



IAEA

International Atomic Energy Agency

Atoms for Peace and Development

The IAEA's Technical Cooperation Programme: *Delivering Results for Peace and Development*

Working Group on Strengthening the Convention - Ninth BWC Review Conference

Topic: Measures on international cooperation and assistance under Article X

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IAEA and the UN System

- IAEA founded in 1957
- As the world's “**Atoms for Peace**” organization
- IAEA’s relationship with the UN is regulated by a special agreement, INFCIRC/11 (1959)



IAEA and the UN System

- IAEA is an autonomous international organization within the United Nations system
- Reports to UNGA and UNSC as needed
- Partners with more than a dozen UN organizations



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

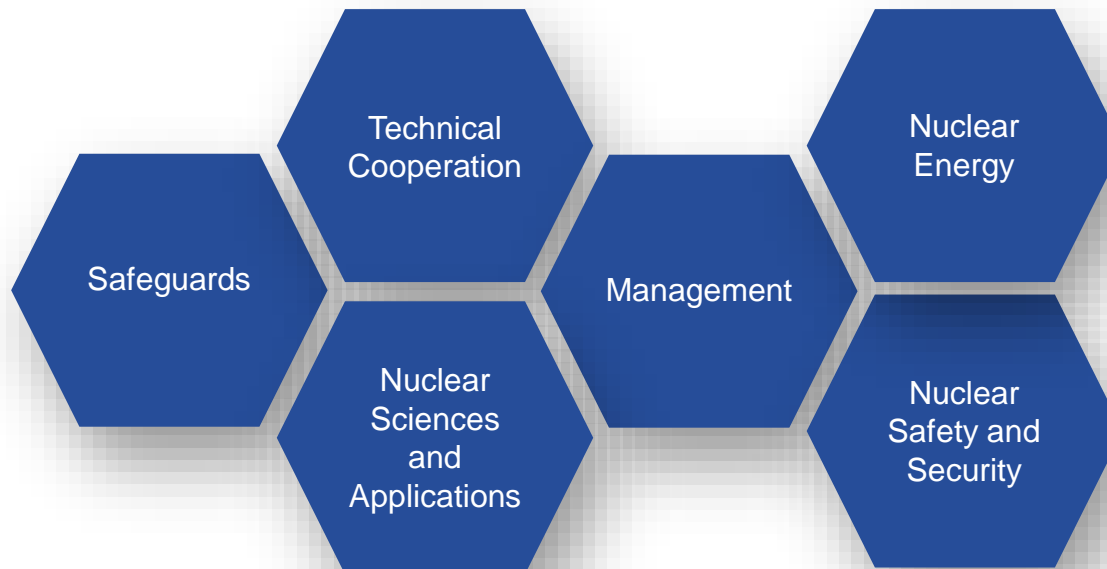
IAEA Organizational Structure

- Director General
- Director General's Office
- Secretariat of the Policy-Making Organs
- Offices of Legal Affairs; Public Information and Communication; and Internal Oversight Services



Rafael Mariano Grossi
IAEA Director General

6 Departments



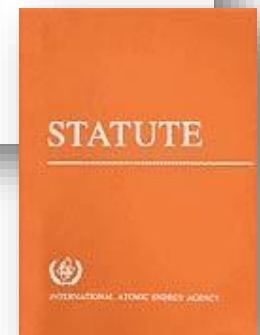
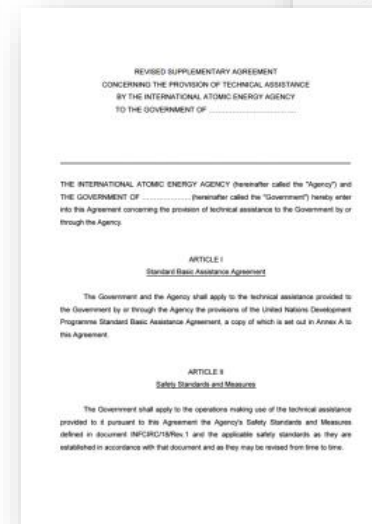
Technical Cooperation Programme

- Main mechanism for IAEA to deliver services to its Member States
- Funded through a **trust fund** (Technical Cooperation Fund, TCF) + extrabudgetary resources
- Support Member States to **build capacities** in safe and peaceful use of **nuclear technology** for sustainable socioeconomic **development**



Policy Reference

- The Statute
- Revised Supplementary Agreement
- Guiding Principle (INFCIRC/267)
- Decisions of Governing Bodies



IAEA Statute



Article II: Objectives

...to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to **peace**, **health** and **prosperity** throughout the world...



