

National Report

On the implementation of the obligations under the
Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel
Management and on the Safety of Radioactive
Waste Management

4th Review meeting of the Contracting Parties

Republic of Latvia

**The Radiation Safety Centre of State Environmental Service
Republic of Latvia
2011**



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Latvia submits the present report for peer review at the fourth Review Meeting of the Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management (hereinafter: the Convention or JC) at the International Atomic Energy Agency in April 2012. This report demonstrates how the Latvia meets the main objective of the Convention — to achieve and maintain a high level of safety in spent fuel and radioactive waste management, through the enhancement of national measures and international co-operation, including safety-related technical co-operation.

Based on legal requirements and outcomes from the previous two Review meetings Latvia noted that there are two basic commitments for each Contracting Party:

- to prepare and make available a National Report for review,
- to submit National Report to a peer review by the other Contracting Parties.

Therefore, as it was done also in the past, Latvia:

- prepared the fourth report,
- made it accessible for other Contracting Parties by posting the National Report on the JC web site,
- is ready to review National Reports of other Contracting Parties,
- after receiving the questions and comments about our report will prepare and post answers on JC web site,
- will actively participate in Review Meeting.

This report has been prepared by the Radiation Safety Centre to meet the requirement of Article 32 of the Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management. It considers each of the Convention's obligations and explains how the Latvia addresses them.

Latvia recognizes that preparation of the National Report includes a self-assessment and implementation of the safety enhancement measures to meet national and international obligations. We are sure, that international review provides plenty of opportunities for learning from others and the review of the National Report by our peers ensures clarification of issues of special interest, which will serve to justify improvements for action program to enhance safety of radioactive waste management.

The scope of this report is limited to those articles from JC, which are relevant to the particular situation in Latvia, as Latvia does not possess any spent fuel management facility and all spent fuel from research reactor is already sent back to the country of its origin.

The present report is structured according to the Guidelines for national reports under the Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management established by the Contracting Parties to the Convention (INFCIRC/604/Rev.1). Report is a comprehensive compilation and has been updated on the basis of past reports. It contains changes and new developments since the last report as well as new additional information of explanatory nature answering questions received during the last Review Meeting.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	2
SECTION A INTRODUCTION	4
Framework of supervision and implementation	4
Latvia's accession to the Joint Convention	4
SECTION B NATIONAL POLICY REGARDING NUCLEAR ACTIVITIES	6
SECTION C SCOPE OF APPLICATION	8
SECTION D INVENTORIES AND LISTS	9
SECTION E LEGISLATIVE AND REGULATORY SYSTEM	10
Article 18. Implementing measures	10
Article 19. Legislative and regulatory framework	11
Article 20. Regulatory body	11
SECTION F OTHER GENERAL SAFETY PROVISIONS	13
Article 21. Responsibility of the license holder	13
Article 22. Human and financial resources	13
Article 23. Quality assurance	13
Article 24. Operational radiation protection	13
Article 25. Emergency preparedness	14
Article 26. Decommissioning	15
SECTION G SAFETY OF SPENT FUEL MANAGEMENT	16
Article 4. General safety requirements	16
Article 5. Existing facilities	16
Article 6. Siting of proposed facilities	16
Article 7. Design and construction of facilities	16
Article 8. Assessment of safety of facilities	17
Article 9. Operation of facilities	17
Article 10. Disposal of spent fuel	18
SECTION H SAFETY OF RADIOACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT	19
Article 11. General safety requirements	19
Article 12. Existing facilities and past practices	20
Article 13. Siting of proposed facilities	20
Article 14. Design and construction of facilities	20
Article 15. Assessment of safety of facilities	20
Article 16. Operation of facilities	21
Article 17. Institutional measures after closure	22
SECTION I TRANSBOUNDARY MOVEMENT	23
Article 27. Transboundary movement	23
SECTION J DISUSED SEALED SOURCES	24
Article 28. Disused sealed sources	24
SECTION K PLANNED ACTIVITIES TO IMPROVE SAFETY	25
SECTION I ANNEXES	26
(a) List of spent fuel management facilities	26
(b) List of radioactive waste management facilities	26
(c) List of nuclear facilities in the process of being decommissioned	27
(d) Inventory of spent fuel	27
(e) Inventory of radioactive waste	27
(f) References to national laws, regulations, requirements, guides, etc.	29
(g) References to official national and international reports related to safety	30
(h) References to reports on international review missions	30
(i) Other relevant material	31

SECTION A

INTRODUCTION

Framework of supervision and implementation

There are two main bodies, which have competences relevant to the Joint Convention:

1. Radiation Safety Centre of State Environmental Service – the national regulator,
2. State limited liability company “Latvian Environment, Geology and Meteorology Centre” – the radioactive waste management operator.

Radiation Safety Centre of State Environmental Service (hereinafter – RDC) is central structural unit of State Environmental Service, which according to Law on Radiation Safety and Nuclear Safety has licensing, supervisory and control functions, it also maintains relevant databases.

According to changes in order of Cabinet of Ministers No. 339 dated on May 28, 2009 “On Reorganization of Radiation Safety Centre”, State Environmental Service took over all functions prescribed in Law on Radiation Safety and Nuclear Safety with exception of those related to monitoring of environmental radioactive pollution and measurements of individual dosimetry.

The main operator in Latvia (operator of the Salaspils research reactor and radioactive waste repository at Baldone site) is the state limited liability company "Latvian Environment, Geology and Meteorology Centre". In the past it was the State agency “Hazardous Waste Management Agency” with the main tasks to safely maintain Salaspils research reactor in the shutdown stage and to manage radioactive waste repository. Later on, based on the decision of the Government, state agency was reorganized and now Hazardous Waste Department of Latvian Environment, Geology and Meteorology Centre is responsible for dealing with issues related to Salaspils research reactor and radioactive waste.

The supervision system is defined in the Act on State Administration, which prescribes that:

- State administration shall be organised in a single hierarchical system. No institution or administrative official may remain outside this system;
- Subordination shall be implemented in the form of control or supervision:
 - Control means the rights of higher institutions or officials to issue orders to lower institutions or officials, as well as to revoke decisions of lower institutions or officials;
 - Supervision means the rights of higher institutions or officials to examine the lawfulness of decisions taken by lower institutions or officials and to revoke unlawful decisions, as well as to issue an order to take a decision in case of unlawful failure to act.

Thus any supervised state institutions have full independence with respect to their decisions in the scope of their competence, which shall be defined by the special act (in RDC case – by Act of Radiation Safety and Nuclear Safety). The minister has rights to examine decisions and request necessary changes if the decisions are in violation of the laws and regulations, in all other cases appeals about decisions of RDC can be done only in the court.

