

**Project Fiche – 2008 IPA Horizontal Programme
on Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection**

1. Basic information

- 1.1 CRIS Number:** 2008/020-350
- 1.2 Title:** Enhancement of the technical capacity of nuclear regulatory bodies in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia as well as Kosovo¹.
- 1.3 ELARG Statistical code:** 03.64 - Nuclear Safety
- 1.4 Location:** Tirana (Albania), Sarajevo (Bosnia and Herzegovina), Zagreb (Croatia), Skopje (the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia), Podgorica (Montenegro), Belgrade (Serbia), and Prishtina (Kosovo)

Implementing arrangements:

1.5 Contracting Authority:

The European Community represented by the Commission of the European Communities for and on behalf of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia as well as Kosovo, in joint management with the IAEA.

1.6 Implementing Agency:

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), Technical Co-operation Department.

1.7 Beneficiaries:

Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia as well as Kosovo,.

Financing

- 1.8 Overall cost (VAT excluded):** EUR 1 200 000
- 1.9 EU contribution:** EUR 1 200 000
- 1.10 Final date for contracting:** 2 years following the date of conclusion of the Financing Agreement
- 1.11 Final date for execution of contracts:** 2 years following the end date for contracting
- 1.12 Final date for disbursements:** 3 years following the end date for contracting

¹ under UNSCR 1244/99

2. Overall Objective and Project Purpose

2.1 Overall Objective:

To contribute to the transposition of the acquis in the field of nuclear safety and radiation protection, into the legislation and regulations of the beneficiaries.

2.2 Project purpose:

To enhance the technical capacity of the regulatory bodies in the field of nuclear safety and radiation protection of the candidates and potential candidates with the view to transposing eventually the Euratom Council Directives as well as the international conventions to which the European Community is a signatory into national legislation and regulations.

2.3 Link with AP/NPAA/EP/SAA:

- The sectoral policies of the European/Accession Partnerships with Albania (2006/54/EC), Bosnia & Herzegovina (2006/55/EC), Croatia (2006/145/EC), the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (2006/57/EC), Montenegro (2007/49/EC), and the Serbia (2006/56/EC) mention the strengthening of the administrative capacity, and alignment of the legislation to the acquis.
- Article 107 of the SAA (22 May 2006) between the EC and Albania specifically refers to the Community acquis in the field of nuclear safety.
- The Bosnia and Herzegovina 2007 progress report underlines that "the situation in the field of nuclear safety and radiation protection requires significant improvement in terms of coordination and organisation of the activities at the level of Bosnia and Herzegovina, equipment, modernisation of facilities, technical capacity and human resources".
- The SAA between the EC and Croatia (2005/40/EC) stipulates under article 102 that "the parties will cooperate in the field of nuclear safety and safeguards. Cooperation should cover the upgrading of the Croatian laws and regulations on nuclear safety and strengthening the supervisory authorities and their resources".
- The EP (2006/57/EC) with the FYROM mentions "work towards alignment with the acquis concerning nuclear energy and strengthen administrative capacity in the sector".
- The EP (2007/49/EC) with Montenegro indicates the need to "put in place a regulatory body and adopt appropriate legislation in the field of nuclear safety and radiation protection".
- The Serbia 2007 progress report draws the attention to the fact that "Serbia has still to adopt a law on ionising radiation protection and nuclear safety and to set up the appropriate regulatory agency".

2.4 Link with MIPD

The MIPD action entitled "Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection" mentions that "the national safety authorities in place that ought to be regulating nuclear safety and radiation protection are in most cases rather weak in terms of both personnel and level of expertise. Alignment of the national legislations and regulations of the Western Balkans on the Council Directives Euratom would require significant EU support". In this context, the MIPD intends to:

- facilitate networking, the sharing of best practices and lessons learned across the beneficiary authorities;
- provide technical assistance to facilitate the preparation and implementation of national legislation and regulations in line with the relevant EU acquis, and best EU practices.

This regional study will aim at enhancing the technical capacity of the regulatory bodies of the beneficiaries in the field of nuclear safety and radiation protection in assisting them to check the compliance with the acquis and possibly to draft new pieces of legislation and regulations in line with the Community acquis. Supplying of some equipment to some beneficiaries is part of the project.

3. Description of project

3.1 Background and justification:

Beneficiaries are obliged to transpose eventually into their national legislation and regulations the EURATOM Directives which in particular comprise requirements concerning the use of radionuclides for a number of applications in the medical sector and the industry. They must also be in line with the provisions of international conventions in the nuclear field to which the European Community is a signatory, i.e.

- Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident;
- Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency;
- Convention on Nuclear Safety;
- Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management;
- Convention on Physical Protection of Nuclear Material.

These requirements presuppose that a national infrastructure dealing with nuclear safety and radiation protection issues is in place. This national infrastructure is expected to regulate the use of radionuclides and to proceed with inspections in order to check compliance with the legislation and regulations. The national infrastructure can operate under the supervision of a specific ministry or directly depend on the government. It must be fully independent from the user of radionuclides.

The situation of the regulatory bodies in the Western Balkans can be outlined as follows:

Albania

The Radiation Protection Commission (RPC) is the main regulatory body. It notably approves regulations, guides and codes of practices, proceeds with the enforcement of the provisions related with radiation protection, and issues licences for users of radionuclides. The RPC also defines the structure of its executive office that is named Radiation Protection Office (RPO). Fifteen non-permanent members belonging to several organisations are working for the RPC. The Minister of Health chairs the RPC. The secretary of the RPC is the chairman of the RPO.

The RPO which is in charge of a number of technical issues (establishment of inventories of sealed radioactive sources, dosimetry control, drafting of new laws and regulations, inspections, etc) is dramatically understaffed. As a result RPO would be currently unable to perform all required inspections by the legislation. RPO will also have difficulty to transpose all EU Council Directives and the acquis into the Albanian legislation and regulations. The new law on radiation protection that was under preparation in 2007 is expected to reinforce the RPO human resources.

Albania has already signed by accession two international conventions:

- Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident;

- Convention on Physical Protection of Nuclear Material.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

The new law on radiation safety was promulgated on 28 November 2007. This law requires the establishment in the short-term of a nuclear regulatory agency (NRA). The NRA should cover both political entities and be managed by a director that has been appointed by the Council of Ministers in June 2008. Its seat will be located in Sarajevo. Two deputy directors would manage NRA regional offices in Banja Luka and Mostar. One of the first tasks of the directors will be the laying down of regulations in the field of radiation safety, nuclear safety, radioactive waste management and transportation of radioactive substances.

Bosnia and Herzegovina has already signed by succession three international conventions:

- Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident;
- Convention on Physical Protection of Nuclear Material;
- Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency.

