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Cooperation between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Agency in the light of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1737 (2006)*

Report by the Director General

A. Background

1. On 23 December 2006, the Security Council, acting under Article 41 of Chapter VII, “Action with respect to Threats to the Peace, Breaches of the Peace, and Acts of Aggression” of the Charter of the United Nations (the Charter), adopted resolution 1737 (2006) (the resolution). Pursuant to Article 48(2) of the Charter the decisions of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security “shall be carried out by the Members of the United Nations directly and through their action in the appropriate international agencies of which they are members”. In addition, the Agreement governing the relationship between the United Nations and the Agency provides that “the Agency shall consider any resolution relating to the Agency adopted by the General Assembly or by a Council of the United Nations”. It will therefore be necessary for Member States of the Agency to consider the resolution and the Agency’s ensuing obligations thereunder.

* The report by the Director General to the March 2007 meetings of the Board of Governors on the implementation of the NPT Safeguards Agreement in the Islamic Republic of Iran will be published in GOV/2007/8 and will be sent, in parallel, to the Security Council in response to its request in operative paragraph 23 of UN Security Council resolution 1737 (2006).

B. Obligations under Security Council resolution 1737 (2006)

2. The resolution, *inter alia* in operative paragraphs 3 and 4, requires the taking of measures to prevent the supply, sale or transfer to, or for the use in or benefit of, Iran of all items, materials equipment, goods and technology which could contribute to Iran's enrichment related, reprocessing or heavy water related activities, or to the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems and of specified items, materials, equipment, goods and technology listed in United Nations Security Council documents S/2006/814 and S/2006/815, as well as of any other additional items that may be determined by the Security Council or the Committee established pursuant to operative paragraph 18 of the resolution. Also, pursuant to operative paragraph 5 of the resolution, the Agency has to be informed within ten days in cases of the supply, sale or transfer to Iran of those items, materials, equipment, goods and technology listed in document S/2006/814 in respect of which the export to Iran is not prohibited. At the same time, the resolution exempts specific equipment and fuel assemblies for light water reactors from the restrictions mentioned above. While operative paragraph 10 requires Member States to exercise vigilance regarding the entry into or transit through their territories of persons specified in that paragraph, operative paragraph 11 requires Member States to grant to such persons entry into their territories to attend Agency meetings designed to meet the objectives of the resolution.

3. The resolution further provides, in its operative paragraph 6, that all Member States (and through their actions as set out in paragraph 1 above, the Agency) take the necessary measures to prevent the provision to Iran of any technical assistance or training, financial assistance, investment, brokering or other services and the transfer of financial resources or services, related to the supply, sale, transfer, manufacture or use of the prohibited items, materials, equipment, goods and technology specified in operative paragraphs 3 and 4 of the resolution.

4. In addition to this general prohibition on technical assistance relating to proliferation sensitive nuclear activities, the resolution, in its operative paragraph 16, specifically addresses the Agency and provides that technical cooperation provided to Iran by the IAEA or under its auspices shall only be for food, agricultural, medical, safety or other humanitarian purposes, or where it is necessary for projects directly related to the items specified in subparagraphs 3(b)(i) and (ii) of the resolution (i.e. equipment and fuel assemblies for light water reactors), but that no such technical cooperation shall be provided that relates to the proliferation sensitive nuclear activities set out in operative paragraph 2 of the resolution. The Committee established pursuant to operative paragraph 18 of the resolution is tasked, *inter alia*, to seek from the Secretariat of the Agency information regarding the actions taken by the Agency to implement effectively the measures provided for in operative paragraph 16 of the resolution and whatever further information it may consider useful in this regard. Taking into account the drafting history of the resolution, given the standard terminology traditionally used in the Agency in the context of defining its technical cooperation programme and the fact that the resolution clearly distinguishes on the one hand between technical assistance in the general sense in operative paragraph 6 and on the other hand technical cooperation in the specific Agency context in operative paragraph 16, it is the Secretariat's judgement that the activities of the Agency dealt with by operative paragraph 16 pertain only to activities in the context of projects implemented through the Agency's Technical Cooperation Programme.

