15 Annex - Energy

88. COUNTRY PROGRAMME FRAMEWORK 2008–2013

GOVERNMENT OF MONTENEGRO	INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY			
COUNTRY	,			
PROGRAMME FRAMEWORK				
2008–2013				
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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

- BSS International Basic Safety Standards for Protection against Ionizing Radiation and for the Safety of Radiation Sources
- CETI Centre for Ecotoxicological Research of Montenegro
- CPF Country Programme Framework
- GDP gross domestic product
- EAR European Agency for Reconstruction
- EC European Commission
- EPA Environmental Protection Agency
- EU European Union
- IPA Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance
- IRRS Integrated Regulatory Review Service
- MDG United Nations Millenium Development Goals
- MONSTAT Statistical Office of the Republic of Montenegro
- NGO non-governmental organization
- NLO National Liaison Officer
- NPI National Programme for the Integration of Montenegro into the European Union
- OECD/NEA Nuclear Energy Agency of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
- PACT Programme of Action for Cancer Therapy
- POP persistent organic pollutant
- QA/QCquality assurance / quality control
- RAIS Regulatory Authority Information System
- RaSSIA Radiation Safety and Security Infrastructure Appraisal
- R&D research and development
- SFRY Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
- UNDP United Nations Development Programme
- WHO World Health Organization
- ZAMTES Bureau for International Scientific, Educational, Cultural and Technical Cooperation

MAP OF MONTENEGRO (CRNA GORA)



I. INTRODUCTION

This Country Programme Framework (CPF) contains development priorities agreed between the representatives of Montenegro and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) for the period 2008–2013. The CPF document is a result of CPF missions to Montenegro in 2007, the Integrated Regulatory Review Service (IRRS) mission in 2008 to review Montenegro's regulatory infrastructure for radiation safety and the security of radioactive sources, and consultations of the Working Group, composed of representatives of relevant Ministries, the Secretariat for European Integration, and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). It was coordinated by the National Liaison Officer (NLO) from the Republican Bureau for International Scientific, Educational, Cultural and Technical Cooperation of Montenegro (ZAMTES). It is based on discussions with the Ministry of Health, Labour and Social Welfare, the Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Protection, the Ministry of Interior and Public Administration and other relevant governmental bodies, which took place at the IAEA headquarters in Vienna and in Podgorica from May 2007 to February 2008. The CPF document and the concepts of the technical cooperation programme for 2009–2011 were formulated simultaneously, so they complement one another.

Historical Overview

The country was recognized as a sovereign State in 1878, but lost its independence in 1918 through annexation to the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. Its statehood was partially reinstated during World War II, when Montenegro became one of the six federal States of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY). After the breakdown of Yugoslavia and the subsequent war in the 1990s, Montenegro and Serbia constituted the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, which was thoroughly reconstructed by the Constitutional Charter of 2002 into the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro. In May 2006, Montenegro became independent by referendum, separating from the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro. Subsequently, it became the 192nd Member State of the United Nations in June 2006 and joined the IAEA on 30 October 2006.

Geography

Montenegro is a Mediterranean country located in south-eastern Europe, with an area of 13 812 km² and a population of 620 145 (2003 census). The capital is Podgorica. Montenegro is bounded by Albania in the south, Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina in the north, Serbia in the east, and is separated from Italy by the Adriatic Sea. It is a continental, mountainous and coastal country (293 km of coastline) with unique natural wealth and beauty. The territory is rich in biodiversity and represents a unique natural sanctuary in Europe. Montenegro is a multicultural and multi-ethnic country with a heritage of Christian and Muslim religions set against an Illyrian, Roman, Byzantine, and Ottoman and Slavic background. The multiculturality and the equality of languages is recognized in the Constitution of 2007, which stipulates that the official language is Montenegrin, whilst Serbian, Bosnian, Albanian and Croatian are also in official use.

Administrative, Economic and Social Conditions

Montenegro is a parliamentary republic. The current Constitution of Montenegro was enacted by the Parliament in 2007. Montenegro was declared an "ecological State" in its Constitution of 1992, and this was confirmed in the new Constitution of November 2007: Article 1: *Montenegro is a civil, democratic, ecological State based on social justice and the rule of law.*

The President of Montenegro is elected by majority vote every five years. The Prime Minister, two Deputy Prime Ministers and a Government composed of fourteen Ministers, are elected by the Montenegrin Parliament.

The collapse of the SFRY in 1991 led to civil war, with negative consequences on Montenegro's economy. During the political turmoil, the relationship among the republics of Yugoslavia was disrupted, hampering the trade, industry and energy sectors. Since 2002,

Montenegro has been using the euro as its official currency. The country is in the process of economic reform with an increasing GDP of €2148.9 million in 2006 ¹ and an unemployment rate decreasing from 30% in 2000 to 11.4% in 2008². Montenegro is in the process of accession to the European Union (EU), and its Stabilisation and Association Agreement was signed on 15 October 2007. Compliance with EU requirements has highest priority on the country's agenda.

Furthermore, the Government of Montenegro adopted the National Programme for the Integration of Montenegro into the European Union (NPI) for the period 2008–2012 on 5 June 2008. The NPI is a detailed plan of activities enabling Montenegro to assume its commitments related to its future EU membership by the end of 2012. The NPI is therefore a crucial document to be used not only by the Government as a tool to coordinate reform on the path to the EU and as a basis for annual Government work programmes, but also by members of the European Commission (EC) and EU and by Montenegrin society, as a transparent and comprehensive source of information . The NPI constitutes the country's strategic framework of democratic and economic reforms. On 12 April 2007, through the succession procedure, Montenegro acceeded to several IAEA conventions (see table in Annex 4) and is making further efforts to sign and ratify other IAEA conventions.

Another key challenge facing the country is to accelerate the implementation of equitable economic growth, improving living standards and reducing social disparities in line with the United Nations Millenium Develoment Goals (MDGs). The European integration process may help to boost national efforts for sustainable development, including the preservation of rich natural resources and the environment. Environmental protection is paramount for a prosperous tourism sector, which is one of the most important contributors to Montenegro's economy. Furthermore, a high level of education and health for the population, which is a good basis for economic development, will require improved social services, notably tertiary level health care and research and development (R&D). Therefore, the environmental and health sectors are presented in this document as medium-term priorities for IAEA technical cooperation activities.

