

Information Circular

INFCIRC/1022

Date: 19 August 2022

General Distribution
Original: English, Russian

Communication dated 18 August 2022 received from the Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the Agency

1. The Secretariat has received a Note Verbale dated 18 August 2022 from the Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the Agency.
2. As requested, the Note Verbale, together with its attachment, is herewith circulated for the information of all Member States.

ПОСТОЯННОЕ ПРЕДСТАВИТЕЛЬСТВО
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
ПРИ МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯХ
В ВЕНЕ



PERMANENT MISSION
OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION TO THE
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
IN VIENNA

Erzherzog-Karl - Straße 182
A-1220 Wien

Tel. (043-1) 282 53 91, 282 53 93
Fax (043-1) 280 56 87

№ 3127-н

The Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the International Organizations in Vienna presents its compliments to the Secretariat of the International Atomic Energy Agency and has the honour to transmit the materials of the briefing held on August 18, 2022, by Lieutenant General Igor Kirillov, Chief of Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Protection Troops, with results of analysis of possible provocation at Zaporozhskaya NPP.

“The Russian Ministry of Defence is analyzing the development of the situation at Zaporozhskaya nuclear power plant.

Since July 18, 2022, the station has been subjected to systematic attacks by the Ukrainian armed forces that use multiple rocket launchers, artillery and unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs).

As of August 18, 2022, 12 attacks have taken place, during which more than 50 artillery shells and 5 kamikaze UAVs have been detected on the territory of NPP and Energodar city.

The Russian Ministry of Defence conducted an investigation and established that the strikes were launched from the direction of Marganets and Nikopol settlements.

The shelling resulted in damage to the station's auxiliary support systems as well as life support facilities in Energodar.

According to the Russian Ministry of Defence, the Ukrainian side, together with their US supervisors, are trying to play the card by causing what they believe

THE SECRETARIAT OF THE
INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY
Vienna

to be a minor accident at the nuclear power plant and thus disrupting the normal and safe operation of the plant, blaming it on Russia.

The Ukrainian side has repeatedly claimed that the Russian Armed Forces are striking at the plant and that Russian heavy weaponry is stationed at the plant and used to fire on the Ukrainian armed forces' facilities.

We are ready to provide the IAEA with real high-resolution images, which show that we do not place weapons, much less heavy ones, on the territory of this station. The Russian Ministry of Defence told this to the UN Secretary General António Guterres.

We know that with a large number of military and commercial foreign satellites, the same information can be presented to the global public by the US side.

At the same time, the United States is keeping silent on objective data about the shellings and the situation at the nuclear power plant, thereby encouraging impunity for the Kiev regime and contributing to a possible nuclear disaster in Europe.

I would like to note that it is no coincidence that the media widely quotes the conclusions of experts of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (Washington, D.C.) and some other similar institutions of Western countries, rather than the IAEA, which is entitled to such conclusions, that a large-scale disaster at ZNPP seems unlikely to occur.

According to them, the concrete shelters of NPP's reactors are 10 meters thick, and the plant was also designed and built to cope with incidents such as crash of a civilian aircraft.

However, they say, it cannot be ruled out that a direct hit by large-calibre artillery shells into a dry storage facility for spent nuclear fuel would result in radioactive contamination of the area within a radius of up to 20 km, and an emergency situation at a nuclear reactor within 30 km at most. It is stressed that the risks of radiation spreading across Europe are estimated to be minimal.

Thus, according to US experts, the consequences of a nuclear incident at Zaporozhskaya NPP would be limited and would not affect the territory of European countries.

However, I would like to remind the UN Secretariat and the entire world community that the principal cause of the accidents at Chernobyl plant and Fukushima NPP, despite the fact that in the first case there were nuclear reactor experiments and in the second case there were an earthquake and tsunami, was the failure of support systems, disruption of power supply, partial and complete blackout of cooling systems, which led to overheating of the nuclear fuel and destruction of the reactor.

