



**International Atomic Energy Agency**

# **IAEA Technical Co-operation Programme: a potential support mechanism for IDN**

*Technical Meeting on Establishment of International Decommissioning Network*

*Vienna, 31 October 2007*

**Mykola Kurylchuk**  
Programme Management Officer  
Division for Europe  
Department of Technical Co-operation

# Our Goals in this Presentation

- **To provide a broad picture of the TC Programme**
- **To present TC processes/tools that could be of use for IDN**



# IAEA Mission/Mandate

- Assist MS in planning and using nuclear science and technology for peaceful purposes
- Develop and promote nuclear safety standards, protection of human health and environment from ionizing radiation
- Verify MS compliance with the NPT commitments



# TC Strategy

- First presented to the IAEA Board in 1997 to set a new direction for TC activities
- Shift in emphasis of TC Programme:
  - To ensure a demand driven approach to TC
  - To ensure the relevance of TC projects to development priorities
  - To improve project quality



# TC Strategic Goal:

**“To increasingly promote tangible socio-economic impact by contributing directly in a cost-effective manner to the achievement of the major sustainable development priorities of each country.”**



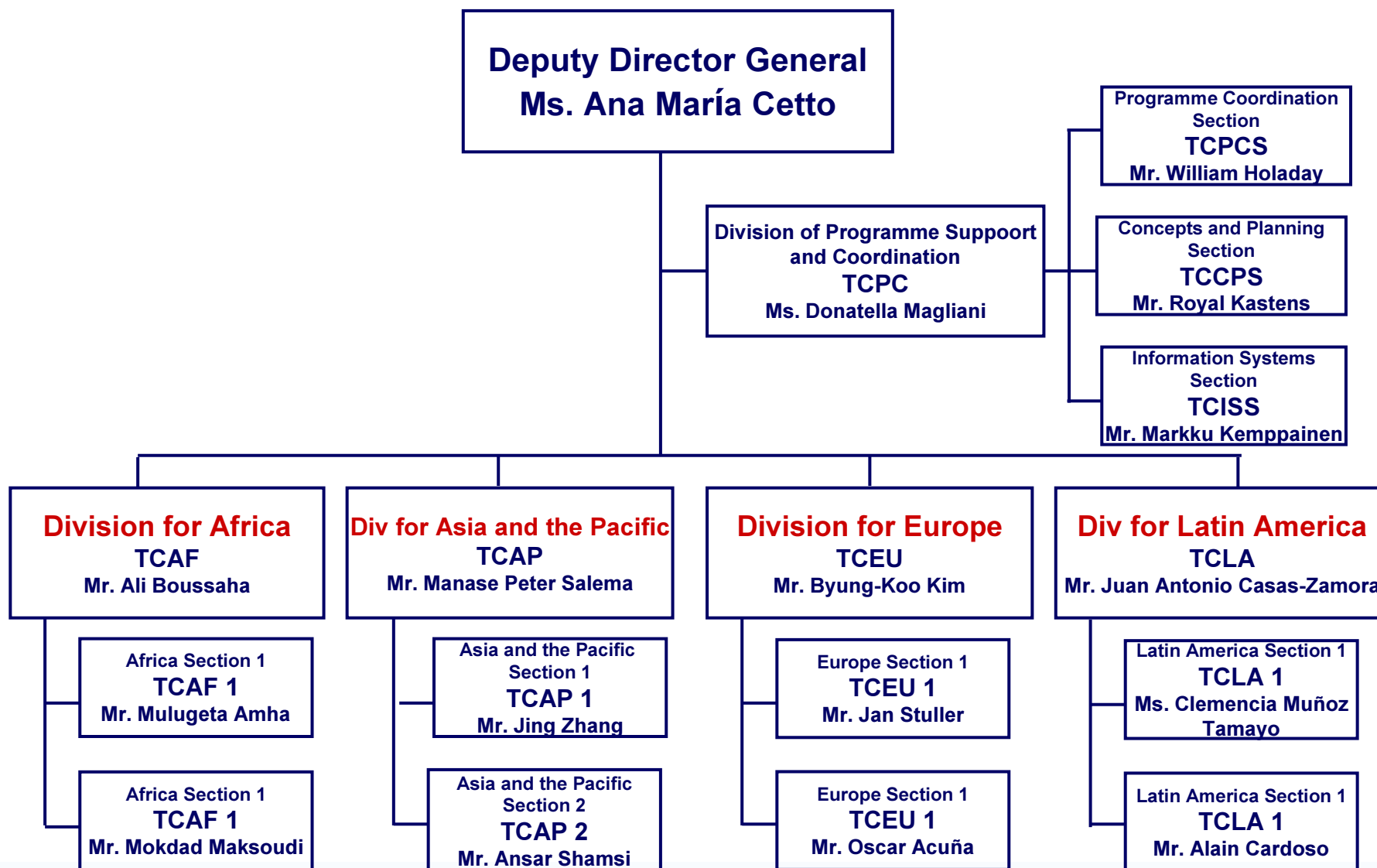
# TC Strategy

Revised in 2002 to define new objectives:

