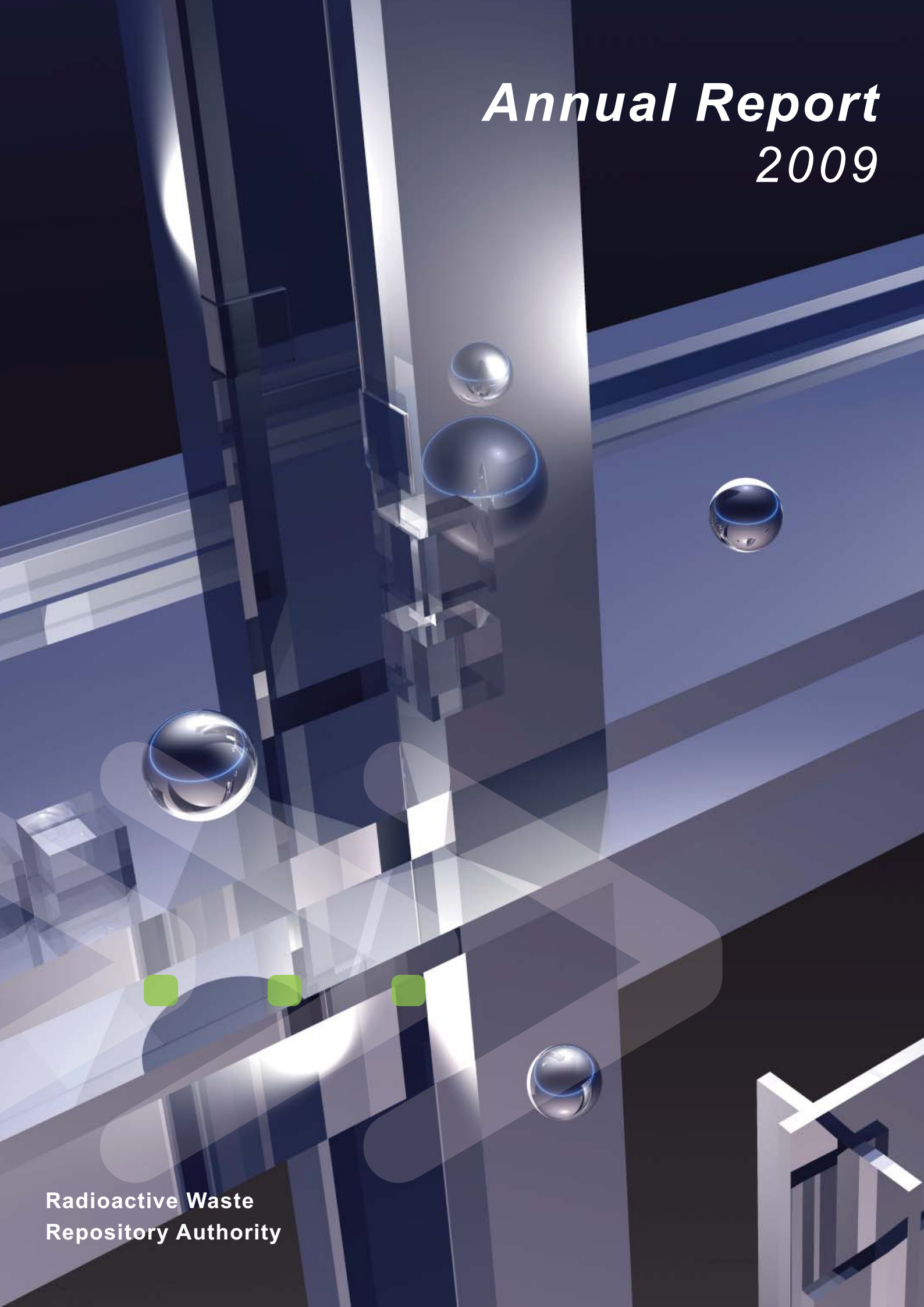


Annual Report
2009

Radioactive Waste
Repository Authority

SÚRAO

The Radioactive Waste Repository Authority (RAWRA) is a state organisation established under the provisions of Article 26 of Act 18/1997, on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and ionising radiation (the Atomic Act) and on amendments to certain other Acts. RAWRA's mission is to ensure the safe disposal of existing and future radioactive waste in compliance with the requirements of nuclear safety and human and environmental protection.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Mr. Vítězslav Duda, Managing Director

MANAGING DIRECTOR'S INTRODUCTION

Dear friends,
We would like to inform you, by means of this Annual Report, of the Radioactive Waste Repository Authority's activities during 2009 and the results achieved.

During 2009, as in previous years, the Radioactive Waste Repository Authority provided for the safe management of radioactive waste in the Czech Republic, thus successfully fulfilling its statutory obligations and respecting its in-house regulations. The operation of the Dukovany, Richard and Bratrství repositories for the disposal of low-level and intermediate-level radioactive waste was undertaken in compliance with the relevant legislation and licences granted by the State Office for Nuclear Safety. Consequently, nuclear safety, radiation protection, physical protection, emergency preparedness and the maintenance of buildings, machinery and equipment were fully provided for at all times.

The transfer of historical radioactive waste to newly prepared chambers continued at the Richard repository where a laboratory, to be used for the testing of waste transport packages and containers, was in operation and where RAWRA has recently obtained building permission for the construction of a new garage, workshop building and gatehouse.

RAWRA continued during 2009 to push ahead with the preparation of a deep geological repository for the disposal of high-level radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel. Research projects were carried out as part of the programme to study in detail the long-term behaviour of the waste disposal system. The updating of RAWRA's reference project for a deep geological repository continued throughout the year with the aim of consolidating the latest scientific knowledge and technologies available. Communities in areas in which candidate repository sites are located are encouraged to actively follow and comment upon the process of updating the deep geological repository project which includes a number of considerations concerning the future construction and operation of such a repository. The project, which has been undertaken in cooperation with a highly respected Swedish radioactive waste disposal agency, also summarises the results of a range of research projects carried out under various EU programmes concerned with science and research.

Geological research at potentially suitable DGR locations has not yet been carried out. RAWRA's communications activities continued in those regions where candidate repository sites are located, focused on gaining the understanding and approval of local people with regard to further research work. An excursion for people from local communities to selected nuclear facilities in Sweden and Finland was organised during 2009 as part of RAWRA's ongoing communications programme. In addition, RAWRA hosted a conference entitled "Way to the Deep Geological Repository" supported by the Minister of Industry and Trade.

RAWRA, in compliance with the Concept of Radioactive Waste and Spent Nuclear Fuel Management in the Czech Republic, is responsible for the coordination of the research and development of new technologies which might enable spent nuclear fuel to be reused in new types of nuclear reactors or which might reduce the content of long-lived radionuclides. These technologies are expected to be available for commercial use after 2030.

RAWRA's administrative obligations during the year included the supervision of Nuclear Account funds paid by radioactive waste producers, the verification of estimates of the costs involved in nuclear facility decommissioning, inventory maintenance and reporting etc. RAWRA continued to keep the public up to date on its activities through its information centres, via the internet, through press releases and through various publications released during the year.

In conclusion therefore, RAWRA successfully fulfilled its mission as defined in the Atomic Act and maintained the required high standards in addressing its various obligations. It is my pleasure once again to express my thanks to all RAWRA's employees as well as to our various partner organisations for their contributions towards our achieving such highly satisfactory results.

Vítězslav Duda

CURRENT SITUATION IN RADIOACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT

Short-lived low-level and intermediate-level waste (LLW/ILW) makes up the largest category of radioactive waste in terms of volume. This type of waste, liquid or solid, is generated during the operation and decommissioning of nuclear reactors and when dealing with ionising radiation sources. The radioactivity content of this waste gradually decreases over a few hundreds of years and, subsequently, this waste can be disposed of in near-surface repositories. The technology for the processing and conditioning of radioactive waste prior to its disposal is well-established internationally and has been adopted in the Czech Republic.

Short-lived LLW/ILW generated at nuclear plants is stored at a surface disposal facility located at the Dukovany NPP site. The facility's total disposal capacity of 55,000m^3 which could potentially provide storage space for about 180,000 drums of 200 litres each is able to accommodate all the waste that it is estimated will be generated at the Dukovany and Temelín NPPs provided that the waste meets acceptability criteria, as well as all the short-lived LLW/ILW to be stored following the decommissioning of both NPPs. In addition, this disposal facility can be partly used for the disposal of institutional waste.