As a result of the Chernobyl disaster, more than 20 European countries were contaminated with radioactive isotopes. Some 4,000 people have died from direct exposure to radiation, tens of thousands of cases of genetic deformities in newborns and hundreds of thousands of cases of cancer were identified. This does not include the consequences of the forced evacuation of up to 100 000 people, and the fact that more than 5.5 million people received an increased dose of radiation.

At Fukushima, only at first sight the consequences may seem minor. Up to 500,000 people have been forcefully evacuated in stages, and the consequences of radioactive water dumped in the ocean will be felt by the future generations.

It seems that this has been forgotten.

According to our experts, a similar situation may arise at Zaporozhskaya NPP because of AFU's actions.

For example, in case of failure of backup diesel generators and mobile pumps, in an emergency situation the core will overheat and consequently destroy the reactor facilities at Europe's largest nuclear power plant, releasing radioactive substances into the atmosphere and spreading them hundreds of kilometers away.

Such an emergency would cause mass human migration and have more catastrophic consequences than the impending gas energy crisis in Europe, as predicted by a number of appropriate European organizations.

UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres is also reportedly planning to visit Odessa city as part of his trip to Ukraine from August 17 to 19, 2022. By this date, the Ukrainian armed forces plan to hold a staged provocation of a man-made disaster at Zaporozhskaya NPP, which consists of a radiation leak, destroying the integrity of the nuclear waste storage facility and putting the NPP reactor into an abnormal operating mode.

All this, according to their intention, should be a consequence of military action by the Russian Armed Forces on the territory of the nuclear plant, and “incompetence” of the Russian specialists allegedly involved in the operation of the nuclear facility.

For the purpose of this staging prepared for Guterres’s visit, AFU plans to fully deploy radiation observation posts in the formations, military units and subunits deployed in Zaporozhye region of Ukraine, which are part of the “Dnepr” military group of forces, to provide 100% of servicemen with CBRN protection equipment, conduct training on chemical and radiation protection and other safety measures. In particular, units of 44th separate artillery brigade have been ordered to be ready by August 19 to act in conditions of radioactive contamination of the terrain. Units of 704th separate regiment of AFU's CBRN regiment are also being deployed to Zaporozhskaya NPP area.

Artillery strikes on ZNPP are planned from Nikopol city.

This "performance" will be accompanied by public warnings about rising radiation levels and other "special effects". The staging is being carried out in order to influence the UN Secretary General and the international community to cover up decisions favourable to Kiev.

The ultimate goal of the provocation is to create an exclusion zone of up to 30 km, to bring international forces and foreign observers to ZNPP territory, and to accuse the Russian Armed Forces of nuclear terrorism.

As a conclusion based on the above, we would like to draw your attention to the fact that in case of continuation of negative development of the situation

connected to shellings of the nuclear plant by Ukraine, the issue of putting Units 5 and 6 into "cold reserve" may be considered, resulting in the shutdown of of the whole Zaporozhskaya NPP.