Latvia’s accession to the Joint Convention

Decision about accession of the JC was made by the Government on 2 February 2000¹. The Cabinet of Ministers authorized the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to deposit instrument of

¹ The Order of the Cabinet of Ministers No.50 of 2 February 2000, OJ (Vēstnesis) 36/37, 04.02.2000

accession and entitled the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development to coordinate implementation of obligations under Convention. Since 2004 the tasks relevant to environmental protection is under the Ministry of Environment (part from former Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development), but since 2001 all radiation and nuclear safety issues (including activities relevant to the JC) are under responsibility of RDC.

Latvia acceded to the JC after deposition of the accession document on 27 March 2000 consequently Latvia became the Contracting Party to the Convention on 18 June 2001.

Latvia has participated in all Review Meetings. Latvia submits the present report for peer review at the fourth Review Meeting of the Convention at the International Atomic Energy Agency in April 2012.

SECTION B

NATIONAL POLICY REGARDING NUCLEAR ACTIVITIES

There are no legal changes in national policy regarding nuclear activities in energy sector. Latvia has no any NPP and there is no intention to build such plant in Latvia. As it was indicated in previous report, there are some discussions on considering possibilities for nuclear energy in Latvia however no significant developments took place since last report.

Latvia recognizes:

- that the operation of nuclear research reactors has generated spent fuel and radioactive waste along with the fact that other applications of nuclear technologies also generate radioactive waste. More over, the decommissioning of research reactor will generate much larger amount of radioactive waste than during its operational period;
- that main objectives for any society are to ensure safe management for spent fuel and radioactive waste; therefore all activities shall be done by present generations and within a comprehensive framework of radioactive waste management;
- the importance to the international community of ensuring that sound practices are planned and implemented for the safety of spent fuel and radioactive waste management, because only joint activities could solve technical issues and safety concerns;
- that the safety non-compliance in one single country could imply stronger requirements in other countries and reduce public acceptance for such practices;
- the importance of informing the public on issues regarding the safety of spent fuel and radioactive waste management due to a vital need for public acceptance as waste management activities lead to long term impacts and significant investments, therefore without such acceptance it is impossible to reach safety objectives;
- that requirements for public information are defined as obligations under other environmental protection agreements, which also have direct relation to the constitutional rights of citizens;
- that the ultimate responsibility for ensuring the safety of spent fuel and radioactive waste management rests with the State.

Review of Low Level Waste management policy

Latvia recognizes the importance to develop national strategy and long term plans for radioactive waste management. We have to establish and keep updated a national program for the safe management of radioactive waste and spent fuel that includes all radioactive waste and covers all stages of management. There is general agreement on end point for long-lived waste (search for multilateral solutions), but not clear implementation measures. More challenges, which shall be met, are definition of specific measures, prioritisation of them and introduction of comprehensive set for indicators, because financial situation in the state sector did not allow to plan and to ensure resources. Due to lack of human resources national strategy for radioactive waste management is still in process.

Due to changes in the state's system for the development of binding documents, which may have long term liabilities and imply financial obligations, currently it is impossible to get acceptance from the Government for the strategies which cover more than 3-5 years period. It means that we can work only on short term and in some cases also medium term objectives.

Therefore Ministry of Environment introduces only minor adjustments in the "Radioactive waste management plan", which had been accepted by the Government in 2005. Adjustments just reflect current stage of decommissioning, status for preparations for building of two new vaults and long term storage for waste, which are not suitable for disposal off in near surface.

Similarly, changes have been introduced also in the mid term strategy for environmental protection, which defines plans for the activities of the Ministry and its subordinated institutions.

State budgetary situation is still very complex and consolidation of budget is expected to take place also in 2012, therefore investments for decommissioning and also for development of radioactive waste management will be limited. State institutions and agencies have reduced number of staff and no increase in financing is foreseen till 2013.

Unfortunately, such changes could be reduction of capabilities for the regulator and also for operator to fulfill the tasks allocated to them.

SECTION C

SCOPE OF APPLICATION

Latvia has no intention to use reprocessing services, the spent nuclear fuel defined as the radioactive waste. This issue is incorporated also in the draft amendment of the framework law, which should be approved by Parliament.

There is no any large scale facility or processes in which natural occurring radioactive materials are processed and are treated as radioactive waste, but there were several incidents with enhanced radioactivity of metal scrap imported from other countries for the metal smelting plant, thus minor amounts of such materials had been treated as radioactive waste.

Latvia has no any military facility which generates spent nuclear fuel, currently minor amounts of radioactive waste from defence related activities (e.g. markers on the guns with radium containing luminescent paint) are treated in the same manner as civilian radioactive waste.

In the past (during the time period under former Soviet Union) national radioactive waste management facility "Radon" received relatively large amount of defence related radioactive waste, which still constitute significant part of total radioactivity of the disposed radioactive waste. More detailed information could be found in the first national report [Section I, Annex (g)] and also in publication under NATO research program [Section I, Annex (i)].

SECTION D

INVENTORIES AND LISTS

There are 1009 licensed operators under supervision and control of the RDC, among them there only 44 operators generate radioactive waste.

Latvia has no nuclear facilities according to the definition of this Convention; however some provisions are applicable for Soviet design pool type research reactor, which was shutdown in June 1998.

Radioactive waste in Latvia originates exclusively from civilian programmes. The main potential producers of radioactive waste are:

a) Traditional areas:

- **industry:** irradiation, nuclide gauges, calibration –Cs-137 and well logging – Am-Be;

b) Specific areas:

- Decommissioning of Salaspils Research Reactor – the foreseen total volume of radioactive waste ~1200 m³;
- management of contaminated scrap metal, which was imported either for reprocessing or transit purposes.

SECTION E

LEGISLATIVE AND REGULATORY SYSTEM

Article 18. Implementing measures

The main operator in Latvia is the state limited liability company "Latvian Environment, Geology and Meteorology Centre" (previously - State agency "Hazardous Waste Management Agency").

Based on the decision of the Government, state agency "Hazardous Waste Management Agency" was reorganized and now Hazardous Waste Department of Latvian Environment, Geology and Meteorology Centre is responsible for dealing with issues related radioactive waste.

Latvian Environment, Geology and Meteorology Centre is subordinated to the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development, which through State budget and other extra-budgetary sources, provides funds for safety upgrades and management of radioactive waste.

Obligations under the Joint Convention have been implemented in national laws, Cabinet of Ministers regulations; besides, the Concept of the Management of Radioactive Waste defines some additional tasks and measures related to International Conventions. The list of relevant legal documents is provided in the Section I, Annex (f).

Monitoring at on-site locations:

- γ -radiation dose rates in air, at different locations in the controlled area and supervised area, in monitoring wells and in buildings; γ -dose rates in monitoring well are mostly due to γ -radiation from activity in the soil due to partial shielding of cosmic and solar radiation and airborne activity;
- β and α -contamination of workplaces and surfaces in the buildings;
- Specific ground water activity levels in monitoring wells (onsite and close the site boundaries);
- Specific activity levels in air samples from monitor in the B-zone.