5. In light of the above provisions of operative paragraph 6 no technical assistance outside the Technical Cooperation Programme,¹ can be provided to Iran that relates to the proliferation sensitive

¹ For example, the activities carried out in the framework of coordinated research projects.

nuclear activities specified in the resolution. Technical assistance, however, can be provided to Iran when after a case-by-case screening by the Secretariat upon receipt of a request for specific assistance, it is found to be in conformity with the provisions of operative paragraph 6 of the resolution. The Secretariat has evaluated, and established the necessary internal procedures to keep under review, all its technical assistance activities to ensure that none of them contribute to Iran's proliferation sensitive nuclear activities specified in the resolution².

C. Evaluation of technical cooperation provided to Iran

6. In respect of technical cooperation, the Director General undertook in his letter of 27 December 2006 to the Chairman of the Board of Governors, that the Secretariat "will evaluate all IAEA technical cooperation projects for Iran in the light of resolution 1737 (2006) and will prepare a report including a list of the projects which could, in the Secretariat's judgement, continue to be implemented". The Director General also stated that, pending completion of the Secretariat's evaluation, and until the Board takes the required decision, it would be ensured that, "any technical cooperation provided to Iran by the Agency, or under its auspices, will be limited to activities that are, *prima facie*, in the Secretariat's judgement authorized by the aforementioned resolution."

7. The Secretariat has evaluated the technical cooperation provided to Iran by the Agency, in the context of the resolution. The Secretariat has also established the necessary procedures to keep the programme under review. The recommendations resulting from the evaluation are provided in the attached Annex and are based on the following considerations:

- (i) No technical cooperation may be provided to Iran that relates to the proliferation of sensitive nuclear activities specified in the resolution.
- (ii) Technical cooperation by the Agency may continue to be provided only if it is for food, agricultural, medical, safety or other humanitarian purposes, or where it relates to light water reactors as specified in operative paragraphs 3(b)(i) and (ii) of the resolution.
- (iii) The phrase "technical cooperation provided to Iran by the IAEA" in the resolution is understood to include any and all technical cooperation to Iran by the Agency whether through national, regional or interregional projects contained in the Agency's Technical Cooperation Programme.
- (iv) The phrase "under its auspices" is understood to mean any and all technical cooperation provided by the Agency to Iran in the context of agreements, arrangements or events which the Agency supports or co-organizes, to which the Agency is a party, and/or for which the Agency is a sponsor or co-sponsor.
- (v) The term "safety" is understood to mean activities that may have a direct impact on the protection of people and the environment against radiation risks. This includes the safety of nuclear installations, radiation safety, the safety of radioactive waste and safety in the transport of radioactive material.

² As a result, Iran's participation in three such activities will require a case-by-case assessment.

(vi) The phrase “or other humanitarian purposes” is understood to mean all activities directly related to basic human needs and human welfare other than those specifically mentioned in operative paragraph 16 of the resolution.

(vii) To the extent that nuclear security may have a direct impact on the safety of people and the environment, relevant nuclear security related technical cooperation projects may continue to be carried out.

(viii) As regards technical cooperation projects with disparate purposes and activities, the Secretariat will implement the activities on a case-by-case basis for those purposes which are in conformity with the provisions of operative paragraph 16 of the resolution.

8. There are, at present, fifteen national technical cooperation projects for Iran as well as thirty-four regional and six interregional technical cooperation projects in which Iran participates or is eligible to participate.³ The Secretariat reached the following conclusions regarding the technical cooperation provided to Iran by the Agency or under its auspices⁴:

(i) Technical cooperation to Iran may proceed through eleven national projects and twenty regional and two interregional projects.

(ii) Technical cooperation to Iran may not proceed through one national project and ten regional and one interregional projects with disparate activities except for those specific activities that, after a case-by-case screening by the Secretariat upon receipt of a request for specific assistance, are found to be in conformity with the provisions of operative paragraph 16 of the resolution.

(iii) Technical cooperation to Iran may not proceed through three national projects and four regional and three interregional projects.

