

NUCLEAR LAW Bulletin

SUPPLEMENT TO No. 64

Lithuania

Law on Radiation Protection (12 January 1999)

Law on the Management of Radioactive Waste (20 May 1999)

December 1999

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SUPPLEMENT TO No. 64

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Law on Radiation Protection (12 January 1999)

Law on the Management of Radioactive Waste (20 May 1999)

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THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA

Law on Radiation Protection*

adopted on 12 January 1999

No. VIII-1019

Chapter I

PURPOSE AND DEFINITIONS

Article 1

Purpose

1. This Law shall regulate relations of legal entities, enterprises without legal personality, and natural persons arising from activities involving sources of ionising radiation and radioactive waste management. This Law shall establish the legal basis for radiation protection in order to safeguard people and the environment from the harmful effects of ionising radiation.
2. This Law shall regulate relations arising during the use of nuclear energy in as much as they are not regulated by the provisions of the Law on Nuclear Energy.**

Article 2

Definitions

1. **Exposure** – the process during which a human or the environment is exposed to ionising radiation.
2. **Worker whose work involves sources of ionising radiation (hereinafter “worker”)** – a person working under a contract of employment with sources of ionising radiation or subject

* Translation kindly provided by the Lithuanian authorities.

** Note by the NEA Secretariat: Law on Nuclear Energy of 14 November 1996 (No. I 1613). The text of this Law is reproduced in the Supplement to *Nuclear Law Bulletin* No. 60.

to their effect, who is exposed to doses above the limits prescribed for members of the population.

3. **Population** – persons, other than workers, pupils and students who use sources of ionising radiation during their studies, who are exposed to radiation for their health care, and those who voluntarily help patients or participate in programmes of medical and biomedical research.
4. **Ionising radiation** – radiation capable of producing ion pairs with differing charges in the biological environment.
5. **Ionising radiation generators** – devices and their components which do not contain any radioactive substances but which are capable of generating ionising radiation owing to their technical properties.
6. **Source of ionising radiation** – a device, a radioactive substance, a facility, a product or a commodity producing or capable of producing ionising radiation.
7. **Permit** – a document granting a right to import, export or carry in transit radioactive substances pursuant to the conditions and requirements stipulated in this Law and other legislation.
8. **Licence** – an authorisation to engage in activities specified in the licence pursuant to the conditions and requirements stipulated in this Law and other legislation.
9. **Medical exposure** – exposure incurred by patients as part of their health care during medical and biomedical research, and persons, other than workers, who voluntarily help patients.
10. **Natural radiation** – ionising radiation including cosmic radiation and radiation from naturally-occurring radionuclides.
11. **Clearance levels** – established values at or below which requirements of legal acts regulating radiation protection are not applied and a licence is not required.
12. **Radiological accident** – a situation resulting from equipment failure, operating errors or other reasons, the consequences or potential consequences of which require the implementation of radiation protection measures.
13. **Radiation protection** – a sum of legal, technical, technological, construction, hygienic occupational safety and environmental protection norms, rules and measures guaranteeing the protection of people and the environment from the harmful effects of ionising radiation.
14. **Radioactive waste** – radioactive substances for which no further use is intended or possible.
15. **Radioactive substance** – any substance having one or more nuclides whose activity is above the prescribed limit.
16. **Radioactive contamination** – contamination of any material, surface or the environment and humans with radioactive substances. Radioactive contamination of a human is both external contamination of the skin and internal contamination.

17. **State radiation protection expert examination** – analysis of radiation protection data and its projected development carried out by state institutions authorised pursuant to this Law, other Laws of the Republic of Lithuania and resolutions of the Government.
18. **Practices with sources of ionising radiation (hereinafter “practices”)** – activities of legal entities and enterprises without a legal personality using sources of ionising radiation or radioactive waste, causing additional radiation exposure of the staff and the population or increasing the number of people exposed or the likelihood of their exposure.

Article 3

Basic Principles of Radiation Protection

All practices shall be authorised and conducted in accordance with the following basic principles of radiation protection:

- (1) the principle of justification of the operation of sources of ionising radiation – the economic, social and other benefits yielded by all types of practices involving operation of sources of ionising radiation to individuals or society must outweigh the detriment radiation causes to human health and the environment;
- (2) the principle of optimisation – any kind of exposure of individuals and society must be as low as reasonably achievable, economic and social factors being taken into account;
- (3) the principle of limitation – the sum total of doses resulting from all types of practices may not exceed the fixed value, with the exception of a personal dose received by a patient for health care purposes or an individual (other than as part of his occupation) voluntarily helping a patient or participating in medical and biomedical research.

Chapter II

STATE MANAGEMENT OF RADIATION PROTECTION

Article 4

Competence of the Government in the Field of State Management of Radiation Protection

In implementing the state policy in the field of management of radiation protection the Government shall:

- (1) approve state programmes of radiation protection;
- (2) regulate living and economic conditions under an emergency regime in the territories affected by a radiological accident;
- (3) establish the State Register of Sources of Ionising Radiation and Exposure of Workers and approve its regulations;

- (4) establish the responsibilities of the ministries and other state agencies in the sphere of management of radiation protection;
- (5) perform other functions in the sphere of state management of ionising radiation established by other laws and legal acts.

Article 5

Competence of the Mayor of a District (Town) Municipality in the Sphere of State Management of Radiation Protection

Radiation protection shall be a function delegated to the municipality by the state with the mayor responsible for its exercise. The mayor of a district (town) municipality shall:

- (1) voice the opinion on behalf of the municipality in adopting decisions on the construction, reconstruction or decommissioning of facilities using or intending to use sources of ionising radiation;
- (2) in the manner prescribed by the laws and other legal acts of the Republic of Lithuania, provide information to the public about radiological accidents, contamination by radioactive substances which may affect or which have affected the environment, the human health and life, and measures undertaken with a view to radiation protection;
- (3) develop plans for radiation protection of people and containment of radiological accidents and implement them in the event of a radiological accident;
- (4) perform other functions of the state management of radiation protection pursuant to other laws and legal acts.

Article 6

Competence of the Ministry of Health in the Management of Radiation Protection

The Ministry of Health shall perform the following functions in the management of radiation protection:

- (1) establish radiation protection standards for the population and for its individual groups (workers, pupils, students, pregnant women, etc.) and organise supervision and control of their compliance;
- (2) establish clearance levels;
- (3) perform other functions of state management of radiation protection pursuant to other laws and legal acts.

