Republic of Lithuania
Law on Nuclear Energy

14 November, 1996, No. I-1613
Vilnius

Chapter One
General Provisions

Article 1. Aims and Objectives of the Law

1. This Law regulates public relationships arising during the use of nuclear energy for generation of electric energy and heat energy as well as for other peaceful purposes. It provides a legal basis for the activities in the area of nuclear power, also the mandate of the state and municipal authorities in carrying out their functions in shaping and implementing the nuclear power policy as well as public administration, state regulation, supervision and control of the activities in the area of nuclear power.

2. Key objectives of this law are as follows:

1) to establish the rights, obligations and inter-relations of the entities operating in the sector of nuclear power;

2) to establish a legal background for public administration, state regulation, supervision and control in the area of nuclear power, functions and responsibility of the state and municipal authorities;

3) to develop a legal framework for the use of nuclear energy based on the principles of safety of the public and environment and on cohesive development of the sector of nuclear power;

4) to ensure that nuclear energy is used for peaceful purposes and to prevent proliferation of nuclear weapons by illegal disposition of nuclear materials;

5) to ensure that the international obligations of the Republic of Lithuania regarding the safe use of nuclear energy are duly fulfilled;

6) to provide legal preconditions for development of nuclear power in the Republic of Lithuania by ensuring the aims and objectives of the National Energy Strategy;

7) to provide favourable environment for investments in the nuclear power infrastructure.

3. This Law establishes the general legal basis for activities involving nuclear materials, for other area of nuclear power involving sources of ionising radiation and for management of nuclear fuel cycle materials, including radioactive waste, managed at a nuclear installation. Regulation and supervision of nuclear safety, radiation protection and safety of radioactive waste management in the area of nuclear power shall be performed under this Law and the Law on Nuclear Safety of the Republic of Lithuania (the Law on Nuclear Safety), the Law on Radiation Protection of the Republic of Lithuania (the Law on Radiation Protection) and the Law on Management of Radioactive Waste of the Republic of Lithuania (the Law on Management of Radioactive Waste).

4. Provisions of this Law are in compliance with the legal acts of the European Union indicated in the annex to this Law.

Article 2. Definitions

1. Person – a natural person and/or legal entity.

2. Emergency preparedness – ability to mitigate effectively consequences of nuclear and/or radiological accidents as well as any other incidents potentially threatening to the health and safety of the general public, their property and environment and occurring due to operations of nuclear installations or use of nuclear and/or nuclear fuel cycle materials.

3. Areas of emergency preparedness – areas around the nuclear installation established in order to plan the measures for emergency preparedness and taking into account the level of danger of such
installation as determined by the scale and consequences of the potential radioactive pollution, geographical, meteorological and climatic characteristics of the region.

4. Nuclear power plant – a complex of equipment and buildings designed for generation of electricity or electricity and heat by using nuclear fuel.

5. Nuclear accident – failure in the control and management of the chain reaction of nuclear fission in the reactor core, formation of critical mass while loading, reloading, transporting and/or storing nuclear fuel or other nuclear materials, malfunction of heat exchange resulting in the damage to fuel elements, unallowable release of radionuclides or ionising radiation to the working or natural environment and/or exposure of the personnel exceeding the dose limit and / or posing a threat of detrimental impact on the general public and / or natural environment.

6. Nuclear power – a branch of power where energy released by nuclear fission is used for generation of electric energy and heat energy as well as for other peaceful purposes.

7. Nuclear damage – loss of life or adverse effects on human health, any loss of, or damage to property, or a harmful effect on the environment due to impact of ionising radiation resulting from operation of a nuclear installation, from a nuclear or radiological accident.

8. Nuclear power plant unit – a nuclear reactor with its devices for generation of electricity or electricity and heat. A nuclear power plant may consist of one or several units.

9. Dual-use nuclear goods – goods including software and technologies specifically engineered or prepared for production, use or reprocessing of nuclear materials which may be used both for civilian and military purposes.

10. Nuclear installation – a nuclear power plant, a nuclear power plant unit, a research nuclear reactor, a storage facility for nuclear materials and a radioactive waste management facility.

11. The operating organization of a nuclear installation – a person who in the manner established by the legal acts is entitled to operate a nuclear installation.

12. The site of a nuclear installation – a territory with defined boundaries where a nuclear installation is under construction (a construction site), constructed, operated or feasibility of constructing of a nuclear installation is investigated and/or evaluated or where decommissioning of a nuclear installation or supervision of a closed waste disposal facility takes place.

13. Physical security of a nuclear installation, nuclear materials and nuclear fuel cycle materials (the physical security) – an aggregate of legal, organisational and technical measures as well as competences of the operator of a nuclear installation or other persons engaged in activities involving nuclear materials and/or nuclear fuel cycle materials and/or their workers, whose aim is to protect a nuclear installation, nuclear materials and/or nuclear fuel cycle materials from being taken into illegal possession or from seizure, and from an unauthorised entry of persons into protection areas of a nuclear installation, protection of a nuclear installation, nuclear materials and/or nuclear fuel cycle materials against the actions directly or indirectly posing a threat to the health and safety of the general public due to ionising radiation, avoiding disruption to a normal operation of nuclear installations as well as ensuring prevention of such actions.

14. Operation of a nuclear installation – as activity through which the objectives of a nuclear installation are implemented: generation of energy, loading and reloading of nuclear fuel, launch, shutdown, testing, maintenance, repairs, in-service inspection of a nuclear reactor, radioactive waste management, final shutdown and other operations related to functioning of the installation.

15. Decommissioning of a nuclear installation – implementation of legal, organisational and technical measures with the aim of managing a nuclear installation after a decision has been adopted that the installation will be permanently taken out of operation.

16. Modification of a nuclear installation – change in a design of a nuclear installation or its structures, systems, components or characteristics thereof, change of the software, operation limits and conditions of a nuclear installation, change of an organisational structure of a licence holder.

17. Design of a nuclear installation – a set of established technical standard documents setting solutions of a nuclear installation (explanation part, a design of a building (a group of buildings), designs of equipment, calculations, drawings, safety analysis reportetc.) and intended for construction and operation of a nuclear installation.

18. Buildings of a nuclear installation – buildings of a nuclear power plant, a nuclear power plant unit, a research nuclear reactor, a storage facility for nuclear materials, a radioactive waste management facility and/or engineering buildings attributed to the category of special buildings.
19. **Nuclear fuel cycle material** – a nuclear material used or managed at a nuclear installation, including nuclear fuel, or another material used in the area of nuclear power which became radioactive, including radioactive waste.

20. **Nuclear incident** - any malfunction (failure) of operation of a nuclear installation or activities involving nuclear materials and/or nuclear fuel cycle materials resulting in a risk to general public, property or the environment, but failing to meet criteria of a nuclear or radiological accident.

21. **Nuclear fuel** – a nuclear material located in a special structure and intended for generating energy in a nuclear reactor.

22. **Nuclear reactor** – a reactor where a controlled chain reaction of nuclear fission takes or can take place.

23. **Nuclear materials storage facility** – a complex of buildings, structures, systems and components intended for storage of nuclear materials.

24. **Natural person** – a citizen of the Member State or any another natural person enjoying rights of free movement granted to him/her by legal acts of the European Union.

25. **Legal entity** – a legal entity or another organisation, or a division thereof established in a Member State and pursuing economic and/or commercial activities in the Republic of Lithuania, a Member State of the European Union or in a state of the European Economic Area in the manner laid down by legal acts.

26. **Permit** – a document issued by an authorised institution granting a right to perform activities and/or works specified therein in accordance with requirements of legal acts and the terms of the document.

27. **Permit holder** – a person that in the manner prescribed by the laws has been issued a permit to perform activities and/or works specified therein.

28. ** Licence** – a document issued by an authorised institution granting a right to perform the type of activities indicated therein in accordance with requirements of legal acts and the terms of the document.

29. **Licence holder** – a person who in the manner established by the legal acts obtained a license to perform the type of activities indicated therein and responsible for a nuclear installation, nuclear materials and/or nuclear fuel cycle materials in the manner indicated in the licence.

30. **Research nuclear reactor** – a (non-power) nuclear reactor which is not primarily intended for generation of electric and/or heat energy.

31. **Design threat** – an aggregate of characteristics and intentions of possible national and/or foreign offenders who might attempt to take a nuclear installation and/or nuclear materials into illegal possession or to commit a terrorist act.

32. **Spent nuclear fuel** – nuclear fuel that was subjected to exposure in the core of a nuclear reactor and was permanently removed from it. Spent nuclear fuel may be reprocessed with the aim of reusing it or managed as radioactive waste and placed in a waste disposal facility.

33. **Reprocessing of spent nuclear fuel** – a process or operation, the purpose of which is to extract fissile and primary materials from spent nuclear fuel for further use.

34. **Applicant** – a person filing an application for a licence or permit in the manner established by the legal acts.

35. **Limited access area** – an outer area around the perimeter of the protected area of a nuclear installation where access for persons and means of transportation may be limited as well as restricted economic activities. The limited access area is one of protection areas of a nuclear installation.

