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STRENGTHENING OF THE AGENCY'S MAIN ACTIVITIES

1. In Resolution GC(XXXVI)/RES/587, entitled "Strengthening of the Agency's Main Activities", the General Conference: affirmed that "an adequate balance should be achieved amongst the Agency's main activities, having particularly in mind safeguards and non-safeguards activities"; confirmed "the need to maintain and strengthen the efficiency of the Agency's technical assistance and co-operation activities"; and requested the Director General "to enhance technical co-operation activities through the development of effective programmes aimed at improving the scientific and technological capabilities of developing countries in the fields of peaceful applications of nuclear energy and achieving sustainable development" and to "take account of the view of the Conference on this question in the preparation and updating of a draft Medium Term Plan." The Director General was also requested to report through the Board of Governors to the General Conference on the implementation of the resolution.

2. The provisions of this resolution and of Resolution GC(XXXVI)/RES/596 (which recalled the earlier Resolution GC(XXXV)/RES/569) have continued to be an important guide in the work of the Secretariat. The need to achieve an "adequate balance" amongst the Agency's main activities was also taken into account in the preparation of programme and budget proposals for 1994, as reflected in the revised draft budget now submitted to the General Conference in GC(XXXVII)/1062. Strengthening the effectiveness and improving the efficiency of the Agency's safeguards system is the subject of a separate report.

3. The present report outlines the ways in which the Agency is taking measures to help improve the scientific and technological capabilities of developing countries and is enhancing technical co-operation activities. The document does this firstly by considering some major elements of the work of the Agency in fulfilment of the objectives of the Statute, and noting

the progress achieved and the innovations made over the past year (or planned for the near future) in activities connected particularly with the transfer of knowledge and expertise related to the peaceful applications of nuclear energy and the achievement of sustainable development.

4. The report then considers specifically the Technical Co-operation Programme of the Agency and the means by which this is being strengthened to increase the value of projects to Member States. Finally, it notes the Secretariat's intentions in relation to a Medium Term Plan.

5. It is worth recording at the outset that while the financial resources available for Agency activities have been constrained by zero growth, they have benefited from special extrabudgetary contributions in 1993. In this connection, it was shown in last year's report that there had been an increased willingness on the part of some Member States to compensate in this way for the zero real growth policy under the Regular Budget. For 1993, contributions (excluding the extrabudgetary contributions for the International Centre for Theoretical Physics in Trieste as well as contributions to the Technical Assistance and Co-operation Fund and safeguards) rose to $14.7 million (compared with $13 million in 1992). The areas where the increases occurred are listed in the Appendix.

6. The Secretariat will continue to seek appropriate new resources. As part of this effort, a paper has been prepared (GOV/INF/708) setting out the IAEA's contributions relevant to the final document, Agenda 21, of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) and indicating what additional contributions could be made should additional resources be identified. This builds on the ideas in the Agency's publication prepared for UNCED, entitled Nuclear Power, Nuclear Techniques and Sustainable Development.

7. Directly relevant to the strengthening of the main activities of the Agency is the current work being undertaken within the Secretariat to improve evaluation procedures with a view to improving the implementation of the approved programme and to providing an improved basis for the design of future programmes.

Main Activities of the Agency other than Safeguards

8. It is possible to identify, in addition to safeguards, five broad areas of activity of the Agency — exchange of experience, development of norms, assistance to developing countries

in building their capacity to utilize the practical applications of nuclear energy, providing services on request, and the compilation, analysis and dissemination of data. Within this framework, and within the limits of the resources available, the Agency seeks to meet the emerging and sometimes changing needs of Member States. A number of examples highlighting new or innovative activities under these five headings are outlined in the following paragraphs.

Exchange of Experience

9. As the range of applications of nuclear energy is widening and as more Member States are starting to use nuclear techniques, there is an increasing demand for an exchange of information and experience. The organization of meetings therefore remains a central part of the Agency's activities. However, while the demand for meetings in various nuclear disciplines is growing, some restraint in response is necessary not to overburden national authorities and the Agency Secretariat and the aim therefore is to maintain the number of meetings at the level of previous years. Nevertheless, within that limit, provisions have been made for dealing with emerging priority issues and, in order to ensure the maximum benefit to the widest range of Member States, additional funds for travel are provided in the revised budget proposals for 1994 to facilitate the participation of experts from developing Member States in special meetings.

10. Some of the major meetings recently held or planned for the near future and having particular relevance to the theme of this report include the following:

— The FAO/IAEA symposium on Cost-Benefit Aspects of Food Irradiation Processing (March 1993) supported the Agency's work in fostering the practical utilization of food irradiation and supplemented regional efforts in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

— The symposium on the Management of Insect Pests: Nuclear, Molecular and Genetic Techniques (October 1992) presented accounts of technological advances which could play significant roles in the control and eradication of major insect pests of importance to agriculture and public health.

