ)

State bodies of the Constituent Entities of the Russian Federation conduct the following work in the field of radiation safety assurance:

in compliance with the provisions of the given Federal Law, develop laws and other regulatory legal acts of the Constituent Entities of the Russian Federation;

develop and implement regional (territorial) programs in the field of radiation safety assurance;

within their authorities, they arrange monitoring of radiation situation in the appropriate territory;

participate in organization and conduct of operative arrangements in case of threat of a radiation accident;

within their authorities, ensure conditions for implementation of rights of individuals and their protection, and observance of the state interests in the field of radiation safety assurance;

participate in arrangements on elimination of radiation accidents consequences in appropriate territories;

exercise other authorities in the field of radiation safety assurance in compliance with the authorities assigned to the Constituent Entities of the Russian Federation, but not to the Russian Federation ones.

**Chapter III. STATE REGULATION IN THE FIELD OF
RADIATION SAFETY ASSURANCE.
STATE SUPERVISION IN THE FIELD OF RADIATION SAFETY
ASSURANCE.
PRODUCTION AND PUBLIC CONTROL
OF RADIATION SAFETY ASSURANCE
(Rev. of Federal [Law](#) of 18.07.2011 N 242-FZ)**

Article 7. The System of State Executive Authorities in the Field of Radiation Safety Assurance

1. State regulation in the field of radiation safety assurance is exercised by the Government of the Russian Federation, federal executive authorities in compliance with the provisions on the said bodies.

(item 1 as amended by Federal [Law](#) of 22.08.2004 N 122-FZ)

2 - 3. Expired on August 1, 2011. - Federal [Law](#) of 18.07.2011 N 242-FZ;

Article 8. State Programs in the Field of Radiation Safety Assurance

1. Federal programs are developed for planning and conduct of arrangements in

the field of radiation safety assurance. Federal executive authorities develop and implement federal programs in the field of radiation safety assurance in compliance with the procedure determined by the legislation of the Russian Federation.

(Rev. of Federal [Law](#) of 22.08.2004 N 122-FZ)

2. Executive authorities of the Constituent Entities of the Russian Federation develop and approve regional (territorial) programs in the field of radiation safety assurance.

(Rev. of Federal [Law](#) of 22.08.2004 N 122-FZ)

3. [The procedure](#) of development and implementation of state programs in the field of radiation safety assurance is defined by the legislation of the Russian Federation.

(Rev. of Federal [Law](#) of 22.08.2004 N 122-FZ)

Article 9. State Regulation in the Field of Radiation Safety Assurance

1. The State regulation in the sphere of radiation safety assurance is carried out by way of establishment of sanitary rules, norms, hygiene regulations, radiation safety regulations, sets of rules, labor protection rules, and other regulatory documents on radiation safety. The said acts shall not contradict the provisions of the given Federal Law.

(Rev. of Federal [Law](#) of 19.07.2011 N 248-FZ)

2. Sanitary rules, standards and hygienic standards in the field of radiation safety assurance are approved in compliance with the [procedure](#) defined by the legislation of the Russian Federation.

(Rev. of Federal [Law](#) of 19.07.2011 N 248-FZ)

It establishes the following hygienic standards (permissible dose limits) of exposure in the territory of the Russian Federation due to use of ionizing radiation sources:

the average annual effective dose for public is 0,001 Sv or effective dose for the

life span (70 years) is 0,07 Sv; in some years, large effective dose values are allowed provided that the average annual effective dose calculated for five successive years does not exceed 0,001 Sv;

the average annual effective dose for the personnel is equal to 0,02 Sv, or effective dose for the period of professional life (50 years) is 1 Sv; the annual effective dose of 0,05 Sv is allowed provided that the average annual effective dose calculated for five successive years does not exceed 0,02 Sv.

The specified values of the basic dose limits include neither doses due to natural background radiation or artificially changed background radiation, nor doses received by public (patients) during medical X-ray and radiological procedures or treatment. The dose limits listed above shall be used as reference values when setting allowable levels of exposure of a human body and its organs.

In case of radiation accidents, exposure greater than the prescribed basic hygienic standards (allowable dose limits) is allowed during a certain period of time and within the limits specified in sanitary [codes](#) and regulations.