The IAEA can only apply its technical cooperation programme fully if a functional and effective regulatory infrastructure is in place. Thus, a detailed analysis of future cooperation in the areas of nuclear safety and security is also presented.

 $^{^1}$ Macroeconomic indicators for 2008, Secretariat for Development, Statistical Office of the Republic of Montenegro-MONSTAT

² MONSTAT and Employment Agency of Montenegro

II. NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES AND ACTIVITIES RELEVANT TO THE AGENCY'S TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROGRAMME

A. Sustainable Development

Montenegro's National Strategy for Sustainable Development for 2007–2012, a key document on sustainable development and environmental policy, focuses on the following goals:

- To accelerate economic growth and development, minimizing disparities in regional development;
- To reduce poverty and ensure equal access to services and resources;
- To ensure efficient control and reduction of pollution, while supporting the sustainable management of natural resources;
- To improve the system of governance and public participation by mobilizing all stakeholders, and building up capacities at all levels;
- To preserve cultural diversity and identity.

It also presents priority issues, challenges and possible solutions for the three pillars of sustainable development: 1) Economic development; 2) Environment and natural resources; and 3) Social development.

1) Economic development

Agriculture, tourism and services are among the top priorities for economic development in Montenegro. The Government is focusing on agriculture, which can play a multiple role in enhancing rural development, environmental protection and natural resource management. The low-level use of mineral fertilizers and pesticides represents a good basis for developing organic agriculture. The EU integration process will require compliance with stringent food safety requirements and the marketing of specific local products. In this context, an important set of measures has to be taken regarding food safety control, promotion of local organic production and agricultural know-how in order to protect the environment. A combined approach of ecology and tourism will ensure the diverse and balanced growth of the national economy.

The energy sector is essential for sustainable development, but energy generation and use can also have a negative environmental impact. The challenges faced in Montenegro's energy sector are low efficiency, high losses in transmission/distribution systems, unfavourable consumption structures leading to high dependency on imports, inadequate connections between production and supply systems and minimal use of its own natural energy resources (e.g. hydroelectric potential).

Reforms are under way within the framework of the Law on Energy (Official Gazette 39/2003) since its promulgation in 2003. A Regulatory Energy Agency has been established, and the State energy corporation, the Montenegrin Electric Enterprise (EPCG), has been restructured and a Power Efficiency Supervision Unit created. The Energy Efficiency Strategy, which includes annual action plans, promotes the construction of small hydroelectric power plants and the modernization of the power supply system.

A new Energy Sector Development Strategy and related legislation will enable Montenegro to have a legal framework in compliance with the relevant EU regulations, and to involve the private sector. Furthermore, as part of a regional energy strategy, Montenegro has to comply with regional regulations and be integrated into the regional energy market.

2) Environment and natural resources

Key national issues in this area are the protection of biodiversity, sustainable development of tourism, conservation, environmental and waste management, spatial planning and the preservation of sea and coastal zones. A clean environment is an important factor in the development of the tourism sector and organic food production. However, there are currently serious concerns regarding overuse of water, pollution of water sources, and pollution of the

sea from wastewater. Wastewater is dumped directly into rivers and the sea without any treatment, and only 50% of municipal solid waste was collected in 2007. The National Waste Management Plan for 2008–2012 has been enacted, along with a National Strategic Master Plan for Solid Waste Management in 2005, and there are a number of ongoing projects to address waste issues, including wastewater treatment. In addition, the Law on Waste Management of 2005 establishes the basic legal framework and conditions for the implementation of the National Strategic Master Plan for Waste Management.

The aluminium plant near Podgorica, the ironworks plant in Niksic, the coal mine and thermal power plant in Pljevlja and cars using leaded petrol or sulphur-containing diesel are the primary sources of air pollution.

Environmental protection can be ensured through adequate monitoring in line with international agreements, obligations and practices. Proper attention must be paid to the regulation of environmental issues, including the issue of permits, inspection, enforcement and guidance. In this regard, the Government's Economic Reform Agenda includes the following measures: establishing a modern system of environmental protection and natural resource management; harmonizing environmental legislation with relevant EU directives; and developing a comprehensive environmental information and monitoring system. Moreover, the Government has decided to strengthen the institutional framework by establishing an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). This Agency will have executive responsibilities in the planning and programming of environmental monitoring and reporting. The main purpose of establishing the EPA is to ensure the strict separation of environmental policy and legislative tasks. Environmental legislation will still be prepared under the Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Protection, but its implementation and enforcement will be the responsibility of the EPA. Technical support will be provided by competent organizations in Montenegro.

3) Social development

Sustainable development requires extensive reform in many areas: governance (e.g. public participation in decision-making), education (e.g. towards a learning society), the health care system, enhanced equity and social protection, preservation of cultural heritage and quality media, and balanced development.

In Montenegrin society, gender mainstreaming and equality are respected, which ensures equal access to education and professional development for women and men. Further efforts to ensure gender equity and equality should be made in all aspects of social development programmes.

To contribute to sustainable social development, the IAEA has offered its expertise in the improvement of the health care system, in particular in oncology and combating cardiovascular diseases. A detailed analysis of the health sector is presented in the following section.

B. Health

The Master Plan for the Development of a Health Care System in Montenegro for the period 2005–2010 provides a detailed situational analysis of the health sector and outlines national priorities.

Montenegro has relatively good health indicators: the general mortality rate is 9.2; life expectancy was 73.25 in 2004 (69.76 for men, 76.09 for women); the infant mortality rate was 11.00 in 2006 (down from 72.8 in 1956)³. However, Montenegro's situation is far behind that of the long-standing EU Member States. Life expectancy declined in the second half of the 1990s. The leading causes of death in Montenegro, as in other European countries, are cardiovascular diseases, respiratory diseases and cancer.