Short-lived LLW/ILW generated by industry and research and medical activities is disposed of at the Richard (near Litoměřice) and Bratrství (near Jáchymov) repositories. The Richard repository was constructed on the site of the former Richard II limestone quarry (underground, beneath the Bídnice hill). Institutional waste has been disposed of at this site since 1964. The total volume of this underground facility exceeds 17,000m^3, the disposal capacity making up approximately half that volume (the remainder being service corridors).

The Bratrství repository is designed solely for the disposal of waste containing naturally occurring radionuclides. It was constructed in a mined cavity of a former uranium mine and contains five chambers with an overall capacity of approximately 1,200m^3. The facility was put into operation in 1974.

The operation of all Czech repositories, including the monitoring of the now-closed Hostim repository, is managed by RAWRA in compliance with relevant licences granted by the State Office for Nuclear Safety (SÚJB) and, in the case of mined cavities, in compliance with permits and licences issued in accordance with mining legislation. The overall capacity of Czech repositories provides enough space for waste disposal for the next several decades.

In addition to short-lived LLW/ILW, a certain amount of long-lived LLW/ILW is also generated; however, this waste cannot be disposed of in existing near-surface facilities. For this type of waste there are special requirements concerning the method and quality of conditioning necessary for its storage and eventual disposal in a deep geological repository (DGR). This waste is currently stored either by waste producers or by RAWRA.

High-level waste and spent nuclear fuel classed as waste are unsuitable for disposal in existing repositories. It is envisaged that the deep geological repository will also be used for the final disposal of these types of waste. Until such time as the deep geological repository comes into operation, this waste will be stored by its producers. With advances in technology, however, it cannot be ruled out that spent nuclear fuel producers will decide to make further use of such waste in the future.

Unloading of a transport container containing 35 drums of radioactive waste at the Dukovany repository prior to acceptance for disposal.

Withdrawal of a waste drum from its shielding transport container during acceptance at the Dukovany repository.

Placement of a waste drum in an emplacement chamber. The crane operator's cabin is shielded to protect the operator from radiation exposure.

The safe management of radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel is our main priority as well as an obligation set out by the Act on the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy and Ionising Radiation. We use methods aimed at providing maximum protection for the public, our staff and the environment from radiation exposure and for the release of radioactive substances into the surrounding environment.

Mr. Jiří Faltejsek, Deputy Director and Head of the Repository Operation Department

OPERATION OF LOW-LEVEL WASTE REPOSITORIES

Operation of the Dukovany Repository

With regard to the day-to-day running of the Dukovany repository, RAWRA has entered into a contract with ČEZ, the Czech power company (in accordance with the Atomic Act, Article 26). Nevertheless, the acceptance of waste to be disposed of at this repository and certain other responsibilities, such as inspection, are carried out exclusively by RAWRA.

Normal repository operation includes an annual inspection of buildings and equipment, the maintenance of buildings, land, machinery and electrical equipment, radiation protection, physical protection, emergency preparedness and nuclear safety.

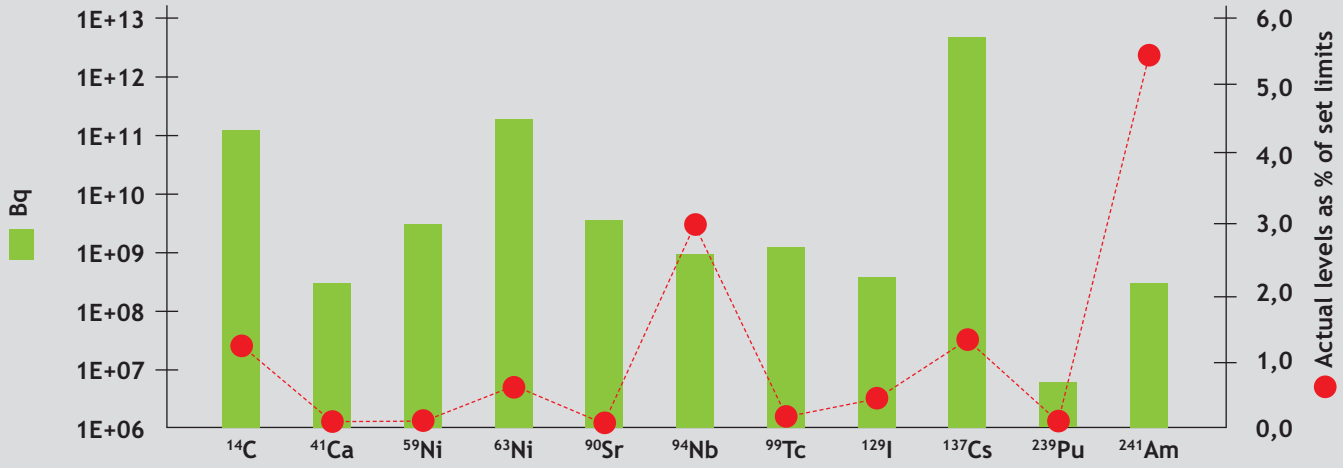
The filling of vaults D13, D15 and D16 continued during the year. By the end of 2009, 15 of a total of 112 vaults had reached capacity level and were sealed.

In 2009, the Dukovany repository accepted 2,500 packages of radioactive waste (mostly 200-litre drums) with a total mass of 424.7t and a total activity level of 1,887GBq. Of this amount, 2,163 waste packages (333.9t) originated from the Dukovany NPP which comprised 735 drums of bituminised waste (161.8t) and 1,428 waste packages of unstabilised or lump waste (172.1t). A further 319 waste packages of bituminised waste (69.4t) originated from the Temelín NPP. In addition, 12 packages of institutional waste (13.3t) and 6 waste packages in Mozaik containers (8.0t) were placed in vault D13; the latter packages contained waste which had been included in a special programme concerned with the monitoring of power reactor material properties. The monitoring of the repository and the surrounding areas was performed in accordance with the approved monitoring programme; no excess radiation or breach of the rules for the safe operation of the Dukovany repository were detected. Four inspections were conducted by the SÚJB at the Dukovany repository during 2009; no serious breaches were discovered during these inspections.

Operation of the Richard and Bratrství Repositories

Both the Richard and Bratrství repositories were operated by RAWRA during 2009 in compliance with the relevant licences issued by the State Office for Nuclear Safety and the Czech Mining Authority (ČBÚ). Normal operation of these repositories covered the inspection of the mined cavities, the maintenance of buildings and equipment, machinery, electrical fittings and land. RAWRA was also responsible, in accordance with the relevant licences issued by the State Office for Nuclear Safety, for the physical protection, radiation protection, emergency preparedness and nuclear safety of these repositories. Historical radioactive waste was conditioned and subsequently transferred to new emplacement chambers in the underground facility of the Richard repository. Chambers 21/1 and 20 were refurbished and segment 1 of chamber 20 and segment 2 of chamber K22 were sealed.

Radioactivity limits for the Dukovany repository and actual radioactivity level



In 2009, 292 standard waste packages (58.4m^3) were disposed of at the Richard repository with a total mass of 111t and a total activity level of 289GBq (of which 1.09GBq alpha emitters). A further 24 packages of radioactive waste were accepted at this repository with a total mass of 7.5t and a total activity level of 31,762GBq (of which 61GBq alpha emitters). The Bratrství repository accepted 16 packages (3.2m^3) with a total mass of 5.1t containing only naturally occurring radionuclides with a total activity level of 1.03GBq.

The geotechnical and hydrogeological parameters of the Richard and Bratrství repositories were regularly monitored throughout the year. Both facilities were operated in compliance with the relevant statutory safety requirements and legal regulations. Radiation monitoring of the repositories and surrounding areas was carried out in accordance with approved monitoring programmes. RAWRA's performance was supervised during 2009 by the State Office for Nuclear Safety (five inspections at the Richard repository and two inspections at the Bratrství repository) and the relevant mining supervisory bodies. Both repositories were declared as being under safe operation according to national legislation.

The test laboratory at the Richard repository is used to test containers designed for the transport, storage and disposal of nuclear material and radioactive emitters (with a mass of up to 3,200kg) as well as to test radioactive substances of special form. One B(U) type transport package was tested and the validity of certificates for one B(U) type, three A type and 3 IP-1 type packages was extended at the laboratory during the year. The laboratory also provided consulting services to container users and manufacturers throughout the year. The laboratory's total income for 2009 amounted to CZK 105,700. The State Office for Nuclear Safety renewed the laboratory's testing and certification licence during the year.

The Richard repository is currently being used for the temporary management of certain radioactive waste (according to an SÚJB Decision issued in compliance with the Atomic Act, Articles 26 and 31). In 2009 two Decisions were issued by the State Office for Nuclear Safety obliging RAWRA to provide for the safe management and subsequent disposal of such sources and waste.

