#### Experience in Supervising Nuclear Material Accounting and Control, and Physical Protection at Facilities: View from Russia

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## Legislation

- Operation
- Inspection
- Sanctions

# Legislative basis for national regulation of safeguards and security

- Federal Law on use of nuclear energy:
  - assigns federal authorities that manage nuclear facilities to:
- i. operate SSAC at federal level (former MINATOM) and agency's level,
- develop regulations in the areas of use of nuclear energy, incl. the areas of MPC&A, at the federal level,
- iii. Insure nuclear safety, physical protection and security,
- iv. take full responsibility of operating facility when facility management has lost authority to operate or license has been terminated;

# Legislative basis for national regulation of safeguards and security

- Federal Law on use of nuclear energy: assigns a national regulatory body to:
- i. organize development, approve and enforce regulations in the areas of use of nuclear energy, incl. in the areas of MPC&A, at the federal level,
- ii. issue licenses to operate in the areas of use of nuclear energy,
- iii. oversight SSAC and PP operation,
- iv. carry out supervision of safety and security, conduct expertise and inspections,
- v. receive all information necessary to perform it's functions,
- vi. apply sanctions and penalties,
- vii. provide permits to top managers to operate nuclear facilities;

# Legislative basis for national regulation of safeguards and security

#### Federal Law on use of nuclear energy:

#### assigns an operator to:

- i. operate nuclear facility safely and securely,
- ii. account and control NM,
- iii. apply and maintain PP system to meet PP objectives and requirements,
- iv. report to federal agencies on MPC&A status and anomalies detected,
- v. provide inspectors with full access to nuclear facilities and all relevant documentation,
- vi. fulfill license conditions,
- vii. qualify facility personnel;

## **Objective of MPC&A regulation**

 To form conditions through regulation that insure safety and security of population, nature, utility personnel from inadmissible radiation influence and prevention of unauthorized proliferation of use of nuclear materials

# **Basic principles**

- Independence of regulatory bodies from other federal executive bodies and organizations that deal with use of nuclear energy
- Delimitation of responsibilities of authorities in charge of regulation and management of NM or MPC&A
- Incorporation of regulatory bodies with organizations, executive agencies, competent authorities responsible for safety and security
- Sanctions, penalties can be applied directly to enterprise managers
- Regulatory activities can not limit or prevent from activities of organizations that operate with NM or MPC&A
- Types of activities, responsibilities, power, delimitation of duties are determined in the statutes of regulatory bodies

## Decree of the RF President 9 March 2004 No.314

## Ministry of Industry and Energy

- Federal Nuclear Regulatory Authority
- Federal Technical Regulatory and Metrology Authority
- Federal Technological Oversight Authority
- Federal Atomic Energy Agency
- Federal Agency of Industry
- Federal Agency on Construction
- Federal Agency on Energy

## **Authorities**

#### Ministry of Industry and Energy

- Accomplishment of coordination and control of activities of subordinating organizations
- Legal regulation in the area of use of atomic energy
- Development of draft Laws, Acts and Directives of the RF President and the RF Government
- Approval of federal norms and rules
- Development of state policy in the use of atomic energy
- others

## **Authorities**

#### Federal Nuclear Regulatory Authority

- Accomplishment of oversight and control of safety and security in use of nuclear energy including licensing and special functions in the area
- State supervision on safety, handling nuclear materials, radioactive substances and wastes, functioning state accounting and control systems and physical protection
- Arrangement of expertise of documents for assessing compliance with safety and security criteria
- Issue permissions for operators to work at nuclear sites
- Operation of system of nuclear facilities control in emergencies
- Control on international agreement accomplishment and participation in international cooperation in area of regulation of safety and security
- others

## **Authorities**

#### Federal Atomic Energy Agency

- Provision of the state service and management of federal property in the area of use of atomic energy
- State customer of the state defense order
- Management of the State accounting and control systems
- Ensuring nuclear and radiation safety
- Arrangement of radioactive materials handling
- Coordination of work in designing, constructing, commissioning, operating, and decommissioning nuclear facilities
- Ensuring physical protection
- Signing agreements on transfer NM to use by entities
- Arrangement of nuclear export and import
- others

#### HIERARCHY OF LEGAL AND REGULATORY DOCUMENTS IN THE AREA OF USE OF ATOMIC ENERGY

- Laws
- Normative acts, Resolutions, Orders of the President and the Government of the Russian Federation
- Federal norms and rules in area of use of an atomic energy
- Documents of regulatory authorities, federal executive bodies managing nuclear enterprises, including standards, norm and rules
- Documents of operating organizations and nuclear facilities

#### List of major documents regulating NMPC&A

- Federal Law on use of atomic energy (MC&A, PP);
- Federal Law on radiation safety, 1995, (MC&A, PP);
- Federal Law on branch guards, 1999, (PP); ;
- Federal Law on protection against terrorism, 1998, (PP);
- Federal Law on interior forces of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, 1997, (PP);
- Federal Law on weapon, 1996, (PP);
- Code of the Russian Federation on the administrative liability, 2001, (MC&A, PP);
- Federal Law on technical regulation, 2002

#### List of major documents regulating NMPC&A (continuation)

• Concept of the State System of Nuclear Material Accounting and Control, October, 1996, (MC&A);

• Rules of Creating the State System of Nuclear Material Accounting and Control, July, 1998, (MC&A);

• Provisions for the State System of Nuclear Material Accounting and Control, December, 2000, (MC&A);

• Main Rules of Accounting and Control of NM (OPUK), 2001, (MC&A);

• Provisions for Oversight of the State System of Nuclear Material Accounting and Control, July, 2003, (MC&A);

#### List of major documents regulating NMPC&A (continuation)

• Provisions of the State system of prevention of nuclear terrorism , 1999, (MC&A, PP);

• Rules on physical protection of nuclear materials, nuclear installations and storage sites for nuclear materials, 1997, *(PP)*;

• Main rules on safety during transportation of NM and their physical protection, 1983, *(PP)* (under revision);

• Rules of physical protection of radiation sources, radioactive substances, radioactive wastes and their stores", 2002 (PP);

# Major Agencies in MPC&A areas

### <u>MC&A</u>

- Ministry of Industry and Energy
- Ministry of Defense
- Ministry of Transportation and communication
- Ministry of Education and Science
- Ministry of Economic Development and Trade
- RAS
- Kurchatov Institute
- JNRI

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- Ministry of Industry and Energy
- Ministry of Defense
- Interior Ministry
- FSB

# Principles of MPC&A inspections

- verify MPC&A objectives
- meet MPC&A inspection objectives
- To detect anomalies, deficiencies in MPC&A systems that may lead to thefts, losses, accumulation of NM excess, illicit trafficking,
- To cooperate with facility management and not to interfere with production processes

# **MPC&A objectives**

#### **MC&A objectives**

- Prevention of NM losses, unauthorized use and thefts
- Providing officials and federal agencies with of relevant information on NM
- Meeting intern.
  obligation of Russia in non-proliferation

## PP objectives

- Prevention of unauthorized access
- Timely discovery of unauthorized actions
- Delay in intrusion of adversary
- Suppression on unauthorized activities
- Detention of persons related to diversion or theft

## MPC&A Inspection Objectives

- To check up execution of MPC&A regulations and standards related to safety and security;
- To verify fulfillment of licensing conditions;
- To check up special conditions connected to deviation from regulatory requirements;
- To check up personnel qualification;
- NM verification;
- NM measurement system and PP equipment functioning verification;
- MC&A information system verification;

#### **TYPES OF INSPECTIONS**

 Complex inspections (periodicity - 1 time per three years, duration - about 2 weeks);

- Target inspections (periodicity 1 or 2 times a year, duration - about 2 weeks);
- Operative (periodicity as required, duration -1-3 days)

# Number of civilian nuclear sites - 59, of them subordinating to:

| Minatom of Russia                    | - | <i>38</i> |
|--------------------------------------|---|-----------|
| Russian Agency for Shipbuilding.     | - | 4         |
| Ministry of Transportation of Russia | - | 6         |
| Other agencies                       | - | 11        |

Total number of nuclear facilities - 215



Number of installations under GAN inspections handling radioactive materials and radiation sources – more than 7000

#### Inspection of NM Accountability and Control



#### **Inspections of Physical Protection**



## **Sanctions**

- Termination of license,
- Shut down nuclear facility,
- Temporary suspension of license,
- Fining operator for violation of regulation,
- Termination of operator from facility operation,
- Submitting documents to the court,
- Submitting request to prosecutor for investigation,
- Prescription to eliminate violations

# Conclusion

- Inspection is one of assurances of effective MPC&A systems
- Use of technical means during inspection increases results objectiveness
- Assessment of MPC&A has to be made by an independent (regulatory) organization
- International cooperation is vital tool in improving MPC&A