

**Conseil de sécurité**

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**Comité du Conseil de sécurité
créé par la résolution 1540 (2004)****Note verbale datée du 22 novembre 2013, adressée
au Président du Comité par la Mission permanente
de la Lituanie auprès de l'Organisation des Nations Unies**

La Mission permanente de la Lituanie auprès de l'Organisation des Nations Unies présente ses compliments au Président du Comité du Conseil de sécurité créé par la résolution 1540 (2004) et a l'honneur de communiquer les informations complémentaires mettant à jour le rapport présenté par la République de Lituanie conformément aux résolutions 1540 (2004) et 1977 (2011) du Conseil*.

New York, 22 novembre 2013

* Le présent rapport comporte un tableau présenté par la Lituanie, qui paraîtra uniquement en anglais, la langue dans laquelle il a été soumis, comme en a convenu le Comité.



**Annexe à la note verbale datée du 22 novembre 2013
adressée au Président du Comité par la Mission permanente
de la Lituanie auprès de l'Organisation des Nations Unies**

**Informations complémentaires mettant à jour le rapport
présenté par la République de Lituanie en application
des résolutions 1540 (2004) et 1977 (2011)
du Conseil de sécurité**

La République de Lituanie a présenté son rapport initial au Comité du Conseil de sécurité créé par la résolution 1540 (2004) le 27 octobre 2004 (S/AC.44/2004/(02)/26) et l'a mis à jour le 21 septembre 2005 (S/AC.44/2004/(02)/26/Add.1). On trouvera ci-après les nouvelles initiatives prises par la Lituanie pour appliquer les résolutions 1540 (2004) et 1977 (2011) du Conseil depuis la dernière mise à jour.

1. Création du Groupe de travail interinstitutions sur la sécurité nucléaire

Afin de renforcer la coopération et la coordination interinstitutions dans le domaine de la lutte contre le trafic de matières nucléaires et radioactives, le Groupe de travail interinstitutions sur la sécurité nucléaire a été créé par un décret du Premier Ministre lituanien en date du 12 mars 2012, qui a été reconduit le 18 février 2013. Composé de représentants des institutions compétentes, le Groupe de travail est habilité à proposer des modifications à la législation sur la lutte contre le trafic de matières nucléaires, à améliorer la coopération interinstitutions en vue de renforcer les moyens de lutte contre le trafic de matières nucléaires et radioactives, et à coordonner les activités de coopération internationale et d'échange d'informations dans le domaine de la sécurité nucléaire.

2. Création du Centre d'excellence pour la sécurité nucléaire

Créé en avril 2012, le Centre d'excellence pour la sécurité nucléaire organise ses activités en coopération avec l'Agence internationale de l'énergie atomique (AIEA), l'Organisation pour la sécurité et la coopération en Europe (OSCE), l'Agence européenne pour la gestion de la coopération opérationnelle aux frontières extérieures des États membres de l'Union européenne (Frontex), le Programme de la deuxième ligne de défense du Département de l'énergie des États-Unis, le Programme de contrôle des exportations et de sécurité des frontières connexe des États-Unis et le Centre d'appui intégré à la non-prolifération et à la sécurité nucléaires de l'Agence japonaise de l'énergie atomique. Il fait partie du réseau international des centres de formation et d'appui à la sécurité nucléaire de l'AIEA.

Le Centre s'emploie à organiser des formations, des séminaires spécialisés et des exercices de simulation dans le domaine de la lutte contre le trafic de matières nucléaires¹. En 2012, il a organisé sept séances de formation avec 129 participants; à la fin de 2013, il en aura organisé 13 avec plus de 200 participants.

En coopération avec le Centre d'appui intégré à la non-prolifération et à la sécurité nucléaires du Japon et le Ministère des affaires étrangères de la Lituanie, le Centre a organisé à Vilnius, le 18 juin 2013, un séminaire sur les moyens de relever

¹ Pour plus d'informations concernant les activités du Centre, y compris son rapport annuel, consulter le site Web <http://nscoe.lt>.

les défis de la sécurité et de la non-prolifération nucléaires. Plus de 50 participants nationaux et internationaux ont pris part à ce séminaire, qui a été suivi d'un atelier tenu au Centre d'excellence pour la sécurité nucléaire à Medininkai le 20 juin.

En novembre 2013, le Centre a accueilli, dans le cadre d'une visite d'étude d'une semaine, six hauts fonctionnaires géorgiens provenant d'institutions nationales compétentes chargées de la sécurité nucléaire, de la protection contre les radiations, des douanes et du contrôle des frontières. Ce projet de formation a été financé par le programme d'aide au développement de la Lituanie. Le Centre entend renforcer ses activités de coopération internationale en organisant des stages de formation semblables à l'intention des pays partenaires de la région l'année prochaine.

3. Renforcement des capacités nationales par la coopération internationale

Dans le cadre de la coopération avec le Gouvernement des États-Unis et l'Initiative mondiale de réduction de la menace nucléaire, les moyens de préparation, les capacités techniques et les compétences du Centre de radioprotection et d'autres services lituaniens concernés ont été renforcés en matière de préparation d'urgence, de recherche de sources orphelines et d'alerte à l'utilisation malveillante de matières nucléaires ou radioactives.

Le 23 avril 2013, les Gouvernements de Lituanie et des États-Unis ont signé un plan d'action conjoint de lutte contre le trafic de matières nucléaires et radioactives. Le plan vise à renforcer les moyens dont dispose la Lituanie pour prévenir et détecter les cas de trafic nucléaire et y répondre ainsi qu'à déterminer les domaines où les deux partenaires peuvent faire bénéficier leur expérience à d'autres pays de la région.

En juin 2012, la Lituanie a accueilli un atelier régional sur l'application de la résolution 1540 du Conseil de sécurité, qui était coorganisé avec le Centre de prévention des conflits de l'OSCE et le Bureau des affaires de désarmement de l'ONU. Le séminaire a porté sur les principaux éléments de la prévention et de la détection du trafic de matières chimiques, biologiques et nucléaires et les moyens d'y faire face.

Les 18 et 19 avril 2007, le Ministère lituanien des affaires étrangères a accueilli le séminaire sur les défis de la prolifération des armes de destruction massive organisé par l'OTAN et des pays partenaires. Plus de 120 hauts fonctionnaires représentant 43 pays des cinq continents, ainsi que des organisations internationales et des institutions universitaires, se sont ainsi réunis à Vilnius pour examiner ce thème. Les exposés ont porté sur tous les types et tous les aspects des armes de destruction massive, y compris l'application de la résolution 1540 du Conseil de sécurité, le contrôle des exportations ainsi que les initiatives régionales et les contributions nationales aux efforts faits par la communauté internationale en matière de non-prolifération.

Le 15 octobre 2012, un séminaire sur le respect des règles de contrôle des marchandises stratégiques a été organisé par le Ministère lituanien de l'économie en coopération avec le Département de l'énergie et le Département du commerce des États-Unis. Des informations de pointe ont été fournies aux représentants de sociétés et du milieu universitaire lituaniens concernant l'octroi de licences pour l'exportation, l'importation, le transit, le courtage et le transport des marchandises

stratégiques. Les sociétés et les autorités chargées de délivrer les licences ont accordé une attention particulière à la question de l'évaluation des risques, l'objectif étant de faire en sorte que les articles soumis à contrôle ne soient pas détournés à des fins de prolifération. Les initiatives prises par la communauté internationale pour assurer un contrôle efficace du commerce des hautes technologies modernes à double usage et du matériel militaire ont fait l'objet d'un bref examen.

4. Renforcement du cadre juridique national

La Lituanie procède régulièrement à la révision de sa législation sur le système de sécurité nucléaire. Le 4 avril 2012, le chef de l'Inspection publique de la sûreté nucléaire (VATESI) a approuvé les règles de sûreté nucléaire BSR-1.6.1-2012 (protection physique des installations nucléaires, des matières nucléaires et des matières du cycle du combustible nucléaire). Ces règles sont appelées à remplacer les règles de base pour la protection physique des installations et matières nucléaires, approuvées par le chef de VATESI le 13 juin 2005. La nouvelle réglementation comporte une description détaillée des types de zones de sécurité et des conditions de leur protection et prévoit la protection physique des matières du cycle du combustible nucléaire pendant leur transport.

La loi sur l'énergie nucléaire fait actuellement l'objet d'un examen, le débat portant sur les questions suivantes : établissement de l'obligation de protéger les sites de construction d'installations nucléaires; obligation de vérifier que les personnes ayant accès sans escorte aux sites de construction d'installations nucléaires sont fiables; définition des critères de vérification de la fiabilité; et modalités de la coopération entre institutions publiques en vue de garantir la protection physique des installations nucléaires.

Les règles régissant la manipulation des sources orphelines de rayonnement ionisant, les substances orphelines du cycle du combustible nucléaire, les substances nucléaires et fissiles orphelines et les objets contaminés par des radionucléides ont été approuvées par le Gouvernement de la République de Lituanie dans sa résolution 280 le 16 mars 2005 et entièrement modifiées le 25 janvier 2012 par la résolution 94. Les règles déterminent les mesures que doivent prendre l'État, les autorités locales et les gestionnaires de déchets radioactifs après la découverte, l'identification et la suspension de sources de rayonnement ionisant, de substances orphelines du cycle du combustible nucléaire, de substances nucléaires et fissiles orphelines, d'objets contaminés par des radionucléides et de produits ou matières de consommation contenant des radionucléides naturels, ainsi que l'identification de sources de rayonnement ionisant dans le corps de toute personne ou sur celle-ci, qui émettent des rayonnements ionisants supérieurs à 0,2 µSv/h (20 µR/h), ou dès réception d'une notification à ce sujet.

Le Ministère de la santé a mis à jour ses textes réglementaires pertinents : le règlement relatif au contrôle des sources scellées de rayonnement ionisant très radioactives et des sources orphelines de rayonnement ionisant (approuvé par arrêté n° V-1020 du Ministre de la santé le 23 décembre 2005) établit le contrôle des sources scellées de rayonnement ionisant très radioactives et des sources orphelines de rayonnement ionisant en vue de protéger les employés et la population contre les effets nocifs éventuels du rayonnement ionisant; l'arrêté V-687 du Ministre de la santé portant approbation des règles de protection physique des sources de rayonnement ionisant de 2005 (modifié pour la dernière fois en 2012) établit les

conditions de protection physique des sources; le règlement relatif à l'importation, à l'exportation, au transit et au transport des matières radioactives, des déchets radioactifs et du combustible nucléaire usé en République de Lituanie (approuvé par le Ministre de la santé par arrêté n° V-1271/22.3-137 et le chef de l'Inspection publique de la sûreté nucléaire le 24 décembre 2008).