Mr. Jozef Harčarik, Mining Operations Manager and Senior Specialist for Health and Safety at Work and Fire Protection

MINING SAFETY AND OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY

Mining Safety

With regard to the near-surface Richard and Bratrství repositories, in addition to regulations which apply to all RAWRA's facilities, specific safety regulations pertaining to mining facilities are in place. Operation of these repositories is authorised based on licences which allow "specific encroachment into the Earth's crust" issued in compliance with the Mining Act and certain further licences issued in compliance with the Mining Operations Act.

Specific inspections were performed during the year focused on geological stability, the hydrogeological properties of the mine workings, mine air quality and emergency escape routes. In addition, systems and equipment employed in the repositories were also subject to inspection.

Emergency preparedness exercises were carried out throughout the year, in conjunction with the principal Mining First-Aid Station in Most, as part of RAWRA's mining safety programme, both for RAWRA's own employees and those of EREBOS, a sub-contracting company which specialises in working in underground conditions. The exercises proved that the instructions and measures in place are appropriate, that employees are able to make emergency decisions and that all those involved are aware of the behaviour to adopt in such situations.

Compliance with requirements for mining safety and operational capability was verified by the Czech Mining Authority through the relevant Regional Mining Authorities in Most and Sokolov. All four inspections performed at both repositories during the year showed that the operation of the underground facilities was in full compliance with mining legislation; consequently, no additional action was required in this respect.

Occupational Health and Safety Protection; Fire Safety

RAWRA is committed to providing the highest level of both occupational health and safety protection for all its employees and fire safety at all its facilities with the aim of ensuring the safe operation of its repositories without any so-called emergency situations or adverse impacts on employee health and in compliance with the relevant legislation and regulations. Close attention is also devoted to the regular assessment, reduction and ultimately prevention of potential risk including that associated with the handling of radioactive materials and working in underground conditions.

Responsibility for occupational health and safety protection lies with RAWRA's management who are required to attend regular training sessions conducted by specially qualified persons.

Radioactive waste handling at the Richard repository.

RAWRA's internal documentation relating to occupational health and safety protection, particularly operational safety regulations, plans for potential so-called traumatic events and risk assessment studies, was updated in 2009. A comprehensive inspection was carried out to verify the methods employed in ensuring the provision of health and safety at work and the level of compliance with all the relevant regulations.

RAWRA maintains close ties with occupational medical facilities in Prague, Litoměřice and Jáchymov which, among other things, provide medical examinations for new employees and regular statutory medical check-ups for existing staff.

Fire regulations have been drawn up which establish basic fire protection principles for individual facilities. Action to be taken by RAWRA's employees or other persons in the event of fire are defined in the Fire Alarm Directive available to staff and visitors at all the Authority's facilities. The new position of fire prevention specialist has been created at both the Richard and Bratrství repositories.

RAWRA's statutory obligations concerning health and safety at work and fire protection were met in full in 2009; no emergency situations or breach of relevant legislation or internal documentation occurred.

Ms. Soňa Konopásková, Head of the Safety and Licensing Department

LICENCING AND RADIATION PROTECTION

RAWRA is entitled to operate a radioactive waste repository only if it is granted the respective licence issued by the State Office for Nuclear Safety (SÚJB) following a licensing procedure during which compliance with safety regulations and radiation protection requirements is fully verified.

The licensing procedure for the Richard, Bratrství and Dukovany repositories is carried out every five years. Furthermore, SÚJB inspections are performed at each repository at least twice a year. The relevant documentation required for RAWRA to operate its repositories has been approved (the licence for the Dukovany repository has been extended to 15 December 2012, and for the Richard and Bratrství repositories to 31 December 2013 and 15 December 2013 respectively).

An assessment of the operational results and experience gained to date is performed as part of both the licensing procedure and the various inspections, as is an up-to-date safety report on the repository concerned which comprises a detailed description of the repository itself, the materials disposed of therein, the activities performed at the repository, monitoring and inspection methods relating to the repository, the personnel, the surrounding environment and the quality assurance methodology employed. The safety report also includes an assessment of various potential scenarios presented in the form of mathematical models.

Such scenarios take into consideration the properties of the waste and waste containers disposed of in the repository, waste handling and placement methods, the barrier system and conditions which might lead to the potential release of radionuclides. RAWRA continues to further improve safety analysis accuracy with the use of modern computation codes and operational experience.

The fulfilment of requirements relating to radiation protection (as defined by Regulation 307/2002) has been verified during the monitoring of currently operational repositories as well as at the now-closed Hostim repository.

Several hundred water and air samples were taken from repository underground facilities during the year and subsequently analysed with the aim of ensuring safe working conditions primarily by means of reducing the radon burden. The health, expertise and skills of A and B category repository staff were verified and the inventory of RAWRA-owned radiation sources updated.

Individual doses received by both RAWRA's employees and those of outside contractors were monitored and assessed in compliance with the Individual dosimetry programme. The dose rates recorded at the Dukovany repository were well below detection level. At the Richard and Bratrství repositories, dose rates were generally below optimisation level; in order to achieve this level, it is planned that the timetable for working in underground facilities will be modified. Radon makes up the greater part of the dose rates recorded in underground facilities.

No radiation protection breach occurred during the year. RAWRA cooperated closely with outside contractors working at its repositories in terms of organising training courses and regular safety inspections.

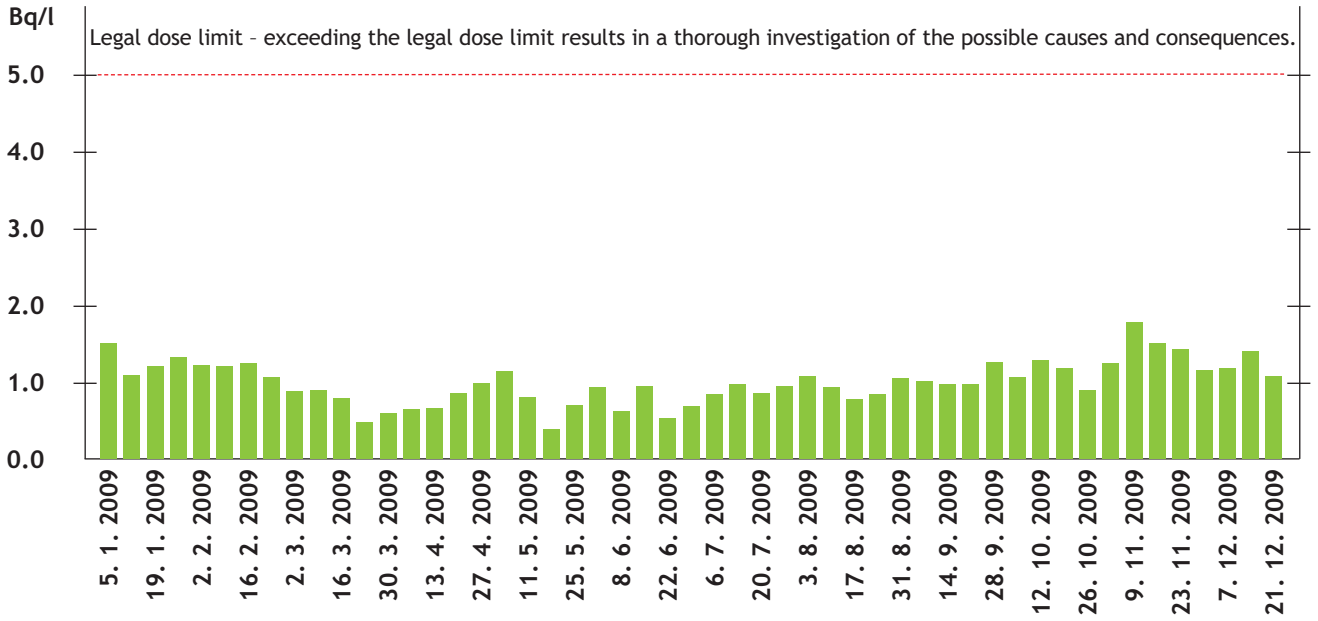
Transportation of waste drums into the Richard repository.

Unloading of waste drums at the Richard repository.

Check weighing of radioactive waste prior to its acceptance at the Richard repository.

Inspections carried out during 2009 proved that all RAWRA's repositories were operated in compliance with licences issued by the State Office for Nuclear Safety. Reference (intervention) levels set by respective monitoring programmes were not exceeded; radiation limits and operating conditions were adhered to and there were no so-called extraordinary events.

