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**RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

**FEDERAL LAW**

**ON MANAGEMENT OF RADIOACTIVE WASTE AND AMENDMENT OF SOME ACTS OF LAW OF  
THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

Adopted by  
the State Duma  
on the 29<sup>th</sup> of June, 2011

Approved by  
the Federal Assembly  
on the 6<sup>th</sup> of July, 2011

**Chapter 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS**

Article 1. Sphere of application of this Federal Law

1. This Federal Law regulates relations in the sphere of radioactive waste management.
2. The provisions of this Federal Law are not applicable to relations in the sphere of spent nuclear fuel management.

Article 2. Legal regulation of relations in the sphere of management of radioactive waste

1. Relations in the sphere of radioactive waste management are regulated by this Federal Law, the Federal [Law](#) of November 21, 1995 No. 170-FZ “On the use of atomic energy”, the Federal [Law](#) of January 9, 1996 No. 3-FZ “On the radiological safety of the public”, the Federal [Law](#) of March 30, 1999 No. 52-FZ “On sanitary and epidemiologic well-being of the public”, the Federal [Law](#) of January 10, 2002 No. 7-FZ “On the protection of the environment”, the [Law](#) of the Russian Federation of February 21, 1992 No. 2395-1 “On the subsoil”, the Federal [Law](#) of December 1, 2007 No. 317-FZ “On the State Corporation for Atomic Energy ‘Rosatom’”, the Water [Code](#) of the Russian Federation, and other federal laws, as well as laws of constituent entities of the Russian Federation.

2. Pursuant to this Federal Law and to other federal laws, the President of the Russian Federation, the Government of the Russian Federation, federal executive authorities and organisations administering legal regulation in the sphere of nuclear energy are entitled to adopt regulatory legal acts regulating relations in the sphere of radioactive waste management.

3. If an international agreement signed by the Russian Federation establishes radioactive waste management rules different from those set by this Federal Law, the rules in the international agreement shall apply.

Article 3. Basic concepts used in this Federal Law

1. The following basic concepts are used in this Federal Law:

1) accumulated radioactive waste – radioactive waste generated before entry into force of this Federal Law and included in radioactive waste register in keeping with the procedure established by this Federal Law;

2) management of radioactive waste – activities on collection, sorting, processing,

conditioning, transportation, storage, and disposal of radioactive waste;

3) spent sealed radiation source – a source of ionizing radiation not intended for further use and by design preventing the radioactive material it contains from escaping in the environment;

4) criteria for accepting radioactive waste for disposal (referred to as ‘acceptance criteria’ hereinafter) – binding requirements for the physical and chemical properties of radioactive waste and packages of radioactive waste, set by this Federal Law for the purpose of safe disposal of radioactive waste;

5) processing of radioactive waste – operational activities intended to alter the physical form, aggregate state and (or) physical and chemical properties of radioactive waste with the aim of its subsequent conditioning;

6) conditioning of radioactive waste – operational activities meant to bring radioactive waste into a physical form and condition suitable for disposal and meeting acceptance criteria;

7) interim storage of radioactive waste – storage of radioactive waste that has not been brought in compliance with waste acceptance criteria;

8) disposal of radioactive waste (also referred to as ‘disposal’ hereinafter) – safe placement of radioactive waste at waste disposal facility without intention of its subsequent retrieval;

9) barrier to provide safety of the public and the environment (referred to as ‘safety barrier’ hereinafter) – a radioactive waste package, an engineered feature in waste storage facility, and their components, or a natural geological component preventing spread of radionuclides and (or) ionizing radiation in the environment;

10) long-term storage facility for radioactive waste – storage facility for radioactive waste with a design service life but without established decommissioning process and activities;

11) interim storage facility for radioactive waste – storage facility for retrievable radioactive waste with a design service life and with established decommissioning process and activities;

12) disposal facility for radioactive waste – storage facility for radioactive waste, intended for housing radioactive waste without intention of its subsequent retrieval, and ensuring radiological safety of personnel working at this facility, the public and the environment, for the entire period during which the waste will retain its potential hazard;

13) near-surface disposal facility for radioactive waste – facility for disposal of radioactive waste, incorporating a facility located level with ground surface or placed at a depth of no more than one hundred meters under the ground surface;

14) deep geological disposal facility for radioactive waste – facility for disposal of radioactive waste, incorporating a facility located level with ground surface or placed at a depth of more than one hundred meters under the ground surface;

15) facility for keeping special radioactive waste – a natural site or human-made facility for keeping special radioactive waste not isolated from the environment, or site /facility accommodating radioactive waste for which time of its isolation from the environment has not been established;

16) isolation facility for special radioactive waste – a natural site or human-made facility accommodating special radioactive waste and having safety barriers isolating the waste from the environment during the design service life of this facility;

17) decommissioning of storage facility for radioactive waste – the activity carried after radioactive waste removal from storage facility with the aim of bringing the facility in a condition excluding its further use for storage of radioactive waste and ensuring safety of the public and the environment;

18) closure of disposal facility for radioactive waste – the activity to bring disposal facility in a condition ensuring safety of the public and the environment for the period during which the waste contained in it will retain its potential hazard, undertaken after completion of operational activities on putting the waste in this facility;

19) conversion of facility for keeping special radioactive waste into isolation facility for special radioactive waste – change in status of storage facility for radioactive waste after facility

for keeping special radioactive waste is furnished with all design safety barriers;

20) conversion of isolation facility for special radioactive waste into disposal facility for radioactive waste – change in status of isolation facility for special radioactive waste allowed if this facility has safety barriers isolating its radioactive waste from the environment for the period during which the waste will retain its potential hazard;

21) period of potential hazard of radioactive waste – period of time in which the activity of radioactive waste falls to the levels not requiring radiological monitoring;

22) dedicated radioactive waste management organisation (referred to as ‘dedicated organisation’ hereinafter) – a juridical entity implementing activities and rendering services on collection, sorting, processing, conditioning, transportation, and storage of radioactive waste; operation, decommissioning, or closure of waste storage facilities;

23) National Operator on radioactive waste management (also referred to as ‘National Operator’ hereinafter) – a juridical entity authorized by this Federal Law to carry out activities on the disposal of radioactive waste as well as other types of activities related to radioactive waste management;

24) radioactive waste register – a systematized compilation of documented information about the radioactive waste, obtained as a result of initial inventory of radioactive waste and its locations, and about the radioactive waste handed to National Operator;

25) cadastre of storage facilities for radioactive waste – a systematized compilation of documented information about storage facilities for radioactive waste, owners on these facilities, and about the waste placed in these facilities;

26) special reserve fund of state agency for management of radioactive waste (referred to as ‘special reserve fund’ hereinafter) – a fund to cover the waste disposal costs incurred by the organisation implementing powers and functions of the state agency for management of radioactive waste.