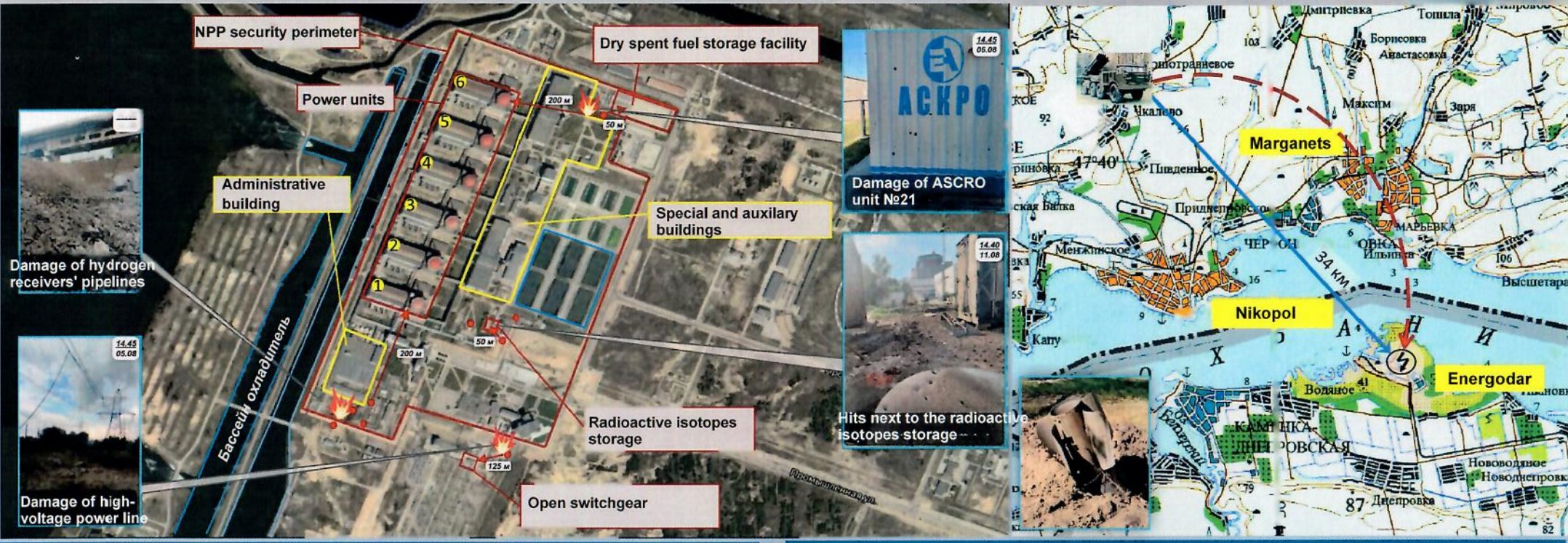
The Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation requests the Secretariat to circulate this information, as well as the attached slides, among all IAEA Member States as soon as possible.

The Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the IAEA Secretariat the assurances of its highest consideration.

Vienna, "18" August 2022



Scheme of areas of strikes on Zaporozhskaya NPP and its systems by Ukrainian armed forces



Date	Means of destruction	
18.07.2022	UAV "Drone Kamikaze" (Poland)	3
20.07.2022	UAV "Drone Kamikaze" (Poland)	4
05.08.2022	152 mm shells	20
06.08.2022	rocket of "Uragan" multiple launch system in cassette	1

Date	Means of destruction	
11.08.2022	152 mm shells, rocket "Hellfire"	4 1
14.08.2022	155 mm shells of M777 howitzer (USA), guided munition	10 2
15.08.2022	152 mm shells	30
17.08.2022	UAV "Drone Kamikaze" (Poland), 152 mm shells	1 11



Zaporozhskaya NPP (satellite image)