Monitoring at off-site locations:

- Specific activity levels in air samples;
- Specific activity in soil samples;
- Specific activity levels in plant samples;
- Specific water activity levels in water reservoirs in the vicinity of site;
- Specific activity level in precipitation.

Article 19. Legislative and regulatory framework

Legislation in Force

The Law on Radiation Safety and Nuclear Safety came into force on 26 October 2000. The law governs all activities involving radioactive or nuclear materials and all sources of ionizing radiation. It establishes the basic principles of radiation and nuclear safety (justification, optimisation and limitation) and also contains provisions on nuclear third party liability.

Operators of radiation facilities must provide all necessary information to the RDC showing that safety measures are being applied. RDC may then deliver licenses (for commercial activities) or permits (for non-commercial activities), for the case. The RDC may at any time withdraw or revoke licenses or permits if radiation protection and nuclear safety requirements are not met.

There are no major changes since the third peer-review Conference. Several regulations had past minor modifications e.g. Statutes for RDC, Statutes for Radiation Safety Board, radiometric control on the state border, licensing regulations etc.

Article 20. Regulatory body

The Radiation Safety Centre of State Environmental Service is the national regulatory authority in the field of radiation and nuclear safety. Radiation Safety Centre has licensing, supervisory and control functions, maintains relevant databases. RDC together with representatives from other state institutions and professional associations deals with certification of radiation safety and nuclear safety officers and recognition of radiation and nuclear safety experts.

RDC was established in July 2001 based on the framework law “On Radiation Safety and Nuclear Safety”, which entitled the Government (the Cabinet of Ministers) to issue regulations “Statutes of Radiation Safety Centre” and also empowered the Cabinet of Ministers to issue (in majority of cases re-issue updated regulations, as the system for radiation and nuclear safety was established already in 1994 based on the previous act with the same title) regulations, which needed to implement requirements prescribed by this Act. According to amendments in framework law, adopted in June 12, 2009, changed RDC status from being supervised institution by Ministry of Environment to central structural unit of State Environmental Service.

Functions of the RDC related to implementation of the Joint Convention are defined by legislation, and include to:

- draft policy proposals for supervision and control of radiation and nuclear safety;
- supervise and control radiation safety;
- license practices with radiation sources;
- coordinate combat of illicit trafficking of radioactive and nuclear materials;
- encourage introduction of new technologies to minimize the possible harmful effects;
- co-ordinate technical cooperation in the field of radiation safety;
- prepare national reports;
- assess implementation of international recommendations;
- maintain data bases on practices, sources and exposures.

The system of state authority under supervision of relevant ministry, which has no functions in the uses and promotion of atomic energy, assures that RDC is an independent national authority and can implement its decisions also independently from its supervisor.

The finances for RDC are granted annually by Saeima (the Parliament) as separate budget line under budget of State Environmental Service. The RDC has no its own income since changes in its status.

Since third peer-review Conference RDC implemented also several upgrades of its technical capabilities. However, RDC suffers from constant lack of human and financial resources and no improvements are possible till 2013.

SECTION F

OTHER GENERAL SAFETY PROVISIONS

Article 21. Responsibility of the license holder

To obtain a license, the applicant must complete an application, which along with other documents, will be reviewed by the RDC. Once delivered, a license is usually valid for three years. However, any license may be subject to revocation should a violation of safety standards be detected during inspection. Upon expiration, the license is not automatically renewed, and a new application must be made.

According to the Law on Radiation Safety and Nuclear Safety the license holder has prime responsibility on safety. These provisions are not changed.

Latvian Environment, Geology and Meteorology Centre is the only organisation in Latvia dealing with maintenance of nuclear facilities and management of radioactive waste. Latvian Environment, Geology and Meteorology Centre is the license holder for the relevant activities subject to this Convention, in particular for ensuring nuclear safety without power and safe maintenance of relevant equipment of the research reactor as well as for a complete cycle of radioactive waste management.

Article 22. Human and financial resources

Latvian Environment, Geology and Meteorology Centre is mainly financed from the State Budget. The Ministry of Environment explains and gives proof to the Government concerning adequate funding for each fiscal year and long term programmes. The Ministry provides also extra funds from its resources (including extra-budgetary resources from Latvian Environmental Protection Fund) and assists in finding donors by maintaining cooperation with international organisations.

For decommissioning of research reactor the Cabinet and for implementation of the Concept of Radioactive Waste Management the Government shall allocate additional financial resources.

Article 23. Quality assurance

The quality assurance programmes are requested by the Cabinet Regulations on Protection against Ionising Radiation.

Detailed requirements to QA programmes are also in Regulations on Radiation Protection during the Transport of Radioactive Materials (including radioactive waste) as well as Licensing Regulations prescribing a special request of QA and stating that the license must be issued for a shorter time period, if the QA programme is either not adequate.

Latvian Environment, Geology and Meteorology Centre has implemented a quality assurance system, which complies with all aforementioned requirements, appreciated by RDC by issuing in appropriate licences. Latvian Environment, Geology and Meteorology Centre has also accreditation for certain laboratory activities under ISO 17025 standard.

Article 24. Operational radiation protection

Discharges are specified and quantitatively limited by Regulations on Practices Involving Radioactive Waste and Related Materials. Environmental situation is controlled in accordance with the control programs for national monitoring and also by operator.

Proper level of operational radiation protection as well as of control on discharges and unplanned/uncontrolled releases is provided by the Quality Assurance System of “BAPA” and State Control Program for the Ionising Radiation Facilities of National Significance.

The System of Accounting and Transfer of Radioactive Waste of “BAPA” provides that all physical objects being in the control zone of the Research Reactor and not being necessary for its further maintenance, initially are considered as radioactive waste or related materials. RDC receive also regular reports from the operator and approves the free release of exempted materials.

Additional dose limits related to radioactive waste management are specified in Requirements for the practices with radioactive waste and related materials, namely:

If, based on the results of environmental monitoring and on the long-term safety assessment, it is identified that the potential exposure dose to the members of the public living in the direct vicinity of a radioactive waste disposal facility, is:

- 1) Above or equal to 5 mSv/year, obligatory measures must be taken to bring the situation to normal and to reduce radiation dose less than 300 µSv/year,*
- 2) Between 1 and 5 mSv/year, respective measures must be taken during over the next five years to bring the situation to normal and to reduce radiation dose less than 300 µSv/year,*
- 3) Less or equal to 1 mSv/year, the implementation of measures is considered on the basis of the financial and technical capabilities;*

The maximal exposure dose to the critical group of population shall not exceed 100 µSv/year, but maximal average dose – 10 µSv/year.

