According to Article 61, paragraph 3 of the Law on Protection against Ionizing Radiation and Nuclear Safety ("Official Herald of RS", No. 36/09 and 93/12), Article 17, paragraph 1 and Article 42, paragraph 1 of the Law on Government ("Official Herald of RS", No. 55/05, 71/05 - correction, 101/07, 65/08, 16/11, 68/12 - U.S. 72/12 and 7/14 – Constitutional court)

The Government passes

REGULATION

on the security measures of nuclear facilities

and nuclear materials

I. INTRODUCTORY PROVISIONS

Article 1

This regulation prescribes the security measures applied by licensee for performing of nuclear activities in order to secure nuclear facilities and nuclear materials.

Article 2

Certain terms used in this Regulation have following meanings:

1) Alarm is a sound and/or visual signal, which is caused by the unauthorized actions;

2) The security check is done by the competent authority, in accordance with the law which regulates the confidentiality of data;

3)The vital zone is an area that is located within the protection zone, which includes facilities, equipment, systems, devices, or nuclear material which sabotage can directly or indirectly lead to significant radiological consequences;

4) Detection is the process in the security system that starts and ends with the validation and assessment of the cause of the alarm;

5) The delay is an element of system for physical protection, designed to increase the time required to enter and/or exit the nuclear facility or protected area;

6) Protected zone is an area inside the zone with restricted access, which contains nuclear material and/or objectives (targets) of sabotage and it is surrounded by a physical barrier with additional measures of physical protection;

7) Malicious act is intentionally committed wrongful action or participation in it, without permission or justification, or an act that is assumed or known to cause death or serious injury of a person, damage to materials , facilities or the environment;

8) Zone with restricted access is a marked area in which there are nuclear facilities and nuclear materials, and to which access is restricted and controlled for reasons of physical protection;

9) Zones of the security systems are zones with restricted access, protected zone, inner zone and vital areas;

10) Security measures of nuclear facilities and nuclear materials are measures of physical protection and measures of technical protection to ensure security of nuclear facilities and nuclear materials;

11) Detection measures are the measures intended for detecting illegal or unauthorized procedure relevant for the security of nuclear facilities and nuclear material;

12) Unauthorized moving or any other unlawful removal of nuclear material is a theft;

13) Defense in depth is a combination of multiple levels of the system and measures that must be overpowered or bypassed in order to violate the security system;

14) A response is the activity aimed at detecting or preventing malicious acts;

15) Plan for security is a document based on the design basis threat assessment, made by the licensee for performing of nuclear activities, which is approved by the Serbian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency (hereinafter: the Agency), which establishes a system of nuclear security of facilities and nuclear material;

16) Plan for the security of transportation is a document created on the basis of design basis threat for transport by the licensee for performing of nuclear activity, which is approved by the Agency, which defines the security system and the activities of security guards and other employees in preparation for transport and very transport, including the points of transfer of jurisdiction;

17) Plan for action in case of threats to the security of nuclear facilities and nuclear materials is a document created by the licensee for performing of nuclear activity, which was approved by the Agency, which defines the activities of the licensee for performing of nuclear activities in order to prevent malicious acts and eliminate its consequences ;

18) Rule of "Two persons" is a procedure that requires the presence of at least two trained and authorized persons with the aim of approving activities in procedures related to nuclear facilities and nuclear materials;

19) Threat is the activity of a person or group of persons which has a motive, desire and ability to perform a malicious act;

20) Program for maintaining of the security system is an act created by the licensee for performing of nuclear activities, which is approved by the Agency, which defines the measures and activities necessary to maintain system of security;

21) Program of professional training for employees who work in the security system (hereinafter: the Professional training program) is a document created by the licensee for performing of nuclear activities, which was approved by the Agency, which defines the content and dynamics of professional training for employees who work in security system;

22) Design Basis Threat (hereinafter: DBT) is an act in which are identified and described potential attackers on nuclear facilities and nuclear materials and their characteristics;

23) Security guard is a person employed on the implementation of security measures;

24) Security system is an integrated set of security measures and procedures implemented by the security service of the licensee for nuclear activities, in order to prevent malicious acts;

25) Technical protection is a set of organized activities and measures for technical security of nuclear facilities and nuclear materials that are carried out by using mechanical and electronic means of protection;

26) Transportation-control center is a facility that allows continuous monitoring of the location of the transport convoy and its security status and communication with the transport convoy carrier, sender, recipient and, when necessary, with the security service. Organization of the transportation- control center is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Interior;