- Government commitment – “Central Criterion”
- Strategic partnerships
- Increased funding
- Sustainability and self-reliance



# Department of Technical Cooperation



# TC Programme - Quick Facts

- TC Department: approx. 200 persons
- Recipients: all IAEA Member States are eligible for TC assistance (144)
- ~116 Recipient countries – national, regional and interregional projects
  - 80% of recipients are non-nuclear power countries
  - 22 recipient countries are Least Developed Countries (LDCs)
- Obligations: ~\$104.5 million in 2006 (all sources)



# TC Programme Funding Sources

- TCF (Technical Cooperation Fund) ~\$80M/yr or more (~\$112.5M in 2007)
  - Voluntary Contributions
  - National Participation Costs (NPCs = 5%)
- Extrabudgetary incl Government cost-sharing (~\$20.2M in 2007)
- In-kind



# TC Programme

- 1349 current operational projects
  - 1045 National (per MS request)
  - 284 Regional (requested and voted by MS based on regional priorities)
  - 20 Interregional (various criteria)
- Average project duration is 4 years.
- TC Cycle = 2 years **except** the next cycle 2009-2011



# Role of Nuclear Technology

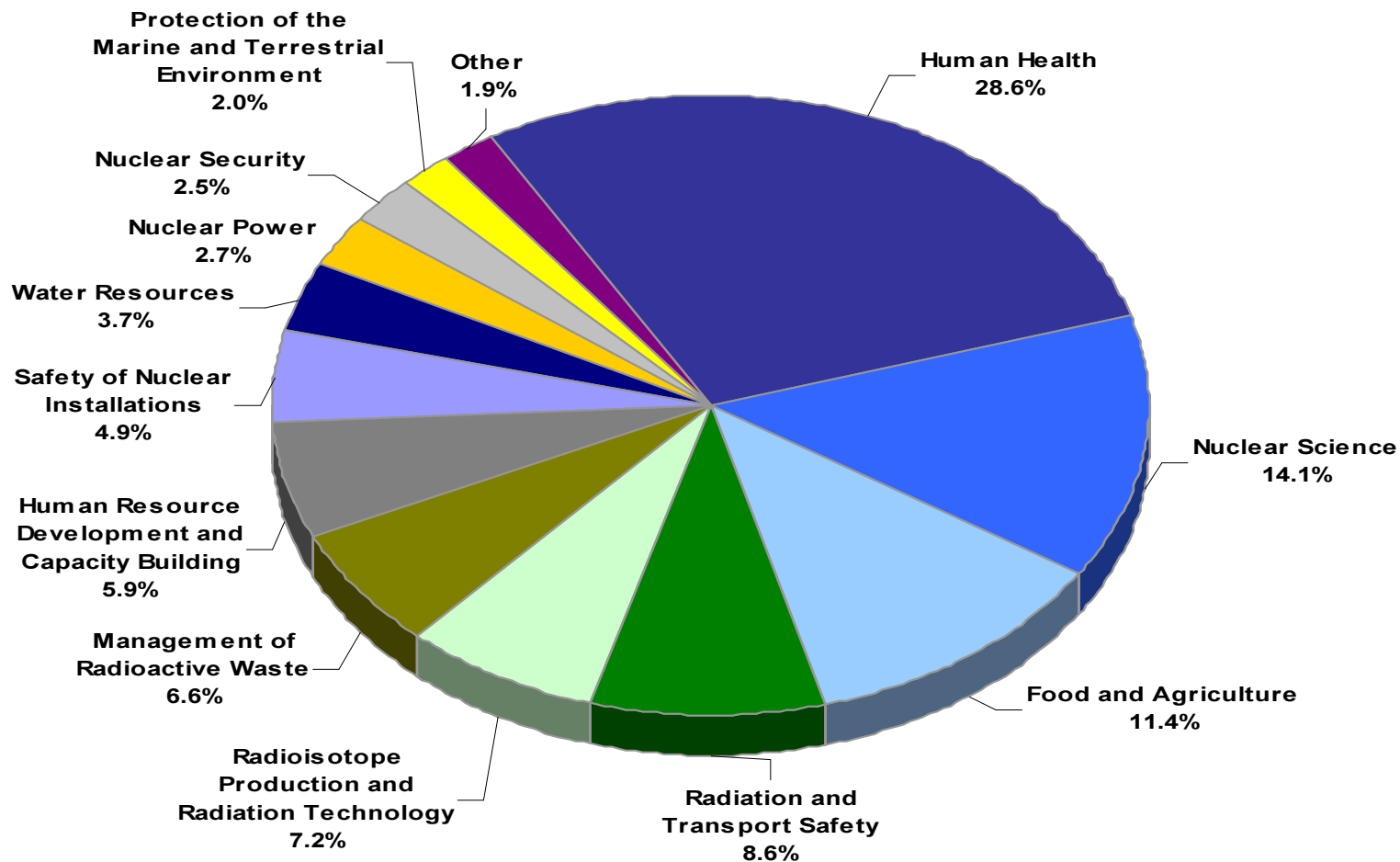
- What's the nuclear technology involved?
- Is it cost-effective?
- Is there a better non-nuclear alternative?