Article 7

The Radiation Protection Centre and its Competence in the Field of State Management of Radiation Protection

1. The Radiation Protection Centre shall be a body co-ordinating the activities of executive and other bodies of public administration and local government in the sphere of radiation protection, exercising state supervision and control of radiation protection, monitoring and expert examination of public exposure. The Radiation Protection Centre shall be established and its regulations shall be approved by the Ministry of Health. The Radiation Protection Centre is a legal entity funded from the state budget.
2. The Radiation Protection Centre shall:
 - (1) draft laws and other legal acts on radiation protection;
 - (2) in accordance with the procedure established by the Government, issue, register, suspend, renew or revoke licences for conducting practices specified in paragraph 1 of Article 8 of this Law;
 - (3) supervise and control compliance of legal persons and enterprises without the status of a legal personality with the requirements laid down in this Law, licences, and legal acts on radioactive safety; it shall hold them liable in accordance with law for breach of these requirements;
 - (4) organise and conduct monitoring of contamination by radionuclides of air, drinking water, foodstuffs and their raw materials, building materials and their products as well as other objects which may result in the exposure of humans; it shall take and obtain necessary samples in accordance with the procedure set forth in laws and other legal acts;
 - (5) prepare, within the limits of its competence, reviews of radiation safety and make proposals relating to radiation safety to the executive bodies of public administration, control institutions and local government; provide information to the public;
 - (6) organise and carry out monitoring of individual exposure of the population, workers and their separate risk groups under the normal conditions and in the event of radiological accidents, shall undertake studies and assessment of the impact of ionising radiation on humans;
 - (7) organise and conduct, within the limits of its competence, study and state expert examination of radiation protection;
 - (8) carry out study of radiological accidents, forecast their consequences and make proposals for their prevention and containment;
 - (9) co-operate with international and national organisations in the field of radiation protection;
 - (10) keep the State Register of Sources of Ionising Radiation and Exposure of the Workers;
 - (11) perform other functions stipulated in other laws and legal acts.

Chapter III

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF LICENCING IN THE FIELD OF RADIATION PROTECTION

Article 8

Licensing and Authorisation of Practices, Prohibited Practices

1. It shall be prohibited to produce, operate, market, store, assemble, maintain, repair, recycle, and transport sources of ionising radiation and handle (collect, sort, treat, keep, recycle, transport, store and decontaminate) radioactive waste without a licence issued by the Radiation Protection Centre in cases other than those set forth in paragraph 2 of this Article.
2. The licence specified in paragraph 1 of this Article shall not be required:
 - (1) for the conduct of practices involving sources of ionising radiation at clearance levels;
 - (2) for transportation and storage of generators of ionising radiation.
3. It shall be prohibited to import, export, carry in transit or transport radioactive substances in the Republic of Lithuania without an authorisation granted in the manner prescribed by the Government or a body designated by it.
4. The procedure for the import, transit and export of radioactive substances in the category of controlled commodities shall be regulated by the Law on the Import, Transit and Export of Strategic Commodities and Technologies.
5. It shall be prohibited to add intentionally radioactive substances to foodstuffs, toys, jewellery, cosmetics and to market, import and export such products.
6. Legal and natural persons or enterprises without legal personality which violate requirements set forth in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be held liable under the laws of the Republic of Lithuania.

Article 9

Institutions Issuing Licences and Permits

1. Licences for practices specified in paragraph 1 of Article 8 of this Law, other than licences issued by state institutions listed in the Law on Nuclear Energy, shall be issued, registered, suspended, renewed and revoked by the Radiation Protection Centre.
2. Permits for the import, export, transit or transportation in the Republic of Lithuania of radioactive substances intended for individual and public health care institutions, enterprises, research and educational institutions as well as institutions of public administration and local government shall be issued by the Ministry of the Environment after consultation with the Radiation Protection Centre, and in all other cases – by the Government upon the advice of the Ministry of the Environment.

Chapter IV

REQUIREMENTS FOR RADIATION PROTECTION

Article 10

Responsibilities of a Licensed Legal Entity or a Licensed Enterprise without Legal Personality

A legal entity or an enterprise without legal personality licensed to conduct practices specified in paragraph 1 of Article 8 of this Law and conducting activities specified in the licence must:

- (1) ensure registration of the sources of ionising radiation, their safety and safe operation and duly notify, in accordance with the procedure stipulated by legal acts, the State Register of Sources of Ionising Radiation and Exposure of Workers of any sources in his possession;
- (2) minimise the exposure of workers;
- (3) if the sites where practices are conducted are visited by members of the population, workers of other enterprises or institutions or organisations which are temporarily working there, ensure radiation protection of the said persons in accordance with the requirements of this Law and other legal acts relating to radiation protection;
- (4) in order to achieve compliance with the requirements of this Law and other legal acts relating to radiation protection and to supervise their enforcement, appoint qualified competent persons or establish units of radiation protection;
- (5) ensure that workers hold the relevant qualifications;
- (6) carry out exposure monitoring of workers and their workplaces in accordance with the procedure established by the Radiation Protection Centre;
- (7) in the manner prescribed by legal acts, register workers and submit the data to the State Register of Sources of Ionising Radiation and Exposure of Workers;
- (8) on its own initiative or at the request of the executive bodies of public administration, institutions of control and local government, discontinue practices which do not comply with the requirements of radiation protection;
- (9) in accordance with the procedure established by the laws and other legal acts of the Republic of Lithuania, dispose of sources of ionising radiation that are unsuitable for use or are no longer in use;
- (10) in accordance with the procedure established by the Government or an institution designated by it, conduct monitoring of the impact on the environment;
- (11) upon request, make available to the Radiation Protection Centre objective information about the conditions in which practices are conducted, and on products manufactured in, imported into, marketed in or exported from the Republic of Lithuania which emit ionising radiation;

- (12) take preventive measures against radiological accidents, inform the population and the executive bodies of public administration, control institutions and local government of the Republic of Lithuania in a timely and detailed manner about the risks associated with the practices; in the event of a radiological accident, take actions and measures for the containment of causes hazardous to human health and the environment and elimination of the consequences; in accordance with the procedure set forth in this Law and other laws, compensate for the damage to human health and the environment resulting from breach of the regulations of radiation protection committed by a licensed legal entity or an enterprise without legal personality;
- (13) in accordance with the procedure prescribed by legal acts, label the sources of ionising radiation and their containers, and duly provide information to the consumers about protection against ionising radiation;
- (14) in accordance with the manner prescribed by this Law and other legal acts, those authorised to market or transfer for use sources of ionising radiation must ascertain that a legal entity or an enterprise without legal personality to whom those sources of ionising radiation are being sold or transferred, are in possession of a licence to use them;
- (15) perform other duties set forth in other laws and legal acts.