Monitoring of total volume beta activity in the retention reservoir of the Richard repository mined system during 2009



Measured values were below legal dose limits throughout the year and complied with statutory conditions.

Check of the effective dose rate during radioactive waste acceptance.

Handling and placement of a waste drum in an emplacement chamber.

We employ the most advanced technologies available for radioactive waste management. Special laboratory and dosimetry equipment is used to determine with great accuracy the composition of the radionuclides contained in any material. Advanced methods are also employed for radioactive waste processing and treatment as well as the operation of repositories. Thanks to longstanding international cooperation, we first acquire and then prepare for practical application the latest expertise concerning the geological disposal of high-level radioactive waste.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Mr. Zdeněk Laštovička, Senior Specialist for Quality Management

Mr. Miroslav Kučerka, Senior Specialist for Project Management and Technical Development

QUALITY MANAGEMENT AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT

Quality Assurance and Control

RAWRA has developed a quality management system which integrates the Authority's internal processes and provides for their measurement, control and ongoing improvement. The main objective of the system is to ensure the highest possible levels of efficiency, quality and compliance with the various statutory procedures relevant to RAWRA's responsibilities. Quality control on the part of waste producers and, if appropriate, suppliers forms a part of the system.

Specific quality assurance programmes, approved by the Nuclear Research Institute at Řež, have been developed for activities relating to the use of nuclear energy and the handling of radioactive materials, responsibility for which, as well as for subsequent monitoring, has been assigned for each repository.

Standard inspections were carried out during the year – primarily internal quality audits according to an annual plan approved by RAWRA's Managing Director – as were routine inspections of RAWRA's various administrative and physical processes. The management of radioactive waste and records maintained by producers were inspected at the Dukovany NPP as well as at ZAM Servis, an organisation responsible for collecting radioactive waste from small producers. A small number of issues were cleared up quickly to the satisfaction of the parties concerned and no breach of regulations was detected.

A number of improvements in the quality assurance system were introduced during 2009. An updated version of the current quality assurance system and a reference book complying with ČSN EN ISO 9001/2008 standards were drawn up as part of the RAWRA Information System project financed from EU funds; the reference book will be introduced into practical use during 2010. In addition, the internal audit procedure and an internal regulation document concerned with contract management were updated and a formal process was introduced aimed at tackling internal inconsistencies in the plans and activities of RAWRA's various departments which should lead to an improvement in the quality of the internal customer-oriented approach and enhance staff performance.

Phare and Transition Facility Programmes in 2009

RAWRA in 2009 coordinated the implementation of the "Upgrade of the RAWRA Integrated Management and Information System to Ensure Repository Safety" (CZ 182.06.01) project conducted in conjunction with the EU Transition Facility programme and relating to the use of nuclear energy.

The theme of the project was approved by the European Commission as part of the Transition Facility programme for the financial year 2006. The tendering procedure was completed and the contractor selected in August 2008 and the project launched in September 2008. Of the total costs of the project, EUR 400,000 will eventually be provided from EU funds. RAWRA's participation in the funding of the project consisted of covering the costs of SW and HW technology worth CZK 1.175,000 primarily related to the upgrading of existing HW (e.g. CZK 251,000 for a server) and the purchase of SW (e.g. CZK 357,000 for JASU EIS).

Radioactive waste in an emplacement chamber at the Bratrství repository.

The main objectives of the project consist of the optimisation of RAWRA's management and control processes, i.e. the updating and supplementing of existing management documentation with a focus on quality management, the filing of documentation, the modification of information technology, the unification and compatibility of existing software and the development of new software for the integration and simplification of the administration and upkeep of data received and stored.

The progress of the project was closely monitored at meetings and inspection days attended by RAWRA representatives and the contractor as well as at further meetings called by a steering committee consisting of representatives of RAWRA and the Ministry of Finance. Test operation was introduced in October and November during which time RAWRA employees were trained in the use of the system; the project was completed on 3 December 2009 and the Integrated Management and Information System put into full operation in January 2010.

Maintaining an Inventory of Accepted Radioactive Waste and Nuclear Material

RAWRA is responsible (according to the Atomic Act, Article 26, paragraph 3d) for maintaining an inventory of accepted radioactive waste and its producers. Detailed rules for maintaining such an inventory are set out in Regulation 307/2002. Records of accepted radioactive waste are maintained both in paper and electronic form. RAWRA's ZISS system (an electronic database which makes up RAWRA's basic information system) contains records of all the radioactive waste accepted by RAWRA. Data on 325 licence holders, both past and present, had been recorded in the RAWRA system by the end of 2009 of which 141 are radioactive waste producers.

RAWRA holds an SÚJB licence for the management of category II nuclear material. An inventory of nuclear material is maintained in compliance with SÚJB Regulation 316/2002 and EU Regulation 302/2005.

Mr. Jiří Slovák, Head of the Geological Repository Development Department

DEVELOPMENT OF A DEEP GEOLOGICAL REPOSITORY

According to the Concept of Radioactive Waste and Spent Nuclear Fuel Management in the Czech Republic, it is assumed that spent nuclear fuel will be finally disposed of in a deep geological repository or will be reprocessed, in which case the residual high-level waste will have to be finally disposed of in such a repository. Closing the nuclear cycle in this way is currently considered by most countries to be the only economically and technologically viable option; the re-use of the energy potential of existing spent nuclear fuel is subject to intensive worldwide research. Notwithstanding, RAWRA is currently devoting most of its attention to what it considers the basic variant, i.e. the development of a deep geological repository in the Czech Republic; however, it also supports the research and development of advanced partitioning technologies which could significantly reduce both the amount of waste disposed of in a deep geological repository and the risk posed to the environment.

RAWRA's approach is therefore fully in compliance with the above-mentioned Concept which was approved by the Government in 2002 and which stipulates that a deep geological repository be put into operation by 2065. This provides enough time for the future optimisation of the back-end of the nuclear fuel cycle; this time should be utilised as efficiently as possible in order to find the optimal solution with regard to the length of time required for and method of waste disposal in a deep geological repository, in terms of the technical and economic parameters, safety assurances for the public and the protection of the environment. The safety and technical feasibility of each repository option will form one of the principal criteria in the decision-making process; however, the pivotal criterion will naturally be public acceptance.

The development of a deep geological repository, including technologies which minimise both the eventual amount of waste to be disposed of and the risk to the environment, must therefore focus on the search for a suitable and publicly acceptable location and on developing the optimum design solution and the use of the appropriate technology available in the Czech Republic including the methodology and tools to be used in the assessment of long-term safety vís-a-vís the rock mass. In other words, RAWRA's approach to the development of a deep geological repository can be summarised thus:

Viable and available technology – Provable safety – Suitable locality – Public acceptance.

Provable Safety of the Deep Geological Repository

A project entitled "The Measurement of the Isotope Mix in Spent Nuclear Fuel from VVER-440 Reactors and the Development of an International Benchmark for the Simulation of Specimen Irradiation" was launched in 2009 (carried out by the Nuclear Research Institute at Řež). The key outcome of the project is expected to be an exact prediction of the isotope mix in spent nuclear fuel which will significantly enhance the accuracy of input data for shielding and thermal calculations and the

estimation of subcritical conditions in a future deep geological repository as well as of calculations relating to the transportation of unstable radionuclides through the rock mass thereby proving the long-term safety of the repository. The research report describes the current situation, including the validation of computation codes for the prediction of the isotope mix in spent nuclear fuel in a region in which VVER-440 reactors have been widely used as well as in other, mainly European, countries.

The "Development of Computation Modules and Data Derivation for the Assessment of Repository Isolating Capacity" project, which follows on from the Pamina international project, relates to the development of advanced tools for repository safety assessment including tools to be used for the prediction of the lifetime of waste containers and the engineered barriers of the repository. The results of mathematical models were validated using linear regression and using the best estimate. Tests showed that all the methods employed provided satisfactory results. In the second stage of the project, a model of the repository system was constructed using GoldSim software with three random values. The model was tested by using both deterministic and probabilistic simulations (Monte Carlo). The impact of individual parameters and the synergy impact of precipitation and mushroom ingestion parameters on the resulting parameter, i.e. the effective dose rate, were tested during these simulations. The tests showed that a random value with certain parameters might cause a variance in the resulting values of several orders of magnitude; if more random values are used, the variance increases. Consequently, it can be concluded that careful consideration should be afforded to the choice of random values and their parameters.