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Article III: Functions

To encourage and assist research on, and development and practical application of, atomic energy for peaceful uses throughout the world; and, if requested to do so, to act as an intermediary for the purposes of securing the performance of services or the supplying of materials, equipment, or facilities by one member of the Agency for another; and to perform any operation or service useful in research on, or development or practical application of, atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

Revised Supplementary Agreement

Revised Supplementary Agreement Concerning the Provision of Technical Assistance by the International Atomic Energy Agency to the Government of [Member State]

- The RSA is an arrangement for delivering cooperation to Member States. It describes the responsibility of the Government and the Agency.
- Standard Basic Assistance Agreement: For technical assistance provided to the Government, the Government & the Agency apply the provisions of UNDP Standard Basic Assistance Agreement

Revised Supplementary Agreement

Key Articles

- Safety Standards to be applied
- TC for Peaceful Use only + Safeguards apply
- Physical Protection of facilities and equipment
- Title to Equipment and Materials
- Settlement of Disputes

Guiding Principles and Rules

The Guiding Principles and General Operating Rules to Govern the Provision of
Technical Assistance by the International Atomic Energy Agency

March 1979

I. Guiding Principles

- **Eligibility**: All Member States, but primarily Developing Countries
- Sources of technical assistance
- Agreement with MS (SBAA, RSA)
- Human Resources, Equipment, others

II. General Operating Rules

Guiding Principles and Rules

The **primary objective** of technical assistance is to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity in Member States by **facilitating**:

- their free access to the peaceful uses of atomic energy
- the transfer of nuclear technology
- the development of research
- the application and utilization of atomic energy for peaceful purposes in Member States
- the promotion of cooperation between them for that purpose

Decisions of Governing Bodies

- Board of Governors Decisions
- General Conference Decisions & Resolutions
 - Strengthening of the Agency's technical cooperation activities