Article 11

Verification of Compliance with Radiation Protection Requirements

1. Sources of ionising radiation, radiation protection equipment, other devices and substances that may cause additional exposure of the population, as well as products containing sources of ionising radiation may be sold or used subject to the verification of compliance with radiation protection requirements.
2. Compliance of sources of ionising radiation, radiation protection equipment and other devices and substances likely to cause additional exposure of the population as well as products containing sources of ionising radiation with the radiation protection requirements shall be controlled by the Radiation Protection Centre in accordance with the procedure established by the Ministry of Health. Where the sources of ionising radiation, radiation protection equipment and other devices, substances and products containing sources of ionising radiation may have additional effects on the environment, verification of compliance shall be carried out by the Radiation Protection Centre together with the Ministry of the Environment.

Article 12

Responsibilities of Workers

Workers must use adequate protective equipment and undertake all measures to protect themselves and other persons or the environment from the harmful effects of ionising radiation.

Article 13

Restrictions on Adolescents, Pregnant and Nursing Women Concerning Work Involving Sources of Ionising Radiation

1. Work involving sources of ionising radiation may be performed by people who are over 18 years of age.
2. Persons in the age group of 16 to 18 may perform work with sources of ionising radiation only for the purposes of professional training and not exceeding the limits of exposure established by the Ministry of Health.
3. The employer must provide a pregnant female worker with such work so as to ensure that the exposure of the foetus is not above the exposure levels as required for the population in accordance with the procedure set forth in the Law on Labour Protection and the Law on the Employment Contract.
4. The employer must provide a nursing female worker with such work so as to avert the risk of Radiation contamination of the organism in accordance with the procedure set forth the Law on Labour Protection and the Law on the Employment Contract.

Article 14

Workers' Health Surveillance

1. Workers are subject to a pre-employment medical examination and periodic reviews of health. Persons may be employed for work involving ionising radiation only subject to a review of health in accordance with the procedure determined by the Ministry of Health and a conclusion of a medical commission stating that according to the condition of their health they are fit for that kind of work.
2. When a worker has been found to have symptoms of a disease related to the effects of ionising radiation or it has been established or there are grounds to suspect that the dose limits have been exceeded, before the causes and circumstances of the disease or increased exposure are established and the Radiation Protection Centre gives permission for the worker to continue his work, the employer must provide the worker with alternative work, *i.e.* not practices involving sources of ionising radiation, in accordance with the procedure set forth in the Law on the Employment Contract and the Law on Labour Protection.
3. It shall be forbidden to be engaged in work with sources of ionising radiation for those persons who for health reasons cannot be engaged in such work.

Article 15

Compulsory Training of Workers and Officers

1. In the Republic of Lithuania the following persons must undergo training in radiation protection:
 - (1) workers of enterprises, institutions and organisations, engaged in work involving sources of ionising radiation;
 - (2) officers of state and local authorities working in the field of emergency management.
2. Employers must organise at their own expense training of the workers specified in paragraph 1 of this Article, and the executive bodies of public administration, control and local government institutions – training of the officers. The frequency and procedure of training and assessment of knowledge of the workers listed in item 1, paragraph 1 of this Article shall be determined by the Ministry of Health, and of the officers listed in item 2, paragraph 1 of this Article – by the Department of Civil Security under the Ministry of National Defence.
3. Employers must provide workers with information relating to radiation protection prior to conclusion of the contract of employment, when transferring them to another work involving sources of ionising radiation, when changing work (production) processes, technologies, working conditions involving sources of ionising radiation also when standards, norms, regulations and instructions are being revised.
4. Employers are prohibited from appointing workers to be engaged in work involving sources of ionising radiation if they have not completed a compulsory training course or have not been provided information about radiation protection.

Article 16

Notification of Foreign Countries

The extent and procedure of notification of foreign countries about radiation protection in the Republic of Lithuania shall be established by international agreements and other legal acts.

Chapter V

RADIOACTIVE WASTE AND GENERATORS OF IONISING RADIATION NO LONGER IN USE

Article 17

Radioactive Waste

Radioactive waste must be collected, sorted, treated, handled, recycled, transported, stored, decontaminated, disposed or discharged into the environment pursuant to the laws and other legal acts of the Republic of Lithuania.

Article 18

Decommissioning of Ionising Radiation Generators

1. The procedure for decommissioning of ionising radiation generators shall be established by the Ministry of Health or a body designated by it.
2. A legal person or an enterprise without the status of a legal personality in possession of a licence to engage in activities specified in paragraph 1 of Article 8 of this Law must ensure that generators of ionising radiation after their decommissioning pose no health risks to the population.

Chapter VI

CONSTRAINTS ON EXPOSURE FROM FOODSTUFFS

Article 19

State Expert Examination and Control of Radioactive Contamination of Foodstuffs, Feedingstuffs, Drinking Water and Soil

1. The maximum permitted levels of radioactive contamination of foodstuffs, drinking water and feedingstuffs and the procedure for state expert examination and control of contamination shall be established by the Ministry of Health or an authority appointed by it.
2. The maximum permitted levels of radioactive contamination of soil, and the procedure for state expert examination and control of contamination shall be established by the Ministry of the Environment in conjunction with the Ministry of Health.
3. It shall be prohibited to produce, import, export, carry in transit, process and market in the Republic of Lithuania raw materials for food, foodstuffs, drinking water and materials coming into contact with them that do not comply with radiation protection requirements.

Chapter VII

CONSTRAINTS ON NATURAL RADIATION EXPOSURE

Article 20

Natural Ionising Radiation and its Permitted Levels

1. Natural exposure of members of the population and workers caused by natural radiation in buildings, workplaces and the environment shall be regulated by the Ministry of Health.
2. The procedure for measuring natural radiation in buildings and workplaces and for processing the data shall be established by the Ministry of Health; for natural radiation in the environment, it will be established by the Ministry of the Environment.