36. **Sanitary protection area** – an area surrounding a nuclear installation with special terms for land use established due to the potentially adverse impact of ionising radiation on a health of the general public and environment.

37. **Protected area** – a physical protection area with controlled access and surrounded by a physical barrier along the perimeter of a nuclear installation. The protected area is one of protection areas of a nuclear installation.

38. **Article 3. Legal Principles of Activities Involving Nuclear Materials and Other Activities in the Field of Nuclear Power Involving Sources of Ionising Radiation**

1. Activities involving nuclear materials and other activities in the field of nuclear power involving sources of ionising radiation in the Republic of Lithuania shall be permitted only subject to a licence or a
permit issued by an authorised state institution. If such activities are conducted without a licence or a permit, they shall be held illegal and shall incur legal responsibility as provided by the laws of the Republic of Lithuania.

2. A licence holder or a permit holder shall be responsible for compliance of the activities pursued thereby with the requirements of this Law, the Law on Nuclear Safety, the Law on Radiation Protection, the Law on Management of Radioactive Waste, other laws and legal acts.

3. An applicant having filed an application for a licence or a permit, and a licence or a permit holder shall notify state and/or municipal authorities, international organisations and the general public of the intended or pursued activities in the manner prescribed by the Government or its authorised institution.

**Article 4. Guarantees of Nuclear and Radiation Protection and Requirements for the Use of Nuclear Energy**

1. Nuclear and radiation safety in the Republic of Lithuania shall be guaranteed by the State. Safety guarantees in the area of nuclear power are based on the requirements of the laws, other legal acts of the Republic of Lithuania, on the requirements of the international treaties to which the Republic of Lithuania is a party, also on the recommendations of the International Atomic Energy Agency (the IAEA) and other international organisations and institutions.

2. Use of nuclear energy and activities related to the use of nuclear energy in the Republic of Lithuania shall be permitted only for peaceful purposes. Nuclear materials are subject to guarantees of the IAEA and the European Atomic Energy Community and in order to secure such guarantees an accounting for and control of the nuclear materials (irrespective of their quantity) shall be maintained.

3. Nuclear technologies, materials and equipment, dual-use nuclear goods can be imported, exported and used in compliance with the laws of the Republic of Lithuania and international obligations set forth in the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons of 1968 and other international treaties to which the Republic of Lithuania is a party.

4. It shall be prohibited to transfer nuclear technologies, materials and equipment, also dual-use nuclear goods from the Republic of Lithuania to the states which meet at least one of the following conditions:

   1) not a party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons of 1968 or do not assumed an obligation to apply in the nuclear activities of the state a guarantee system approved by the IAEA;
   2) do not guarantee physical security of such technologies, materials and equipment;
   3) do not assume an obligation to prohibit re-export of such technologies, materials and equipment to the states which do not meet at least one of the conditions listed in sub-paragraphs 1 and 2 hereof.

**Article 5. Requirements Pertaining to Ownership of Nuclear Installations, Nuclear and Radioactive Materials and to Production and Use of Nuclear and Radioactive Materials**

1. Nuclear installations shall belong by the right of ownership to the State and/or to legal entities holding licences provided for by the laws. A legal entity holding a nuclear installation by the right of ownership may operate the nuclear installation and/or pursue other activities in the area of a nuclear power as provided by the laws only subject to a valid licence or permit.

2. Nuclear and radioactive materials by the right of ownership may only belong to the State and/or persons holding licences and/or permits provided for by the laws. A person holding nuclear and radioactive materials by the right of ownership may pursue activities involving such materials only subject to a valid licence or permit.

3. In case a licence or a permit is suspended or cancelled according to the procedure and conditions provided in the laws, the person indicated in paragraph 2 of this Article, intending to continue activities involving nuclear and radioactive materials, shall take all the actions necessary for revocation of suspension of the licence or the permit or for issuance of a new licence or permit.

4. If the person as indicated and in the cases specified in paragraph 3 of this Article fails to apply for revoking the suspension of the licence or the permit in the manner and within the terms set forth in the Law on Nuclear Safety, or if the licence or the permit is cancelled, such person shall immediately hand over the nuclear and radioactive materials held by the right of ownership to the manager of radioactive waste for temporary storage in the manner and subject to the provisions of the Law on Management of Radioactive Waste and shall notify the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate (Lith. abbr. VATESI) thereof. Upon handover of the nuclear or radioactive materials held by the person by the right of ownership to the radioactive waste manager for storage, the owner of such nuclear or radioactive materials shall be further
entitled to transfer such materials to the persons holding a licence or a permit laid down by the laws for their possession by the right of ownership according to the procedures set forth in the Civil Code of the Republic of Lithuania (the Civil Code).

5. It shall be prohibited to produce radioactive materials for a nuclear weapon or for fuel of nuclear power plants, also to reprocess already used elements of such fuel in the territory of the Republic of Lithuania.

6. When radioactive waste or spent nuclear fuel is shipped for processing or reprocessing to a foreign country, the person specified in paragraph 2 of this article is responsible for safe and responsible disposal of this radioactive waste or spent nuclear fuel, including any waste as a by-product.

7. Production, deployment, transit and import of a nuclear weapon shall be prohibited in the territory of the Republic of Lithuania.

CHAPTER TWO
STATE ADMINISTRATION OF NUCLEAR POWER

Article 6. Competence of the Parliament of the Republic of Lithuania
The Parliament of the Republic of Lithuania (the Seimas) shall:
1) decide on strategic issues of nuclear power development in the Republic of Lithuania;
2) adopt laws on construction of a new nuclear power plant or an individual nuclear power plant unit or a research nuclear reactor, also on decommissioning of a nuclear power plant or an individual nuclear power plant unit or a research nuclear reactor.

1. The Government of the Republic of Lithuania (the Government) shall:
1) shape strategic directions of the state policy in the area of nuclear power;
2) on assessment of the economic and public needs for construction of a nuclear installation, draft and submit to the Seimas a law on construction of a new nuclear power plant or an individual nuclear power plant unit or a research nuclear reactor, also on decommissioning of a nuclear power plant or an individual nuclear power plant unit or a research nuclear reactor;
3) in the manner prescribed by the laws of the Republic of Lithuania adopt a resolution on the start of construction of a new nuclear power plant or an individual nuclear power plant unit or a research nuclear reactor, also shall adopt a resolution on decommissioning of a nuclear power plant or an individual nuclear power plant unit or a research nuclear reactor;
4) approve the rules for issuance of licences and permits for activities in the area of nuclear power or shall assign approving of such rules to the authorised institution;
5) on recommendation of the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Lithuania approve the state plan for protection of population in case of a nuclear accident;
6) perform other functions set forth by this Law, other laws and legal acts.
2. The Government prior to adopting a resolution on the start of construction of a new nuclear power plant or an individual nuclear power plant unit or a research nuclear reactor shall take into account:
1) fulfilment of the requirements set forth in the law on construction of a new nuclear power plant or an individual nuclear power plant unit or a research nuclear reactor shall take into account:
2) compliance of the persons participating in the projects of a new nuclear power plant or an individual nuclear power plant unit or a research nuclear reactor with the interests of national security and implementation of special security measures ensuring national security interests in the manner and subject to the provisions of the Law on Enterprises and Facilities of Strategic Importance to National Security and Other Enterprises of Importance to Ensuring National Security and/or other laws of the Republic of Lithuania;
3) main characteristics of the use of natural resources for the needs of construction and operation of a nuclear installation and the resulting environmental impact;
4) nuclear safety guarantees provided for by the laws.
3. The Government prior to adopting a resolution on the start of construction of other nuclear installation shall take into account the requirements stipulated in sub-paragraphs 3 and 4 of paragraph 2 of this Article, as well as the economic and public needs for construction of such nuclear installation.

The Emergency Commission of the Government shall:
1) adopt decisions required for managing of an imminent or ongoing nuclear or radiological accident;
2) submit to the Government proposals on the use of civil protection supplies of the State reserve in the event of nuclear or radiological accidents;
3) carry out other functions laid down in the Law on Civil Protection of the Republic of Lithuania (the Law on Civil Protection) also prescribed by the Government and pertaining to implementation of the tasks of the civil protection system set by the Government.

Article 9. Competence of the Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Lithuania

The Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Lithuania (the Ministry of Energy) shall:
1) shape the State policy in the area of nuclear power and organise, coordinate and control implementation thereof;
2) exercise rights and obligations of a member of the body of operating organizations of nuclear installations provided the Republic of Lithuania is a member of the body of such organizations;
3) organise bilateral and multilateral international cooperation in the sector of nuclear power;
4) within its competence represent the Republic of Lithuania in international organisations and conferences on nuclear power;
5) upon approval of the detailed plan of the territory for construction of a nuclear installation, in the manner set out by the legal acts shall initiate taking of a land plot for construction of a nuclear installation for public needs;
6) organise the development of the infrastructure of the nuclear power in the Republic of Lithuania;
7) carry out other functions laid down in this Law, other laws and legal acts.

