Project Fiche – IPA centralised programmes
Part II of the Horizontal Programme on Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection

1. Basic information

1.1	**CRIS Number:**	2007/019-301
1.2	**Title:**	Assessment of the needs and proposed actions in order to perform the monitoring of the radioactivity into the environment in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, and Serbia including Kosovo (as defined by UNSCR 1244)[1]
1.3	**Sector:**	06.64 - 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, and Serbia including Kosovo.

1.6 Implementing Agency:
N.A.

1.7 Beneficiaries: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, and Serbia including Kosovo.

Financing

1.8	**Overall cost:**	€300,000
1.9	**EU contribution:**	€300,000
1.10	**Final date for contracting:**	30/11/2008
1.11	**Final date for execution of contracts:**	30/11/2010
1.12	**Final date for disbursements:**	30/11/2011

[1] Hereafter referred to as Kosovo

2. Overall Objective and Project Purpose

2.1 Overall Objective:

To improve radiation protection in the beneficiary countries in line with article 35 of the Euratom Treaty.

2.2 Project purpose:

To analyse current practices and regulations concerning the "permanent control of the level of radioactivity in the atmosphere, water and soil" as stipulated in article 35 of the Euratom Treaty in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, and Serbia including Kosovo in order to identify possible areas for which improvement and investment would be desirable.

2.3 Link with AP/NPAA/EP/SAA

The sectoral policies of the European/Accession Partnerships with Albania (2006/54/EC), Bosnia and Herzegovina (2006/55/EC), Croatia (2006/145/EC), the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (2006/57/EC), Montenegro (2007/29/EC), and Serbia (2006/56/EC) in the field of environment mention the strengthening of the administrative capacity, and alignment of the legislation to the acquis. In addition the AP with the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the EP with the Montenegro specifically refer to nuclear safety and radiation protection issues.

Finally article 103 on the Stabilisation and Association Agreement with the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia mentions nuclear safety and radiation protection as one of the issues for cooperation.

2.4 Link with MIPD

The MIPD action entitled "Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection" mentions that "the Western Balkan countries are confronted with a number of radiological issues. It is notably mentioned that "the monitoring of the environment constitutes a significant radiological issue". It is also specified that "in some countries like Bosnia and Herzegovina, there is still a need to clean contaminated territories with depleted uranium, which is a legacy of the war and bears the risk of long-term contamination of the environment". 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;
- contribute to remediate contaminated areas as a legacy of the war".

This regional exploratory study will aim at disseminating the information on current regulations and national programmes concerning the monitoring of the radioactivity into the environment in each of the eight beneficiary countries abovementioned, and on this basis to identify those areas that might be recommended for possible IPA future technical assistance in order to enable these countries to be in line with the relevant EU acquis.

3. Description of project

3.1 Background and justification:

Compliance with article 35 of the Euratom Treaty requires appropriate regulations and a technical and scientific infrastructure that is capable of measuring low level of radioactivity into the environment (air, water and soil). After the splitting of the Yugoslav Republic into 7 new States, and the existence in Bosnia and Herzegovina of two different political entities disposing of a large degree of autonomy, it is not sure that all these countries and political entities have set up a

regulatory framework and taken all necessary provisions in order to monitor the radioactivity into the environment according to EU best practices. Actually several programming missions performed recently in some of the Western Balkan countries have shown that at least improvement of the national infrastructure on the monitoring of radioactivity into the environment constitutes an important issue.

In addition the territory of several Western Balkan countries has been contaminated by depleted uranium as a result of the bombings that occurred during the nineties. Although no significant radiological impact should result from this environmental pollution, it is important that the affected areas are properly monitored as recommended by the United Nations Environmental Programme. This would require an appropriate scientific infrastructure that should not only be dealing with measurements of uranium in soil, air and water but also capable of performing investigations on potential new exposure pathways for uranium that could affect the health of the local populations.