2. The concept of “radioactive waste” is used in the interpretation given in [Article 3](#) of the Federal Law of November 21, 1995 No. 170-FZ “On the use of atomic energy”. Within the context of this Federal Law, the materials that have high content of natural radionuclides and have been produced as a result of non-nuclear mining and processing activities with mineral and organic raw materials having high content of natural radionuclides, may also be regarded as radioactive waste if these materials are not to be used further.

3. The concept of “storage facility for radioactive waste, radioactive waste store” (referred to as storage facility for radioactive waste hereinafter) is used in the interpretation given in [Article 3](#) of the Federal Law of November 21, 1995 No. 170-FZ “On the use of atomic energy”. Within the context of this Federal Law, storage facilities for radioactive waste include also facilities for keeping special radioactive waste and isolation facilities for special radioactive waste.

#### Article 4. Categorisation of radioactive waste

1. Within the context of this Federal Law, the radioactive waste is grouped into:

1) retrievable radioactive waste – radioactive waste for which radiological and other risks, as well as cost of its removal from storage facilities and subsequent management, including disposal, do not exceed risks and costs of its in-situ disposal;

2) special (non-retrievable) radioactive waste – radioactive waste for which radiological and other risks, as well as cost of its removal from storage facility and subsequent management, including disposal, exceed risks and costs of its in-situ disposal;

2. [Criteria](#) for categorising radioactive waste as special radioactive waste or retrievable radioactive waste are set by Russian Federation Government.

3. In the context of disposal, retrievable radioactive waste is categorised based on the following characteristics:

1) based on the half-life of radionuclides present in radioactive waste: long-lived

radioactive waste; short-lived radioactive waste;

2) based on specific activity: high-level waste; intermediate-level waste; low-level waste; very low-level waste;

3) based on the aggregate state: liquid radioactive waste; solid radioactive waste; gaseous radioactive waste;

4) based on nuclear material inventory: radioactive waste containing nuclear material; radioactive waste not containing nuclear material;

5) spent sealed radiation sources;

6) radioactive waste resulting from mining and processing of uranium ore;

7) radioactive waste produced as a result of non-nuclear mining and processing activities with mineral and organic raw materials with high content of natural radionuclides.

4. Categorisation [criteria](#) for retrievable radioactive waste are set by Russian Federation Government considering operational aspects of waste management.

5. [Criteria](#) for categorising solid, liquid and gaseous waste as radioactive waste are set by Russian Federation Government.

#### Article 5. Powers of Russian Federation Government in the sphere of radioactive waste management

Russian Federation Government has the following powers in the sphere of radioactive waste management:

1) appoints National Operator, as advised by the state agency for management of radioactive waste;

2) makes decisions concerning design, siting, construction, operation, decommissioning or closure of storage facilities having a federal or cross-regional status;

3) as advised by the state agency for management of radioactive waste, qualifies storage facilities for radioactive waste as disposal facilities for radioactive waste, long-term storage facilities for radioactive waste, facilities for keeping special radioactive waste, or isolation facilities for special radioactive waste;

4) establishes [process](#) for the state regulation of waste disposal rates (tariffs), including the basic pricing principles and the state regulation and supervision rules; identifies federal executive authority entitled to set such rates;

5) establishes [process](#) for waste handover to National Operator, including the waste generated in the course of activities associated with the development, manufacture, testing, operation and decommissioning of nuclear weapons and military nuclear energy installations;

6) looks after fulfilment of Russian Federation obligations under international agreements and coordinates international cooperation in the sphere of waste management;

7) establishes [criteria](#) for categorising solid, liquid and gaseous waste as radioactive waste; [criteria](#) for categorising radioactive waste as special radioactive waste or retrievable radioactive waste, and categorisation [criteria](#) for retrievable radioactive waste;

8) exercises other authorities established by the law of the Russian Federation.

#### Article 6. Powers of federal executive authorities in the sphere of radioactive waste management

Federal executive authorities exercise the following powers in the sphere of radioactive waste management:

1) ensure safe management of radioactive waste;

2) organise provision of physical protection for waste storage facilities;

3) other powers established by the law of the Russian Federation.

#### Article 7. Powers of state authorities of constituent entities of the Russian Federation and

powers of local administration bodies in the sphere of radioactive waste management

1. State authorities of constituent entities of the Russian Federation exercise the following powers in the sphere of radioactive waste management:

1) concur decisions related to siting and construction of waste storage facilities in their territory, in keeping with the procedure established by the City Development [Code](#) of the Russian Federation and the Federal [Law](#) of November 21, 1995 No. 170-FZ “On the use of atomic energy”;

2) other powers in the sphere of radioactive waste management as established by the law of the Russian Federation.

2. Local administration bodies exercise the following powers in the sphere of radioactive waste management:

1) participate in decision-making on siting of waste storage facilities in their territory, in keeping with the procedure established in [Chapter 3](#) of City Development [Code](#) of the Russian Federation and the Federal [Law](#) of November 21, 1995 No. 170-FZ “On the use of atomic energy”;

2) other powers in the sphere of radioactive waste management as established by the law of the Russian Federation.