Croatia

In Croatia, nuclear regulatory bodies have been established for several years as a result of the promulgation of the Nuclear Safety Act (2003) and the Law on the Protection against Ionising Radiation (amended in 2003). Actually there are three regulatory bodies operating in the country, namely:

- the State Office for Nuclear Safety (SONS)
- The State Office for Radiation Protection (SORP)
- The Ministry of Health for the inspection of nuclear medicine departments

Most of the Community *acquis* has already been transposed into the Croatian legislation and regulations in the field of nuclear safety and radiation protection. Improvement would be required in a limited number of areas (e.g. medical exposure, radioactive waste management and decommissioning).

Croatia has already signed by ratification, succession or approval the five international conventions to which the European Community is a party:

- Convention on Physical Protection of Nuclear Material;
- Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management;
- Convention on Nuclear Safety;
- Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency;
- Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident.

The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

The Radiation Safety Directorate (RSD) - which is the nuclear regulator - was formally established on 5th May 2005 as a result of the Law on Protection against Ionising Radiation and Radiation Safety. The RSD is directly responsible to the government. The main tasks of the RSD are to prepare relevant legislation and regulations, to authorise activities involving the use of radionuclides and to proceed with inspections. The RSD is both dramatically understaffed and does not have the technical capacity to transpose the Community *acquis* at least in the short-term.

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia has already signed by succession or accession four international conventions:

- Convention on Physical Protection of Nuclear Material;
- Convention on Nuclear Safety;
- Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency;
- Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident.

Kosovo

A new law on protection against non-ionised, ionised radiation and nuclear security has been drafted and is waiting for adoption by the Kosovan Parliament. This law will entrust the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning (MESP) to play the role of nuclear regulator, and thereby will formalise the role that this Ministry is playing now. MSEP is currently working on regulatory issues with a very limited number of experts and does not have the technical capacity to transpose the Community *acquis* into their legislation and regulations.

Kosovo has not yet signed any of the international conventions.

Montenegro

Since the administrative separation from Serbia in 2003, the regulatory functions are implemented by the Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Protection, and the Ministry of Health, Labour and Social Care. In this context an interim regulatory body composed of a few number of persons has been established. In the very near future a new law on environmental issues should be promulgated. This law envisages the integration of a nuclear regulatory infrastructure into the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) that should be established in 2008. EPA will need technical assistance to transpose the Community *acquis* into the Montenegrin legislation and regulations.

Montenegro has already signed by succession three international conventions:

- Convention on Physical Protection of Nuclear Material;
- Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency;
- Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident.

Serbia

At present, related regulatory function in the country is the responsibility of the Ministry of Science (nuclear and radiation safety) and of the Ministry of Environmental Protection (radiation protection). For the time being there is no operational nuclear regulatory body in Serbia. Only a limited number of persons from the Ministry of Science and the Ministry of Environmental Protection are provisionally assigned to regulatory activities, although it is important to note that this provisional regulatory body is authorised to issue licenses in the accordance with existing regulations. Actually the creation of a nuclear regulatory agency (NRA) is subordinated to the promulgation of a new law on nuclear issues. According to the latest information, this law should be adopted in 2008 by the Serbian Parliament. An important part of the NRA activities should be devoted to solving radiological issues at the Vinča Institute of Nuclear Sciences, which has two research sectors, large quantities of spent HEU and LEU fuel, thousands of disused and excess sealed sources and several thousand containers of unprocessed waste in degraded storage facility. The technical capacity of the Serbian NRA will have to be enhanced to address these challenges safely. Extensive assistance is being provided to temporary regulatory body by IAEA and Slovenia, although funding for Slovenian assistance will be exhausted by the end of 2008.

Serbia has already signed by succession three international conventions:

- Convention on Physical Protection of Nuclear Material;
- Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency;
- Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident.

For most of the Western Balkans, enhancement of the technical capacity of the nuclear regulatory bodies constitutes a prerequisite for the eventual transposition of the Community acquis into national legislation and regulations.

However taking into account the variety of developmental level and needs of regulatory bodies, it is important that this technical assistance be tailored to the specific needs of each beneficiary.

Since the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is already providing regulatory assistance to all beneficiaries, it is considered worthwhile to implement this regional project in joint management with the IAEA. In this way, risks of duplication of technical assistance will be avoided.

3.2 Assessment of project impact, catalytic effect, sustainability, and cross border impact:

This project will enable beneficiaries to better control radiological issues on their territories, i.e. management of institutional radioactive waste, prevention and combat of illicit trafficking of nuclear materials and radiation sources, management of naturally occurring radionuclides in materials (NORM) and technologically enhanced naturally occurring radionuclides in materials (TENORM), possible radioactive contamination of the environment, installation of early warning systems and emergency preparedness, and control of medical exposure of patients and workers. It may also impact on the content of the technical assistance projects that should be implemented within the framework of the nuclear safety and radiation protection action of the IPA regional programme from 2010 onwards. Operation of efficient regulatory bodies in each of the beneficiaries may significantly reduce the risk of cross-border radioactive contamination of the environment most notably by airborne dispersion and shared waterways.

3.3 Results and measurable indicators:

In Albania

- List of Council Directives Euratom that still need to be transposed into the Albanian legislation and regulations;
- Timetable for the complete transposition determined together with a priority list;
- Transposition of the Community acquis dealing with sealed radioactive sources, monitoring of the radioactivity into the environment and transport of radioactive substances, achieved.
- Legislation and regulations on actions to prevent and combat illicit trafficking of nuclear materials and radiation sources laid down;
- International conventions, protocols and agreements to which the European Community is a party ready for signature;
- Further regulatory assistance to be provided later, identified.

In Bosnia and Herzegovina

- National strategy on nuclear safety and radiation protection drawn-up;
- List of Council Directives Euratom that still need to be transposed into the Bosnian legislation and regulations;

- Timetable for the complete transposition determined together with a priority list;
- Transposition of the Community acquis dealing with sealed radioactive sources, monitoring of the radioactivity into the environment and transport of radioactive substances, achieved.
- Emergency plans in case of a nuclear accident established;
- Legislation and regulations on actions to prevent and combat illicit trafficking of nuclear materials and radiation sources laid down;
- International conventions, protocols and agreements to which the European Community is a party ready for signature;
- Office equipment for the new regulatory agency purchased and installed;
- Further regulatory assistance to be identified and provided later.

In Croatia

- Transposition of the Community acquis in the field of radiation protection into the Croatian legislation and regulations assessed;
- Specific additional regulations on management of sealed radioactive sources, laid down;
- Further regulatory assistance to be provided later, identified.

In the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

- List of Council Directives Euratom that still need to be transposed into the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia legislation and regulations;
- Timetable for the complete transposition determined together with a priority list;
- National strategy on nuclear safety and radiation protection drawn-up;
- Transposition of the Community acquis dealing with sealed radioactive sources, monitoring of the radioactivity into the environment and transport of radioactive substances, achieved.
- Emergency plans in case of a nuclear accident established;
- Legislation and regulations on actions to prevent and combat illicit trafficking of nuclear materials and radiation sources laid down;
- International conventions, protocols and agreements to which the European Community is a party ready for signature;
- Further regulatory assistance to be identified and provided later.