— The symposium on Measurement Assurance in Dosimetry (May 1993) emphasized the relevance of radiotherapy dosimetry throughout the world and the standardization of dosimetric measurements along the calibration chain from Primary Standard Dosimetry Laboratories to hospitals and detailed the activities of some of the Secondary Standard Dosimetry Laboratories.

— An interregional seminar on Research Reactor Centres: Future Prospects (November 1993) will examine the role of research reactors in promoting research in fundamental

science and applications in industry, medicine and agriculture and will discuss the question of improved utilization and the adoption of new technologies.

— A seminar for Africa on the Repair and Servicing of Nuclear Instruments held in Nairobi (September 1992) discussed strategies for the supply of spare parts to improve the efficiency of technical assistance to Africa in the maintenance of nuclear instruments.

— The symposium on Advanced Nuclear Power Systems, to be held (October 1993) in Seoul, Republic of Korea, will consider the design, technology and safety of advanced reactors and new approaches to their development.

— A conference on the Nuclear Power Option will be held (September 1994) to review and assess issues affecting the viability of nuclear power in the medium and long terms.

— The seminar on Waste Management Practices and Issues in Developing Countries (in 1994) will focus on waste management activities that are practiced in Member States with modest nuclear energy programmes, emphasizing solutions which are straightforward and economical and make full use of indigenous resources.

— The symposium on Spent Fuel Storage: Safety, Engineering and Environmental Aspects (jointly with OECD/NEA in 1994) will be concerned with new technologies and good operating practices for Member States with requirements for storage of spent fuel from power and research reactors.

— UNDP and the Agency jointly launched earlier this year a three-step assistance programme aimed at strengthening national infrastructures for radiation and nuclear safety in countries of the former USSR. The first step was the holding of a "Forum for Information Exchange". The second stage is concerned with the preparation of assistance packages and in this connection fact finding missions are currently visiting Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Kirghizstan. The third step, starting early in 1994, will be the implementation of the assistance programme. Similar missions are planned to the other countries and will be completed before the end of 1993.

11. The methods by which experience is shared amongst Member States are not of course confined to participation in formal meetings. The records and other outcomes of many meetings are published and given wide distribution to Member States ensuring access by all interested organizations and individuals.

12. Co-ordinated research programmes (CRPs) represent another efficient means of fostering the exchange of research and professional contacts at the working level in a wide range of the Agency's fields of activity. CRPs are one of the main mechanisms by which the Agency pursues its aim of strengthening the capacity of scientists in developing countries to conduct their own research and development work. In part this is achieved through the Research Contract Programme, in which about 130 CRPs are used to forge links between and among scientists in developing and developed countries and to ensure that the research is of world class quality. In addition, fellows from developing countries frequently participate in the research work and associated training programmes of the Agency's laboratories at Seibersdorf and Monaco.

Development of Norms

13. The Agency remains very active in the area of the development of standards, thereby assisting in the international adoption of nuclear technologies.

14. It continues to host intergovernmental negotiations aimed at further strengthening an international legal framework to foster the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. One major area has been the continued negotiation of a Nuclear Safety Convention. Work is also continuing within the Standing Committee on Liability for Nuclear Damage on the revision of the Vienna Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage and the elaboration of a supplementary compensation convention.

15. The Agency made a major input to the joint Working Group with the IMO and UNEP on the production of a draft code for the safe carriage of irradiated nuclear fuel, plutonium and high level radioactive waste in flasks on board ships.

16. In the area of safety, work is continuing on the following major publications:

— FAO/IAEA/ILO/NEA/PAHO/WHO International Basic Safety Standards for Protection Against Ionizing Radiation and for the Safety of Radiation Sources. This publication is being co-ordinated by the Agency. The standards are expected to be adopted in 1994. They will be of value to all Member States.

— Regulations for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Material. These regulations continue to be developed and updated by the Agency. They have been adopted by all major international transport organizations and have helped to ensure the safe exchange of radioactive material worldwide. The regulations are expected to be revised by 1995 in the light of the new ICRP recommendations.

— Safety Fundamentals: the Principles of Radioactive Waste Management. This publication will provide the basic principles and standards for achieving an acceptable level of safety in the management of radioactive waste. This publication and others planned in the Radioactive Waste Safety Standards (RADWASS) programme will provide Member States with a comprehensive set of internationally agreed documents as a basis for, or a complement to, national standards and criteria.

— Safety Series publications on the safe long term storage of spent fuel. This is one in a series of documents on the safe management of spent fuel intended for Member States establishing their national standards or evaluating the safety of existing storage facilities.