Article 10. Competence of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Lithuania or Its Authorised Institutions

The Ministry of Health of the Republic of Lithuania (the Ministry of Health) or its authorised institution shall:
1) establish the requirements for medical examination of persons working at nuclear installations and shall supervise and control compliance therewith;
2) within its competence and in the manner set out by the Law on Environmental Impact Assessment of the Proposed Economic Activity of the Republic of Lithuania (the Law on Environmental Impact Assessment of the Proposed Economic Activity) shall participate in the process of the environmental impact assessment of nuclear installations and in appraisal of a possible impact of nuclear installations on the public health;
3) carry out other functions laid down in this Law, other laws and legal acts.

Article 11. Competence of the Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania or Its Authorised Institutions

The Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania (the Ministry of Environment) or its authorised institution shall:
1) in the manner set out by the legal acts conduct the state construction supervision of the buildings of nuclear installations;
2) prepare and approve methodology of assessment of damage caused by ionising radiation to the environment and its compensation;
3) periodically inform the general public and the state and municipal authorities on the radiation situation in the country;
4) carry out other functions laid down in this Law, other laws and legal acts.


1. The Ministry of Social Security and Labour of the Republic of Lithuania (the Ministry of Social Security and Labour) shall coordinate supervision of potentially dangerous equipment conducted by the institutions authorised to inspect technical condition of the equipment in the manner set out by the Law on Supervision of Potentially Dangerous Equipment of the Republic of Lithuania.
2. The State Labour Inspectorate of the Republic of Lithuania shall control compliance with the requirements of employment, industrial safety and related legal acts.

The Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Lithuania (the Ministry of Education and Science) shall organise development and introduction of education and science programmes as well as curricula and other measures to train nuclear power specialists, including the specialists with functions pertaining to safety of a nuclear installation, inter alia, with the aim of maintaining and increasing the competence and knowledge in the field of nuclear safety.


The Ministry of National Defence of the Republic of Lithuania (the Ministry of National Defence) shall:

1) participate in drafting and implementing co-ordinated interdepartmental anti-terrorist and anti-intervention protection plans of the nuclear power plant and other nuclear installations;
2) in the manner set out by the legal acts participate in ensuring physical security of nuclear installations;
3) in the manner set out by the legal acts assist in eliminating consequences of nuclear and/or radiological accidents;
4) carry out other functions laid down in this Law, other laws and legal acts.

Article 15. Competence of the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Lithuania or Its Authorised Institutions

The Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Lithuania (the Ministry of Interior) or its authorised institutions shall:

1) ensure fire safety of nuclear installations, extinguish fires, rescue people and property, mitigate consequences of fires and shall direct such activities;
2) conduct the state fire safety supervision of nuclear installations;
3) coordinate fire safety requirements for the structures, systems and components important for safety of nuclear installations drafted by the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate;
4) coordinate fire safety training programmes for persons working at nuclear installations and shall participate in testing the knowledge of managing personnel of such installations;
5) exercise and ensure physical protection of the nuclear power plant, other nuclear installations sited in the border area of the Republic of Lithuania and shipment of cargoes containing nuclear materials, the quantity of which exceeds the quantity established in Annex 1 to the Law on Nuclear Safety, across the territory of the Republic of Lithuania in accordance with the requirements set by the Head of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate;
6) exercise functions of the response forces for protection of nuclear installations and shipment of nuclear material cargoes across the territory of the Republic of Lithuania, including acceptance of a request for emergency assistance, assessment of a request for emergency assistance, determination of the need for emergency assistance, sending emergency assistance to the place of emergency, ensuring emergency assistance at the place of emergency and coordination of emergency assistance actions;
7) draft, coordinate and implement co-ordinated interdepartmental anti-terrorist and anti-intervention protection plans for the nuclear power plant and other nuclear installations;
8) analyse and control the crime situation in the regions with nuclear installations;
9) investigate the cases of theft and illegal possession of nuclear and radioactive materials, also of other dual-use nuclear goods;
10) based on the analysis and assessment of nuclear and radiological accident risk provided by operating organization of a nuclear installation, prepare, update (if needed) and submit for approval of the Government the state plan for protection of the population in the event of a nuclear accident on the grounds of which the executive municipal institution in the municipal plans for control of emergency situations will envisage measures and actions for protection of population in the event of nuclear and/or radiological accidents, and the executive institutions of municipalities of Ignalina District, Zarasai District and Visaginas shall prepare and approve detailed plans for population evacuation;
11) within its competence implement measures of response to a nuclear and radiological accident and mitigation of their consequences, shall organise and conduct radiation survey of a contaminated area on the land and from the air;
12) jointly with other state institutions organise training sessions of population protection in the event of nuclear and radiological accidents;
13) carry out other functions laid down in this Law, other laws and legal acts.

**Article 16. Competence of the State Security Department of the Republic of Lithuania**

1. The State Security Department of the Republic of Lithuania (the State Security Department):
   1) in order to secure the State security interests, in the manner laid down by the laws and other legal acts as well as within its competence, shall collect, analyse and provide information on threats to the nuclear installations;
   2) in the manner and on the grounds laid down by the laws and other legal acts shall screen and provide conclusions about the persons who are being admitted to work or who are working at the nuclear installations or about the persons who are being admitted to work or who are working at other institutions and companies who due to the functions and tasks assigned to them have to gain the right to enter protection areas of nuclear installations unaccompanied, with the exception of limited access areas, also about the persons who have to be present in transporting of nuclear fuel cycle materials;
   3) shall participate in drafting and implementing co-ordinated interdepartmental anti-terrorist and anti-intervention protection plans of the nuclear power plant and other nuclear installations;
   4) shall coordinate the list of official positions at the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate, the persons employed (transferred) to which are subject to screening by the State Security Department in order to receive the conclusion referred to in paragraph 2 of Article 24 of this Law;
   5) shall carry out other functions laid down in this Law, other laws and legal acts.

2. The procedure for screening of the persons referred to sub-paragraph 2 of paragraph 1 of this Article shall be established by the director general of the State Security Department.

**Article 17. Competence of Municipal Institutions**

The municipal institutions within their competence:
1) in the manner laid down by the laws and other legal acts of the Republic of Lithuania shall receive information on operation or decommissioning of nuclear installations located in the territory of the municipality and shall submit proposals to the authorised state institutions concerning construction, operation, supervision and control of such nuclear installations;
2) based on the Government-approved state plan for protection of population in the event of a nuclear accident, shall explicate the substantiation of preparedness for nuclear and/or radiological accidents as well as the envisaged preventive measures in the plan for control of emergency situations of the municipality;
3) in the event of a nuclear and radiological accident shall inform the population about the radiation situation in the sites of nuclear installations and about the undertaken measures for civil protection;
4) shall carry out other functions laid down in this Law, other laws and legal acts.

**CHAPTER THREE**

**STATE REGULATION OF NUCLEAR SAFETY, RADIATION PROTECTION, PHYSICAL SECURITY, ACTIVITIES INVOLVING NUCLEAR MATERIALS AND OTHER ACTIVITIES IN THE AREA OF NUCLEAR POWER INVOLVING SOURCES OF IONISING RADIATION**

**Article 18. Objectives of the state regulation of nuclear safety, radiation protection, physical security, activities involving nuclear materials and other activities in the area of nuclear power involving sources of ionising radiation**

The principal objectives of the state regulation of nuclear safety, radiation protection, physical security, activities involving nuclear materials and other activities in the area of nuclear power involving sources of ionising radiation are as follows:
1) to establish the conditions and requirements for nuclear safety, radiation protection, physical security, activities involving nuclear materials and other activities in the area of nuclear power involving sources of ionising radiation, also the legal backgrounds for control and supervision of compliance therewith;
2) to control and supervise the compliance with these conditions and requirements established by sub-paragraph 1 of paragraph 1 of this Article;
3) to establish sanctions for persons who violate the conditions and requirements established by sub-paragraph 1 of paragraph 1 of this Article.
Article 19. Legal backgrounds for the state regulation of nuclear safety, radiation protection, physical security, activities involving nuclear materials and other activities in the area of nuclear power involving sources of ionising radiation

1. The state regulation of nuclear safety, radiation protection, physical security, activities involving nuclear materials and other activities in the area of nuclear power involving sources of ionising radiation shall be exercised in the manner and on the grounds laid down in this Law, the Law on Nuclear Safety, the Law on Radiation Protection and the Law on Management of Radioactive Waste.

2. The state regulation and supervision of nuclear safety, radiation protection in the area of nuclear power, accounting for and control of nuclear materials, the physical security of nuclear materials, the quantity of which exceeds the quantity indicated in Annex 1 to the Law on Nuclear Safety, and the nuclear fuel cycle materials, other activities in the area of nuclear power involving sources of ionising radiation shall be carried out by the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate.