Nuclear Technology should either be a better alternative or be complementary. If there is a non-nuclear technology which is better, to solve the problem, recommend that the country consider that option.



# Major Thematic Areas

## Disbursements by Agency Programme 2006



Total number of operational projects: 1524



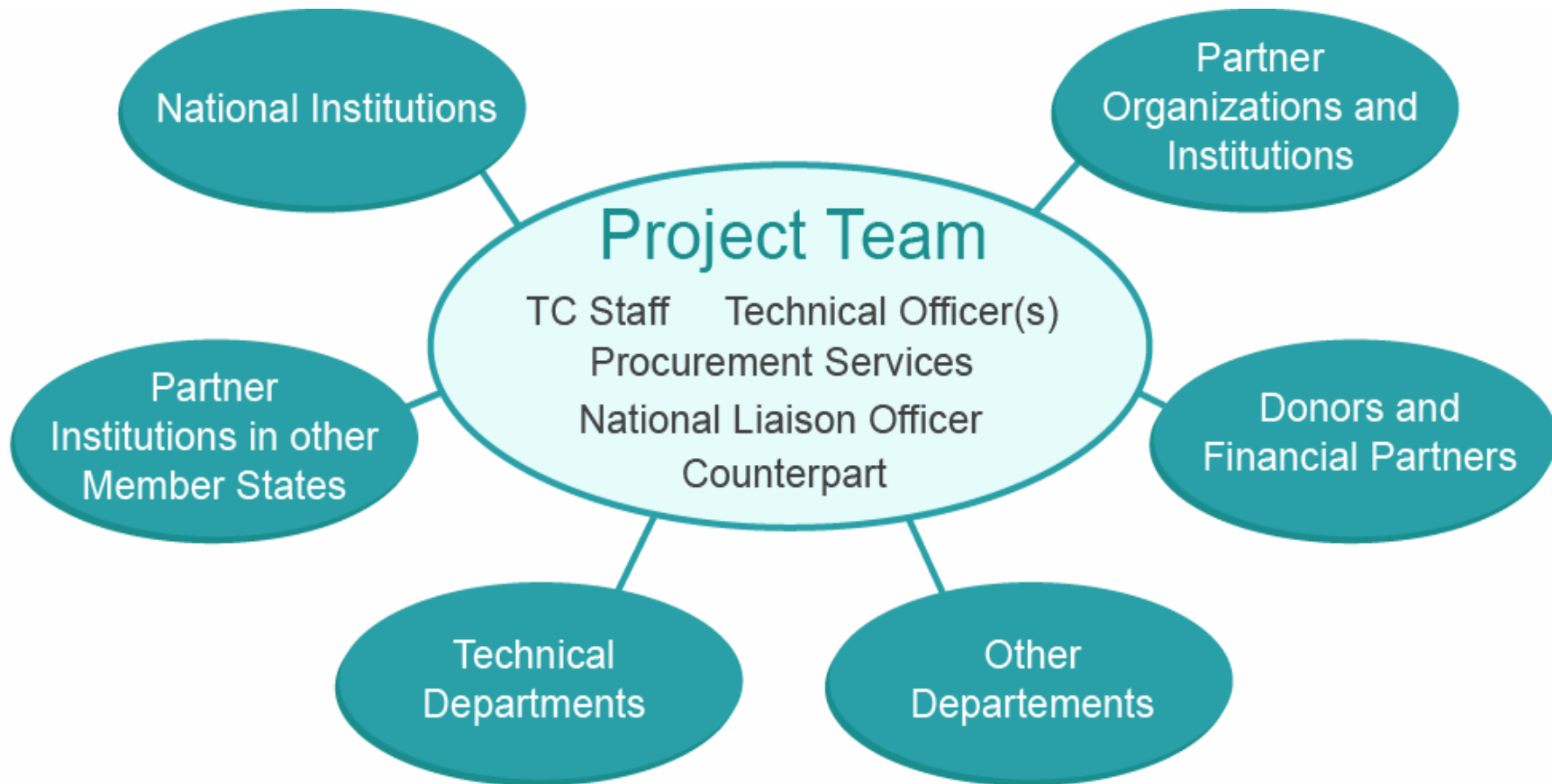
# TC Programme Team Work

## Country Teams / Project Teams

- Led by Programme Management Officer, who is the focal point for 3-4 countries, as well as for regional projects
- Include TC staff, TOs, NLOs, Counterparts
- Responsible for all activities (A-Z): CPFs, upstream work, project identification, design, implementation, monitoring, closure