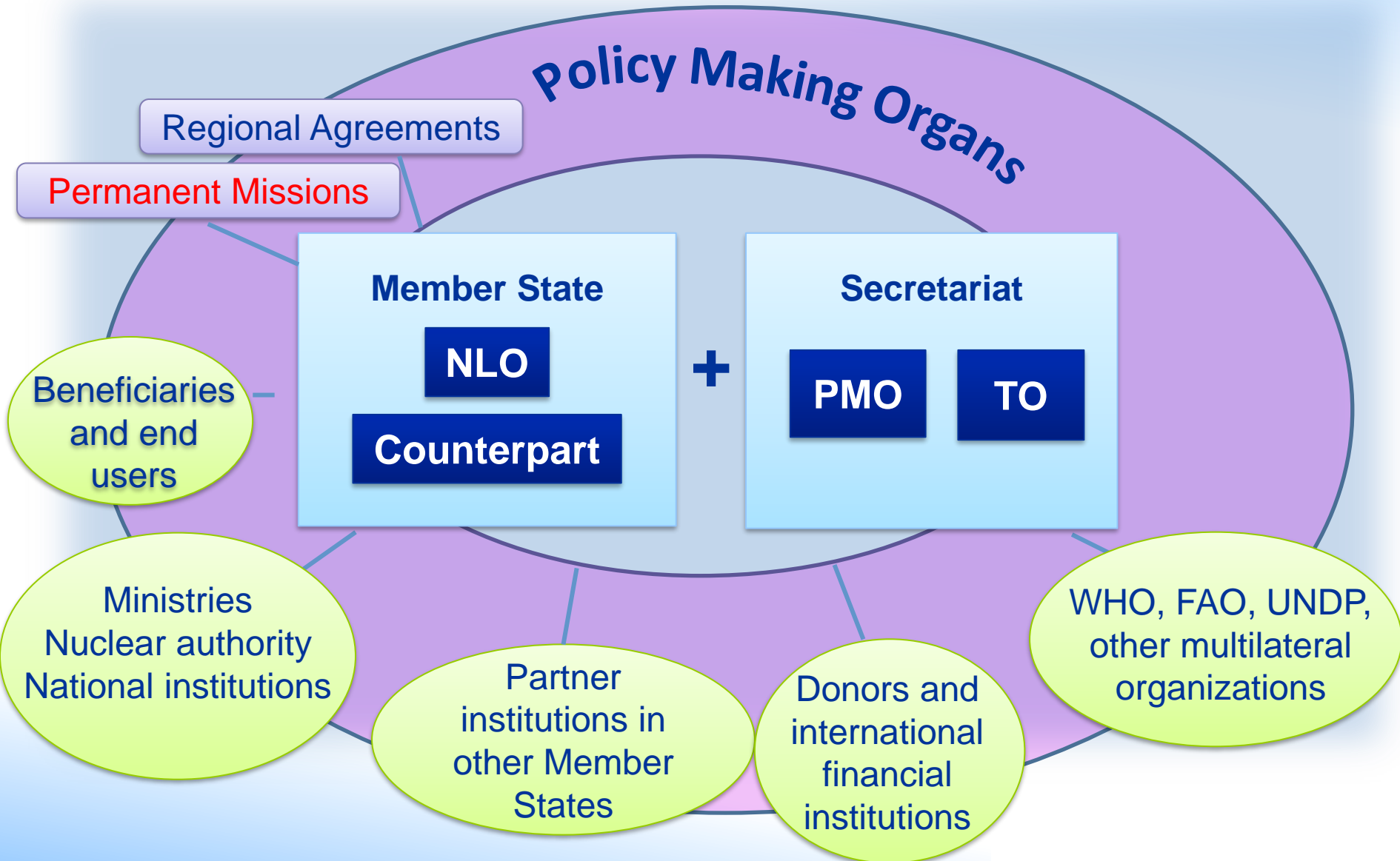
Key Principles for the TC Programme



- Respond to Member States' needs
(Demand Driven)
- Contribute to development goals
- Peaceful uses
- Safety and security
- Shared responsibility
- Non-discrimination
- Transparency
- Partnership building