It is important to underline that in accordance with the provisions of article 35 of the Euratom Treaty, the European Commission has the right of access to monitoring facilities in EU Member States.

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

This project will enable beneficiary countries to better transpose into their legislation the acquis that is related to radiation protection and in particular the provisions of article 35 of the Euratom Treaty. 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 2009 onwards. Full compliance of both regulatory and management practices with article 35 of the Euratom Treaty should ensure a better protection of man and the environment against ionising radiation.

3.3 Results and measurable indicators:

- Regulatory framework currently in force in each of the six beneficiary countries on the monitoring of the radioactivity into the environment analysed and plans for possible improvements in the near future identified;
- The current national monitoring and sampling programmes as well as the supporting facilities and laboratories in each of the six beneficiary countries analysed;
- List of recommendations on how to align to existing regulations on the acquis on radiation protection
- The current regulatory framework in force in each beneficiary country is in line with the provisions of article 35 of the Euratom Treaty;
- A list of possible topics (including technical specifications for supply projects) for which improvement would be desirable is established;
- Areas for possible future IPA technical assistance are identified.

3.4 Activities:

- Analysis of the regulatory framework in force in the six IPA eligible countries;
- Analysis of the current national monitoring and sampling programmes in each of the beneficiary countries;
- Assessment of the compliance of the existing regulations on the monitoring of the radioactivity into the environment with the acquis in the field of radiation protection;
- Assessment of the equipment of the laboratories involved in the monitoring programmes, procedures for sampling and measurements, implementation of possible on- or off-line automatic monitoring systems;

- Preparation of possible future technical assistance and investment projects.

3.5 Conditionality and sequencing:

N.A.

3.6 Linked activities:

The project-fiche that is entitled "Assistance to Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, and Serbia including Kosovo to enhance their capabilities to developing regulations on Naturally Occurring Radioactive Materials (NORM) and Technologically Enhanced Naturally Occurring Radioactive Materials (TENORM) would require measurement of the radioactivity into the environment. It is therefore closely linked to this project.

In addition the IAEA notably through several technical co-operation projects is supporting some Western Balkan countries to set up national laboratories for the monitoring of the radioactivity into the environment. The project should be closely coordinated to those implemented by the IAEA.

3.7 Lessons learned

Over the years 2001-2006, the Phare nuclear safety programme has not supported any major project on the monitoring of radioactivity into the environment. Therefore, there are no specific lessons to be learned.

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	300,000	300,000	100	300,000								
TOTAL	**300,000**	**300,000**	**100**	**300,000**								

* expressed in % of the Total Cost

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

Contracts	Start of tendering	Signature of Contract	Project Completion
Contract 1	Q4 2007	Q1 2008	Q4 2010

6. Cross cutting issues

6.1 Equal Opportunity

N.A.

6.2 Environment:

There are substantial environmental gains to the beneficiary countries by accomplishment of this project since a better monitoring of the radioactivity will improve the quality of the environment.

6.3 Minorities:

N.A.

ANNEXES

1- Log frame in Standard Format
2- Amounts Contracted and Disbursed per Quarter over the full duration of Programme
3 - Reference to laws, regulations and strategic documents
4- Details per EU funded contract

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: Logical framework matrix in standard format

LOGFRAME PLANNING MATRIX FOR Project Fiche Assessment of the needs and proposed actions in order to perform the monitoring of the radioactivity into the environment in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, and Serbia including Kosovo (as defined in UNSCR 1244)	Programme name and number: 2007/019-301	Part II of the Horizontal Programme on Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection
	Contracting period expires: 30/11/2008	Disbursement period expires: 30/11/2011
	Total budget: **€0.3 million**	IPA budget: **€0.3 million**