9. Pending action by the Board, and as indicated by the Director General in his letter to the Chairman of the Board of 27 December 2006, the Secretariat has placed on hold three fellowships, one individual participation in a training course and the procurement of fifteen items and shipments under projects INT0081, RAS0042, RAS4025, RAS2011, IRA8015, as well as all technical cooperation projects referred to in paragraph 8(iii) above.

D. Actions by the Secretariat

10. The Secretariat will continue to keep all its technical assistance activities under review to ensure that none contribute to Iran’s proliferation sensitive nuclear activities as specified in the resolution.

³ In addition, thirty-six national, regional and interregional technical cooperation projects in which Iran participated or was eligible to participate are under closure pending finalization of the standard administrative requirements. There are no current or future activities for or involving Iran under these projects.

⁴ The current conclusions are limited to activities and projects foreseen at present. Should future developments warrant a change to these conclusions, the Board will be consulted.

11. Subject to the concurrence by the Board, the Secretariat will implement the technical cooperation to Iran as specified in paragraphs 7 and 8 above.

12. Obligations to third parties arising out of technical assistance activities and technical cooperation projects that are being put on hold are being kept under review by the Secretariat and will be addressed in accordance with the terms of the relevant contracts.

13. In accordance with operative paragraph 18(b) of the resolution, the Secretariat will provide information that may be required by the Committee established pursuant to the resolution.

E. Recommended Action by the Board

14. It is recommended that the Board:

(i) take note of the resolution; and

(ii) concur with the Secretariat's understanding of the actions required of the Agency by Member States, in respect of the cooperation between Iran and the Agency as contained in paragraphs 10 to 13 above.

Annex

EVALUATION OF TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROVIDED TO IRAN

No technical cooperation relating to proliferation sensitive nuclear activities will be provided under any project.

Key to Secretariat Evaluation:

- Y:** **YES** – the national project or Iran's involvement in a regional/interregional project **may proceed**. In the Secretariat's judgement the project in question is in conformity with the requirements of operative paragraph 16 of S/RES/1737(2006).
- CC:** **NO** – activities under a national project or Iran's involvement in a regional/interregional project with disparate activities **may not proceed** except for those specific activities that, after a case-by-case screening by the Secretariat upon receipt of a request for specific assistance, are found to be in conformity with the provisions of operative paragraph 16 of S/RES/1737(2006).
- N:** **NO** – the national project or Iran's involvement in a regional/interregional project **may not proceed**. In the Secretariat's judgement the project in question is not in conformity with the requirements of operative paragraph 16 of S/RES/1737(2006).

No.	Project Code (Initial year of approval)	Project Objective	Remarks regarding the Secretariat's Evaluation	Recommendation
A. NATIONAL PROJECTS				
1	IRA0007 (2007)	To upgrade and strengthen the skills and capabilities of the human resources within the broad spectrum of applications of atomic and nuclear science and technology.	This project will have various activities for disparate purposes, such as food, agriculture, health, safety, nuclear power and industry. Each activity will be assessed on a case-by-case basis.	CC
2	IRA2007 (2005)	To improve the overall capacity and standardize production protocols to manufacture radiopharmaceutical products, in accordance with good manufacturing practices (GMP), for distribution to the national nuclear medicine community.	The project is entirely for medical purpose.	Y
3	IRA2008 (2007)	To prepare therapeutic sources, radiocolloid particles and radiopharmaceuticals for cancer treatment.	Entirely for medical purpose.	Y
4	IRA3006 (2007)	To study, characterize and assess candidate sites for their suitability as a near-surface repository and to develop the necessary documentation required by the regulatory authority for the issuance of a construction licence.	Entirely for safety purpose.	Y