In Kosovo

- Current status of the legislation and regulations on nuclear safety and radiation protection assessed;
- List of Council Directives Euratom that still need to be transposed into the Kosovan legislation and regulations;
- Timetable for the complete transposition determined together with a priority list;
- National strategy on nuclear safety and radiation protection drawn-up;
- A first set of Council Directives Euratom transposed into the Kosovan legislation and regulations;
- Basic equipment for inspection of working places where radionuclides are used and stored

purchased;

- Further regulatory assistance to be identified and provided later.

In Montenegro

- Current status of the legislation and regulations on nuclear safety and radiation protection assessed against the Community acquis;
- List of Council Directives Euratom that still need to be transposed into the Montenegrin legislation and regulations;
- Timetable for the complete transposition determined together with a priority list;
- National strategy on nuclear safety and radiation protection drawn-up;
- Transposition of the Community acquis dealing with sealed radioactive sources and medical exposure achieved.
- Emergency plans in case of a nuclear accident established;
- Legislation and regulations on actions to prevent and combat illicit trafficking of nuclear materials and radiation sources laid down;
- Codes of practices for medical applications of radionuclides established;
- International conventions, protocols and agreements to which the European Community is a party ready for signature;
- Educational programme for the Montenegrin nuclear regulators defined and at least partly implemented;
- Further regulatory assistance to be identified and provided later.

In Serbia

- Current status of the legislation and regulations on nuclear safety and radiation protection assessed against the Community acquis;
- List of Council Directives Euratom that still need to be transposed into the Serbian legislation and regulations;
- Timetable for the complete transposition determined together with a priority list;
- National strategy on nuclear safety and radiation protection drawn-up;
- Transposition of the Community acquis dealing with sealed radioactive sources, and monitoring of the radioactivity into the environment achieved.
- Emergency plans in case of a nuclear accident established;
- Legislation and regulations on actions to prevent and combat illicit trafficking of nuclear materials and radiation sources laid down;
- International conventions, protocols and agreements to which the European Community is a party ready for signature;
- Educational programme for the Serbian nuclear regulators defined and at least partly implemented;
- Further regulatory assistance to be identified and provided later.

3.4 Activities:

In Albania

- Description, analysis and assessment of the current legislative background that is underpinning the establishment of the regulatory body in Albania, including draft regulations, codes and decisions of the Council of Ministers;
- Assessment of the remaining Euratom Council Directives that still need to be transposed into the Albanian legislation with the establishment of a priority list and a clear time schedule with particular emphasis on those dealing with the control of high-activity sealed radioactive sources, monitoring of the radioactivity into the environment and transport of radioactive materials;
- Assistance to transpose the Council Directive 122/2003 Euratom on the control of high-activity sealed radioactive sources into the Albania legislation and regulations;
- Assistance to develop specific regulations on the safety and security of sealed radioactive sources that are outside the scope of the Council Directive 122/2003 Euratom;
- Assistance to develop regulations in the field of prevention and combat of illicit trafficking of nuclear materials and radiation sources;
- Assistance for the ratification of international conventions, protocols and agreements;
- Identification of the areas where further enhancement of the technical capacity of the regulatory body would be desirable.

In Bosnia and Herzegovina

- Assistance in setting-up a national strategy on nuclear safety and radiation protection;
- Analysis of the first actions undertaken by the nuclear regulatory body on the transposition of the acquis into the national legislation and regulations in particular in the field of radiation safety, nuclear safety, radioactive waste management and transportation of radioactive substances;
- Assessment of the remaining Euratom Council Directives that still need to be transposed into the Bosnian legislation with the establishment of a priority list and a clear time schedule;
- Assistance to transpose the Council Directive 122/2003 Euratom on the control of high-activity sealed radioactive sources into the Bosnian legislation and regulations;
- Assistance to develop specific regulations on the safety and security of sealed radioactive sources that are outside the scope of the Council Directive 122/2003 Euratom;
- Assistance to develop emergency plans in case of a nuclear accident;
- Assistance to develop regulations in the field of prevention and combat of illicit trafficking of nuclear materials and radiation sources;
- Assistance for the ratification of international conventions, protocols and agreements;
- Supply of office equipment;
- Identification of the areas where further enhancement of the technical capacity of the regulatory body would be desirable.

In Croatia

- Assessment of the remaining Euratom Council Directives in the field of radiation protection that still need to be transposed into the Croatian legislation with the establishment of a priority list and a clear time schedule;
- Assistance to develop specific regulations on the safety and security of sealed radioactive sources that are outside the scope of the Council Directive 122/2003 Euratom;
- Identification of the areas where further enhancement of the technical capacity of the regulatory body would be desirable.

In the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

- Analysis of the legislation and regulations currently in force or planned for the near future in the field of nuclear safety and radiation protection;
- Identification of the gaps and weaknesses against the Community acquis;
- Assistance in drawing up a strategy for the alignment of the national legislation and regulations on the Community acquis;
- Assistance in drafting some new pieces of legislation and regulations, to be in line with the acquis including inspection, and enforcement of applicable regulations;
- Assistance to develop specific regulations on the safety and security of sealed radioactive sources that are outside the scope of the Council Directive 122/2003 Euratom;
- Assistance to develop emergency plans in case of a nuclear accident;
- Assistance to develop regulations in the field of prevention and combat of illicit trafficking of nuclear materials and radiation sources;
- Assistance for the ratification of international conventions, protocols and agreements;
- Identification of the areas where further enhancement of the technical capacity of the regulatory body would be desirable.

In Kosovo

- Analysis of the legislation and regulations currently in force or planned for the near future in the field of nuclear safety and radiation protection;
- Identification of the gaps and weaknesses against the Community acquis;
- Assistance in drawing up a strategy for the alignment of the national legislation and regulations on the Community acquis;
- Assistance in drafting some new pieces of legislation and regulations, to be in line with the acquis including inspection, and enforcement of applicable regulations;
- Identification of the areas where further enhancement of the technical capacity of the regulatory body would be desirable;
- Supply of basic equipment for inspection of working places where radionuclides are used or stored.