TC Programme Stakeholders

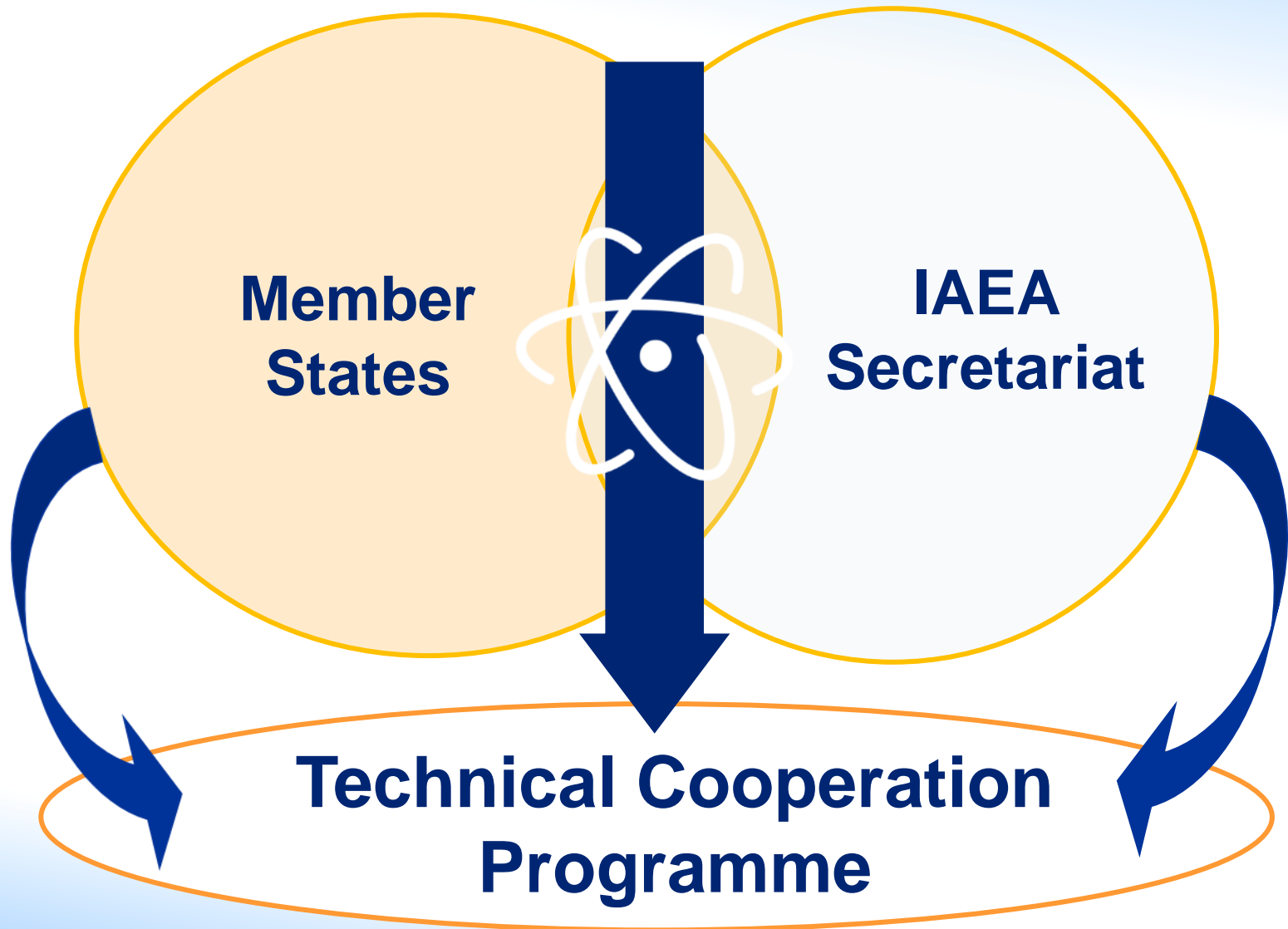


Member States' role

- Set policy framework
- Guide TC activities (Country Programme Frameworks)
- Fund TC programme
- Define national and regional priorities
- Participate in and benefit from the TC programme
- Offer training and technical support to other Member States



A Shared Responsibility



Delivery Mechanisms

National Projects

Infrastructure building

Address country's specific needs

About 60-65% of the programme

129 Member States and territories

Regional Projects

Networking and experience sharing

Address issues of common interest and issues of regional dimension

Interregional Projects

Networking and experience sharing

Address issues of common interest to the four regions

TCP Services



Capacity Building

- Training courses
- Fellowships
- Scientific visits
- Expert missions

Procurement

- Radiotherapy machines
- Gamma irradiators
- Accelerators: E-beam, ion-beam
- Reactor vessel

Safety and Security

- Strengthening regulatory safety infrastructure
- Legal issues

Conceptualizing Capacity Building

The human level

- Training of experts to enhance skills – through workshops, symposia, meetings, etc.

The institutional level

- Strengthening institutions
- i.e. regulators, operators

The systemic level

- Laws and Agreements



Technical Support



Water Resources

Isotope Hydrology



Food & Agriculture

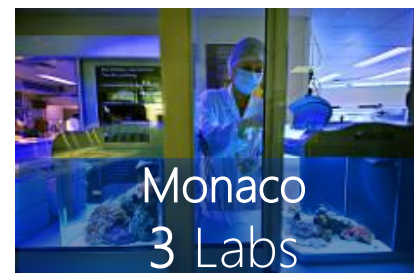
Human Health

Nuclear Science

Environment

Sterile Insect Technique (SIT)

Plant breeding



Environment

The only marine environment
laboratories in the UN system

Radioecology

The two year TC programme cycle

PROGRAMME PLANNING & APPROVAL

1. Upstream work
2. Concepts/Programme Note phase
3. Project design phase
4. Resourcing & budgeting
5. Internal approval
6. Approval by TACC/Board

PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

1. Operational execution
2. Monitor progress
3. Make adjustments
4. Report performance / Self assessment
5. Project closure

PROGRAMME REVIEW

1. Independent evaluation
2. Self assessment
3. Impact assessment
4. Follow-up adjustments and implementation of recommendations





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Thank you!