# TC Project Stakeholders



# Management of TC projects

- IAEA TC Dept ==> Funding, administration, overall supervision
- IAEA Technical Departments ==> Technical strategy and management

# Typical TC mechanisms

- Expert missions (EM)
- Fellowships
- Site visits
- Scientific visits
- National consultants
- Technical advice to provide guidance in specialized areas (**1-2 weeks**)
- Recipient country staff visit other countries for training (**1-6 month**)
- Recipient country staff visiting specific sites for first-hand experience and info gathering (**1-2 weeks**)
- Recipient country staff visits other countries to look into management and organisation (**1-2 weeks**)
- To review project progress, exchange views between countries with similar projects etc. (**up to 1 week**)



# Typical TC mechanisms (cont'd)

- **Workshops/seminars (1 week)**
- **Training courses (1-2 weeks)**
- **Review/planning meetings (2-3 days)**
- **Review of policy, operating or regulatory documents (EMs may incl. homework)**
- Specific topics in decommissioning and radioactive waste management
- Classroom training and site visits
- Review project progress and plan further activities
- Peer review and recommendations by international experts



# Typical TC mechanisms (cont'd)

- Equipment and other capital expenditure items
- Radiation monitoring, software, computer codes



# Typical activities

- Expert assistance in drafting or review of decommissioning plans (Operator)
- Expert assistance in drafting or review of legislation/regulations (Regulator)
- Specialist advice on topical issues e.g. management of beryllium wastes
- Procurement of neutron activation codes incl. training or radiological characterization instruments
- National workshops e.g. record keeping for decommissioning or organizational structures
- Fellowships on waste management state-of-the-art
- Scientific visits on EIA methodologies



# Target audience

- Operators of reactors or fuel cycle facilities
- Regulators
- Policy- and decision-makers (Government officials, etc.)
- Technical Support Organizations (contractors, etc.)
- Waste Management Companies



# IDN vs TC Programme

- **Sharing main TC activities**
  - Training opportunities
  - Meeting venues
  - Local logistics and administration
  - Local costs
- **Offering new activities for TC to consider supporting**



# Examples of TC projects

## Ongoing decommissioning projects

- RER/3/005 “Support in Planning the Decommissioning of Nuclear Power Plants and Research Reactors” (2007-2009) -- **\$521,735**
- National projects in Latvia, Lithuania, Georgia, Poland, Ukraine, Serbia, Philippines, etc.

## Example of joint effort – TC plus international network

- INT/9/173 “Training in Radioactive Waste Disposal Technologies in Underground Research Facilities” (2003-2008) -- **\$1,447,124** (13 training courses, 8 fellows, 1 computer code)



# Placements of Project Personnel (Year 2006)

**11,000** assignments placed  
Cost **US\$ 45 Million**



<b>3041</b>	<b>Experts &amp; Lecturers</b>
<b>3229</b>	<b>Meeting Participants</b>
<b>556</b>	<b>National Consultants</b>
<b>2477</b>	<b>Training Course Participants</b>
<b>1697</b>	<b>Fellows &amp; Scientific Visitors</b>



# Trends in TC Programming

- **Projects increasingly seen in larger, results-oriented contexts**
- **Building partnerships is part of programming**
- **Links with other partners increasingly important**
- **Increasing emphasis on Least Developed Countries (LDCs)**
- **Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (TCDC)**



# Trends in TC Programming (cont'd)

- Greater focus on regional needs and demands
- Raise the level of dialogue with MS
- Greater TCP relevance and responsiveness
- Stronger collaboration with key stakeholders: Member States, development and financial authorities, technical departments, etc.



# Sustainability

- Contributing to the sustainable delivery of services to target beneficiaries by end-users after completion of Agency TC Projects
- Regional cooperation through TCDC:
  - Sharing of resources and skills;
  - Use of accredited Regional Resource Centres



# Self-Reliance

- This is the ultimate goal of all TC activities
- Agency assists countries and institutions that are ready to move towards self-reliance
- TCP strengthens capacity of institutions to make them and the contribution of peaceful uses of nuclear technologies much more relevant for development.



# Documentation on the TC Programme

<http://www.iaea.org/>

- TC Annual Report
- IAEA Annual Report: chapter on TC
- TACC documents:
  - Agency's Proposed TC Programme
  - Project Listings
- Science Serving People, being updated
- Factsheets and other TC publications



*Thank you  
for your attention!*