The following priorities are listed in the Master Plan:

³ Statistical Yearbook 2006, Institute of Public Health

- Priority 1. Establishment of compulsory preventive programmes for health institutions;
- Priority 2. Development and expansion of health education in local health centres;
- Priority 3. Improvement of women's health care and reduction of infant mortality;
- Priority 4. Provision of health care for young children and children with developmental disorders;
- Priority 5. Measures for treating the most common and serious chronic diseases;
- Priority 6. Provision of funds from compulsory health insurance towards health care priorities
- Priority 7. Provision of health care programmes for the elderly;
- Priority 8. Measures for strengthening and protecting mental health and preventing addictions;
- Priority 9. Citizens' rights to health insurance;
- Priority10. Improved operation of health institutions and better working conditions for health workers.

Priority 5 addresses measures to combat the most serious chronic diseases, including cardiovascular diseases and cancer. As well as preventive efforts in primary health care, treatment also needs to be provided at the secondary and tertiary health care levels. Early detection and timely treatment are particularly important for breast cancer, cervical cancer and lung cancer. This requires better training and qualifications for health workers, and improved access to diagnosis (mammography, coloscopy) and treatment for all citizens. With regard to chronic diseases, there should be detailed screening programmes for early detection and treatment so that health services can identify risk factors and treat patients in the most efficient way. The Institute of Public Health in Podgorica will be in charge of setting up these programmes.

The country has only one Oncology Clinic, with chemotherapy and radiotherapy departments. It is based at the Clinical Centre of Montenegro in Podgorica, which provides secondary health care to the inhabitants of the capital and its surrounding areas, and tertiary health care to the whole population of Montenegro. The Clinical Centre is standardizing procedures for the prevention, early detection, treatment and rehabilitation of certain diseases, injuries and conditions, in cooperation with professional bodies.

The Radiotherapy Department at the Clinical Centre of Montenegro covers almost all the country's teletherapy needs, but does not have any brachytherapy facilities. Approximately 1100 new cancer cases are diagnosed every year, about 600 of which need radiotherapy as part of their treatment. This Department treats 500–600 patients a year and emloys three radiation oncologists, two medical physicists, one nurse and four technicians, all under the supervision of the Director of the Oncology Clinic.

The Radiotherapy Department's equipment consists of a 6 MV linear accelerator (Varian Clinac 600C) with an electronic portal imaging device, installed in 1997, a fluoroscopic simulator (Varian Ximatron) and a 3D treatment planning system. Since there are no brachytherapy facilities in the country, patients are sent to Belgrade to receive brachytherapy treatment.

The Clinical Centre of Montenegro reopened its Nuclear Medicine Department in 2006, as a result of technical cooperation between the Ministry of Health, Labour and Social Welfare and the IAEA. In June 2006, a modern gamma camera was installed to improve diagnosis of cardiovascular disease and cancer.

In order to meet the high demand for tertiary health care, particularly radiotherapy and nuclear medicine services, Montenegro must enhance its infrastructure (i.e. facilities and equipment) and increase staffing to improve the quality of services. A new building has been designed for a comprehensive oncology centre; the estimated costs are \in 4 million for construction and \in 6 million for equipment. These are planned to be financed through credits

approved by local and foreign banks, including concessional loans from Austrian commercial banks with the guarantee from the Austrian National Bank and the Government of Montenegro as warrantor. To utilize such enhanced capacity, it is necessary to develop human resources through training and introduce a modern management system in order to better exploit the benefits of advanced technologies. A regulatory infrastructure must be developed in accordance with international standards and radiation safety aspects of activities and practices involving ionizing radiation must be effectively controlled.

C. Nuclear Safety and Security

The establishment of a functional regulatory infrastructure for radiation protection and the control of radioactive sources is a prerequisite for the IAEA to assist the country in promoting a socio-economic development programme involving the application of nuclear techniques. This also applies for accession to the EU. Although Montenegro has no nuclear power reactors or nuclear fuel cycle facilities, nuclear techniques have been used in the medical field, as indicated in the previous section.

Since the administrative separation from the Republic of Serbia in 2003 and the establishment of the fully independent Montenegro in 2006, a State regulatory infrastructure for radiation safety and the security of radioactive sources has not yet been established.

While the promulgation of new legislation is still pending, the laws, rules and regulations of the former SFRY are still valid in Montenegro. Hence, currently, the legislative framework for radiation safety is provided primarily through the former Yugoslav *Law on Protection against lonizing Radiation*, promulgated on 4 October 1996 (Law 46/96). The Law assigned institutions to implement activities in the field of ionizing radiation protection and their competencies were defined by a governmental decree. While the Law currently in force and the draft legislation contain provisions for enforcement, a formal enforcement policy is still pending.

Law 46/96 is broadly based on the Basic Safety Standards (BSS), but it is not compatible with international standards and should be replaced by comprehensive regulations to implement the new legislation.

The Ministry of Health, Labour and Social Welfare (MHLSW), through decision No. 01-1121/3 of March 2007, established a temporary regulatory body for the control of medical radiation sources until a permanent regulatory body becomes functional. Under the Ministry's authority, this temporary body consisting of three permanent staff and four external advisers, has begun its work, which includes collecting data on sources/sites and their users, processing authorization requests for use of radiation sources, reviewing and granting authorizations and establishing a database of sources and users with a view to introducing IAEA-supported RAIS software. The Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Protection grants licences for the imports, export and transit of radioactive sources for non-medical uses. However, these arrangements are limited in their scope, do not meet the minimum requirements of effective independence and are not otherwise compatible with international standards.

The IAEA complied with Montenegro's request to perform a Radiation Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources Infrastructure Appraisal (RaSSIA) in 2005, which concluded the lack of infrastructure and recommended urgent steps to meet minimum international standards. As confirmed by the IRRS in January 2008, there has been no significant formal change to the status of the regulatory infrastructure since the RaSSIA mission in 2005.

With close cooperation between Montenegro, the IAEA and the EU, some progress has been made in the development of a regulatory body for radiation safety related to environmental protection within a wider organizational structure, and in the development of the statutory framework for radiation safety and the security of radioactive sources.

Firstly, a new Environment Law was adopted by the Government and ratified by the Parliament in August 2008. The new Law has established the EPA, which is responsible for radiation protection.

Secondly, the draft Law on Radiation Protection and the Security of Radioactive Sources is being prepared under the auspices of the Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Protection. It is based on the Law on Radiation Protection and the Security of Radioactive Sources drafted in 2006 and contains detailed provisions for radiation safety and the security of radioactive sources to be implemented by the EPA. The enacted Law on Environment and this draft law are intended to jointly provide the statutory framework for radiation safety and the security of the security of radioactive sources.

III. RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

Since gaining independence and becoming a Member of the United Nations in 2006, Montenegro has made significant progress in revitalizing and re-establishing bilateral cooperation with other countries and acceding to new agreements with international partners. Further cooperation programmes in the fields of economy, science, culture and education are under way.

The EU, acting through the European Commission (EC) and the European Agency for Reconstruction (EAR), is an important cooperation partner in the fields of science and technology, health, environment and sustainable development, supporting the accession process to the EU. For example, in the field of science and technology, Montenegro is participating in the Sixth Framework Programme, Seventh Framework Programme, and Tempus (trans-European mobility scheme for university studies) programme. Further international cooperation is focused on the following areas:

A. Sustainable Development and Environmental Protection

Montenegro is participating in environmental protection projects on a regional and international level.

In order to enhance operational capacity and better cooperation in environmental protection, the EU, through the EAR, has been supporting the establishment of the EPA. The proposed model for the EPA involves reorganizing the present structures in the environmental sector and meeting all necessary EU requirements, thus facilitating accession to the Union. The EU has been providing financial support to build the EPA's headquarters and advising on the organizational structure and management of the EPA.

B. Health

In the health sector, Austria is planning to support the establishment of a comprehensive Oncology Centre at the Clinical Centre of Montenegro by providing credit for equipment and a new building, as stated in the previous section.

The World Health Organization (WHO) has been providing technical support to the Government in formulating national strategic plans for the health system, including a Master Plan. The WHO will continue to provide technical support to the Clinical Centre of Montenegro and the Institute of Public Health in establishing a medical doctrine for the prevention, early detection, treatment and rehabilitation of particular diseases, injuries and medical conditions.

C. Nuclear Safety and Security

The EU, together with the IAEA, has been playing an important role in the fields of nuclear safety and security. Through the IAEA-EU Joint Action initiative, the EC has been providing both technical expertise and financial resouces for the establishment of a functional and effectively independent regulatory body for radiation safety and the control of radioactive sources.

Within the framework of the Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance (IPA) the EC is providing support for non-Member States to enable faster accession to the EU. In this regard, the Secretariat for Enropean Integration, as a Montenegrian public administration institution, has been coordinating all EU projects for Montenegro. Since 2007, the EC has provided support for nuclear safety and radiation protection issues through a subregional or national approach in Balkan countries such as Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Kosovo. In 2007, the total support provided to these countries amounted to €8.2 million and addressed the following areas: assessment of regulatory infrastructure; management of sealed radioactive sources; enhancement of national capabilities in line with the regulations on naturally occurring radioactive materials and technologically enhanced naturally occurring radioactive materials; management of medical radioactive waste; prevention of illicit trafficking in nuclear material and radiation sources; and environmental monitoring of radioactivity. For IAEA's 2009–2011 technical cooperation cycle, a regional project proposal has been submitted to enhance the

technical capacity of nuclear regulatory bodies in the Western Balkan States. The EC, through the IPA, contributed US\$ 2 million extrabudgetary funding for this purpose. This type of support is expected to continue until the countries fulfil all EU accession requirements. Since these efforts parallel IAEA support, it is important to ensure good coordination between the IAEA and the EU in this field.

IV. OVERVIEW OF THE AGENCY'S PAST AND PRESENT TECHNICAL COOPERATION ACTIVITIES IN THE COUNTRY

Montenegro has been associated with the IAEA as a part of the former SFRY since the IAEA's inception in 1957, and has been participating in technical cooperation activities throughout this time. Comprehensive programmes in nuclear applications, ranging from isotope and radiation applications to research reactors, nuclear power and radiation protection and safety have been implemented at nuclear and scientific institutions over the entire territory of the former SFRY.

Three projects were approved for the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro in the 2003–2004 technical cooperation cycle, with an approximate budget US\$ 1.8 million from the Technical Cooperation Fund. The Vinca Institute of Nuclear Sciences in Belgrade was the main counterpart for these projects.

Montenegro, as part of the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro, also participated in regional technical cooperation programmes dealing with a large range of subjects, and benefited from the exchange of international experience, expertise and training opportunities. In 2002, Serbia and Montenegro joined the regional Model Project RER/9/080 on the upgrading of the radiation protection infrastructure to implement an efficient system for the regulatory control of radiation sources and practices involving the use of ionizing radiation in accordance with the BSS.

In the 2005–2006 technical cooperation cycle, three national projects were approved for Serbia and Montenegro in the areas of radiotherapy, environmental monitoring and radiation safety:

SCG/6/002: Improving Nuclear Medicine Capabilities In Diagnostics And Therapy Of Malignant Diseases;

SCG/7/002: Advanced Isotopic and Nuclear Techniques in Environmental Monitoring;

SCG/9/005: Upgrading the Individual Monitoring Capabilities.

Montenegro further participated in five regional/interregional projects.

After Montenegro gained independence and became a member of the IAEA in October 2006, the following three projects were approved in the fields of nuclear safety, radiotherapy and environmental monitoring, amounting to US\$ 629 459 from the technical cooperation budget:

- MNE/3/002: Strengthening Radioactive Waste Management. Counterpart: Centre for Ecotoxicological Research of Montenegro (CETI). Project period: 2007–2008. Total budget: US\$ 238 860;
- MNE/6/002: Improvement of Radiotherapy. Counterpart: Oncology Department of the Clinical Centre of Montenegro. Project period: 2007–2010. Total budget: US\$ 151 984⁴;
- MNE/8/002: Upgrading a Persistent Organic Pollutant Laboratory towards Accreditation for Environmental Monitoring. Counterpart: CETI. Project period: 2007– 2009. Total budget: US\$ 238 615.

In addition, Montenegro participated in 7 interregional and 35 regional projects in the same cycle.

Key achievements of past technical cooperation activities include the following:

- A personal dosimetry service established in the country for the first time;
- Low and medium activity radioactive waste storage established;
- The first persistent organic pollutants (POP) laboratory established in the country;

⁴ In addition to technical cooperation funding, the project is awaiting extrabudgetary resources (footnote-a/ financing) of US\$ 150 000.