27) Inner zone is area within the protected zone where nuclear materials in category I are used and/or stored ;

28) Graded approach is a method that involves the use of security measures proportional to the potential consequences of malicious acts;

29) Physical barrier is the fence, wall or similar physical obstacle which provides slowing down of passing and complements access control measures;

30) Physical protection is a set of activities and processes of the physical security of nuclear facilities and nuclear materials, which is carried out through activities of the security service;

31) Functions of the security system are detection, delay and response;

32) Central Alarm Station (CAS) is a facility with installed equipment that provides comprehensive and continuous monitoring of alarms, assessment of the situation and communication with the security guards, responsible persons and forces for a response.

Article 3

Licensee for performing of nuclear activities ensures the implementation of measures of physical and technical protection of nuclear facilities and nuclear materials, as well as measures of physical and technical protection during transport of nuclear materials within the territory of the Republic of Serbia.

Measures for physical and technical protection of nuclear facilities and nuclear materials are determined based on prepared DBT.

Licensee for performing of nuclear activity implements measures of physical and technical protection of nuclear facilities and nuclear materials in accordance with the Plan of action in case of threats to the security of nuclear facilities and nuclear materials, Security plan and Plan for security of transportation.

Agency approves the acts which are governing the safety of nuclear facilities and nuclear materials referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article, and which are made by the licensee for performing of nuclear activities.

Article 4

Commission for Design Basis Threat (hereinafter referred to as: the Commission) conducts assessment based on information available from security services of the Republic of Serbia, Ministry responsible for internal affairs, Ministry responsible for foreign affairs , licensee for performing of nuclear activities and the Agency. Commission for Design Basis Threat assessment is established by the Government.

The Commission drafts DBT and submits it to the Government. DBT is a confidential document which contains information of interest to the Republic of Serbia, whose disclosure to an unauthorized person would cause damage and it is indicated by certain degree of confidentiality in accordance with an assessment of possible damage to the interest of the Republic of Serbia, in accordance with the law regulating the confidentiality of information.

Revision of DBT is carried out every year by January 31st. In the case of new information relevant for the safety of nuclear facilities and nuclear materials in the Republic of Serbia, the Commission performs modification or supplementation of DBT and submits it to the Government within 30 days of new findings.

The extent of the security measures in the transport of nuclear material referred to in Article 15 of this Regulation, the Commission shall determine by preparing DBT for transportation of nuclear materials for each individual transport.

Article 5

The system of security of nuclear facilities and nuclear materials includes:

1) measures of technical and physical protection of nuclear facilities and nuclear materials;

2) procedures for handling and guarding of confidential information;
3) procedures for the implementation of measures of information security of nuclear facilities;
4) procedures for maintaining the security culture.
The system of security of nuclear facilities and nuclear materials is based on:
1) risk management;
2) graded approach;
3) The defense in depth.
Risk Management in paragraph 2, item 1) above for physical and technical protection of nuclear facilities and nuclear materials includes risk assessment and taking action and measures against observed risks.
Risk management includes:
1) risk analysis in the case of unauthorized moving of nuclear materials with aim to construct a nuclear explosive device;
2) risk analysis in the case of unauthorized moving of nuclear materials with aim of their secondary scattering;
3) analyzing the risk in the event of threats to the safety of nuclear facilities and nuclear materials.
A graded approach and defense by depth in paragraph 2, items 2) and 3) of this article is the existence of multiple zones of protection and application of methods of physical and technical protection of nuclear facilities and nuclear materials, involving administrative and technical measures, on the same level and at the whole line of defense in each zone of protection, by applying of all functions of security system.
Licensee for performing of nuclear activity is obliged to immediately report to the Agency any violation of the security system of nuclear facilities and nuclear materials, and any malicious act.

Article 6

Licensee for performing of nuclear activity is required to produce documents as defined in Article 3, paragraph 3 of this regulation which:
1) specify the system of security of nuclear facilities and nuclear materials and maintenance of the system;
2) define activities and sequence of procedures in the event of unauthorized moving of nuclear material or sabotage of nuclear facilities and nuclear materials;
3) define security measures in the transport of nuclear material on the territory of the Republic of Serbia;
4) define professional training for employees on matters of security of nuclear facilities and nuclear materials.