5. Adhésion au cadre juridique international

La Lituanie est partie aux instruments internationaux relatifs à la sécurité nucléaire, notamment à la Convention internationale pour la répression des actes de terrorisme nucléaire, qu'elle a ratifiée le 19 juillet 2007. Le 19 mai 2009, la Lituanie a ratifié l'amendement de 2005 à la Convention sur la protection physique des matières nucléaires.

6. Coopération internationale concernant les armes chimiques immergées

La Lituanie poursuit son action de sensibilisation et de promotion de la coopération internationale volontaire concernant les armes chimiques immergées après la deuxième Guerre mondiale. Une grande quantité de munitions chimiques dont on s'est ainsi débarrassé continue de présenter un danger pour l'environnement et la santé, et ce, d'autant que les fonds marins sont le théâtre d'activités économiques sans cesse croissantes.

La Lituanie a présenté la résolution sur les mesures de coopération pour évaluer et faire mieux connaître les effets sur l'environnement des déchets provenant de munitions chimiques immergées en mer ([A/RES/65/149](#)), que l'Assemblée générale a adoptée à l'unanimité le 20 décembre 2010. La résolution a suscité un regain d'intérêt en faveur du dialogue et d'une collaboration plus large sur les questions relatives aux armes chimiques immergées aux échelons international et régional, y compris l'échange d'informations, de pratiques optimales et de technologies. Le 24 juillet 2013, le Secrétaire général a publié un rapport qui faisait ressortir les vues des États Membres, des organisations internationales et de la société civile sur le sujet ([A/68/258](#)). Sur la base de ce rapport, la Lituanie a présenté une résolution de suivi à la soixante-huitième session de l'Assemblée générale.

En 2010, la Lituanie a soutenu la création d'un Comité scientifique consultatif international sur les armes chimiques immergées indépendant. Le Comité examine différents aspects des armes chimiques immergées, développe des connaissances techniques et contribue au renforcement des capacités nationales et internationales en vue d'atténuer les risques posés par les armes chimiques immergées.

La Lituanie a organisé diverses activités internationales sur la question des armes chimiques immergées : un séminaire international sur les perspectives de coopération internationale, tenu du 30 septembre au 1^{er} octobre 2008 à Vilnius, qui a rassemblé des représentants et des experts de 27 pays d'Europe, d'Afrique, d'Asie et d'Amérique du Nord, ainsi que de l'ONU, de l'Organisation pour l'interdiction des armes chimiques (OIAC), de l'Union européenne, de la Commission d'Helsinki, d'établissements universitaires et d'institutions de recherche, d'organisations non gouvernementales et du secteur privé; la quinzième réunion du Groupe de suivi et d'évaluation de la Commission d'Helsinki, tenue à Vilnius du 4 au 7 octobre 2011; un séminaire international sur les effets sur l'environnement des déchets provenant de munitions chimiques immergées en mer, tenu à Vilnius le 20 septembre 2011; le

colloque international 2012 pour la région de la Baltique organisé par l'Institut des ingénieurs électriciens et électroniciens et la Société du génie océanique sur le thème « Le passé, le présent et l'avenir : la recherche sur les changements climatiques, l'observation océanique et les technologies de pointe au service de la viabilité régionale », tenu du 8 au 11 mai 2012 à Klaipeda (Lituanie).

Le 5 novembre 2012, le séminaire international sur les effets sur l'environnement des déchets provenant de munitions chimiques immergées en mer s'est tenu à Gdynia (Pologne). Organisé par l'Académie navale polonaise, l'Inspection polonaise de la protection de l'environnement, le Ministère lituanien de l'environnement, l'Agence lituanienne de protection de l'environnement et le Ministère lituanien des affaires étrangères, le séminaire a rassemblé des représentants et des experts des gouvernements, d'établissements universitaires et d'institutions de recherche, d'organisations non gouvernementales et du secteur privé. Partant des conclusions du séminaire, la Lituanie a élaboré un module d'établissement de rapports en vue de faciliter la communication d'informations ciblées sur l'application de la résolution au Secrétariat de l'ONU en 2013.

En avril 2013, pendant la troisième session extraordinaire de la Conférence des États parties chargée d'examiner le fonctionnement de la Convention sur les armes chimiques, la Lituanie a présenté, de concert avec la Pologne, la Bulgarie et le Luxembourg, un document de travail sur le renforcement de la coopération internationale concernant les armes chimiques immergées et la promotion de l'Organisation pour l'interdiction des armes chimiques comme instance de coopération volontaire sur le sujet. Le document avait pour but de faire reconnaître le fait que l'Organisation avait un rôle à jouer comme lieu d'échange volontaire d'informations, de sensibilisation et de coopération entre les États parties, les milieux universitaires, les entreprises, les milieux scientifiques et les organisations non gouvernementales. Comme suite à cette initiative, la question des armes chimiques immergées en mer a été prise en compte dans le rapport final de la Conférence d'examen de la Convention (RC-3/3, 19 avril 2013, par. 9.147).

Point de contact national et coordonnateur du rapport national : Ministère des affaires étrangères de la République de Lituanie

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Enclosure

Information on implementation of specific paragraphs of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004)

OP 1 and related matters from OP 5, OP 6, OP 8 (a), (b) and (c), and OP 10

State: Lithuania
Date: 22 November 2013

Legally binding instruments, organizations, codes of conduct, arrangements, statements and other issues		YES	If YES, relevant information (i.e. signing, accession, ratification, etc.)	Remarks (information refers to the page of the English version of the national report or an official website)
1	Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	X	Acceded on 23 September 1991	
2	Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone/Protocol(s)			
3	Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism	X	Signed 16 September 2005, ratified 19 July 2007	
4	Convention on Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM)	X	Acceded on 7 December 1993	
5	2005 Amendment to CPPNM	X	Ratified on 19 May 2009	
6	Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) (not in force)	X	Signed 7 October 1996, deposit on 7 February 2000	
7	Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC)	X	Signed 13 January 1993, ratified 15 April 1998, entered into force 15 May 1998	
8	Biological Weapons Convention (BWC)	X	Ratified on 4 October 1997, entered into force on 2 October 1998	
9	Geneva Protocol of 1925	X	Signed on 17 June 1925, entered into force 1933	

Legally binding instruments, organizations, codes of conduct, arrangements, statements and other issues		YES	If YES, relevant information (i.e. signing, accession, ratification, etc.)	Remarks (information refers to the page of the English version of the national report or an official website)
10	Other Conventions/Treaties	X	Euratom Treaty Joint Protocol to the Vienna Convention and the Paris Convention Convention on the Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident Convention on Nuclear Safety Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management Nairobi Convention Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage (Vienna Convention) State Party to 13 + 1UN Conventions and Protocols on Terrorism, including the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings (17/03/2004) International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (20/02/2003)	
11	International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	X	Membership as of 18 November 1993	
12	Hague Code of Conduct (HCOC)	X	Subscribed on 25 November 2002	
13	Other Arrangements	X	Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) Australia Group (AG) Wassenaar Arrangement (WA) PSI participating State Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT)	
14	General statement on non-possession of WMD	X	Lithuanian Constitution prohibits WMD on the territory of Lithuania, Art. 137 (Weapons of mass destruction and foreign military bases may not be stationed on the territory of the Republic of Lithuania)	
15	General statement on commitment to disarmament and non-proliferation	X	EU strategy against proliferation of weapons of mass destruction	
16	General statement on non-provision of WMD and related materials to non-State actors			
17	Other ^a			

^a Including, as appropriate, information with regard to membership in relevant international, regional or subregional organizations.

OP 2 — Nuclear Weapons (NW), Chemical Weapons (CW) and Biological Weapons (BW)

State: Lithuania

Date of report: 22 November 2013

Does national legislation exist which prohibits persons or entities to engage in one of the following activities? Can violators be penalized?		National legal framework				Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and others				Remarks
		YES			If YES, source document of national implementation law	YES			If YES, source document	
		NW	CW	BW		NW	CW	BW		
1	Manufacture/produce	X	X	X	NW: Law on Nuclear Energy of 1996 as last amended in 2013 Law on Radiation Protection of 1999 as last amended in 2011 Law on Nuclear Energy of 1996 as last amended in 2013 Government Resolution N° 653 on Approval of Rules on Licensing Practices with Sources of Ionising Radiation of 1999 as last amended in 2011 The Rules on the Handling of Orphan Ionizing Radiation Sources, Substances of Orphan Nuclear Fuel Cycles, Orphan Nuclear and Fissile Substances and Objects Contaminated with Radionuclides approved by the Government of the Republic of Lithuania in 2005 and last wholly amended in 2012 The Regulation of Control of High Activity Sealed Ionizing Radiation Sources and Orphan Ionizing Radiation Sources was been approved by Order N° V-1020 of the Health Minister in 2005 CW: Law on Environmental Protection of 1992 as last amended in 2013 Law on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons of 1998 BW: Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania, Arts. 137 and 138	X	X	X	NW: Criminal Code, Arts. 256 and 257 Law on Nuclear Safety, Art. 6, p. 2, subpara. 4; Art. 47, pp. 1 and 2 CW: Criminal Code, Art. 267, p. 2 BW: Criminal Code, Art. 267(1)	

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		YES			If YES, source document of national implementation law	YES			If YES, source document	
		NW	CW	BW		NW	CW	BW		
					BWC Ratification Law of 1997 Law on Environmental Protection of 1992 as last amended in 2013					
2	Acquire	X		X	NW: Law on Nuclear Energy of 1996 as last amended in 2013 CW: Law on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons of 1998 BW: Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania, Arts. 137 and 138 BWC Ratification Law of 1997 Law on Environmental Protection of 1992 as last amended in 2013	X	X	X	NW: Criminal Code, Arts. 256 and 257 Law on Nuclear Safety, Art. 6, p. 2, subpara. 4; Art. 47, pp. 1 and 2 BW: Criminal Code, Art. 267(1)	
3	Possess	X	X	X	NW: Law on Nuclear Energy of 1996 as last amended in 2013 The Rules on the Handling of Orphan Ionizing Radiation Sources, Substances of Orphan Nuclear Fuel Cycles, Orphan Nuclear and Fissile Substances and Objects Contaminated with Radionuclides approved by the Government of the Republic of Lithuania in 2005 and last wholly amended in 2012 CW: Law on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons of 1998 BW: Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania, Arts. 137 and 138 BWC Ratification Law of 1997 Law on Environmental Protection of 1992 as last amended in 2013	X	X	X	NW: Criminal Code, Arts. 256 and 257 Law on Nuclear Safety, Art. 6, p. 2, subpara. 4; Art. 47, pp. 1 and 2 CW: Criminal Code, Art. 267, p. 2 BW: Criminal Code, Art. 267(1)	