— The Nuclear Safety Standards (NUSS) of the Agency continue to be a unique comprehensive international set of regulations concerning the safety of nuclear power plants. They have recently been complemented by an umbrella Safety Fundamentals publication: the Safety of Nuclear Installations. The future emphasis in the programme will be on the implementation of the standards. Regulatory peer discussion groups, organized by the Agency, have proved a helpful tool for this purpose.

17. In the area of technical standards, the Agency, in co-operation with the international community, has developed, through its Analytical Quality Control Services (ACQS) programme, in addition to the traditional radiochemical and trace element analyses, harmonized quality assurance guidelines and standards covering environmental and biological samples.

18. An FAO/IAEA Central Laboratory for ELISA (enzyme linked immunosorbent assay) and Molecular Techniques in Animal Disease Diagnosis has recently been established at Seibersdorf. In collaboration with other international organizations and national veterinary research centres worldwide, the Central Laboratory is actively engaged in the development and international standardization of ELISA and molecular based diagnostic techniques, reference reagents and quality assurance procedures.

Assistance to Developing Countries in Building their Capacity to Utilize the Practical Applications of Nuclear Energy

19. With the growing needs of developing countries for more stable supplies of food and water, better health care, increased production of industrial goods and a cleaner environment,

nuclear methods are being recognized as having a practical and competitive role. In this connection, the Agency continues to promote the transfer of experience in using these methods to developing countries. The applications cover a wide range of subject areas, including: radiation protection, agriculture, eradication of insect pests, food irradiation, water desalination, development of water resources, medicine, industry, sterilization of medical supplies and environmental protection.

20. In the report on this item to the General Conference last year it was noted that the 1993–1994 Programme and Budget addresses the emerging needs of developing countries and also the underlying concerns of Resolution GC(XXXVI)/RES/587. The following paragraphs highlight progress on some of those issues and describe some new initiatives or directions which have since emerged.

— There has been a strengthening of assistance to developing member countries in the practical utilization of food irradiation (progress in this area is discussed in a separate paper to the General Conference).

— Initial consideration is being given to funding and other aspects of an FAO proposal for the establishment at the Seibersdorf Laboratories of an FAO/IAEA Training and Reference Service for Food Quality and Pesticides. The realization of the need for a service of this type arose during the recent FAO/WHO International Conference on Nutrition. It could help the Agency to fulfil certain international obligations resulting from the Uruguay round of the GATT negotiations and would also be consistent with the goals of Agenda 21 of UNCED.

— Support for and co-ordination of international programmes using the sterile insect technique to eradicate the fruit fly from the Maghreb countries are now being extended to eliminate the tsetse fly from Zanzibar Island, United Republic of Tanzania.

— The Agency is increasing its assistance to developing countries in applying the techniques of molecular biology and biotechnology along with nuclear techniques to the genetic improvement of crops, increasing biological nitrogen fixation by crops and trees, improvement of the diagnosis of animal diseases, refinement of the sterile insect technique and the monitoring of pesticide residues in food and in the environment.

— The Agency is involved with the FAO in a major expansion of the programme to eradicate rinderpest not only from Africa but also from the Middle East and all of Asia. The FAO/IAEA joint programme focuses on the use of serological tests to

delineate areas where immunity induced by vaccination is inadequate, and where supplementary vaccination is necessary. Major donor support is being provided by the European Community.

— A project to develop an innovative technology to clean flue gases by means of electron beams has been implemented in Poland. A further project to demonstrate the industrial feasibility of this technology is being prepared and will include the construction of an industrial scale plant for a coal burning power station. After successful demonstration, the technology will be transferred to other Member States.

— In connection with the programme on assisting least developed countries in Africa to upgrade their nuclear medicine services, six countries have received gamma cameras for initiating dynamic diagnostic studies and three countries have received support for upgrading their radioimmunoassay facilities. A regional training course for junior physicians in Africa has helped to increase trained manpower resources in these countries.

— Strictly controlled multicentre therapeutic clinical trials organized by the Agency form an important new initiative to educate and encourage physicians in developing countries to generate useful scientific research and to define the best approach in the treatment of specific cancer tumours. The results will be of interest and benefit to both developing and developed countries.

— A new programme on distance learning using a multimedia approach has been started with the assistance of an extrabudgetary contribution from Australia. The involvement of national and regional nuclear medicine societies is ensuring the effectiveness of the programme. It is aimed to update and standardize the training of more than 700 technicians in the RCA region but the programme can be expanded at a very low cost to cover 2500 technicians in other regions.

— The Agency acted as catalyst in negotiations with a commercial company on the production of a simple, low cost gamma camera, with updated technology to the Agency's specifications, specially designed for the needs of developing countries. For data acquisition and digital analysis and display of images, the camera will be linked through an electronic interface to a personal computer with dedicated software. Both interface and software are being developed by the Agency through technical contracts.

— Assistance to national institutes in developing countries with the maintenance and repair of nuclear instruments continued through the provision of training, spare parts, technical information and expert services.