3

SAMPLE





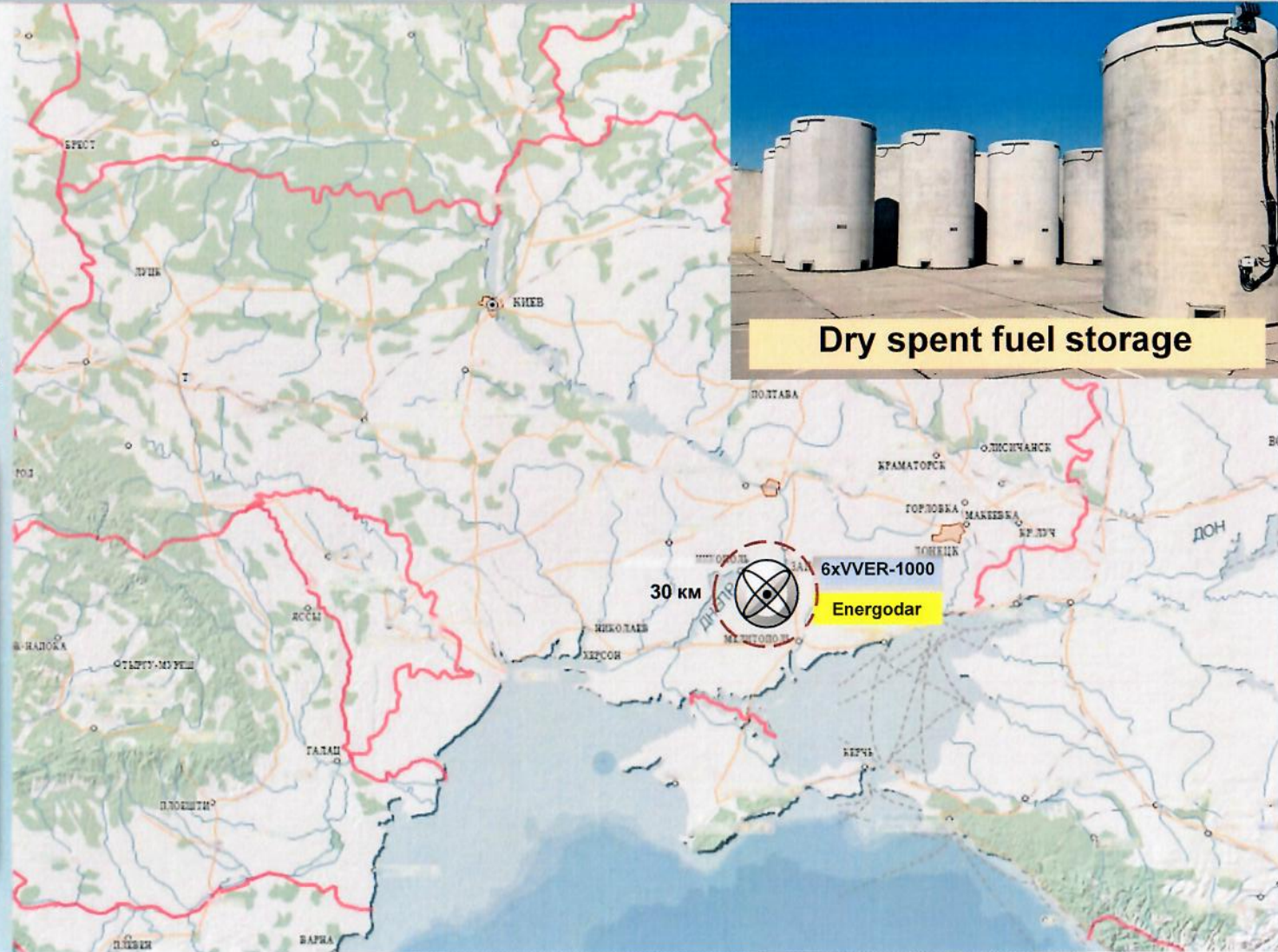
Assessment made by Western specialists of consequences of an accident at ZNNP



4



United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency,
Washington D.C., USA



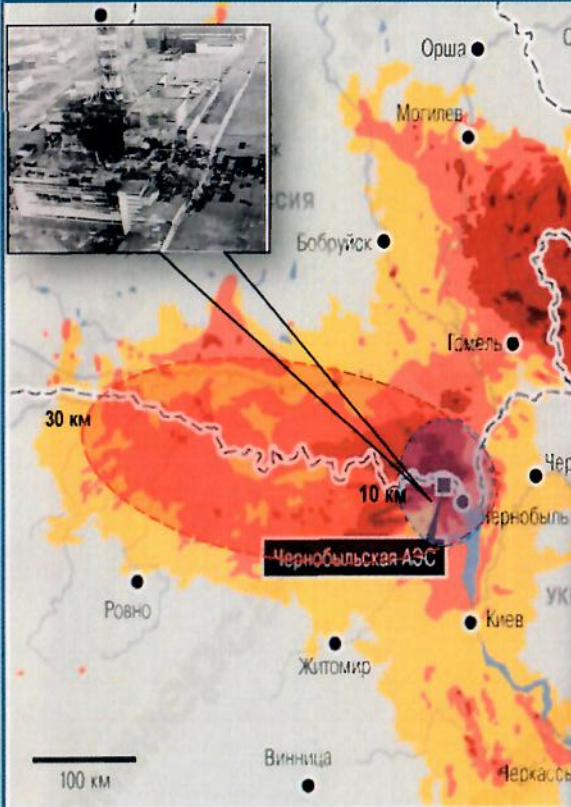
Despite the existence of risks of damaging infrastructure and creating preconditions for accidents at ZNPP reactors the full-scale catastrophe is unlikely.