3. State regulation of nuclear safety, radiation protection, physical security, activities involving nuclear materials and other activities in the area of nuclear power involving sources of ionising radiation shall be based on the international treaties to which the Republic of Lithuania is a party, the legal acts of the European Union, the laws of the Republic of Lithuania and other legal acts regulating the conditions and requirements for nuclear safety, radiation protection, physical security, activities involving nuclear materials and other activities in the area of nuclear power. In the manner and within the terms set forth in the legal acts the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate shall inspect the condition of nuclear installations, their compliance with the conditions and requirements for nuclear safety, radiation protection and physical security, activities involving nuclear materials and other activities in the area of nuclear power involving sources of ionising radiation, and within its competence shall undertake all the measures necessary to eliminate the identified weaknesses. Other state institutions within their competence shall inspect the condition of nuclear installations, other activities in the area of nuclear power and shall undertake all the measures necessary to eliminate the identified weaknesses.

4. Decisions of the state institutions and their officials adopted within their competence shall be binding upon all persons and shall be carried out precisely on the time and in the manner indicated in such decisions.

Article 20. Legal grounds for issuance of licences and permits for activities involving nuclear materials, other activities in the area of nuclear power involving sources of ionising radiation and activities of radioactive waste management

1. Types of licences and permits for activities involving nuclear materials, other activities in the area of nuclear power involving sources of ionising radiation and activities of radioactive waste management, the procedure and grounds for their issuance, suspension, revocation of the suspension, cancelling and changing, also the conditions of activities subject to licensing, the rights and obligations of a licence holder shall be laid down in the Law on Nuclear Safety, the Law on Radiation Protection, the Law on Management of Radioactive Waste and the legal acts implementing the said laws.

2. According to the rules laid down in the Law on Fees and Charges of the Republic of Lithuania a stamp duty is charged for issuance or change of a licence and permit upon request of a licence holder or a permit holder, for coordination of the documents of safety analysis and justification referred to in this Law, in the Law on Nuclear Safety and the Law on Management of Radioactive Waste, also for other administrative services stipulated in other laws.

Article 21. The State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate

1. The State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate is an independent state institution exercising the state regulation and supervision of activities in the area of nuclear power, activities involving nuclear materials and other activities in the area of nuclear power involving sources of ionising radiation which acts in accordance with this Law, other laws and the Statute of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate. The founder of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate shall be the State and its rights and obligations shall be exercised by the Government. The Statute of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate shall be approved by the Government. The State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate shall act in accordance with the strategic and annual plans of activities approved by the Head of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate.

2. The State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate is a state-financed institution financed from the national budget. The State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate shall have its bank account, a seal with its name and the coat of arms of the Republic of Lithuania. The sources of funding the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate shall be allocations from the national budget and other lawfully generated revenue.
3. In carrying out the functions prescribed by the laws the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate shall adopt decisions autonomously. Functions of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate shall be separated from the functions of other authorities, institutions or organisations engaged in development of the nuclear power or use of nuclear energy, including production of electricity. The structure, competence of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate and its provision with resources shall correspond with the nature and scope of the activities in the field of nuclear power, activities involving nuclear materials and other activities in the field of nuclear power involving sources of ionising radiation undertaken and planned to be undertaken in the Republic of Lithuania.

4. The State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate shall have the right to provide services of research, testing, training, and expert examination to the interested parties upon their request where such services pertain to the nuclear safety, radiation protection, physical security, activities involving nuclear materials and other activities in the field of nuclear power involving sources of ionising radiation. The service fees and the procedure of settlement for the services shall be established by the Head of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate and agreed with the institution authorised by the Government based on the necessary operating costs.

5. By 1st May each year the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate shall submit an annual report on activities of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate and a set of financial statements to the President (the President) and to the Government of the Republic of Lithuania and shall make them public in the manner laid down in the legal acts. The President and the Government may invite the Head of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate to present the annual results of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate in terms of its activities and finances.

Article 22. Competence of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate

1. The State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate:

1) according to the procedure and conditions provided in the laws shall exercise functions of the state regulation and supervision of nuclear safety, physical security of nuclear installations, nuclear materials the quantity of which exceeds the quantity indicated in Annex 1 to the Law on Nuclear Safety and the nuclear fuel cycle materials, accounting for and control of the nuclear materials, also of radiation protection in operating nuclear installations;

2) shall monitor the compliance with the requirements set forth by the legal acts for activities in the area of nuclear power subject to licences or permits and shall monitor exercising of the rights and obligations of licence holders and/or permit holders;

3) shall draft and approve by the order of the Head of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate the requirements and rules for nuclear safety, radiation protection in the area of nuclear power, accounting for and control of the nuclear materials, physical security of nuclear materials the quantity of which exceeds the quantity indicated in Annex 1 to the Law on Nuclear Safety and the nuclear fuel cycle materials mandatory to all the state and municipal authorities, also to all the persons engaged in such activities;

4) shall monitor the compliance with requirements of the legal acts regulating nuclear safety, radiation protection in the area of nuclear power, physical security of nuclear installations, nuclear materials and nuclear fuel cycle materials, accounting for and control of the nuclear materials;

5) shall analyse and assess the documents submitted by applicants for obtaining a licence or a permit, also the documents submitted by licence holders or permit holders or other persons, shall adopt relevant decisions regarding such documents, shall review and evaluate the nuclear safety;

6) shall supervise and inspect applicants, licence and permit holders or the persons rendering services, supplying goods or performing works for them or other persons engaged in activities pertaining to nuclear materials and nuclear fuel cycle materials;

7) in the cases specified in the laws and other legal acts by a decision of the Head of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate shall issue, suspend licences and permits, revoke suspension of licences and permits, or cancel licences and permits, establish or change their terms, supervise compliance with such terms;

8) subject to coordination with the Ministry of Health shall establish norms for release of radionuclides from nuclear installations and shall monitor compliance with the norms for release of radionuclides;

9) shall draft and approve by an order of the Head of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate the modification categories of a nuclear installation and a description of the procedure for carrying out modifications;
10) shall cooperate with foreign institutions exercising state regulation and supervision in the sector of nuclear power, within its competence shall participate in activities of international organisations and institutions, committees and groups of the European Union;

11) within its competence and in the manner laid down by the legal acts shall prepare and/or submit to the Government the draft laws and legal acts of the Republic of Lithuania on the issues of nuclear safety, physical security of nuclear installations, nuclear materials and nuclear fuel cycle materials, accounting for and control of nuclear materials, also of radiation protection in carrying out nuclear power related activities involving sources of ionising radiation;

12) shall prepare and submit to the Government or its authorised institution proposals regarding the national policy and strategy in the sector of nuclear power and implementation thereof;

13) shall prepare and submit to the Government or its authorised institutions proposals regarding improvements of the system ensuring nuclear safety, radiation protection in the area of nuclear power, physical security of nuclear installations, nuclear materials and nuclear fuel cycle materials, accounting for and control of nuclear materials;

14) in the event of a nuclear and/or radiological accident shall provide the interested state and municipal authorities with the time-critical information about the radiation situation in the nuclear installation, estimated threats of the nuclear and/or radiological accident and other related information;

15) shall carry out other functions laid down in this Law, other laws and legal acts.

2. The rights, duties, functions and responsibility of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate, its Head and Deputy Heads, also of the officials of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate authorised by the Head of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate in carrying out functions of the state regulation and supervision of the activities in the area of nuclear power, other activities involving nuclear materials and nuclear fuel cycle materials shall be laid down in this Law, the Law on Nuclear Safety, the Law on Radiation Protection, the Law on Management of Radioactive Waste, also in other laws and specified in the regulations of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate.

**Article 23. Management of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate**

1. The State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate shall be directed by its Head. The Head of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate for a term of six years shall be appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Prime Minister. After the term of the Head of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate expires and prior to appointment of a new Head of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate, but no longer than for a period of 3 months, the position of the Head shall be held by the Head of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate whose term of office has expired. The Head of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate shall be responsible for activities of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate and accountable to the President and the Government.

2. In the absence of the Head of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate the position of the Head shall be temporarily held by the first Deputy Head of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate and in case the latter is absent, the functions of the Head shall be carried out by other Deputy Heads of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate in accordance with the procedure set forth in the regulations of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate. The Head of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate and Deputy Heads, the number of which cannot be more than 3, shall be state officials. Deputy Heads of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate for a term of six years shall be appointed by the Prime Minister on the recommendation of the Head of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate. On the recommendation of the Head of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate the Prime Minister shall appoint one of the Deputy Heads of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate as the first Deputy Head of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate. After the term of the Deputy Head of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate expires and prior to appointment of a new Deputy Head of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate, but no longer than for a period of 3 months, the position of the Deputy Head shall be held by the Deputy Head of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate whose term of office has expired.

3. The persons appointed to the position of the Head or Deputy Heads of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate shall comply with the general requirements for a person accepted to a position of a public servant. The persons who in the manner and on the grounds stipulated by the legal acts cannot be issued a clearance to enter protection areas of nuclear installations unaccompanied shall not be appointed the Head or Deputy Heads of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate.