In Montenegro

- Analysis of the legislation and regulations currently in force or planned for the near future in the field of nuclear safety and radiation protection;
- Identification of the gaps and weaknesses against the Community acquis;

- Assistance in drawing up a strategy for the alignment of the national legislation and regulations on the Community acquis including a timetable for its implementation;
- Assistance to transpose the Council Directive 122/2003 Euratom on the control of high-activity sealed radioactive sources into the Montenegrin legislation and regulations;
- Assistance to develop specific regulations on the safety and security of sealed radioactive sources that are outside the scope of the Council Directive 122/2003 Euratom;
- Assistance to select and implement an appropriate database for the control of the use of sealed radioactive sources on the Montenegrin territory;
- Assistance to develop specific regulations on medical exposure in line with the Council Directives 96/29 and 97/43 Euratom
- Assistance to develop emergency plans in case of a nuclear accident;
- Assistance to develop regulations in the field of prevention and combat of illicit trafficking of nuclear materials and radiation sources;
- Assistance to draft codes of practices for medical applications of radionuclides;
- Assistance for the ratification of international conventions, protocols and agreements;
- Assistance in the definition and implementation of an educational programme for the Montenegrin regulators.
- Identification of the areas where further enhancement of the technical capacity of the regulatory body would be desirable.

In Serbia

- Analysis of the legislation and regulations currently in force or planned for the near future in the field of nuclear safety and radiation protection;
- Identification of the gaps and weaknesses against the Community acquis;
- Assistance in drawing up a strategy for the alignment of the national legislation and regulations on the Community acquis including a timetable for its implementation;
- Assistance in the definition of a monitoring and sampling programme for measuring radioactivity into the environment;
- Assistance to transpose the Council Directive 122/2003 Euratom on the control of high-activity sealed radioactive sources into the Serbian legislation and regulations;
- Assistance to develop specific regulations on the safety and security of sealed radioactive sources that are outside the scope of the Council Directive 122/2003 Euratom;
- Assistance to select and implement an appropriate database for the control of the use of sealed radioactive sources on the Serbian territory;
- Assistance to develop emergency plans in case of a nuclear accident;
- Assistance to develop regulations in the field of prevention and combat of illicit trafficking of nuclear materials and radiation sources;
- Assistance for the ratification of international conventions, protocols and agreements;
- Assistance in the development of all required licensing protocols (decommissioning plan submittal and licensing, sealed source transportation licenses, radioactive material and waste transport licenses, authorization for declaration of exempt materials, clearance of non-radioactive materials, licensing of secure storage facilities and storage of radioactive waste, licensing of waste processing facilities and processing of radioactive waste, etc.).

- Assistance with basic inspection and office equipment needs (e.g., hand-held assay probe for qualitative determination of the presence of U, Pu and other isotopes, computers, filing cabinets, etc.).
- Assistance in inspection and enforcement.
- Assistance in providing fellowships and financial support for scientific visits, including fellowship to work with EU regulators performing licensing reviews for research reactors , transportation licenses , safeguards experience
- Assistance in the definition and implementation of an educational programme for the Serbian regulators;
- Identification of the areas where further enhancement of the technical capacity of the regulatory body would be desirable.

3.5 Conditionality:

The beneficiaries must have a regulatory body in the nuclear area already established by law at the time of the launching of the tendering procedure for contracting.

3.6 Linked activities:

In 2005 and 2006 the Phare nuclear safety programme launched several projects dealing with the enhancement of the technical expertise as well as supply of equipment to regulatory bodies in Croatia. Already for several years, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has been supporting the establishment and development of nuclear regulatory bodies in the Western Balkans. The 2007 IPA horizontal programme on nuclear safety and radiation protection is being tendering in June 2008 a project on the "assessment of the regulatory infrastructure in the field of nuclear safety and radiation protection in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Kosovo, Montenegro and Serbia". This project should be completed during the third quarter of 2009. All these projects will be closely coordinated.

IAEA regional project RER9092, "*Strengthening National Infrastructures for the Control of Radiation Sources (TSA-1)*", which (i) improves the comprehensive regulatory infrastructure for the safety and control of radiation sources in participating countries; (ii) establishes and develops adequate and effective regulatory mechanisms for the control of radiation sources in new Member States; and (iii) harmonizes and streamlines national capabilities for regulatory control in compliance with the requirements of the international Basic Safety Standards (BSS), the requirements of Legal and Governmental Infrastructure for Nuclear, Radiation, Radioactive Waste and Transport Safety (GS-R-1), and the provisions of the Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources (Code of Conduct). This project is currently under consideration for extension through 2011, thereby providing a mechanism for coordinated activities and funding without duplication. It should be noted that this project covers all of the IAEA's "Europe Region," which includes Russia, CEEC, and newly independent states. By incorporating this EC project, a sub-regional component of RER9092 will be established which will ensure EU funding is focused on the beneficiaries targeted by the EC, as well as providing additional funding from the IAEA to the beneficiaries.

3.7 Lessons learned

The 2005 and 2006 Phare nuclear safety programmes in Croatia are not yet fully completed. As far as the IAEA activities are concerned, a number of reports outlining the situation regarding

regulatory issues in the Western Balkans have been produced. These reports should constitute the basis for further support in this particular domain. There is no relevant information on the transposition of the Council Directives Euratom yet available.

4. Indicative Budget (amounts in €)

Activities	TOTAL COST	SOURCES OF FUNDING										
		EU CONTRIBUTION				NATIONAL PUBLIC CONTRIBUTION					PRIVATE	
		Total	% *	IB	INV	Total	% *	Central	Regional	IFIs	Total	% *
Activity 1												
contract 1	1,155,000	1,155,000	100	1,155,000		0	0					0
Contingencies (~4%)	45,000	45,000	100	45,000		0	0					0
TOTAL	1,200,000	1,200,000	100	1,200,000		0	0					0

Amounts net of VAT

* expressed in % of the Total Cost

Additional Funding from Government, IAEA and Other Contributors

The IAEA has several concurrent regional (RER) projects and one national (BOH) project which will provide funding directly from the IAEA (as opposed to donor or government funding) for 2009-11:

RER9092 - *Strengthening National Infrastructures for the Control of Radiation Sources (TSA-1)*; \$1,777,367 (approximately €1,185,000)

- RER9094 – *Upgrading National Capabilities in Controlling Public Exposure (TSA-4)*; \$1,036,000 (approximately €690,000)
- RER2007040 – *Effectiveness of Regulatory Authorities and Advanced Training in Nuclear Safety*; \$750,000 (approximately €500,000)
- RER2007044 – *Establishment of National Capabilities for Response to a Radiological and Nuclear Emergency (TSA-5)*, \$1,500,000 (approximately €1,000,000)
- RER2008003 – *Awareness Raising and Training in Nuclear Security*; \$1,500,000 (approximately €1,000,000)
- BOH9002 – *Establishment of a National Regulatory Control System* (for Bosnia and Herzegovina); \$100,000 (approximately €67,000)

With the exception of the one national project for Bosnia and Herzegovina, the above project funding is applied across 32 IAEA Member States in the region, with the general intent that least developed beneficiaries would receive the greatest assistance. Therefore, it is reasonable to assume that roughly 25% (approximately €1,100,000) will be directed to the sub-regional countries participating in this specific project (i.e., toward Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia as well as Kosovo). In general, this funding is aimed at a higher level with the intent of bringing all 32 countries in the region up to a certain minimal standard of regulatory performance through international cooperation, assessment, peer reviews, regional meetings, and expert assistance.