Latvian Environment, Geology and Meteorology Centre has a qualified emergency response group for mitigating the effects of unplanned release of radioactive materials into the environment, should such occur.

There is no any case were radiation workers of Latvian Environment, Geology and Meteorology Centre received external exposures above 6 mSv/year (1/3 from the dose limit), in majority cases the doses are on the level 1-2 mSv/year, which demonstrate that operational safety measures corresponds to good practices.

Article 25. Emergency preparedness

The Law on Radiation Safety and Nuclear Safety sets the requirements for immediate flow of information regarding radiation accidents and emergencies, namely

The job manager reports immediately to the operator, the Centre and the State Fire Protection and Rescue Service upon all accidents and incidents, which occur during practices involving ionising radiation sources.

According to the Law on Civil Protection, in Latvia the main institution responsible for planning and implementation of emergency preparedness is the Fire and Rescue Service.

Based on above mentioned laws the Cabinet accepted the regulations on preparedness and response in cases of radiation accidents and the annually approves the *National Emergency Preparedness Plan* (there are no significant changes annually on the subject matters, but as always some minor changes on institutional level and operational procedures – mainly the technical annexes of the Plan are changed annually).

There are no changes in allocation of responsibilities for governmental bodies co-ordinating the actions in the case of an emergency. They are the State Fire and Rescue Service and the Radiation Safety Centre:

- RDC is responsible for supervision of operative actions at the accident site.

- A larger scale accident activates are supervised and co-ordinated by the State Fire and Rescue Service.

Some other requirements for the emergency planning and response are set out also in some several regulations e.g. on Protection against Ionising Radiation, on safe transport, on licensing etc.

Latvian Environment, Geology and Meteorology Centre has implemented 2 local plans, in agreement with relevant local municipalities:

- Preparation for and Action in the Case of Accident in Salaspils Research Reactor;
- Preparation for and Action in the Case of Accident in the Baldone Radioactive waste disposal site.

There are no changes on regional level – according to the Agreement signed by all states in Baltic Sea region the states concerned have to provide data from their monitoring stations to all parties of the Agreement. Latvia (RDC) participates also in EU EurDep network and uses CoDec system for data exchange.

There are no new bilateral agreements since last report.

Regulations on Preparedness for and Actions in the Case of Radiation Accidents foresee that appropriate training for the testing is necessary for the testing of the emergency plans. Such training is carried out on regular basis, providing the opportunity to test the different levels of organization and improve the key aspects of the emergency planning.

Article 26. Decommissioning

Decommissioning and dismantling of the Salaspils nuclear reactor is an ongoing process according to the Cabinet resolution from October 1999, which was slightly modified in 2004. Currently group of experts is drafting new document on decommissioning, setting new dates for activities as well as recalculating budget needed for this purpose.

Since the Concept for decommissioning was approved by the Government in 1998, the current operator of facility – Hazardous Waste Management State Agency has reached around 50% implementation level of all activities planned for decommissioning.

Financing: Special funds and extra financing have been allocated by Saeima and Cabinet.

Environmental Impact Assessments for decommissioning and expansion of radioactive waste repository were accomplished in 2005. Additional studies for updates of decommissioning project including definition for further activities of the site were made and the latest decisions on these subjects were done in July 2007 by the Cabinet of Ministers (the finishing of the review of the EIA final report).

According to the decommissioning concept, approved by the Cabinet of Ministers in 1999 (updated concept was approved in 2005) the decommissioning of the research reactor was envisaged by the end of year 2010. At current stage while experts are developing new decommissioning concept, it is not possible to indicate new date, when decommissioning will be finished.

SECTION G

SAFETY OF SPENT FUEL MANAGEMENT

Article 4. General safety requirements

Legal framework

There are no major changes Latvia in the framework of legal document regarding safe management of spent fuel. The system is based on three main pillars:

- 1) **International legal instruments** to which Latvia is the Party;
- 2) **EU legal instruments;**
- 3) **National regulations.**

Since May 2004 several legal documents had been adopted (e.g. EU regulations replaced national regulations) and modified (some additional provisions from EU directives and recommendations had been incorporated in national regulations), but as already in late 90^{ies} of last century Latvia worked on preparations of legal framework in harmony with system used in EU, there are no major changes.

Article 5. Existing facilities

Background information

There are no major changes regarding the existing facilities. Latvia used to have a Nuclear Research Centre with a pool type 5 MW_{th} IRT reactor. The Cabinet of Ministers in 1995 made the decision to start preparations for the decommissioning and in 1998 the second decision was made about permanent shutdown of the reactor. Presently Latvian Environment, Geology and Meteorology Centre manages the decommissioning project of this research reactor.

There was small radioactive waste storage on the site of research reactor (in operation since 1975-2005) where some parts dismantled from reactor core were stored after reconstruction activities in 1975. All the waste after characterisation and re-packing was transferred to the radioactive waste repository at Baldone.

Article 6. Siting of proposed facilities

Latvia has no plans to establish spent fuel management facility; therefore these provisions are only partly incorporated in national nuclear legislation.

Should such legal acts be needed, the system and steps for the licensing of nuclear facilities and major modifications to such facilities are prescribed in the Licensing Regulations "*On the Procedure of issuing of a Special Permit (Licence) or Permit for Activities involving Ionising Radiation Sources and Procedure for Public Dispute on the Establishment of Ionising Radiation Facilities of State Significance or Essential Modifications thereto*".

The Law on Environmental Impact Assessment and relevant Cabinet Regulations governs potential evaluating of relevant site-related factors likely to affect the safety of facility. The Law on Environmental Impact Assessment prescribes requirements for assessment of impact of proposed nuclear facilities on the environment. The mechanism of public hearing is established by licensing regulations. Proper communication with nearby contracting parties of JC and Nuclear Safety Convention is governed by ESPO Convention having been ratified.

Article 7. Design and construction of facilities

As there is no government plan to build any nuclear facility, these provisions are only partially incorporated in national nuclear legislation. In general legislation, the potential

necessary provisions are introduced by the Law on Radiation Safety and Nuclear Safety, the Law on Conformity Assessment, Basic safety regulations and Licensing Regulations.

Article 8. Assessment of safety of facilities

Provisions related to the safety assessment for nuclear facility are only partly incorporated in legislation because currently no new facility is planned. Should such necessity be raised, the legal basis for the safety impact assessment is given in the Law on Environmental Impact Assessment.

Recommendations from IAEA Nuclear safety standards (NS.R.2) regarding PSR are incorporated in national legal system by re-licensing – regulations on licensing² provide requirements for reviews of all safety aspects of radiation facility, including on- and off-site emergency planning and radiation safety. Regulations stipulate that re-licensing shall be done on 3 years base if there are no objections or special conditions.