Article 21

Natural Radionuclides in Building Materials and Products

1. A list of certified building materials and products which must be tested radiologically, and the obligatory norms of permissible contamination shall be established by the Ministry of Health in conjunction with the Ministry of the Environment.
2. The Ministry of Health shall organise selective testing of radon volume activity in buildings and workplaces.

Chapter VIII

RADIATION PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS FOR MEDICAL EXPOSURE

Article 22

Radiation Protection Requirements for Medical Exposure

1. A legal person or an enterprise without legal personality engaged in practices that result in exposure must make appropriate arrangements to ensure that the equipment, materials, and additional measures are in compliance with the radiation protection requirements, that the staff have adequate qualifications, that appropriate quality assurance programmes are developed and implemented, and that the exposure of patients is as low as reasonably achievable.
2. The sources of ionising radiation may be used for health care of an individual or in medical, biomedical research with humans only in such cases when the patient or the person under investigation receives prior information about the aims of the use of sources of ionising radiation and its possible health effects and gives his consent to undergo investigation or treatment with the help of the sources of ionising radiation. Medical and biomedical research

involving sources of ionising radiation with humans is subject to a prior authorisation from the Medical Ethics Committee of Lithuania after consultation with the Radiation Protection Centre.

3. The procedure for screening, diagnosis and therapy involving medical exposure shall be established by the Ministry of Health.
4. The patient has the right to refuse procedures involving medical exposure.

Chapter IX

LIABILITY

Article 23

Liability for Breach of Legal Acts Regulating Radiation Protection Requirements

In the case of breach of legal acts regulating radiation protection, legal entities and natural persons, as well as enterprises without legal personality shall be held liable in the manner stipulated by the laws of the Republic of Lithuania.

Article 24

Principles of Entry into International Agreements or their Individual Provisions relating to Radiation Protection Issues between the Republic of Lithuania and Foreign Countries

1. International agreements establishing relations with regard to radiation protection in the Republic of Lithuania shall be entered into in accordance with the principles and norms of international law and the law of the Republic of Lithuania regulating conclusion of international agreements.
2. Authorised representatives of the Ministry of the Environment, the Department of Civil Security under the Ministry of National Defence, the Radiation Protection Centre, the State Atomic Energy Safety Inspectorate and the Ministry of the Interior shall take part in the preparation of draft international agreements or their individual provisions relating to state radiation protection issues.
3. Where international agreements to which the Republic of Lithuania is a party have provisions different from this Law, the provisions of international agreements shall prevail.

Chapter X

FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 25

Entry into Force

The Law on Radiation Protection shall enter into force on 1 April 1999.

Article 26

Assignments for the Government of the Republic of Lithuania

1. By 1 April 1999, the Government shall:
 - (1) approve the procedure for licensing practices involving sources of ionising radiation;
 - (2) submit to the Seimas (Parliament) draft laws on the amendment of the Code of Administrative Offences, the Law on Nuclear Energy, the Law on Environmental Protection, and the Law on Enterprises;
 - (3) establish the State Register of Sources of Ionising Radiation and of Exposure of Workers and approve its regulations.
2. By 1 August 1999, the Government shall approve the state programme of radiation protection.

Article 27

Assignments for the Ministry of Health

By 1 April 1999, the Ministry of Health shall:

- (1) in conjunction with the State Atomic Energy Safety Inspectorate, the Customs Department under the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Lithuania establish the procedure for providing information about nuclear and radioactive substances carried across the state border of Lithuania;
- (2) establish the procedure for decommissioning generators of ionising radiation;
- (3) establish the procedure of verification of compliance of the sources of ionising radiation, other equipment and materials likely to cause additional exposure of humans with the requirements of radiation protection;
- (4) in conjunction with the Ministry of the Environment draw up the list of certified building materials subject to mandatory radiation testing.

REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA

Law on the Management of Radioactive Waste*

adopted on 20 May 1999

No. VIII-1190

Chapter I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

Purpose of the Law

This Law shall regulate relations of legal entities, enterprises without legal personality and natural persons in the management of radioactive waste, and shall establish the legal basis for the management of radioactive waste.

Article 2

Definitions

1. **Site** – a territory of definite limits where a radioactive waste management facility is under construction, has been constructed or which is under examination for the projected construction of a radioactive waste management facility.
2. **Treatment** – operations intended to facilitate the safe and economic management of the radioactive waste by reducing its volume, removing radionuclides from the waste, and changing its composition.
3. **Exposure** – a process during which people and the environment are exposed to ionising radiation.

* Translation kindly provided by the Lithuanian authorities.

4. **Waste producer** – an enterprise, institution or organisation which generates or has generated radioactive waste during its operation.
5. **Barrier** – a physical obstruction that prevents or delays the movement of radionuclides or other substances containing radionuclides between the elements of the radioactive waste management facility. Barriers may be engineered and natural.
6. **Nuclear damage** – an individual's death or damage to his health, loss of or damage to property, adverse effects on the environment because of the harmful impact of ionising radiation connected with the operation of a radioactive waste management facility or a nuclear/radiological accident.
7. **Decommissioning** – implementation of legal, organisational and technical measures with the aim of refurbishing a radioactive waste management facility, when a decision is made that the facility will no longer be used for its primary function.
8. **Operator** – a licensed economic entity that has the necessary material and financial resources to operate a radioactive waste management facility, and responsible for its safety.
9. **Conditioning** – operations used in the production of radioactive waste packages suitable for transportation, storage and/or disposal. Conditioning may include the conversion of the waste to solid form, enclosure of the waste in containers, and, if necessary, providing an over-pack.
10. **Licensing body** – a public authority responsible for the issue of licences.
11. **Licence** – an official document issued by a public authority entitling the applicant to engage in specified radioactive waste management activities in compliance with the prescribed conditions and requirements.
12. **Spent nuclear fuel** – fuel irradiated in the reactor core when the operator of a nuclear plant provides in the manner prescribed by the licensing body that said fuel will no longer be used in reactors.
13. **Pre-treatment of radioactive waste** – any or all the operations prior to waste treatment, such as collection, segregation, chemical adjustment, and decontamination.
14. **Commissioning** – the process during which the systems and elements of the constructed radioactive waste management facility are made operational and are verified to ensure accordance with design specifications and the required performance criteria.
15. **Waste acceptance criteria** – criteria relevant to the acceptance of waste packages for storage and disposal.
16. **Radiation protection** – the aggregate of legal, technical, technological, construction and sanitary norms and rules, environmental and safety at work requirements and measures ensuring protection of every person, society and the environment from the harmful effects of ionising radiation.