Overall objective	**Objectively verifiable indicators**	**Sources of Verification**	
To improve radiation protection in the beneficiary countries in line with article 35 of the Euratom Treaty and international Conventions.			
Project purpose	**Objectively verifiable indicators**	**Sources of Verification**	**Assumptions**
To analyse current practices and regulations concerning the "permanent control of the level of radioactivity in the atmosphere, water and soil and for controlling compliance with the basic standards" as stipulated in article 35 of the Euratom Treaty in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, and Serbia including Kosovo in order to identify possible areas for which improvement and investment would be desirable.	Recommendations listed in the final report	Production of progress and final reports resulting from the project implementation. Mission reports produced by the Contractor in the eight selected countries.	The relevant safety authorities in charge of the monitoring of the radioactivity into the environment in the six selected countries are supposed to fully collaborate to the project, providing all necessary information and data.

Results	**Objectively verifiable indicators**	**Sources of Verification**	**Assumptions**
• Regulatory framework currently in force in each of the six beneficiary countries on the monitoring of the radioactivity into the environment analysed and plans for possible improvements in the near future identified; • The Current national monitoring and sampling programmes as well as the supporting facilities and laboratories in each of the six beneficiary countries analysed; • List of recommendations on how to align to existing regulations on the acquis on radiation protection • The current regulatory framework in force in each beneficiary country is in line with the provisions of article 35 of the Euratom Treaty; • A list of possible topics (including technical specifications for supply projects) for which improvement would be desirable is established; • Areas for possible future IPA technical assistance are identified.	Progress and topical reports Progress and topical reports Progress, topical and final reports Progress, topical and final reports Progress, topical and final reports	Documentation available in the relevant Ministries and State organisations of the six beneficiary countries, in the relevant services of the IAEA and in the archives of DG ELARG/D3	
Activities	**Means**	**Costs**	**Assumptions**
• Analysis of the regulatory framework in force in the six IPA eligible countries; • Analysis of the current national monitoring and sampling programmes in each of the beneficiary countries; • Assessment of the compliance of the existing regulations on the	Service contract	€300,000	

monitoring of the radioactivity into the environment with the acquis in the field of radiation protection; • Assessment of the equipment of the laboratories involved in the monitoring programmes, procedures for sampling and measurements, implementation of possible on- or off-line automatic monitoring systems; • Preparation of possible future technical assistance and investment projects.			

ANNEX II: Amounts (in €) Contracted and disbursed by quarter for the project

Contracted	**Q3 2007**	**Q4 2007**	**Q1 2008**	**Q2 2008**	**Q3 2008**	**Q4 2008**	**Q1 2009**	**Q2 2009**	**Q3 2009**	**Q4 2009**
Contract 1			300,000							
Cumulated			**300,000**	**300,000**	**300,000**	**300,000**	**300,000**	**300,000**	**300,000**	**300,000**
Disbursed										
Contract 1			180,000		60,000		60,000			
Cumulated			**180,000**	**180,000**	**240,000**	**240,000**	**300,000**	**300,000**	**300,000**	**300,000**

Contracted	**Q1 2010**	**Q2 2010**	**Q3 2010**	**Q4 2010**	**Q1 2011**	**Q2 2011**	**Q3 2011**	**Q4 2011**
Contract 1.1								
Cumulated	**300,000**	**300,000**	**300,000**	**300,000**	**300,000**	**300,000**	**300,000**	**300,000**
Disbursed								
Contract 1.1								
Cumulated	**300,000**	**300,000**	**300,000**	**300,000**	**300,000**	**300,000**	**300,000**	**300,000**

Annex III: Reference to laws, regulations and strategic documents:

- Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection action of the multi-country MIPD programme
- Euratom Directive 2003/122;
- 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 and 2003) of the **Republic of Srpska of Bosnia & Herzegovina;**
- 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 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 IV: Details per EU funded contract

The Contractor is expected to fulfill all the activities listed in section 3.4 with the support of local companies established in each of the beneficiary countries. The project will be tendered, awarded and implemented in accordance with the PRAG.