Other safety assessment requirements are partly elaborated in Regulations on Activities including Nuclear Materials and Regulations on Physical Protection.

The safety assessment for reactor in safe enclosure stage and also for decommissioning is made with respect the Law on Environmental Impact Assessment and relevant Licensing Regulations.

The general public and any municipal or other institution in relevant regions should have access to information concerning the evaluation of potential threat from nuclear facilities, as prescribed by the Licensing Regulations. Information about planned activities and major modifications of nuclear and radiation facilities should also be provided to the public.

Article 9. Operation of facilities

- 1) Provisions on safe storage of the spent fuel (including its maintenance, monitoring, inspections and testing) have been elaborated in the Cabinet of Ministers Regulations on Activities including Nuclear Materials, Related Materials and Equipment and Regulations on Physical Protection;
- 2) Relevant activities have been carried out in compliance with the License issued by RDC for interim storage of the spent fuel, for ensuring nuclear safety without power and safe maintenance of relevant equipment of the Research Reactor;
- 3) Inspections, accounting and reporting are carried out in compliance with national (and EU) Regulations and International Conventions (Safeguards Agreement, Additional Protocol, etc.).

RDC regularly provides inspections to verify compliance with legal requirements – according the Law on Radiation Safety and Nuclear Safety any nuclear facility is “*ionising radiation facilities of state significance*”, thus according the roles of procedure for RDC the regular planned comprehensive inspections are carried out not less than 4 times per year, in addition to regular topical inspections are organised (e.g. on safeguards issues together with IAEA and EU inspectors) and for any safety significant activity, which is planed by the operator.

² The Cabinet Regulations on the Procedure of Issuing of a Special Permit (Licence) or Permit for Activities Involving Ionising Radiation Sources and Procedure for Public Dispute on the Establishment of Ionising Radiation Facilities of State Significance or on Essential Modifications thereto, No.301 (03.07.2001)

Article 10. Disposal of spent fuel

The spent fuel has been moved out of Latvia in 2008 in accordance with internationally agreed practice – return to the supplier.

SECTION H

SAFETY OF RADIOACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT

Article 11. General safety requirements

Legal background

According to the Cabinet Regulations on Practices Involving Radioactive Waste and Related Materials the radioactive waste is classified in several groups, *inter alia*, also according to the amount of generated heat power for high activity waste.

Criticality issues are specified in Regulations on Protection against Ionising Radiation in Transportation of Radioactive Materials, which set up also limitations on radioactivity content in packages/containers.

According to the law “**On Natural Resources Tax**” and the law “**On Radiation Safety and Nuclear Safety**” – in the case of import into the Latvia of radioactive substances that, after use thereof, generate radioactive waste which needs to be disposed of in Latvia, **a natural resource tax is payable on the import of such substances.**

According to the Regulations of the Cabinet of Ministers the operator, who plans to import sealed ionizing radiation sources, containing radioactive materials whose radioactivity when using given sources for a period of 10 years will exceed 100 MBq, prior to acquisition of said sealed ionizing radiation sources into possession or tenure, must take all possible measures so that possibility to send back mentioned sealed sources to the producer be specified in the purchase and sales contract or in the grant agreement.

In case when the purchase and sales contract or the grant agreement does not contain provisions on send-back of disused sealed sources to producers thereof:

- i. other possible suppliers must be sought or;
- ii. requirement to pay a fee for import of radioactive substances into Latvia.

The following legal acts directly governing radioactive waste management are:

1. The Law “On Radiation Safety and Nuclear Safety”;
2. The regulations of the Cabinet of Ministers “Requirements for the Practices with Radioactive Waste and Related Materials”;
3. The regulations of the Cabinet of Ministers “The Principles of Determination of the Equivalence of Various Radioactive Waste.”

As practices with radioactive waste are in the same time also practices with radiation sources all other regulations are applicable (e.g. basic safety requirements, requirements for physical protection, safe transport, etc.).

Strategy for radioactive waste management

A Concept of the management of radioactive waste was approved by the Cabinet of Ministers in 2002, which was elaborated, based on:

- a. **IAEA generic** principles for radioactive waste management,
- b. **Site-specific** conclusions recommendations of CASSIOPEE study on Safety Assessment of Baldone repository,
- c. National legislation and other **site-specific items** (conditions, government documents, planned tasks) and foresees the solutions for the safe management of radioactive waste in the nearest 5–10 years (the time period from 2003 till 2010).

Article 12. Existing facilities and past practices

Operator of radioactive waste management

Latvian Environment, Geology and Meteorology Centre is the sole organization in Latvia dealing with all stages of radioactive waste management, including processing, conditioning, transportation long-term storage, and disposal of radioactive waste. Latvian Environment, Geology and Meteorology Centre has two main sites – research reactor site in *Salaspils* dealing with safe enclosure of research reactor and decommissioning activities thereof; and the near surface radioactive waste repository “Radons” in *Baldone*.

Article 13. Siting of proposed facilities

The required measures are provided by the set of legislation acts, in particular:

1. The Law “On Radiation Safety and Nuclear safety” stating that “*The job manager, either directly or through the media, informs members of the public about radiation safety and nuclear safety measures carried out or proposed at the site concerned*”.
2. The Licensing Regulations “On the Procedure of issuing of a Special Permit (Licence) or Permit for Activities involving Ionising Radiation Sources and Procedure for Public Dispute on the Establishment of Ionising Radiation Facilities of State Significance or Essential Modifications thereto”, by requiring 4 major steps to be made prior to of the facility, and establishing the mechanism of public hearing;
3. The Law on Environmental Impact Assessment governing potential evaluating of relevant site-related factors likely to affect the safety of facility, and prescribing requirements for assessment of impact of proposed nuclear facilities on the environment.

Article 14. Design and construction of facilities

These provisions have been incorporated in general legislation: by the Law on Radiation Safety and Nuclear Safety. The Law on Conformity Assessment, the Law on Environmental Impact Assessment, National BSS and Licensing Regulations must also be observed and complied with.

Article 15. Assessment of safety of facilities

Current plans for building of new waste storage spaces in Latvia have been elaborated on the basis of recommendations derived from Long-term safety analysis of the Baldone repository performed by CASSIOPEE in 2001-2002:

- to build a dedicated long storage for spent sealed sources and long-lived waste,
- to modify disposal vault’s design to meet best available practices in other countries.

The anticipated radiological impact of the new building vaults has been evaluated in the frame CASSIOPEE analysis and more recent EIA (in 2004-2005), including applicable criteria, conditions, input data, hypotheses advanced methodologies (ISAM) and computing tools (RESRAD and Microshield 5) as well as recommended corrective measures.