17. **Radioactive waste** – spent nuclear fuel and substances contaminated with or containing radionuclides at concentrations or activities greater than clearance levels and for which no further use is foreseen.
18. **Radioactive waste repository (hereinafter “repository”)** – a radioactive waste management facility where waste is placed for disposal.
19. **Closure of a radioactive waste repository** – the status of or an action directed at the repository at the end of its operating life and after completion of waste disposal.
20. **Radioactive waste disposal (hereinafter “disposal”)** – the placing of radioactive waste in a repository without the intention of retrieval.
21. **Radioactive waste storage facility (hereinafter “storage facility”)** – a radioactive waste management facility intended for the storage of radioactive waste.
22. **Radioactive waste management** – activities related to the management and utilisation, involving the pre-treatment, treatment, conditioning, transportation, storage and disposal, of radioactive waste, decommissioning of a radioactive waste management facility, and the permanent closure of a radioactive waste repository.
23. **Radioactive waste management facility** – a nuclear facility which is basically intended for the management of radioactive waste. Any radioactive waste management facility existing upon entry into force of this Law shall be called an existing radioactive waste management facility.
24. **Protection** – the aggregate of legal standards and rules, as well as technical, scientific and organisational measures and procedures intended to prevent uncontrolled and undesirable effects on people and the environment during normal operation of facilities and in other cases.
25. **Storage** – storage of radioactive waste in a radioactive waste management facility where its isolation ensures control over its impact on people and the environment, with the intention of reaching clearance levels for exemption or processing and subsequent disposal.
26. **Small waste producer** – a waste producer with the exception of the operator of a nuclear plant.
27. **Radioactivity clearance levels (hereinafter “clearance levels”)** – a set of values, established by the state government and supervision institutions, expressed in terms of activity concentrations (specific activity, surface contamination, total activity, etc.), at or below which substances contaminated with or containing radionuclides shall be exempt from the control of the licensing body.
28. **Sealed source** – a source of ionising radiation sealed in a capsule or closely bonded and in a solid form, excluding reactor fuel elements.
29. **Post-closure supervision** – supervision of the site of the repository following its closure. Supervision may be active (monitoring, access restriction, maintenance, etc.) or passive (restrictions on land use, etc.).

Chapter II

PRINCIPLES OF RADIOACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT

Article 3

Principles of Radioactive Waste Management

Management of radioactive waste must ensure that:

- (1) at all stages of the radioactive waste management, by applying appropriate methods, all individuals and the environment in Lithuania and beyond its borders are adequately protected against radiological, biological, chemical and other hazards that may be associated with radioactive waste;
- (2) efforts are made to avoid actions that impose a reasonably predictable impact on future generations greater than that permitted for the current generation and to avoid imposing undue burdens on future generations;
- (3) the generation of radioactive waste is kept to the minimum practicable;
- (4) interdependencies among the different steps in radioactive waste management are taken into account;
- (5) safety of radioactive waste management facilities is guaranteed during their operating lifetime and afterwards.

Chapter III

REGULATION OF RADIOACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT

Article 4

Competence of the Government in the Sphere of Radioactive Waste Management

The Government shall:

- (1) make decisions on the construction and decommissioning of specific storage facilities and/or repositories;
- (2) set aside plots of land in the manner prescribed for radioactive waste storage facilities and/or repositories;
- (3) form a commission for the commissioning of a storage facility and/or a repository;
- (4) make decisions on the termination of post-closure supervision of repositories;

- (5) approve the Strategy of Radioactive Waste Management every five years;
- (6) approve the programme of the Radioactive Waste Management Agency [*Radioaktyviųjų atliekų tvarkymo agentūros programą*] for three years;
- (7) support and finance the implementation of research programmes and introduction of new technologies as well as training of specialists in the field of radioactive waste management;
- (8) adopt legal acts regulating acquisition, storage, transportation and disposal of nuclear and radioactive substances or shall instruct authorised institutions to adopt such acts as prescribed.

Article 5

Competence of the State Atomic Energy Safety Inspectorate in the Sphere of Radioactive Waste Management

1. The State Atomic Energy Safety Inspectorate [*Valstybinė Atominės Energetikos Saugos Inspekcija – VATESI*] is the key institution which regulates the safety of radioactive waste management.
2. The State Atomic Energy Safety Inspectorate shall:
 - (1) issue licences in the manner specified in Articles 9 and 10 of this Law;
 - (2) co-ordinate the Radioactive Waste Management Strategy developed by the Radioactive Waste Management Agency;
 - (3) co-ordinate the three-year programme of the Radioactive Waste Management Agency;
 - (4) after consultation with the Radiation Protection Centre [*Radiacines Saugos Centras*] and the Ministry of the Environment, establish the criteria for the classification and acceptance of radioactive waste;
 - (5) control and ensure compliance with the legal requirements applicable to radioactive waste management.

Article 6

Competence of the Ministry of Economy in the Sphere of Radioactive Waste Management

The Ministry of Economy shall:

- (1) upon the proposal of the Radioactive Waste Management Agency and after consultation with the Ministries of the Environment and Health, and the State Atomic Energy Safety Inspectorate, submit to the Government for approval the three-year programme of the Radioactive Waste Management Agency, with the projected earnings and expenditures of the Agency; and – every five years – it shall submit the Radioactive Waste Management Strategy;

- (2) approve the regulations of the Radioactive Waste Management Agency and exercise the functions of the founder of that Agency;
- (3) submit proposals to the Government on the construction or decommissioning of specific storage facilities and/or repositories;
- (4) organise bilateral and multilateral international co-operation in the field of radioactive waste management;
- (5) approve the recommendations of the Radioactive Waste Management Agency concerning rates for the services rendered by the Agency;
- (6) approve the programme and the budget of the Radioactive Waste Management Agency for the coming year;
- (7) approve the annual report of the Radioactive Waste Management Agency together with the final audited financial account.