The basic hygienic standards (allowable dose limits) prescribed by this Article for members of the general public can be decreased by the Government of the Russian Federation for individual territories in view of the specific sanitary-hygiene, environmental situation, public health and the level of human health effects of other environmental factors.

3. Radiation safety rules that set requirements to occupational safety during operations with radioactive substances and other ionizing radiation sources as well as other radiation safety regulations are developed and approved by the federal executive authority for nuclear supervision according to the [procedure](#) established by the Government of the Russian Federation.

(Rev. of Federal [Law](#) of 19.07.2011 N 248-FZ)

4. Expired. - Federal [Law](#) of 19.07.2011 N 248-FZ.

Article 10 is directly associated with Article 22 of the given Federal Law, with

Articles 2 and 15 of the Legislative Fundamentals of the Russian Federation on protecting public health, Articles 2, 3, and 4, Subparagraph 96 of Paragraph 1 Article 17 of Federal Law No. 128-FZ of 08.08.2001, "On Licensing of Specific Types of Activities", and Paragraph 2 of Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of 25.02. 2004 No. 107. Article 10 does not stipulate any limitations for individual entrepreneurs with a license for medical activities related to rendering services in the field of radiology, for obtaining a license for work with ionizing radiation sources, i.e. X-ray units (including dental ones) ([Decision](#) of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation No. 633-O-P of 03.07.2007).

Article 10. Licensing of Activities in the Field of Use of Ionizing Radiation Sources

1. Research and development activities in the field of use of ionizing radiation sources, design, construction, building and production of process equipment for them, of radiation protection means, as well as mining, production, transport, storage, management, maintenance, decommissioning and disposal activities with ionizing radiation sources are only conducted on the basis of specific permits (licences) issued by the authorized licensing bodies.

2. Licensing of activities in the field of use of ionizing radiation sources is conducted as per the procedure defined by the Russian legislation.

Article 10.1. State Supervision in the Field of Radiation Safety Assurance

(it was introduced by Federal [Law](#) of 18.07.2011 N 242-FZ)

1. State supervision in the field of radiation safety assurance is implemented by authorized federal executive bodies in the exercise of the federal state supervision in

the field of use of atomic energy and the federal state sanitary and epidemiological supervision (hereinafter referred to as the state supervision authorities) as provided by their competences envisaged by the legislation of the Russian Federation and according to the procedure defined by the Government of the Russian Federation.

2. Relations under the state supervision in the field of radiation safety assurance, arrangement and conduct of inspections of legal entities are regulated by the provisions of Federal [Law](#) of 26.12.2008 N 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 3 - 9](#) of the given Article.

3. The subject of inspections is whether in their work legal entities follow the requirements defined in compliance with the international treaties of the Russian Federation, the given Federal Law, other federal laws and regulatory legal acts of the Russian Federation in the field of radiation safety assurance (hereinafter referred to as obligatory requirements).

4. Joint inspections are envisaged in development of annual inspection plans of legal entities working in the field of use of atomic energy by the state supervisory authorities listed in [item 1](#) of the given article.

5. The basis for inclusion of a scheduled inspection into the annual plan of scheduled inspections is a two-year lapse from the date of

- 1) state registration of the legal entity;
- 2) completion of the last scheduled inspection.

6. Grounds for conducting an unscheduled review are the following:

1) expiration of term for which the legal entity received the order from state supervision authority to eliminate the identified violation of the mandatory requirements;

2) applications and written requests of citizens as well as of individual entrepreneurs and legal entities to the state supervision authority, provision of

information from the state authorities (officials of the state supervision authorities), local government bodies, and media on violations of the mandatory requirements if the latter threat life and health of people, may provoke an accident and (or) emergencies of man-induced character, or lead to such a threat, accident and (or) man-induced emergency;

3) availability of an order (a directive) of the chief (or the deputy chief) of the state state supervision 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.

7. The duration of an inspection 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 supervision authority officers who perform inspections, the duration of the inspection may be extended by the chief (deputy chief) of this authority, but not more than by twenty working days.

8. Unscheduled inspection in the field on the basis indicated in [Subparagraph 2 Paragraph 6](#) 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."

9. Preliminary notification of a legal entity on unscheduled inspection on the basis indicated in [Subparagraph 2 paragraph 6](#) of the given article is not allowed.