Additional funding is provided through the IAEA Nuclear Security Fund as needed or as specified in a corresponding Contribution Agreement by any donor.

5. Indicative Implementation Schedule (periods broken down per quarter)

Contracts	Start of tendering	Signature of the Contribution agreement	Project Completion
Contract 1	N/A	1Q 2009	4Q 2011

6. Cross cutting issues

6.1 Environment:

There are substantial environmental gains to the beneficiaries by accomplishment of this project since a better control of the use of radionuclides may have a favourable impact on the protection of the environment.

ANNEXES

- 1- Log frame in Standard Format
- 2- Amounts contracted and Disbursed per Quarter over the full duration of Programme
- 3- Description of Institutional Framework
- 4 - Related laws, regulations and strategic documents:
- 5- Details per EU funded contract

ANNEX 1: Logical framework matrix in standard format

LOGFRAME PLANNING MATRIX FOR Project Fiche	Programme name and number – 2008 IPA Horizontal Programme on Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection	2008/020-350
Enhancement of the technical capacity of nuclear regulatory bodies in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Kosovo, Montenegro, and Serbia.	Contracting period expires – 2 years following the date of the conclusion of the Financing Agreement.	Disbursement period expires – 3 years following the end date for contracting
	Total budget including 4% contingencies: EUR 1 200 000	IPA budget: EUR 1 200 000

Overall objective	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	
To contribute to the transposition of knowledge and experience in the field of nuclear safety and radiation protection into the legislation and regulations of the candidates and potential candidates, including the implementation of those regulations through the competent regulatory bodies and national infrastructure. As all beneficiaries have indicated their interest in becoming members of the EU by signing the Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance (IPA), which is the source of funding from the EC, this project also seeks to transpose eventually the various international conventions, and Euratom Council Directives into national legislation and regulations.	Demonstrated improvement within beneficiaries in establishing nuclear and radiation safety legislation and regulations and implementation of those regulations through a regulatory body which demonstrates competence through licensee oversight, inspection and enforcement.	New or revised regulations; final project report for each beneficiary identifying the achievements.	
Project purpose	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
To enhance the technical capacity of the regulatory bodies in the field of nuclear safety and radiation protection of the seven candidates and potential candidates with the view to transposing eventually the Euratom Council Directives as well as the international conventions to which the European Community is a signatory into national legislation and regulations.	Successful transposition of technical capacity as demonstrated through new or improved regulations which incorporate international standards and Euratom Council Directives, as well as international conventions to which the European Community is a signatory.	New or revised regulations; international conventions signed; final project report for each beneficiary identifying the achievements.	Initiation of any activity in any beneficiary is dependent on meeting the precondition of having a regulatory body in place in the nuclear area.
Results	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
For each participating State, the technical capacity of the regulatory body in the field of nuclear safety and radiation protection has been enhanced with the view to transposing the international conventions to which the European Community is a signatory and any applicable Euratom Council Directives into national legislation and regulations. The regulatory body in accordance with its national infrastructure is able regulate the use of radionuclides and to proceed with inspections in order to check compliance with the legislation and regulations.	(a) Current status of the legislation and regulations on nuclear safety and radiation protection assessed against the Community acquis; (b) List of Council Directives Euratom that still need to be transposed into the Montenegrin legislation and regulations; (c) Timetable for the complete transposition determined together with a priority list; (d) National strategy on nuclear safety and radiation protection drawn-up; (e) Transposition of the Community acquis dealing with sealed radioactive sources and medical exposure achieved. (f) Emergency plans in case of a nuclear accident established; (g) Legislation and regulations on actions to prevent and combat illicit trafficking of nuclear materials and radiation sources laid down; (h) Codes of practices for medical applications of radionuclides established; (i) International conventions, protocols and agreements to which the European Community is a party ready for signature; (j) Educational programme for the Montenegrin nuclear regulators defined and at least partly	A final project report specific to each beneficiary which addresses status of all project indicators and the recommended path forward.	The beneficiaries have a regulatory body in the nuclear area already established by law at the time of the launching of the tendering procedure for contracting.

	implemented; (k) Further regulatory assistance to be identified and provided later.		
Activities	Means	Costs	Assumptions
All the following activities should be contracted through a Contribution Agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency. At this stage, the number of contracts or sub-contracts identified so far for each beneficiary is only indicative.			
For Albania			
1.1.1 - Description, analysis and assessment of the current legislative background that is underpinning the establishment of the regulatory body in Albania, including draft regulations, codes and decisions of the Council of Ministers.	1.1.1-EM1 - 2 experts, 1 week (combined with EM2, same experts)	1.1.1-EM1 = 11,000	1.1.1 - None
1.1.2 - Assessment of the remaining Euratom Council Directives that still need to be transposed into the Albanian legislation with the establishment of a priority list and a clear time schedule with particular emphasis on those dealing with the control of high-activity sealed radioactive sources, monitoring of the radioactivity into the environment and transport of radioactive materials.	1.1.2-EM2 - 2 experts, 1 week (combined with EM1, same experts)	1.1.2-EM2 = 11,000	1.1.2 - None
1.1.3 - Assistance to develop regulations in the field of prevention and combat of illicit trafficking of nuclear materials and radiation sources. Expert mission to assess current regulatory gaps and needs.	1.1.3-SC1 - Subcontract to assess all seven beneficiaries. Actual support in developing regulations will be addressed by NSNS through Nuclear Security Fund.	1.1.3-SC1 = 7,000	1.1.3 - None
1.1.4 - Assistance for the ratification of international conventions, protocols and agreements.	1.1.4-EM3 - Legal expert for 3 months assistance (multi-task framework agreement)	1.1.4-EM3 = 28,000	1.1.4 - None
1.1.5 - Identification of the areas where further enhancement of the technical capacity of the regulatory body would be desirable. This may be combined with Activity 1.1.3.	1.1.5-EM4 - 2 experts, 1 week.	1.1.5-EM4 = 11,000	1.1.5 - None
1.1.6 - Assistance to transpose the Council Directive 122/2003 Euratom on the control of high-activity sealed radioactive sources into the Albania legislation and regulations	1.1.6-SC2 - 2 experts for 1 month assistance in-country.	1.1.6-SC2 = 21,000	1.1.6 - None
1.1.7 - Assistance to develop specific regulations on the safety and security of sealed radioactive sources that are outside the scope of the Council Directive 122/2003 Euratom.	1.1.7-SC3 - 2 experts for 1 month assistance in-country.	1.1.7-SC3 = 21,000	1.1.7 - None
1.1.8 - Other expert and staff travel for progress assessment, on site assistance, problem resolution, verification of achievement of performance indicators. (Applies to all activities.)	1.1.8-EM26 - Expert assistance as needed.	1.1.8-EM26 = 11,000	1.1.8 - None
For Bosnia and Herzegovina			
2.1.1 - Assistance in setting-up a national strategy on nuclear safety and radiation protection.	2.1.1-EM5 - 2 experts, 1 week (combined with EM6, same experts)	2.1.1-EM5 = 11,000	2.1.1 - None
2.1.2 - Analysis of the first actions undertaken by the nuclear regulatory body on the transposition of the acquis into the national legislation and regulations in particular in the field of radiation safety, nuclear safety, radioactive waste management and transportation of radioactive substances.	2.1.2-EM6 - 2 experts, 1 week (combined with EM5, same experts)	2.1.2-EM6 = 11,000	2.1.2 - None
2.1.3 - Assistance to develop emergency plans in case of a nuclear accident. (Will be funded by IAEA under RER2008003.)	2.1.3-SC4 - 2 experts for 1 month assistance in-country.	2.1.3-SC4 =	2.1.3 - None