Article 7

Competence of the Ministry of the Environment in the Sphere of Radioactive Waste Management

The Ministry of the Environment shall:

- (1) after consultation with the Ministry of Health, establish clearance levels and the conditions of re-use and disposal of decontaminated substances;
- (2) after consultation with the Radiation Protection Centre, approve regulations for decontamination of non-nuclear equipment, land and structures contaminated by radionuclides, prepared by the Radioactive Waste Management Agency;
- (3) after consultation with the Ministry of Health and the State Atomic Energy Safety Inspectorate, establish the maximum permissible level of contamination of the environment by radionuclides;
- (4) in the manner prescribed by legislation and other legal acts, participate in the issue of licences as set forth in Articles 9 and 10 of this Law.

Article 8

Competence of the Radiation Protection Centre in the Sphere of Radioactive Waste Management

The Radiation Protection Centre shall:

- (1) within the limits of its competence, exercise state radiation protection supervision and control of radioactive waste management;
- (2) issue licences as set forth in Articles 9 and 10 of this Law.

Article 9

Activities Subject to Licensing

Without a licence issued in the manner prescribed by the Government, it shall be prohibited:

- (1) to design, construct, reconstruct or operate storage facilities and repositories, decommission storage facilities, to permanently close repositories and carry out post-closure supervision;
- (2) to engage in the transport of radioactive waste;
- (3) to collect, sort, engage in the pre-treatment, treatment, or conditioning of, to store, recover or decontaminate radioactive waste.

Article 10

Issue of Licences and Authorisations

1. Licences for the activities described in subparagraph 1 of Article 9 of this Law shall be issued by the State Atomic Energy Safety Inspectorate after consultation with the Radiation Protection Centre, the Ministry of the Environment and the local authority whose territory lies, in full or in part within the sanitary protection zone of a radioactive waste storage facility or repository.
2. Licences for the activities described in subparagraph 2 of Article 9 shall be issued to transporters of radioactive waste by the Radiation Protection Centre after consultation with the Ministry of the Environment. In the case of transport of radioactive waste with nuclear substances, it is necessary to obtain the agreement of the State Atomic Energy Safety Inspectorate.
3. Licences to small producers for the activities described in subparagraph 3 of Article 9 shall be issued by the Radiation Protection Centre.
4. Exceptional permits to transport radioactive waste inside the country, and to export or to transport it in transit shall be issued to the dispatcher by the Ministry of the Environment after consultation with the Radiation Protection Centre. In the case of transport of radioactive waste with nuclear substances, it is necessary to obtain the agreement of the State Atomic Energy Safety Inspectorate.
5. The licensing body shall have the right to establish safety standards and requirements for radioactive waste management.

Article 11

Duties and Responsibilities of the Waste Producer

1. It shall be the duty of a waste producer to manage, in accordance with standards and regulations, radioactive waste safely before transferring it to the Radioactive Waste Management Agency.

2. The waste producer shall pay all expenses involved in the management of radioactive waste from the moment of its generation to its disposal, including expenses related to scientific research aiming to upgrade the radioactive waste management facility, as well as to the post-closure supervision of the repository.
3. The waste producer shall not be exempt from his duties and responsibilities to manage radioactive waste safely, even in the event of a temporary suspension or expiration of the licence.
4. Responsibility of the waste producer for the management of radioactive waste shall be terminated when:
 - (1) the radioactive waste is transferred to the Radioactive Waste Management Agency;
 - (2) the radioactive waste is legally exported from the Republic of Lithuania and the consignee accepts it for perpetuity under the laws of his country;
 - (3) during the storage of radioactive waste, the level of its radioactivity naturally becomes lower than the clearance level. In this case the waste producer shall be responsible for the management of the resulting waste subject to the Law on Waste Management and other legal acts.

Chapter IV

RADIOACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT AGENCY

Article 12

The Radioactive Waste Management Agency: Establishment, Status and Governing Principles

1. The Ministry of Economy, under instruction of the Government, shall found the Radioactive Waste Management Agency (hereinafter referred to as “the Agency”). The Agency shall be a state enterprise guided in its activities by the Law on Nuclear Energy, the Law on Radiation Protection, the Law on State-owned and Municipal Enterprises, the regulations of the Agency and other legal acts. After the termination of its activities, the Agency’s rights and obligations shall be assumed by the founding body *i.e.* the Ministry of Economy.
2. The Agency shall function in accordance with the Radioactive Waste Management Strategy approved by the Government, and the Radioactive Waste Management Programme. These activities of the Agency are subject to licensing.

Article 13

Functions of the Agency

1. The principal aim of the Agency is to manage and dispose of all radioactive waste transferred to it, while ensuring nuclear and radiation protection.

2. The Agency shall be the operator of storage facilities and repositories assigned to it.

Article 14

Management of the Agency

1. The Agency shall have a Board. Members and the Chairperson of the Board and its Director shall be appointed and dismissed by the Minister of Economy.
2. The Board shall consist of 9 members – representatives of State administration and local government institutions, waste producers and research institutions. Members of the Board of the Agency are not remunerated for their services. They may not be employed at the Agency.
3. The key tasks of the board shall be:
 - (1) to oversee that the funds allocated for the activities of the Agency are used rationally and efficiently; and to notify the Director of the Agency and the Minister of Economy about breaches observed and proposed remedies;
 - (2) to co-ordinate the programme and the budget of the Agency for the coming year, as well as the three-year programme of the Agency and the Radioactive Waste Management Strategy;
 - (3) to assess the progress report of the Agency, including the implementation of the action plan and the budget for the accounting year, and to ensure auditing of the Agency's annual financial accounts;
 - (4) to recommend to the Minister of Economy to appoint or dismiss the Director of the Agency, to change the organisational structure and the regulations of the Agency.
4. The rules of procedure of the Board shall be approved by the Agency's Board.
5. The Director of the Agency shall take part in the meetings of the board and shall have an advisory vote.
6. Travel expenses of the members of the board shall be reimbursed and their participation in meetings shall be remunerated in the manner prescribed by the Government.

Article 15

Transfer of Radioactive Waste to the Agency

1. Following the receipt by the Agency of radioactive waste from the waste producer, the Agency assumes responsibility for the management of such waste. Radioactive waste shall be regarded as transferred to the Agency from the moment of signature of an acceptance certificate. Prior to this, the waste producer must pay all expenses specified in paragraph 2 of Article 11.
2. The Agency must take radioactive waste over from the waste producer if the waste conforms to the acceptance criteria established by the State Atomic Energy Safety Inspectorate. The

Agency must inspect on the site of the waste producer whether the radioactive waste to be transferred conforms to the acceptance criteria.