- Atomic absorption spectrometry capacity enhanced;
- A high volume air pump received, enabling measurement of air radioactivity;
- In situ radioactivity measurements enabled (portable HPGe detector system);
- A radiation emergency kit obtained;
- Regional institutional cooperation enhanced in the fields of air pollution monitoring, marine environment and isotopic analysis techniques;
- The self-sustainability of one of the country's major research institutes (CETI) enhanced;
- Progress made in developing human resources in the field of nuclear technology application; trained personnel are remaining in the country and staying active in the relevant field.

Furthermore, the IAEA's gender equality policy has been fully applied. Well-qualified female professionals have been assigned as NLOs or counterparts, and they have been active in coordinating and implementing technical cooperation programmes. It is recommended to identify more well-qualified female candidates to participate in training or meetings, and project counterparts through collaboration with the NLO.

Further IAEA support through technical cooperation is necessary in the following fields:

- To promulgate legislation in accordance with IAEA's rules and regulations for regulatory control of radiation sources;
- To enhance national policies and strategies in relevant subject areas, including radiation protection;
- To establish a functional regulatory infrastructure for the radiation safety and control of radiation sources;
- To provide training and incentives for skilled human resources.

V. ENVISIONED COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTLINE

Montenegro considers nuclear applications as an important complementary component to provide a positive impact in specific fields and to achieve overall, sustainable development. In order to maximize the benefits of cooperation with the IAEA, the Government has the following policies and principles in formulating and implementing the technical cooperation programme:

- Upgrade non-nuclear technology applications;
- Establish a fully functional statutory framework and regulatory infrastructure in accordance with international standards;
- Obtain first-hand information on nuclear technology for energy production and seawater desalination;
- Maximize benefits from technical cooperation according to national needs and priorities.

Based on the above, the following areas are envisioned for near-term cooperation (the next two cycles — 2009–2011 and 2012–2013):

1. The Near-Term Programme

- Upgrade the infrastructure and techniques for monitoring the environment, food and other related issues;
- Establish a legal and regulatory framework for radiation safety and control of radioactive sources;
- Upgrade radiodiagnostic and radiotherapy services, e.g. through the establishment of QA/QC methods and development of human resources;
- Combat illicit trafficking in radioactive and nuclear materials.

Upgrade the infrastructure and techniques for monitoring the environment, food and other related issues

Environmental protection is one of the key national priorities and is a strategic tool for sustainable development through the promotion of tourism and agricultural development (i.e. organic food production), which also contribute to the economic development of the country. Effective monitoring and analytical capabilities utilizing nuclear techniques are of paramount importance to achieve these goals. In the context of EU accession, the country is also required to comply with EU regulations in the fields of environment and food control. Thus, upgrading the national monitoring capacity in various environmental areas would have a broad positive impact on social and economic development.

While the proposed EPA will be responsible for the practical side of the country's environmental protection, other national research institutions will provide analytical services. The following actions should be taken: upgrade the operational capacity of service institutions through provision of state-of-the art analytical equipment; upgrade technical and analytical skills through long- and short-term training; enhance organizational capabilities in the QA/QC of services, evidenced by international accreditation or other types of certification.

Establish a legal and regulatory framework for nuclear safety and radiation protection

A statutory framework and a functional regulatory body for radiation safety and the security of radioactive sources, effectively independent organizations charged with the promotion or use of ionizing radiation, are both essential and should be set up urgently in accordance with Chapter 2 of the IAEA Safety Standards on the Legal and Governmental Infrastructure for Nuclear, Radiation, Radioactive Waste and Transport Safety (GS-R-1). The regulatory body should be established through the legislation currently being prepared, and an adequate infrastructure and human resources to ensure the safe and proper use of nuclear technologies should be a precondition for technical cooperation with the IAEA.

In this respect, Montenegro continues to work on the development and ratification of the relevant legal and regulatory framework. The new Environment Law was passed by the Government on 3 July. After its adoption, the Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Protection began to prepare the draft Law on Radiation Protection and the Security of Radioactive Sources. The necessary harmonization of relevant laws and regulations, in compliance with international requirements, is under way in the Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Protection.

At the same time, the country will work toward the establishment of a fully operational and independent regulatory body in accordance with international requirements, notably the IAEA Safety Standards mentioned above. Amendments to the Environment Law provided the establishment of the EPA, whose responsibilities include control of and protection against ionizing radiation. The EPA will be assigned the functions and responsibilities of a national regulatory body for radiation safety, and will be organized in line with Chapters 3 and 4 of the Safety Standards.

In order to support these governmental efforts, the IAEA's technical and financial assistance should be provided in a systematic way and in cooperation with partners, most notably the EU, as the country currently lacks the skills to fulfil such mandates. The Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Protection urgently needs support in the final drafting and eventual ratification of new legislation on the environment and radiation safety, and the harmonization of laws and regulations. Guidelines on medical exposure (regulations, safety guides, etc.), an improved QA/QC system for diagnostic radiology, radiotherapy and nuclear medicine, and the introduction of a clinical audit system will be required in the EPA and dedicated staff has been recruited for the regulatory control of radiation safety in all areas including health care. Radiation exposure of workers, patients and the public must be addressed in order to comply with relevant BSS requirements. Equipment and training of relevant staff members of the new EPA, ministries and involved institutes should be provided.

A regional approach is preferred to address the problems outlined above; however, if appropriate, the dedicated national technical assistance programme could be complementary.

Upgrade radiodiagnostic and radiotherapy services

Upgrading radiodiagnostic and radiotherapy services will make an important contribution towards improving the living standards and longevity of the population. In order to provide high-level medical services, cancer should be diagnosed at an early stage and patients should receive effective treatment. The Government has committed itself to providing resources and assuring the sustainability of services within the national health care programme. Other partners have provided support in this field, which has led to, inter alia, the establishment of a comprehensive Oncology Centre at the Clinical Centre of Montenegro. The procurement of new radiotherapy equipment (e.g. a brachytherapy machine) is being considered. This significant investment calls for adequate human resources: medical physicists, radiotherapists and technicians need to receive extensive training. Medical staff needs to upgrade their knowledge and skills, enabling them to provide better and more efficient services to patients, utilizing more sophisticated equipment. However, it is recognized that an essential initial step is to establish the regulatory infrastructure to oversee the implementation of this programme in terms of radiation safety and the security of radioactive sources. The next step should be to tackle the issue of insufficient medical staff at the Oncology Centre.