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		YES			If YES, source document of national implementation law	YES			If YES, source document	
		NW	CW	BW		NW	CW	BW		
4	Stockpile/store	X	X	X	NW: Law on Nuclear Energy of 1996 as last amended in 2013 The Rules on the Handling of Orphan Ionizing Radiation Sources, Substances of Orphan Nuclear Fuel Cycles, Orphan Nuclear and Fissile Substances and Objects Contaminated with Radionuclides approved by the Government of the Republic of Lithuania in 2005 and last wholly amended in 2012 CW: Law on Environmental Protection of 1992 as last amended in 2013 Law on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons of 1998 BW: Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania, Arts. 137 and 138 BWC Ratification Law of 1997 Law on Environmental Protection of 1992 as last amended in 2013	X	X	X	NW: Criminal Code, Arts. 256 and 257 Law on Nuclear Safety, Art. 6, p. 2, subpara. 4; Art. 47, pp. 1 and 2 CW: Criminal Code, Art. 267, p. 1 BW: Criminal Code, Art. 21 and Art. 111, p. 2; Art. 21 and Art. 250, p. 3; Art. 24	
5	Develop	X	X	X	NW: Law on Nuclear Energy of 1996 as last amended in 2013 The Rules on the Handling of Orphan Ionizing Radiation Sources, Substances of Orphan Nuclear Fuel Cycles, Orphan Nuclear and Fissile Substances and Objects Contaminated with Radionuclides approved by the Government of the Republic of Lithuania in 2005 and last wholly amended in 2012 CW: Law on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons of 1998	X	X	X	NW: Criminal Code, Arts. 256, 257 Law on Nuclear Safety Art. 6, p. 2, subpara. 4; Art. 47, pp. 1 and 2 CW: Criminal Code, Art. 267, p. 1 BW: Criminal Code, Art. 267(1)	

Does national legislation exist which prohibits persons or entities to engage in one of the following activities? Can violators be penalized?		National legal framework				Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and others				Remarks
		YES			If YES, source document of national implementation law	YES			If YES, source document	
		NW	CW	BW		NW	CW	BW		
					BW: Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania, Arts. 137 and 138 BWC Ratification Law of 1997 Law on Environmental Protection of 1992 as last amended in 2013					
6	Transport	X	X	X	NW: Government Resolution N° 938 on Approval of Regulations of Transportation of Dangerous and Military Goods of Foreign States across the Territory of Lithuania of 1994 as last amended in 2002 Law on the State Border and Protection of 2000 as last amended in 2010 Aviation Law of 2000 as last amended in 2012 Regulations on import, export, transit and transportation of radioactive materials, radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel in the Republic of Lithuania, approved by the Order of the Minister of Health and the Head of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate in 2008 Law on Nuclear Energy of 1996 as last amended in 2013 The Rules on the Handling of Orphan Ionizing Radiation Sources, Substances of Orphan Nuclear Fuel Cycles, Orphan Nuclear and Fissile Substances and Objects Contaminated with Radionuclides approved by the Government of the Republic of Lithuania in 2005 and last wholly amended in 2012	X	X	X	NW: Criminal Code, Arts. 256 and 257 Law on Nuclear Safety, Art. 6, p. 2, subpara. 4; Art. 47, pp. 1 and 2 Criminal Code, Art. 267, p. 2 BW: Criminal Code, Art. 21; Art. 111 , p. 2; Art. 21; Art. 250, p. 3; Art. 24; Art. 267(1)	

Does national legislation exist which prohibits persons or entities to engage in one of the following activities? Can violators be penalized?		National legal framework				Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and others				Remarks
		YES			If YES, source document of national implementation law	YES			If YES, source document	
		NW	CW	BW		NW	CW	BW		
					CW: Government Resolution N° 938 on Approval of Regulations of Transportation of Dangerous and Military Goods of Foreign States across the Territory of Lithuania of 1994 as last amended in 2002 Law on the State Border and Protection of 2000 as last amended in 2010 Aviation Law of 2000 as last amended in 2012 Law on Environmental Protection of 1992 as last amended in 2013 BW: Government Resolution N° 938 on Approval of Regulations of Transportation of Dangerous and Military Goods of Foreign States across the Territory of Lithuania of 1994 as last amended in 2002 Law on the State Border and Protection of 2000 as last amended in 2010 Aviation Law of 2000 as last amended in 2012 Law on Environmental Protection of 1992 as last amended in 2013					
7	Transfer	X	X	X	NW: Law on Nuclear Energy of 1996 as last amended in 2013 Law on the Control of Strategic Goods of 2004 as last amended in 2011 Government Resolution N° 653 on Approval of Rules on Licensing Practices with Sources of Ionising Radiation of 1999 as last amended in 2011	X	X	X	NW: Criminal Code, Arts. 256 and 257 Law on Nuclear Safety, Art. 6, p. 2, subpara. 4; Art. 47, pp. 1 and 2 Criminal Code, Art. 267, p. 2 BW: Criminal Code, Art. 267(1)	

Does national legislation exist which prohibits persons or entities to engage in one of the following activities? Can violators be penalized?		National legal framework				Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and others				Remarks
		YES			If YES, source document of national implementation law	YES			If YES, source document	
		NW	CW	BW		NW	CW	BW		
					Regulations on import, export, transit and transportation of radioactive materials, radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel in the Republic of Lithuania, approved by the Order of the Minister of Health and the Head of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate in 2008 Order of the Minister of Health V-687 on Approval of Rules of Physical Protection of Sources of Ionizing Radiation of 2005, last amended in 2012 CW: Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania, Arts. 137 and 138 CWC Ratification Law of 1998 Law on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons of 1998 Law on the Control of Strategic Goods of 2004 as last amended in 2011 Law on the State Border and Protection of 2000 as last amended in 2010 Aviation Law of 2000 as last amended in 2012 BW: Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania, Arts. 137 and 138 BWC Ratification Law of 1997 Law on the Control of Strategic Goods of 2004 as last amended in 2011 Law on the State Border and Protection of 2000 as last amended in 2010 Aviation Law of 2000 as last amended in 2012					

Does national legislation exist which prohibits persons or entities to engage in one of the following activities? Can violators be penalized?		National legal framework				Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and others				Remarks
		YES			If YES, source document of national implementation law	YES			If YES, source document	
		NW	CW	BW		NW	CW	BW		
8	Use	X	X	X	NW: Aviation Law of 2000 as last amended in 2012 The Rules on the Handling of Orphan Ionizing Radiation Sources, Substances of Orphan Nuclear Fuel Cycles, Orphan Nuclear and Fissile Substances and Objects Contaminated with Radionuclides approved by the Government of the Republic of Lithuania in 2005 and last wholly amended in 2012 CW: CWC Ratification Law of 1998 Law on Prohibition of Chemical Weapons of 1998 BW: Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania, Arts. 137 and 138 BWC Ratification Law of 1997	X		X	NW: Criminal Code, Art. 111, p. 2; Art. 250, p. 3; Art. 256, Art. 257 Law on Nuclear Safety, Art. 6, p. 2, subpara. 4; Art. 47, pp. 1 and 2 BW: Criminal Code, Art. 111, p. 2; Art. 250	
9	Participate as an accomplice in above-mentioned activities					X	X	X	NW: Criminal Code, Art. 24 CW: Criminal Code, Art. 24 BW: Criminal Code, Art. 24	
10	Assist in above-mentioned activities					X	X		NW: Criminal Code, Art. 24 CW: Criminal Code, Art. 24	
11	Finance above-mentioned activities	X	X	X	NW: Law on the Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing of 1997 as last amended in 2011	X	X	X	NW: Criminal Code, Art. 250, pp. 5-6; Art. 24	

Does national legislation exist which prohibits persons or entities to engage in one of the following activities? Can violators be penalized?		National legal framework				Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and others				Remarks
		YES			If YES, source document of national implementation law	YES			If YES, source document	
		NW	CW	BW		NW	CW	BW		
					CW: Law on the Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing of 1997 as last amended in 2011 BW: Law on the Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing of 1997 as last amended in 2011				CW: Criminal Code, Art. 250, pp. 5-6; Art. 24 BW: Criminal Code, Art. 250, pp. 5-6; Art. 24	
12	Above-mentioned activities related to means of delivery ^a									
13	Involvement of non-State actors in above-mentioned activities							X	BW: Criminal Code, Art. 24	
14	Other	X			NW: Law on Environmental Protection of 1992 as last amended in 2013: prohibition of import and transit Law on Klaipeda National Port of 1996 as last amended in 2012: prohibition of ships with nuclear weapons entering the port State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate Order on Approval of General Requirements for Physical Protection of Nuclear Facilities and Nuclear Fuel Cycle Materials: protection of nuclear materials from theft and sabotage. (last amended in 2012)					

^a Means of delivery: missiles, rockets and other unmanned systems capable of delivering nuclear, chemical, or biological weapons that are specially designed for such use.