3. If the licensing body establishes that the waste producer does not conform to the requirements of safe management of radioactive waste and radiation protection or if he has otherwise breached the terms and conditions of the licence, that body may make a decision on a compulsory transfer of the radioactive waste to the Agency. In such a case, the Agency shall ensure completion of the unfinished tasks in relation to radioactive waste management. The expenses incurred for the management of the radioactive waste shall be recovered from the waste producer in the manner prescribed by law.
4. Accounting criteria related to the accounting of radioactive waste shall be established by an institution authorised by the Government.

Chapter V

ASSESSMENT OF EXISTING RADIOACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES AND THEIR PAST PRACTICES

Article 16

Assessment of Existing Radioactive Waste Management Facilities and their Past Practices

1. The operator of a radioactive waste management facility must, if so requested by the licensing body, review its safety or the radiation protection situation, and make all practicable improvements to upgrade the safety of this facility.
2. In reviewing past practices of existing radioactive waste management facilities, the licensing body must decide whether any intervention is needed to improve radiation protection. Account must be taken of whether the decrease of hazardous effects is sufficient to justify the harm and the costs, including social consequences, of such an intervention.
3. Existing radioactive waste storage facilities and/or repositories shall acquire the status of storage facilities and repositories pursuant to this Law if the licensing body confirms that protective measures are not justifiable and radioactive waste disposed in such a repository or a storage facility does not pose a threat. The licensing body may provide terms and conditions under which such facilities acquire the status of repositories.
4. The operator of the existing radioactive waste management facilities shall make their safety assessment pursuant to Article 19 of this Law and shall submit a report of safety analysis to all the institutions involved in the licensing process.

Chapter VI

SITING, DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF RADIOACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES

Article 17

Siting of Radioactive Waste Management Facilities

1. Siting of a radioactive waste management facility shall be carried out pursuant to the requirements of the Law on Territorial Planning and the Law on the Environmental Impact Assessment of Planned Economic Activity.
2. Siting of a radioactive waste management facility must be subject to preparation and implementation of procedures enabling:
 - (1) the evaluation of all relevant site-related factors likely to affect the safety of such a facility during its entire operating lifetime, and in the case of a repository, its post-closure safety;
 - (2) the assessment of the likely safety impact of such a facility on individuals, society and the environment, taking into account possible evolution of the site conditions of the repository in the post-closure period;
 - (3) to inform the public about the safety of such a facility;
 - (4) to inform neighbouring countries in the vicinity of the existing or planned radioactive waste management facility, insofar as they are likely to be affected by that facility, and provide them, upon their request, with general data necessary to enable them to evaluate the likely safety impact of the facility upon their territory.

Article 18

Design and Construction of Radioactive Waste Management Facilities

1. A radioactive waste storage facility and/or repository may be designed only upon the decision of the Government made on the proposal of the Ministry of Economy.
2. Designs for the construction or reconstruction, upgrading, expansion, decommissioning and dismantling of a radioactive waste management facility must be co-ordinated with the State Atomic Energy Inspectorate. Appropriate designs for storage facilities and/or repositories, including permanent closure, must be co-ordinated with the state authorities specified in the Law on Nuclear Energy and the Law on the Underground.
3. Designs for the construction or reconstruction, decommissioning, dismantling or permanent closure of radioactive waste storage facilities and/or repositories are subject to a mandatory global state expert evaluation. The evaluation shall be organised in accordance with the requirements of the Law on Nuclear Energy.

4. Supervision and monitoring of the construction, commissioning, operation and decommissioning of radioactive waste management facilities shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements of the Law on Nuclear Energy, other laws and legal instruments.
5. The design and construction of a radioactive waste facility necessarily entail:
 - (1) provision for an adequate number of barriers and safety measures limiting the likely impact of ionising radiation on individuals, society and the environment, as well as the effect of controlled and uncontrolled effluent;
 - (2) analysis of conceptual plans and, as necessary, technical provisions for the decommissioning of a radioactive waste management facility, except in the case of a repository;
 - (3) use of technologies that have been supported by experience, testing and analysis in Lithuania and other countries.
6. At the design stage of a repository, technical provisions for its permanent closure must be made.

Article 19

Safety Assessment of Radioactive Waste Management Facilities

1. Before the start of the construction of a radioactive waste management facility, except in the case of a repository, a complete safety assessment and an assessment of likely impact on individuals and the environment must be carried out in accordance with the Law on the Environmental Impact Assessment of Planned Economic Activity. The assessment must be appropriate for the risks presented by the facility and cover its operating lifetime.
2. Before the start of the construction of a repository, a systematic safety assessment and an assessment of likely impact on individuals and the environment must be carried out, covering the post-closure period.
3. Before a radioactive waste management facility is put into operation, an updated and detailed version of the safety assessment and assessment of its impact on people and the environment must be prepared and periodically renewed during the operation of the facility.
4. Responsibility for carrying out the safety assessment of the facilities specified in this Article and assessment of their impact on individuals and the environment shall be borne by the builder or the operator in the manner prescribed by laws and other legal instruments of the Republic of Lithuania.

Chapter VII

COMMISSIONING, OPERATION, DECOMMISSIONING AND POST-CLOSURE SUPERVISION OF RADIOACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES

Article 20

Commissioning of a Radioactive Waste Management Facility

1. Before a radioactive waste management facility is put into operation, a commissioning programme must be prepared by an enterprise, institution or organisation in the manner prescribed by laws and other legal instruments, and approved by the State Atomic Energy Safety Inspectorate.
2. Following the completion of construction or reconstruction, a panel appointed in the manner prescribed by laws and other legal instruments shall commission the radioactive waste management facility by signing the acceptance certificate as set out in this Law.