At the same time, it is not excluded that a direct strike of large caliber artillery shells on dry spent fuel storage would result in radioactive contamination in 20 km radius. Risks of radiation spread on the territories of European countries are assessed as minimal.



Consequences of radioactive accidents at NPPs

Accident at Chernobyl NPP



During a design test at the turbine generator №8, a hydrothermal explosion occurred at the Unit №4 that completely destroyed the reactor. In result of an accident, around 180 tonnes of radioactive materials were exposed to environment. The radius of mandatory evacuation zone reached 30 km, up to 100,000 people were evacuated.

Последствия катастрофы на Чернобыльской АЭС

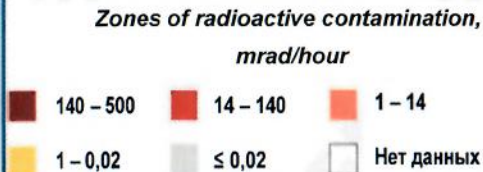
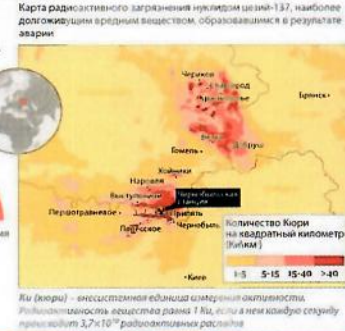
Авария на Чернобыльской АЭС — разрушение 26 апреля 1986 года четвертого энергоблока Чернобыльской атомной электростанции, расположенной на территории Украинской ССР (ныне — Украина).

- Погибли в течение первых трех месяцев после аварии — 31 чел.
- Погибли от отдаленных последствий облучения (за 15 лет) — от 60 до 80 чел.
- Перенесли лучевую болезнь — 134 чел.
- Принимали участие в ликвидации последствий — более 600 000 чел.