5	IRA4034 (2003)	To complete site characterization, preliminary safety assessment, and a reference conceptual design for a near-surface repository for low- and intermediate-level radioactive waste (LILW).	Entirely for safety purpose.	Y
6	IRA4035 (2005)	To assist the Atomic Energy Organization of Iran (AEOI) in further strengthening its owner capabilities for the commissioning and start-up, followed by safe and reliable operation of the country's first unit of nuclear power plant in Bushehr (BNPP-1), through the provision of technical advice based on international safety codes, standards and proven practices.	This projects relates directly to safety at the Bushehr NPP.	Y
7	IRA4036 (2007)	To strengthen the owner's capabilities for successful implementation of the approved national programme for provision of safe and reliable nuclear power generation capacities in the future.	This project essentially relates to the implementation of nuclear power in the future	N
8	IRA4037 (2007)	To establish a new Nuclear Technology Centre (NTC) including discussion with Agency consultants on ways of using the experience of other countries.	This project is largely concerned with the development of organisational structure, quality management systems and action plans for the NTC.	N
9	IRA5012 (1999)	To establish the ability to prepare standardized assays for use in foot and mouth disease (FMD) control.	Entirely for agricultural purpose.	Y
10	IRA8015 (2001)	To establish radiation processing for the cross-linking of cable and wire, and production of heat-shrinkable materials.	Relates to industrial applications.	N
11	IRA8016 (2003)	To investigate the dynamics of the groundwater system around Tehran for developing a sustainable water resource management strategy.	For agricultural and humanitarian purposes.	Y
12	IRA8017 (2005)	To prepare a technical and economical feasibility study on the use of radiation to treat municipal wastewater and sludge and to elaborate, on the basis of such a study, the technical requirements of a pilot-scale wastewater treatment facility.	This project is for humanitarian purposes. The project is designed to lead to positive implications on the health standards improvement of water quality and a reduction in transmission of infectious disease, the environment and more important, the reuse of wastewater for agriculture.	Y
13	IRA9016 (2001)	To undertake a safety evaluation of the Tehran Research Reactor for determining the feasibility of upgrading it.	The project is for safety purpose and relates to an item specified in subparagraph 3(b)(i) of S/RES/1737 (2006).	Y
14	IRA9017 (2003)	To enhance the capability of the Iranian Nuclear Regulatory Authority (INRA) for the licensing and regulatory control of nuclear installations and activities, in accordance with international codes, standards, and practices.	Entirely for safety purpose.	Y
15	IRA9018 (2007)	To enhance the capability of INRA in licensing and control of Iranian nuclear and radiological facilities.	Entirely for safety purpose.	Y
B. REGIONAL AND INTERREGIONAL PROJECTS				
16	RAS0042 (2003)	To upgrade and strengthen human resources of the Member States, assist in implementation of national projects, and support visits of national consultants within the broad spectrum of the applications of nuclear science and technology.	This project is for disparate purposes covered under IAEA technical cooperation programme, such as food, agriculture, health, safety, nuclear power, industry, water and environment. Each project activity will be assessed on a case-by-case basis.	CC
17	RAS0046 (2007)	To assist Member States' National Nuclear Institutions (NNIs) in achieving greater sustainability and self-reliance through enhanced strategic planning and a greater capability to provide services/products both to the public and to the private sectors, thereby ensuring that NNIs contribute to long term socioeconomic national and regional development.	This project is essentially for managerial and strategic purposes.	N