EIA was performed on the construction of two new radioactive waste vaults and a facility for the long-term storage of spent sealed sources at the radioactive waste disposal site “Radons”, including a safety assessment (in co-operation with the Netherlands enterprise Nuclear Research and Consultancy Group (NRG)). This EIA was updated (reference inventories: December 31, 1999 vs. January 2005) and extended (increased timeframe) version of the previous one.

In the frame of the EU Twinning Light Project “Radioactive Waste Management and Reactor Decommissioning” comprising, inter alia, an objective to up-date waste acceptance criteria for radioactive waste disposal at Radons, an International team, in collaboration with RDC, has evaluated of the updated safety assessment in the frame of the Project part “The Use of Safety Assessment Methodologies for Near Surface Disposal Facilities in Latvia”, evaluating the whole set of SA documentation and, as a result, giving a set of recommendations in particular, for improvement of modelling of water path, including model the system as specific as possible, to use an update version of RESRAD code as well to restrict the use of default models.

For advanced water path modelling it would be relevant to use site-specific geosphere data, taking into account IAEA recommendations. The derived conclusions and recommendations of the regulatory evaluation of Baldone near-surface radioactive waste repository will be used for forthcoming licensing process of construction of two new radioactive waste vaults and a facility for the long-term storage of DSS at Radons site.

Article 16. Operation of facilities

Licensing procedures

The licensing procedures for nuclear facilities are regulated mainly by set of licensing regulations, which cover the conceptual stage, design, construction, commissioning and operation of the facility. The operation license is valid for a period of 3 to 5 years.

The last license issued to the operator of radioactive waste management facility is based on conclusions obtained from Long-term safety analysis of the Baldone repository and EIA study as well as the EU Twinning Light Project Radioactive Waste Management and Reactor Decommissioning. RDC is assessing compliance to requirements with national legislation, existing standards. All safety related instructions; guidance and Quality Assurance programmes prepared by Operator had been analysed and accepted by RDC.

Assurance of engineering and technical support

Radioactive waste management is mainly funded from the State budget, thus assurance of support in safety related fields are considered annually and the Ministry of Environment, which can provides extra resources if needed.

External engineering and technical support is provided in the frame of the relevant IAEA Technical Co-operation Projects, EU (PHARE Projects and other EC funded activities), by co-operation with USA (Department of Energy) etc.

Radioactive waste characterization

Provisions for characterization and segregation of radioactive waste are in national regulations.

Waste characterization and sorting is provided by the producer and introduced in the regulations, which for radioactive waste segregation foresee that *waste producer (owner) ensures such conditions:*

- *Each waste container shall contain only 1 respective group of radioactive waste;*
- *shall prevent in a container a mixing of:*
 - *radioactive waste subject and, respectively, not subject to treatment;*
 - *long-lived and short-lived radioactive waste;*
 - *low and intermediate level waste with high level radioactive waste.*

Incident Reporting system

The provisions required reporting of incidents have been implemented in the Law on Radiation Safety and Nuclear Safety – the job manager informs state and local government Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management, Latvia’s Fourth National Report

institutions and, either directly or through the media, informs members of the public about potential incidents, accidents and the necessary measures for protection of members of the public in the event of an accident. Fortunately, there was no such event up to now. The minor deviations from safety requirements are registered by operator and discussed with RDC inspectors during the planned inspections. The corrective actions are always prepared and implemented.

Provisions regarding operating experience

Provisions regarding collection and analysis of experiences have been implemented in the Law on Radiation Safety and Nuclear Safety, setting up to the Radiation Safety Centre, inter alia, following obligations:

- *to collect, analyze and submit information to the Radiation Safety Board and major users of ionising radiation sources on the radiation safety situation in the country,*
- *to encourage introduction of new technologies to minimize the possible harmful impact resulting from the ionizing radiation sources.*

Provisions regarding decommissioning of radioactive waste management facilities, closure of a disposal facility

Regulations dealing with licensing and with preconditions for applicants request to elaborate future decommissioning plan for any facility where radioactive materials are envisaged to be used. During application for first license an outline for decommissioning plan is requested, which is updated during entire operational period receiving each next license.

Cabinet Regulations „Requirements for the Practices with Radioactive Waste and Related Materials” foresee before closure of the disposal facility a detailed consecutive implementation of a set of measures with an aim to upgrade safety. The possibilities for implementation of these requirements are subject to licensing conditions.

Article 17. Institutional measures after closure

Provisions related to activities after closure of facility are implemented and in detail specified in Cabinet Regulations „Requirements for the Practices with Radioactive Waste and Related Materials”.

There are no major changes for these requirements; some minor suggestions are elaborated during the EIA study.

SECTION I

TRANSBOUNDARY MOVEMENT

Article 27. Transboundary movement

Basic provisions of this Article have been implemented in Cabinet of Ministers “Regulations on the Procedure governing Activities involving Nuclear Materials, Related Materials and Equipment”, regulations “Requirements for the Practices with Radioactive Waste and Related Materials” as well as “Regulations on General Principles of Exchange Procedure of Different Radioactive Waste”, requiring, in general, agreement of the state of destination and – in case of the spent fuel – agreement with IAEA. Return to the supplier of the spent fuel from Latvia had been done in the frame of the IAEA-Latvia-Russia Project.

In Regulations “Requirements for the Practices with Radioactive Waste and Related Materials” set up that:

- *RDC forwards an application for the permit to export radioactive waste and the corresponding Permission Form to the Authority of that state where it is planned to carry out waste reprocessing and to Authorities of all those states whose territories will compose the transportation route of this waste, followed by an relevant request to give a corresponding conclusion;*
- *RDC is authorized to issue a permit to export radioactive waste for its re-processing only after receipt of official permit from the Authorities of all those states to whom RDC had forwarded the permit to export radioactive waste for the purpose of its re-processing.*

Currently these regulations are amended in order to bring into the force the rules of the Council Directive 2006/117/EURATOM on the Supervision and Control of Shipments of Radioactive Waste and Spent Fuel.

SECTION J

DISUSED SEALED SOURCES

Article 28. Disused sealed sources

Proper possession and accounting of disused sealed sources is provided by the requirements of the Law on Radiation Safety and Nuclear Safety, setting up to the RDC following obligations:

- *to ensure identification, investigation and assessment of unknown ionising radiation sources discovered on national territory, or of undeclared ionising radiation sources discovered at the state's border, and to organise disposal thereof should it fail to be possible to identify the user or the owner of a radiation source;*
- *to ensure accounting of ionising radiation sources; to establish and update data bases on radioactive substances, nuclear materials, radioactive waste and other ionising radiation sources.*

Management of disused sealed sources is prescribed also by the requirements by set of regulations on licensing and on regulations on “Requirements for the Practices with Radioactive Waste and Related Materials”.

Based on these legal provisions and some experiences for practical implementation Latvia sent notification to the IAEA about implementation of Code of Conduct and recommendations for transboundary movements.