OP 3 (a) and (b) — Account for/Secure/Physically protect NW, CW and BW, including Related Materials^a

State:

Lithuania

Date:

22 November 2013

Are any of the following measures, procedures or legislation in place to account for, secure or otherwise protect NW, CW, BW and related materials? Can violators be penalized?		National legal framework				Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and others				Remarks
		YES			If YES, source document	YES			If YES, source document	
		NW	CW	BW ^b		NW	CW	BW		
1	Measures to account for production	X	X	X	NW: Commission Regulation (Euratom) N° 302/2005 on the application of Euratom safeguards Law on Nuclear Energy Law on Nuclear Safety Order N° 22.3-11, 28 January 2008, approved by the Head of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate “On the Approval of General Requirements of Nuclear Material Accounting and Control and Provision of Information about Activities in the Field of Nuclear Energy or Other Fields Related to the Use of Nuclear Energy” Order N° 22.3-12, 28 January 2008, approved by the Head of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate “On the Approval of Recommendations for Implementation of the General Requirements of Nuclear Material Accounting and Control and Provision of Information about Activities in the Field of Nuclear Energy or Other Fields Related to the Use of Nuclear Energy” CW: Law on Enterprises of 8 May 1990 (as amended by 16 March 2000 N° VIII-1566), Licensing of Commercial-Economic Activities: commercial and economic activities connected with increased danger to human life, health, the environment, manufacturing and acquisition of armaments, and with goods and services for which a	X	X	X	NW: Code of Administrative Offences, Art. 42(2); Art. 43(5); Art. 94 and 94(1) Law on Nuclear Safety, Art. 6, p. 2; Art . 47, pp. 1 and 2 CW: Code of Administrative Offences, Art. 84(1); Art. 189(9) BW: ECDC has established a bio risk expert group project in addition to coordinating “laboratory biosafety and biosecurity efforts across Europe” as part of its Microbiology Cooperation-Biosafety mission and projects The Centre for Communicable Diseases and AIDS (the Centre implements the national policy of prevention and management of communicable diseases, and organizes and implements epidemiological surveillance of communicable diseases)	

Are any of the following measures, procedures or legislation in place to account for, secure or otherwise protect NW, CW, BW and related materials? Can violators be penalized?		National legal framework				Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and others				Remarks
		YES			If YES, source document	YES			If YES, source document	
		NW	CW	BW ^b		NW	CW	BW		
					special procedure for product sale or service provision may be established under law may be subject to licensing BW: Regulation (EC) n. 851/2004 of the European Parliament and the Council of 21 April 2004 establishing a European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, Art. 3, defines the mission to include identification and assessment of emerging threats, including the collection of relevant data and coordination of public health services surveillance networks Law on Enterprises of 8 May 1990 (as amended by 16 March 2000 N° VIII-1566), Licensing of Commercial-Economic Activities: commercial and economic activities connected with increased danger to human life, health, the environment, manufacturing and acquisition of armaments, and with goods and services for which a special procedure for product sale or service provision may be established under law may be subject to licensing Law on the Control of Strategic Goods of 2004 as last amended in 2011				Code of Administrative Offences, Art. 189(9)	
2	Measures to account for use	X	X		NW: Commission Regulation (Euratom) N° 302/2005 on the application of Euratom safeguards Law on Nuclear Energy Law on Nuclear Safety Order N° 22.3-11, 28 January 2008, approved by the Head of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate “On the Approval of General Requirements of Nuclear Material Accounting and Control and Provision of Information about Activities in the Field of Nuclear Energy or Other Fields Related to the Use of Nuclear Energy”	X		X	NW: Code of Administrative Offences, Art. 42(2); Art. 43(5); Art. 94 and 94(1) Law on Nuclear Safety, Art. 6, p. 2; Art. 47, pp. 1 and 2 BW: ECDC has established a bio risk expert group project in addition to coordinating “laboratory biosafety and	

Are any of the following measures, procedures or legislation in place to account for, secure or otherwise protect NW, CW, BW and related materials? Can violators be penalized?		National legal framework				Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and others				Remarks
		YES			If YES, source document	YES			If YES, source document	
		NW	CW	BW ^b		NW	CW	BW		
					Order N° 22.3-12, 28 January 2008, approved by the Head of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate “On the Approval of Recommendations for Implementation of the General Requirements of Nuclear Material Accounting and Control and Provision of Information about Activities in the Field of Nuclear Energy or Another Fields Related to the Use of Nuclear Energy” CW: Law on Enterprises of 8 May 1990 (as amended by 16 March 2000 N° VIII-1566), Licensing of Commercial-Economic Activities: commercial and economic activities connected with increased danger to human life, health, the environment, manufacturing and acquisition of armaments, and with goods and services for which a special procedure for product sale or service provision may be established under law may be subject to licensing BW: Regulation (EC) n. 851/2004 of the European Parliament and the Council of 21 April 2004 establishing a European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, Art. 3, defines the mission to include identification and assessment of emerging threats, including the collection of relevant data and coordinate public health services surveillance networks				biosecurity efforts across Europe” as part of its Microbiology Cooperation-Biosafety mission and projects The Centre for Communicable Diseases and AIDS (the Centre implements the national policy of prevention and management of communicable diseases, and organizes and implements epidemiological surveillance of communicable diseases) Code of Administrative Offences, Art. 189(9)	

Are any of the following measures, procedures or legislation in place to account for, secure or otherwise protect NW, CW, BW and related materials? Can violators be penalized?		National legal framework				Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and others				Remarks
		YES			If YES, source document	YES			If YES, source document	
		NW	CW	BW ^b		NW	CW	BW		
					Law on Enterprises of 8 May 1990 (as amended by 16 March 2000 N° VIII-1566), Licensing of Commercial-Economic Activities: commercial and economic activities connected with increased danger to human life, health, the environment, manufacturing and acquisition of armaments, and with goods and services for which a special procedure for product sale or service provision may be established under law may be subject to licensing Law on the Control of Strategic Goods of 2004 as last amended in 2011					
3	Measures to account for storage	X	X	X	NW: Commission Regulation (Euratom) N° 302/2005 on the application of Euratom safeguards Law on Nuclear Energy Law on Nuclear Safety Order N° 22.3-11, 28 January 2008, approved by the Head of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate “On the Approval of General Requirements of Nuclear Material Accounting and Control and Provision of Information about Activities in the Field of Nuclear Energy or Other Fields Related to the Use of Nuclear Energy” Order N° 22.3-12, 28 January 2008, approved by the Head of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate “On the Approval of Recommendations for Implementation of the General Requirements of Nuclear Material Accounting and Control and Provision of Information about Activities in the Field of Nuclear Energy or Other Fields Related to the Use of Nuclear Energy”	X		X	NW: Code of Administrative Offences, Art. 42(2); Art. 43(5); Art. 94 and 94(1) Law on Nuclear Safety, Art. 6, p. 2; Art. 47, pp. 1 and 2 BW: ECDC has established a bio risk expert group project in addition to coordinating “laboratory biosafety and biosecurity efforts across Europe” as part of its Microbiology Cooperation-Biosafety mission and projects The Centre for Communicable Diseases and AIDS (the Centre implements the national policy of prevention and management of communicable diseases, and organizes and implements epidemiological	

Are any of the following measures, procedures or legislation in place to account for, secure or otherwise protect NW, CW, BW and related materials? Can violators be penalized?		National legal framework				Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and others				Remarks
		YES			If YES, source document	YES			If YES, source document	
		NW	CW	BW ^b		NW	CW	BW		
					CW: Law on Enterprises of 8 May 1990 (as amended by 16 March 2000 N° VIII-1566), Licensing of Commercial-Economic Activities: commercial and economic activities connected with increased danger to human life, health, the environment, manufacturing and acquisition of armaments, and with goods and services for which a special procedure for product sale or service provision may be established under law may be subject to licensing BW: Regulation (EC) n. 851/2004 of the European Parliament and the Council of 21 April 2004 establishing a European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, Art. 3, defines the mission to include identification and assessment of emerging threats, including the collection of relevant data and coordinate public health services surveillance networks Law on Enterprises of 8 May 1990 (as amended by 16 March 2000 N° VIII-1566), Licensing of Commercial-Economic Activities: commercial and economic activities connected with increased danger to human life, health, the environment, manufacturing and acquisition of armaments, and with goods and services for which a special procedure for product sale or service provision may be established under law may be subject to licensing Law on the Control of Strategic Goods of 2004 as last amended in 2011				surveillance of communicable diseases) Code of Administrative Offences, Art. 189(9)	

Are any of the following measures, procedures or legislation in place to account for, secure or otherwise protect NW, CW, BW and related materials? Can violators be penalized?		National legal framework				Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and others				Remarks
		YES			If YES, source document	YES			If YES, source document	
		NW	CW	BW ^b		NW	CW	BW		
4	Measures to account for transport	X	X	X	NW: The Procedure for Presenting the Information about Nuclear, Radioactive Materials and other Sources of Ionizing Radiation that Crosses through the State Border of the Lithuanian Republic of 1999 Commission Regulation (Euratom) N° 302/2005 on the application of Euratom safeguards Law on Nuclear Energy Law on Nuclear Safety Order N° 22.3-11, 28 January 2008, approved by the Head of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate “On the Approval of General Requirements of Nuclear Material Accounting and Control and Provision of Information about Activities in the Field of Nuclear Energy or Another Fields Related to the Use of Nuclear Energy” Order N° 22.3-12, 28 January 2008, approved by the Head of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate “On the Approval of Recommendations for Implementation of the General Requirements of Nuclear Material Accounting and Control and Provision of Information about Activities in the Field of Nuclear Energy or Other Fields Related to the Use of Nuclear Energy” CW: Council Directives 94/55/EEC and 96/49/EEC Law on Environmental Protection of 1992, as last amended in 2013 Law on the Control of Strategic Goods of 2004 as last amended in 2011	X	X		NW: Code of Administrative Offences, Art. 42(2); Art. 43(5); Art. 94 and 94(1) Law on Nuclear Safety, Art. 6, p. 2; Art. 47, pp. 1 and 2 CW: Code of Administrative Offences, Art. 84(1); Art. 189(9) Party to ADR and RID agreements	

Are any of the following measures, procedures or legislation in place to account for, secure or otherwise protect NW, CW, BW and related materials? Can violators be penalized?		National legal framework				Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and others				Remarks
		YES			If YES, source document	YES			If YES, source document	
		NW	CW	BW ^b		NW	CW	BW		
					BW: Council Directives 94/55/EEC and 96/49/EEC Law on Environmental Protection of 1992, as last amended in 2013					
5	Other measures for accounting	X			NW: Council Directives 2003/122/EURATOM Directive 96/29/EURATOM	X			NW: Code of Administrative Offences, Art. 42(2); Art. 43(5); Art. 94 and 94(1) Law on Nuclear Safety, Art. 6, p. 2; Art. 47, pp. 1 and 2	
6	Measures to secure production	X	X	X	NW: Law on Nuclear Energy of 1996 (as last amended in 2013) Law on Radiation Protection of 1999 as last amended in 2011 Law on Nuclear Safety Nuclear Safety Requirements BSR-1.6.1-2012 “Physical protection of nuclear facilities, nuclear materials and nuclear fuel cycle material” CW: Directive 98/24/EC Law on Environmental Protection of 1992, as last amended in 2013 BW: Directive 2000/54/EC Law on Environmental Protection of 1992, Art. 22.1 (the Ministry of Health is responsible for the adoption of regulations and standards concerning registration of the sources of microorganisms and other biological pollutants, of their production, propagation, importation, transportation, use, storage and treatment)	X			NW: Code of Administrative Offences, Art. 42(2); Art. 43(5); Art. 94 and 94(1) Law on Nuclear Safety, Art. 6, p. 2; Art. 47, pp. 1 and 2	