Suitable Locality

Following the completion in 2006 of geological research at the six potentially suitable localities, a review of the results of previous geological research performed at these localities in the former Czechoslovakia was performed. The results of this research, which concentrated primarily on the occurrence of uranium, have been archived in analogue form at Diamo Ltd. Consequently, Diamo was selected as the contractor for the "Digital Mapping of Geological, Drilling and Geophysical Research Results" project the aim of which is to collect the results of previous research carried out in those areas in which candidate sites are situated, transform the relevant data into digital form and subsequently present it in the form of special-purpose maps. The information thus obtained will be included in RAWRA's GIS (Geological Information System) and will be used for the planning of further geological research aimed at the characterisation of the rock mass in areas potentially eligible for the construction of a deep geological repository and the subsequent selection of candidate sites.

The Diamo archives also contain valuable information on the underground rock mass at a depth corresponding to that at which a future deep geological repository will be situated, namely information relating to the Skalka locality area in the Czech-Moravian Highlands. Diamo was

therefore asked to collect all the available data and information required for the study of the physical, mechanical and structural properties of the rock mass in this area which can subsequently be used as an analogue environment for the future repository. The work will commence with the compilation of structural and mining maps of adjacent uranium beds and digital geological maps of the wider Skalka area as part of a new two-year project entitled "Skalka – Special-Purpose Digital Geological Maps". The project will comprise the transformation of analogue data into digital form, the construction of geological profiles and orientation sampling, as well as the creation of a digital archive which will eventually be incorporated into the RAWRA GIS to be used in further studies relating to the deep geological repository programme or as source documentation for safety analysis.

A study on the assessment of a number of former military areas in the Czech Republic for the purposes of the siting of a deep geological repository was completed in the first half of 2009. Based on known geological conditions and the relevant geological maps, the Boletice former military area was chosen as the favoured location and the Hradiště area, with certain reservations, as a further potentially suitable location. Research of the eastern part of the Boletice area followed in the second half of the year. Satellite photographs and existing aerial geophysical measurements will be evaluated to assess the suitability of the local rock mass for the siting of a deep geological repository. A decision on the future course of action with respect to these areas will be taken later in 2010.

Repository Design, Viable Technologies and Safety Assessment

The potential design of both the underground and surface area structures of a deep geological repository is an important element of the deep geological repository programme. A reference project for a deep geological repository to be constructed at a hypothetical site was completed in 1999; certain parts of the project were subsequently updated. Research and development in this field provided large amounts of both new and refined information. In 2008 RAWRA selected a contractor for the updating of the reference project. In 2009 the first stage of the project, which focused on an analysis of input conditions, was completed and the second stage, involving the assessment of individual variants for the underground and surface area structures of the repository, commenced. Meetings with representatives of the project teams of partner organisations, SKB and Posiva, were held in Sweden and Finland respectively as part of the project which will continue until the end of 2011. It is intended that the project will reflect the latest scientific knowledge and refine the requirements for the underground and surface area structures of the repository. The results obtained so far indicate that both the surface area of the repository and the amount of excavated rock can be reduced.

Research into engineered barriers forms an integral part of the deep geological repository programme concerning which the "Shotcrete Backfill Technology" project, which commenced in 2007, was completed during the year. It is

Bedřichov gallery – an experimental underground workplace operated by the Liberec Technical University; geophysical resistance measurement instrumentation placed along the gallery wall.

Field geophysical measurement for the assessment of the suitability of the Boletice former military area for the potential siting of a deep geological repository.

Experimental research of shotcrete backfill technology. (Centre for Experimental Geotechnics, Czech Technical University). Shotcrete backfilling on the experimental wall at the Josef facility.

anticipated that shotcrete backfill technology will be used in order to stabilise the non-storage underground areas of the repository. The project was carried out, on a contractual basis, by the Centre for Experimental Geotechnics at the Czech Technical University in Prague.

The Centre for Experimental Geotechnics was also involved in a project entitled “Experimental Research into Bentonite-Based Materials under Long-Term Exposure to Elevated Temperatures and a Saturation Agent with Extreme Effects” which began in 2008. The aim of the project is to determine the impact of high temperature and a saturation agent of strong chemical force on the stability of the parameters of the bentonite. Extensive geological and laboratory research has been conducted to study the permeability, swelling pressure, plasticity, thermal conductivity, resistance to pressure and self-healing capability of various bentonite clays.

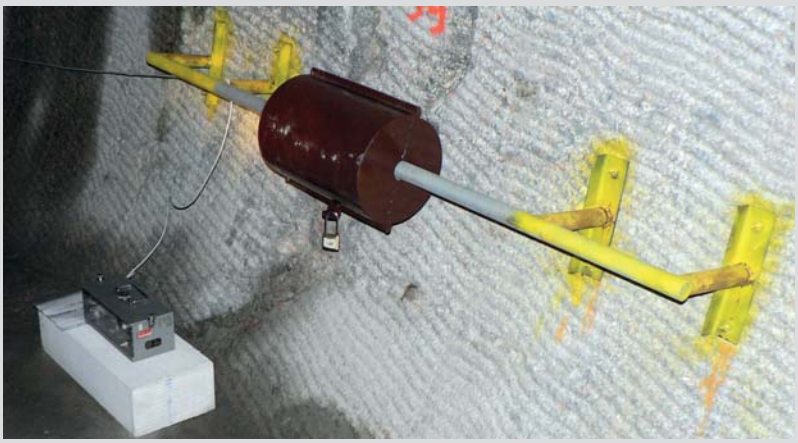
A project entitled “The Development of the Mock-up-Josef Demonstration Experiment Concerning Realistic Underground Conditions in Granitic Rock” was launched during the year based on the results of the Mock-Up-CZ project carried out at the Centre for Experimental Geotechnics in 2002 - 2007. The project is aimed at designing, manufacturing and testing all the components necessary for the construction of a separate repository system model to be situated in granitic rock at the Josef underground laboratory, close to Prague. The experiment, to be launched in 2011, will provide data on the long-term efficiency of an engineered barrier consisting of natural Czech bentonite.

Ongoing projects studying the long-term thermal and technical as well as the chemical and mechanical stability of bentonites as engineered barrier materials continued throughout 2009 at the Centre for Experimental Geotechnics and the Institute of Chemical Technology in Prague. The aim of these projects is to identify the limit conditions for bentonite barrier efficiency thus refining the requirements relating to the deep geological repository host rock. The projects are on schedule and results so far indicate that the bentonite samples have not undergone any significant chemical change after having been exposed to thermal load and various aqueous agents over a period of 12 months; the most significant physical discovery concerns changes to the specific surface of the bentonite.

A study entitled “Containers for the Geological Disposal of Radioactive Waste” was carried out in the first half of 2009, on a contractual basis, by Energovýzkum Brno in cooperation with Škoda JS. The study involved the collection and assessment of available information from foreign sources on the design of containers for the geological disposal of waste, an assessment of relevant research and development in the Czech Republic and a comparison of the two with the aim of verifying the potential for the design of a purely Czech disposal container. The conclusions of the study included a draft plan for future research and development work in this area.

Mont Tern underground laboratory – measurement of fracture stress.

Bedřichov tunnel – underground water sampling along a fracture.



Bedřichov tunnel – 3D measurement of movements along a fracture.

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Ms. Věra Šumberová, Research Project Manager

Research Projects Relating to Advanced Technologies, i.e. Partitioning and Transmutation

The Concept of Radioactive Waste and Spent Nuclear Fuel Management in the Czech Republic requires that, in addition to the development of a deep geological repository, the progress of technology concerning the separation of various spent nuclear fuel components (partitioning) and their subsequent transmutation be monitored and supported. Such technologies allow the separation of selected elements, primarily long-lived radionuclides and their subsequent further use for energy production or, if the reduction of the risk incurred by waste to be disposed of in a deep geological repository is the primary objective, their subsequent transmutation into short-lived or stable radionuclides. Such partitioning and separation technologies, used on an industrial scale, will bring about a significant reduction in the amount and, perhaps more importantly, the radiotoxicity of waste disposed of in a deep geological repository. This may lead to a reduction in the time required for such waste to be isolated from the environment and consequently the extent of the underground section of the repository. Consequently, RAWRA, in line with the above Concept, wholeheartedly supports research in this field.

RAWRA is further concerned with research involving the extraction agents used during the hydrometallurgical extraction of actinides from aqueous solutions following spent nuclear fuel reprocessing regarding which the "Proposal for a Technology Scheme for the Extraction of Actinides and Lanthanides from Solutions Following Spent Nuclear Fuel Reprocessing by the Purex Process" project was carried out by the Nuclear Research Institute at Řež. The results of the project summarise the properties of selected extraction agents, such as solubility in organic solvents, hydrolytic stability, re-extraction efficiency etc. which were subsequently employed in the design, and are necessary for the potential optimisation, of the technology scheme.