#### Article 8. Federal rules and regulations regulating radioactive waste management

1. Federal rules and regulations regulating radioactive waste management (also referred to as ‘federal rules and regulations’ hereinafter) establish requirements for the safe management of radioactive waste, including:

- 1) waste acceptance criteria for disposal;
- 2) requirements for interim storage of radioactive waste;
- 3) safety requirements for siting, construction, operation, decommissioning and closure of waste storage facilities;
- 4) requirements for waste description documents (“passports”);
- 5) requirements for collection, transportation, storage and disposal of spent sealed radiation sources;
- 6) categories of facilities for keeping special radioactive waste and isolation facilities for special radioactive waste;
- 7) safety requirements for facilities for keeping special radioactive waste and isolation facilities for special radioactive waste, in particular, considering the specific features of storage facilities;
- 8) process for disposal of radioactive waste;
- 9) requirements for protecting the public and the environment against the radiological risks of radioactive waste in all stages of radioactive waste management;
- 10) requirements for design of waste management facilities, from the viewpoint of system assessment of their safety and assessment of outcome of such design work;
- 11) requirements for reporting events related to radioactive waste management by the organisations performing management of radioactive waste;
- 12) requirements for the content and submission procedure of decommissioning plans for waste management facilities;
- 13) requirements for the content and submission procedure of plans for closure of disposal facilities for radioactive waste.

2. Federal rules and regulations regulating radioactive waste management shall be developed, approved and put in effect in keeping with the procedure established by the Federal [Law](#) of November 21, 1995 No. 170-FZ “On the use of atomic energy” and by the provisions of this Federal Law.

## Article 9. Ownership of radioactive waste and its storage facilities

1. The radioactive waste containing nuclear material that may be exclusively in federal ownership, and other radioactive waste produced before entry into force of this Federal Law are federal property. The radioactive waste produced after entry into force of this Federal Law (except for the radioactive waste containing nuclear material that may be exclusively in federal ownership) is in the ownership of waste producer.

2. Disposal facilities may be in federal ownership or in ownership of the State Corporation for Atomic Energy 'Rosatom'.

3. Long-term storage facilities, interim storage facilities, facilities for keeping special radioactive waste and isolation facilities for special radioactive waste may be in federal ownership or in ownership of juridical entities.

4. Assets of storage facility as property complex include any assets required to provide safe functioning of this storage facility, including the land plot; buildings; facilities; equipment; the right to use the subsoil plot; water bodies, and other natural entities.

5. Owners of radioactive waste and owners of storage facilities must ensure safe management of radioactive waste; safe operation, decommissioning and closure of storage facilities.

### **Chapter 2. UNIFIED STATE SYSTEM FOR MANAGEMENT OF RADIOACTIVE WASTE**

Article 10. Purpose, principles and structure of unified state system for management of radioactive waste

1. Unified state system for management of radioactive waste is established with the aim of organising and ensuring safe and cost effective management of radioactive waste, including disposal.

2. Unified state system for management of radioactive waste is a totality of entities carrying out activities in the sphere of radioactive waste management; components of waste management infrastructure, and radwaste management requirements established by this Federal Law and by other regulatory legal acts of the Russian Federation.

3. The basic functioning principles of unified state system for management of radioactive waste are:

1) absolute priority of the protection of life and health of current and future generations of people, and of the environment, against the harmful impact of radioactive waste;

2) prohibition to import in the Russian Federation and export from the Russian Federation radioactive waste for the purpose of its storage, processing and disposal, except for the cases specified in [Article 31](#) of this Federal Law;

3) responsibility of radioactive waste producers for the provision of safe management of radioactive waste up to the time of waste handover to National Operator;

4) financial provision of waste management activities, including disposal, out of funds of the producers of this waste;

5) due regard for the interdependency of waste generation and management stages;

6) accessibility for individuals and public associations of information related to safety assurance and prevention of accidents in radioactive waste management, as well as other information on waste management, provided that such information does not contain a state secret.

Article 11. Establishment of Unified State System for Management of Radioactive Waste

1. Establishment of unified state system for management of radioactive waste includes the following stages:

- 1) development of regulatory and organisational framework for this waste management system; initial inventory of radioactive waste and its locations;
- 2) creation of a system for disposal of low-level waste and intermediate-level waste;
- 3) creation of a system for disposal of high-level waste; conversion of facilities for keeping special radioactive waste into isolation facilities for special radioactive waste, and of isolation facilities for special radioactive waste into disposal facilities.

2. The [process](#) and timeframe for establishing unified state system for management of radioactive waste shall be set by the Government of the Russian Federation.

#### Article 12. Requirements for disposal of radioactive waste

1. Radioactive waste, with the exception of short-lived waste whose specific activity can be reduced during the storage period due to decay to a level at which such waste cease to be radioactive waste, must be disposed of in disposal facilities for radioactive waste.

2. Solid long-lived high-level waste and solid long-lived intermediate-level waste shall be disposed of in deep geological facilities providing containment of such waste in compliance with the [Law](#) of the Russian Federation of February 21, 1992 No. 2395-1 “On the subsoil”.

3. Solid low-level waste and solid short-lived intermediate-level waste may be disposed of in near-surface disposal facilities.

4. Radioactive waste generated during mining and processing of uranium ore and solid very low-level waste may be disposed of in near-surface disposal facilities without prior conditioning.

#### Article 13. Safety requirements for disposal facilities for radioactive waste

1. Disposal facilities for radioactive waste are ‘facilities using nuclear energy’ with federal or cross-regional status.

2. Activities related to construction, operation and closure of deep geological facilities for disposal of radioactive waste shall be carried out based on a licence for using subsoil, issued in accordance with the Russian Federation [law](#) on the subsoil, and a permit (licence) for performing activities in the sphere of nuclear energy, issued in compliance with the Russian Federation [law](#) on the use of nuclear energy.

3. Requirements for providing safe siting, construction, operation and closure of disposal facilities are established by relevant technical regulations, the [law](#) on the protection of the environment, and by federal rules and regulations.

4. Design of a disposal facility for radioactive waste shall provide for periodic post-closure radiological inspection of the disposal facility site.

5. After disposal facility closure and on the end of the time of the potential hazard of waste located in it, the state agency for management of radioactive waste, in agreement with state safety regulation authorities, shall make a decision on terminating periodic post-closure radiological inspections of the disposal facility site and on making appropriate changes in cadastre of waste disposal facilities.

#### Article 14. Requirements for organisations implementing management of radioactive waste

1. Management of radioactive waste may be carried out by organisations possessing a permit (licence) for performing activities in the sphere of nuclear energy.