4. The salary of the Head of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate shall constitute four arithmetic means (and the salary of the Deputy Heads shall constitute three arithmetic means) of average monthly gross wages for workers of economic entities undertaking in operation, decommissioning of a
nuclear installation (installations) and/or supervision of closed radioactive waste storage or disposal facilities in the procedure of and subject to the terms laid down by the laws, where such wages in the manner set forth by the legal acts are calculated and announced by the Lithuanian Department of Statistics. Based on the information announced by the Lithuanian Department of Statistics the Prime Minister shall approve a specific amount of the salary for the Head of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate and Deputy Heads for each year.

5. Decisions regarding annual leave and business trips of the Head of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate and Deputy Heads shall be made by the Head of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate with subsequent notice to the President and the Prime Minister of the adopted decision regarding annual leave or a business trip of the Head of the State Nuclear Power Safety not later than within three business days as from making such decision.

6. Disciplinary sanctions (except a disciplinary sanction to dismiss from the position) may be imposed on the Head of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate by decision of the Prime Minister in the manner and subject to the terms laid down in the laws. Disciplinary sanctions (except a disciplinary sanction to dismiss from the position) may be imposed on Deputy Heads of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate by decision of the Head of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate in the manner and subject to the terms laid down in the laws. A disciplinary sanction to dismiss from the position may be imposed on the Head of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate by the President on recommendation of the Prime Minister and on Deputy Heads of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate by the Prime Minister on recommendation of the Head of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate.

7. The Head of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate by decision of the Prime Minister and Deputy Heads of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate by decision of the Head of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate for outstanding performance of their duties may be provided with the following incentives: a note of appreciation and a personal gift.

8. The Head of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate in the manner stipulated by the legal acts shall be responsible for legality of activities, continuous performance of functions and financial transparency of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate. The Head of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate shall decide on all the matters falling within the competence of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate. The Head of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate shall:

1) represent and/or authorise other persons to represent the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate in the Republic of Lithuania and abroad;

2) approve the structure of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate, the number of public servants and workers hired under employment contracts (the workers), work regulations of divisions, lists of positions and job descriptions;

3) approve (upon coordination with the State Security Department) the list of official positions at the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate the persons admitted (transferred) to which are subject to screening by the State Security Department in order to receive the conclusion referred to in paragraph 2 of Article 24 of this Law;

4) accept to work, dismiss public servants and employees of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate, provide them with incentives and impose on them disciplinary sanctions in the manner laid down by the laws;

5) approve strategic and annual plans of activities of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate;

6) approve the annual report on activities and a set of financial statements of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate and submit to the President and the Government not later than by 1 May each year and make them public;

7) issue orders and control execution thereof;

8) ensure that activities of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate are carried out in compliance with the laws and other legal acts;

9) exercise other powers granted to him/her by this Law and other legal acts.

9. The status of the Head and Deputy Heads of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate shall be regulated by this Law. The provisions of the Law on Public Service of the Republic of Lithuania (the Law on Public Service) shall apply in regulation of activities incompatible with the public service, material liability, annual leave and a concept of serious misconduct. Other employment relations and social guarantees of the Head and Deputy Heads of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate that are not provided for in this Law and the Law on Public Service shall be laid down in the Labour Code of the Republic of Lithuania.
10. The Head and Deputy Heads of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate in their official capacity shall act independently from the persons engaged in activities in the field of the nuclear energy sector, also from other agencies, institutions or organisations engaged in expansion of the nuclear energy or use of nuclear energy, including generation of electricity. Independent activities imply a prohibition to be a member of a body of a legal entity, to accept other remunerated or public positions, to provide services or consultations, except the ones provided acting in the official capacity at the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate, or to be engaged in other activities due to which a certain person, other agency, institution or organisation acting in the nuclear energy sector would or might gain unjustified competitive advantage over the persons engaged in relevant activities. A breach of this requirement shall be qualified as a serious misconduct.

11. On the Prime Minister’s recommendation the President shall dismiss the Head of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate from his/her position in the following cases:

1) resignation;
2) loss of citizenship of the Republic of Lithuania;
3) on expiry of the term of office and on appointment of the new Head of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate in the manner laid down in paragraph 1 of this Article or on expiry of the term of office and failing to appoint the new Head of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate within the time limit specified in paragraph 1 of this Article;
4) due to participation in activities incompatible with his/her official position as stipulated in the Law on Public Service;
5) if the Government does not approve the report on activities of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate;
6) upon the entry into force of a court judgement imposing a punishment for a serious or a grave crime, a criminal act against the civil service and public interests or a corruption criminal act, or a crime against property, property rights and interests, the economy and business order or a system of finances, or is imposed a punishment due to which such person can no longer hold his/her position;
7) it will emerge that when entering the position the applicant submitted falsified documents or concealed information or submitted information that is untrue, which made him/her ineligible for recruitment to the position;
8) on committing serious misconduct. A serious misconduct for the position of the Head or Deputy-Heads of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate shall be as provided for in the Law on Public Service and paragraph 10 of this Article;
9) on divestment of the special right or rights pertaining to the direct functions in the manner laid down by the laws.

12. On the Prime Minister’s recommendation the President may dismiss the Head of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate, if the latter due to temporary disability does not work for a period longer than 120 consecutive days or for a period longer than 140 days in the past 12 months. The said periods shall not include the time such person received sickness benefit payment for nursing a family member and sickness benefit payment in case of outbreaks of infectious diseases or was removed from the job due to epidemics.

13. The Prime Minister on the recommendation of the Head of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate shall dismiss Deputy Heads of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate from their positions in the cases specified under subparagraphs 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of paragraph 11 on expiry of the term of office and on appointment of a new Deputy Head of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate or on expiry of the term of office and failing to appoint a new Deputy Head of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate within the time limit specified in paragraph 2 of this Article, also may dismiss Deputy Heads of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate in the case and on the grounds specified in paragraph 12 of this Article.

14. The internal procedure of work of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate shall be established in the regulations of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate approved by the Head of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate and other internal regulatory legal acts.

**Article 24. Employees of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate**

1. The State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate shall employ qualified personnel with experience and special knowledge necessary to perform functions of this institution, based on the qualification, education and other criteria established for certain positions. The State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate shall build and further develop such competences of the employees of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate.
Inspectorate which would allow drawing conclusions regarding the safety level of operation of nuclear installations and other activities involving nuclear materials and the nuclear fuel cycle materials and/or other activities in the area of nuclear power involving sources of ionising radiation and the compliance of such safety level with the requirements set forth in the legal acts and technical standard documents, also adopting the required decisions in the area of regulation.

2. The Head and Deputy Heads of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate and other persons shall be accepted (transferred) to the positions indicated in the list of positions approved by the Head of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate and coordinated with the State Security Department only upon receipt of the conclusions of the State Security Department in the manner laid down by the legal acts. If such persons in the manner laid down by the laws and other legal acts object to being screened by the State Security Department, they cannot be accepted (transferred) to the positions in the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate.

3. The powers of the employees of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate authorised by the Head of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate in exercising the state regulation and supervision of activities in the area of nuclear power, activities involving nuclear materials and other activities in the area of nuclear power involving sources of ionising radiation shall be established in this Law, the Law on Nuclear Safety, other laws and legal acts.

CHAPTER FOUR
SPECIAL CONDITIONS FOR THE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF NUCLEAR INSTALLATIONS

Article 25. Legal Assumptions for the Design of Nuclear Installations

1. Construction of a nuclear power plant or an individual nuclear power plant unit also of a research nuclear reactor shall be carried out in accordance with the law on construction of a new nuclear power plant or an individual nuclear power plant unit or a research nuclear reactor. A nuclear power plant or an individual nuclear power plant unit or a research nuclear reactor may be designed only subject to a decision on the start of construction of a new nuclear power plant or an individual nuclear power plant unit or a research nuclear reactor adopted by the Government (after taking due account of the criteria set forth in paragraph 2 of Article 7) and only after the builder (customer) drafts and agrees with the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate a technical specification of a relevant nuclear installation.

2. Other nuclear installations may be designed after the Government adopts a decision on construction of the nuclear installation on the recommendation of the Ministry of Energy and after the builder (client) of such nuclear installation drafts a technical specification of the nuclear installation and coordinates it with the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate.

3. The environmental impact of the proposed economic activities pertaining to the nuclear power shall be assessed and the site for construction of a nuclear installation shall be selected in the manner laid down in the Law on Environmental Impact of the Proposed Economic Activity, the Law on Territorial Planning of the Republic of Lithuania and other legal acts. A design of a nuclear installation adapted to a specific construction site shall be prepared subject to evaluation of the construction site of a nuclear installation in terms of safety in the manner laid down in the Law on Nuclear Safety.