With regard to pyrochemical separation methods, RAWRA is involved in the study of electrochemical separation techniques in fluoride melts. The "Study on Electrochemical Separation Processes in Fluoride Melts" project was completed in 2009 and was related to issues addressed in the ACSEPT project which forms part of the EC 7th Framework Programme. Furthermore, the "Research and Development of Electroseparation Technology for the Partitioning of SNF Components in Fluoride Melts" project was launched in September 2009. The objective of both these closely interrelated projects is the study of the partitioning of selected lanthanides, the electrolytic uranium deposition of FLiNaK melt elements on interactive electrodes of various forms and the development of experimental equipment for melts with melting points higher than 600°C.

The "Development and Fabrication of Transmutation Module Elements and their Verification for Use in a Demonstration Transmutor" project was completed in May 2009. The project focused on the fabrication and testing of a model inactive loop with molten fluoride salts under high temperature and formed the preparatory stage for future experiments in an active reactor loop in an environment close to operational conditions.

A laboratory for electrochemical measurements in fluoride melts at the Nuclear Research Institute at Řež.

A flange equipped with a movable system designed to grip an electrode set used for electrochemical measurements in fluoride melts.

A dry box with a nitrogen atmosphere.

We provide regular information on our activities and objectives concerning the safe disposal of radioactive waste. The public has the right to know the risks relating to the operation of nuclear installations and their impact on the environment. Comprehensive environmental impact assessments of nuclear installations could provide the basis for well-balanced and transparent communication with the public. We are committed to effective dialogue with local residents and local authorities in those areas affected by our current and future operations.


ication

Ms. Ivana Škvorová, Head of the Communications Department

PUBLIC RELATIONS

The free availability and provision of a sufficient amount of information on radioactive waste management form essential preconditions for a full discussion involving all the parties interested in finding the best way to tackle the issue of high-level radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel disposal in the Czech Republic in the future. RAWRA has traditionally strived to enhance the public's awareness of radioactive waste and its management in the Czech Republic. The internet and RAWRA's information centres – the IC in Dlážděná Street, Prague, where RAWRA's head office is located, the IC at the Richard repository and information "corners" located in areas potentially eligible for the construction of a deep geological repository – provide the main channels of communication for the dissemination of information on these issues.

The Prague information centre provides both individuals and groups of visitors with multimedia presentations, display posters, models, film clips and printed materials throughout the year. RAWRA's specialists are ready at any time to answer questions relating to radioactive waste, its generation and management. More than 1,100 students from secondary schools and universities, mainly in Prague, visited RAWRA's information centre in Dlážděná Stree, Prague during 2009.

All the other information centres (Litoměřice, Rouchovany, Lubenec, Rohozná and the information "corner" at Dolní Cerekev) have been provided with new equipment where necessary. A number of computers allow access to information provided on RAWRA's website and those of other domestic and foreign organisations responsible for radioactive waste management.

RAWRA strives to maintain good relations with stakeholders, particularly with the local populations of those areas in which operating repositories are situated. Permanent members of RAWRA's Board include representatives of municipalities in which low-level and intermediate-level radioactive waste repositories are located (Litoměřice, Jáchymov and Dukovany). Furthermore, RAWRA is deeply involved in establishing and improving good relations with local populations in areas potentially eligible for the construction of a deep geological repository. Meetings between RAWRA experts and the chairmen of local councils and the general public are organised on a regular basis in all the areas in which candidate repository sites are located. Five such meetings were held during 2009 one of which was arranged at the instigation of the local community.

The three-year European ARGONA (Arenas for Risk Governance) communications project was completed in November 2009. The ARGONA project was carried out as part of the 6th Euratom Framework Programme for research and training in the nuclear power sector. The project, launched in November 2006, consisted of both the theoretical analysis and the practical implementation of various ways of further involving the general public in waste disposal issues and the search for the ideal means of providing information on risk with regard to the various cultural aspects involved.

Membership of a reference group established as part of the project consisted of representatives of local communities in areas in which candidate repository sites are located, the Ministry of Industry and Trade, the Ministry of the Environment, the State Office for Nuclear

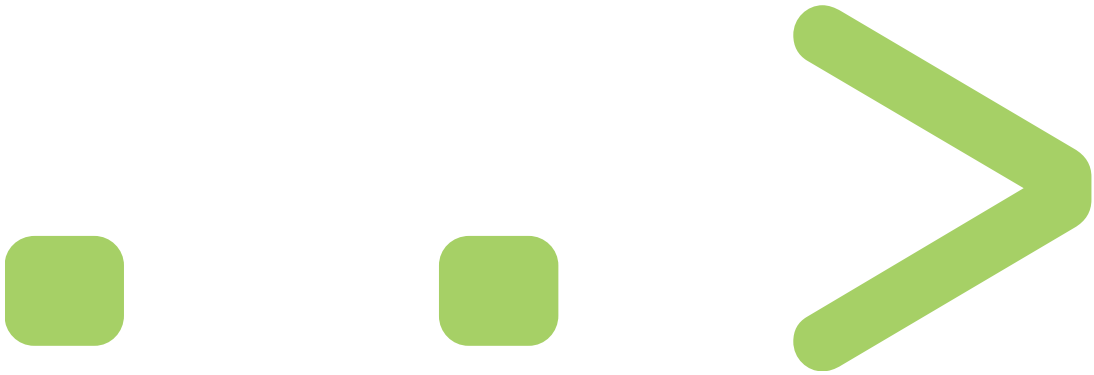
RAWRA hosted a conference entitled “Way to the Deep Geological Repository” supported by the Minister of Industry and Trade.

Safety, the Calla association, the Institute of Sociology of the Czech Academy of Sciences and RAWRA specialists. The project was managed by the Nuclear Research Institute at Řež. A public hearing on the project was held in May at Štiřín castle, not far from Prague where a frank and open panel discussion on the siting of a deep geological repository took place involving specialists, ordinary members of the public and foreign participants with an interest in the topic.

In May RAWRA celebrated the 45th anniversary of the commissioning of the Richard repository near Litoměřice on the occasion of which a small statue of Saint Barbara (the patron saint of miners) was consecrated and subsequently placed over the entrance portal of the former mine.

An excursion to Finland and Sweden was organised in 2009 for representatives of local communities in areas in which candidate repository sites are located. Participants visited facilities connected with the management of radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel. Czech participants met representatives of the various local authorities which make up the Eurajoki community of Olkiluoto island on which one of Finland’s two nuclear power plants is located; in Sweden participants visited the Äspö underground laboratory in which tests are conducted to verify repository suitability in local geological conditions, to enhance scientific knowledge and to demonstrate the various technologies available for use in the construction of a repository.

In November RAWRA hosted a conference, supported by Mr. Vladimír Tošovský, the Minister of Industry and Trade, entitled “Way to the Deep Geological Repository”. The aim of the conference was to enhance dialogue between all the stakeholders involved in the development of a deep geological repository in the Czech Republic and at which participants attempted to address the various concerns of people living in the communities involved. The conference was attended by leading government representatives, foreign guests, the chairmen of local councils, regional representatives and members of non-governmental organisations.



RAWRA has a statutory obligation to provide information according to Act 106/1999, on free access to information. No applications for information under the Act were received during 2009.

Provision of Information during 2009 according to Act 106/1999, on Free Access to Information	
Number of applications for information under the Act	0
Number of appeals against a ruling	0
Conclusions of proceedings on sanctions for infringement of the Act	0
Other information concerning the implementation of Act 106/1999	-

International Cooperation

The issue of radioactive waste management has to be satisfactorily addressed in each and every country employing ionising radiation sources. Broad international cooperation has been established to deal with this demanding and complex issue. International institutions generally co-ordinate radioactive waste management activities, put forward legal and regulative initiatives and form a platform for meetings of specialists and the exchange of information. The most important aspects of international cooperation as far as RAWRA is concerned include the testing of methods for the assessment of repository safety, the demonstration of the feasibility of deep geological repositories and the development of new technologies.