18	RAS0047 (2007)	To support the web-based development, consolidation, and utilization of standardized educational and training programmes in nuclear sciences and applications.	This project will deal with training and knowledge management for disparate purposes such as food, agriculture, health, safety, nuclear power and industry. Each project activity will be assessed on a case-by-case basis.	CC
19	RAS0049 (2007)	To assist Member States in designing projects that are in line with the TC Strategy and meet Agency project design criteria, and allow for effective implementation.	This project is essentially for managerial purposes.	N
20	RAS0050 (2007)	To strengthen human resource capacity in nuclear science and technology for the dissemination of new or improved technologies.	This project is for disparate purposes covered under IAEA technical cooperation programme, such as food, agriculture, health, safety, nuclear power, industry, water and environment. Each activity will be assessed on a case-by-case basis.	CC
21	RAS0051 (2007)	To assist Member States in identifying planning opportunities and establishing priorities for the development of future technical cooperation programmes in line with the TC Strategy.	This project is essentially for managerial and strategic purposes.	N
22	RAS2011 (2003)	To introduce and implement quality management (QM) systems for nuclear analytical techniques in Member State laboratories in accordance with internationally accepted standards.	This project concerns nuclear analytical techniques for disparate purposes, such as trade, health, environmental protection, and safety.	CC
23	RAS2013 (2007)	To ensure the safe and effective use of radiopharmaceuticals through adherence to GMP and GRP guidelines in facilities for radiopharmaceutical manufacturing and compounding in the field of nuclear medicine.	Entirely for safety and medical purposes.	Y
24	RAS3009 (2007)	Overall objective: To establish (if existing, to upgrade) RWM (radioactive waste management) infrastructure in the countries of the Asia and Pacific Region in accordance with international standards. Specific objectives: 1) To manage the radioactive waste generated by various nuclear applications and associated activities in the participating MS in a safe, effective and secure manner; 2) To identify disused sealed radioactive sources in the region and manage them in a safe, effective and secure manner; 3) To prepare a strategic action plan for regional implementation to strengthen national RWM infrastructure and manage sealed radioactive sources securely and safely in the region; 4) To implement the strategic action plan at national level and facilitate the overall objective through regional cooperation.	Entirely for safety purpose.	Y
25	RAS4025 (2005)	To strengthen Member States' capacities in the modernization and refurbishment of nuclear instrumentation in agreement with quality control (QC) standards.	This project concerns nuclear instruments for disparate purposes, such as food, agriculture, health, safety, nuclear power, industry, water and environment. Each project activity will be assessed on a case-by-case basis.	CC
26	RAS4027 (2007)	To assist Member States to maintain and refurbish Nuclear Instruments (NIs) in accord with modern electronics and through the use of proper QC procedures, in order to ensure quality services.	This project concerns nuclear instruments for disparate purposes, such as food, agriculture, health, safety, nuclear power, industry, water and environment. Each project activity will be assessed on a case-by-case basis.	CC
27	RAS4028 (2007)	To improve the NPP management systems so that they integrate safety, quality, security, health, production, human resources and environmental needs in a coherent way and thus ensure long term success in the exploitation of nuclear power.	This project is for nuclear power and safety purposes. Each project activity will be assessed on a case-by-case basis.	CC
28	RAS4029 (2007)	To strengthen national and regional infrastructures in interested Member States in Asia and the Pacific Region for the planning and development of nuclear power programmes.	This project relates to the development of nuclear power in the future.	N

29	RAS5049 (2007)	To promote regional cooperation in the field of plant protection through the sharing of knowledge and experience acquired by some Member States in the integration of SIT to the area-wide suppression of major Tephritid fruit fly pests.	Entirely for agricultural purpose.	Y
30	RAS6034 (2001)	To develop a national and regional quality management programme for accurate and cost-effective radioisotopic molecular diagnosis of infectious diseases; and to prepare the participating laboratories for accreditation.	Entirely for medical purpose.	Y
31	RAS6043 (2005)	To assist Member States in developing and expanding the neonatal screening system for congenital hypothyroidism (CH) in order to reduce the incidence of mental retardation in newborns through improving diagnosis and treatment.	Entirely for medical purpose.	Y
32	RAS6050 (2007)	To establish interventions for the control and prevention of childhood obesity and related health risks in Asia and the Pacific.	Entirely for medical purpose.	Y
33	RAS6051 (2007)	To improve the medical physics capability and capacity in the countries of the Asia and the Pacific region through the establishment of a regional approach to education and training of qualified medical physicists, in particular through a Post-Graduate Educational Course in Medical Physics at M.Sc. or equivalent level, with a clear linkage to clinical training.	Entirely for medical purpose.	Y
34	RAS7014 (2007)	The objectives of the project are twofold: i) to evaluate and monitor the food fortification intervention programmes in five participating Member States, and ii) to develop rice mutants with low phytic acid from the country's high-yield rice varieties.	Entirely for food and agricultural purpose.	Y
35	RAS7017 (2007)	1) To validate and apply the RBA (Receptor Binding Assay) method for brevetoxins and ciguatera in fish and fish products based on the use of suitable radio-ligands and the standardization and interlab study of a robust assay. 2) To provide information on simplified field techniques for use with RBAs including solid phase adsorption in situ sampling, sample preparation, preconcentration, filtering, and counting (basic chemiluminescence). 3) To apply nuclear techniques to evaluate the impact of eutrophication on HABs in relevant fish/shellfish growing areas.	Entirely for food purpose.	Y
36	RAS8102 (2005)	To enhance Member States' capabilities in applying radiation technology for advanced materials development, natural and synthetic polymer processing, composites, and healthcare products based on polymers.	This project deals with development of materials for disparate purposes, such as health and industry. Materials such as composites that can be for dual uses are not permitted under OP16 S/RES/1737(2006). Each project activity will be assessed on a case-by-case basis.	CC
37	RAS9037 (2005)	To support the target countries in their effort to attain a core number of managers, qualified experts, trainers and specialists in radiation protection; to develop adequate expertise and competence required for sustainable national radiation protection infrastructure; to partake appropriate knowledge and understanding for the promotion and sustainability of safe working practices.	Entirely safety purpose.	Y
38	RAS9038 (2005)	To increase national capacity in the target countries for prevention, detection and response to illicit trafficking of nuclear and other radioactive materials; to provide the required training of staff in regulatory authorities, at nuclear installations and at other locations where these materials are used or stored and of staff in law enforcement organizations. These objectives will be achieved through NSF funding.	Entirely safety purpose.	Y