The IAEA has indicated the possibility of providing support to Montenegro in strengthening the country's comprehensive cancer control system, through the Programme of Action for Cancer Therapy (PACT). This assistance would be carried out in conjunction with PACT partner organizations such as the WHO, the International Agency for Research on Cancer and others. In addition to the availability of the necessary funding, the existence of an effective and functional regulatory infrastructure is also a prerequisite for this support. It has been envisaged that preparations for providing such support can be undertaken once the regulatory infrastructure is in place.

The upgrading of nuclear medicine services, which restarted recently through the technical cooperation programme, is also in line with other measures to be undertaken by the Government in the health sector.

Control of medical exposure will continue to be a priority in the country's technical cooperation programme. The following activities are envisioned: establishment of a QA system to ensure proper diagnosis; safe and effective radiation treatment of cancer; emergency preparedness through enhanced capabilities for medical response in the event of a radiological emergency. Governmental policies, guidelines and regulations should be established to guide and support efforts in this field, and a regulatory infrastructure for radiation safety should be established as a matter of urgency, to oversee these activities. Participation in regional programmes on relevant subjects will be an effective way in which to address several elements within the national programme framework.

Illicit trafficking and physical protection, including border control

Due to sensitivities in the Balkan region, particular importance is attached to the establishment of an effective safeguards system and a mechanism to prevent illicit trafficking in nuclear and radioactive materials.

Montenegro formulated a National Strategy for Emergency Situations in December 2006. The document includes the prevention of illicit trafficking in nuclear and other radioactive materials as one of its six strategic objectives. While the Strategy has been attracting international and bilateral support for its implementation, specific support from the IAEA, including provision of monitoring equipment and training of staff, is required to complement and maximize other support efforts.

In order to avoid any overlap and to maximize benefits from the assistance being offered by the IAEA, this subject could be covered by regional projects, e.g. the continuation of RER/9/091, *Establishment of National Capabilities for Response to a Radiological and Nuclear Emergency*, or RER/9/085, *Capacity Building for Upgrading Nuclear Security Related National Infrastructure*, or directly by the IAEA's Department of Nuclear Safety and Security, including through the Nuclear Security Fund. Active participation in other relevant

regional projects complemented by national events should be considered if necessary.

2. The Medium-Term Programme

The infrastructure for nuclear science and applied technology did reach an advanced level in the past, but its capabilities have been weakened during the economic and political transition of the last decade. Thus, restoring and further developing national capabilities in many areas of nuclear applications is crucial. This is also in accordance with the Government's policy to maintain the country's nuclear knowledge and develop its capacity according to national priorities and needs. General support should be given to human resource development in the fields given below, in addition to the specific areas mentioned under the near-team programme.

Sustainable Development/Environment

Development of non-nuclear power applications, in particular:

- Promotion of nuclear analytical techniques in environmental monitoring, food and quality control, in preparation for major nuclear power facilities planned in the region;
- Participation in international environmental monitoring networks in accordance with international conventions and protocols;
- Collection of information on nuclear technology for energy production and seawater desalination;
- Exploration of the possibility of using radiation technology for flue gas and wastewater treatment;
- Establishment of a stationary national air monitoring network and an early notification air pollution network;
- Development of research methods to monitor radioisotopes in the rain or snow in order to protect groundwater;
- Determination of heavy metal traces in the environment;
- Monitoring of substances and residues in food, water and soil.

Health

- Improvement of medical applications, both diagnostic and therapeutic;

- Upgrading of the knowledge and skills of medical staff through long-term, intensive training, thus improving the quality of services necessary to meet massive physical investments in radiotherapy and increasing demand for new technologies;

- Upgrading of nuclear medicine services;

- Ensuring of the safe and secure use of radiation sources, with focus on:
- Regulatory oversight of radiation safety and the security of radioactive sources;
- Education and training;
- Radiation protection of the public, professionals, patients and the environment.

Radiation Safety and Security

- Monitoring of radioactive waste management;
- Establishment of a functional, effectively independent regulatory infrastructure in line with international requirements of the EU and IAEA in particular, including:
- Legal framework providing laws, regulations, guidance and enforcement;
- Regulatory body, with emphasis on authorization and inspection competences;
- Technical capability with appropriate equipment and sufficiently qualified staff.

- Combating of illicit trafficking in radioactive and nuclear material and nuclear terrorism;
- Adherence to relevant international conventions in the field of radiation safety and security, including waste management;
- Ensuring the safe and secure use of radiation sources.

3. General Support Activities

The following areas require general support from the IAEA and other relevant organizations:

- Development and/or upgrading of the country's relationships with the most prominent international organizations in the relevant fields (e.g. IAEA, EU, OECD/NEA) through ZAMTES;
- Full exploitation of the possibilities offered by the IAEA's technical cooperation programme to meet national needs and priorities;
- Ratification of IAEA conventions and other relevant international treaties, in particular the Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management;
- Securing of financial resources for the health sector, especially for blood sterilization, brachytherapy, gamma cameras and accelerators, in order to achieve optimal radiotherapy coverage;
- Removal of old lightning conductors containing radioactive sources, and replacement with modern and safe equivalents at schools, hotels, health centres and other local buildings in a number of municipalities in the country. Once dismantled, these lightning conductors can no longer be controlled and stored as radioactive waste by the Vinca Institute of Nuclear Sciences in Belgrade, Serbia. Thus, it is imperative to establish the regulatory infrastructure necessary for the authorization and regulatory oversight of the newly established radioactive waste storage facility;
- Use of irradiation devices indirectly on seeds in order to assure the quality and consistency of the final product;
- Creation of national development plans in which the place and role of nuclear energy is clearly defined and for which a strong national commitment and resources exist, in order to select and prioritize programmes under the IAEA technical cooperation programme.