2. Services on the storage of radioactive waste brought in compliance with acceptance criteria, and services on operation and closure of disposal facilities, shall be rendered to National Operator by dedicated organisations.

3. The cost of dedicated organisation services on the storage of radioactive waste brought in compliance with acceptance criteria shall be determined based on the rates set by federal executive authority having a mandate to set tariffs for radioactive waste disposal.

## Article 15. State accounting and control of radioactive waste

1. State accounting and control of radioactive waste is part of the state system for accounting and control of radioactive materials and radioactive waste.

2. The state system for accounting and control of radioactive materials and radioactive waste provides for the state accounting and control of all radioactive waste located in the territory of the Russian Federation and includes inventory of the radioactive waste and storage facilities.

3. State accounting and control of radioactive waste, including inventory of radioactive waste and storage facilities, shall be performed by the state agency for management of radioactive waste in keeping with the procedure established by Russian Federation Government.

## Article 16. Requirements for inventory of radioactive waste and storage facilities

1. Inventory of radioactive waste and storage facilities is undertaken to collect and preserve information about radioactive waste, its quantity and characteristics; about storage facilities and their owners, essential for the proper functioning of the unified state system for management of radioactive waste.

2. Inventory of radioactive waste and storage facilities includes maintenance of waste register and maintenance of storage facilities cadastre.

3. The documented information about the radioactive waste handed over to National Operator and information about the radioactive waste present in storage facilities, obtained as a result of initial inventory of radioactive waste and storage facilities shall be entered in radioactive waste register.

4. The documented information about disposal facilities for radioactive waste, long-term storage facilities for radioactive waste, facilities for keeping special radioactive waste, isolation facilities for special radioactive waste; owners of these storage facilities, and characteristics of radioactive waste placed in these storage facilities, shall be entered in state cadastre of storage facilities.

5. A waste description document (“passport”) is drawn up for the radioactive waste brought into conformance with acceptance criteria. The waste passport is prepared by waste conditioner for each package with radioactive waste, with the exception of cases specified by this Federal Law. Waste passport requirements are set by federal rules and regulations.

6. The radioactive waste register, cadastre of storage facilities, and waste passports shall be kept for an unlimited period of time.

7. The waste register, storage facilities cadastre, and waste passports shall be kept in accordance with archive keeping [law](#) of the Russian Federation.

## Article 17. Radiological monitoring in radioactive waste management

1. Radiological monitoring in radioactive waste management is performed in accordance with regulatory legal acts of the Russian Federation.

2. Organisation operating disposal facility shall perform radiological monitoring in buffer area and in surveillance area established for this disposal facility, with consideration of its subsequent closure and necessity of periodic post-closure radiological inspections during the period of the potential hazard of waste contained in it.

3. Requirements for periodic post-closure radiological inspections of disposal facilities and procedure for their implementation shall be set by the state agency for management of radioactive waste, on concurrence with state safety regulation authorities.

## MANAGEMENT

### Article 18. Powers and functions of state agency for management of radioactive waste

The state agency for management of radioactive waste is authorized by the [law](#) of the Russian Federation to do the following:

- 1) implement on behalf of the Russian Federation the authority of the owner of waste storage facilities in federal property, with the exception of transfer-of-ownership cases;
- 2) perform state accounting and control of radioactive waste, including inventory of radioactive waste and waste storage facilities;
- 3) approve forecasted generation of radioactive waste for the organisations operating particularly hazardous radiological and nuclear sites and facilities, considering actual waste generation and transfer for disposal in the preceding years;
- 4) take account of fees paid to a special reserve fund by organisations operating particularly hazardous radiological and nuclear facilities, and of the waste handed by them for disposal;
- 5) do accounting of fees paid to a special reserve fund by National Operator, and of the waste handed to National Operator for disposal by the organisations other than those operating particularly hazardous radiological and nuclear sites and facilities;
- 6) finance from the special reserve fund the activities related to disposal of radioactive waste produced by the organisations operating particularly hazardous radiological and nuclear sites and facilities, proceeding from the amount of waste accepted for disposal, the need for development of waste management infrastructure, and requirements for safe management of radioactive waste;
- 7) approve the duration of interim storage of radioactive waste and the amount of this waste for the organisations operating particularly hazardous radiological and nuclear sites and facilities. For the organisations operating particularly hazardous radiological and nuclear sites and facilities and reporting to federal authorities or other organisations, the approval of the duration of the interim storage of radioactive waste and approval of the amount of such waste is subject to concurrence with the above authorities and organisations;
- 8) nominate National Operator to Russian Federation Government;
- 9) control National Operator activities;
- 10) propose waste disposal rates to federal executive authority authorised to set waste disposal rates;
- 11) subject to concurrence with state safety regulation authority, define procedure for periodic post-closure radiological inspections of waste disposal facilities;
- 12) prepare and submit to Russian Federation Government proposals for:
  - a) design, siting, construction, operation and decommissioning or closure of radioactive waste disposal facilities with federal status;
  - b) approving lists of disposal facilities, long-term storage facilities for radioactive waste, facilities for keeping special radioactive waste and isolation facilities for radioactive waste;
- 13) perform activities to provide safe management of radioactive waste and arrange physical protection of waste disposal facilities;
- 14) provide for development of technical specifications for disposal facilities; for waste processing, conditioning and storage techniques;
- 15) request and obtain from state authorities, other state bodies, local administration bodies and organisations the information required for preparing and maintaining the radioactive waste register and cadastre of waste storage facilities;
- 16) exercise other powers and functions in the sphere of radioactive waste management as established by this Federal Law, other federal laws, and other regulatory acts of

the Russian Federation.

Article 19. Powers and functions of state safety regulation authorities regulating safe management of radioactive waste

State safety regulation authorities have the following powers and functions in regulation of radioactive waste management:

- 1) to develop, approve, and put in force federal rules and regulations regulating management of radioactive waste;
- 2) to issue permits (licences) to perform activities in the sphere of nuclear energy to the organisations performing management of radioactive waste, operation, decommissioning and closure of waste storage facilities, and to set terms and conditions defining validity of such permits (licences);
- 3) to issue permits to personnel of waste management organisations to carry out activities in the sphere of nuclear energy, in keeping with list of job positions established by Russian Federation Government;
- 4) to implement supervision in the sphere of radioactive waste management;
- 5) to implement supervision over the fulfilment of international obligations of the Russian Federation in the area of radioactive waste management;
- 6) to implement other powers and functions established by the law of the Russian Federation.