Are any of the following measures, procedures or legislation in place to account for, secure or otherwise protect NW, CW, BW and related materials? Can violators be penalized?		National legal framework				Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and others				Remarks
		YES			If YES, source document	YES			If YES, source document	
		NW	CW	BW ^b		NW	CW	BW		
7	Measures to secure use	X	X	X	NW: Law on Nuclear Energy of 1996 (as last amended in 2013) Law on Radiation Protection of 1999 as last amended in 2011 Law on Nuclear Safety Nuclear Safety Requirements BSR-1.6.1-2012 “Physical protection of nuclear facilities, nuclear materials and nuclear fuel cycle material” CW: Directive 98/24/EC Law on Environmental Protection of 1992, as last amended in 2013 BW: Directive 2000/54/EC Law on Environmental Protection of 1992, Art. 22.1 (the Ministry of Health is responsible for the adoption of regulations and standards concerning registration of the sources of microorganisms and other biological pollutants, of their production, propagation, importation, transportation, use, storage and treatment)	X			NW: Code of Administrative Offences, Art. 42(2); Art. 43(5); Art. 94 and 94(1) Law on Nuclear Safety, Art. 6, p. 2; Art. 47, pp. 1 and 2	
8	Measures to secure storage	X	X	X	NW: Law on Nuclear Energy of 1996 (as last amended in 2013) Law on Radiation Protection of 1999 as last amended in 2011 Law on Nuclear Safety Nuclear Safety Requirements BSR-1.6.1-2012 “Physical protection of nuclear facilities, nuclear materials and nuclear fuel cycle material”	X			NW: Code of Administrative Offences, Art. 42(2); Art. 43(5); Art. 94 and 94(1) Law on Nuclear Safety, Art. 6, p. 2; Art. 47, pp. 1 and 2	

Are any of the following measures, procedures or legislation in place to account for, secure or otherwise protect NW, CW, BW and related materials? Can violators be penalized?		National legal framework				Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and others				Remarks
		YES			If YES, source document	YES			If YES, source document	
		NW	CW	BW ^b		NW	CW	BW		
					CW: Directive 98/24/EC Law on Environmental Protection of 1992, as last amended in 2013 BW: Directive 2000/54/EC Law on Environmental Protection of 1992, Art. 22.1 (the Ministry of Health is responsible for the adoption of regulations and standards concerning registration of the sources of microorganisms and other biological pollutants, of their production, propagation, importation, transportation, use, storage and treatment)					
9	Measures to secure transport	X	X	X	NW: Law on Nuclear Energy of 1996 (as last amended in 2013) Law on Radiation Protection of 1999 as last amended in 2011 Law on Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Car, Rail and Inland Waterway (1 March 2002) Government Resolution N° 337 on Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road in the Republic of Lithuania Government Resolution N° 84 on Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail in the Territory of the Republic of Lithuania Government Resolution N° 1778 on Approval of Inspection of Dangerous Goods Carried by Road, Rail and Inland Waterways Law on Nuclear Safety Nuclear Safety Requirements BSR-1.6.1-2012 “Physical protection of nuclear facilities, nuclear materials and nuclear fuel cycle material”	X	X		NW: Code of Administrative Offences, Art. 51(5); Art. 94 and 94(1) Law on Nuclear Safety, Art. 6, p. 2; Art. 47, pp. 1 and 2 CW: Party to ADR and RID agreements Code of Administrative Offences, Art. 123; Art. 136	

Are any of the following measures, procedures or legislation in place to account for, secure or otherwise protect NW, CW, BW and related materials? Can violators be penalized?		National legal framework				Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and others				Remarks
		YES			If YES, source document	YES			If YES, source document	
		NW	CW	BW ^b		NW	CW	BW		
					Rules on transport, import, transit and export of radioactive material, radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel (2008) Regulations on import, export, transit and transportation of radioactive materials, radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel in the Republic of Lithuania, approved by the Order of the Minister of Health and Head of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate in 2008 CW: Council Directives 94/55/EEC and 96/49/EEC Regulation (EC) N° 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) N° 1907/2006 Law on Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Car, Rail and Inland Waterway (1 March 2002) Government Resolution N° 337 on Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road in the Republic of Lithuania Government Resolution N° 84 on Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail in the Territory of the Republic of Lithuania Government Resolution N° 1778 on Approval of Regulation on Inspection of Dangerous Goods Carried by Road, Rail and Inland Waterways Law on Environmental Protection of 1992, as last amended in 2013 BW: Council Directives 94/55/EEC and 96/49/EEC Law on Environmental Protection of 1992, Art. 22.1					

Are any of the following measures, procedures or legislation in place to account for, secure or otherwise protect NW, CW, BW and related materials? Can violators be penalized?		National legal framework				Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and others				Remarks
		YES			If YES, source document	YES			If YES, source document	
		NW	CW	BW ^b		NW	CW	BW		
10	Other measures for securing				The Regulation of High Activity Sealed Ionizing Radiation Sources and Orphan Ionizing Radiation Sources was approved by Order N° V-1020 of the Health Minister on 23 December 2005					
11	Regulations for physical protection of facilities/ materials/ transports	X	X	X	NW: The Order of the Minister of Health V-687 on Approval of Rules of Physical Protection of Sources of Ionizing Radiation (2005, last amended in 2012) Physical Protection Regulations of Sources of Ionizing Radiation (2005) Law on Nuclear Safety Law on Nuclear Energy Nuclear Safety Requirements BSR-1.6.1-2012 “Physical protection of nuclear facilities, nuclear materials and nuclear fuel cycle material”	X	X	X	NW: Code of Administrative Offences ,Art. 42(2); Art. 43(5); Art. 94 and Art. 94(1) Law on Nuclear Safety, Art. 6, p. 2; Art. 47, pp. 1 and 2	
12	Licensing/ registration of installations/ facilities/persons/ entities/use/ handling of materials	X	X	X	NW: Law on Nuclear Energy of 1996 as last amended in 2013 Law on Radiation Protection of 1999 as last amended in 2011 Regulations of Licensing the Practices Involving Sources of Ionizing Radiation (1999, amended in 2004) (radioactive materials) Law on Nuclear Safety Nuclear Safety Requirements BSR-1.6.1-2012 “Physical protection of nuclear facilities, nuclear materials and nuclear fuel cycle material” Resolution N° 722, 20 June 2012, of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania on the Approval of Rules of Procedure for Issuing Licenses and Permits in the Area of Nuclear Energy and the repeal of	X	X	X	NW: Code of Administrative Offences ,Art. 42(2); Art. 43(5); Art. 189(9); Art. 94 and 94(1) Law on Nuclear Safety, Art. 6, p. 2; Art. 27, Art. 29, p. 1, subpara. 1; Art. 47, pp. 1 and 2 CW: Code of Administrative Offences, Art. 189(9) BW: Code of Administrative Offences, Art. 189(9)	

Are any of the following measures, procedures or legislation in place to account for, secure or otherwise protect NW, CW, BW and related materials? Can violators be penalized?		National legal framework				Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and others				Remarks
		YES				YES				
		NW	CW	BW ^b		NW	CW	BW		
					If YES, source document				If YES, source document	
					Resolution N° 103, J27 January 1998, of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania on the approval of Regulations of Licensing of Nuclear Power-Related Activities and its amendment CW: National licensing system for use of CWC Schedule chemicals BW: Directive 2000/54/EC					
13	Reliability check of personnel	X			NW: Law on Nuclear Energy of 1996 as last amended in 2013 Nuclear Safety Requirements BSR-1.6.1-2012 “Physical protection of nuclear facilities, nuclear materials and nuclear fuel cycle material”	X			NW: Code of Administrative Offences, Art. 42(2); Art. 43(5); Art. 94 and 94(1) Law on Nuclear Safety, Art. 6, p. 2; Art. 47, pp. 1 and 2	
14	Measures to account for/ secure/physically protect means of delivery	X			NW: Law on the Control of Strategic Goods of 2004 as last amended in 2011	X			NW: Code of Administrative Offences, Art. 51(5); Art. 94 and 94(1) and Art. 189(9) Law on Nuclear Safety, Art. 6, p. 2; Art. 2; Art. 29, p. 1, subpara. 1; Art. 47, pp. 1 and 2	

^a Related materials: materials, equipment and technology covered by relevant multilateral treaties and arrangements, or included on national control lists, which could be used for the design, development, production or use of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and their means of delivery.

^b Information required in this section may also be available in the State's Confidence Building Measures report, if submitted to the BWC Implementation Support Unit (online at: [www.unog.ch/80256EE600585943/\(httpPages\)/4FA4DA37A55C7966C12575780055D9E8?OpenDocument](http://www.unog.ch/80256EE600585943/(httpPages)/4FA4DA37A55C7966C12575780055D9E8?OpenDocument)).