VI. Conclusion

The above programmes for near-term, medium-term and general support are a summary of the country's major needs and priorities. They provide a comprehensive background for the IAEA technical cooperation programme over the next six years. They will be formulated as priority programmes for the next two cycles, assigned potential national counterparts, and given resources by the IAEA and other partners.

ANNEX 1 - List of Resource Institutions

Bureau for International Scientific, Educational, Cultural and Technical Cooperation (ZAMTES)

Within the Government of Montenegro, ZAMTES is the governmental body responsible for coordinating bilateral and multilateral international programmes in the field of science, education, culture and technology, including the technical cooperation programme with the IAEA. ZAMTES was established in 1972 to liaise with the United Nations on technical assistance to the Republic of Montenegro, and its objective now is to promote the country's image in the light of Montenegrin independence. ZAMTES is the focal point for international cooperation, coordinating and facilitating communication between local institutions and the IAEA. ZAMTES is headed by a Director and has 16 permanent staff members with an academic background. It is structured in three sections, covering administrative issues, international scientific and technical cooperation, and the international cultural and educational cooperation. One senior advisor is assigned as the NLO, providing dedicated services for the national coordination of IAEA technical cooperation activities.

Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Protection

The Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Protection is responsible for environmental issues, including radiation monitoring and promotion of tourism. The Ministry comprises three sectors, covering environmental protection, tourism and legal matters and inspections affairs, with three Deputy Ministers for each sector and a Ministry Secretary. It also has a Department for Legal, General and Financial Activities and a Department for European Integration. One senior advisor was assigned to coordinate policy and operational matters with regard to protection against ionizing radiation, including data collection on the users of sources and sites, authorization requests for the use of radiation sources (import, export and transit), authorizations, and establishment of a registry of sources and users. The Ministry has overall responsibility for the formulation and coordination of environmental policies, including protection against ionizing radiation, while the EPA will be responsible for practical activities, i.e. monitoring, inspection and control of the radiation safety and security of radioactive sources in the country.

Ministry of Interior and Public Administration

The Ministry of Interior and Public Administration is responsible for matters related to illicit trafficking, including border control. The Sector for Emergency Situations and Civil Protection, which has seven divisions, was created to provide emergency response, for example to nuclear and radioactive hazards, and is responsible for implementing the National Strategy for Emergency Situations, adopted in December 2006. The Strategy includes the combating of illicit trafficking in nuclear and other radioactive material. The Ministry oversees recently promulgated laws, including the Law on the Safe Transport of Hazardous Substances (28 January 2008) and the amended Law on Emergency Situations. The Ministry is also in charge of coordination and management in the event of a major accident or emergency situation caused by natural, technical, technological, nuclear, chemical, radiological or other hazards.

Police Headquarters-State Border Police Sector

Under the umbrella of the Ministry of Interior and Public Administration and the Police Headquarters, the State Border Police Sector has expertise in combating illicit trafficking, the development and implementation of border security systems, the installation of detectors and implementation of the BSS. The Chief Inspector has been participating in and contributing to regional technical cooperation programmes in relevant fields and the Sector organized a large-scale training course on the use of detector equipment for its staff. The Sector will continue to participate actively in future technical cooperation programmes, and will look into the possibility of organizing a regional training course in the country.

Ministry of Health, Labour and Social Welfare

The Ministry of Health, Labour and Social Welfare is responsible for the overall formulation and coordination of health care policies, and for labour and social welfare in Montenegro. The Ministry has seven departments, each headed by a Deputy Minister, overseeing public health institutions, including the Institute of Public Health and the Clinical Centre of Montenegro. In March 2008, the Ministry established an interim Regulatory Body for Radiation Sources Used for Medical Purposes with three permanent Ministry staff and four external advisers. The activities of this body include collecting data on users of sources and sites, receiving authorization requests for use of radiation sources, reviewing and granting authorizations and establishing a registry of sources and users. It is proposed to transfer the responsibilities of the temporary working body to the permanent and functional EPA to be established in the future, in order to comply with international standards.

Clinical Centre of Montenegro

The Clinical Centre of Montenegro has an Oncology Clinic with two departments for radiotherapy and chemotherapy. The Clinical Centre provides secondary medical services to local inhabitants of Podgorica and tertiary health care to the whole population of Montenegro. The Clinical Centre, in cooperation with professional bodies, is also responsible for the standardized corporate doctrine for medical prevention, early detection, treatment and rehabilitation. The Radiotherapy Department of the Clinical Centre of Montenegro is expected to fully cover the country's teletherapy needs, but it lacks brachytherapy facilities. About 1100 new cancer cases are diagnosed every year, about 600 of which need radiotherapy as part of their treatment. The Department treats 500–600 patients per year, and the staff currently consists of 3 radiation oncologists, 2 medical physicists, 1 nurse and 4 technicians, overseen by the Director of the Oncology Clinic.

Centre for Ecotoxicological Research of Montenegro (CETI)

CETI is a public institution providing technical services for monitoring, assessment and measurement in environmental (e.g. air, water, soil and sediments, biosphere, waste) and food control, to relevant ministries and to the private sector. CETI has competence and capabilities in the fields of chemical and physical composition including trace elements, non-organic and organic pollutants/toxicants, radioactivity, ionizing radiation and radiation safety and control. CETI is equipped with modern analytical equipment and has 71 skilled staff, 36 with academic qualifications, 4 MSc and 2 PhD researchers. The institution obtained ISO 9001:2000 certificates from TÜV Management Service GmbH, TÜV SÜD Group in Munich, Germany and is accredited with the ISO/IEC 17025 standard by the JUAT accreditation body in Belgrade, Serbia, and recently (2008) by the national accreditation body. CETI has been participating in several bilateral and international cooperation programmes and in international networks such as the POP Global Monitoring Network of the United Nations Environment Programme and the IAEA's Analytical Laboratories for the Measurement of Environmental Radioactivity.

University of Montenegro

The University of Montenegro was founded in 1974 as a public institution of higher education and is organized in 14 faculties. The Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics offers BSc, MSc and PhD programmes in the fields of mathematics, physics, biology and computer sciences. It currently employs around 100 professional staff and has a total annual budget of €1 million. Within the Faculty, the Department of Physics has the capacity to provide services relevant to the IAEA, offering nuclear energy development, nuclear physics, nuclear medicine, and nuclear radiation safety and security on its curriculum. Twelve staff members are available to provide expert services and some are registered on the IAEA's expert roster, including for activities related to the technical cooperation programme. One senior university staff member is assigned to coordinate activities with the IAEA. The Faculty is in the process of establishing a Centre for Environmental Protection and Good Governance, whose major responsibilities will include radiation and nuclear safety in order to support the Government's efforts in this area.