Article 7

Security measures at nuclear facilities and nuclear materials are regulated depending on the category of nuclear material. Affiliation of nuclear material to category I, II and III is determined according to the criteria established in the categorization given by the Law on Ratification of the Convention on the physical protection of nuclear material ("Official Gazette of SFRY" – International treaties, No. 9/85).

Article 8

For implementation of measures for security of nuclear facilities and nuclear material following requirements must be met:

1) That the nuclear material in amounts whose dispersion can lead to significant radiological consequences, as well as equipment, systems and devices necessary to prevent significant radiological consequences, are located in one or more of the vital areas that are inside the protected zone;

2) That the nuclear material in category I and nuclear facility, with the equipment and devices of importance for nuclear safety and security, which is provided for use or storage of nuclear materials in this category, are located in the inner zone;

3) That the nuclear material in categories II and III and nuclear facility, with equipment and facilities of importance to nuclear safety and security, which is provided for use or storage of nuclear materials in this category, are located in a protected zone;

4) That the nuclear facility, with equipment and devices of importance to nuclear safety and security, provided for the storage and processing of low and medium active waste, is located in a protected area;

5) That the documentation of importance for the security system for nuclear materials in category I and nuclear facilities, which are provided for use or storage of such nuclear material, is kept in a separate premises in vital areas;

6) That the documentation of the importance for the system of security of nuclear materials in categories II and III and facilities, which are provided for use or storage of such nuclear materials, as well as nuclear facilities provided for storage and processing of low and medium active waste, is kept in the protected zone.

Article 9

The system of security of nuclear facilities and nuclear materials, as well as the equipment and software used for the security, must be in accordance with approved standards and international norms in the field of physical and technical protection.

Article 10

Licensee for performing of nuclear activity is obliged to provide measures that only authorized persons have access to the zones of the security system.

Licensee for performing of nuclear activity is obliged to keep a record of all persons who have access to areas and facilities within each zone of security system. The licensee is obliged to keep this record as a confidential document.

Licensee for performing of nuclear activity is obliged to secure all the mechanisms for entering the zone and/or objects such as keys, key cards, etc. and prevent unauthorized access to them, theft or their reproduction.

Article 11

Fenced area, that includes the facilities, equipment and devices belonging to licensee for performing of nuclear activity, is considered as zone with restricted access.

The security measures implemented in the area with limited access are:

1) periodical physical control of the zone;

2) visual surveillance;

3) control of movement of goods, vehicles and people;

4) verifying the identity of persons entering the zone and obligatory wearing of identification cards in a visible place.

Area with restricted access is marked with warning signs, containing the text "ZONE OF RESTRICTED ACCESS".

Article 12

The protected zone is located within the zone with restricted access.

In the protected zone and facilities located within that zone are implemented the following security measures:

1) constant presence of security guards;

2) periodical physical control of the zone;

3) constant presence of the person responsible for nuclear security, or person employed by the licensee for performing of nuclear activities, designated by them, during the movement of visitors in protected areas and facilities located within that zone;

4) placing a device for detecting unauthorized entry into the area and/or facility;

5) installation of systems for transmission of alarm signals, with its own emergency power supply for at least 48 hours, in the way to detect any unauthorized intervention or work on the system;

6) setting of self-closing anti-burglary doors;

7) placing anti-burglary bars on the windows on the ground floor;

8) installation of devices for monitoring and controlling of entry and exit at the entrance of the protected area and facilities located within that zone;

9) checking the identity of persons who enter the zone and obligatory wearing of an identity card in a visible place;

10) the entry of vehicles into the protected zone is possible only with the permission of the person responsible for nuclear security.

The protected zone is marked with warning signs containing words "PROTECTED ZONE" and "RESTRICTED MOVEMENT".

Article 13

The inner zone is located inside the protected zone.

The inner zone may also be vital zone.

In the inner zone the following security measures are conducted:

1) the constant presence of armed security guards;

2) conducting of regular physical control of the zone;

3) constant presence of the person responsible for nuclear security or person employed by the licensee for performing of nuclear activities, designated by them, during the moving of visitors, so that there is at least one responsible person at ten visitors during the moving of visitors in the inner zone;

4) interventions of the security in course of time defined by security plan, with the time for intervention of less than five minutes;

5) clear space width of at least five meters from the borders of the inner zone, with no mechanical obstacles that would reduce the possibility of surveillance;

6) lighting of poorly lit places and lighting of areas during low visibility;

7) placing of recording devices and video surveillance;