39	RAS9039 (2005)	(i) To improve the comprehensive regulatory infrastructure for the safety and security of radiation sources and control of radiation exposure in participating countries; (ii) to establish and/or develop a national occupational radiation protection programme and for provision of individual and workplace monitoring services to all radiation workers under an adequate Quality Management System, and to optimize radiation exposure of workers in different facilities including work to significant exposure to natural sources, (iii) to harmonize and streamline national capabilities for regulatory and occupational exposure control in all practices compliant with the requirements of the International Basic Safety Standards (BSS) and relevant safety guides, 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, and (iv) to support the target countries in their effort to develop and attain a core number of managers, qualified experts and trainers in skills required in radiation protection and through a long-duration Post Graduate Educational Course on Radiation Protection and Safety of Sources (PGEC).	Entirely safety purpose.	Y
40	RAS9040 (2005)	(i) To establish, develop and consolidate adequate national systems for radiological protection of patients and the control of exposures of patients in diagnostic and interventional radiology, radiotherapy and nuclear medicine, in line with the international standards, (ii) to build capacity and develop technical capabilities for the introduction and implementation of quality assurance (QA) programmes for radiation protection in medicine, (iii) to support Member States in gradual transition from the basic to more advanced stages of the implementation of the international Basic Safety Standards (BSS) in the application of radiation sources in medicine.	Entirely safety purpose.	Y
41	RAS9043 (2007)	To use ANSN to promote the sustainable sharing of knowledge and experience for mutual learning and continuous improvement of the safety of nuclear installations in Asian countries.	The project is entirely for safety purpose but activities related to heavy water moderated plants will be excluded.	CC
42	RAS9044 (2007)	To promote the use of proactive activities to identify the precursors of degradation in operational safety performance and safety culture, in order to bring about continuous improvement in the safety performance of nuclear power plants.	The project is entirely for safety purpose but activities related to heavy water moderated plants will be excluded.	CC
43	RAS9045 (2007)	1) To improve the comprehensive regulatory infrastructure for the safety and monitoring of radiation sources in participating countries. 2) To establish and develop adequate and effective regulatory mechanisms for the monitoring of radiation sources in new Member States. 3) To harmonize and streamline national capabilities for regulatory control in compliance with the requirements of the international Basic Safety Standards (BSS), the requirements of the 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.	Entirely for safety purpose.	Y
44	RAS9046 (2007)	To protect occupationally exposed workers against the risks associated with ionizing radiations.	Entirely for safety purpose.	Y

