

Russian Federation

The Russian Federation pursues a responsible and cautious policy with respect to the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery, and is a party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty), the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction (Chemical Weapons Convention), the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction (Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention), as well as to the following multilateral export control regimes: the Zangger Committee, the Nuclear Suppliers Group and the Missile Technology Control Regime.

The system for monitoring and control of the export of dual-purpose goods and technology which may be used for the production of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery in force in the Russian Federation fully meets the requirements of the above-mentioned international agreements and export control mechanisms, including legislation, licensing system, lists and so forth.

It is illegal in the Russian Federation to provide any form of support to actors that are reliably believed to be involved in activities connected with the development, acquisition, manufacture, possession, transport, transfer or use of nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery. In the Russian Federation, the production, acquisition, sale (including export) or use of chemical or biological weapons is prohibited by law. Such illegal activities entail serious criminal responsibility.

Russian citizens are also forbidden to engage in or conclude foreign trade transactions involving goods, information, work or services, or to participate therein by any other means, if they have good reason to believe that the said goods, information, work or services will be used by aliens for the purposes of producing weapons of mass destruction or the means for their delivery.

“Article 355. Development, production, stockpiling, acquisition or sale of weapons of mass destruction

The development, production, stockpiling, acquisition or sale of chemical, biological, toxin or other types of weapons of mass destruction prohibited by international treaty of the Russian Federation shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of between 5 and 10 years.”

“Article 188. Smuggling

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2. The movement across the customs border of the Russian Federation of narcotic drugs, psychotropic, virulent, poisonous, toxic, explosive or radioactive substances, radiation sources, nuclear materials, firearms, explosive devices, munitions, weapons of mass destruction, or materials and equipment which may be used in the production of weapons of mass destruction, their means of delivery, other armaments, other military technology in respect of which special rules for the movement across the customs border of the Russian Federation have been established, if such act is committed without the knowledge of, or is concealed from, customs control, either with the fraudulent use of documents or customs identification or attended by non-declaration or a misleading declaration, shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of between three and seven years, with or without confiscation of property.”

The necessary measures have been in the Russian Federation taken to prevent the proliferation of nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery, particularly by establishing appropriate controls over related materials. A clear system to account for and secure such items has been introduced. The Government of the Russian Federation by decision No. 962 of 15 December 2000 approved the Regulations on State Accounting and Control of Nuclear Materials.

Nuclear, chemical and biological materials are securely protected using modern technology, and the necessary counter-terrorist measures are taken. The Russian Federation is a party to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, which was ratified in 1983 and entered into force in 1986. By decision No. 264 of 7 March 1997 the Russian Federation approved the Rules for the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, Nuclear Devices and Nuclear Material Storage Facilities. The Rules are consistent with international recommendations on the physical protection of nuclear material.

An effective border control system has been introduced in the Russian Federation and law enforcement measures are taken to detect, deter, prevent and combat, including through international co-operation when necessary, the illicit trafficking and brokering in such items in accordance with the national legal authorities and legislation and consistent with international law. Procedures for crossing the State border are regulated by Federal Act No. 4730-1 of 1 April 1993, as amended and supplemented.

The Russian Federation is a party to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, the Chemical Weapons Convention and the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention and is committed to all its obligations under the said international treaties. It also plays an active role in the work of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) and is actively involved in the efforts of the States Parties to the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention to strengthen the regime of the Convention.

The Russian Federation, as the successor to the Soviet Union, is one of the depositaries of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention. In that capacity, the Russian Federation remains committed to the objectives and provisions of the Convention and each year submits exhaustive information on programmes and sites related to obligations under the Convention. In the light of the new challenges and threats of bioterrorism, the Russian Federation regards the strengthening of the Convention as being of priority importance and is continuing to act on the basis that the process of creating a legally binding control mechanism for compliance with the obligations of States parties must be successfully completed.

Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. 36 of 14 January 2003 "On approval of the list of dual-use equipment and materials and associated technologies used for nuclear purposes in relation to which export control is established".

The Russian Federation has set up a legislative and regulatory basis which is being improved and is effectively implemented and is designed to exclude the possibility of any action being committed in violation of the provisions of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention and which provides a basis for active and purposeful work on the prevention of the proliferation of hazardous biological agents, dual-use biotechnologies and associated information, which can be used for the development

and production of weapons. The main regulatory and legal instruments in that field, which ensure the compliance of the Russian Federation with its obligations under the Convention (signed in 1972 and ratified in 1975) are:

Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. 390 of 11 April 1992 "On ensuring implementation of international obligations in the field of biological weapons".

Decision of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 501 of 4 July 2002 entitled "Regulations on the licensing of activity connected with the utilization of infectious disease-inducing agents".