OP 3 (a) and (b) — Account for/Secure/Physically protect NW including Related Materials (NW specific)

State: Lithuania
Date: 22 November 2013

Are any of the following measures, procedures or legislation in place to account for, secure or otherwise protect NW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		National legal framework		Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and others		Remarks
		YES	If YES, source document	YES	If YES, source document	
1	National regulatory authority	X	State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate (VATESI) (regulation of activities for transportation and security of nuclear fuel cycle materials, nuclear materials and fissile materials in quantities of more than 5 g of nuclear or fissile material isotope; accounting for all nuclear materials) Radiation Protection Centre (RSC) (regulation of activities for transportation and security of nuclear materials in quantities of less than 5 g of nuclear material isotope)			
2	IAEA Safeguards Agreements	X	The Non-proliferation Treaty, signed 1991 Safeguards Agreement, signed October 1992 Additional Protocol, in force 5 July 2000 Commission Regulation (Euratom) N° 302/2005 on the application of Euratom safeguards Law on Nuclear Energy Law on Nuclear Safety Agreement between the Kingdom of Belgium, the Kingdom of Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, the Italian Republic, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the European Atomic Energy Community and the International Atomic Energy Agency in implementation of Article III (1) and (4) of the Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (78/164/Euratom)	X	State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate (VATESI)	

Are any of the following measures, procedures or legislation in place to account for, secure or otherwise protect NW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		National legal framework		Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and others		Remarks
		YES	If YES, source document	YES	If YES, source document	
			Additional Protocol to the Agreement between the Republic of Austria, the Kingdom of Belgium, the Kingdom of Denmark, the Republic of Finland, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Hellenic Republic, Ireland, the Italian Republic, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Portuguese Republic, the Kingdom of Spain, the Kingdom of Sweden, the European Atomic Energy Community and the International Atomic Energy Agency in implementation of Article III(1) and (4) of the Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (notified under document number COM(1998) 314)			
3	IAEA Code of Conduct on Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources	X	Expressed support to IAEA DG (www.iaea.org/Publications/Documents/Treaties/codeconduct_status.pdf)	X	State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate (VATESI) (nuclear fuel cycle materials, or radioactive sources which are used in the nuclear energy sector) Radiation Protection Centre (RSC) (radioactive sources)	
4	Supplementary Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources of the Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources		Expressed support to IAEA DG (www.iaea.org/Publications/Documents/Treaties/codeconduct_status.pdf) Regulations on import, export, transit and transportation of radioactive materials, radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel in the Republic of Lithuania, approved by the Order of the Minister of Health and the Head of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate in 2008		State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate (VATESI) (nuclear fuel cycle materials, or radioactive sources which are used in the nuclear energy sector) Radiation Protection Centre (RSC) (radioactive sources)	

Are any of the following measures, procedures or legislation in place to account for, secure or otherwise protect NW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		National legal framework		Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and others		Remarks
		YES	If YES, source document	YES	If YES, source document	
5	IAEA Database on Illicit Trafficking of Nuclear Materials and other Radioactive Sources	X	Participation in the programme	X	VATESI is a point of contact for ITDB, and also submits notifications to the IAEA Illicit Trafficking Database and participates in information exchange	
6	Other Agreements related to IAEA	X		X		
7	Additional national legislation/regulations related to nuclear materials including CPPNM		Resolution N° 148, 15 February 2009, of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania on the Designation of the Authorities responsible for implementation of the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material		Criminal Code Code of Administrative Offences	
8	Other					

OP 3 (a) and (b) — Account for/Secure/Physically protect CW including Related Materials (CW specific)

State:

Lithuania

Date:

22 November 2013

S/AC.44/2013/25

Are any of the following measures, procedures or legislation in place to account for, secure or otherwise protect CW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		National legal framework		Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and others		Remarks
		YES	If YES, source document	YES	If YES, source document	
1	National CWC authority	X	Ministry of Economy	X	Ministry of Economy	
2	Reporting Schedule I, II and III chemicals to OPCW	X	Lithuania annually submits its Declarations	X	Lithuania has submitted four declarations in accordance with Annex 9 of the OPCW 2013 Annual Report on Implementation	
3	Account for, secure or physically protect “old chemical weapons”					
4	Other legislation/ regulations controlling chemical materials					
5	Other					

OP 3 (c) and (d) and related matters from OP 6 and OP 10 — Controls of NW, CW and BW, including Related Materials

State:

Lithuania

Date:

22 November 2013

Which of the following legislation, procedures, measures, and agencies exist to control border crossings, export/import and other transfers of NW, CW, BW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		National legal framework				Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties, and measures of implementation, etc.				Remarks
		YES			If YES, source document	YES			If YES, source document	
		NW	CW	BW		NW	CW	BW		
1	Border control	X	X	X	NW: Council Regulation (EEC) N° 2913/92 (Community Customs Code) Commission Regulation N° 2454/1993 (Implementing Provisions to the Community Customs Code) EU Regulation n° 648 of 13 April 2005 (Security Amendment) Regulation (EC) N° 1889/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 October 2005 on controls of cash entering or leaving the Community Customs Law of 2004 as last amended in 2012 Resolution N° 938 on Approval of Regulations of Transportation of Dangerous and Military Goods of Foreign Forces across the Territory of Lithuania Law on the State Border and Protection of 2000 as last amended in 2010 Government Resolution N° 1778 on Approval of Regulations on Inspection of Dangerous Goods Carried by Road, Rail and Inland Waterways CW: Council Regulation (EEC) N° 2913/92 (Community Customs Code)	X	X	X	NW: Criminal Code, Art. 199, p. 2 Code of Administrative Offences, Art. 42(2); Art. 43(5); Art. 51(5) Customs Law of 2004 as last amended in 2012 CW: Criminal Code, Art. 199, p. 2 Code of Administrative Offences, Art. 42(2); Art. 43(5); Art. 51(5) Customs Law of 2004 as last amended in 2012 BW: Criminal Code, Art. 199, p. 2 Code of Administrative Offences, Art. 42(2); Art. 43(5); Art. 51(5) Customs Law of 2004 as last amended in 2012	

Which of the following legislation, procedures, measures, and agencies exist to control border crossings, export/import and other transfers of NW, CW, BW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?	National legal framework				Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties, and measures of implementation, etc.				Remarks
	YES			If YES, source document	YES			If YES, source document	
	NW	CW	BW		NW	CW	BW		
				Commission Regulation N° 2454/1993 (Implementing Provisions to the Community Customs Code) EU Regulation n° 648 of 13 April 2005 (Security Amendment) Regulation (EC) N° 1889/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 October 2005 on controls of cash entering or leaving the Community Customs Law of 2004 as last amended in 2012 (goods are controlled according to the international agreements) Resolution N° 938 on Approval of Regulations of Transportation of Dangerous and Military Goods of Foreign Forces across the Territory of Lithuania Government Resolution N° 1778 on Approval of Regulations on Inspection of Dangerous Goods Carried by Road, Rail and Inland Waterways BW: Council Regulation (EEC) N° 2913/92 (Community Customs Code) Commission Regulation N° 2454/1993 (Implementing Provisions to the Community Customs Code) EU Regulation N° 648 of 13 April 2005 (Security Amendment) Regulation (EC) N° 1889/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 October 2005 on controls of cash entering or leaving the Community Customs Law of 2004 as last amended in 2012 (goods are controlled according to the international agreements)					

Which of the following legislation, procedures, measures, and agencies exist to control border crossings, export/import and other transfers of NW, CW, BW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		National legal framework				Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties, and measures of implementation, etc.				Remarks
		YES			If YES, source document	YES			If YES, source document	
		NW	CW	BW		NW	CW	BW		
					Resolution N° 938 on Approval of Regulations of Transportation of Dangerous and Military Goods of Foreign Forces across the Territory of Lithuania Government Resolution N° 1778 on Approval of Regulations on Inspection of Dangerous Goods Carried by Road, Rail and Inland Waterways					
2	Technical support of border control measures	X	X	X	NW: Customs Law of 2004 as last amended in 2012 Law on the State Border and Protection of 2000 as last amended in 2010 CW: Customs Law of 2004 as last amended in 2012 BW: Customs Law of 2004 as last amended in 2012	X	X	X	NW: The Customs authorities can be provided with material and technical means according to the programs of technical assistance of the European Union and other countries; technical support can also be provided by the Radiation Protection Centre (RSC) CW: The Customs authorities can be provided with material and technical means according to the programs of technical assistance of the European Union and other countries BW: The Customs authorities can be provided with material and technical means according to the programs of technical assistance of the European Union and other countries	

Which of the following legislation, procedures, measures, and agencies exist to control border crossings, export/import and other transfers of NW, CW, BW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		National legal framework				Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties, and measures of implementation, etc.				Remarks
		YES			If YES, source document	YES			If YES, source document	
		NW	CW	BW		NW	CW	BW		
3	Control of brokering, trading in, negotiating, otherwise assisting in sale of goods and technology	X	X	X	NW: Law on the Control of Strategic Goods of 2004 as last amended in 2011 Government Resolution N° 932 on the Approval of Regulations for Licensing Export, Import, Transit and Brokering of Strategic Goods and on Regulations for Enforcing the Control of Strategic Goods of 2004 as last amended in 2012 Council regulation (EC) n. 428/2009 of 5 May 2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items CW: Law on the Control of Strategic Goods of 2004 as last amended in 2011 Government Resolution N° 932 on the Approval of Regulations for Licensing Export, Import, Transit and Brokering of Strategic Goods and on Regulations for Enforcing the Control of Strategic Goods of 2004 as last amended in 2012 BW: Council Regulation (EC) n. 428/2009 of 5 May 2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items Possibility of National General Authorisation for intra-Community trade Law on the Control of Strategic Goods of 2004 as last amended in 2011 Government Resolution N° 932 on the Approval of Regulations for Licensing Export, Import, Transit and Brokering of Strategic Goods and on Regulations for Enforcing the Control of Strategic Goods of 2004 as last amended in 2012	X	X	X	NW: Criminal Code, Art. 199, p. 2; Art. 253(1) Code of Administrative Offences, Art. 189(9) CW: Code of Administrative Offences, Art. 189(9) Criminal Code, Art. 199, p. 2; Art. 253(1) Code of Administrative Offences, Art. 189(9) BW: Criminal Code, Art. 199, p. 2; Art. 253 Code of Administrative Offences, Art. 189(9)	

Which of the following legislation, procedures, measures, and agencies exist to control border crossings, export/import and other transfers of NW, CW, BW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		National legal framework				Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties, and measures of implementation, etc.				Remarks
		YES			If YES, source document	YES			If YES, source document	
		NW	CW	BW		NW	CW	BW		
4	Enforcement agencies/ authorities	X	X	X	NW: Customs Law of 2004 as last amended in 2012 CW: Customs Law of 2004 as last amended in 2012 BW: Customs Law of 2004 as last amended in 2012	X	X		NW: State Security Department (SSD), Inter-institutional Coordination Commission against Terrorism, State Border Guard Service, Police Department, ARAS (specialised police institution) CW: State Security Department (SSD), Inter-institutional Coordination Commission against Terrorism, State Border Guard Service, Police Department, ARAS (specialised police institution) BW: State Security Department (SSD), Inter-institutional Coordination Commission against Terrorism, State Border Guard Service, Police Department, ARAS (specialised police institution)	
5	Export control legislation in place	X	X	X	NW: Law on the Control of Strategic Goods of 2004 as last amended in 2011 Government Resolution N° 932 on the Approval of Regulations for Licensing Export, Import, Transit and Brokering of Strategic Goods and on Regulations for Enforcing the Control of Strategic Goods of 2004 as last amended in 2012	X	X	X	NW: Criminal Code, Art. 199, p. 2; Art. 253(1) Code of Administrative Offences, Art. 189(9) CW: Criminal Code, Art. 199, p. 2; Art. 253(1)	