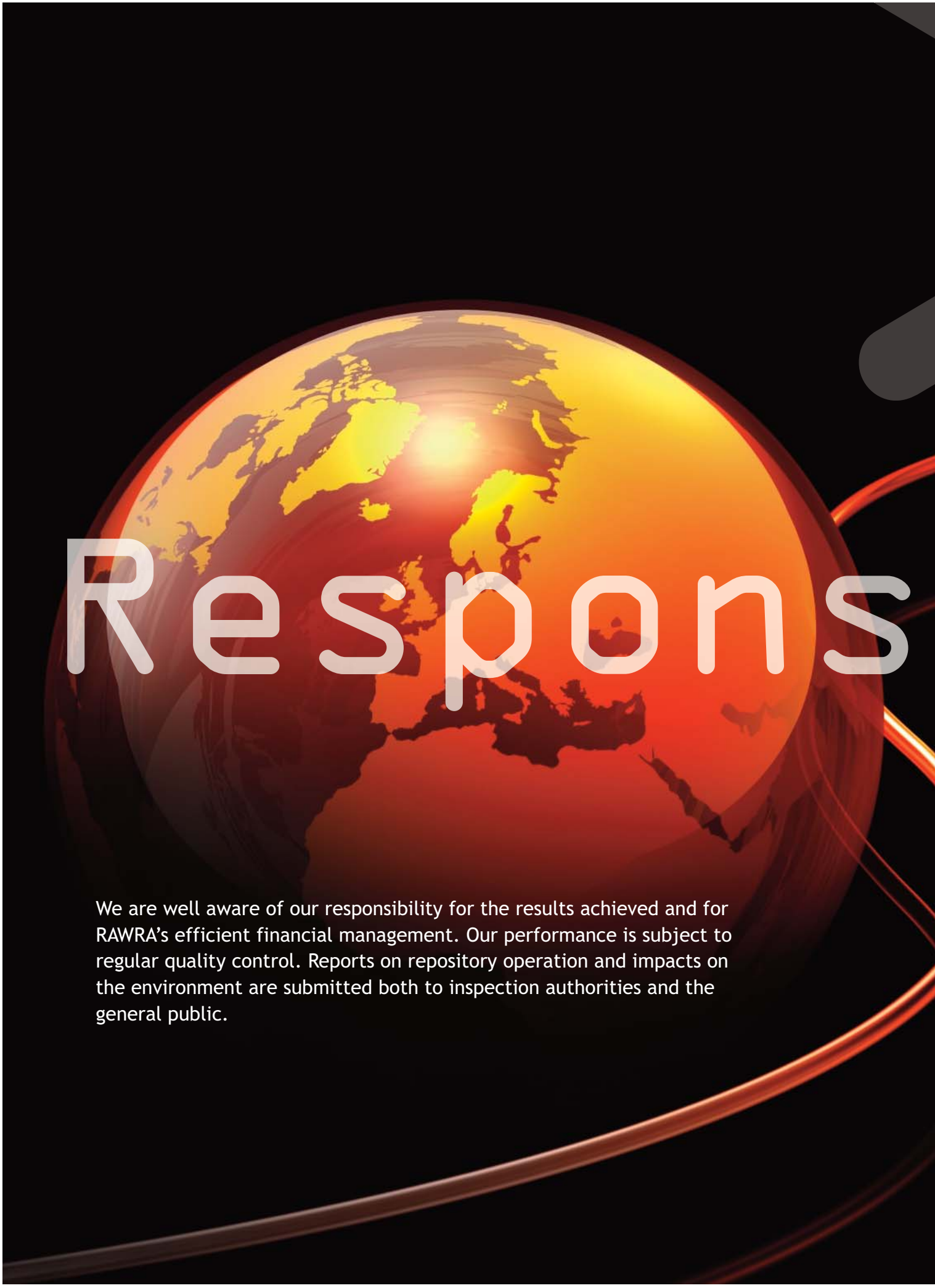
Radioactive waste management issues are also handled by the OECD—NEA, specifically its Radioactive Waste Management Committee (RWMC). The RWMC is organised in the form of internal and external working groups. RAWRA specialists represent the Czech Republic on the RWMC as well as in the Integration Group for Safety Case (IGSC) and the Forum on Stakeholder Confidence working groups. RAWRA organises and in some cases finances the participation of Czech representatives in specific projects.

Concerning bilateral cooperation, RAWRA is keen to establish direct links with foreign organisations similarly involved in radioactive waste management to the mutual advantage of both parties. Framework cooperation agreements have been signed between RAWRA and Nagra (Switzerland) and Posiva (Finland) amongst others and RAWRA has been involved in specific joint projects with SKB (Sweden).

Representatives of communities in areas in which candidate repository sites are located chat with representatives of local authorities during their visit to Finland.

Finnish disposal container for 12 fuel cells.

Äspö underground laboratory, Sweden.



Respons

We are well aware of our responsibility for the results achieved and for RAWRA's efficient financial management. Our performance is subject to regular quality control. Reports on repository operation and impacts on the environment are submitted both to inspection authorities and the general public.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Mr. Milan Kaliba, Head of the Economics and Administration Department

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

The Radioactive Waste Repository Authority is a state organisation with responsibilities which cover the whole of the Czech Republic and which are defined in Article 26 of Act 18/1997 (the Atomic Act) and RAWRA's Statutes approved by the Government. RAWRA's activities are financed from the Nuclear Account which is made up of fees paid by radioactive waste producers and administered by the Ministry of Finance as well as from the state budget, specifically chapter 322 of the Ministry of Industry and Trade. RAWRA's mission is based on the Concept of Radioactive Waste and Spent Nuclear Fuel Management in the Czech Republic approved by Government Decision No. 487 of 15 May 2002 which requires that RAWRA select two candidate sites for a deep geological repository by 2015 and include these sites in respective land use development plans.

RAWRA is authorised to manage state property and consequently maintains the relevant accounts in pursuance of Act 563/1991, on accounting; Act 218/2000, on budgeting rules; and implementing Regulation 505/2002. RAWRA's budget is determined according to a budget structure defined by Ministry of Finance Regulations 323/2002 and 440/2006.

RAWRA holds no assets of its own, effects no depreciation of fixed assets, creates no reserves, is not a payer of income tax (in terms of Article 18/2c, Act 586/1992), nor of value added tax, and makes no profit. All its revenues from services provided to radioactive waste producers as well as unused budget funding are returned to the Nuclear Account at the year end.

Expenses are subdivided into current expenses and capital expenses. Expenses relating to technical development studies, materials purchased and utilised, telecommunications services, rental payments, education and training, consultancy services, travel expenses and the purchase of external services are included in current expenses. Expenses relating to investment purchases, the deep geological repository programme, the reconstruction of existing repositories, the purchase of information technology and so on are included in capital expenses. A detailed review of the utilisation of budget funding by individual item, accompanied by a commentary, has been submitted to RAWRA's Board.

RAWRA expenses in 2009 (CZK 000)

	Current expenses	Capital expenses
Dukovany repository	15,508	0
Richard and Bratrství repositories	17,232	3,820
Deep geological repository	11,670	33,019
Managerial and administrative items	24,574	1,536
Grants to the Rouchovany, Litoměřice and Jáchymov municipalities	4,500	0
Total expenses	**73,484**	**38,375**

Administration of Nuclear Account Funds

The administration of Nuclear Account funds was governed in 2009 by the Atomic Act, Article 27, Government Decree 416/2002, on the scale of charges and manner of payment by radioactive waste producers to the Nuclear Account and on annual contributions to local communities, and Act 337/1992, on the administration of taxes and levies, as amended. Detailed records were kept on individual contributors to the Nuclear Account (in compliance with Government Decree 416/2002, Article 3).

Payments by producers of radioactive waste from nuclear reactors

Pursuant to Government Decree 416/2002, Article 1, ČEZ contributed CZK 1,360,388,000 while the yearly contribution made by the Nuclear Research Institute was CZK 656,000. Both amounts were paid in regular monthly instalments which were made directly to the Nuclear Account.

Payments by other producers of radioactive waste

Other waste producers, as specified in Article 2 of Government Decree 416/2002, paid their charges following acceptance of their waste for disposal by RAWRA. Payment notices were issued to each waste producer (based on a contract between RAWRA and the respective waste producer) on acceptance of the radioactive waste accompanied by the relevant waste acceptance documentation. The total sum paid in 2009 amounted to CZK 8,107,400. Disposable funds in the Nuclear Account were invested by the Ministry of Finance in the financial market (in compliance with the Atomic Act, Article 27).

Evaluation of RAWRA's Performance

RAWRA met its responsibilities for the safe and reliable operation of Czech radioactive waste repositories during 2009 as defined in the Atomic Act. Preparations continued for the development of a deep geological repository in which high-level radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel will be disposed of in the future. Concerning the efficient utilisation of budget funds for external subcontractors, RAWRA complied with the provisions of Act 137/2006, on public works contracts. Funds were employed efficiently and in compliance with the budget in order to fully meet the targets set out in the yearly plan of activities.

