

AGREEMENT

on early notification of Nuclear and Radiological Emergencies between the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate of the Republic of Lithuania and the Swedish Radiation Safety Authority of the Kingdom of Sweden

The State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate (VATESI) of the Republic of Lithuania and the Swedish Radiation Safety Authority (SSM) of the Kingdom of Sweden, henceforth referred to as the Parties,

- Considering that both Parties represent countries that have ratified the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident of 26 September 1986, henceforth referred to as the IAEA Convention.
- Taking into account that VATESI and the Swedish Nuclear Power Inspectorate (SKI)¹ have signed an Agreement on Cooperation of 28 November 2003,
- Desiring to strengthen the good relationship between, and for the benefit of both Parties,
- Convinced that close cooperation is important to both countries to mitigate the consequences of events with cross boarder implications,
- Striving to ensure that both Parties should receive the necessary information in a timely manner and adequate format,

have agreed the following:

Scope of application

Article 1

- 1) This Agreement applies to events in facilities and activities specified in article 1 and 3 of the IAEA Convention.
- 2) This Agreement applies to events in either country with actual, potential or perceived implications on the other country.
- 3) In this Agreement the term "event" encompasses nuclear and radiological accidents and incidents independent of whether the event arises from an accident, negligence or deliberate act.
- 4) In this Agreement the term "implication" means radiological or other significant consequences, which may result from events in nuclear facilities.

Early notification of radiological and nuclear emergencies

Article 2

In the case of an event specified in Article 1, the Party on whose country's territory the event occurred shall forthwith notify the other Party directly and in compliance with the provisions in the Annex.

Article 3

The Parties shall also notify each other directly and in a timely manner in case of events other than those referred to in Article 1, which in the opinion of the Party on whose country's territory the event occurred, may result in implications significant to the other Party.

¹ To be replaced by an agreement on cooperation between VATESI and SSM

Article 4

Each Party shall forthwith notify each other directly in the event that abnormally high levels of radiation values are registered within its country's territory, even if the radiation does not originate from any facility or activity within the Party's territory.

Article 5

- 1) Follow up information after the initial information shall be provided at appropriate intervals until consent is reached between the Parties that it is no longer needed.
- 2) The Party providing the information pursuant to Article 2, shall respond promptly to enquiries for additional information and consultation.

Other provisions

Article 6

This Agreement will enter into force on 1 January 2009.

Article 7

- 1) The provisions in this Agreement shall be implemented by the Parties of this Agreement.
- 2) Each Party shall notify the other in the event of any change which can influence the Agreement in the authority responsible for the implementation of this Agreement.

Article 8

Information exchanged pursuant to this Agreement should be subject to any restrictions deriving from the national legislation of the Parties.

Article 9

Any dispute arising in relation to the interpretation or application of this agreement shall be settled by negotiations between the Parties.

Revision and revocation of the agreement

Article 10

- 1) Revisions of the Agreement require consent and shall be preceded by bilateral negotiations. If more than a half of the articles of this Agreement (except the Annex) should be amended, changes should be introduced by replacement of the present Agreement with a new one.
- 2) The provisions in the Annex will continuously be subject to reconsideration, and whenever deemed appropriate, revised.

Article 11

- 1) Either Party may denounce this Agreement after provision to the other party of a notice in writing.
- 2) Denunciation will take effect six month following the date on which written notification is received by the other Party, unless a later date is specified in the notification.

Signatures

Article 12

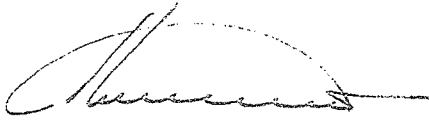
This Agreement has been signed in English language in two equally legally binding originals one for each Party. Additionally the Agreement has been signed in Lithuanian language. In case of incongruity of the texts in English and Lithuanian language, the text of the Agreement in English language shall be followed.

Vilnius 2008 12 31

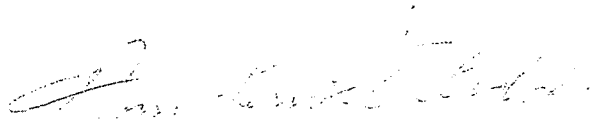
Stockholm 2008 12 16

FOR THE STATE NUCLEAR
POWER SAFETY INSPECTORATE
OF THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA

FOR THE SWEDISH RADIATION
SAFETY AUTHORITY OF THE
KINGDOM OF SWEDEN



Gytis Maksimovas
Head of VATESI



Ann-Louise Eksborg
Director General

ANNEX

to the Agreement on early notification of Nuclear and Radiological Emergencies between the State Nuclear Power Inspectorate of the Republic of Lithuania and Swedish Radiation Safety Authority of the Kingdom of Sweden

Threshold of dissemination of information

The principles for when a Party shall notify the other are derived from the IAEA safety standards requirements (GS-R-2) and IAEA ENATOM as:

- 1) in case of a transnational emergency as defined in the IAEA GS-R-2 as a nuclear or radiological emergency of actual, potential or perceived radiological significance for more than one state. This includes:
 - a significant transboundary release of radioactive material (however, a transnational emergency does not necessarily imply a significant transboundary release of radioactive material)
 - a general emergency at a facility or other event that could result in a significant transboundary release (atmospheric or aquatic)
 - discovery of the loss or illicit removal of a dangerous source that has been transported across or is suspected of having been transported across a national border
 - an emergency resulting in significant disruption to international trade or travel
 - an emergency warranting the taking of protective actions for foreign citizens or embassies in the state in which it occurs
 - an emergency resulting in or potentially resulting in severe deterministic effects and involving a fault and/or problem (such as in equipment or software) that could have serious implications for international safety and
 - an emergency resulting in, or potentially resulting in, great concern among the population of more than one state owing to the actual or perceived radiological hazard.
- 2) in case of an event resulting in a major decrease in the level of protection for those on the site and near the facility, but not sufficient to meet the criteria for "general emergency".
- 3) in case of detection of abnormally high levels of radiation of radioactive contamination in the air, food or commodities believed to come from an unknown origin in another State, raising suspicion of an emergency situation of actual, potential or perceived radiological significance for another State.

In addition to these principles, the Parties agree to notify each other

- 4) whenever one Party receives/has information which is considered to be of urgent interest to the other.

Naturally, situations will occur when it is not clear whether it is appropriate to notify other states or not. In those cases the philosophy should be

- 5) *"it is better to notify one time too often than the other way around"*.

Communication means

Initial notification shall be sent by fax, using appropriate EMERCON forms, to the National Warning Point as defined in the IAEA ENATOM.

Until else is decided in consent between the Parties, follow-up information shall be sent by fax, using appropriate EMERCON forms, to the National Warning Point as defined in the IAEA ENATOM

It is possible for a Party to dispatch a liaison officer to the Party on which territory the event has occurred in order to increase the understanding of the situation and assist in communication and transmission of emergency information and data to home base. Details will be agreed on before the actual deployment.