45	RAS9047 (2007)	To ensure that Member States in the region gain acquired capability and documented optimization of patient protection, in order that patients, family members and patient comforters may be protected in accordance with the International Radiation Safety Standards. In concrete terms, the participating countries should achieve: documented reduction of unnecessary radiation exposure in imaging procedures (radiology and nuclear medicine), avoidance of radiation injuries in X-ray interventional procedures, and avoidance of accidental exposure in therapeutic procedures.	Entirely for safety purpose.	Y
46	RAS9048 (2007)	To ensure that all practices and activities that entail exposure to ionizing radiation are safe.	Entirely for safety purpose.	Y
47	RAS9049 (2007)	1) To establish and develop a coordinated national system for building up infrastructure for preparedness and ability to respond to radiological and nuclear emergencies, pursuing an integrated all-hazards approach capable of dealing with all types of emergencies using the same set of management arrangements; and 2) To harmonize and streamline national capabilities in accord with internationally accepted good practice as reflected in the international Basic Safety Standards (BSS 115) and the IAEA Safety Standard GS-R-2, Preparedness and Response for a Nuclear or Radiological Emergency.	Entirely for safety purpose.	Y
48	RAS9050 (2007)	To provide education and training in radiation protection to ensure the safe use of radiation sources in medicine, industry, research, and agriculture, and at universities.	Entirely for safety purpose.	Y
49	RAS9051 (2007)	To support the implementation of the IAEA's Nuclear Security Plan (2006-2009) by increasing national awareness and capacities for the prevention of, detection of and response to malicious acts involving nuclear and other radioactive materials or facilities and illicit trafficking in nuclear and other radioactive materials.	Security and safety are intertwined. In this regard the project directly impacts on safety.	Y
50	INT0064 (1997)	(i) To validate priority areas for technical cooperation based upon a clear understanding of the development problem context, the comparative advantage of specific technical packages, and the roles, responsibilities and objectives of the principal stakeholders seeking a sustainable solution, thus strengthening the social-economic impact of these programmes in Member States and (ii) to bring greater programme integration between the Regular and technical cooperation programmes.	This project is essentially for managerial and strategic purposes.	N
51	INT0081 (2005)	To contribute to improved scientific capacity in nuclear science and technology and its application for development in developing Member States through supporting participation in scientific meetings and specialized training and educational activities.	This project is for disparate purposes covered under IAEA technical cooperation programme, such as food, agriculture, health, safety, nuclear power, industry, water and environment. Each project activity will be assessed on a case-by-case basis.	CC
52	INT0082 (2007)	To contribute to increasing the international recognition and use of Member States' nuclear-related institutional capacities for technical cooperation and technical cooperation among developing countries (TCDC) and encourage the further development of these capacities.	This project is for managerial and strategic purposes.	N

53	INT4141 (2003)	To provide a forum for exchange of information and expertise among developing Member States actively involved in nuclear power planning or operations; to share their specific experiences on reactor operation, maintenance, and similar issues affecting the future design of reactors; and to enable experts from these countries to participate in selected International Project on Innovative Nuclear Reactors and Fuel Cycles (INPRO) Technical Meetings for information exchange.	This project essentially relates to the future development of nuclear power.	N
54	INT7016 (2005)	Overall Objective: To promote use of the receptor binding assay (RBA) for more efficient and widespread testing for paralytic shellfish poisoning (PSP) toxins by regulatory authorities, thus increasing consumer safety and facilitating trade by contributing to more cost-effective marine biotoxin management programmes. Specific objective: 1. To facilitate regulatory acceptance of the RBA for PSP toxins. 2. To continue to secure a reliable, quality controlled, source of radio-labeled saxitoxin for Member States wishing to incorporate the RBA in the national shellfish toxicity monitoring programmes. 3. To make Member States aware of the benefits of including the RBA in their national shellfish toxicity monitoring programmes. 4. To facilitate networking on the RBA technology among Member States, national and international organizations.	Entirely for food purpose.	Y
55	INT9173 (2003)	To transfer knowledge and technology from Member States with advanced research and development in underground research facilities (URFs) by training specialists from Member States with less-developed repository implementation programmes and/or having no direct access to URFs. The aim is to increase the level of competence in nuclear waste management among countries operating and having spent fuel and highly radioactive waste for disposal.	Entirely for safety purpose.	Y