2.1.4 - Assistance to develop regulations in the field of prevention and combat of illicit trafficking of nuclear materials and radiation sources. Expert mission to assess current regulatory gaps and needs.	2.1.4-SC5 - Subcontract to assess all seven beneficiaries. Actual support in developing regulations will be addressed by NSNS through Nuclear Security Fund.	2.1.4-SC5 = 7,000	2.1.4 - None
2.1.5 - Assistance for the ratification of international conventions, protocols and agreements.	2.1.5-EM7 - Legal expert for 3 months assistance (multi-task framework agreement)	2.1.5-EM7 = 29,000	2.1.5 - None
2.1.6 - Supply of office equipment.	2.1.6-EQ1 - Procurement of office equipment	2.1.6-EQ1 = 35,000	2.1.6 - None
2.1.7 - Identification of the areas where further enhancement of the technical capacity of the regulatory body would be desirable.	2.1.7-EM7 - 2 experts, 1 week (combined with EM8)	2.1.7-EM7 = 11,000	2.1.7 - None
2.1.8 - Assessment of the remaining Euratom Council Directives that still need to be transposed into the Bosnian legislation with the establishment of a priority list and a clear time schedule.	2.1.8-EM8 - 2 experts, 1 week (combined with EM7)	2.1.8-EM8 = 11,000	2.1.8 - None
2.1.9 - Assistance to transpose the Council Directive 122/2003 Euratom on the control of high-activity sealed radioactive sources into the Bosnian legislation and regulations.	2.1.9-SC6 - 2 experts for 1 month assistance in-country.	2.1.9-SC6 = 21,000	2.1.9 - None

2.1.10 - Assistance to develop specific regulations on the safety and security of sealed radioactive sources that are outside the scope of the Council Directive 122/2003 Euratom.	2.1.10-SC7 - 2 experts for 1 month assistance in-country.	2.1.10-SC7 = 21,000	
2.1.11 - Other expert and staff travel for progress assessment, on site assistance, problem resolution, verification of achievement of performance indicators. (Applies to all activities.)	2.1.11-EM27 - Expert assistance as needed.	2.1.11-EM27 = 11,000	2.1.11 – None
For Croatia			
3.1.1 - Identification of the areas where further enhancement of the technical capacity of the regulatory body would be desirable.	3.1.1-EM9 - 2 experts, 1 week (combined with EM10, same experts)	3.1.1-EM9 = 11,000	3.1.1 - None
3.1.2 - Assessment of the remaining Euratom Council Directives in the field of radiation protection that still need to be transposed into the Croatian legislation with the establishment of a priority list and a clear time schedule.	3.1.2-EM10 - 2 experts, 1 week (combined with EM9, same experts)	3.1.2-EM10 = 11,000	3.1.2 – None
3.1.3 - Assistance to develop specific regulations on the safety and security of sealed radioactive sources that are outside the scope of the Council Directive 122/2003 Euratom.	3.1.3-SC8 - 2 experts for 1 month assistance in-country.	3.1.3-SC8 = 43,000	3.1.3 - None
3.1.4 - Assistance to develop regulations in the field of prevention and combat of illicit trafficking of nuclear materials and radiation sources. Expert mission to assess current regulatory gaps and needs.	3.1.4-SC36 - Subcontract to assess all seven beneficiaries. Actual support in developing regulations will be addressed by NSNS through Nuclear Security Fund.	3.1.4-SC36 = 7,000	3.1.4 - None
3.1.5 - Other expert and staff travel for progress assessment, on site assistance, problem resolution, verification of achievement of performance indicators. (Applies to all activities.)	3.1.5-EM28 - Expert assistance as needed.	3.1.5-EM28 = 7,000	3.1.5 – None

For Macedonia			
4.1.1 - Analysis of the legislation and regulations currently in force or planned for the near future in the field of nuclear safety and radiation protection.)	4.1.1-EM11 - 2 experts, 1 week (combined with EM12, same experts)	4.1.1-EM11 = 11,000	4.1.1 - None
4.1.2 - Identification of the gaps and weaknesses against the Community acquis.	4.1.2-EM12 - 2 experts, 1 week (combined with EM11, same experts)	4.1.2-EM12 = 11,000	4.1.2 - None
4.1.3 - Assistance in drawing up a strategy for the alignment of the national legislation and regulations on the Community acquis.	4.1.3-SC9 - 2 experts for 1 week; subcontract for all requesting beneficiaries.	4.1.3-SC9 = 11,000	4.1.3 - None
4.1.4 - Assistance in drafting some new pieces of legislation and regulations, to be in line with the acquis including inspection, and enforcement of applicable regulations.	4.1.4-SC10 - 2 experts for 2 months assistance in-country.	4.1.4-SC10 = 43,000	4.1.4 - None
4.1.5 - Assistance to develop emergency plans in case of a nuclear accident. (Will be funded by IAEA under RER2008003.)	4.1.5-SC11 - 2 experts for 1 month assistance in-country.	4.1.5-SC11 = 0	4.1.5 - None
4.1.6 - Assistance to develop regulations in the field of prevention and combat of illicit trafficking of nuclear materials and radiation sources. Expert mission to assess current regulatory gaps and needs.	4.1.6-SC12 - Subcontract to assess all seven beneficiaries. Actual support in developing regulations will be addressed by NSNS through Nuclear Security Fund.	4.1.6-SC12 = 7,000	4.1.6 - None
4.1.7 - Assistance for the ratification of international conventions, protocols and agreements.	4.1.7-EM13 - Legal expert for 3 months assistance (multi-task framework agreement)	4.1.7-EM13 = 28,000	4.1.7 - None
4.1.8 - Identification of the areas where further enhancement of the technical capacity of the regulatory body would be desirable.	4.1.8-EM14 - 2 experts, 1 week	4.1.8-EM14 = 11,000	4.1.8 - None

