

Major Programme 1 – NUCLEAR POWER, FUEL CYCLE AND NUCLEAR SCIENCE

Introduction

Maximizing the benefits of the peaceful uses of nuclear science and technology is a fundamental mandate for the Agency. Major Programme 1 provides the core scientific and technological support to interested Member States in the fields of nuclear power, nuclear fuel cycle and nuclear science, with special emphasis on the needs of developing countries.

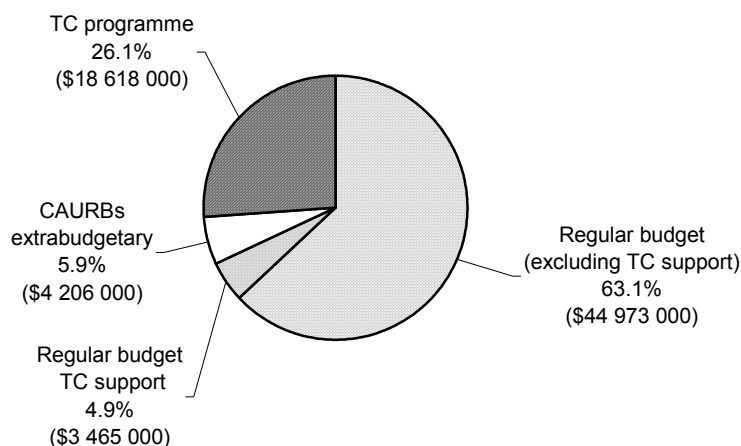
Three important undertakings have been recognized by Member States as being essential in the medium term for this major programme, and they have served as guidance in formulating priorities. These have been widely discussed and recommended by the Standing Advisory Group on Nuclear Energy (SAGNE). The first undertaking is to respond to the needs of interested Member States in improving their national nuclear power and nuclear fuel cycle programmes, especially with regard to the performance and life optimization of nuclear power plants, and in supporting nuclear science and capacity building and knowledge maintenance for sustainable energy development. The second is to act as a catalyst for innovation and to assist, as appropriate, in the resolution of scientific and technological issues in the areas of nuclear science, nuclear power and the fuel cycle. The final undertaking is to manage and further enhance nuclear knowledge, competence and expertise in support of Member States and sustain the Agency's unique position as the leading international organization in the nuclear field.

Objective

To enhance the contribution of nuclear power and fuel cycle as well as nuclear science to sustainable development goals pursued by interested Member States.

Outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Increased use by Member States of Agency best practices for efficient and safe utilization of existing nuclear power and fuel cycle technologies. — Increased interest and capacity building induced by the Agency's activities in Member States for the optimization of energy mix and the development of innovative nuclear reactors and fuel cycles. — Increased ability in Member States in using the tools of nuclear science to meet their developmental needs. — Increased awareness induced by the Agency's activities of the necessity for the preservation and promotion of knowledge in the field of nuclear science and technology.
Performance Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Extent of use by Member States of Agency recommended practices for improved nuclear power performance and fuel cycle activities. — Extent of participation and involvement of Member States in the development of innovative nuclear power and fuel cycle technologies. — Extent to which Member State institutions participate in and benefit from the Agency's programmes on nuclear science. — Extent of participation and involvement of Member States in capacity building and knowledge management activities in the field of nuclear science and technology.

Total Resources for Nuclear Power, Fuel Cycle and Nuclear Science in 2004–2005 (including the TC programme)



	2004	2005	Total for biennium
Regular budget (excluding TC support)	22 436 000	22 537 000	44 973 000
Regular budget TC support	1 733 000	1 732 000	3 465 000
Subtotal regular budget:	24 169 000	24 269 000	48 438 000
CAURBs extrabudgetary	2 339 000	1 867 000	4 206 000
Funds from UN organizations	-	-	-
TC programme	9 080 000	9 538 000	18 618 000
TOTAL	35 588 000	35 674 000	71 262 000

The total resources for implementing Major Programme 1, which are illustrated in the table and chart above, amount to \$71 262 000. The regular budget constitutes 68% (\$48 438 000) of this amount (at 2004 prices). The regular budget annual figures for 2004 and 2005 (at 2003 prices) show increases of \$400 000 and \$500 000, respectively compared with the adjusted budget for 2003. These increases arise from the incorporation into the regular programme of activities requested by a large number of Member States — as reflected in Board of Governors decisions, General Conference resolutions and recommendations from the various advisory bodies and international Technical Working Groups in the nuclear power area. Details of the activities covered are set out in the narrative describing in more detail the relevant subprogrammes and projects.

\$3.5 million of regular budget funding or 4.9% of total resources will be used to support technical co-operation programming worth \$18.6 million in nuclear power, fuel cycle and nuclear science either

through technical support during formulation and implementation of TC projects, or as an actual contribution to the programme itself through the provision of expert services.

Extrabudgetary funding expected accounts for a further 5.9% of total resources, all of which relates to funding of CAURBs. There is a further \$2.8 million for CAURBs for which there is no funding available from any source.

Summary data on the regular budget proposals, extrabudgetary resources expected to be available and CAURBs for which no funding is available are set out — by project, subprogramme and programme — in the table following this text. In the case of the regular budget, the table at the end of this major programme text shows the comparison of regular budget estimates with 2003 adjusted budget at the subprogramme level. Details of unfunded activities/means of implementation are set out in the project descriptions.