Article 20. National Operator for management of radioactive waste

1. National Operator is established by the decision of Russian Federation Government on the proposal of state agency for management of radioactive waste.

2. National Operator implements the following types of activities:

- 1) ensures safe management of radioactive waste accepted for disposal;
- 2) provides operation and closure of disposal facilities for radioactive waste;
- 3) performs customer functions for the design and construction of disposal facilities for radioactive waste;
- 4) prepares forecasts on the amount of radioactive waste to be sent for disposal and on development of waste management infrastructure, and puts relevant information on its own website and on the website of state agency for management of radioactive waste on the Internet network;
- 5) provides technical and information support to state accounting and control of radioactive materials and radioactive waste;
- 6) performs other types of activities in compliance with the law of the Russian Federation.

3. National Operator must

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Items 1 and 2 of Part 3 in Article 20 shall come into force one year after the date of official publication of this Federal Law ([item 2 in Article 42](#) of this document).

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1) accept radioactive waste for disposal. The radioactive waste accepted for disposal shall meet acceptance criteria, and its disposal shall be paid for. Waste handover (transfer – acceptance) statement shall be drawn up as radioactive waste is accepted for disposal;

2) when accepting radioactive waste from the organisations other than those operating particularly hazardous radiological and nuclear sites and facilities, pay to a special reserve fund part of the fees received from the above organisations as waste disposal payment. The payments shall be made in accordance with the [procedure](#) established by Russian Federation Government;

3) ensure nuclear, radiological, industrial and fire safety; provide environmental protection and adherence to law on sanitary and epidemiological well-being of the public during operation, closure and post-closure of disposal facilities;

4) provide radiological monitoring in territories housing disposal facilities for radioactive

waste, including periodic radiological inspections after closure of such facilities;

5) on request of members of the public and juridical entities, including public associations, governmental authorities, other governmental bodies, and local administration bodies, provide information about National Operator activities, considering Russian Federation law on state secret;

6) inform the public, governmental authorities, other governmental bodies, and local administration bodies about the safety aspects in management of radioactive waste, and about the radiological situation in territories housing disposal facilities for radioactive waste operated by National Operator.

Article 21. General requirements for the organisations producing radioactive waste as a result of its activities

1. Organisations producing radioactive waste as a result of their activities (waste producers) bear responsibility for safe management of radioactive waste until its transfer to National Operator.

2. Waste producer must:

1) every year, evaluate potential further use of materials, substances, equipment and items resulting from its activities and having the radionuclide content above levels established based on criteria set by the Russian Federation Government for categorising solid, liquid and gaseous waste as radioactive waste, and categorise these materials, substances, equipment and items as radioactive waste if they are not to be used further;

2) ensure safe management of radioactive waste, including its storage during interim storage period established in accordance with this Federal Law;

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Items 3 and 4 of Part 4 in Article 21 shall come into force one year after the date of official publication of this Federal Law ([item 2 in Article 42](#) of this document).

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3) by itself or by engaging services of dedicated organisations, bring waste in a condition meeting acceptance criteria, before the end of interim storage period. Standard interim storage period of five years is set for the organisations other than those operating particularly hazardous radiological and nuclear sites and facilities;

4) transport, by itself or by engaging services of dedicated organisations, the radioactive waste to storage facility designated by National Operator, and hand the waste over to National Operator together with waste passport based on a handover document.

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Items 3-5 of Article 21 shall come into force one year after the date of official publication of this Federal Law ([item 2 in Article 42](#) of this document).

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3. Waste producer shall pay for disposal of its waste before the end of interim storage period.

4. Organisations operating particularly hazardous radiological and nuclear sites and facilities shall make the disposal payments by paying quarterly fees to a special reserve fund. The size of such fees shall be set based on disposal rates and forecasted waste generation in current year, approved by the state agency for management of radioactive waste, considering waste volume variation after the waste is brought in compliance with the acceptance criteria.

5. Organisations operating particularly hazardous radiological and nuclear sites and facilities may pay fees to a special reserve fund from dedicated reserve funds arranged by these organisations to ensure safety of such facilities in all stages of the facility life cycle and development.

6. Organisations other those operating particularly hazardous radiological and nuclear sites and facilities shall make disposal payments proceeding from actual volume of waste handed to National Operator, and from waste disposal rates. Disposal payment shall be made when waste is handed to National Operator.

## Article 22. Financial support to waste management activities

Waste management activities are funded through appropriations from federal budget and budgets of constituent entities of the Russian Federation; from local budget resources; special reserve funds; own or raised funds of juridical entities; resources of physical persons, and other sources not prohibited by the law of the Russian Federation.

### **Chapter 4. MANAGEMENT OF RADIOACTIVE WASTE GENERATED PRIOR TO ENTRY INTO FORCE OF THIS FEDERAL LAW**

## Article 23. Initial inventory of radioactive waste and ascertaining of waste locations

1. Initial inventory of radioactive waste and ascertaining of waste locations are undertaken to ascertain existence and appraise volume of radioactive waste, and determine conditions in which waste is located.

2. Initial inventory of radioactive waste and ascertaining of waste locations shall be carried out for each waste storage facility.

3. The findings of the initial inventory of radioactive waste and ascertaining of waste locations shall be documented in a statement (act).

4. [Procedure](#) and timeframe for the initial inventory of radioactive waste produced prior to entry into force of this Federal Law, ascertaining of waste locations, and approval of inventory statement [template](#) shall be established by Russian Federation Government.

5. For waste disposal facilities, the inventory includes information about the amount (volume) of radioactive waste kept in such facility, as well as other information required for registering the disposal facility in the cadastre.

6. For retrievable radioactive waste, the inventory includes information about the amount (volume) and category of such radioactive waste, and about waste storage conditions (interim storage facility or long-term storage facility).

7. For special radioactive waste, the inventory includes information about the amount (volume) of such waste and about waste storage conditions (facility for keeping special radioactive waste or isolation facility for radioactive waste).

8. The decision-making on categorising the radioactive waste kept in long-term storage facility as special radioactive waste or retrievable radioactive waste may be postponed till the end of design service life of this long-term storage facility.

9. Proceeding from statement capturing the initial inventory of radioactive waste and ascertaining of waste locations, the state agency for management of radioactive waste will give storage facility federal or cross-regional status, or class it as storage facility with no federal or cross-regional status.

10. Proceeding from statement capturing the initial inventory of radioactive waste and ascertaining of waste locations, and on the proposal of state agency for management of radioactive waste, Russian Federation Government will class storage facility as disposal facility, long-term storage facility, facility for keeping special radioactive waste or isolation facility for radioactive waste.

11. Statement on the initial inventory of radioactive waste and on ascertaining the waste location, and Russian Federation Government classification of storage facility as disposal facility, long-term storage facility, facility for keeping special radioactive waste or isolation facility for radioactive waste will serve as a basis for registering the accumulated radioactive waste and its storage facilities.

## Article 24. Requirements for management of accumulated radioactive waste and for waste storage facilities

1. Accumulated radioactive waste classed as retrievable radioactive waste shall be

retrieved, processed, conditioned and put in disposal.

2. Acts of law of the Russian Federation and other regulatory legal acts of the Russian Federation require that facilities for keeping special radioactive waste shall be kept safe until their conversion into isolation facilities for special radioactive waste or into disposal facilities for radioactive waste.

3. Facilities for keeping special radioactive waste shall be converted into isolation facilities for special radioactive waste or into disposal facilities for radioactive waste. Decision on such conversion shall be made by Russian Federation Government as advised by the state agency for management of radioactive waste.

4. State agency for management of radioactive waste shall make a decision on decommissioning of a long-term storage facility for radioactive waste before the end of its design service life, or shall submit a proposal to Russian Federation Government to amend the list of long-term storage facilities for radioactive waste and the list of facilities for keeping special radioactive waste or the list of isolation facilities for special radioactive waste.

#### **Chapter 5. MANAGEMENT OF PARTICULAR TYPES OF RADIOACTIVE WASTE AND REQUIREMENTS FOR PARTICULAR TYPES OF WASTE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES**

##### **Article 25. Management of retrievable radioactive waste**

1. The radioactive waste brought in compliance with acceptance criteria shall be disposed of or stored by National Operator till appropriate disposal facilities are put in operation.

2. If the radioactive waste received for disposal is found to be non-compliant with acceptance criteria, the producer of this waste shall provide for bringing the waste into compliance with acceptance criteria.

3. The procedure used to verify that the radioactive waste accepted for the disposal meet acceptance criteria shall be established by state agency for management of radioactive waste.

##### **Article 26. Management of special radioactive waste and requirements for its storage facilities**

1. Management of special radioactive waste (including those resulting from the implementation of state weapons programme and state defence orders, use of nuclear explosives for peaceful purposes, or other activities in the sphere of nuclear energy) is carried out with due regard for the actual state of facilities for keeping special radioactive waste, isolation facilities for special radioactive waste, and potential hazard of waste contained in them.

2. It is prohibited to build industrial facilities and develop industrial technologies bound to lead to production of special radioactive waste.

3. Categories of facilities for keeping special radioactive waste and isolation facilities for special radioactive waste, and the requirements for making these facilities safe for the public and the environment, are established by federal rules and regulations.

4. Additional requirements for safety assurance of particular facilities for keeping special radioactive waste and particular isolation facilities for special radioactive waste are established by regulatory acts of state safety regulation authorities.

5. Lists of facilities for keeping special radioactive waste and isolation facilities for special radioactive waste shall be revised at least once every ten years considering the criteria for categorising radioactive waste as special radioactive waste and taking into account state-of-the-art waste management techniques.

##### **Article 27. Management of radioactive waste produced as a result of mining and processing of uranium ore, and management of very low level waste**

1. Subject to the decision made by Russian Federation Government, the organisations whose uranium ore mining and processing activities lead to production of radioactive waste, and organisations operating particularly hazardous radiological and nuclear sites and facilities may dispose of such waste at the disposal facilities located on sites used by these organisations. A waste description document (“passport”) shall be prepared each year for the disposal of radioactive waste resulting from mining and processing of uranium ore, and for disposal of very low level waste, during entire period of disposal facility operation and at the time of its closure. The passport shall be transferred to National Operator.

2. When handing to National Operator the radioactive waste resulting from mining and processing of uranium ore and very low level waste, the passport shall be made for the entire lot of the transferred radioactive waste.

Article 28. Management of materials with high content of natural radionuclides resulting from non-nuclear mining and processing of mineral and organic raw materials with high content of natural radionuclides

1. Once a material with high content of natural radionuclides resulting from non-nuclear mining and processing of mineral and organic raw materials with high content of natural radionuclides is categorised as radioactive waste, it shall be managed in keeping with the requirements set in this Federal Law.

2. Safe management of materials with high content of natural radionuclides resulting from non-nuclear mining and processing of mineral and organic raw materials with high content of natural radionuclides not categorised as radioactive waste is provided through the implementation of sanitary and anti-epidemic (preventive) activities in keeping with the Russian Federation [law](#) on the provision of sanitary and epidemiological well-being of the public and [law](#) on environmental protection.

Article 29. Management of sealed radiation sources

1. A spent sealed radiation source shall be transferred to National Operator for disposal or else transferred to its manufacturer for processing, in keeping with the procedure established by state agency for management of radioactive waste.

2. A spent sealed radiation source shall be transferred for disposal or processing together with its passport. In the absence of such passport, the organisation performing activities that have led to production of spent sealed radiation source shall provide its characterisation as prescribed by state agency for management of radioactive waste.

3. Categories of spent sealed radiation sources and requirements for their collection, transportation, storage and disposal are set by the federal rules and regulations.

Article 30. Management of liquid and gaseous radioactive waste

1. Except for the cases established by this Article, engineered features and organisational measures used in the management of liquid radioactive waste shall provide waste solidification, bringing the waste in a condition meeting acceptance criteria, and waste disposal.

2. Low-level liquid waste and intermediate-level liquid waste that shall be confined in subsoil within mining allotment borders may be disposed of there only in deep geological facilities built and operated at the time of entry into force of this Federal Law. Liquid radioactive waste shall be brought in condition meeting acceptance criteria for its disposal in the above disposal facilities. Disposal of liquid radioactive waste in the above mentioned disposal facilities shall be carried out in compliance with the [law](#) of the Russian Federation of February 21, 1992, No. 2395-1 “ On the subsoil”, and in accordance with federal rules and regulations.

3. Management of gaseous radioactive waste shall seek to prevent radioactive material

escape in the environment above the established limits.

4. Engineered features and organisational measures necessary for management of gaseous radioactive waste shall be determined in accordance with federal rules and regulations.

Article 31. Particularities of radioactive waste import in the Russian Federation and export from the Russian Federation

1. It is prohibited to import radioactive waste in the Russian Federation for the purpose of its storage, processing and disposal, except for the cases established by this Article.

2. The radioactive waste resulting from reprocessing of spent nuclear fuel imported to the Russian Federation may be exported from the Russian Federation if this is stipulated in international agreement of the Russian Federation. No fees shall be paid in the special reserve fund for the disposal of radioactive waste produced as a result of the reprocessing of such spent nuclear fuel.

3. If a sealed radiation source has been imported in the Russian Federation, it is allowed to repatriate it to its supplier country. The [procedure](#) for spent sealed radiation source repatriation to the supplier country shall be established by Russian Federation Government.

4. It is allowed to repatriate to the Russian Federation the spent sealed radiation sources fabricated in the Russian Federation, in particular, for the purpose of source processing or disposal. Repatriation activities for the spent sealed radiation source fabricated in the Russian Federation shall be funded by the organisation – exporter of the sealed radiation source. The [procedure](#) for repatriation to the Russian Federation of spent sealed radiation sources fabricated in the Russian Federation, in particular, with the aim of source processing or disposal, shall be established by Russian Federation Government.

#### **Chapter 6. LIABILITY FOR NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REQUIREMENTS IN THE SPHERE OF RADIOACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT**

Article 32. Types and grounds for liability for non-compliance with waste management requirements

Individuals guilty of violating the waste management requirements set by this Federal Law and by other regulatory legal acts of the Russian Federation, shall bear civil, criminal, administrative, and disciplinary liability established by Russian law.

Article 33. Indemnity for non-compliance with waste management requirements

The damage caused to life, health or assets of a physical person, assets of a juridical entity, and the environment, as a result of non-compliance with waste management requirements, shall be compensated as prescribed by the [law](#) of the Russian Federation.

#### **Chapter 7. AMENDMENT OF SOME ACTS OF LAW OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

Article 34. Amendment of the Federal Law “On natural monopolies”

Add the following paragraph in [Item 1 in Article 4](#) of the Federal Law of August 17, 1995 No 147-FZ “On natural monopolies” (Code of Legislation of the Russian Federation, 1995, No. 34, p. 3426; 2003, No. 2, p. 168; No. 13, p. 1181; 2006, No. 1, p. 10; 2007, No. 46, p. 5557):  
“disposal of radioactive waste”.

Article 35. Amendment of the Federal Law “On the use of atomic energy”

Make the following amendments in the Federal [Law](#) of November 21, 1995 No. 170-FZ

“On the use of atomic energy” (Code of Legislation of the Russian Federation, 1995, No. 48, p. 4552, 1997, No. 7, p. 808; 2001, No. 29, p. 2949; 2003, No. 46, p. 4436; 2004, No. 35, p. 3607; 2006, No. 52, p. 5498; 2007, No. 7, p. 834; No. 49, p. 6079)

1) in [part one of Article 3](#):

a) amend [paragraph four](#) to read as follows:

“storage facilities for nuclear and radioactive materials, storage facilities, stores of radioactive waste (referred to as ‘storage facilities’ hereinafter) – stationary facilities other than nuclear facilities and radiation sources, intended for storage of nuclear and radioactive materials, for storage or disposal of radioactive waste”

b) amend [paragraph nine](#) to read as follows:

“radioactive waste – materials and substances not intended for further use, as well as equipment and items (including spent radiation sources) with the radionuclide content above the level set in compliance with the criteria established by the Government of the Russian Federation”

c) amend [part two](#) to read as follows:

“The facilities mentioned in part one of this Article shall be categorised as indicated by Operator and documented as appropriate following the procedure established by the Government of the Russian Federation”;

d) amend [part three](#) to read as follows:

“This Federal Law does not apply to facilities containing or using nuclear and radioactive materials in the amount and with the activity (and/or emitting ionizing radiation with the intensity or energy) below the values established by federal rules and regulations in the sphere of nuclear energy, which require permits of federal executive authorities in the sphere of state regulation of safety (referred to as ‘state safety regulation authorities’ hereinafter) in nuclear energy in performing activities involving the above facilities, unless otherwise provided for by the law of the Russian Federation.”;

2) in [part eight in Article 5](#) change the words “established by this Federal Law” for the words “established by federal laws”;

3) in [part one in Article 11](#):

a) in [paragraph three](#) delete the words “and radioactive waste not containing nuclear material”;

b) in [paragraph six](#) delete the words “and radioactive waste not containing nuclear material”;

c) in [paragraph ten](#) delete the words “and radioactive waste not containing nuclear material”;

4) in [paragraph three in Article 12](#) delete the words “and radioactive waste not containing nuclear material”;

5) in [part two of Article 22](#) delete the words “, and also bodies administering state accounting and control of nuclear materials, and state accounting and control of radioactive materials and radioactive waste,”; change the word “are [determined]” for “is [determined]”;

6) in [Article 28](#):

a) in [part three](#) change the words “sources, radioactive materials and radioactive waste not containing nuclear material” for “sources and radioactive materials”;

b) in [part four](#) change the words “sources, radioactive materials and radioactive waste not containing nuclear material” for “sources and radioactive materials”;

7) in [part one Article 44](#) change the words “and storage” for “, storage and disposal”;

8) in [Article 47](#):

a) use the following wording in the [title](#):

“Article 47. Storage and processing of nuclear and radioactive materials”;

b) change the [words](#) “nuclear and radioactive materials and radioactive waste” for the words “nuclear and radioactive materials”, and delete the second sentence;

9) use the following wording in the third sentence in [part two of Article 48](#): “Storage and

disposal of radioactive waste shall be made in compliance with the Federal Law “On management of radioactive waste and amendment of some acts of law of the Russian Federation”, other federal laws, laws of constituent entities of the Russian Federation, regulatory legal acts of the President of the Russian Federation, regulatory legal acts of the Government of the Russian Federation, and regulatory legal acts of federal executive authorities and organisations administering legal regulation in the sphere of nuclear energy”.

#### Article 36. Amendment of the Federal Law “On the protection of the environment”

Make the following amendments in the Federal Law of January 10, 2002, No. 7-FZ “On the protection of the environment” (Code of Legislation of the Russian Federation, 2002, No. 2, p. 133; 2007, No. 7, p. 834):

1) in [item 3 in Article 48](#) change the words “prohibited, except for the cases established by this Federal Law” for “prohibited, except for the cases of radioactive waste import in the Russian Federation for the purpose of waste storage, processing or disposal, established by this Federal Law and the Federal Law “On management of radioactive waste and amendment of some acts of law of the Russian Federation”;

2) in [item 2 in Article 51](#):

a) in [paragraph five](#) delete the words “and radioactive waste”;

b) [add](#) the following paragraph:

“import of radioactive waste in the Russian Federation for the purpose of waste storage, processing or disposal, except for the cases established by this Federal Law and the Federal Law “On management of radioactive waste and amendment of some acts of law of the Russian Federation”.

#### Article 37. Amendment of the City Development Code of the Russian Federation

Make the following amendments in the City Development Code of the Russian Federation (Code of Legislation of the Russian Federation, 2005, No. 1, p. 16; 2006, No. 1, p. 21; No. 52, p. 5498; 2007, No. 1, p. 21; No. 31, p. 4012; No. 46, p. 5553; No. 50, p. 6237; 2008, No. 30, p. 3604; 2009, No. 48, p. 5711; 2010, No. 31, p. 4209; No. 49, p. 6410; 2011, No. 13, p. 1688):

1) [part 14 in Article 48](#) add words “storage facilities for radioactive waste” after the words “and radioactive materials”;

2) in [item 1 in part 1 of Article 48.1](#) change the word “materials” for “materials, storage facilities for radioactive waste”.

#### Article 38. Amendment of the Water Code of the Russian Federation

In [item 2 in part 15 of Article 65](#) of the Water Code of the Russian Federation (Code of Legislation of the Russian Federation, 2006, No. 23, p. 2381; 2008, No. 29, p. 3418) delete the word “radioactive” and add the words “disposal facilities for radioactive waste”.

#### Article 39. Amendment of the Federal Law “On the State Corporation for Atomic Energy ‘Rosatom’”

Make the following amendments in the Federal Law of December 1, 2007, No. 317-FZ “On the State Corporation for Atomic Energy ‘Rosatom’” (Code of Legislation of the Russian Federation, 2007, No. 49, p. 6078; 2010, No. 48, p. 6246):

1) [item 7 in Article 2](#) shall be deemed to have lost its force;

2) add item 27 in [Article 7](#) to read as follows:

“27) has powers and functions of state agency for management of radioactive waste.”;

3) in [Article 20](#):

- a) [part 2](#): add item 5 to read as follows:  
“5) a fund to cover radioactive waste disposal costs.”;
- b) [part 4](#): add words “and a fund to cover radioactive waste disposal costs.” after the words “these facilities”.

## Chapter 8. FINAL PROVISIONS

### Article 40. Transfer of ownership of disposal facilities for radioactive waste

1. Within two years after the date of this Federal Law entry in force or within a year after emergence of ownership right for a disposal facility, the juridical entity – owner of such facility shall transfer, in accordance with civil law, the ownership for it to the state agency for management of radioactive waste, in keeping with the procedure established by Russian Federation Government. The lists of assets included in the transferred disposal facility as property complex shall be determined by the Government of the Russian Federation as advised by the state agency for management of radioactive waste.

2. In case of the transfer of ownership for waste disposal facility, the juridical entity shall be refunded for the cost of the property of such facility reduced by the sum of expenses required for further operation and closure of this facility. The cost of disposal facility property, its operational costs and the closure costs shall be estimated in compliance with the [law](#) of the Russian Federation regulating valuation activities.

3. If the cost of further operation and closure of the transferred disposal facility exceeds the cost of its property, the juridical entity transferring this facility shall remunerate the cost of its further operation. Remuneration amount shall not exceed cost of facility operation during five years. The cost of further operation of the transferred disposal facility shall be refunded within five years after facility ownership transfer to state agency for management of radioactive waste.

### Article 41. Validity of regulatory legal acts of the Russian Federation adopted before entry into force of this Federal Law, and validity of licences issued before entry into force of this Federal Law

1. Regulatory legal acts of the President of the Russian Federation, regulatory legal acts of the Government of the Russian Federation, and regulatory legal acts of federal executive authorities and organisations administering legal regulation in the sphere of nuclear energy, which set requirements for management of radioactive waste and were adopted before entry into force of this Federal Law, shall be applied insofar as they are not in conflict with this Federal Law.

2. The validity of licences for the use of subsoil for the purpose of radioactive waste disposal and permits (licences) for performing activities in the sphere of nuclear energy as regards construction, operation and closure of disposal facilities for radioactive waste issued before entry into force of this Federal Law is limited to two years since the date of entry into force of this Federal Law. Upon the expiry of the stated validity period, a permit (licence) shall be reissued to National Operator in accordance with the procedure set by the law of the Russian Federation.

### Article 42. Entry into force of this Federal Law

1. This Federal Law shall enter into force on the date of its official publication, except for provisions for which this Article establishes another time of coming in force.

2. [Items 1 and 2 in Part 3 of Article 20](#), [items 3 and 4 in Part 2](#) and [Parts 3 - 5 of Article 21](#) of this Federal Law shall enter in force one year after the date of the official publication of this Federal Law.

President  
of the Russian Federation  
D. MEDVEDEV

Moscow, Kremlin  
July 11, 2011  
N 190-FZ

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