ANNEX 2 — Resource Estimates and Forecasts

Country Programme 2009–2011

Date originated: 29 February 2008 Date updated: 21 July 2008

				US\$
1.	 Historical reference figure from past approved national programme (2006-2007), as an indicative planning figure⁵ for the period of coverage. 		\$	822 039
			\$	53 934
	Estimated Government cash contribution ⁶ for the planning period		\$	(NPC)+50 000(GCS)
	Estimated Government in-kind contribution ⁷ for the planning period			
	Estimated contribution from other sources (multilateral or bilateral partners,			N/A
	NGOs	s)	\$	N/A
2.	Prelim CPF	inary estimates for the agreed programme/projects reflected in the		
		Title		
	(i)	Upgrading of capabilities to establish effective systems for monitoring residues in food and air quality in Montenegro	\$	667 615
	(ii)	Support for development of the regulatory infrastructure in Montenegro	\$	255 525
	(iii)	Improvement of radiotherapy services in the Clinical Centre of Montenegro, as a crucial facility for patients with malignant diseases	\$	155 540
	Total e	estimated costs	\$	1 078 680
3.	Total estimated resource (1) less total estimated costs (2)			-152 707

 $^{^{5}}$ The country indicative planning figure does not obligate the Agency to provide such funding, nor does it suggest the expectation of continued levels of Agency funding. The sole purpose is to assist planning and prioritization of the country framework.

⁶ The indicative Government cash contribution does not commit the Government to the stated amount, but indicates the intent and likelihood of such support.

⁷ In-kind contributions represent the value assigned to non-cash contributions such as providing experts, training courses, and infrastructure. Planning for in-kind contributions can also include bilateral trade and intergovernmental cooperation agreements in the respective programme area.

ANNEX 3 — Plan of Action

Detailed Plan of Action

CPF Referenced Planning Opportunities	Proposed Action	Respon sibility for Action	Expected Output	Time Fram e	Resource Requireme nts	Project Concept Number
Upgrading of capabilities to establish effective systems for monitoring residues in food and air quality in Montenegro	 Installation of laboratory equipment. Education and training for analytical staff. Application for laboratory accreditation (ISO 17025). Introduction of validated analytical methods and establishment of a sampling/surveillance regime. Establishment of the stationary emission monitoring network. 	CETI	 Laboratory with trained staff and equipment for analysing residues of veterinary drugs and food developed. Improved and unified methods of residue analysis instituted. Network of stationary emission monitoring stations established. 	09-11	\$667 615	MNE200 7002
Support for development of the regulatory infrastructure in Montenegro	 Revision of 26 pieces of legislation on ionizing radiation protection. Maintenance of the user/source database. Formulation of National Strategy for Ionizing Radiation Protection. Provision of training to the regulatory body. Establishment of functional regulatory mechanisms. Introduction of QA/QC for regulatory activities. 	Ministry of Touris m and Environ mental Protecti on	 Appropriate legislative and policy framework established. Effective and functional regulatory mechanisms established. Quality management system instituted. 	09-11	\$255 525	MNE200 7003
of radiotherapy services in the Clinical Centre of Montenegro as a crucial facility for patients with malignant diseases	 Training for medical staff to upgrade their skills and knowledge in advanced and new technologies. Improvement of physical condition of Radiotherapy Department. Formulation of new guidelines for radiation monitoring. Upgrading of radiation safety infrastructure 	Oncolo gy Clinic of Clinical Centre of Monten egro	 Radiotherapy Department with trained medical staff for implementation of new radiotherapy techniques developed. Quality control and monitoring system established for radiation safety and control of radioactive sources. 	09-11	\$155 540	MNE200 7004

- Attachments to Plan of Action (to be added at a later stage)1.Archive of Completed Actions2.Report on National Competence Assessment (by Technical Officer)

ANNEX 4

Compilation of Treaties under the Auspices of the International Atomic Energy Agency signed by Montenegro Multilateral Agreements

	Title	In Force	Status
<u>P&I</u>	Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the IAEA	2006-10- 30	succession: 2007-03-21
<u>vc</u>	Vienna Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage	2006-06- 03	succession: 2007-03-21
VC/OP	Optional Protocol Concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes to the Vienna Convention		non-party
<u>CPPNM</u>	Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material	2006-06- 03	succession: 2007-03-21
CPPNME	Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material		non-party
<u>NOT</u>	Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident	2006-06- 03	succession: 2007-03-21
<u>ASSIST</u>	Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency	2006-06- 03	succession: 2007-03-21
<u> </u>	Joint Protocol Relating to the Application of the Vienna Convention and the Paris Convention		non-party
<u>NS</u>	Convention on Nuclear Safety		non-party
<u>RADW</u>	Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management		non-party
<u>PVC</u>	Protocol to Amend the Vienna Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage		non-party
<u>SUPP</u>	Convention on Supplementary Compensation for Nuclear Damage		non-party
RSA	Revised Supplementary Agreement Concerning the Provision of Technical Assistance by the IAEA (RSA)	2006-10- 30	Signature: 1983-12-01
<u>RCA</u>	Third Agreement to Extend the 1987 Regional Co-operative Agreement for Research, Development and Training Related to Nuclear Science and Technology (RCA)		non-party
<u>AFRA</u>	African Regional Co-operative Agreement for Research, Development and Training Related to Nuclear Science and Technology (AFRA) — third extension		non-party
ARCAL	Co-operation Agreement for the Promotion of Nuclear Science and Technology in Latin America and the Caribbean (ARCAL)		non-party
<u>ARASIA</u>	Co-operative Agreement for Arab States in Asia for Research, Development and Training Related to Nuclear Science and Technology		non-party

(ARASIA)

Last updated on 2008-05-21 by OLA

Safeguards Agreements

Safeguards Agreement (CSA) and Additional Protocol (AP) were signed in Vienna on 26 May 2008.