Practices towards safe disposal of disused sealed sources

Practices towards safe disposal of disused sealed sources are implemented on the basis of CASSIOPEE Recommendations (including also Design Criteria for a Centralized Spent Sealed Sources Facility), which were used to prepare outline design for long term storage of sources and radioactive waste, which are not suitable for disposal in near surface (implementing the PHARE project “Design of additional waste disposal vault and integral storage facility for long-lived waste”).

The Cabinet of Ministers regulations “Requirements for the Practices with Radioactive Waste and Related Materials”, which together with the Law on Natural Resource Tax encourage return of disused sources to their producers.

SECTION K
PLANNED ACTIVITIES TO IMPROVE SAFETY

As the main problems are related to the tritium in the ground water, then in next IAEA TC cycle national project has been submitted to improve monitoring system at radioactive waste repository.

Another type of activities are related to safety improvements, which are connected with the building of two new vaults, interim storage for long lived waste and final capping of old vaults, but there is no sufficient funding, thus time schedule for such activities is not yet clear.

SECTION I ANNEXES

(a) List of spent fuel management facilities

Till May 2008, Latvian Environment, Geology and Meteorology Centre (previously BAPA) maintained spent fuel storage.

The spent HEU nuclear fuel was stored in the storage basin, which is adjusted to the reactor pool.

(b) List of radioactive waste management facilities

There are two main facilities:

1. Radioactive waste disposal site “Radons”;
2. pre-treatment and conditioning facility at Salaspils site, which has also store for conditioned cemented radioactive waste to be collected and ensure proper before transportation to the disposal site.

Basic information about facility

“Radons” was commissioned in October 1962. The site is located at a hill that rises up to a level of 35 m higher than the territory surrounding it. In the vicinity of the site, the level of groundwater is 18 m below the earth surface. Hence, penetration of groundwater into the near-surface vaults for radioactive waste disposal is minimised. There is a zone with radius of 1 km around the centre of the site where no residential houses are found.

Latvian Environment, Geology and Meteorology Centre shall ensure also storage of all long-lived radioactive waste until the establishment of a geological repository or finding of other solution. The institutional control after the closure of the repository is foreseen for the period of 300 years.

The site of “Radons” covers an area of 7 hectares. A general lay-out of the site is given in Fig.1. The operator-controlled area (i.e. the site) is divided in a controlled area (the B-zone) and a supervised area (the A-zone). The physical boundaries of the premises and buildings are used as a boundary of these areas (zones).

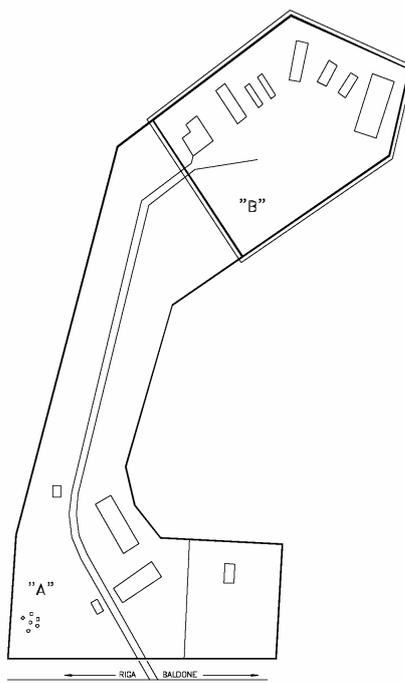


Figure 1. Arrangement of the radioactive waste disposal facility

(c) List of nuclear facilities in the process of being decommissioned

Salaspils research reactor under decommissioning. It is defueled, all spent and not irradiated HEU is sent back to the country of origin.

(d) Inventory of spent fuel

Nothing remains at the site.

(e) Inventory of radioactive waste

The total radioactivity of waste accepted for disposal or long term storage over 40 years of operation of the site, taking into account the radioactive decay, at the end of 2008 is around 5.5×10^{14} Bq and total volume about 840 m³. The amount of radioactive waste accepted per year varies from one year to another, fluctuating about 10^{13} Bq. The volume of radioactive waste varies accordingly.

The annual accepted radioactive waste volumes and their activities are illustrated in Table 1

Table 1

Annual amount of radioactive waste accepted by BAPA

Year	Volume, m ³	Activity, Bq
2000	16	3.5E+12
2001	16	4.8E+12
2002	16	8.5E+13
2003	7	9.5E+12
2004	14	7.0E+13
2005	17	1.2E+12
2006	17	1.4E+13
2007	5	3.2E+13
2008	6,6	1.27E+14

2009	8,5	1.38E+12
2010	7,2	8,04E+6

Radioactivity for all radionuclides is given in Table 2 (data re-calculated on 1 January 2011).

Table 2

Radioactive waste inventory at Baldone site

Nuclide	Vault 1	Vault 2	Vault 3	Vault 4	Vault 5	Vault 6	Total
Ag-110m							0
Al-26			1,05E+12				1E+12
Am-241			1,05E+11	3,00E+10		5,37E+11	7E+11
Ba-133	5,46E+08	2,42E+06	2,23E+11	2,40E+07		5,84E+08	2E+11
Bi-207			6,24E+07			1,55E+08	2E+08
Bi-210m			2,64E+08				3E+08
C-14	4,44E+11	1,87E+09	1,00E+12	2,80E+11	1,23E+08	1,02E+11	2E+12
Cd-109		6,30E+02	5,39E+05	1,63E+04		2,50E+06	3E+06
Cd-113m			6,18E+07				6E+07
Ce-144							0
Cl-36	1,01E+12		4,29E+12	1,22E+08	4,11E+07	2,45E+10	5E+12
Cm-244						4,96E+05	5E+05
Co-57						3,78E+02	378
Co-60	1,20E+11	5,82E+05	6,09E+11	6,02E+10	3,90E+07	4,87E+11	1E+12
Cs-134	1,28E+05		1,18E+08	2,61E+05	7,34E+04	3,84E+06	1E+08
Cs-137	2,40E+12	1,83E+08	5,06E+13	1,87E+12	2,57E+07	1,64E+13	7E+13
Cu-63	4,93E+09		4,35E+09			1,64E+10	3E+10
Eu-152	1,92E+08		2,32E+09				3E+09
Eu-154	3,43E+07						3E+07
Eu-155	5,05E+03						5050
Fe-55	7,62E+06		5,87E+09	1,33E+08	2,88E+05	7,16E+08	7E+09
H-3	3,12E+10	2,08E+08	1,22E+13	8,69E+09	1,50E+07	3,46E+12	2E+13
K-40	3,70E+10		8,81E+10				1E+11
Kr-85	1,53E+09		4,01E+10	1,03E+10		2,59E+10	8E+10
Mn-54			5,51E+02			2,19E+02	770
Mo-93			1,84E+07			1,84E+07	4E+07
Na-22	8,51E+05		2,38E+09	2,47E+05	7,62E+04	4,05E+06	2E+09
Nd-144	9,96E+07					1,00E+08	2E+08
Ni-59			1,80E+09		4,11E+07		2E+09
Ni-63	1,65E+11		8,87E+12			3,57E+10	9E+12
Pb-210	4,45E+10		6,80E+11	1,60E+07	3,74E+07	7,10E+08	7E+11
Pd-107			5,55E+09			1,82E+09	7E+09
Pm-147	1,41E+07		1,90E+10	5,51E+08		6,55E+09	3E+10
Pu-238			5,84E+09	3,09E+10		2,29E+11	3E+11