4.1.9 - Assistance to develop specific regulations on the safety and security of sealed radioactive sources that are outside the scope of the Council Directive 122/2003 Euratom.	4.1.9-SC13 - 2 experts for 1 month assistance in-country.	4.1.9-SC13 = 21,000	4.1.9 - None
4.1.10 - Other expert and staff travel for progress assessment, on site assistance, problem resolution, verification of achievement of performance indicators. (Applies to all activities.)	4.1.10-EM29 - Expert assistance as needed.	4.1.101-EM29 = 11,000	4.1.10 - None
For Montenegro			
5.1.1 - Analysis of the legislation and regulations currently in force or planned for the near future in the field of nuclear safety and radiation protection.	5.1.1-EM15 - 2 experts, 1 week (combined with EM16, same experts)	5.1.1-EM15 = 11,000	5.1.1 - None
5.1.2 - Identification of the gaps and weaknesses against the Community acquis.	5.1.2-EM16 - 2 experts, 1 week (combined with EM15, same experts)	5.1.2-EM16 = 11,000	5.1.2 - None
5.1.3 - Assistance in drawing up a strategy for the alignment of the national legislation and regulations on the Community acquis including a timetable for its implementation.	5.1.3-SC14 - 2 experts for 1 week; subcontract for all requesting beneficiaries.	5.1.3-SC14 = 11,000	5.1.3 - None
5.1.4 - Assistance to select and implement an appropriate database for the control of the use of sealed radioactive sources on the Montenegrin territory.	5.1.4-SC15 - 1 expert for 2 weeks assistance in-country.	5.1.4-SC15 = 11,000	5.1.4 - None
5.1.5 - Assistance to develop specific regulations on medical exposure in line with the Council Directives 96/29 and 97/43 Euratom.	5.1.5-SC16 - 2 experts for 1 month assistance in-country.	5.1.5-SC16 = 21,000	5.1.5 - None
5.1.6 - Assistance to develop emergency plans in case of a nuclear accident. (Will be funded by IAEA under RER2008003.)	5.1.6-SC17 - 2 experts for 1 month assistance in-country.	5.1.6-SC17 = 0	5.1.6 - None
5.1.7 - Assistance to develop regulations in the field of prevention and combat of illicit trafficking of nuclear materials and radiation sources. Expert mission to assess current regulatory gaps and needs.	5.1.7-SC18 - Subcontract to assess all seven beneficiaries. Actual support in developing regulations will be addressed by NSNS through Nuclear Security Fund.	5.1.7-SC18 = 7,000	5.1.7 - None
5.1.8 - Assistance to draft codes of practices for medical applications of radionuclides.	5.1.8-SC19 - 2 experts for 2 months assistance in-country.	5.1.8-SC19 = 42,000	5.1.8 - None
5.1.9 - Assistance for the ratification of international conventions, protocols and agreements.	5.1.9-EM17 - Legal expert for 3 months assistance (multi-task framework agreement)	5.1.9-EM17 = 28,000	5.1.9 - None
5.1.10 - Assistance in the definition and implementation of an educational programme for the Montenegro regulators.	5.1.10-SC20 - 2 experts for 1.5 months assistance.	5.1.10-SC20 = 32,000	5.1.10 - None
5.1.11 - Identification of the areas where further enhancement of the technical capacity of the regulatory body would be desirable.	5.1.11-EM18 - 2 experts, 1 week	5.1.11-EM18 = 11,000	5.1.11 - None
5.1.12 - Assistance to transpose the Council Directive 122/2003 Euratom on the control of high-activity sealed radioactive sources into the Montenegro legislation and regulations.	5.1.12-SC21 - 2 experts for 1 month assistance in-country.	5.1.12-SC21 = 21,000	5.1.12 - None
5.1.13 - Assistance to develop specific regulations on the safety and security of sealed radioactive sources that are outside the scope of the Council Directive 122/2003 Euratom.	5.1.13-SC22 - 2 experts for 1 month assistance in-country.	5.1.13-SC22 = 21,000	5.1.13 - None
5.1.14 - Other expert and staff travel for progress assessment, on site assistance, problem resolution, verification of achievement of performance indicators. (Applies to all activities.)	5.1.14-EM30 - Expert assistance as needed.	5.1.14-EM30 = 11,000	5.1.14 - None

For Serbia			
6.1.1 - Analysis of the legislation and regulations currently in force or planned for the near future in the field of nuclear safety and radiation protection.	6.1.1-EM19 - 2 experts, 1 week (combined with EM20, same experts)	6.1.1-EM19 = 7,000	6.1.1 - None
6.1.2 - Identification of the gaps and weaknesses against the Community acquis.	6.1.2-EM20 - 2 experts, 1 week (combined with EM19, same experts)	6.1.2-EM20 = 7,000	6.1.2 - None
6.1.3 - Assistance in drawing up a strategy for the alignment of the national legislation and regulations on the Community acquis including a timetable for its implementation.	6.1.3-SC23 - 2 experts for 1 week; subcontract for all requesting beneficiaries.	6.1.3-SC23 = 7,000	6.1.3 - None
6.1.4 - Assistance in the definition of a monitoring and sampling programme for measuring radioactivity into the environment.	6.1.4-SC24 - 2 experts for 1 week assistance in-country.	6.1.4-SC24 = 7,000	6.1.4 - None
6.1.5 - Assistance to select and implement an appropriate database for the control of the use of sealed radioactive sources on the Serbian territory.	6.1.5-SC25 - Addressed by IAEA in SRB3003.	6.1.5-SC25 = 0	6.1.5 - None
6.1.6 - Assistance to develop emergency plans in case of a nuclear accident. (Will be funded by IAEA under RER2008003.)	6.1.6-SC26 - Addressed by IAEA in RER9091.	6.1.6-SC26 = 0	6.1.6 - None
6.1.7 - Assistance to develop regulations in the field of prevention and combat of illicit trafficking of nuclear materials and radiation sources. Expert mission to assess current regulatory gaps and needs.	6.1.7-SC27 - Subcontract to assess all seven beneficiaries. Actual support in developing regulations will be addressed by NSNS through Nuclear Security Fund.	6.1.7-SC27 = 4,000	6.1.7 - None
6.1.8 - Assistance for the ratification of international conventions, protocols and agreements.	6.1.8-EM21 - Legal expert for 3 months assistance (multi-task framework agreement)	6.1.8-EM21 = 28,000	6.1.8 - None
6.1.9 - Assistance in the development of all required licensing protocols (decommissioning plan submittal and licensing, sealed source transportation licenses, radioactive material and waste transport licenses, authorization for declaration of exempt materials, clearance of non-radioactive materials, licensing of secure storage facilities and storage of radioactive waste, licensing of waste processing facilities and processing of radioactive waste, etc.).	6.1.9-SC28 - 2 experts for 3 month assistance in-country.	6.1.9-SC28 = 50,000	6.1.9 - None
6.1.10 - Assistance with basic inspection and office equipment needs (e.g., hand-held assay probe for qualitative determination of the presence of U, Pu and other isotopes, computers, filing cabinets, etc.).	6.1.10-EQ2 - Procure instrumentation & office equipment	6.1.10-EQ2 = 18,000	6.1.10 - None
6.1.11 - Assistance in inspection and enforcement.	6.1.11-SC29 - 2 experts for 2 months assistance in-country.	6.1.11-SC29 = 35,000	6.1.11 - None
6.1.12 - Assistance in providing fellowships and financial support for scientific visits, including fellowship to work with EU regulators performing licensing reviews for research reactors, transportation licenses, safeguards experience. This includes assistance in the definition and implementation of an educational programme for the Serbian regulators.	6.1.12-FE1 - Fellowships needs & venue to be determined	6.1.12-FE1 = 18,000	6.1.12 - None
6.1.13 - Identification of the areas where further enhancement of the technical capacity of the regulatory body would be desirable.	6.1.13-EM22 - 2 experts, 1 week	6.1.13-EM22 = 7,000	6.1.13 - None
6.1.14 - Assistance to transpose the Council Directive 122/2003 Euratom on the control of high-activity sealed radioactive sources into the Serbian legislation and regulations.	6.1.14-SC31 - 2 experts for 1 month assistance in-country.	6.1.14-SC31 = 21,000	