Decision of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 120 of 16 February 2001 "On State registration of genetically modified organisms". Federal Act of the Russian Federation No. 52-FZ of 30 March 1992 "On the health and epidemiological well-being of the population". Federal Act of the Russian Federation No. 4979-1 of 14 July 1993 "On veterinary science".

Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. 1004 of 8 August 2001 "On approval of the list of human, animal and plant disease-inducing agents (pathogens), genetically modified micro-organisms, toxins, equipment and technology subject to export control".

Decision of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 554 of 24 July 2000 entitled "Regulations on the State health and epidemiological service of the Russian Federation".

Decision of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 830 of 29 October 1992 entitled "Regulations on the State veterinary service of the Russian Federation".

Decision of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 268 of 23 April 1992 entitled "Regulations on the State phyto-quarantine service". "Procedures for the issuance of health and epidemiological conclusions on the possibility of working with human infectious disease-inducing agents in pathogenic hazard groups I-IV, genetically modified micro-organisms, poisons of biological origin and helminthes" — Sanitary and Epidemiological Regulations SP 1.2.1318-03, approved by decision No. 85 of 30 April 2003 of the Chief Medical Officer of the Russian Federation. "Safe handling of micro-organisms in pathogenic hazard groups I-II", Sanitary and Epidemiological Regulations SP 1.3.1285-03, approved by decision No. 43 of 15 April 2003 of the Chief Medical Officer of the Russian Federation. The Regulations set out the requirements concerning the handling of micro-organisms in pathogenic hazard groups I-II (under the classification adopted in the Russian Federation), premises and laboratory equipment, work in the laboratories of production departments, action to be taken in dealing with accidents when working with biological materials, genetic engineering, departure procedures for employees of establishments working with biological materials, and requirements for the conduct of sanitary and epidemiological inspections.

The Regulations contain rules on the commission for monitoring compliance with the biological safety requirements in establishments (enterprises), and a list of ways and means for disinfection applicable to work with pathogenic material. "Procedures for accounting for, storing, transferring and transporting microorganisms in pathogenic hazard groups I-IV". Health rules of the Sanitary and Epidemiological Regulations SP 1.2.036-95. In addition to the rules, procedures for monitoring compliance with them are defined. Approved by Decision No. 14 of 28 August 1995 of the State Committee of the Russian Sanitary and Epidemiological Inspectorate.

"Safe handling of recombinant DNA molecules", Sanitary and Antiepidemiological Regulations, approved by the Ministry of Health of the USSR, 12 January 1989.

Sanitary and Epidemiological Regulations "Health protection of the territory of the Russian Federation" SP 3.4.1328-03, approved by the Chief Medical Officer of the Russian Federation, 25 March 2003. Methodological guidelines entitled "Sanitary and quarantine control in airports open to international traffic": Moscow University

3.4.1 ISO-02. Approved by the Chief Medical Officer of the Russian Federation, 5 December 2002. Methodological guidelines entitled "Sanitary and quarantine control in sea and river ports open to international traffic": Moscow University

3.4.1179-02. Approved by the Chief Medical Officer of the Russian Federation, 3 July 2002. Methodological guidelines entitled "Organization and introduction of initial measures in the case of a patient (or decedent) suspected of suffering from a quarantine disease, contagious viral hemorrhagic fever, malaria or any transmissible disease of doubtful etiology of major international significance": Moscow University

3.4.1179-02. Approved and put into effect by the Chief Medical Officer of the Russian Federation, 6 April 2001. "Prophylaxis and treatment of infectious diseases common to humans and animals". Manual of sanitary and veterinary regulations. Approved by decision of the State Committee of the Russian Sanitary and Epidemiological Inspectorate and by order of the Russian Ministry of Agricultural Production in 1996. Sanitary Regulations SP 3.1.084-96. Veterinary Regulations VP 13.3.4.1100-96. "Industrial hygiene regulations, protective quarantine and veterinary regimes in bio-industrial plants". Approved by decision of the Main State Agricultural Industry Veterinary Board of the USSR, 14 July 1989. "Regulations for the conduct of scientific research with quarantine and potentially hazardous pests, disease-inducing agents and weeds, as well as with introduced beneficial organisms". Approved by the Russian Ministry of Agriculture, 24 July 1983.

"Appropriate practice for the production of medicinal immunological preparations". Sanitary and Epidemiological Regulations SP 3.2.1288-03. Approved by decision No. 60 of the Chief Medical Officer of the Russian Federation of 18 April 2003. Entered into force from the day of official publication. Decision No. 57 of the Government of the Russian Federation of 22 January 1998 "On strengthening controls over the export of dual-use goods and services associated with weapons of mass destruction and the missiles for their delivery" Decision No. 634 of the Government of the Russian Federation of 29 August 2001 "On approval of the Regulations for the control of foreign economic activity in relation to human, animal and plant disease-inducing agents (pathogens), genetically modified micro-organisms, toxins, equipment and technologies".