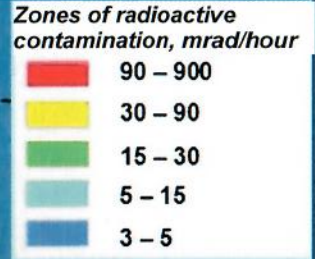
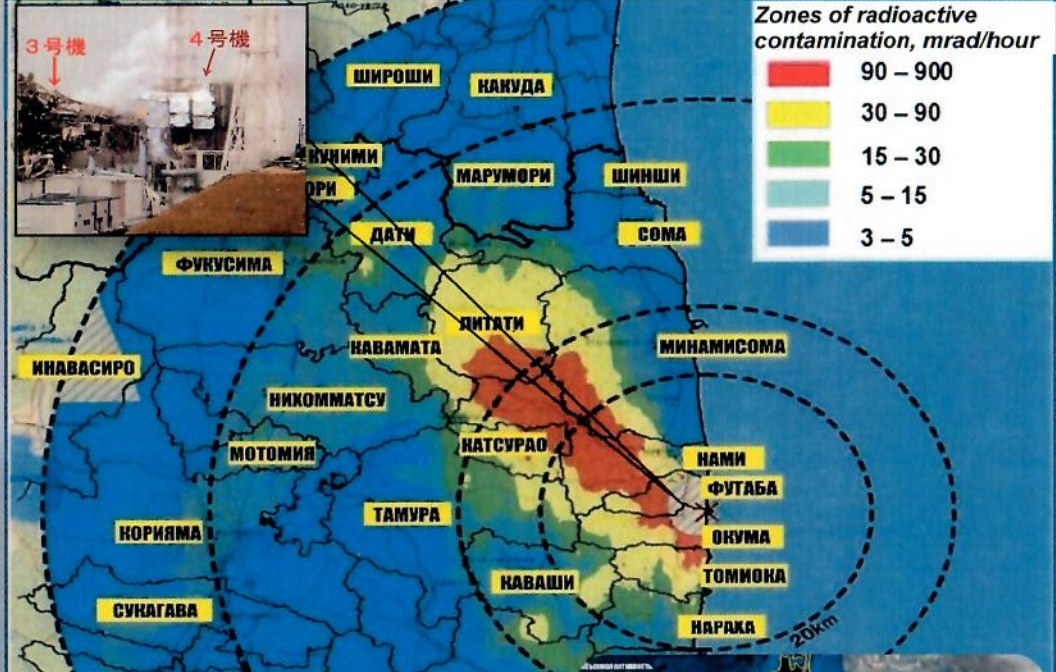
Загрязнение земной поверхности

- Из сельскохозяйственного оборота выведено: около 5 млн га земель
- Радиус зоны отчуждения вокруг АЭС: 30 км

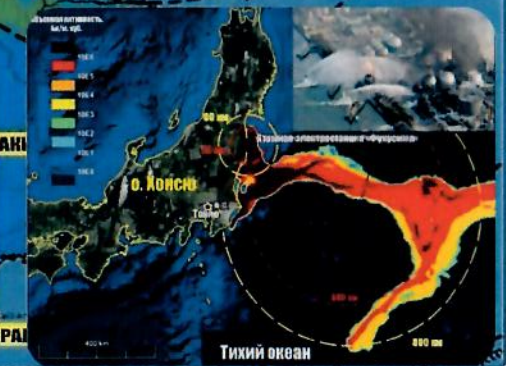
Общая площадь пострадавших регионов, тыс. кв. км