8) placing of devices for automatic monitoring and controlling of entry and exit;

9) placing of devices for detecting of unauthorized entry and exit;

10) placing of the devices for automatic recording and video surveillance of entering and exiting;

11) installation of system for transmission of the alarm signals, with its own emergency power supply for at least 48 hours, so that detects any unauthorized intervention or work on the system;

12) limited number of controlled entry and exit points;

13) placing of self-closing anti-burglary doors;

14) placing of anti-burglary bars on the windows on the ground floor;

15) providing exit points with equipment which enables the opening in case of emergency events;

16) installation of automatic fire detection;

17) the entry of vehicles into the inner zone is possible only with the permission of the person responsible for nuclear security;

18) checking the identity of persons who enter the zone and obligatory wearing of an identification card in a visible place;

19) placing of the device for controlling hand luggage and other baggage, cargo and mail at the entrance to the inner zone in order to prevent entry of prohibited items and materials and the unauthorized taking out of nuclear and other radioactive materials.

The inner zone is marked with warning signs containing the text "INTERNAL ZONE" and "UNAUTHORIZED ACCESS FORBIDDEN".

Article 14

Vital area and vital facility are located inside the protected zone.

In the vital area are conducted measures that provide an additional level of protection, in order to detect, control access and restraint.

In the vital area are conducted following security measures:

1) the constant presence of armed security guards;

2) conducting of regular physical control of the zone;

3) interventions of security in course of times defined by security plan with the time for intervention of less than three minutes;

4) constant presence of the person responsible for nuclear security or person employed by the licensee for performing of nuclear activities, designated by them, during the movement of visitors, so that there is at least one responsible person at ten visitors during the movement of visitors in the inner zone;

5) examination and checking of all persons, baggage, vehicles and goods entering or leaving the vital zone;

6) the entry of vehicles into the vital zone is possible only with the permission of the person responsible for nuclear security;

7) on the outer side and on the inside of the fence there is a space, wide two to five meters, with no mechanical barriers, and other technical measures (means and devices for detection and light) are set in order to perform tasks of physical protection;

8) space which is controlled is surrounded by at least a single fence, height of 2.4 meters, with a barbed wire placed at the top or other obstacle which prevents crossing of the fence;

9) dividing the zone area into sectors, to ensure more effective detection of attempted unauthorized entry and response in case of an event which endangers the security of nuclear facilities and nuclear materials;

10) space which is controlled is illuminated during reduced visibility;

11) on the outside and on the inside are placed video surveillance devices;

12) Installation of devices for monitoring, recording, video surveillance and control of entering and exiting;

13) placing of the devices for detecting of unauthorized entering and exiting;

14) installation of system for transmission of the alarm signals, with its own emergency power supply for at least 48 hours, so that detects any unauthorized intervention or work on the system;

15) placing of self-closing anti-burglary doors;

16) placing of anti-burglary bars on the windows on the ground floor;

17) placing of the device for controlling hand luggage and the other baggage, cargo and mail at the entrance to the vital zone in order to prevent bringing in prohibited items and materials and the unauthorized taking out of nuclear and other radioactive materials;

18) hand-held devices used by physical security for controlling of persons entering or exiting vital area;

19) limited number of controlled entry and exit points;

20) all exits from vital zone to be equipped with the mechanism for opening in emergency situations;

21) checking the identity of persons who enter the zone and obligatory wearing of an identification card in a visible place;

22) placing of physical barriers to prevent forced entry of motor vehicles in vital area;

23) Installation of automatic fire detection devices.

The vital area is marked with warning signs containing the text "VITAL AREA" and “UNAUTHORIZED ACCESS FORBIDDEN".

Article 15

Licensee for performing of nuclear activities which performs activities with nuclear materials in categories I or II, or facilities provided for use or storage of such nuclear materials, has its own Central Alarm Station (hereinafter: CAS). CAS must meet the following requirements:

1) to be located in a protected zone;

2) to have at least two independent sources of electric power supply;

3) to have installed equipment for recording and storing data and records about attempts of unauthorized entry, alarm triggering and implemented measures;

4) to have provided links to unobstructed two-way communication with the security guards and relevant government agencies and departments (police, fire department, notification center, ambulance) in the case of emergency situations;

5) to have installed the equipment for continuous recording of all communications in CAS.

In CAS is obligatory continuous presence of at least two employees of physical security.

In CAS is prohibited use of cell phones and taking pictures.