4. The requirements of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall not apply in preparation of designs for reconstruction, major repairs, running repairs or demolishing of nuclear installations. The design of a nuclear installation shall comply with the nuclear safety requirements and rules approved by the Head of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate, also with the requirements of other legal acts. Safety of a nuclear installation shall be substantiated in the safety analysis report which shall comply with the nuclear safety requirements and rules approved by the Head of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate.

Article 26. Coordination of the Design of a Nuclear Installation

1. The design of a nuclear installation shall be prepared in accordance with the procedure and terms of the Law on Construction of the Republic of Lithuania (the Law on Construction) and the accompanying legal acts. The design of a nuclear installation shall be agreed in the manner established by the Government.

2. The construction, reconstruction, major repair and demolishing designs nuclear installations shall be subjected to an expert examination conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Law on Construction prior to coordination of such design.
3. In order to assess the design of a nuclear installation the authorised state institutions may engage experts and the related incurred costs shall be covered by the builder (customer) in the manner laid down by the legal acts. A list of the authorised state institutions entitled to engaging experts, the minimum requirements for qualification of experts, the special requirements for procurement of expert services, also the terms for settlement, the criteria for reasonable costs, their control and other related requirements shall be established by the Government.

4. The coordinated design of a nuclear installation shall be approved by the builder (customer) of the nuclear installation.

**Article 27. State Supervision of the Construction, Reconstruction, Major Repairs or Demolishing of a Nuclear Installation**

1. The builder (customer) shall obtain a permit for construction, reconstruction, major repairs or demolishing of nuclear installations.

2. A permit for construction, reconstruction, major repairs or demolishing of nuclear installations shall be issued by the State Territorial Planning and Construction Inspectorate under the Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania. Construction of new a nuclear installation shall be subject to the licence indicated in subparagraph 1 or 3 of paragraph 1 of Article 22 of the Law on Nuclear Safety.

3. Supervision of due performance of the licence holder’s duties in construction, reconstruction, major repairs, maintenance or demolishing of nuclear installation shall be exercised by the State Territorial Planning and Construction Inspectorate under the Ministry of Environment and the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate within their competence.

4. The rules for issuance of permits for construction, reconstruction, major repairs or demolishing of a nuclear installation shall be approved by the Government.

**Article 28. Sanitary Protection Area**

1. A sanitary protection area shall be established around a nuclear installation. The borders of such area, manage regimes and the requirements for activities in that area shall be set forth in accordance with this Law and other legal acts. Based on the documents of territorial planning the borders of the sanitary area shall be fixed in the design documentation of the installation and reviewed on change of the characteristics of the nuclear installation.

2. Prior to the first shipment of nuclear materials and/or nuclear fuel cycle materials to the construction site of a nuclear installation, all the population shall be resettled from the sanitary protection area in the manner prescribed by the Government. Construction of buildings and installations unrelated to the operation, decommissioning or maintenance of the nuclear installation or such other new nuclear installations shall be prohibited therein except for construction of other new nuclear installations and activities related to operation, decommissioning or service thereof and construction of buildings and installations required for operation or decommissioning of such other nuclear installations in the manner laid down in this Law and other legal acts. Land, woods and water bodies in the territory of the sanitary protection area may be used for economic purposes only subject to a written consent of all licence holders operating in the relevant territory and on coordination with the Ministry of Health, the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate and the Ministry of the Environment.

3. Monitoring of the environment and public health (the Monitoring) in and outside the territory of the sanitary protection area shall be carried out in accordance with the Law on Environmental Monitoring of the Republic of Lithuania and the Law on Monitoring of Public Health of the Republic of Lithuania.

4. In the territory of the sanitary protection area the licence holder shall plan and implement measures for elimination of nuclear and radiological accidents and their consequences, shall provide appropriate conditions for the communication of information, shall also ensure prompt notification of the persons working in the territory of the sanitary protection area in the event of nuclear and/or radiological accidents.

**CHAPTER FIVE
OPERATION AND DECOMMISSIONING OF NUCLEAR INSTALLATIONS**

**Article 29. Operation of a Nuclear Installation**

1. Construction of a nuclear installation shall be completed in accordance with the Law on Construction. Operation of a nuclear installation may be started only upon subject to a licence and permits issued by the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate in the manner laid down by the legal acts.
2. Shipping nuclear fuel, nuclear and radioactive materials and/or radioactive waste to the construction site of the nuclear installation or undertaking in any other activities involving the nuclear fuel, nuclear and radioactive materials and/or radioactive waste without a licence for operation of a nuclear installation shall be prohibited.

3. Modifications to a nuclear installation shall be made in accordance with the procedure and subject to the terms laid down in the Law on Nuclear Safety.

**Article 30. Basic Duties of the Licence Holder**

1. The licence holder shall be responsible for the adequate and safe operation of the installation in accordance with the requirements stipulated in the laws and other legal acts, also in the articles of association, internal work rules of the licence holder and in the terms of the issued licence. The licence holder shall be responsible for safety of its activities and the nuclear installation.

2. A nuclear installation must be used only for the intended purpose as stipulated in its design. The purpose of nuclear installations may be changed in accordance with the procedure provided in the legal acts.

3. The licence holder shall:
   1) include into accounting the nuclear materials belonging to the nuclear installation or used in the operation and exercise their control in such a manner as to ensure performance of the obligations of the Republic of Lithuania regarding the guarantees of the IAEA and the European Atomic Energy Community (the EURATOM);
   2) investigate nuclear and/or radiological accidents and nuclear incidents in the manner prescribed by the laws and other legal acts;
   3) notify the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate and other interested institutions in the manner prescribed by the laws and other legal acts about all the violations of conditions and requirements for nuclear safety and all the malfunctions of the structures, systems and components ensuring safety of a nuclear installation, also shall notify promptly about a nuclear accident and/or radiological emergency, and shall inform of level of the accident estimated according to the International Nuclear and Radiological Event Scale (INES) and recommended actions for protection of the population;
   4) analyse and evaluate the risk of nuclear and/or radiological accidents in the nuclear installation to the population, their property and environment and shall prepare an emergency management plan as well as ensure preparedness to mitigate the consequences of a nuclear accident and/or radiological emergency in the nuclear installation;
   5) perform other duties established on the grounds of this Law and other laws.

4. If requested by the Head of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate, other authorised official or employee of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate and in the manner established by the Head of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate, the licence holder shall submit comprehensive information and documents evidencing the safety status of its operations and/or the nuclear installation.

5. Operation of the nuclear installation may be temporarily suspended upon declaration of emergency in the power sector based on the Law on Energy of the Republic of Lithuania or in the event of an ongoing or imminent nuclear and/or radiological accident, in the event of threat of environmental damage or other threats to the human health or safety, also on other grounds and subject to the terms stipulated in the Law on Nuclear Safety or other laws. The decision regarding a temporary suspension of operation of a nuclear installation may be adopted by the operating organization of the nuclear installation, the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate and/or the Government in the manner laid down by the legal acts and within their competence.

**Article 31. Decommissioning of the Nuclear Installation**

1. A nuclear power plant or an individual nuclear power plant unit or a research nuclear reactor shall be decommissioned in accordance with the law on decommissioning of a nuclear power plant or an individual nuclear power plant unit or a research nuclear reactor.

2. Other nuclear installations may be decommissioned by the decision of the Government regarding decommissioning of such nuclear installations.

3. Decommissioning of a nuclear installation may only be initiated subject to licences and permits issued by the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate in the manner laid down by the legal acts. Safety requirements and rules for decommissioning of nuclear installations shall be approved by the Head of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate.
Article 32. Obligations of the Licence Holder in Preparation for the Decommissioning of the Nuclear Installation

1. The operating organization of the nuclear installation shall ensure accumulation of the resources in the fund for decommissioning of the nuclear installation (the Decommissioning fund) required for safe decommissioning of the nuclear installation and management of radioactive waste. The operating organization of the nuclear installation shall be entitled to secure its obligations related to financing of the safe decommissioning and management of radioactive waste by furnishing to the Government or its authorised institution a guarantee in the prescribed amount. The procedure for establishing the guarantee and the terms for its delivery, the time limits of the guarantee, the amount of the guarantee and other mandatory requirements shall be regulated by the law on the decommissioning fund or the legal acts implementing the law on the decommissioning fund referred to in paragraph 1 of Article 48 of this Law. Furnishing of the guarantee shall not release the operating organization of the nuclear installation from the responsibility to accumulate resources in the decommissioning fund on expiry of the specified time limit of the guarantee.

2. The licence holder during decommissioning, in the manner laid down by this Law and other laws, shall be responsible for a nuclear and/or radiological accident occurring in the nuclear installation during its decommissioning and for the damage to life and health of the general public, its property and environment caused by the released radioactive materials.

3. The Government or its authorised institution shall coordinate the activities pertaining to the decommissioning of a nuclear power plant, an individual nuclear power plant unit or a research nuclear reactor.