Article 11. Production Control of Radiation Safety Assurance

1. Organizations applying ionizing radiation sources in their activities conduct production control of radiation safety assurance.

2. The procedure of production control is defined individually for each organization taking into account its specific features and conditions while conducting its work. Such a procedure is approved by the state executive authorities of state regulation, control and supervision in the field of radiation safety assurance.

3. Officials conducting production control of radiation safety assurance have the right to suspend works with ionizing radiation sources at appropriate organization in case they reveal some violations of sanitary and epidemiological requirements, radiation safety regulations, obligatory requirements stipulated by the Russian legislation on technical regulation, sets of rules, labour protection rules, order documents, instructions, methodological documents in the field of radiation safety assurance (hereinafter referred to as codes, regulations, and standards) until such violations have been eliminated.

(Rev. of Federal [Law](#) of 19.07.2011 N 248-FZ)

Article 12. Public Control of Radiation Safety Assurance

According to the Russian legislation, public associations have the right for public control of compliance with the requirements of the codes, standards, and regulations in the field of radiation safety assurance.

Chapter IV. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR RADIATION SAFETY ASSURANCE

Article 13. Evaluation of Radiation Safety Status

1. Radiation safety assessment is conducted by the state authorities, local government and organizations using ionizing radiation sources while planning and

implementing measures for radiation safety assurance, decision making in the field of radiation safety assurance, and analysis of efficiency of the said measures.

2. Radiation safety is assessed by the following general indicators:

parameters of radioactive contamination of the environment;

analysis of radiation safety arrangements and compliance with the regulations, rules and hygienic standards in the field of radiation safety;

probability of radiation accidents and their scale;

preparedness to efficient elimination of radiation accidents and their consequences;

analysis of exposure doses of specific groups of public from all the ionizing radiation sources;

number of overexposed individuals.

Assessment results are annually registered in the radiation and hygienic certificates of the [organizations and territories](#).

The [procedure](#) of development of radiation and hygienic certificates for organizations and territories is approved by a federal executive body authorized by the Government of the Russian Federation.

(Rev. of Federal [Law](#) of 23.07.2008 N 160-FZ)

Article 14. Requirements to Radiation Safety Assurance in Handling Sources of Ionizing Radiation

The organizations shall do the following while handling sources of ionizing radiation:

follow the rules of the given Federal Law, other federal laws and regulatory legal acts of the Russian Federation, and other laws and regulatory legal acts of the Constituent Entities of the Russian Federation, codes, rules and standards in the field of radiation safety assurance;

plan and implement measures aimed at radiation safety assurance;

assure radiation safety of new (upgraded) products, materials, substances, technological processes and production which are the sources of ionizing radiation, for human health;

systematically conduct production control of radiation situation at workplaces, in premises, sites, control and supervised areas, and of release and discharge of radioactive substances;

control and account individual exposure doses of employees;

provide radiation safety assurance training and qualification of managers and specialists performing activities, production control specialists and other individuals who permanently or temporarily work with ionizing radiation sources;

arrange of preliminary (pre-employment) and periodical medical examinations of employees (personnel);

regularly inform employees (personnel) on ionizing radiation levels at their workplaces and on amount of their individual exposure doses;

timely inform the federal executive bodies which are authorized for state regulation and supervision in the field of radiation safety assurance, executive authorities of the Constituent Entities of the Russian Federation, about emergencies, deviations from the process regulations jeopardizing radiation safety assurance;

(Rev. of Federal [Law](#) of 18.07.2011 N 242-FZ)

implement conclusions, decrees, prescriptions of authorities of the authorized executive bodies which exercise state regulation and supervision in the field of radiation safety assurance;

(Rev. of Federal [Law](#) of 18.07.2011 N 242-FZ)

ensure enforcement of rights of the citizens in the field of radiation safety assurance.

Article 15. Radiation Safety Assurance under the Impact by Natural Radionuclides

1. Exposure of public and employees by radon, its fission products and other long-lived natural radionuclides in the residential and production premises shall not exceed established values.