Entry of visitors in CAS is possible only with the permission of the person responsible for nuclear security. Visitors can stay within the CAS only accompanied by a person responsible for nuclear security or his designee.

II. SAFETY MEASURES DURING THE TRANSPORT OF NUCLEAR MATERIAL ON THE TERRITORY OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

Article 16

Plan for security of transportation is applied to transportation of nuclear materials in accordance with DBT.

Security measures during transport of nuclear materials, are prescribed depending on the category of nuclear material being transported.

The security measures provided by the sender of nuclear materials are:

1) armed and trained security staff equipped with protection equipment;

2) written instructions to security guards before the start of preparations for the transport , with details of all obligations during preparation for transportation and during transportation;

3) information about the schedule and route of transport are confidential documents;

4) protected communication between the security guards who perform physical protection and transport-control center;

5) measures of physical and technical protection during preparation for transport and transport of nuclear materials in accordance with the Plan of transportation security;

6) conducted detailed inspection of the transport vehicle prior to loading in order to ensure that it does not contain any substances that would endanger or prevent the transport;

7) conducted security checks for drivers and technical personnel who participate in the preparation for transport and transport;

8) that before beginning of the transport a breath alcohol test for the driver is performed, as well as the procedure for detecting of signs and symptoms of drug use, psycho-active medicines and other psychoactive substances in the body.

Nuclear material which is being transported must be in a container on which is placed satellite tracking system.

III. SPECIAL MEASURES APPLIED WHEN TRANSPORTING NUCLEAR MATERIALS IN I, II AND III CATEGORY

Article 17

Transport of nuclear material in I and II category in road traffic is done:

1) by transportation vehicle equipped for transport of dangerous cargo;

2) protecting vehicle by at least two guards;

3) the shipment is located in a secure container which is locked, sealed or otherwise secured and properly fastened;

4) with the police escort.

Transport of nuclear materials in I and II category in railway traffic is done:

1) by freight train with a special wagon designed for transport of dangerous materials;

2) the shipment is in a secure section or in a container that is locked, sealed or otherwise secured and properly fastened;

3) security guards, which accompany the shipment in a special wagon, travel in the wagon nearest to the wagon containing nuclear material;

4) with the police escort.

Transport of nuclear materials in I and II category by waterway is done:

1) by cargo ship intended for such transport;

2) the shipment is in a secure section or in a container that is locked, sealed or otherwise secured and properly secured;
3) with a police escort.

Transport of nuclear material in I and II category by air is conducted using an aircraft specified exclusively for cargo transport.

Article 18

Transport of nuclear material in III category in road traffic is done:

1) by transportation vehicle equipped for transport of dangerous cargo;

2) the shipment is accompanied by one or more trained security guards, depending on DBT.

Transport of nuclear material in III category in railway traffic is done as follows:

1) the shipment is located in a secure section or in a container that is locked, sealed or otherwise secured and properly fastened;

2) The shipment is accompanied by one or more trained security guards depending on DBT.

Transport of nuclear material in III category by waterway is done so that the shipment is in a secure section or in a container that is locked, sealed or otherwise secured and properly fastened.

Transport of nuclear material in III category by air is conducted using an aircraft specified exclusively for cargo transport.

IV. SECURITY MEASURES REGARDING EMPLOYEES WHO PERFORM TASKS OF PHYSICAL AND TECHNICAL SECURITY OF NUCLEAR FACILITY AND MATERIALS

Article 19

Licensee for performing of nuclear activities appoints a person responsible for nuclear security.

All employees of the licensee for performing of nuclear activity must meet the requirements for obtaining a positive security clearance, in order to prevent possible sabotage.

Licensee for performing of nuclear activity has employed CAS operators and security guards.

CAS operators and security guards employed at the licensee for performing of nuclear activity must have:

1) a certificate of medical fitness for performing of jobs and tasks of security;

2) passed exam in professional training, in accordance with this regulation;

3) a positive security clearance.

Licensee for performing of nuclear activity may entrust certain security tasks to a legal entity that conducts activities of securing objects and persons.

Workers of the legal entity that conducts activities of securing objects and persons must meet the same requirements as the workers employed at the licensee for performing of nuclear activity.

Article 20

Employees who perform jobs of physical and technical security of nuclear facilities and nuclear materials are obliged to attend programs of basic professional training and periodical knowledge renewal.

Based on the basic professional training programs and periodical renewal of employees' knowledge, the licensee for performing of nuclear activities organizes and carries out the training.