4. The operating organization of the nuclear installation shall no later than two years prior to the final shut-down of the nuclear installation prepare a final decommissioning plan of the nuclear installation. The plan shall be coordinated with the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate, the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Energy and the Ministry of Social Security and Labour. The final decommissioning plan of the nuclear installation shall be approved by the Ministry of Energy.

CHAPTER SIX
PHYSICAL SECURITY OF NUCLEAR INSTALLATIONS, NUCLEAR MATERIALS AND NUCLEAR FUEL CYCLE MATERIALS

Article 33. Objectives of Physical Security

Objectives of physical security shall be as follows:

1) to ensure protection of a nuclear installation, nuclear materials and/or nuclear fuel cycle materials from being taken into illegal possession or from seizure;

2) to ensure protection from an unauthorised entry of persons into protection areas of a nuclear installation;

3) to protect a nuclear installation, nuclear materials and/or nuclear fuel cycle materials against the actions directly or indirectly posing a threat to the human health and safety due to ionising radiation, to avoid disruption to a normal operation of nuclear installations;

4) to ensure prevention of illegal possession or seizure of a nuclear installation, nuclear materials and/or nuclear fuel cycle materials, an unauthorised entry of persons into protection areas of a nuclear installation, also prevention of the actions directly or indirectly posing a threat to the health and safety of the general public due to ionising radiation and prevention of disruption to a normal operation of nuclear installations.

Article 34. Protection Areas of the Nuclear Installation

For the purpose of implementing the objectives of physical security of a nuclear installation, the Government of the Republic of Lithuania or its authorised institution, in accordance with the objectives of physical security stipulated in Article 33 of this Law and the prevention measures to ensure physical security of a nuclear installation stipulated in Article 36 of this Law, shall establish the types of protection areas of a nuclear installation and the conditions of protection. In the manner and subject to the terms laid down in the legal acts, special restrictions and requirements shall be imposed in these areas and special technical measures shall be introduced based on such restrictions and requirements.

Article 35. Basis of Physical Security
1. Acquisition, possession, use and shipment of nuclear materials shall be effected applying physical protection measures adequate to the categories of such materials, also physical security of all nuclear installations shall be ensured.

2. Licence holders and other persons legally possessing nuclear materials in accordance with the laws and other legal acts and taking due account of the design threat shall organise and ensure physical security of a nuclear installation and nuclear materials.

3. The categories of the nuclear materials the quantity of which exceeds the quantity indicated in Annex 1 to the Law on Nuclear Safety and the general requirements and rules for physical security of such materials and nuclear installations shall be established and compliance therewith shall be supervised by the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate.

4. The design threat of nuclear installations and the design threat for acquisition, possession, use and shipment of the nuclear materials, which quantity exceeds the quantity established in Annex 1 to the Law on Nuclear Safety, shall be defined and at least once a year reviewed by the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate with participation of the State Security Department, the Ministry of National Defence and the Ministry of Interior.

5. The state and municipal authorities and institutions, operators of nuclear installations and other organisations and persons engaged in acquisition, possession, use and shipment of nuclear materials, which quantity exceeds the quantity established in Annex 1 to the Law on Nuclear Safety, shall provide the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate with the information that may be of importance in identifying design threats or that may affect changes in design threats.

6. The Government shall set the procedure for defining and reviewing design threats and for provision of the information to the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate.

Article 36. Preventive Measures for the Physical Security of the Nuclear Installation

1. To ensure the physical security of a nuclear installation, it shall be prohibited for people and means of transportation to enter the protection areas of the nuclear installation without a valid permission issued by the licence holder, to bring in or take away shipments, to take photos or to film the equipment and installations therein. The unauthorised persons who gained access to the protection areas of the nuclear installation shall be subject to sanctions prescribed by law. The procedure of permissions for entering the protection areas of the nuclear installation shall apply to all protection areas of the nuclear installation except for the limited access area.

2. The licence holder shall ensure unlimited access to the protection areas of a nuclear installation for inspectors of the IAEA, Euratom and the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate and for officials of other institutions exercising state regulation and supervision and having authorisations to enter the nuclear installation and shall provide the above referred persons with appropriate conditions to carry out their duties. A permission to enter the protection areas of the nuclear installation without escort may be issued to workers of the licence holder, officials of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate and other institutions exercising state regulation and supervision, also to other persons (who in the manner prescribed by the laws are eligible for such permission) only subject to the conclusion of the State Security Department.

3. The permission to enter the protection areas of the nuclear installation shall be cancelled, in case:
   1) any of the circumstances indicated in subparagraphs 1-7 of paragraph 3 of Article 50 of this Law occur or are found;
   2) employment (public service) relations are terminated with a person in the manner stipulated by the legal acts;
   3) it is found that the person’s presence in the protection areas of the nuclear installation poses or may pose a threat to the nuclear installation.

4. In the cases referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article the licence holder shall on its own initiative or on the recommendation of the State Security Department cancel the permission for its workers and other persons who in the manner laid down by the legal acts have been issued a permission to enter the protection areas of the nuclear installation, while permission issued to the officials of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate and other institutions exercising state regulation and supervision in the cases listed in subparagraphs 1 and 3 of paragraph 3 of this Article shall be cancelled only on the recommendation with motives provided by the State Security Department. In the case referred to in subparagraph 2 of paragraph 3 of this Article the licence holder shall cancel the permission for the officials of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate and other institutions exercising state regulation and supervision on receipt of the information about termination of employment (public service) relations.
5. The State Security Department shall within 40 business days screen the persons nominated for issuance of a permission to enter the protection areas of the nuclear installation without escort.

6. In the protection areas of the nuclear installation means of transportation and persons (the nuclear installation personnel included) may be searched and checked, following the procedure prescribed by the Government, against possible possession of arms, ammunition, radioactive materials or other things that could be used for the purpose of terrorist acts or any other criminal purposes. The access in or exit from the protection areas of the nuclear installation for means of transportation and persons may be restricted, if the internal procedures of the licence holder and/or the requirements of the legal acts are violated.

7. All types of aeroplanes and other aircrafts shall be prohibited from flying over the nuclear power plant and over the no-fly area established by the Government or its authorised institution, with the exception of cases when flights are necessary for the construction, operation, decommissioning of the nuclear power plant or a nuclear power plant energy unit or for the mitigation of a nuclear or radiological accident.

CHAPTER SEVEN
RESPONSE TO NUCLEAR AND RADIOLOGICAL ACCIDENTS AND MITIGATION OF THEIR CONSEQUENCES

Article 37. Investigation of Nuclear and Radiological Accidents

1. The causes and circumstances of every nuclear or radiological accident must be examined by a special commission formed for this purpose by the licence holder. Experts of the required areas shall be invited to the commission. Conclusions of the commission formed by the licence holder and the related documents and information shall be submitted to the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate in the manner and within the time limits approved by the decree of the Head of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate.

2. The State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate and/or other institutions exercising supervision of activities in the area of nuclear power shall within their competence conduct independent investigations of the causes and circumstances of each nuclear or radiological accident.

Article 38. Institutions and Persons Responsible for Response to Nuclear and Radiological Accidents and Mitigation of Their Consequences

1. The licence holder shall be responsible for management of nuclear and radiological accidents and mitigation of their consequences in a nuclear installation and the sanitary protection area.

2. The Government and other state and municipal authorities of the territory where nuclear installations are located or where there is a possibility of a harmful impact of a potential accident shall (within their competence) be responsible for mitigation and liquidation of consequences of nuclear and radiological accidents outside the sanitary protection area of the nuclear installation.

3. The Government shall be responsible for the preparedness of the Republic of Lithuania to respond to the emergency situation in the event of nuclear and radiological accidents in the manner laid down in the Law on Civil Protection and other legal acts regulating legal and organisational grounds for civil protection.

4. State and municipal authorities planning the measures for protection of the population in the event of nuclear and radiological accidents shall fulfil the requirements established by the Ministry of Interior for the areas of emergency preparedness.

Article 39. Response to Nuclear and Radiological Accidents and Mitigation of Their Consequences

1. Response to nuclear and radiological accidents and mitigation of their consequences shall be conducted in accordance with the state plan for protection of population in case of a nuclear accident, corresponding plans of the institutions referred to in this Law, the emergency preparedness plan of the nuclear installation and other related documents.

2. The institutions and persons that must respond to an accident and mitigate its consequences under the state plan for protection of population shall prepare and implement the measures envisaged for this purpose.

3. The plans indicated in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall be prepared based on the provisions of the Law on Civil Protection and other legal acts regulating legal and organisational grounds for civil protection.
Article 40. Notification of Foreign States and International Organisations about a Nuclear and Radiological Accident

1. The information about an ongoing nuclear and radiological accident or an increased level of ionising radiation in the environment of the Republic of Lithuania shall be communicated to foreign states and international organisations in the manner and to the extent required by the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident of 1986, other international treaties to which the Republic of Lithuania is a party and with Council Decision 87/600/Euratom of 14 December 1987 on Community arrangements for the early exchange of information in the event of a radiological emergency (OJ special edition, Chapter 15, Volume 1, 2004, p. 337).