Which of the following legislation, procedures, measures, and agencies exist to control border crossings, export/import and other transfers of NW, CW, BW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?	National legal framework				Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties, and measures of implementation, etc.				Remarks
	YES			If YES, source document	YES			If YES, source document	
	NW	CW	BW		NW	CW	BW		
				Council Regulation (EC) N° 428/2009 Law on Economic and other Sanctions of 2004 CW: Law on the Control of Strategic Goods of 2004 as last amended in 2011 Council Regulation (EC) N° 428/2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items Law on Implementation of Economic and Other Sanctions of 2004 Government Resolution N° 932 on the Approval of Regulations for Licensing Export, Import, Transit and Brokering of Strategic Goods and on Regulations for Enforcing the Control of Strategic Goods of 2004 as last amended in 2012 BW: Law on the Control of Strategic Goods of 2004 as last amended in 2011 Council Regulation (EC) N° 428/2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items Law on Economic and other Sanctions of 2004 as last amended in 2011 Government Resolution N° 932 on the Approval of Regulations for Licensing Export, Import, Transit and Brokering of Strategic Goods and on Regulations for Enforcing the Control of Strategic Goods of 2004 as last amended in 2012				Code of Administrative Offences, Art. 189(9) BW: Criminal Code, Art. 199, p. 2; Art. 253(1) Code of Administrative Offences, Art. 189(9)	

Which of the following legislation, procedures, measures, and agencies exist to control border crossings, export/import and other transfers of NW, CW, BW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		National legal framework				Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties, and measures of implementation, etc.				Remarks
		YES			If YES, source document	YES			If YES, source document	
		NW	CW	BW		NW	CW	BW		
6	Licensing provisions	X	X	X	NW: Law on the Control of Strategic Goods of 2004 as last amended in 2011 Government Resolution N° 932 on the Approval of Regulations for Licensing Export, Import, Transit and Brokering of Strategic Goods and on Regulations for Enforcing the Control of Strategic Goods of 2004 as last amended in 2012 Council Regulation (EC) N° 1334/2000 Regulations on Licensing the Practices Involving Sources of Ionizing Radiation (1999, last amended in 2011) (radioactive materials) Law on Economic and other Sanctions of 2004 CW: Law on the Control of Strategic Goods of 2004 as last amended in 2011 Council Regulation (EC) N° 428/2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items Law on Implementation of Economic and Other Sanctions of 2004 Government Resolution N° 932 on the Approval of Regulations for Licensing Export, Import, Transit and Brokering of Strategic Goods and on Regulations for Enforcing the Control of Strategic Goods of 2004 as last amended in 2012 BW: Law on the Control of Strategic Goods of 2004 as last amended in 2011	X	X	X	NW: Criminal Code, Art. 199, p. 2; Art. 253(1) Code of Administrative Offences, Art. 42(2); Art. 51(5); 189(9) Law on the Control of Strategic Goods of 2004 as last amended in 2011, Art. 10, pp. 2, 4 CW: Code of Administrative Offences, Art. 189(9) Criminal Code, Art. 199, p. 2; Art. 253(1) Code of Administrative Offences, Art. 189(9) BW: Criminal Code, Art. 199, p. 2; Art. 253(1) Code of Administrative Offences, Art. 189(9)	

Which of the following legislation, procedures, measures, and agencies exist to control border crossings, export/import and other transfers of NW, CW, BW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		National legal framework				Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties, and measures of implementation, etc.				Remarks
		YES			If YES, source document	YES			If YES, source document	
		NW	CW	BW		NW	CW	BW		
					Council Regulation (EC) N° 428/2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items Law on Economic and other Sanctions of 2004 as last amended in 2011 Government Resolution N° 932 on the Approval of Regulations for Licensing Export, Import, Transit and Brokering of Strategic Goods and on Regulations for Enforcing the Control of Strategic Goods of 2004 as last amended in 2012					
7	Individual licensing	X	X	X	NW: Government Resolution N° 932 on the Approval of Regulations for Licensing Export, Import, Transit and Brokering of Strategic Goods and on Regulations for Enforcing the Control of Strategic Goods of 2004 as last amended in 2012 Regulations of Licensing the Practices Involving Sources of Ionizing Radiation (1999, last amended in 2011) (radioactive materials) CW: Government Resolution N° 932 on the Approval of Regulations for Licensing Export, Import, Transit and Brokering of Strategic Goods and on Regulations for Enforcing the Control of Strategic Goods of 2004 as last amended in 2012 BW: Law on the Control of Strategic Goods of 2004 as last amended in 2011 Council Regulation (EC) N° 428/2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items				NW: Law on the Control of Strategic Goods of 2004 as last amended in 2011, Art. 10, pp. 2, 4	

Which of the following legislation, procedures, measures, and agencies exist to control border crossings, export/import and other transfers of NW, CW, BW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		National legal framework				Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties, and measures of implementation, etc.				Remarks
		YES			If YES, source document	YES			If YES, source document	
		NW	CW	BW		NW	CW	BW		
					Law on Economic and other Sanctions of 2004 as last amended in 2011 Government Resolution N° 932 on the Approval of Regulations for Licensing Export, Import, Transit and Brokering of Strategic Goods and on Regulations for Enforcing the Control of Strategic Goods of 2004 as last amended in 2012					
8	General licensing	X	X	X	CW: Law on the Control of Strategic Goods of 2004 as last amended in 2011 Council Regulation (EC) N° 428/2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items Government Resolution N° 932 on the Approval of Regulations for Licensing Export, Import, Transit and Brokering of Strategic Goods and on Regulations for Enforcing the Control of Strategic Goods of 2004 as last amended in 2012 Common List of Military Equipment (Government Resolution N° 807 of 2007) BW: Law on the Control of Strategic Goods of 2004 as last amended in 2011 Council Regulation (EC) N° 428/2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items Law on Economic and Other Sanctions of 2004 as last amended in 2011 Government Resolution N° 932 on the Approval of Regulations for Licensing Export, Import, Transit and Brokering of Strategic Goods and on Regulations for Enforcing the Control of Strategic Goods of 2004 as last amended in 2012				NW: Law on the Control of Strategic Goods of 2004 as last amended in 2011, Art. 10, pp. 2, 4	

Which of the following legislation, procedures, measures, and agencies exist to control border crossings, export/import and other transfers of NW, CW, BW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		National legal framework				Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties, and measures of implementation, etc.				Remarks
		YES			If YES, source document	YES			If YES, source document	
		NW	CW	BW		NW	CW	BW		
9	Exceptions from licensing	X		X	NW: Council Regulation (EC) n. 428/2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items Law on Radiation Protection of 1999 as last amended in 2011 Possibility of National General Authorisation for intra-Community Trade Regulations on Licensing the Practices Involving Sources of Ionizing Radiation (1999, last amended in 2011) (radioactive materials) BW: Council Regulation (EC) n. 428/2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items) Possibility of National General Authorisation for intra-Community trade	X		X	NW: An authorization shall be required for intra-Community transfers of dual-use items listed in Annex IV. Items listed in Part 2 of Annex IV shall not be covered by a general authorization BW: An authorization shall be required for intra-Community transfers of dual-use items listed in Annex IV. Items listed in Part 2 of Annex IV shall not be covered by a general authorization	
10	Licensing of deemed export/visa	X		X	NW: Council Joint Action of 22 June 2000 concerning the control of technical assistance related to certain military end-uses Law on the Control of Strategic Goods of 2004 as last amended in 2011 Government Resolution N° 932 on the Approval of Regulations for Licensing Export, Import, Transit and Brokerage of Strategic Goods and on Regulations for Enforcing the Control of Strategic Goods of 22 July 2004 as last amended in 2006 Regulations on Licensing the Practices Involving Sources of Ionizing Radiation (1999, last amended in 2011) (radioactive materials)					

Which of the following legislation, procedures, measures, and agencies exist to control border crossings, export/import and other transfers of NW, CW, BW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		National legal framework				Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties, and measures of implementation, etc.				Remarks
		YES			If YES, source document	YES			If YES, source document	
		NW	CW	BW		NW	CW	BW		
					BW: Council Joint Action of 22 June 2000 concerning the control of technical assistance related to certain military end-uses Law on the Control of Strategic Goods of 2004 as last amended in 2011 Government Resolution N° 932 on the Approval of Regulations for Licensing Export, Import, Transit and Brokerage of Strategic Goods and on Regulations for Enforcing the Control of Strategic Goods of 22 July 2004 as last amended in 2006					
11	National licensing authority	X	X	X	NW: Ministry of Economy (licensing of import/export of dual-use items Radiation Protection Centre (licensing of transport of radioactive materials and radioactive waste, issuance of single permits State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate (licensing of transportation of nuclear fuel cycle materials, and licensing of transportation of nuclear materials and fissile materials in quantities of more than 5 g of nuclear or fissile material isotope, issuance of single permits for (a) shipment (import, export and transit transportation) of radioactive waste generated during the nuclear fuel cycle; (b) shipment (import, export and transit transportation) of spent nuclear fuel; (c) shipment (import, export and transit transportation) of nuclear materials and fissile materials in quantities established in the Rules on transport, import, transit and export of radioactive material, radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel (2008), issuance of end-user statement for import of nuclear-related dual-use items	X			NW: Code of Administrative Offences, Art. 42 (2); Art. 51(5), Art. 94 and 94(1); Art. 189(9) Law on Nuclear Safety, Art. 6, p. 2; Art. 27; Art. 29, p. 1, subpara.; Art. 47, pp. 1 and 2	

Which of the following legislation, procedures, measures, and agencies exist to control border crossings, export/import and other transfers of NW, CW, BW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		National legal framework				Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties, and measures of implementation, etc.				Remarks
		YES			If YES, source document	YES			If YES, source document	
		NW	CW	BW		NW	CW	BW		
					CW: Ministry of Economy BW: Ministry of Economy					
12	Inter-agency review for licences	X	X	X	NW: Commission on the Issues of Licensing of Export, Import, Transit and Brokering of Strategic Goods CW: Commission on the Issues of Licensing of Export, Import, Transit and Brokering of Strategic Goods BW: Commission on the Issues of Licensing of Export, Import, Transit and brokering of Strategic Goods					
13	Control lists	X	X	X	NW: Common List of Military Equipment (Government Resolution N° 807 of 2007) Council Regulation (EC) N° 428/2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items CW: Common List of Military Equipment (Government Resolution N° 1398 of 8 November 2004) Council Regulation (EC) N° 428/2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items				NW: Code of Administrative Offences Art. 189(9)	