Employees who work on jobs and tasks of the security system take their examination in basic professional training and periodical renewal of knowledge.

The exam of basic professional training and periodical renewal of knowledge is taken according to the law, under the program approved by the Agency.

If the employee does not pass the exam it is possible to retake it at expiration of one month.

An employee who has passed an exam will be issued a certificate of passing the exam.

Article 21

Licensee for performing of nuclear activities prepares an annual program for renewal of knowledge for employees who perform the duties of security.

The program for renewal of knowledge includes the manner and content of exercises to maintain physical fitness, handling of means of communication, gun handling, shooting moving and stationary targets, the implementation of measures of physical protection during ordinary activities and emergency events, radiation protection, first aid and the use protective gear.

Licensee for performing of nuclear activities assesses annually knowledge of employees who work in the security system in accordance with the program of periodical renewal of knowledge.

Licensee for performing of nuclear activities provides to employees who have access to nuclear materials attendance to training in security culture and introduces them to the instructions on the process of securing of nuclear materials, before beginning of their work.

V. OTHER CONDITIONS REGARDING PHYSICAL

AND TECHNICAL SECURITY MEASURES

Article 22

Licensee for performing of nuclear activities submits the proposal of plans and programs referred to in Article 3 of this Regulation for the harmonization with current DBT. In order to preserve the continuity of the security system, and until obtaining the approval of the Agency, the licensee for performing of nuclear activities applies current plans and programs.

Annual report on the state of the security system licensee for performing of nuclear activities submits to the Agency until 31st March of the current year for the previous year.

Article 23

Plan for security referred to in Article 2, Item 15) of this Regulation contains:

1) the conditions, criteria and measures of system of security;

2) jurisdiction responsibilities and obligations of all participants in the system of security;

3) the basis of plan for the security system and overview of measures of physical and technical protection;

4) a description of areas, facilities in the areas and protected materials;

5) plan or a drawing of areas;

6) a description and the drawings of all the prescribed measures of physical and technical protection in certain areas;

7) organization of the security service;

8) procedures, measures and actions taken by all employees who work in the security system during regular event and in emergency;

9) procedures for checking and auditing procedures, measures and proceedings of the guards;

10) procedure for notification of the ministry responsible for internal affairs in the event of an emergency;

11) procedure for the handling and storage of confidential information;

12) guidance for nuclear safety measures for workers who have access to nuclear materials;

13) program for maintenance of the security system.

Article 24

Plan for the security of transport of nuclear materials, referred to in Article 2, Item 16) of this Regulation, contains:

1) a description of means of transport and their characteristics;

2) information about the categories and quantities of nuclear materials, including the data on packaging which is used;

3) transportation plan, including route, points of rest and reloading points, with a description of the possible points of threat;

4) defined physical protection along transport routes, during rest and reloading and in the case of any malfunctions;

5) provided alternative routes;

6) drawings of elements of physical protection of the vehicle;

7) the method of testing the safety and security of means of transport;

8) written instructions for security guards concerning their obligations during transport, leisure and reloading;

9) a description of technical protection of vehicles and nuclear materials;

10) plan for communication between the persons involved in the transport, security guards and transport-control center;

11) measures and actions taken by security guards during regular operation and emergency;

12) procedures for checking the security procedures and measures of the security system ;

13) measures to determine the psycho-physical fitness of driver, locomotive driver, pilot, captain and crew for driving;

14) procedures for handling and storage of confidential information of all participants in the transport system.

Article 25

Plan for action in the case of threats to the security of nuclear facilities and nuclear materials referred to in Article 2, Item 17) of this Regulation contains:

1) processes and procedures conducted by employees who work in the physical protection in case of endangering of the security;

2) processes and procedures conducted by other employees of the licensee for performing of nuclear activities in the case of endangering of the security;

3) plan for communication.

Article 26

Licensee for performing of nuclear activities, the Agency and the Ministry of interior, at the latest by January 31st, submit to the Ministry in charge of nuclear safety and radioactive waste management report on the state of the security of nuclear facilities and nuclear materials in the Republic of Serbia for the previous year. The Ministry in charge for the matters of nuclear safety and radioactive waste management delivers integrated report to the Government by 31 March.

Article 27

This Regulation will take effect on the eight day of its publication in the "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia".

05 No. 110-2668/2014-1

In Belgrade, on April 4th 2014.

Government

The President,

Ivica Dacic, m.p.