6.1.15 - Assistance to develop specific regulations on the safety and security of sealed radioactive sources that are outside the scope of the Council Directive 122/2003 Euratom.	6.1.15-SC32 - 2 experts for 1 month assistance in-country.	6.1.15-SC32 = 21,000	6.1.15 - None
6.1.16 - Other expert and staff travel for progress assessment, on site assistance, problem resolution, verification of achievement of performance indicators. (Applies to all activities.) (IAEA will fund for Serbia.)	6.1.16-EM31 - Expert assistance as needed.	6.1.16-EM31 = 0	6.1.16 - None
For Kosovo			
7.1.1 - Analysis of the legislation and regulations currently in force or planned for the near future in the field of nuclear safety and radiation protection.	7.1.1-EM23 - 2 experts, 1 week (combined with EM24, same experts)	7.1.1-EM23 = 11,000	7.1.1 - None
7.1.2 - Identification of the gaps and weaknesses against the Community acquis.	7.1.2-EM23 - 2 experts, 1 week (combined with EM22, same experts)	7.1.2-EM23 = 11,000	7.1.2 - None
7.1.3 - Assistance in drawing up a strategy for the alignment of the national legislation and regulations on the Community acquis.	7.1.3-SC33 - 2 experts for 1 week; subcontract for all requesting beneficiaries.	7.1.3-SC33 = 11,000	7.1.3 - None
7.1.4 - Assistance in drafting some new pieces of legislation and regulations, to be in line with the acquis including inspection, and enforcement of applicable regulations.	7.1.4-SC34 - 2 experts for 3 month assistance in Kosovo.	7.1.4-SC34 = 71,000	7.1.4 - None
7.1.5 - Identification of the areas where further enhancement of the technical capacity of the regulatory body would be desirable.	7.1.5-EM24 - 2 experts, 1 week	7.1.5-EM24 = 14,000	7.1.5 - None
7.1.6 - Supply of basic equipment for inspection of working places where radionuclides are used or stored.	7.1.6-EQ3 - Procurement of inspection equipment & related instrumentation	7.1.6-EQ3 = 53,000	7.1.6 - None
7.1.7 - Assistance to develop regulations in the field of prevention and combat of illicit trafficking of nuclear materials and radiation sources. Expert mission to assess current regulatory gaps and needs.	7.1.7-SC35 - Subcontract to assess all seven beneficiaries. Actual support in developing regulations will be addressed by NSNS through Nuclear Security Fund.	7.1.7-SC35 = 7,000	7.1.7 - None
7.1.8 - Other expert and staff travel for progress assessment, on site assistance, problem resolution, verification of achievement of performance indicators. (Applies to all activities.)	7.1.8-EM32 - Expert assistance as needed.	7.1.8-EM32 = 7,000	7.1.8 - None

The activities to be performed may be modified according to the results of the 2007 IPA assessment on nuclear regulatory infrastructure.

ANNEX 2: amounts (in €) Contracted and disbursed by quarter for the project

Contracted	Q1 2009	Q2 2009	Q3 2009	Q4 2009	Q1 2010	Q2 2010	Q3 2010	Q4 2010	Q1 2011	Q2 2011	Q3 2011	Q4 2011
Contract 1.1	1,200,000											
Cumulated	1,200,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disbursed	Q1 2009	Q2 2009	Q3 2009	Q4 2009	Q1 2010	Q2 2010	Q3 2010	Q4 2010	Q1 2011	Q2 2011	Q3 2011	Q4 2011
Contract 1.1	100,000	240,000	150,000	90,000	180,000	240,000	70,000	40,000	30,000	40,000	10,000	10,000
Cumulated	100,000	340,000	490,000	580,000	760,000	1,000,000	1,070,000	1,110,000	1,140,000	1,180,000	1,190,000	1,200,000

ANNEX 3: Description of Institutional Framework

See section 3.1 (background and justification)

ANNEX 4: Related laws, regulations and strategic documents

- Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection action of the multi-country MIPD programme;
- The Joint Convention on the safety of spent fuel management and on the safety of radioactive waste management;
- The 1995 Law on radiation protection in **Albania**;
- The Federal Law of Protection from Ionising Radiation and Radiation Safety (1999) of **Bosnia & Herzegovina**
- The Law on Radiation Protection and Radiation Safety and amendments (2001, 2003) of the **Republic of Srpska of Bosnia & Herzegovina**;
- The Law on Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety in **Bosnia and Herzegovina** (came into force on 28 November 2007)
- The Act on Protection Against Ionising Radiation 1999 and its 2003 amendment in **Croatia**;
- The Law on Protection against Ionizing Radiation and Radiation Safety (2002) in the **former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia**;
- The draft Law on Protection against Non-Ionised, Ionised Radiation and Nuclear Security in **Kosovo**
- The draft Law on Radiation Protection and the Security of Radioactive Sources that will repeal Law 46/96 in **Montenegro**;
- The draft of the **Serbian** new Law on ionising radiation protection and on nuclear safety (2006) and existing **Serbian** Law on Protection against Ionising Radiation (1996);

ANNEX 5: Details per EU funded contract

This project will be supported through a European Community Contribution Agreement with the IAEA.

Specific contribution agreement will be concluded in accordance with the terms of the Financial and Administrative Framework Agreement (FAFA) between the European Community and the United Nations, signed on 29 April 2003, to which the IAEA has adhered on 17 September 2004.

The IAEA will organise a call for tenders restricted to regulatory bodies from EU Member States and backed up by their Technical Support Organisations (TSO). IAEA experts will integrate with the contracted experts and national experts to maximize project implementation.