Which of the following legislation, procedures, measures, and agencies exist to control border crossings, export/import and other transfers of NW, CW, BW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		National legal framework				Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties, and measures of implementation, etc.				Remarks
		YES			If YES, source document	YES			If YES, source document	
		NW	CW	BW		NW	CW	BW		
					BW: Common List of Military Equipment (Government Resolution N° 807 of 2007) Council Regulation (EC) N° 428/2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items					
14	Updating of lists	X	X	X	NW: Common List of Military Equipment (Government Resolution N° 807 of 2007) will be updated in the future following changes in the EU Common List of Military Equipment CW: Common List of Military Equipment (Government Resolution N° 807 of 2007) will be updated in the future following the changes in the EU Common List of Military Equipment BW: Common List of Military Equipment (Government Resolution N° 807 of 2007) will be updated in the future following the changes in the EU Common List of Military Equipment					
15	Inclusion of technologies	X	X	X	NW: Law on the Control of Strategic Goods of 2004 as last amended in 2011 Council Regulation (EC) N° 428/2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items CW: Law on the Control of Strategic Goods of 2004 as last amended in 2011					

Which of the following legislation, procedures, measures, and agencies exist to control border crossings, export/import and other transfers of NW, CW, BW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		National legal framework				Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties, and measures of implementation, etc.				Remarks
		YES			If YES, source document	YES			If YES, source document	
		NW	CW	BW		NW	CW	BW		
					Council Regulation (EC) N° 428/2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items BW: Law on the Control of Strategic Goods of 2004 as last amended in 2011 Council Regulation (EC) N° 428/2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items					
16	Inclusion of means of delivery	X	X	X	NW: Law on the Control of Strategic Goods of 2004 as last amended in 2011 Council Regulation (EC) N° 428/2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items CW: Law on the Control of Strategic Goods of 2004 as last amended in 2011 Council Regulation (EC) N° 428/2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items BW: Law on the Control of Strategic Goods of 2004 as last amended in 2011 Council Regulation (EC) N° 428/2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items					

Which of the following legislation, procedures, measures, and agencies exist to control border crossings, export/import and other transfers of NW, CW, BW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		National legal framework				Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties, and measures of implementation, etc.				Remarks
		YES			If YES, source document	YES			If YES, source document	
		NW	CW	BW		NW	CW	BW		
17	End-user controls	X	X	X	NW: Law on the Control of Strategic Goods of 2004 as last amended in 2011 Council Regulation (EC) N° 428/2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items Government Resolution N° 653 on Approval of Rules on Licencing Practices with Sources of Ionising Radiation of 1999 as last amended in 2011 Regulations on import, export, transit and transportation of radioactive materials, radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel in the Republic of Lithuania, approved by the Order of the Minister of Health and the Head of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate in 2008 CW: Law on the Control of Strategic Goods of 2004 as last amended in 2011 Council Regulation (EC) N° 428/2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items BW: Law on the Control of Strategic Goods of 2004 as last amended in 2011 Council Regulation (EC) N° 428/2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items	X			NW: Code of Administrative Offences, Art. 42(2) and Art. 51(5) , Art. 94, Art. 94(1), Art. 189(9)	

Which of the following legislation, procedures, measures, and agencies exist to control border crossings, export/import and other transfers of NW, CW, BW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		National legal framework				Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties, and measures of implementation, etc.				Remarks
		YES			If YES, source document	YES			If YES, source document	
		NW	CW	BW		NW	CW	BW		
18	Catch-all clause	X	X	X	NW: Law on the Control of Strategic Goods of 2004 as last amended in 2011 Council Regulation (EC) N° 428/2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items Regulations on import, export, transit and transportation of radioactive materials, radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel in the Republic of Lithuania, approved by the Order of the Minister of Health and the Head of the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate in 2008 CW: Law on the Control of Strategic Goods of 2004 as last amended in 2011 Council Regulation (EC) N° 428/2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items BW: Law on the Control of Strategic Goods of 2004 as last amended in 2011 Council Regulation (EC) N° 428/2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items				NW: Code of Administrative Offences, Art. 189(9)	
19	Intangible transfers	X	X	X	NW: Law on the Control of Strategic Goods of 2004 as last amended in 2011 Council Regulation (EC) N° 428/2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items				NW: Code of Administrative Offences, Art. 189(9)	

Which of the following legislation, procedures, measures, and agencies exist to control border crossings, export/import and other transfers of NW, CW, BW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		National legal framework				Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties, and measures of implementation, etc.				Remarks
		YES			If YES, source document	YES			If YES, source document	
		NW	CW	BW		NW	CW	BW		
					CW: Law on the Control of Strategic Goods of 2004 as last amended in 2011 Council Regulation (EC) N° 428/2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items BW: Law on the Control of Strategic Goods of 2004 as last amended in 2011 Council Regulation (EC) N° 428/2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items					
20	Transit control	X	X	X	NW: Military equipment only: Law on the Control of Strategic Goods of 2004 as last amended in 2011 Government Resolution N° 932 on the Approval of Regulations for Licensing Export, Import, Transit and Brokering of Strategic Goods and on Regulations for Enforcing the Control of Strategic Goods of 2004 as last amended in 2012 Nuclear materials: Rules on transport, import, transit and export of radioactive material, radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel (2008, as last amended in 2012) CW: Military equipment only: Law on the Control of Strategic Goods of 2004 as last amended in 2011	X	X	X	NW: Code of Administrative Offences, Art. 2(2); Art. 51(5); Art. 94 and 94(1) Law on Nuclear Safety, Art. 6, p. 2; Art. 27; Art. 29, p. 1, subpara. 1; Art. 47, pp. 1 and 2 Code of Administrative Offences, Art .189(9) CW: Code of Administrative Offences, Art. 189(9) BW: Code of Administrative Offences, Art. 189(9)	

Which of the following legislation, procedures, measures, and agencies exist to control border crossings, export/import and other transfers of NW, CW, BW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		National legal framework				Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties, and measures of implementation, etc.				Remarks
		YES			If YES, source document	YES			If YES, source document	
		NW	CW	BW		NW	CW	BW		
					Government Resolution N° 932 on the Approval of Regulations for Licensing Export, Import, Transit and Brokering of Strategic Goods and on Regulations for Enforcing the Control of Strategic Goods of 2004 as last amended in 2012 BW: Military equipment only: Law on the Control of Strategic Goods of 2004 as last amended in 2011 Government Resolution N° 932 on the Approval of Regulations for Licensing Export, Import, Transit and Brokering of Strategic Goods and on Regulations for Enforcing the Control of Strategic Goods of 2004 as last amended in 2012					
21	Trans-shipment control	X		X	NW: Nuclear materials: Rules on transport, import, transit and export of radioactive material, radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel (2008, as last amended in 2012) BW: Law on the Control of Strategic Goods of 2004 as last amended in 2011 Government Resolution N° 932 on the Approval of Regulations for Licensing Export, Import, Transit and Brokering of Strategic Goods and on Regulations for Enforcing the Control of Strategic Goods of 2004 as last amended in 2012	X			NW: Code of Administrative Offences, Art. 42(2); Art. 51(5); Art. 94 and 94(1) Law on Nuclear Safety, Art. 6, p. 2; Art. 27; Art. 29, p. 1, subpara. 1; Art. 47, pp. 1 and 2	
22	Re-export control	X			Council Regulation (EC) n. 428/2009 of 5 May 2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items EU Regulation N° 648 of 13 April 2005 (Security Amendment)					

Which of the following legislation, procedures, measures, and agencies exist to control border crossings, export/import and other transfers of NW, CW, BW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		National legal framework				Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties, and measures of implementation, etc.				Remarks
		YES			If YES, source document	YES			If YES, source document	
		NW	CW	BW		NW	CW	BW		
					Law on the Export, Import and Transit Control of Strategic Goods of 29 April 2004 as last amended in 2006					
23	Control of providing funds									
24	Control of providing transport services									
25	Control of importation	X	X		NW: Military equipment only: Law on the Control of Strategic Goods of 2004 as last amended in 2011 Government Resolution N° 932 on the Approval of Regulations for Licensing Export, Import, Transit and Brokering of Strategic Goods and on Regulations for Enforcing the Control of Strategic Goods of 2004 as last amended in 2012 Nuclear materials: Rules on transport, import, transit and export of radioactive material, radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel (2008, as amended in 2012) CW: Military equipment only: Law on the Control of Strategic Goods of 2004 as last amended in 2011 Government Resolution N° 932 on the Approval of Regulations for Licensing Export, Import, Transit and Brokering of Strategic Goods and on Regulations for Enforcing the Control of Strategic Goods of 2004 as last amended in 2012	X	X	X	NW: Code of Administrative Offences, Art. 42(2); Art. 51(5); Art. 94 and Art. 94(1) Law on Nuclear Safety, Art. 6, p. 2; Art. 27, Art. 29, p. 1, subpara. 1; Art. 47, pp. 1 and 2 Code of Administrative Offences, Art. 189(9) Import and export of all sources are collected in the State Register of Sources of Ionising Radiation and Exposure of Workers CW: Code of Administrative Offences, Art. 189(9) BW: Code of Administrative Offences , Art. 189(9)	
26	Extraterritorial applicability									

OP 6, 7 and 8 (d) — Control lists, Assistance, Information**State:****Lithuania****Date:****22 November 2013**

S/AC.44/2013/25

Can information be provided on the following issues?		YES		Remarks
1	Control lists — items (goods/equipment/materials/ technologies)	X	Council Regulation (EC) N ^o 428/2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items Common List of Military Equipment (Government Resolution N ^o 807 of 2007) will be updated in the future following the changes in the EU Common List of Military Equipment	
2	Control lists — other			
3	Assistance offered			
4	Assistance requested		N ^o assistance requested	
5	Point of Contact for assistance			
6	Assistance in place (bilateral/multilateral)		Trilateral — among the Livermore National Laboratory of the University of California (United States of America), Customs Training Centre of the Customs Department of Lithuania and the Radiation Protection Centre — in the field of identification of dual-use items and technologies that can be used for developing of WMD	
7	Work with and inform industry			
8	Work with and inform the public			
9	Point of Contact			
10	Other ^a			

^a Information may include references to voluntary implementation of national action plans and visits to States, at their invitation, by the 1540 Committee.