2. The following shall be ensured in order to protect public and employees from the impact by natural radionuclides:

site selection for construction of buildings and structures taking into account radon emission from soil and gamma-radiation;

design and construction of buildings and structures taking into account preventing radon air ingress into those premises;

production control of construction materials, acceptance of buildings and structures for operation taking into account radon content in the air and gamma-radiation of natural radionuclides in the premises;

operation of buildings and structures taking into account radon content there and gamma-radiation of natural radionuclides.

3. In case the standards cannot be satisfied by reduction of radon content and gamma-radiation of natural radionuclides in the buildings and structures, their pattern of use shall be changed.

4. Construction materials and products, which do not satisfy the radiation safety assurance requirements, shall not be used.

Article 16. Radiation Safety Assurance of Food Production and Drinking Water Consumption

alimentary raw materials, foodstuff, drinking water and materials and products which contact with them during production, storage, transport and sell, shall meet the requirements of radiation safety assurance and are subject to production control in compliance with the given Federal [Law](#).

Article 17. Public Radiation Safety Assurance in Medical X-Ray and

Radiological Procedures

1. Apply protection means for individuals (patients) in medical X-ray and radiological procedures.

Exposure doses for individuals (patients) in medical X-ray and radiological procedures shall meet the standards, rules and regulations in the field of radiation safety.

2. By request from an individual (patient), he/she is provided with complete data on expected or received exposure dose as well as on possible consequences of medical X-ray and radiological procedures.

3. The individual (patient) has the right to refuse medical X-ray and radiological procedures, except preventive examinations performed to reveal epidemiologically dangerous diseases.

Article 18. Control and Account of Individual Exposure Doses

Control and account of individual exposure doses of citizens, received during the use of ionizing radiation sources, conduct of medical X-ray and radiological procedures, as well as due to natural background radiation or artificially changed background radiation, are implemented in the framework of the uniform state [system](#) of control and accounting of individual radiation doses established according to the [procedure](#) defined by the Government of the Russian Federation.

Chapter V. RADIATION SAFETY ASSURANCE IN CASE OF A RADIATION ACCIDENT

Article 19. Public and Personnel Protection from Radiation Accidents

Organizations, where radiation accident occurrence is possible, shall have the

following documents:

a list of potential radiation accidents with the forecast of their consequences and the forecast of radiation environment;

criteria of making decisions in case of a radiation accident;

plan of measures for personnel and public protection from the radiation accident and its consequences, agreed upon with local government, executive bodies, exercising state supervision over radiation safety assurance.

(Rev. of Federal [Law](#) of 18.07.2011 N 242-FZ)

means of warning and elimination of radiation accident consequences;

medical means of prevention of radiation injuries, and means of providing medical aid to people injured during a radiation accident;

emergency response teams consisting of workers (personnel).

Article 20. Obligations of Organizations, Applying Ionizing Radiation Sources in Their Activities, Concerning the Assurance of Radiation Safety during Radiation Accidents

In case of a radiation accident, the organization applying ionizing radiation sources in its activity, shall be responsible for the following:

implement measures for personnel and public protection from the radiation accident and its consequences;

inform state authorities, including federal executive bodies exercising state supervision over radiation safety assurance, as well as local governing bodies, population of the territories where increased irradiation is possible, about the radiation accident;

(Rev. of Federal [Law](#) No. 242-FZ of 18.07.2011)

take measures on providing medical aid to the persons injured during the radiation accident;

localize the radioactive contamination center and prevent the dissemination of

radioactive substances in the environment;

analyze and make a forecast concerning the development of the radiation accident and changes in radiation situation during the radiation accident;

take measures on normalizing the radiation situation at the territory of the organizations applying ionizing radiation sources in their activity, after the radiation accident is eliminated.

Article 21. Planned High Exposure of Citizens Engaged into the Liquidation of Radiation Accident Consequences

1. Planned high exposure of citizens, engaged into the liquidation of radiation accident consequences, emergency response and rescue works and decontamination activities, can be connected only with the necessity to rescue people and (or) prevent further exposure. The exposure dose of citizens, engaged into the liquidation of radiation accident consequences, shall not exceed 10 times the average annual dose limits of basic hygienic standards for workers (personnel), set by Article 9 of the present Federal Law.

2. Planned high exposure of citizens, engaged into the liquidation of radiation accident consequences, is permitted only once in their life and only if they gave voluntary consent for that and were preliminary informed about possible exposure doses and health risks.