2. In the event of a nuclear and radiological accident during which a release of radioactive material occurs or is likely to occur and which has resulted or may result in an international transboundary release that could be of radiological safety significance for a foreign state, the institution authorised by the Government in the manner and subject to the terms stipulated in the legal acts shall:

1) forthwith notify, directly or through the IAEA, those foreign states which are or may be physically affected as specified in this paragraph and the IAEA of the nuclear and/or radiological accident, its nature, the time of its occurrence and its exact location;

2) promptly provide the corresponding foreign states, directly or through the IAEA, and the IAEA with such available information relevant to minimizing the radiological consequences in those states, as specified in paragraph 3 of this Article.

3. Communicating the information under subparagraph 2 of paragraph 2 of this Article, the institution authorised by the Government shall provide the available data regarding:

1) the time, exact location where appropriate, and the nature of the nuclear and/or radiological accident;

2) the nuclear installation or activity involved in the nuclear and/or radiological accident;

3) the assumed or established cause and the foreseeable development of the nuclear and/or radiological accident relevant to the transboundary release of the radioactive materials;

4) the general characteristics of the radioactive release, including, as far as is practicable and appropriate, the nature, probable physical and chemical form and the quantity, composition and effective height of the radioactive release;

5) information on current and forecast meteorological and hydrological conditions, necessary for forecasting the transboundary release of the radioactive materials;

6) the results of environmental monitoring relevant to the transboundary release of the radioactive materials;

7) the off-site protective measures taken or planned;

8) the predicted behaviour over time of the radioactive release.

4. The information referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article shall be supplemented at appropriate intervals by further relevant information on the development of the emergency situation, including its foreseeable or actual termination. The notifying institution authorised by the Government shall have the right to indicate that the communicated information is confidential and constitutes an official secret, the loss or unauthorised disclosure whereof may harm interests of the state or activities of state institutions or create preconditions for unlawful disclosure of the information constituting an official secret, and to institute that such information must be used in the manner and subject to the terms laid down in the legal acts ensuring its protection from unlawful transfer or other disclosure.

5. The duty of the institutions exercising the state regulation and supervision and/or other entities to provide information about an ongoing nuclear and radiological accident or an increased level of ionising radiation in the environment of the Republic of Lithuania shall be stipulated in this Law, other laws and the international treaties referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, also in other legal acts.

CHAPTER EIGHT
CIVIL LIABILITY IN THE AREA OF NUCLEAR POWER

Article 41. Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage
The licence holder shall be liable for the nuclear damage resulting from the activity subject to the licence or related to that activity.

Article 42. Evaluation of Damage

2. The scope of material liability of the operating organization of the nuclear installation for nuclear damage caused in each case of a nuclear and/or radiological accident or a nuclear incident shall be limited to the amount in Euro equivalent to the minimum amount set in Article V of the Vienna Convention. It shall be calculated in accordance with the official Euro and US dollar exchange rate on the day when the damage was caused.

3. Disputes regarding evaluation of the damage or the way of compensation for it shall be settled in a court.

**Article 43. Consequential Damages Caused by the Nuclear Installation**

If the nuclear damage caused by the nuclear installation is also accompanied by other losses the cause of the origin whereof may not be clearly distinguished from the damage caused by the nuclear installation, such losses shall be compensated according to the principle laid down in Article 42 of this Law.

**Article 44. Guarantees of Compensation for Damage**

1. The operating organization of the nuclear installation must in the manner and subject to the terms established by the Government insure the nuclear installation operated by the operating organization or procure in some other way the funds necessary for the compensation for the nuclear damage.

2. If the insurance and other available funds are not sufficient for the compensation of the nuclear damage, the payment of the deficient amount shall be guaranteed by the State pursuant to the obligations assumed by the Republic of Lithuania under the Vienna Convention.

**Article 45. Social Guarantees for the Participants in the Response to a Nuclear Accident or Mitigation of its Consequences**

Persons who participated in the response to a nuclear accident or the mitigation of its consequences and who suffered from ionising radiation shall be eligible for social guarantees in accordance with the provisions of social guarantees laid down in the laws of the Republic of Lithuania.

**Article 46. Limitation of Actions**

An action for damage caused by ionising radiation from a nuclear installation or from the nuclear or radioactive materials in the course of shipment may be brought to court not later than within 10 years from the moment when the damage was caused.

**CHAPTER NINE**

**ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL CONDITIONS FOR THE ACTIVITIES OF NUCLEAR INSTALLATIONS**

**Article 47. Financing the Activities of a Nuclear Installation**

1. The operating organization of a nuclear installation must have necessary material, organisational, human and financial resources for the purpose of performing its functions.

2. The state shall support and finance the implementation of the science and technology research programmes in the area of nuclear safety and radiation protection.

**Article 48. The Decommissioning Fund**

1. The principal objective of the decommissioning fund shall be accumulation of resources required for safe decommissioning of a nuclear installation and safe management of radioactive waste, including spent nuclear fuel. The decommissioning fund (or funds) shall be established by a law. The law on the decommissioning fund shall **inter alia** set forth:

   1) sources for accumulation of the fund resources;
   2) tasks for which the resources are accumulated;
   3) principles of management and control applied to accumulation and use of the resources;
4) principles for using the resources before beginning the decommissioning of the nuclear installation without prejudice to the principal objective of the decommissioning fund stipulated in paragraph 1 of this Article and the provision stipulated in paragraph 2 of this Article;
5) measures for continuity of accumulation of resources in the event the nuclear installation is decommissioned due to unforeseen circumstances.

2. The resources of the decommissioning fund may be used only for implementation of the measures and the tasks for which the resources were accumulated based on their intended purpose.

CHAPTER TEN
SPECIFIC NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS IN THE AREA OF NUCLEAR POWER

Article 49. Legal Basis of Employment Relations
Employment relations in nuclear installations shall be regulated by the legal acts regulating employment relations of the Republic of Lithuania and by this Law.

Article 50. Restrictions on the Employment Contract
1. Only citizens of the Member States of the European Union, other states that signed the European Free Trade Association agreement, also the states of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation and/or other states significant for strengthening national security of the Republic of Lithuania and developing security relations with the Member States of the European Union and the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation and other natural persons enjoying rights of free movement granted to them by the legal acts of the European Union may work in the management (heads of the organisation, heads of the administration, heads of department and deputies thereof) of the licence holder.
2. The head of the department of the nuclear installation responsible for the physical security of the nuclear installation and his/her deputy (or deputies) shall be appointed and dismissed by the head of the licence holder subject to coordination with the State Security Department.
3. The following persons may not be employed at nuclear installations:
   1) alcohol, drug, psychotropic and other psychoactive substance abusers;
   2) suffering from diseases the list whereof shall be approved by the Minister of Health;
   3) under the age of 18 years;
   4) foreign nationals who have no right to reside in the Republic of Lithuania according to the legal acts;
   5) convicted for a serious or a grave crime irrespective of the fact that prior convictions have expired or have been revoked;
   6) who according to the laws and other legal acts have been issued a negative conclusion by the State Security Department;
   7) who refuse to be screened by the State Security Department according to the laws and other legal acts.
4. Persons whose work involves the use and protection of classified information may not be employed in nuclear installations if they do not comply with the requirements laid down in the Law on State and Service Secrets of the Republic of Lithuania necessary for issuance of a permission or the right to work with or review classified information. The compliance of persons with the established requirements shall be determined by the State Security Department in the manner stipulated by the legal acts.

Article 51. Prohibition of Strikes and Restrictions to Hold Meetings
1. Workers employed at nuclear installations shall be prohibited to go on strike.
2. It shall be prohibited to organise rallies, demonstrations, protest events and meetings in the protection areas of a nuclear installation.
3. Persons failing to observe the restrictions of this Article shall be held liable according to the laws of the Republic of Lithuania.

CHAPTER ELEVEN
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Article 52. Grounds for Entering into International Treaties
1. International treaties regulating relations in the area of nuclear power in the Republic of Lithuania shall be concluded in conformity with the principles and norms of the international law and the laws of the Republic of Lithuania which prescribe the procedure for entering into international treaties.

2. During the drafting and concluding of international treaties related to the use of nuclear energy, participation of authorised persons from the Ministry of Energy, and during the drafting and concluding of international treaties related to nuclear safety, radiation protection, physical security, accounting for and control of nuclear and radioactive materials - participation of authorised representatives of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate shall be mandatory.

Article 53. Conditions for Entry of Foreign Vessels with Nuclear Reactors or Foreign Vessels Carrying a Cargo of Radioactive Materials into the Territorial Waters of the Republic of Lithuania

Foreign vessels with nuclear reactors or carrying a cargo of radioactive materials may enter the territorial waters of the Republic of Lithuania only subject to a permit issued in the manner established by the Government of the Republic of Lithuania or its authorised institution.

Annex to
the Law on Nuclear Energy
of the Republic of Lithuania

IMPLEMENTED LEGAL ACTS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION
