

Russian Federation

FEDERAL LAW No.170 of 21 November 1995 on the use of atomic energy*

Adopted by the State Duma on 20 October 1995

(as amended by Federal Laws No.28 of 10.02.1997, No.94 of 10.07.2001, No.196 of 30.12.2001, No.33 of 28.03.2002, No.140 of 11.11.2003, No.122 of 22.08.2004, No.232 of 18.12.2006, No.13 of 05.02.2007, No.318 of 01.12.2007, No.118 of 14.07.2008, No.160 of 23.07.2008, No.309 of 30.12.2008, No.374 of 27.12.2009, No.190 of 11.07.2011, No.242 of 18.07.2011, No.248 of 19.07.2011, No.303 of 07.11.2011, No.331 of 21.11.2011, No.347 of 30.11.2011, No.93 of 25.06.2012, No.159 of 02.07.2013)

This Federal Law defines the legal basis and principles for the regulation of relations arising out of the use of atomic energy, is aimed at safeguarding human health and life, protecting the environment and protecting property when atomic energy is used, and is intended to facilitate the development of atomic science and technology and help to strengthen international arrangements for the safe use of atomic energy.

Chapter I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1. Russian Federal legislation governing the use of atomic energy (as amended by Federal No.347 of 30.11.2011)

Russian Federal legislation governing the use of atomic energy for peaceful and defence purposes is based on the Constitution of the Russian Federation, generally-recognised principles and standards of international law and the international agreements entered into by the Russian Federation which govern the use of atomic energy for peaceful and defence purposes, and is made up of this Federal Law, other Federal laws and other enactments of the Russian Federation adopted in accordance with them.

The provisions of Federal laws and other enactments of the Russian Federation which establish the requirements concerning the industrial safety of hazardous production facilities, fire safety requirements and requirements concerning the safety of hydraulic engineering structures which fall under the scope of this Federal Law shall be applied to relations arising out of the use of atomic energy for peaceful and defence purposes to the extent that they do not contradict this Federal Law.

Activities connected with the development, manufacture, testing, operation and recycling of nuclear weapons and nuclear power facilities with a military purpose are not governed by this Federal Law.

* This document is an unofficial translation of a consolidated text of the Federal Law No.170 of the Russian Federation on the Use of Atomic Energy, of 21 November 1995, as last amended by Federal Law No.159 of 2 July 2013 (Russian Gazette No.6121 of 5 July 2013). In the event of any discrepancy between this translation and the original Russian version, the latter will take precedence.

Article 2. Principles and aims of legal regulation of the use of atomic energy

The main principles for the legal regulation of the use of atomic energy are:
ensuring safety in the use of atomic energy – protecting individuals, the public and the environment from radiation hazards;

accessibility of information relating to the use of atomic energy, provided that this information does not contain information constituting state secrets;

participation of citizens, commercial and non-commercial organisations (hereinafter - organisations) and other juridical persons in the discussion of state policy, draft Federal laws and other enactments of the Russian Federation, and also in practical activities in the field of the use of atomic energy;

compensation for damage caused by radiation; provision of socio-economic compensation to workers at facilities which use atomic energy for the adverse effects of ionising radiation on human health and for additional risk factors; guaranteeing social protection for citizens who live and/or work in areas where such facilities are located;

establishment of the responsibilities and functions of state safety regulatory authorities, authorities which manage the use of atomic energy, the authority empowered to manage the use of atomic energy and organisations operating in the field of the use of atomic energy;

(paragraph added by Federal Law No.347 of 30.11.2011)

independence of state safety regulatory authorities when taking decisions and exercising their powers from authorities which manage the use of atomic energy, the authority empowered to manage the use of atomic energy and organisations operating in the field of the use of atomic energy;

(paragraph added by Federal Law No.347 of 30.11.2011)

fulfilment of the international obligations and guarantees undertaken by the Russian Federation in the field of the use of atomic energy.

(paragraph added by Federal Law No.347 of 30.11.2011).

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

to create the legal framework for the system of state management of the use of atomic energy and the system of state regulation of safety in the use of atomic energy;

to establish the rights, obligations and responsibilities of state authorities, local government authorities, organisations and other juridical persons and citizens.

Article 3. Scope of application of this Federal Law

This Federal Law applies to the following facilities (nuclear facilities):
(as amended by Federal Law No.347 of 30.11.2011)

nuclear facilities – structures and complexes with nuclear reactors, including nuclear plants, vessels and other floating structures, spacecraft and aircraft, other means of transport and transportable devices; structures and complexes with industrial, experimental and research nuclear reactors, critical and subcritical nuclear test facilities; structures, complexes, test grounds, installations and nuclear devices for peaceful purposes; other structures, complexes and installations containing nuclear materials which are intended for the production, use, processing and transportation of nuclear fuel and nuclear materials;

radiation sources – complexes, facilities, apparatuses, equipment and components which are not classed as nuclear facilities and contain radioactive substances or generate ionising radiation;

storage facilities for nuclear materials and radioactive substances, storage facilities and repositories for radioactive waste (hereinafter – storage facilities) – stationary facilities and structures which are not classed as nuclear facilities or radiation sources and are intended for the storage of nuclear materials and

radioactive substances or the storage or burial of radioactive waste;
(as amended by Federal Law No.190 of 11.07.2011)

nuclear reactor fuel assembly – a mechanical object containing nuclear materials and intended to generate heat energy in a nuclear reactor by means of a controlled nuclear reaction;

(paragraph added by Federal Law No.94 of 10.07.2001)

irradiated fuel assemblies – fuel assemblies containing spent nuclear fuel which have been irradiated inside a nuclear reactor and which have been removed from it;
(paragraph added by Federal Law No.94 of 10.07.2001)

nuclear materials – materials which contain or are capable of generating fissile (fissionable) nuclear substances;

radioactive substances – substances which are not classed as nuclear materials but emit ionising radiation;

radioactive waste – materials and substances which are not to be reused, and also equipment and items (including spent ionising radiation sources) whose radionuclide content exceeds the levels established in accordance with the criteria laid down by the Government of the Russian Federation.

(as amended by Federal Law No.190 of 11.07.2011)

The classification of the facilities specified in the first part of this article under the listed categories and the composition and boundaries of the aforementioned facilities shall be determined in accordance with the category of the facility by organisations which operate in the field of the use of atomic energy, in accordance with the procedure established by the Government of the Russian Federation.
(second part as amended by Federal Law No.347 of 30.11.2011)

For the purposes of this Federal Law, the entire life cycle of a facility which uses atomic energy as categorised by this Federal Law refers to the siting, design (including surveying), construction, production, erection or building (including assembly, set-up and commissioning), operation, reconstruction, major repairs, decommissioning (or closure), transportation (or transfer), handling, storage, burial and reuse of facilities which use atomic energy.

(third part added by Federal Law No.347 of 30.11.2011)

This Federal Law does not apply to facilities which contain or use nuclear materials and radioactive substances in quantities and with a level of activity (and/or which emit ionising radiation at an intensity or energy level) below the levels laid down by Federal regulations and rules in the field of the use of atomic energy for which permits from the Federal state safety regulatory authorities (hereinafter – state safety regulatory authorities) are required when using atomic energy in order to pursue activities involving the aforementioned facilities, except as otherwise provided by the laws of the Russian Federation.

(part amended by Federal Law No.190 of 11.07.2011)

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

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

the siting, design, construction, operation and decommissioning of nuclear facilities, radiation sources and storage facilities, closure of radioactive waste burial sites, safety assessments of facilities which use atomic energy and/or of types of activity in the field of the use of atomic energy;

(as amended by Federal Law No.347 of 30.11.2011)

the development, production, testing, transportation, storage, reuse and use of nuclear devices for peaceful purposes and the handling thereof;

handling nuclear materials and radiation sources, including when prospecting for and mining minerals containing these materials and substances and when producing, using, processing, transporting and storing nuclear materials and radioactive substances;

maintaining safety in the use of atomic energy;
monitoring the nuclear, radiation, technical and fire safety (hereinafter - safety) of nuclear facilities, radiation sources and storage facilities, and the health of citizens when atomic energy is used;
conducting scientific experiments in all fields of the use of atomic energy;
physical protection of nuclear facilities, radiation sources, storage facilities, nuclear materials and radioactive substances;
recording and monitoring nuclear materials and radioactive substances;
exporting and importing nuclear facilities, equipment, technologies, nuclear materials, radioactive substances, special non-nuclear materials and services in the field of the use of atomic energy;
state monitoring of the radiation situation within the Russian Federation;
(as amended by Federal Law No.331 of 21.11.2011)
training experts on the use of nuclear facilities, radiation sources, storage facilities, nuclear materials and radioactive substances;
pursuing other types of activity in the field of the use of atomic energy.

**Article 5. Ownership of nuclear materials, nuclear facilities, storage facilities, radiation sources and radioactive substances
(as amended by Federal Law No.13 of 05.02.2007)**

Nuclear materials may be Federal property or the property of juridical persons.

The list of nuclear materials which can only be Federal property shall be approved by the President of the Russian Federation.

The list of Russian juridical persons (i.e. juridical persons established in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation) which may own nuclear materials shall be approved by the President of the Russian Federation.

The right of foreign states and foreign juridical persons to own nuclear materials and products produced by processing them which are imported into the Russian Federation or acquired in the Russian Federation shall be recognised in the Russian Federation.

Nuclear facilities may be Federal property or the property of Russian juridical persons, the list of which shall be approved by the President of the Russian Federation.

Storage facilities may be Federal property or the property of Russian juridical persons except where otherwise provided by Federal law.

Radiation sources and radioactive substances may be Federal property, the property of constituent entities of the Russian Federation, municipal property or the property of juridical persons.

The right to own the items referred to in this article shall be acquired and terminated on the basis prescribed by civil law, subject to the provisions of Federal laws.

(as amended by Federal Law No.190 of 11.07.2011)

Deals whereby Russian juridical persons transfer ownership of nuclear materials to a foreign state or a foreign juridical person shall be entered into by agreement with the Federal authority empowered by the Government of the Russian Federation in accordance with the procedure and terms established by the Government of the Russian Federation.

Deals whereby ownership of nuclear materials or nuclear facilities is transferred to Russian juridical persons which are not included in the lists referred to in parts three and five of this article, and deals whereby ownership of nuclear materials is transferred to a foreign state or a foreign juridical person which are entered into by Russian juridical persons in violation of the requirements of part nine of this article, shall be null and void.

The handling of nuclear materials which are Federal property or the property of foreign states, Russian juridical persons or foreign juridical persons and the

operation of nuclear facilities and storage facilities which are Federal property or the property of Russian juridical persons shall be performed by Russian organisations which hold the appropriate permits (or licences) to conduct operations in the field of the use of atomic energy.

The handling of radioactive substances and the operation of radiation sources which are Federal property, the property of constituent entities of the Russian Federation, municipal property or the property of juridical persons shall be performed by organisations which hold the appropriate permits (or licences) to conduct operations in the field of the use of atomic energy or are registered in accordance with the procedure and in the cases stipulated in article 36.1 of this Federal Law.

(as amended by Federal Law No.93 of 25.06.2012)

The owners of nuclear facilities, radiation sources, storage facilities, nuclear materials and radioactive substances shall conduct monitoring of their safekeeping and proper use in accordance with this Federal Law, other Federal laws and other enactments of the Russian Federation. The provisions of article 22 of this Federal Law shall apply to the items referred to in this article.

The provisions of this article relating to nuclear materials shall apply to radioactive waste containing nuclear materials. The provisions of this article concerning radioactive substances shall apply to radioactive waste which does not contain nuclear materials.

**Article 6. Federal regulations and rules concerning the use of atomic energy
(as amended by Federal Law No.347 of 30.11.2011)**

Federal regulations and rules (hereinafter – regulations and rules) concerning the use of atomic energy are the enactments which establish the requirements for the safe use of atomic energy, including safety requirements for facilities which use atomic energy and safety requirements for activity in the field of the use of atomic energy, including the safety objectives, principles and criteria which must be complied with when pursuing activity in the field of the use of atomic energy.

Regulations and rules concerning the use of atomic energy shall be drafted and approved in accordance with the procedure established by the Government of the Russian Federation.

The procedure for drafting regulations and rules concerning the use of atomic energy must make provision for prior publication in an official journal of drafts of the aforementioned regulations and rules, with the exception of regulations and rules concerning the use of atomic energy which constitute state secrets, and the possibility of discussing them.

These regulations and rules must take into account the recommendations of international organisations in the field of the use of atomic energy in whose work the Russian Federation participates.

Regulations and rules concerning the use of atomic energy shall be published in an official journal, with the exception of regulations and rules concerning the use of atomic energy which constitute state secrets.

After these regulations and rules enter into force, they shall be binding on all individuals pursuing activity in the field of the use of atomic energy and shall apply throughout the territory of the Russian Federation.

To facilitate compliance with the requirements laid down by regulations and rules concerning the use of atomic energy, the state safety regulatory authorities shall draw up, approve and implement safety guidelines for the use of atomic energy. Safety guidelines for the use of atomic energy shall contain recommendations as to how to meet the requirements of regulations and rules concerning the use of atomic energy, including working methods, procedures, expert evaluations and safety assessments, and also explanations and other

recommendations as to how to meet safety requirements when using atomic energy.

Chapter II.

POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION, THE FEDERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION, THE GOVERNMENT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION AND THE FEDERAL AUTHORITIES IN THE FIELD OF THE USE OF ATOMIC ENERGY

(as amended by Federal Law No.122 of 22.08.2004)

Article 7. Powers of the President of the Russian Federation in the field of the use of atomic energy

In the field of the use of atomic energy, the President of the Russian Federation:
establishes the main areas of focus of state policy on the use of atomic energy;
takes decisions on safety issues relating to the use of atomic energy;
takes decisions on matters concerning the prevention and remediation of the consequences of emergencies arising out of the use of atomic energy;
approves lists of Russian juridical persons which may own nuclear materials and nuclear facilities;
(paragraph added by Federal Law No.13 of 05.02.2007)
approves the list of nuclear materials which may only be Federal property;
(paragraph added by Federal Law No.13 of 05.02.2007)
exercises the powers conferred on him by Federal laws.
(paragraph added by Federal Law No.13 of 05.02.2007)

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

In the field of the use of atomic energy, the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation:
adopts Federal laws concerning the use of atomic energy;
paragraph repealed. - Federal Law No.122 of 22.08.2004;
approves budgetary allocations within the Federal budget in order to finance activity in the field of the use of atomic energy;
approves budgetary allocations for measures to overcome the consequences of emergencies arising out of the use of atomic energy;
holds parliamentary hearings concerning matters relating to the use of atomic energy.

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

In the field of the use of atomic energy, the Government of the Russian Federation:
enacts, on the basis of and in implementation of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, Federal laws, legislative decrees of the President of the Russian Federation, decisions and orders in the field of the use of atomic energy;
organises the drafting of and approves and implements special Federal programmes in the field of the use of atomic energy;
(as amended by Federal Law No.122 of 22.08.2004)
establishes the functions, working procedures, rights and duties of authorities which manage the use of atomic energy and state safety regulatory authorities (including the empowered authority) in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation;
(as amended by Federal Law No.347 of 30.11.2011)

establishes the accreditation procedure in the field of the use of atomic energy;
(paragraph added by Federal Law No.347 of 30.11.2011)

manages Federally-owned nuclear materials, nuclear facilities, radiation sources, storage facilities and radioactive substances;

takes decisions on the design, construction, operation and decommissioning of nuclear facilities, radiation sources and storage facilities which are under Federal ownership or of Federal or inter-regional importance, including those located within restricted-access territories;

takes decisions on the development and creation of Federally-owned nuclear facilities, radiation sources and storage facilities;
(as amended by Federal Law No.13 of 05.02.2007)

establishes the procedure for the organisation and operation of the central state automated system which monitors the radiation situation within the Russian Federation;

(paragraph added by Federal Law No.331 of 21.11.2011)

takes measures with a view to the social protection of citizens and pays socio-economic compensation for the adverse impact of ionising radiation and additional risk factors to employees of facilities which use atomic energy;

pays sums to compensate for losses due to radiation exposure in accordance with article 57 of this Federal law;

establishes the procedure for exporting and importing nuclear facilities, equipment, technologies, nuclear materials, radioactive substances, special non-nuclear materials and services in the field of the use of atomic energy;

resolves matters concerning the importation into the Russian Federation of spent nuclear fuel for processing purposes, including the process of temporary storage until it is processed, in accordance with the law;

ensures, within the limits of its powers, the physical protection of nuclear materials, nuclear facilities and storage facilities, and also Federally-owned radiation sources and radioactive substances;

(as amended by Federal Law No.13 of 05.02.2007)

monitors the fulfilment of the Russian Federation's obligations under international agreements entered into by the Russian Federation in the field of the use of atomic energy;

co-ordinates the Russian Federation's international cooperation in the field of the use of atomic energy;

exercises other powers conferred on it by the Constitution of the Russian Federation, Federal laws and decrees issued by the President of the Russian Federation.

**Article 10. Powers of Federal executive authorities
(as amended by Federal Law No.122 of 22.08.2004)**

Federal executive authorities:

take decisions on the siting of nuclear facilities, radiation sources and storage facilities which are under Federal ownership or which are of Federal or inter-regional importance in accordance with the procedure established by the laws of the Russian Federation;

(as amended by Federal Law No.13 of 05.02.2007)

conduct state assessments of planning documentation for facilities which use atomic energy in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation relating to town planning activity;

(as amended by Federal Law No.232 of 18.12.2006)

protect the rights of citizens in relation to the use of atomic energy;

maintain safety and protect the environment where atomic energy is used;

take measures to remedy the effects of accidents arising out of the use of atomic energy;

exercise owners' powers in relation to nuclear facilities, radiation sources, storage facilities and radioactive substances which are owned by the Russian Federation;

take measures to maintain the safety of nuclear facilities, radiation sources and storage facilities;

take decisions on the construction of nuclear facilities, radiation sources and storage facilities which are under Federal ownership or which are of Federal or inter-regional importance, about the decommissioning of such facilities and about the subsequent storage of radioactive waste;

(as amended by Federal Law No.13 of 05.02.2007)

make arrangements to maintain the physical protection of nuclear facilities, radiation sources, storage facilities, nuclear materials and radioactive substances which are under Federal ownership;

provide training for experts on the use of atomic energy, including training for experts on the use of nuclear facilities, radiation sources, nuclear materials and radioactive substances;

develop and implement comprehensive socio-economic development and environmental safety programmes for territories within which facilities which use atomic energy are located;

organise and conduct state monitoring of the radiation situation within the Russian Federation.

(paragraph added by Federal Law No.331 of 21.11.2011)

The powers established by the first part of this article may be exercised by the State Atomic Energy Corporation "Rosatom" in accordance with the Federal Law "On the State Atomic Energy Corporation Rosatom".

(second part added by Federal Law No.318 of 01.12.2007)

**Article 11. Powers of the authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation in the field of the use of atomic energy
(as amended by Federal Law No.122 of 22.08.2004)**

In the field of the use of atomic energy, the authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation in the field of the use of atomic energy:

(as amended by Federal Law No.122 of 22.08.2004)

exercise owners' powers in relation to radiation sources and radioactive substances owned by constituent entities of the Russian Federation;

(as amended by Federal Law No.122 of 22.08.2004)

take measures to ensure the safety of radiation sources and radioactive substances owned by constituent entities of the Russian Federation;

(as amended by Federal Laws No.122 of 22.08.2004 and No.190 of 11.07.2011)

paragraph repealed. - Federal Law No.122 of 22.08.2004;

establish the procedure for and organise, with the involvement of organisations, non-government organisations (or associations) and citizens, discussion of matters relating to the use of atomic energy;

take decisions on the siting and construction within territories under their control of radiation sources and radioactive substances owned by constituent entities of the Russian Federation;

(as amended by Federal Laws No.122 of 22.08.2004 and No.190 of 11.07.2011)

participate in the protection of citizens and the environment from exposure to radiation which exceeds the limits established by regulations and rules concerning the use of atomic energy;

(as amended by Federal Law No.122 of 22.08.2004)

monitor efforts to ensure radiation safety for the public and protect the environment within territories under their control and the readiness of organisations and citizens to act in the event of accidents at facilities which use atomic energy;

record and monitor radioactive substances within territories under their control through the system for state recording and monitoring of radioactive substances;

make arrangements for the physical protection of radiation sources and radioactive substances owned by constituent entities of the Russian Federation; (as amended by Federal Laws No.122 of 22.08.2004 and No.190 11.07.2011)

perform other functions in the field of the use of atomic energy within the limits of their existing powers.

(as amended by Federal Law No.122 of 22.08.2004)

In constituent entities of the Russian Federation – the cities of Federal importance Moscow and St. Petersburg, in accordance with the laws of the aforementioned constituent entities of the Russian Federation, the state authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation – the cities of Federal importance Moscow and St. Petersburg may exercise the powers classified by this Federal Law as local authority powers.

(paragraph added by Federal Law No.122 of 22.08.2004)

Article 12. Powers of local authorities in the field of the use of atomic energy

Local authorities:

(as amended by Federal Law No.122 of 22.08.2004)

participate in the discussion and resolution of matters concerning the siting within the territories under their control of nuclear facilities, radiation sources and storage facilities;

(as amended by Federal Law No.122 of 22.08.2004)

take decisions on the siting and construction within territories under their control of radiation sources and radioactive substances owned by municipal districts;

(as amended by Federal Laws No.122 of 22.08.2004 and No.190 of 11.07.2011)

paragraph repealed. - Federal Law No.232 of 18.12.2006;

paragraph repealed. - Federal Law No.122 of 22.08.2004;

inform the public, via the mass media, of the radiation situation within the territories under their control;

(as amended by Federal Law No.122 of 22.08.2004)

paragraph repealed. - Federal Law No.122 of 22.08.2004.

Chapter III. RIGHTS OF ORGANISATIONS, INCLUDING NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANISATIONS (OR ASSOCIATIONS), AND CITIZENS IN THE FIELD OF THE USE OF ATOMIC ENERGY

Article 13. Rights of organisations, including non-government organisations (or associations), and citizens to obtain information concerning the use of atomic energy

Organisations, including non-government organisations (or associations), and citizens have the right to request and obtain, in accordance with the procedure laid down by the laws of the Russian Federation, from the relevant executive authorities and organisations, within the limits of their powers, safety information regarding nuclear facilities, radiation sources and storage facilities which are due to be built, designed, built, operated and decommissioned, apart from information which constitutes state secrets.

Citizens have the right to obtain information free of charge about the radiation situation in a given region from organisations forming part of the state system for monitoring the radiation situation within the territory of the Russian Federation. (as amended by Federal Law No.331 of 21.11.2011)

Citizens who have been irradiated have the right to receive a document concerning the level of radiation to which they have been exposed. The procedure

for obtaining such a document and its format shall be established by the Federal health authorities.

For refusing to provide information or deliberately distorting or concealing objective data concerning safety in relation to the use of atomic energy, managers of organisations, including non-government organisations (or associations), and the mass media shall be liable in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation.

Citizens of the Russian Federation have the right to visit nuclear facilities, radiation sources and storage facilities for informative purposes. The procedure for visiting facilities which use atomic energy shall be established by the Government of the Russian Federation.

Article 14. Rights of organisations, including non-government organisations (or associations), and citizens to participate in policymaking in relation to the use of atomic energy

Organisations, including non-government organisations (or associations), and citizens have the right to participate in the discussion of draft legislation and programmes concerning the use of atomic energy and also in the discussion of matters relating to the siting, design, construction, operation and decommissioning of nuclear facilities, radiation sources and storage facilities.

Within the limits of their powers, Federal authorities must conduct, with the involvement of organisations, including non-government organisations (or associations) and citizens, discussions with regard to the siting, design and construction of facilities which use atomic energy.

(second part as amended by Federal Law No.122 of 22.08.2004)

On the basis of the outcomes of such discussion, Federal executive authorities shall take decisions which must be published in an official journal. After they have been adopted, these decisions may be appealed in court by individuals or juridical persons whose rights and legally-protected interests have been violated.

(third part as amended by Federal Law No.122 of 22.08.2004)

Organisations, including non-government organisations (or associations), have the right to recommend their representatives to participate in expert evaluations of nuclear facilities, radiation sources and storage facilities during the stages of their siting, design, construction, operation and decommissioning.

Article 15. Right of citizens to compensation for losses and harm caused by radiation exposure arising out of the use of atomic energy

Citizens to whom losses and harm have been caused as a result of radiation exposure arising out of the use of atomic energy have the right to full compensation for the aforementioned losses and harm in accordance with articles 53 - 60 of this Federal Law and other legislation of the Russian Federation.

**Article 16. Rights of employees of facilities which use atomic energy to social compensation
(as amended by Federal Law No.122 of 22.08.2004)**

Employees of nuclear facilities, radiation sources and storage facilities who are posted to these facilities, and also workers engaged in any other work involving nuclear materials and radioactive substances, have the right to social compensation for the adverse effect of ionising radiation on human health and additional risk factors. The right to social compensation for the adverse impact of ionising radiation on human health (including healthcare services) is also held by individuals who previously worked at facilities which use atomic energy. The types and amounts of social compensation for the adverse effect of ionising radiation on human health and for additional risk factors, and the sources from which it shall be financed, shall

be established in Russian Federal legislation.
(as amended by Federal Law No.122 of 22.08.2004)

The procedure for granting social compensation shall be established by the Government of the Russian Federation.
(as amended by Federal Law No.122 of 22.08.2004)

Articles 17 - 18. Repealed. - Federal Law No.122 of 22.08.2004.

Article 19. Rights of citizens in relation to medical procedures involving the use of ionising radiation

At their request, citizens shall be given full details of the size of the planned and actual doses received by them when they undergo examinations or treatment.

The right to take decisions on the use of ionising radiation during medical procedures shall be granted to citizens or their statutory representatives.

Chapter IV.

STATE MANAGEMENT OF THE USE OF ATOMIC ENERGY

**Article 20. State authorities which manage the use of atomic energy
(as amended by Federal Law No.318 of 01.12.2007)**

State management of the use of atomic energy shall be performed by Federal executive authorities and the State Atomic Energy Corporation "Rosatom" (hereinafter also – authorities which manage the use of atomic energy) in accordance with the procedure laid down by this Federal law, other Federal laws and other legislation of the Russian Federation.

(first part as amended by Federal Law No.318 of 01.12.2007)

In accordance with the provisions concerning these authorities, the powers of authorities which manage the use of atomic energy include:

implementing state scientific, technical, investment and structural policy in the field of the use of atomic energy;

devising measures to ensure safety in the use of atomic energy;
(as amended by Federal Law No.122 of 22.08.2004)

drafting regulations and rules on the use of atomic energy;

paragraph repealed. - Federal Law No.122 of 22.08.2004;

developing fire prevention and physical protection measures for nuclear facilities, radiation sources, storage facilities, nuclear materials and radioactive substances;

(as amended by Federal Law No.122 of 22.08.2004)

arranging for manpower and resources to be ready to deal with emergencies at facilities which use atomic energy and conducting state monitoring of compliance with measures to prevent them;

participating in the organisation and implementation of certification of equipment, products and technologies for nuclear facilities, radiation sources and storage facilities;

state monitoring of compliance with the requirements of state standards and rules of assessment regarding product compliance in the field of the use of atomic energy;

(as amended by Federal Law No.303 of 07.11.2011)

organising state monitoring of the radiation situation within the Russian Federation in areas where facilities which use atomic energy belonging to operating organisations are located, and participating in its implementation;
(as amended by Federal Law No.331 of 21.11.2011)

state recording and monitoring of nuclear materials and radioactive substances;

state monitoring of the technical safety of ships and other floating structures with nuclear facilities and radiation sources;

developing and implementing radioactive waste handling programmes;
ensuring uniformity of measurement in the field of the use of atomic energy;
(as amended by Federal Law No.347 of 30.11.2011)
organising and conducting accreditation in the field of the use of atomic energy;
(paragraph added by Federal Law No.347 of 30.11.2011)
other functions in accordance with provisions concerning authorities which
manage the use of atomic energy.

**Article 21. State monitoring of the radiation situation within the Russian Federation
(as amended by Federal Law No.331 of 21.11.2011)**

State monitoring of the radiation situation within the Russian Federation is conducted in order to promptly identify changes in the radiation situation, to assess, forecast and prevent possible adverse consequences of irradiation for the population and the environment, and also with a view to the systematic provision of the relevant up-to-date information to state authorities, authorities which manage the use of atomic energy, state authorities which regulate safety in the use of atomic energy, and organisations so that the necessary measures may be taken to prevent or reduce the impact of radiation.

State monitoring of the radiation situation within the Russian Federation forms part of state environmental monitoring (state monitoring of the environment) and is performed within the framework of the single state automated system for the monitoring of the radiation situation within the Russian Federation and its functional subsystems.

The single state automated system for the monitoring of the radiation situation within the Russian Federation and its functional subsystems is run by the Federal executive authorities empowered by the Government of the Russian Federation and also the State Atomic Energy Corporation "Rosatom".

Activity in relation to the running of the single state automated system for the monitoring of the radiation situation within the Russian Federation and its functional subsystems is co-ordinated by the Federal executive authorities empowered by the Government of the Russian Federation.

The information obtained through state monitoring of the radiation situation within the Russian Federation shall be provided by authorities which manage the use of atomic energy and/or operating organisations to the single state automated system for the monitoring of the radiation situation within the Russian Federation and its functional subsystems.

The procedure for organising and running the single state automated system for the monitoring of the radiation situation within the Russian Federation and its functional subsystems, the powers of the relevant authorities and organisations, and the procedure and frequency for the submission of information obtained through state monitoring of the radiation situation within the Russian Federation to the single state automated system for the monitoring of the radiation situation within the Russian Federation and its functional subsystems shall be established by the Government of the Russian Federation.

Article 22. State recording and monitoring of nuclear materials, radioactive substances and radioactive waste

Regardless of the form of their ownership, nuclear materials, radioactive substances and radioactive waste shall be subject to state recording and monitoring through the system of state recording and monitoring of nuclear materials and the system of state recording and monitoring of radioactive substances and radioactive waste in order to determine the existing quantities of these materials, substances and waste at the locations where they are present, to prevent losses, unauthorised use and misappropriation, and to provide state authorities, authorities which manage the use of atomic energy and state safety regulatory authorities with

information about the presence and movements of nuclear materials, radioactive substances and radioactive waste, and also regarding their exportation and importation.

(first part as amended by Federal Law No.13 of 05.02.2007)

The procedure for organising the system of state recording and monitoring of nuclear materials and the system of state recording and monitoring of radioactive substances and radioactive waste shall be established by the Government of the Russian Federation.

(as amended by Federal Law No.190 of 11.07.2011)

Chapter V.

STATE REGULATION OF SAFETY IN THE USE OF ATOMIC ENERGY

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

State regulation of safety in the use of atomic energy entails activity on the part of the relevant Federal authorities and the State Atomic Energy Corporation "Rosatom" which is aimed at organising the drafting, approval and enactment of regulations and rules concerning the use of atomic energy, issuing permits (or licences) to perform work in the field of the use of atomic energy, accreditation, standardisation, assessing compliance, monitoring safety, and conducting expert evaluations, examinations (or inspections) and monitoring of the development and implementation of measures to protect workers at facilities which use atomic energy, the public and the environment in the event of accidents when atomic energy is used.

(as amended by Federal Laws No.122 of 22.08.2004, No.318 of 01.12.2007, No.242 of 18.07.2011 and No.347 of 30.11.2011)

Article 24. Federal authorities which perform state regulation of safety in the use of atomic energy

State regulation of safety in the use of atomic energy is performed by Federal authorities – state safety regulatory authorities which regulate safety in the use of atomic energy. These authorities are independent from other state authorities and also from organisations whose activity is connected with the use of atomic energy. (as amended by Federal Laws No.122 of 22.08.2004 and No.347 of 30.11.2011)

Types of activity in the regulation of safety in the use of atomic energy and the extent of the powers, rights, obligations and responsibility of these authorities, and the powers of officials from these authorities, shall be established in the provisions concerning state safety regulatory authorities.

(as amended by Federal Law No.347 of 30.11.2011)

Measures taken by state safety regulatory authorities to exercise the powers conferred on them must be commensurate with the potential danger associated with facilities which use atomic energy and activity in the field of the use of atomic energy.

(third part added by Federal Law No.347 of 30.11.2011)

The activity of state safety regulatory authorities shall be financed with funds from the Federal Budget.

Article 24.1. Federal state oversight in the field of the use of atomic energy (added by Federal Law No.242 of 18.07.2011)

Federal state oversight in the field of the use of atomic energy entails activity on the part of the empowered Federal authority which is intended to prevent, identify and stop violations by juridical persons operating in the field of the use of atomic energy, their managers and other officers (hereinafter – juridical persons) of the requirements laid down by the international agreements entered into by the Russian

Federation, this Federal law, other Federal laws and other enactments of the Russian Federation in the field of the use of atomic energy (hereinafter – mandatory requirements), by organising and conducting checks (or inspections) on these individuals, taking the measures prescribed by the laws of the Russian Federation to stop violations which have been identified, and through the work of the aforementioned Federal authority to systematically monitor the fulfilment of mandatory requirements and analyse and forecast performance in terms of fulfilling these requirements when juridical persons pursue their activities.

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

Relations associated with the performance of Federal state oversight in the field of the use of atomic energy and the organisation and carrying-out of checks (or inspections) on juridical persons fall under the scope of the provisions of Federal Law No.294 of 26 December 2008 “On protection of the rights of juridical persons and individual entrepreneurs in relation to state monitoring (oversight) and municipal monitoring” with regard being had to the nature of the tasks of organising and conducting checks (or inspections) as stipulated by parts four - twelve of this article and other Federal laws.

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

Scheduled checks (or inspections) shall be included in the annual plan of scheduled checks (or inspections) where one year has passed since the date on which:

the juridical person was granted a permit (or licence) to pursue activity in the field of the use of atomic energy and the juridical person was registered in accordance with article 36.1 of this Federal Law;
(as amended by Federal Law No.93 of 25.06.2012)

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

the last scheduled check (or inspection) was completed.

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

Unscheduled checks (or inspections) shall be carried out where:

the time-limit for a juridical person to comply with an order to rectify an identified infringement of mandatory requirements issued by the state safety regulatory authority has passed;

the state safety regulatory authority receives:

a request from a juridical person to grant a permit (or licence) to pursue activity in the field of the use of atomic energy, to reissue a licence or make changes to the terms of a permit (or licence), to terminate a permit (or licence), to be registered in accordance with article 36.1 of this Federal Law or to commence works which pose a nuclear and/or radiation hazard in accordance with the regulations and rules

concerning the use of atomic energy;
(as amended by Federal Law No.93 of 25.06.2012)

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

(as amended by Federal Law No.331 of 21.11.2011)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The arrangements for ongoing state oversight, the list of facilities which use atomic energy for which this procedure shall be established, and the procedure for

implementing them shall be established by the Government of the Russian Federation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Article 25. Powers of state safety regulatory authorities

Within the limits of their powers, state safety regulatory authorities have powers:

to submit for consideration, to bodies which have the right to introduce legislation, proposals regarding the drafting of laws on the protection of safety in the use of atomic energy;

to draft, approve and enact regulations and rules concerning the use of atomic energy in accordance with this Federal Law and the laws of the Russian Federation;

to licence activity in the field of the use of atomic energy for the purpose of protecting safety;

to oversee compliance with regulations and rules concerning the use of atomic energy and terms of permits (or licences) to perform work in the field of the use of atomic energy;

to oversee nuclear, radiation, technical and fire safety;

to oversee the physical protection of nuclear facilities, radiation sources, storage facilities, nuclear materials and radioactive substances, to monitor central state recording systems and to monitor nuclear materials, radioactive substances and radioactive waste;

to organise expert safety assessments (expert safety analyses) of facilities which use atomic energy and/or the types of activity in the field of the use of atomic energy by issuing orders to conduct these assessments, and considering and adopting or not

adopting reports drawn up on the basis of their outcomes;
(as amended by Federal Law No.159 of 02.07.2013)
to conduct checks (or inspections) in relation to the exercise of their powers
(as amended by Federal Law No.242 of 18.07.2011)
to participate in the organisation and performance of work in relation to the certification of equipment, products and technologies for nuclear facilities, radiation sources and storage facilities;
to conduct monitoring in the field of environmental protection and the use of natural resources in the use of atomic energy;
to monitor the use of material resources and funds intended for activity in the field of nuclear, radiation, technical and fire safety regulation;
to monitor the fulfilment of the international obligations of the Russian Federation in terms of ensuring safety in the use of atomic energy;
to take administrative action in accordance with the procedure laid down by the laws of the Russian Federation;
to draw up, approve and bring into force guidelines on safety in the use of atomic energy;
(paragraph added by Federal Law No.347 of 30.11.2011)
to participate in accreditation activity in the field of the use of atomic energy.
(paragraph added by Federal Law No.347 of 30.11.2011)

Article 26. Permits (or licences) to perform work in the field of the use of atomic energy

In this Federal Law, “permit (or licence) to perform work in the field of the use of atomic energy” means a duly drawn up document which confirms the right to pursue a particular type of activity provided that the safety of facilities which use atomic energy and the work carried out is ensured.

Permits (or licences) to perform work in the field of the use of atomic energy shall be issued by state safety regulatory authorities. These permits (or licences) shall be issued to operating organisations and organisations which perform work and provide services in the field of the use of atomic energy.

Permits (or licences) to perform work in the field of the use of atomic energy must state who the owner of the permit (or licence) is, the requirements and the conditions necessary to ensure safety while performing the work, and the expiry date of the permit (or licence).

In accordance with this Federal Law, licensing shall apply to types of activity in the field of the use of atomic energy – siting, construction, operation and decommissioning of nuclear facilities, radiation sources, storage facilities for nuclear materials and radioactive substances, repositories for radioactive waste, closure of radioactive waste burial sites, handling of nuclear materials and radioactive substances, including when prospecting for and mining uranium ores, when producing, using, processing, transporting and storing nuclear materials and radioactive substances, handling radioactive waste when it is stored, processed, transported and buried, using nuclear materials and/or radioactive substances when conducting research and development work, designing and building nuclear facilities, radiation sources, storage facilities for nuclear materials and radioactive substances, repositories for radioactive waste, manufacturing and preparing equipment for nuclear facilities, radiation sources, storage facilities for nuclear materials and radioactive substances, repositories for radioactive waste, conducting safety assessments (safety analyses) of facilities which use atomic energy and/or types of activity in the field of the use of atomic energy.

(part four as amended by Federal Law No.347 of 30.11.2011)

The introduction of new regulations and rules concerning the use of atomic energy shall not directly lead to the cessation of validity or a change in the period of

validity of permits (or licences) to perform work in the field of the use of atomic energy.

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

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

(part seven added by Federal Law No.374 of 27.12.2009)

Upon request by a licence applicant or licence-holder, a combined licence to perform several types of activity in the field of the use of atomic energy may be issued for one or more facilities where the aforementioned types of activity are pursued.

(part eight added by Federal Law No.347 of 30.11.2011, as amended by Federal Law No.93 of 25.06.2012)

The procedure for licensing, including the procedure for issuing and terminating the validity of permits (or licences), shall be established by the Government of the Russian Federation.

(part nine added by Federal Law No.347 of 30.11.2011)

When decisions are taken on the issue of permits (or licences) to perform work in the field of the use of atomic energy or changes to the terms of validity of permits (or licences), a safety assessment (or safety analysis) shall be performed for facilities which use atomic energy and/or types of activity in the field of the use of atomic energy (hereinafter – assessment). The assessment shall be organised by the authorised state safety regulatory authority and conducted at the expense of the licence applicant or licence-holder. Assessments of facilities which use atomic energy and are included in the list referred to in part 13 of article 24.1 of this Federal Law, and/or of the types of activity in the field of the use of atomic energy which are pursued at such facilities or in relation to such facilities by operating organisations, shall be conducted by organisations which provide scientific and technical support to the authorized state safety regulatory authority.

(part ten added by Federal Law No.347 of 30.11.2011, as amended by Federal Law No.159 of 02.07.2013)

The purpose of assessments shall be to analyse the compliance of the documents submitted by the applicant in order to receive a licence, which demonstrate the safety of facilities which use atomic energy and/or types of activity in the field of the use of atomic energy, and/or the actual condition of facilities which use atomic energy with the laws of the Russian Federation, regulations and rules concerning the use of atomic energy and the current level of advancement of science, engineering and manufacturing.

(part eleven added by Federal Law No.347 of 30.11.2011)

Assessments shall be conducted in accordance with the procedure established by the empowered state safety regulatory authority for the use of atomic energy.

(part twelve added by Federal Law No.347 of 30.11.2011)

**Article 26.1. Periodic safety assessments of nuclear facilities and storage facilities
(added by Federal Law No.347 of 30.11.2011)**

When operating a nuclear facility or storage facility on the basis of a permit (or licence) issued for a period of more than 10 years, the operating organisation shall conduct periodic safety assessments of the nuclear facility or storage facility. The procedure for the submission by the operating organisation to the empowered state safety regulatory authority of documents containing the results of the safety assessment of the nuclear facility or storage facility which demonstrate the safety of

its operation, and the requirements concerning the composition and content of these documents, shall be established by the empowered state safety regulatory authority.

Periodic safety assessments shall be conducted in order to assess safety status, having regard to the period of operation of the nuclear facility or storage facility, and also the ageing of equipment on the basis of the laws of the Russian Federation concerning the use of atomic energy and for the purpose of applying the results of such assessments in order to maintain safety during the operation of a nuclear facility or storage facility until the next periodic safety assessment or until the end of the period of operation of the nuclear facility or storage facility.

The first safety assessment of a nuclear facility or storage facility shall be conducted 10 years after the commencement of its operation, and shall be followed by periodic safety assessments of the nuclear facility or storage facility every 10 years until the end of its operation.

Article 27. Permits to perform work in the field of the use of atomic energy issued to workers at facilities which use atomic energy

Certain types of activity in the field of the use of atomic energy shall be performed by workers at facilities which use atomic energy provided that they hold permits issued by state safety regulatory authorities.

A list of expert workers who, due to the activity that they pursue, must receive permits to work in the field of the use of atomic energy, and also the qualification requirements for these experts, shall be established by the Government of the Russian Federation. One of the mandatory requirements in order to receive such permits is an absence of medical, including psychophysiological, contraindications.

KonsultantPlyus: comment.

For the list of medical contraindications for workers at facilities which use atomic energy, the list of duties of workers at facilities which use atomic energy to which medical contraindications apply and the requirements applicable to medical and psychophysiological examinations for workers at facilities which use atomic energy, see Decision No.233 of the RF Government of 01.03.1997.

The list of medical contraindications and the list of duties to which these contraindications apply, and the requirements for conducting medical and psychophysiological examinations, shall be established by the Federal authority empowered by the Government of the Russian Federation.
(as amended by Federal Law No.160 of 23.07.2008)

Workers who hold such permits shall be liable, in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation, for violations committed by them when they perform their work. Where the terms of such a permit have been breached, its validity may be terminated by the state safety regulatory authority which issued the permit.

Chapter VI.

SITING AND CONSTRUCTION OF NUCLEAR FACILITIES, RADIATION SOURCES AND STORAGE FACILITIES

Article 28. Decisions on the siting and construction of nuclear facilities, radiation sources and storage facilities

Decisions on the construction of nuclear facilities, radiation sources and storage facilities which are under Federal ownership or of Federal or inter-regional importance, or located and built within restricted-access territories, shall be taken by the Government of the Russian Federation.

(part one as amended by Federal Law No.13 of 05.02.2007)

Decisions on the locations of such facilities shall be taken by the Government of the Russian Federation by agreement with the government agencies of the

constituent entities of the Russian Federation within whose territories it is proposed that these facilities shall be sited and built.

(part two as amended by Federal Law No.122 of 22.08.2004)

Decisions on the location and construction of radiation sources and radioactive substances owned by constituent entities of the Russian Federation shall be taken by the government agencies of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation within whose territories it is proposed that they shall be sited and built.

(as amended by Federal Laws No.122 of 22.08.2004 and No.190 of 11.07.2011)

Decisions on the location and construction of radiation sources and radioactive substances under municipal ownership shall be taken by the local authorities within whose territories it is proposed that they shall be sited and built.

(as amended by Federal Laws No.122 of 22.08.2004 and No.190 of 11.07.2011)

Plots of land and subsoil shall be allocated for the siting of nuclear facilities, radiation sources and storage facilities in accordance with the procedure and stipulations laid down in the laws of the Russian Federation.

(as amended by Federal Laws No.122 of 22.08.2004)

Decisions on the siting and construction of nuclear facilities, radiation sources and storage facilities shall be taken in accordance with land laws, laws on town planning activity and environmental protection laws, with regard being had to the findings of assessments conducted by non-government organisations.

(as amended by Federal Law No.232 of 18.12.2006)

The Government of the Russian Federation shall take decisions:

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

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

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

(part seven as amended by Federal Law No.318 of 01.12.2007)

Article 29. Reversal of decisions to build nuclear facilities, radiation sources or storage facilities

The state authority or organisation which has taken a decision to build a nuclear facility, radiation source or storage facility must reverse the decision taken by it or stop or suspend the construction of the relevant facility if additional factors leading to a reduction in the level of its safety, deterioration of the environment or other adverse effects arise. Proposals to review a decision may be adopted by state authorities, local authorities and non-government organisations (or associations).
(part one as amended by Federal Law No.318 of 01.12.2007)

Losses related to the cessation or suspension of the construction of a nuclear facility, radiation source or storage facility in the event of the emergence during the course of their construction of additional factors leading to a reduction in the level of safety of these facilities, deterioration of the environment or other adverse effects shall be compensated by way of legal proceedings at the expense of the organisations through whose fault these factors were not identified and taken into account in a timely fashion.

In all other cases, losses related to the cessation or suspension of construction of the aforementioned facilities shall be compensated with funds from the relevant budgets.

Article 30. Basic requirements for the safety of nuclear facilities, radiation sources and storage facilities due to be sited and built

Nuclear facilities, radiation sources and storage facilities must be sited and built on the basis of the regulations and rules concerning the use of atomic energy and the regulations and rules concerning environmental protection, with regard being had to the requirements of town planning laws.

(part one as amended by Federal Law No.232 of 18.12.2006)

Decisions on the siting and construction of nuclear facilities, radiation sources and storage facilities shall be taken with regard being had to:

the number of them needed to meet the economic and defence needs of the Russian Federation and its individual regions;

whether or not the conditions necessary to site these facilities, in accordance with the regulations and rules concerning the use of atomic energy, are met;

the absence of any threats to the safety of the nuclear facility, radiation source or storage facility posed by nearby civilian or military facilities;

the possible social and economic consequences of siting these facilities which use atomic energy for the industrial, agricultural, social and cultural development of the region.

Documents assessing the radiation impact of nuclear facilities, radiation sources or storage facilities on the environment shall be submitted by the relevant authority which manages the use of atomic energy or the operating organisation as part of the planning documentation for these facilities which use atomic energy for state assessment in accordance with the town planning laws of the Russian Federation.

(part three as amended by Federal Law No.232 of 18.12.2006)

During construction, reconstruction or major repair works on nuclear facilities, radiation sources and storage facilities, state construction oversight shall be conducted by the Federal authority empowered to conduct state construction oversight in accordance with the town planning laws of the Russian Federation.

(part four added by Federal Law No.232 of 18.12.2006)

Article 31. Establishment of health protection zones and observation zones

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

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

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

(as amended by Federal Law No.122 of 22.08.2004)

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

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

Part six repealed. – Federal Law No.122 of 22.08.2004.

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

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

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

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

Article 32. Approval for operation and commissioning of nuclear facilities, radiation sources and storage facilities

Nuclear facilities, radiation sources and storage facilities must be approved for operation as a whole together with all industrial and domestic facilities stipulated in the plans for these facilities which use atomic energy.

Nuclear facilities, radiation sources and storage facilities shall be commissioned where the operating organisations hold permits (or licences) to operate them which have been issued by the relevant state safety regulatory authorities.

Radiation sources whose composition solely includes radionuclide sources belonging to the fourth and fifth radiation hazard categories shall be commissioned after the organisation has been registered in accordance with article 36.1 of this Federal Law.

(part three added by Federal Law No.93 of 25.06.2012)

Article 33. Decommissioning and restriction of the operating parameters of nuclear facilities, radiation sources and storage facilities

The procedure and measures for decommissioning nuclear facilities, radiation sources and storage facilities must be stipulated in the plan for the facility which uses atomic energy in accordance with the regulations and rules concerning the use of atomic energy.

The procedure for creating sources of finance for works in relation to the decommissioning of nuclear facilities, radiation sources and storage facilities shall be established by the Government of the Russian Federation and must be determined before they are commissioned.

Proposals to decommission nuclear facilities, radiation sources and storage facilities before the resource specified in the plan for the facility which uses atomic energy has been exhausted or proposals regarding the restriction of the planned technical and economic indicators for their operation may be made by the state authorities of the Russian Federation, the state authorities of constituent entities of the Russian Federation and local authorities and non-government organisations (or associations) where adequate grounds exist.

Decisions to decommission nuclear facilities, radiation sources and storage facilities ahead of schedule shall be taken by the state authorities, the State Atomic Energy Corporation "Rosatom" or the local authorities, within the limits of their powers, which took the decisions to build them, or by their assigns, and shall be communicated to the operating organisation in advance with regard being had to the technological and ecological capacities of the operating organisation.

(as amended by Federal Laws No.122 of 22.08.2004 and No.318 of 01.12.2007)

Where a decision is taken to decommission or restrict the operating parameters of a nuclear facility, radiation source or storage facility ahead of schedule on grounds other than of a technical or environmental nature, losses caused by the

taking of this decision shall be compensated with funds from the relevant bodies or the State Atomic Energy Corporation “Rosatom” which took this decision. Decisions to compensate losses (in the event of a dispute) shall be taken by way of judicial proceedings.

(as amended by Federal Law No.318 of 01.12.2007)

Chapter VII.

LEGAL POSITION OF ORGANISATIONS OPERATING IN THE FIELD OF THE USE OF ATOMIC ENERGY

Article 34. Operating organisations active in the field of the use of atomic energy

An operating organisation is an organisation created in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation and recognised, in accordance with the laws and on the terms established by the Government of the Russian Federation, by the relevant authority which manages the use of atomic energy as being fit to operate a nuclear facility, radiation source or storage facility and to pursue, independently or with the involvement of other organisations, activity in relation to the siting, design, construction, operation and decommissioning of a nuclear facility, radiation source or storage facility, and also activity in relation to the handling of nuclear materials and radioactive substances. To perform these types of activity, an operating organisation must hold permits (or licences) issued by the relevant state safety regulatory authorities to perform work in the field of the use of atomic energy. (as amended by Federal Law No.318 of 01.12.2007)

Operating organisations must have adequate powers and financial, material and other resources to fulfil their functions.

Together with the relevant authorities managing the use of atomic energy, operating organisations shall create a special fund to finance expenditure in relation to the decommissioning of nuclear facilities, radiation sources or storage facilities and the handling of spent nuclear fuel, and also to finance research and development work in order to analyse and increase the safety of these facilities. (as amended by Federal Laws No.13 of 05.02.2007 and No.318 of 01.12.2007)

The procedure and sources for the creation, and the procedure for using, this fund shall be established by the Government of the Russian Federation.

Interference in the activity of an operating organisation in relation to the operation of a nuclear facility, radiation source or storage facility other than in the situations for which provision is made by this Federal Law, other laws and other enactments of the Russian Federation is not permitted.

Article 35. Responsibility and duties of an operating organisation in relation to ensuring the safety of nuclear facilities, radiation sources and storage facilities

The operating organisation shall be solely responsible for the safety of the nuclear facility, radiation source or storage facility, and also for the proper handling of nuclear materials and radioactive substances. In the event that an operating organisation loses its permit (or licence) to operate a nuclear facility, radiation source or storage facility, it shall continue to be responsible for the safety of the nuclear facility, radiation source or storage facility until these facilities are handed over to another operating organisation or until it has received a new permit (or licence). In the event that the operating organisation is unable to ensure the safety of these facilities, responsibility for safety and proper handling shall lie with the relevant atomic energy management authority, which must ensure the safety of these facilities until a new operating organisation is created.

The operating organisation shall devise and implement measures to maintain the safety of the nuclear facility, radiation source or storage facility, shall set up special departments to monitor safety where necessary, and shall submit

information about the safety status of the nuclear facility, radiation source or storage facility to the state safety regulatory authorities.

The operating organisation shall:

ensure that the nuclear facility, radiation source or storage facility is used only for the purposes for which it is intended;

organise and coordinate the development and implementation of programmes to assure quality at all stages during the creation, operation and decommissioning of the nuclear facility, radiation source or storage facility, and monitor the implementation of these programmes;

(as amended by Federal Law No.347 of 30.11.2011)

devise and implement measures to prevent accidents at the nuclear facility, radiation source or storage facility and to mitigate their adverse effects for workers at these facilities, the public and the environment;

handle and store nuclear materials and radioactive substances in a manner which is safe for workers at facilities which use atomic energy and the public;

uphold the rights of workers at facilities which use atomic energy to social compensation;

(as amended by Federal Law No.122 of 22.08.2004)

record individual levels of irradiation of workers at facilities which use atomic energy;

devise and implement, within the limits of its powers, measures to protect workers and the public in the event of an accident at a nuclear facility, radiation source or storage facility;

record and monitor nuclear materials and radioactive substances;

ensure that the nuclear facility, radiation source, storage facility, nuclear materials and radioactive substances are physically protected;

devise and implement fire safety measures;

conduct radiation monitoring within the health protection zone and observation zone;

select, train and maintain the skill level of workers at the nuclear facility, radiation source or storage facility and create the necessary social and living conditions for them at work;

inform the public of the radiation situation within the health protection zone and observation zone;

exercise other powers enshrined in legislation and regulations.

Article 36. Duties of the operating organisation in relation to the protection of workers at facilities which use atomic energy, the public and the environment in the event of an accident at a nuclear facility, radiation source or storage facility

In the event of an accident at a nuclear facility, radiation source or storage facility which leads to a discharge of radioactive substances in excess of the established limits into the environment, the operating organisation must provide up-to-date information about the radiation situation to the relevant state authorities, local authorities and the public in the areas most at risk, the authorities which manage the use of atomic energy, the state safety regulatory authorities, the state radiation situation monitoring service, the departments of the system of state monitoring of the radiation situation, state monitoring of the radiation situation within the Russian Federation and the Russian Emergency Prevention and Response System.

(as amended by Federal Law No.331 of 21.11.2011)

When performing work intended to prevent the progression of an accident or to remedy its consequences, workers (including those who have been sent on a temporary work assignment) may only be exposed to radiation in excess of the established limits (but not in excess of the statutory potentially dangerous radiation level) where it is not possible to take measures other than such irradiation, and may

be justified only where this saves lives or prevents mass irradiation or where there is a threat of significant radioactive contamination of the environment. The management of the operating organisation must inform workers involved in this work of the possible risk of irradiation in excess of the established limits and obtain their consent for this, as well as permission from the relevant health authorities of the Russian Federation.

The obligations and operating procedure of the operating organisation, and the procedure for its cooperation with state authorities, local authorities and authorities which manage the use of atomic energy in relation to measures to protect workers at facilities which use atomic energy and the public in the event of an accident, including during the transportation of nuclear materials and radioactive substances, must be stated in the plans regarding these measures. The procedure for drafting and approving such plans shall be established in the regulations and rules concerning the use of atomic energy.

**Article 36.1. Aspects of the regulation of activity in relation to the operation of radiation sources which contain radionuclide sources
(as amended by Federal Law No.93 of 25.06.2012)
(added by Federal Law No.347 of 30.11.2011)**

Activity in relation to the operation of radiation sources which contain radionuclide sources shall be regulated in accordance with this Federal Law.
(as amended by Federal Law No.93 of 25.06.2012)

For the purposes of this article, radionuclide sources shall be deemed to be items containing a limited detected level of a radioactive substance which are intended to be used as part of radiation sources.

Activity in relation to the operation of radiation sources which only contain radionuclides belonging to the fourth and fifth radiation hazard categories in accordance with the regulations and rules concerning the use of atomic energy shall not be subject to licensing in accordance with this Federal Law.
(as amended by Federal Law No.93 of 25.06.2012)

Organisations which pursue activity in relation to the operation of radiation sources whose composition solely includes radionuclide sources belonging to the fourth and fifth radiation hazard categories shall not be deemed to be operating organisations under this Federal Law.
(as amended by Federal Law No.93 of 25.06.2012)

Organisations which pursue activity in relation to the operation of radiation sources whose composition solely includes radionuclide sources belonging to the fourth and fifth radiation hazard categories shall be obliged to register in accordance with the procedure established by the Government of the Russian Federation.
(as amended by Federal Law No.93 of 25.06.2012)

Article 37. Organisations which perform work and provide services for an operating organisation

Organisations which undertake scientific investigation and surveying, perform design activity, build and operate nuclear facilities, radiation sources or storage facilities, design and manufacture equipment for them, perform other work and provide other services in the field of the use of atomic energy shall ensure that their work is performed and their services are provided in a quantity and to a level of quality which comply with the regulations and rules concerning the use of atomic energy, and shall be responsible for the quality of the work performed and the services provided throughout the design life of the nuclear facility, radiation source or storage facility or the manufacturing of equipment for it.

The authority which manages the use of atomic energy shall recommend an organisation which shall be responsible for drawing up the design of the nuclear facility or storage facility.

The manager of the organisation (or state unitary enterprise) responsible for drawing up the design of the nuclear facility or storage facility shall be appointed by decision of the authority which manages the use of atomic energy on the basis of the powers conferred on it by the Government of the Russian Federation.

Equipment, items and technologies for nuclear facilities, radiation sources or storage facilities must undergo conformity assessment in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation.

(as amended by Federal Law No.248 of 19.07.2011)

In the event that organisations which perform work and provide services in the field of the use of atomic energy for an operating organisation cease their activity, the responsibility for all types of activity of such organisations shall pass to another organisation recognised by the relevant authority which manages the use of atomic energy.

**Article 37.1. Organisations which provide scientific and technical support to the empowered state safety regulatory authority
(added by Federal Law No.347 of 30.11.2011)**

Organisations which provide scientific and technical support to the empowered state safety regulatory authority shall pursue their activity for the purposes of:

scientific and technical facilitation of the state regulation of safety in the use of atomic energy, including the performance and coordination of research and development and the performance of expert evaluations, including safety assessments;

developing and improving the legislative framework in the field of the use of atomic energy, and other activity intended to improve the state regulation of safety in the use of atomic energy.

Juridical persons shall be classed as organisations which provide scientific and technical support in accordance with the procedure established by the Government of the Russian Federation.

Article 38. Employment relations and discipline of workers whose activity is connected with the use of atomic energy

Employment relations and the discipline of workers whose activity is connected with the use of atomic energy shall be regulated by the employment laws of the Russian Federation.

For organisations with particularly hazardous facilities, employment regulations and worker discipline shall be regulated by disciplinary regulations in conjunction with the employment laws of the Russian Federation.

The nature of the terms of employment and social welfare provision for individual categories of workers at nuclear facilities, radiation sources and storage facilities shall be determined by the Government of the Russian Federation and the provisions of the relevant contract of employment.

(as amended by Federal Law No.122 of 22.08.2004)

**Article 39. Public events on the premises of nuclear facilities and storage facilities
(as amended by Federal Law No.347 of 30.11.2011)**

Holding unauthorised gatherings, meetings, demonstrations and other unauthorised public events (hereinafter – public events) on the premises of a nuclear facility or storage facility or within the associated health protection zones is prohibited.

(as amended by Federal Law No.347 of 30.11.2011)

It is forbidden to organise and hold public events off the premises of nuclear facilities and storage facilities, or strikes, where they may cause disruption to the operation of the nuclear facility or storage facility, or where the performance by

workers at nuclear facilities or storage facilities of their duties will be hindered, or where other threats to the safety of the public, environment, health, rights and legal interests of other individuals may arise. Protests over the disallowance and prohibition of such actions shall be permitted in accordance with the procedure laid down in the laws of the Russian Federation.

(as amended by Federal Law No.347 of 30.11.2011)

Losses caused to an operating organisation as a result of the aforementioned actions which hinder the safe operation of a nuclear facility or storage facility shall be compensated by the individuals and organisations responsible (in the event of a dispute) by way of judicial proceedings.

Chapter VIII.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS CONCERNING THE MANUFACTURE AND OPERATION OF SHIPS AND OTHER FLOATING STRUCTURES WITH NUCLEAR FACILITIES AND RADIATION SOURCES

Article 40. Special requirements applicable to ships and other floating structures with nuclear facilities and radiation sources

When designing, manufacturing, operating and decommissioning ships and other floating structures with nuclear facilities and radiation sources, the regulations and rules concerning the use of atomic energy, state standards, Register of Shipping rules and environmental and other legislation of the Russian Federation must be complied with.

The compliance with these requirements of ships and other floating structures with nuclear facilities and radiation sources must be confirmed by way of the relevant documents.

Responsibility for the safety of ships and other floating structures with nuclear facilities and radiation sources shall lie with the primary design organisation and the shipbuilding organisation during the manufacture and commissioning stages, and with the operating organisation after operation has been approved.

The captain and crew of ships and other floating structures with nuclear facilities and radiation sources must have undergone special training on the use of atomic energy and must also hold permits to operate them issued by the relevant state safety regulatory authorities.

The commissioning of ships and other floating structures with nuclear facilities and radiation sources shall be permitted where the operating organisation holds the relevant permits.

Article 41. Calls made at ports of the Russian Federation by ships and other floating structures with nuclear facilities and radiation sources

The list of ports of the Russian Federation at which ships and other floating structures with nuclear facilities and radiation sources, including those in distress, are permitted to call shall be established by the Government of the Russian Federation.

The procedure for calls at ports of the Russian Federation made by ships and other floating structures with nuclear facilities and radiation sources shall be established by means of legislative instruments and rules agreed with the state safety regulatory authorities.

The authorities of ports of the Russian Federation where ships and other floating structures with nuclear facilities and radiation sources are permitted to call must have an action plan in order to protect workers at the port and other individuals on the premises of the port and within its waters in the event of accidents involving such ships and floating structures and implement it where necessary. Responsibility for implementing an action plan to protect the public within the area adjoining the

port in the event of such accidents shall lie with the relevant Federal government agencies.

(as amended by Federal Law No.122 of 22.08.2004)

Ships and other floating structures with nuclear facilities and radiation sources which are in distress may call at ports of the Russian Federation only where prior notice has been given to the relevant port authority and the local authorities.

Article 42. Prevention of radioactive contamination of the environment by ships and other floating structures with nuclear facilities and radiation sources

The discharge of nuclear materials and radioactive substances into the waters of oceans, seas and other bodies of water from ships and other floating structures with nuclear facilities and radiation sources in quantities which exceed the limits set by the regulations and rules concerning the use of atomic energy is not permitted. When carrying out repair work on the aforementioned ships and floating structures, and also after the nuclear facilities and radiation sources are shut down and before they are decommissioned, provision must be made for measures to prevent radioactive contamination of the marine environment and other aquatic environments.

(as amended by Federal Law No.118 of 14.07.2008)

In the event of a leakage of radioactive substances in excess of the established limits from ships and other floating structures with nuclear facilities and radiation sources, the captains or crew managers of these ships and floating structures must take all measures within their power to prevent or limit the leakage of radioactive substances and their spread through the environment and immediately report the incident to the state safety regulatory authorities, the state authorities which perform state monitoring of the radiation situation within the Russian Federation, other ships, nearby inhabited localities and ports within the zone of possible radiation exposure, and also the relevant local authorities.

(as amended by Federal Law No.331 of 21.11.2011)

States located within the zone of possible radiation exposure as a result of radiation accidents on ships and other floating structures with nuclear facilities and radiation sources shall be alerted in accordance with the international agreements entered into by the Russian Federation and the laws of the Russian Federation.

Chapter IX.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS CONCERNING THE OPERATION OF SPACECRAFT AND AIRCRAFT WITH NUCLEAR FACILITIES AND RADIATION SOURCES

Article 43. Safety of spacecraft and aircraft with nuclear facilities and radiation sources

The regulations and rules concerning the use of atomic energy and environmental protection requirements must be complied with when designing, constructing and operating spacecraft and aircraft with nuclear facilities or radiation sources, and also those which use energy from radioactive substances.

In the event of a defect on board a spacecraft or aircraft with a nuclear facility or radiation source which may lead to an unscheduled return of nuclear materials or radioactive substances to the Earth, the states concerned shall be alerted and, if necessary, assisted in accordance with the international agreements entered into by the Russian Federation and the laws of the Russian Federation.

Local authorities and safety regulatory authorities shall be alerted, and assistance shall be provided to the public if necessary, in accordance with the procedure established by the Government of the Russian Federation and the authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation.

Chapter X.

HANDLING OF NUCLEAR MATERIALS, RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES AND RADIOACTIVE WASTE

Article 44. State policy on the handling of nuclear materials, radioactive substances and radioactive waste

State policy on the handling of nuclear materials, radioactive substances and radioactive waste must offer an integrated solution to the problems of regulating their receipt, creation, use, physical protection, collection, registration and recording, transportation, storage and burial.

(as amended by Federal Law No.190 of 11.07.2011)

State policy on the handling of nuclear materials, radioactive substances and radioactive waste shall be established by this Federal Law and other laws regulating activity in relation to the handling of nuclear materials, radioactive substances and radioactive waste.

Article 45. Transportation of nuclear materials and radioactive substances

Nuclear materials and radioactive substances must be transported in accordance with special rules, rules concerning the transportation of particularly hazardous loads, the regulations and rules concerning the use of atomic energy, and the environmental protection laws of the Russian Federation.

The rules concerning the transportation of nuclear materials and radioactive substances must make provision for the rights, obligations and responsibilities of the sender, the carrier and the recipient, safety and physical protection measures, a system of agreed measures to avert transport incidents and accidents when nuclear materials and radioactive substances are being transported, requirements concerning packaging, marking and means of transport, and measures to contain and remedy the consequences of possible accidents when these materials and substances are transported. The rules concerning the transportation of nuclear materials and radioactive substances must cover all possible forms of transport.

Carriers of nuclear materials and radioactive substances must hold a permit (or licence) to perform work in the field of the use of atomic energy issued by the relevant state safety regulatory authority.

Foreign organisations which hold the relevant permits (or licences) to perform work in the field of the use of atomic energy issued by Federal government agencies or the State Atomic Energy Corporation "Rosatom" may transport (or carry) nuclear materials when undertaking international transfers by sea or air.

(part four added by Federal Law No.318 of 01.12.2007)

Article 46. Prevention of transport incidents and accidents when transporting nuclear materials and radioactive substances

When transporting nuclear materials or radioactive substances, transport organisations must, jointly with senders and recipients of the aforementioned items, operating organisations, and where necessary local authorities, the relevant state safety regulatory authorities, including state disease and epidemiological control authorities, internal affairs authorities and civil defence units, take measures to prevent transport incidents and accidents and to remedy their consequences, as well as measures to protect workers at facilities which use atomic energy, the public, the environment and valuable property.

In order to remedy the consequences of accidents during the transportation of nuclear materials and radioactive substances, regional emergency teams of operating organisations shall also be used. The procedure for the creation, operation and financing of regional emergency teams of operating organisations shall be established by the Government of the Russian Federation.

**Article 47. Storage and processing of nuclear materials and radioactive substances
(as amended by Federal Law No.190 of 11.07.2011)**

When storing and processing nuclear materials and radioactive substances, workers at facilities which use atomic energy, the public and the environment must be properly protected against exposure to radiation and radioactive contamination which is unacceptable pursuant to the regulations and rules concerning the use of atomic energy. Temporary technical storage of irradiated nuclear reactor fuel assemblies in order to increase safety and reduce cost when they are subsequently handled and processed in order to extract valuable components from them shall occur in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation. The processing of spent nuclear fuel in order to extract valuable components from it must occur in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation.

(as amended by Federal Laws No.94 of 10.07.2001 and No.190 of 11.07.2011)

Article 48. Storage or burial of radioactive waste

When radioactive waste is stored or buried, it must be properly isolated from the environment and the present and future generations and biological resources must be protected against exposure to radiation levels which exceed the levels stipulated in the regulations and rules concerning the use of atomic energy.

Radioactive waste may only be stored or buried at special-purpose storage facilities. The storage or burial of radioactive waste must be covered by the design or technical documentation as a mandatory stage of any nuclear technology cycle. Radioactive waste must be stored and buried in accordance with the Federal Law "On the handling of nuclear waste and amendments to certain pieces of Russian Federal legislation", other Federal laws, the laws of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, the enactments of the President of the Russian Federation, the enactments of the Government of the Russian Federation, and the enactments of Federal government agencies and organisations responsible for the statutory regulation of the use of atomic energy.

(as amended by Federal Law No.190 of 11.07.2011)

Chapter XI.

PHYSICAL PROTECTION OF NUCLEAR FACILITIES, RADIATION SOURCES, STORAGE FACILITIES, NUCLEAR MATERIALS AND RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES

Article 49. Physical protection of nuclear facilities, radiation sources, storage facilities, nuclear materials and radioactive substances

The physical protection of nuclear facilities, radiation sources, storage facilities, nuclear materials and radioactive substances entails a single system for the planning, coordination, monitoring and implementation of a package of technical and organisational measures intended:

to prevent trespassing on the premises of nuclear facilities, radiation sources and storage facilities, to prevent unauthorised access to nuclear materials and radioactive substances, and to prevent them from being misappropriated or damaged;

to promptly detect and rectify any impediments to the integrity and safe keeping of nuclear materials and radioactive substances, and to promptly detect and stop acts of sabotage and terrorism which endanger the safety of nuclear facilities, radiation sources and storage facilities;

to locate and return nuclear materials and radioactive substances which have disappeared or been misappropriated.

The physical safety of nuclear facilities, radiation sources, storage facilities, nuclear materials and radioactive substances shall be maintained during all stages of the design, construction, operation and decommissioning of the aforementioned

facilities which use atomic energy, and also during the handling of nuclear materials and radioactive substances, including the transportation of nuclear materials and radioactive substances.

The physical protection of nuclear facilities, radiation sources, storage facilities, nuclear materials and radioactive substances shall be ensured by operating organisations and the relevant Federal government agencies within the limits of their powers; on operational ships and floating structures with nuclear facilities and radiation sources, spacecraft and aircraft with nuclear facilities, it shall be ensured by their crews.

(as amended by Federal Law No.122 of 22.08.2004)

The maintenance of the physical protection of nuclear facilities, radiation sources, storage facilities, nuclear materials and radioactive substances shall be overseen by the state safety regulatory authorities.

Internal affairs authorities and safety service authorities may be asked to perform duties in relation to the maintenance of the physical protection of facilities which use atomic energy.

Article 50. Requirements concerning the maintenance of the physical safety of nuclear facilities, radiation sources, storage facilities, nuclear materials and radioactive substances

The requirements concerning the maintenance of the physical safety of nuclear facilities, radiation sources, storage facilities, nuclear materials and radioactive substances shall be established by the regulations and rules concerning the use of atomic energy.

Nuclear facilities, radiation sources, storage facilities, nuclear materials and radioactive substances must be physically protected in accordance with the international obligations of the Russian Federation with regard to the use of atomic energy.

It is forbidden to operate nuclear facilities, radiation sources or storage facilities and undertake any work in relation to the use of nuclear materials and radioactive substances of any form and at any stage of their production, use, processing, transportation or storage if no measures have been taken to meet the requirements concerning the physical safety of the aforementioned facilities which use atomic energy.

Article 51. Restriction of the rights of individuals on the premises of a nuclear facility, radiation source, storage facility or organisation which handles nuclear materials or radioactive substances

In the interests of maintaining the physical protection of a nuclear facility, radiation source, storage facility or organisation which handles nuclear materials or radioactive substances, on the premises where they are located, workers at the aforementioned facilities which use atomic energy and citizens who visit facilities which use atomic energy for informative purposes, and their belongings and vehicles, may be inspected, including by means of special equipment.

Article 52. Permission for individuals to work at nuclear facilities, radiation sources or storage facilities or with nuclear materials or radioactive substances

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

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

Chapter XII.

LIABILITY FOR LOSSES AND HARM CAUSED TO JURIDICAL PERSONS AND INDIVIDUALS AND THE HEALTH OF CITIZENS BY EXPOSURE TO RADIATION

Article 53. Liability for losses and harm caused to juridical persons and individuals and the health of citizens by exposure to radiation

Civil liability for losses caused to juridical persons and individuals by exposure to radiation during the performance of work in the field of the use of atomic energy shall be borne by the operating organization in accordance with the procedure laid down in the laws of the Russian Federation.

Compensation shall be payable for harm caused to the life and health of citizens due to exposure to radiation or a combination of exposure to radiation and toxic, explosive or other hazardous forms of exposure.

If other losses which cannot reasonably be separated from losses caused by exposure to radiation are caused in addition to losses caused by exposure to radiation, such losses shall be compensated on the basis of this Federal Law.

Article 54. Grounds of civil liability for losses and harm caused by exposure to radiation

The operating organisation shall be liable for losses and harm caused by exposure to radiation in accordance with this Federal Law regardless of whether the operating organisation is at fault.

The operating organisation shall be exempt from liability for losses and harm caused by exposure to radiation which arise as a result of force majeure, warfare or armed conflicts or by design of the injured party.

If the operating organisation proves that the aforementioned losses and harm were wholly or partly caused by design of the individual to whom the losses and harm were caused, the operating organisation shall be wholly or partly exempt from liability for compensating said individual for the losses and harm. Exemption from compensation for losses and harm shall be granted by way of judicial proceedings.

Article 55. Types and limits of liability for losses and harm caused by exposure to radiation

The types and limits of the operating organisation's liability for losses and harm caused by exposure to radiation according to the type of facility which uses atomic energy shall be established by the laws of the Russian Federation.

The maximum levels of liability for losses and harm caused by exposure to radiation in any one incident cannot be greater than the amount established by the international agreements entered into by the Russian Federation.

Article 56. Financial security for civil liability for losses and harm caused by exposure to radiation

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

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

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

(as amended by Federal Law No.122 of 22.08.2004)

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

Article 57. State participation in compensation of losses and harm caused by exposure to radiation

The Government of the Russian Federation provides payment of compensation of losses and harm caused by exposure to radiation for which an operating organisation is liable to the extent that the losses and harm caused exceed the liability limits laid down in article 55 of this Federal Law for that operating organisation by granting the necessary amounts until the losses and harm have been fully compensated, and also in the cases stipulated in the laws of the Russian Federation.

Article 58. Time-limit for claiming compensation for losses and harm caused by exposure to radiation

No time-limit shall exist for filing claims for losses and harm caused to the life and health of citizens by exposure to radiation. The time-limit for filing claims for compensation for losses and harm caused to property or the environment by exposure to radiation shall be three years from the day when the individual became aware, or ought to have become aware, that his right had been violated.

Article 59. Compensation for harm caused to the environment by exposure to radiation

The operating organisation shall be liable for harm caused to the environment by exposure to radiation in accordance with this Federal Law, Federal Law No.7 of 10 January 2002 "On protection of the environment", the laws and other enactments of the Russian Federation, and the laws and other enactments of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation.

(as amended by Federal Law No.309 of 30.12.2008)

Claims for compensation for losses shall be brought against the operating organisation by the state authorities, the relevant local authorities and specially-empowered state environmental protection authorities.

Article 60. Compensation for harm caused by exposure to radiation to workers at nuclear facilities, radiation sources and storage facilities in connection with performance of their duties

Harm caused to the life and health of workers (including those who have been sent on a temporary work assignment) by exposure to radiation at nuclear facilities, radiation sources and storage facilities, and to the life or health of workers engaged in any other work with nuclear materials or radioactive substances in connection

with the performance of their duties shall be compensated in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation.

Chapter XIII.

LIABILITY FOR BREACHES OF THE LAWS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION CONCERNING THE USE OF ATOMIC ENERGY

Article 61. Liability of officers of state authorities, local authorities, authorities which manage the use of atomic energy, state safety regulatory authorities, operating organisations, organisations which perform work and provide services for operating organisations, organisations which pursue activity involving the use of radiation sources which contain radionuclide sources belonging to the fourth and fifth radiation hazard categories, workers at nuclear facilities, radiation sources and storage facilities, workers employed by organisations which pursue other activities in the field of the use of atomic energy, and citizens for breaches of the laws of the Russian Federation concerning the use of atomic energy (as amended by Federal Law No.347 of 30.11.2011)

Breaches by officers of state authorities, local authorities, authorities which manage the use of atomic energy, state safety regulatory authorities, operating organisations, organisations which perform work and provide services for operating organisations, organisations which pursue activity involving the use of radiation sources which contain radionuclide sources belonging to the fourth and fifth radiation hazard categories, workers (including those who have been sent on a temporary work assignment) at nuclear facilities, radiation sources and storage facilities, workers (including those who have been sent on a temporary work assignment) employed by organisations which pursue other activities in the field of the use of atomic energy, and citizens shall incur liability in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation.

(as amended by Federal Laws No.122 of 22.08.2004 and No.347 of 30.11.2011)

Such breaches include:

- breaches of the regulations and rules concerning the use of atomic energy;
- breaches of the terms of permits (or licences) to perform work in the field of the use of atomic energy;
- non-fulfilment or improper fulfilment of the instructions of state safety regulatory authorities;
- carrying out work at a nuclear facility, radiation source or storage facility or handling nuclear materials or radioactive substances without a permit;
- issue of a permit (or licence) or instructions by officials of a state safety regulatory authority in violation of the established procedure;
- non-compliance with the requirements concerning the siting of a nuclear facility, radiation source or storage facility;
- delivering, assembling or putting into service defective equipment at a nuclear facility, radiation source or storage facility;
- approving the operation of a nuclear facility, radiation source or storage facility without all of the aforementioned facilities envisaged in the plan having been built and placed into service;
- approving the operation of a nuclear facility, radiation source or storage facility without taking measures to protect workers and workers sent on temporary work assignments at the aforementioned facilities which use atomic energy, the public in adjoining areas and the environment;
- failure by workers at a nuclear facility, radiation source or storage facility to fulfil their duties;
- unauthorised abandonment of a nuclear facility, radiation source or storage facility by workers who are on duty;

failure by the individuals specified in the first paragraph of this article to fulfil their duties in critical situations which have, or could have, resulted in fatalities, unwarranted exposure of individuals to radiation or radioactive contamination of the environment;

allowing workers who do not hold the relevant documents certifying their qualifications, workers for whom working at the aforementioned facilities is medically contraindicated, or individuals under the age of 18 to work at a nuclear facility, radiation source or storage facility;

the aforementioned officers directly or indirectly forcing workers to breach regulations and instructions when operating a nuclear facility, radiation source or storage facility;

acts of violence which hinder the aforementioned officers and workers employed by operating organisations from carrying out their duties;

officers and other workers evading their obligations under the applicable plan to protect workers at facilities which use atomic energy and the public in the event of an accident;

officers sending workers at facilities which use atomic energy into areas posing a radiation hazard where the principal radiation dose limits and the permitted radiation exposure levels may be exceeded without the consent of these workers and without informing them of the possible radiation levels, and also in violation of the regulations, rules and instructions applicable to these conditions;

creating obstacles to the performance by officials from the state safety regulatory authorities of their duties;

unwarranted or intentional release or discharge of radioactive substances into the atmosphere, bodies of water or the ground in quantities which exceed the maximum permissible levels;

concealing an accident or breach of the established procedure for reporting an accident at a nuclear facility, radiation source or storage facility, concealing information concerning the state of radioactive contamination of the environment, and knowingly providing false information about the radiation situation of these facilities;

refusing to provide information, deliberately distorting or concealing information concerning safety issues in relation to the use of atomic energy;

breaching requirements concerning the physical protection of a nuclear facility, radiation source, storage facility, nuclear materials or radioactive substances;

breaching the established procedure for recording and monitoring nuclear materials and radioactive substances;

misappropriating, illegally using, acquiring, storing, transferring, selling or destroying nuclear materials, radioactive substances and radiation sources, or concealing details of such acts which are known, are being prepared for or have been committed;

demanding or compelling the carrying-out of certain acts (or inaction) accompanied by a threat to use nuclear materials or radioactive substances for criminal purposes;

commercialisation of products contaminated with radioactive substances in excess of the established limits with a view to their use and consumption by the public, or manufacturing and selling products containing radioactive substances without permission from the Russian Federal healthcare authorities which are empowered to this end;

breaching the established procedure for exporting and importing nuclear facilities, equipment, technologies, nuclear materials, radioactive substances, special nuclear materials and services in the field of the use of atomic energy;

participating in the organisation and staging of unauthorised public events on the premises of a nuclear facility, radiation source or storage facility;
(as amended by Federal Law No.347 of 30.11.2011)

organising and holding meetings or other public events off the premises of a nuclear facility, radiation source or storage facility where the organisation and holding of such public events may impair the operating capacity of the nuclear facility, radiation source or storage facility, or will hinder the performance by workers at these facilities of their duties, or will pose other threats to the safety of the public and the environment. The laws of the Russian Federation may make provision for other breaches which shall entail liability under this article if committed;

(as amended by Federal Law No.347 of 30.11.2011)

breaching the procedure and requirements for the recognition of an organisation as fit to operate a nuclear facility, radiation source or storage facility and pursue, independently or with the involvement of other organisations, activity in relation to the siting, design, construction, operation and decommissioning of a nuclear facility, radiation source or storage facility, and activity in relation to the handling of nuclear materials and radioactive substances.

(paragraph added by Federal Law No.318 of 01.12.2007)

Article 62. Repealed. - Federal Law No.196 of 30.12.2001.

Chapter XIV.

EXPORTATION AND IMPORTATION OF NUCLEAR FACILITIES, EQUIPMENT, TECHNOLOGIES, NUCLEAR MATERIALS, RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES, SPECIAL NUCLEAR MATERIALS AND SERVICES IN THE FIELD OF THE USE OF ATOMIC ENERGY

Article 63. Principles for the exportation and importation of nuclear facilities, equipment, technologies, nuclear materials, radioactive substances, special nuclear materials and services in the field of the use of atomic energy

The exportation and importation of nuclear facilities, equipment, technologies, nuclear materials, including nuclear fuel, radioactive substances, special nuclear materials used to produce nuclear materials, and radiation sources and services in the field of the use of atomic energy shall occur in accordance with the international obligations of the Russian Federation with regard to the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and the international agreements on the use of atomic energy entered into by the Russian Federation.

Exportation and importation comprise the transfer, sale or purchase of nuclear facilities, equipment, technologies, nuclear materials, radioactive substances, special nuclear materials for commercial purposes and the non-commercial transfer thereof (for display at exhibitions, carrying out joint work, etc.).

Article 64. Procedure for the exportation and importation of nuclear facilities, equipment, technologies, nuclear materials, radioactive substances, special nuclear materials and services in the field of the use of atomic energy

The exportation and importation of nuclear facilities, equipment, technologies, nuclear materials, radioactive substances, special nuclear materials and services in the field of the use of atomic energy shall occur in accordance with the procedure laid down in the laws and other enactments of the Russian Federation.

Nuclear reactor fuel assemblies shall be taken out of the Russian Federation and brought into the Russian Federation on the basis of civil-law agreements. The procedure for taking nuclear reactor fuel assemblies out of the Russian Federation and bringing them into the Russian Federation shall be established by the Government of the Russian Federation.

(part two added by Federal Law No.94 of 10.07.2001)

The exportation and importation of nuclear facilities, equipment, technologies, nuclear materials, radioactive substances, special nuclear materials and services in

the field of the use of atomic energy shall occur in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation concerning export control on the basis of issued permits (or licences) to perform work in the field of the use of atomic energy.

The importation from foreign states into the Russian Federation of spent nuclear fuel for the purposes of temporary storage and/or processing shall be established in accordance with the procedure laid down in the laws of the Russian Federation and the international agreements entered into by the Russian Federation.
(as amended by Federal Law No.94 of 10.07.2001)

The importation into the Russian Federation of irradiated nuclear reactor fuel assemblies produced on the territory of a foreign state (or foreign-manufactured irradiated fuel assemblies) shall occur on the basis of a positive assessment by a special committee set up by the President of the Russian Federation. This committee shall include the chairman of the committee and twenty members of the committee (five members representing the President of the Russian Federation, five representing the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation, five representing the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation and five representing the Government of the Russian Federation).
(part five added by Federal Law No.33 of 28.03.2002)

The procedure for submitting proposals regarding appointments of representatives for the Federation Council and the State Duma shall be established by the relevant chamber of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation.
(part six added by Federal Law No.33 of 28.03.2002)

The special committee shall submit annual reports to the President of the Russian Federation and the chambers of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on the state of affairs in relation to the importation into the Russian Federation of irradiated foreign-manufactured fuel assemblies.
(part seven added by Federal Law No.33 of 28.03.2002)

The regulations applicable to the special committee shall be approved by decree of the President of the Russian Federation.
(part eight added by Federal Law No.33 of 28.03.2002)

Chapter XV.

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS CONCERNING THE USE OF ATOMIC ENERGY ENTERED INTO BY THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Article 65. International agreements concerning the use of atomic energy entered into by the Russian Federation

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

Article 66. Notification of accidents at nuclear facilities, radiation sources or storage facilities

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

Article 67. Assistance in the event of an accident at a nuclear facility, radiation source or storage facility

Assistance in the event of an accident at a nuclear facility, radiation source or storage facility in order to minimise the impact of the accident and protect public

health, the environment and valuable property from exposure to radiation shall be given in accordance with the international obligations of the Russian Federation.

Article 68. Exchange of information with foreign states in the field of the use of atomic energy

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

**Chapter XVI.
FINAL PROVISIONS**

Article 69. Entry of this Federal Law into force

This Federal Law shall enter into force with effect from the day on which it is officially published.

Article 70. Bringing legislation into line with this Federal Law

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

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

President
of the Russian Federation
B. YELTSIN

Moscow, Kremlin
21 November 1995
No.170-FZ