Article 21

Operation of a Radioactive Waste Management Facility

1. A radioactive waste management facility shall be put into operation only if it has been granted a licence under Articles 9 and 10 of this Law. The licence shall be granted based upon the results of the safety assessment as specified in paragraph 3 of Article 19 and the implementation of the commissioning programme as specified in Article 20 of this Law.
2. During the operation of a radioactive waste management facility:
 - (1) operational limits and conditions derived from tests, operational experience and the safety assessment as specified in paragraph 3 of Article 19 of this Law must be defined and, as necessary, revised;
 - (2) operation, maintenance, monitoring, inspection and testing of the radioactive waste management facility must be conducted in accordance with established procedures, standards, regulations and conditions attached to the licence. As regards a repository, the assessment results obtained in this manner shall be used to verify and review the validity of assumptions made during the preparation of safety assessments as specified in Article 19;
 - (3) impact on individuals and the environment must be monitored;
 - (4) radioactive waste must be sorted in accordance with the approved procedures and its characteristics must be established, taking into account its physical and chemical properties that might impact on the safety of its management;

- (5) programmes to collect and analyse relevant operating experience must be established and, as necessary, appropriate steps must be taken to improve the operation of a facility on the basis of the obtained results;
- (6) the licence holder must notify in a timely manner the State Atomic Energy Safety Inspectorate, the Ministry of the Environment and the Radiation Protection Centre of any incidents significant to safety;
- (7) physical protection of a radioactive waste management facility must be ensured in accordance with the manner prescribed by the Government or an institution authorised by it.

Article 22

Radiation Protection

During the management of radioactive waste, the Law on Radiation Protection and the prescribed radiation protection standards must be complied with.

Article 23

Quality Assurance

The operator of a radioactive waste management facility shall be responsible for developing and implementing appropriate quality assurance programmes related to the safety of radioactive waste management. They shall be assessed by the licensing body. This body may decide which of the quality assurance measures must be carried out by independent experts.

Article 24

Emergency Preparedness

1. The operator of a radioactive waste management facility shall be responsible for ensuring that, before the commissioning and during the operation of a radioactive waste management facility, plans should be developed for accident and incident containment.
2. Before a radioactive waste management facility is put into operation, the Civil Protection Department of the Ministry of National Defence together with local authorities must draw up plans for the protection of the public in the territory likely to be affected in the event of a nuclear or radiological accident at the radioactive waste management facility. During the operation of the facility, accident and incident containment plans, and plans for the protection of the public must be regularly tested together with the operator of the radioactive waste facility. Before the decommissioning of a radioactive waste management facility such plans must be updated, taking into account the conditions of the decommissioning.
3. Prevention of nuclear and radiological accidents and their containment at radioactive waste management facilities shall be carried out in the manner prescribed by the Law on Nuclear Energy, other laws and legal instruments.

Article 25

Decommissioning of Radioactive Waste Storage Facilities and Other Facilities

1. Radioactive waste storage facilities shall be decommissioned upon the decision of the Government. Other radioactive waste management facilities shall be decommissioned upon the decision of the operator.
2. The procedure of decommissioning of a radioactive waste management facility shall be established pursuant to the Law on Nuclear Energy.
3. The operator of a radioactive waste management facility must take the appropriate steps to ensure that sufficient numbers of qualified staff and accumulated financial resources are available during the decommissioning. During the decommissioning of a radioactive waste management facility, it is obligatory to comply with the provisions of Articles 22 and 24 of this Law.
4. The operator of a radioactive waste management facility must record and keep all information as prescribed by the licensing body which is important for decommissioning.

Article 26

Post-closure Supervision of the Repository

The repository shall be closed upon the decision of the Government.

- (1) Before the closure of the repository, the operator must ensure in the manner set forth by law that records of the disposed radioactive waste as prescribed by the licensing body, as well as technical documentation on the site and the construction of the repository must be kept indefinitely.
- (2) Post-closure supervision of the repository shall be exercised by the Agency. The agency shall prepare a programme of post-closure supervision of the repository, co-ordinate it with the Ministry of the Environment and the Radiation Protection Centre, and submit it to the licensing body for its approval.
- (3) At any moment of the supervision, upon detection of an uncontrolled discharge of radioactive substances into the environment or a likelihood of such a discharge, the Agency, where necessary, shall take appropriate measures.
- (4) The post-closure supervision of a repository may be terminated with the permission of the licensing body and by the decision of the Government.

Chapter VIII

IMPLEMENTATION OF RADIOACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAMMES

Article 27

Implementation of Radioactive Waste Management Programmes

Funds accumulated from mandatory and other payments in the manner prescribed by laws of the Republic of Lithuania shall be used for the implementation of radioactive waste management programmes.

Chapter IX

LIABILITY FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE LAW AND CIVIL LIABILITY FOR NUCLEAR DAMAGE

Article 28

Consequences of Violation of the Law

Legal entities and natural persons as well as entities without legal personality which violate the stipulations of this Law shall incur criminal, administrative and civil liability in the manner prescribed by laws of the Republic of Lithuania.

Article 29

Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage

Civil liability for nuclear damage of the operator of a radioactive waste management facility shall be as established by the Law on Nuclear Energy.

Chapter X

FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 30

Used Sealed Sources

1. Pursuant to Article 31 of this Law, re-entry into Lithuania of used sealed sources shall be permitted, in the manner prescribed by the Government or institutions authorised by it, if

they are intended for the legal entity which has manufactured them and which is authorised to receive and keep such sealed sources.

2. Sealed sources may be imported into the Republic of Lithuania if after their use it is intended to return them to their supplier or if the State Atomic Energy Inspectorate makes a decision to permit final disposal of these sources in the Republic of Lithuania.
3. The Radiation Protection Centre, when issuing licences in the manner prescribed by the Law on Radiation Protection for activities involving sources of ionising radiation, shall take account of the possibility of their final disposal after use or their return to the supplier if the sealed source was acquired abroad.

Article 31

Transport, Export and Transit of Radioactive Waste

1. Radioactive waste must be transported, exported or transported in transit in accordance with the provisions of the international agreements ratified by the Republic of Lithuania, laws of the Republic of Lithuania and other legal instruments regulating transport of radioactive substances.
2. Export and transit of radioactive waste shall be subject to prior notification and consent of the state of destination obtained in a prescribed manner.
3. Radioactive waste can only be transported across transit states in accordance with the international agreements and regulations that apply to the particular mode of transport involved.
4. Radioactive waste may be exported only to states that have the administrative and technical capacity to receive it, as well as the regulatory and supervisory structures needed to manage radioactive waste in accordance with the Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management.
5. It shall be prohibited to transport radioactive waste for disposal to sites lying south of 60 degrees latitude South.
6. The manner for export and transit of radioactive waste, and re-entry of used sealed sources shall be established by the Government or an institution authorised by it.

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