Ms. Jaroslava Liehneová, Senior Specialist for Personnel Matters and Internal Audit

MANAGERIAL, MONITORING AND ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

Internal Audit

RAWRA has developed an internal audit scheme in compliance with Act 320/2001, on financial control in the state administration sector, as part of its internal control system. Internal audits are performed according to a yearly plan approved by RAWRA's Managing Director and provide an independent consulting service the aim of which is to present both an overview and final assessment of the adequacy of management control and efficiency and suggestions on improvements to the processes employed within the Authority.

Personnel Matters

RAWRA had 40 employees at the year end, including 3 employees working on a part-time basis and 1 employee on maternity leave. As regards the staff educational profile, more than half the staff are university-educated employees while the rest have completed full secondary school education.

A total of 25 one-off contracts for work concerning particularly peer and expert reviews on current projects were signed during 2009. A number of fixed-term employment contracts were also signed; as of 31 December 2009, RAWRA had 9 employees working under such contracts.

Auditing Licensees' Decommissioning Reserves

RAWRA monitors the creation of financial reserves for the future decommissioning of nuclear facilities as stipulated by Article 26 of the Atomic Act. In 2009, audits were conducted at 13 organisations comprising a total of 33 facilities the results of which showed that licence holders honoured their statutory obligation to create such financial reserves.

A final report summarising the results of the financial reserves audits was duly prepared and presented to RAWRA's Board and the State Office for Nuclear Safety in accordance with RAWRA's Statutes.

AUDITORS' REPORT

Auditors' report including auditors' opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the Radioactive Waste Repository Authority comprising the balance sheet and the profit and loss account as at 31 December 2009, and an annex to the financial statements.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

RAWRA's management is responsible for the preparation and fair representation of the financial statements in accordance with Czech accounting regulations. This responsibility includes designing, introducing and implementing in practice a system of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair representation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, selecting and employing appropriate accounting methods and making accounting estimates reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditors' responsibility

Our responsibility is to report our opinion on the financial statements audited. The audit has been conducted in accordance with the Czech Auditor Act, International Standards on Auditing and relevant implementing regulations issued by the Czech Chamber of Auditors. Under these legal regulations and in adherence to relevant ethical standards each audit is planned and performed in such a way as to provide the auditors with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from apparent misstatements.

The audit includes audit procedures aimed at obtaining conclusive evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures given in the financial statements. The audit procedures employed depend on the auditor's judgement, including his assessment of the potential risk that the financial statements might contain considerable irregularities due to fraud or mistake. Risk assessment considers the results of internal audits relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements. The aim of internal audit assessment is to recommend adequate audit procedures without expressing the auditor's view of the efficiency of the internal audit procedures. The audit also includes an assessment of the adequacy of the accounting methods employed and estimates made by the management of the accounting entity, as well as an evaluation of the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements.

We assume that the probative information obtained gives an adequate basis for forming our opinion.

Auditors' opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements attached herein give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and the overall financial situation of the accounting entity as at 31 December 2009 as well as the costs, revenue and profit/loss for 2009 in compliance with the accounting regulations effective in the Czech Republic.

Prague, 5 March 2010

Vít Dobiáš
licence No. 1593

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2009 (CZK 000)

I. BUDGET REVENUES

Item No	Item	Approved budget	Adjusted budget	Year end result
000041	Current grants received	63,400	63,400	63,057
000042	Capital grants received	38,600	38,600	38,375
	TOTAL	**102,000**	**102,000**	**101,432**

II. BUDGET EXPENSES

372450	Wages, salaries and other remuneration	22,357	21,807	21,498
372451	Non-investment acquisitions and related expenses	42,100	47,270	47,165
372453	Non-investment transfers and certain other payments	9,303	4,803	4,801
372454	Non-investment transfers to communities	140	20	20
37245	Current expenses	73,900	73,900	73,484
372461	Asset acquisitions and related expenses	38,600	38,600	38,375
37246	Capital expenses	38,600	38,600	38,375
	TOTAL	**112,500**	**112,500**	**111,859**

Note: Items 000041 and 000042 consist of grants from the Nuclear Account. A sum of CZK 10,427,000 was granted from the Ministry of Industry and Trade budget for RAWRA funding and is not included in RAWRA's revenues.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2009 (CZK 000)

ASSETS	at 1 Jan. 2009	at 31 Dec. 2009
A. Fixed assets	**635,107**	**670,614**
1. Intangible fixed assets	281,139	313,438
2. Accumulated depreciation – intangible fixed assets	0	0
3. Tangible fixed assets	353,968	357,176
4. Accumulated depreciation – tangible fixed assets	0	0
5. Long-term financial assets	0	0
B. Current assets	**11,071**	**4,541**
1. Stocks	0	0
2. Receivables	1,173	1,372
3. Financial assets	9,897	3,169
4. Budget management	0	0
5. Temporary asset accounts	0	0
TOTAL ASSETS	**646,177**	**675,155**

LIABILITIES		
C. Own financial resources for covering assets	**634,819**	**671,851**
1. Property funds	635,107	670,614
2. Financial funds	57	44
3. Special state organisation funds	0	0
4. Budget financial sources	0	0
5. Profit and loss account	-345	1,193
D. Liabilities	**11,358**	**3,304**
1. Reserves	0	0
2. Long-term payables	0	0
3. Short-term payables	11,358	3,304
4. Bank accommodations and loans	0	0
5. Temporary liability accounts	0	0
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**646,177**	**675,155**

RAWRA'S BOARD

The activities of the Radioactive Waste Repository Authority are supervised by its Board. The membership of the Board comprises representatives of the Ministry of Industry and Trade, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of the Environment, major radioactive waste producers, the regions in which those municipalities with radioactive waste repositories are located, as well as representatives of the public.

In 2009 RAWRA's Board consisted of the following members:

Mr. Luděk Janík
Chairman of the Board
Head of the Radioactive Waste and Nuclear Safety Department at the Ministry of Industry and Trade

Representatives of the State:

Mr. Dalibor Stráský (from the 59th meeting of the Board)
Ministry of the Environment representative

Ms. Zdeňka Vojtíšková
Economist at the Ministry of Finance

Representatives of the general public:

Mr. Miloš Kudera
Chairman of the Dukovany local council
Represents communities in regions with existing radioactive waste repositories

Mr. Pavel Gryndler
Head of the Environment Department of the Litoměřice town council. Represents communities in regions with existing radioactive waste repositories

Mr. Bronislav Grulich
Vice-Chairman of the Jáchymov town council
Represents communities in regions with existing radioactive waste repositories

Mr. Jan Horník
Senator
Represents the general public and regions with planned radioactive waste repositories

Representatives of radioactive waste producers:

Mr. Ladislav Štěpánek
Vice-Chairman of the Board
Director of the Fuel Cycle Section at ČEZ
Represents radioactive waste producers in the nuclear power sector

Mr. František Pazdera (from the 59th meeting of the Board)
Advisor on science and research at ČEZ
Represents radioactive waste producers in the nuclear power sector

Mr. Václav Urbánek
Technical Director and Supervisory Board Chairman at CHEMCOMEX PRAHA
Represents radioactive waste producers outside the nuclear power sector

Mr. Aleš John
Director General and Chairman of the Board of the Nuclear Research Institute, Řež
Represents radioactive waste producers outside the nuclear power sector

RAWRA'S STAFF

From left:
Jozef Harčarik
Václav Trhlík
Marcela Balášová
Jiří Zahn
Jiří Faltejsek
František Koutek
Martina Ligaunová
Miloš Janů
Jolana Kubátová
Lucie Ottová
František Železný
Antonín Knobloch
Antonín Hlušička

Upper row, from left:
Vítězslav Duda, Ivana Škvorová, Josef Dufek, Jana Irinkovová, Soňa Konopásková, Jaroslav Jelínek, Jitka Mikšová, Michal Kaliba, Lenka Čerbačeská, Zdeněk Laštovička, Miroslav Kučerka, Helena Janečková, Jiří Soudek, Jiří Slovák, Jana Šoltésová, Jozef Harčarik

Lower row, from left:
Markéta Dvořáková, Jaroslava Liehneová, Ivana Kédlová, Marcela Žáková, Eva Šebestová, Zdenka Čmielová, Věra Šumberová, Eva Pokorná, Helena Čížková

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