Accident at Fukushima NPP



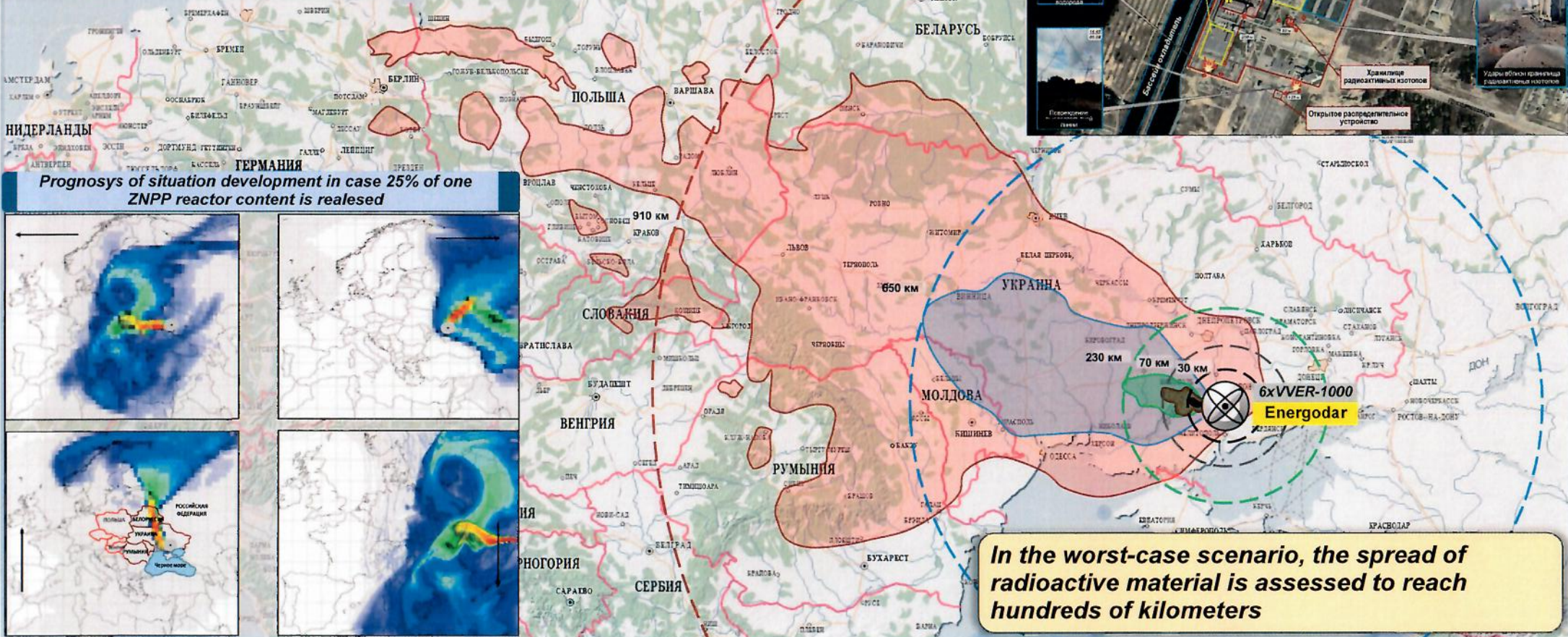
As a result of an accident, the cooling systems at Fukushima-1 and Fukushima-2 NPPs got taken out of order. Later, at Fukushima-1 NPP, there were explosions at Units №1, №2 and №3 and a fire at Unit №4, which led to spread of radiation into the atmosphere. The radius of mandatory evacuation zone reached 30 km, up to 500,000 people were evacuated



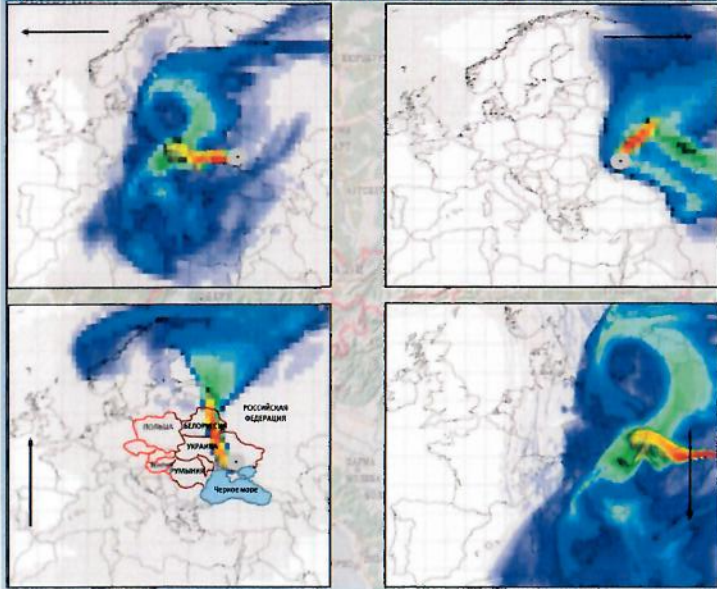


Assessment of possible consequences of a radioactive accident at Zaporozhskaya NPP

Zone index	Reactor type	Zone length, km	Zone width, km	Total area, sq.km
М	VVER-1000	912	27,3	38400
А		650	11,8	7686
Б		231	5,07	1171
В		72,1	3,105	223
Г		29,4	1,97	57,9



Prognosis of situation development in case 25% of one ZNPP reactor content is released



In the worst-case scenario, the spread of radioactive material is assessed to reach hundreds of kilometers