3. Social guarantees for higher risk and the compensation of damage caused by radiation impact on the health of persons engaged into the implementation of the indicated activities, are defined by the legislation of the Russian Federation.

(Rev. of Federal [Law](#) of 22.08.2004 N 122-FZ)

Chapter VI. RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF CITIZENS AND PUBLIC ASSOCIATIONS IN THE FIELD OF RADIATION SAFETY ASSURANCE

Article 22. Citizen Right for Radiation Safety

Citizens of the Russian Federation, foreign citizens and individuals without citizenship, living at the territory of the Russian Federation, have a right for radiation safety. The right is assured by means of a set of measures on preventing people from receiving the radiation dose that is higher than the one established by standards, rules and regulations, as well as by means of fulfillment of requirements for radiation safety assurance by the citizens and organizations applying ionizing radiation sources in their activity.

Article 23. Right of Citizens and Public Associations to Obtain Information

Citizens and public associations have the right to obtain objective information from the organization, that applies ionizing radiation sources in its activity, about radiation situation and measures taken on radiation safety assurance within the scope of the functions of the organization.

Article 24. Access to the Territory of Organizations Applying Ionizing Radiation Sources

Representatives of public associations have a right of access to the organization, applying ionizing radiation sources in its activity, in accordance with the procedure and conditions established by the legislation of the Russian

Federation.

Article 25. Social Support to Citizens Living at the Territories Adjacent to Organizations Applying Ionizing Radiation Sources

(Rev. of Federal [Law](#) No. 122-FZ of 22.08.2004)

Citizens living at the territories adjacent to the organizations that apply ionizing radiation sources in their activity and where exceeding of dose limits, set by the Federal Law, is possible, have a right for social support. The procedure of social support provision is established by the Law.

(Rev. of Federal [Law](#) No. 122-FZ of 22.08.2004)

Article 26. Citizen Right for Compensation of Damage to Their Health and Life, Caused by Ionizing Radiation Exposure or Radiation Accident, and for Compensation of Losses

1. Citizens have the right for the compensation of damage to their health and life and (or) the compensation of losses, caused by ionizing radiation exposure exceeding the dose limits set by the present Federal [Law](#), in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation.

2. In case of a radiation accident, citizens have the right for the compensation of damage caused to their lives and health, or for the compensation of losses, in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation.

Article 27. Obligations of Citizens in the Field of Radiation Safety Assurance

Citizens of the Russian Federation, foreign citizens and individuals without citizenship, living at the territory of the Russian Federation, shall be responsible for the following:

fulfillment of the requirements for radiation safety assurance;
conduct of and participation in measures on radiation safety assurance;
fulfillment of radiation safety assurance requirements of federal executive bodies implementing state management, exercising state supervision over radiation safety, executive bodies of the Constituent Entities of the Russian Federation and local governing bodies.
(Rev. of Federal [Law](#) No. 242-FZ of 18.07.2011)

Chapter VII. RESPONSIBILITY FOR FAILURE TO FULFILL REQUIREMENTS FOR RADIATION SAFETY ASSURANCE

Article 28. Responsibility for Failure to Fulfill or Violation of Requirements for
Radiation Safety Assurance

1. Individuals, guilty of failure to fulfill or violation of requirements for radiation safety assurance, bear responsibility in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation.

(Rev. of Federal [Law](#) No. 122-FZ of 22.08.2004)

2. Penalties for administrative violations in the field of radiation safety assurance can be imposed by the officials of federal executive bodies implementing state management, exercising state supervision over and control of radiation safety, within the scope of their authorities and according to the [procedure](#) established by the legislation of the Russian Federation.

3. Penalties do not release guilty individuals from the obligation to eliminate the violations, compensate the damage, caused to citizens life and health, and (or) the losses of the citizens, as well as compensate the losses of legal entities caused by the radiation accident.

Chapter VIII. CONCLUSION

Article 29. Entry of the Federal Law into Force

1. The Federal Law will come into force starting from the date of its official publication.

2. The second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh paragraphs of Article 9, item 2, of the Federal law will come into force starting from January 1, 2000.

Article 30. 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 within three months starting from the date when it comes into force.

President
of the Russian Federation
B. Yeltsin

Moscow, Kremlin

January 9, 1996

No. 3-FZ