Pu-239	1,85E+11		1,60E+12	8,87E+10	1,85E+09	1,02E+12	3E+12
Ra-226	8,56E+11	6,05E+09	7,72E+10	3,45E+04	3,66E+07	2,69E+11	1E+12
Ru-106						5,19E+02	519
Sb-125	7,57E+06		4,01E+08			1,63E+06	4E+08
Sm-151			1,95E+08				2E+08
Sn-119m							0
Sn-121m			2,71E+07				3E+07
Sr-90	1,31E+12		2,32E+12	4,70E+11		1,23E+12	5E+12
Tc-99			1,10E+09	8,98E+07		3,20E+08	2E+09
Th-228						3,97E+03	3970
Th-230			1,67E+04			1,72E+08	2E+08
Th-232	4,24E+06	1,18E+08	9,39E+05				1E+08
Ti-44			2,17E+09			1,14E+08	2E+09
Tl-204	3,39E+08		1,38E+09	6,81E+08		2,09E+10	2E+10
U-232	5,19E+10						5E+10
U-233			3,50E+04	3,84E+04		8,72E+05	9E+05
U-234			2,21E+03			2,15E+04	23710
U-235	6,07E+05		3,57E+04			4,27E+03	6E+05
U-238	8,22E+07	1,29E+08	2,17E+07	8,00E+06		2,70E+07	3E+08
Zn-65							0
Zr-93	1,78E+07		1,41E+09			2,22E+07	1E+09

(f) References to national laws, regulations, requirements, guides, etc.

Law – Act on Radiation Safety and Nuclear Safety, 2000, Vēstnesis 394/395 07.11.2000

1. The Cabinet regulations on Activities involving Ionising Radiation Sources, which do not require a Special Permit (Licence) or Permit, No.288 (03.07.2001);
2. The Cabinet Regulations on the Criteria in order to require a Special Permit (Licence) or Permit for Activities involving Ionising Radiation Sources, No.290 (03.07.2001);
3. The Cabinet Regulations on Minimal Insurance of the Civil Liability of Operator if is taken Activities involving Ionising Radiation Sources, No.294 (03.07.2001);
4. The Cabinet Regulations on the Procedure of Issuing of a Special Permit (Licence) or Permit for Activities Involving Ionising Radiation Sources and Procedure for Public Dispute on the Establishment of Ionising Radiation Facilities of State Significance or on Essential Modifications thereto, No.301 (03.07.2001);
5. The Cabinet Regulations on Protection against Ionising Radiation Transporting Radioactive Materials, No.307 (03.07.2001);
6. The Cabinet Regulations on the Procedure for Packaging and Marking of Ionising Radiation Sources, No.406 (18.09.2001);
7. The Cabinet Regulations on the Procedure for Control and Accounting of Exposure of Workers, No.454 (23.10.2001);
8. The Cabinet Regulations on Practices Involving Radioactive Waste and Related Materials, No.129 (19.03.2002);
9. The Cabinet Regulations on Protection against Ionising Radiation, No.149 (09.04.2002);
10. The Cabinet Regulation on Generic Principles for Exchange of Radioactive Waste, No.157 (16.04.2002);

11. The Cabinet Regulations on Radiometric Control of Goods and Transport Vehicles on the State Border, No.233 (05.04.2005);
12. The Cabinet Regulations on the Procedure governing Activities involving Nuclear Materials, Related Materials and Equipment, No.398 (22.04.2004).
13. The Cabinet Regulations on Physical Protection of Ionising Radiation Sources, No.508 (04.11.2002);
14. The Cabinet Regulations on Preparedness and Response in Cases of Radiation Accidents, No.152 (08.11.2003);
15. The Cabinet Regulations on Procedures for Building of Facilities Related to Radiation Safety, No.600 (13.07.2004);
16. The Regulations on Procedure on bulk purchase and realization of ferrous and non-ferrous metal cuttings and scrap, No.874 (22.11.2005).

(g) References to official national and international reports related to safety

JC:

1. First report submitted by Latvia under the Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management, 2003;
2. Second report submitted by Latvia under the Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management, 2005.
3. Third report submitted by Latvia under the Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management, 2009.

NSC:

1. Report on implementation of Convention on Nuclear Safety in the Republic of Latvia, 1998;
2. Second report submitted by Latvia under the Convention on Nuclear Safety, 2001;
3. Third report submitted by Latvia under the Nuclear Safety Convention, 2004;
4. Republic of Latvia National Report On the implementation of the obligations under the Convention on Nuclear Safety, 2007.
5. Republic of Latvia National Report On the implementation of the obligations under the Convention on Nuclear Safety, 2011

EC:

1. Main Findings of the Commission's Article 35 Verification in Latvia, 21 to 24 March 2006, (LV-06/01);
2. Technical Report Verifications under the Terms of Article 35 of the EURATOM Treaty, (Latvian National Monitoring Network for Environmental Radioactivity), 2006, (LV-06/01).

IAEA:

1. Radioactive waste disposal and the environment in Latvia, Proceedings of Conference Radiation and Society: Comprehending Radiation Risk, Paris (France) 24-28 October 1994;
2. Multi-step Optimization for Salaspils Research Reactor Dismantling and Decommissioning, Proceedings of International Conference on Lessons Learned from Decommissioning of Nuclear Facilities and the Safe Termination of Nuclear Activities, Athens (Greece) 11-15 December 2006;

(h) References to reports on international review missions

1. IAEA End-of-Mission Report on "Waste Management Advisory Mission" by B. Martens, M. Ulbok, C. Bergman, 24-28 April, 1993;
2. Infrastructure Appraisal for Latvia on Radiation Safety, 04-08 December 2008 (RaSIA 18/2006/LAT).

(i) Other relevant material

Questionnaires:

1. Historical Survey of Nuclear Energy Activities in Latvia; 2003;
2. Pilot Study, Cross-Border Environmental Problems Emanating from Defence-Related Installations and Activities; Environmental Risk Assessment for Two Defence-Related Problems; „Defence-Related Radioactive Waste in Latvia. NATO/CCMS, Report No.227.