In Russia competent government bodies control the handling of spent nuclear fuel and radioactive wastes, including their disposal and development of new technologies and facilities for disposal, recycling and reuse of accumulated spent nuclear fuel and radioactive wastes.
Radioactive wastes, irrespective of the form of ownership, are subject to state accounting and control in the system of state accounting and control of radioactive substances and radioactive waste for the purpose of determining the available amount of these wastes in the places of their location, preventing losses, unauthorized use and misappropriation, providing authorities and agencies for nuclear power use management with information on availability and removal of nuclear wastes, as well as on export and import thereof.
In the Russian Federation, the activities connected with the storage, disposal and burial of radioactive wastes are financed at the expense of the federal and regional budgets and funds of commercial and international organizations.
The total volume of funding the Program activities amounts to about 145 billion rubles (in the prices of respective years), including the federal budget funds – 132 billion rubles, off-budget funds of operating entities – 12 billion rubles, and funds of the budgets of constituent entities of the Russian Federation – over 1 billion rubles.
The analysis of all experimental data showed that for the last 10 years the radiation situation in the territory of the Russian Federation has been calm. According to information of Rosatom, the radiation situation did not change significantly in the areas of location of nuclear industry enterprises; it remained steady and complied with standard requirements in the sphere of radiation safety.
Actual indicators of radionuclide activity in liquid emissions of nuclear power plants were lower than those allowed by “Sanitary Rules for Design and Operation of Nuclear Power Plants” and did not exceed 15% of the allowable emission amount. The degree of filling of liquid radioactive waste storage (LWS) at nuclear power plants was at average about 59%.
Target Market of PGM Technology

To replace -


PGM is a superior technology vs. Incineration and all other Stabilization methods in most Environmental aspects and in both Capital and Operating costs.
The issues of hazardous waste management were considered in the frame of the control action “Audit of the Use of Federal Budget Funds Allocated in 2008-2009 and the First Six Months of 2010 for Financing of Works on Construction of the 1\textsuperscript{st} Stage of the Experimental Facilities for the Burial of Industrial Toxic Waste of Saint Petersburg and the Leningrad Region, Situated in the Village of Krasny Bor in the Leningrad Region”.
The Krasny Bor landfill
The following issues were checked during the Audit

1. Lawfulness and efficiency of the use of funds.

2. Compliance with environmental legislation during construction of the 1st stage of the experimental facilities for the burial of industrial toxic wastes of Saint Petersburg and the Leningrad Region.

3. Effectiveness of environmental, technological and construction control and supervision during construction of the 1st stage of the experimental facilities for the burial of industrial toxic wastes of Saint Petersburg and the Leningrad Region.
The Accounts Chamber planned for 2011 to carry out an audit of the use of the federal budget funds allocated to the Central District and the Ural Federal District in 2009-2010 and the first six months of 2011 for performance of supervisory functions and powers in the sphere of permitting activities, standardizing and licensing pertaining to management of production and consumer wastes. The audit is planned to have been completed by December 2011.
Thank you for your attention!

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