— The IAEA/WHO Secondary Standard Dosimetry Laboratory Network for the intercomparison of high and low measurement dosimetry and dose calibration services was extended to encompass 50 laboratories worldwide.

— In connection with research activities related to environmental protection, two major co-ordinated research programmes ("Distribution, Fate and Effects of Pesticides on Biota in the Tropical Marine Environment" and "Agroecological Effects Resulting from the Use of Persistent Pesticides in Central America") will be initiated in 1993 on the basis of a $2.2 million extrabudgetary contribution from Sweden.

— The IAEA Marine Environment Laboratory is, with the assistance of an extrabudgetary contribution from Australia, co-ordinating a study of records of pollution, sea level and climate for selected developing countries through the use of isotopic measurements in off-shore coral cores.

— Measures to expand assistance in the area of radioactive waste management include special projects designed to facilitate the exchange of information and technology and to provide assistance in areas of particular concern (support for the safe management of spent radiation sources in developing countries). Assistance provided to Member States through technical co-operation projects has increased more than three-fold in the past few years.

— The Agency's nuclear power programme continues to provide technological support and guidance to Member States which already have or are considering the introduction of nuclear power. A publication on nuclear power planning for decision makers in developing countries will be issued shortly.

— Assistance in the areas of nuclear safety and radiation protection has doubled during the past decade. The national projects focus on: nuclear power plant safety; occupational protection; infrastructures for radiation safety; radiation protection of the public and the environment; emergency planning and preparedness for radiological incidents and accidents; and the safety of research reactors.

Provision of Services on Request

21. The Agency continues to provide a wide and growing range of services on request, sometimes against payment. In addition to the well established programmes of Operational

Safety Review Teams (OSARTs), Assessment of Safety Significant Events Teams (ASSETs), Integrated Safety Assessment of Research Reactors (INSARR) missions, Radiation Protection Advisory Teams (RAPATs), Waste Management Advisory Programme (WAMAP) missions, and the Waste Management and Technical Review Programme (WATRP), certain new services are being introduced to meet emerging needs. For example, advisory missions on the management of spent fuel from nuclear power plants and/or research reactors are being provided within the framework of the Irradiated Fuel Management Advisory Programme (IFMAP). Also, waste management fact finding missions are being provided to Member States upon special request.

22. The Agency continues to update and distribute to Member States models for planning and decision making in the energy and electricity sectors. In particular, assistance is being provided in energy and nuclear power planning, nuclear power feasibility assessment and management, quality peer review missions and manpower training. Advisory missions, seminars and workshops on nuclear power programme planning are organized upon request for decision makers in Member States, especially developing countries.

23. The Agency has also continued to provide emergency assistance services, thus discharging its responsibilities under both the Early Notification and the Assistance Conventions. Recently, at the request of Viet Nam, the Agency provided experts to evaluate overexposure caused by an accident and give medical advice and subsequently arranged for follow-up medical treatment in France. The Agency has begun providing advice for developing emergency response capability, establishing points of contact to ensure that the system works properly and training the emergency responders.

24. The Agency's laboratories at Seibersdorf and Monaco continue to provide experimental support services (training, research and development and analytical services) to the Agency's programmes in food and agriculture, human health, environmental and earth sciences, physical and chemical sciences, radiation protection and safeguards. The role of both laboratories as the United Nations facilities for the provision of international reference materials, for developing and standardizing internationally acceptable techniques and for regional capacity building, is growing For example, the Marine Environment Laboratory undertakes assistance programmes in excess of $1.3 million per year in collaboration with UNEP and UNESCO (which fund this work). These programmes are focused on improving conditions in regional and coastal seas.

Compilation, Analysis and Dissemination of Data

25. As noted in the draft Medium Term Plan for 1993–1998, the volume of data compiled by the Agency and number of databases produced continues to grow. A review is being made of the continued usefulness of these various activities and the frequency with which data are published. In the next five years, changing requirements in Member States will lead to a shift in emphasis towards data needed in the areas of nuclear safety, nuclear waste management and power plant decommissioning, and for such non-energy applications as medicine and nuclear analytical techniques. To better meet the needs of experts in Member States, the IAEA will make these databases directly accessible over worldwide electronic networks within two years.

26. As an example of the on-going work in this area, it may be noted that the Power Reactor Information System (PRIS) is being improved in order to enable Member States to use it more effectively. It is being transferred from the mainframe computer to a personal computer environment and at the same time being made more user friendly. The personal computer version of PRIS already has users in three times the number of Member States as the previous system.

27. The IAEA continues to provide its Member States with fundamental nuclear data needed for the utilization and development of all nuclear based technologies. During 1992, over 850 requests for information were received from about 80 Member States.

28. In co-operation with other international organizations (CEC, IBRD, IIASA, OECD/NEA, OPEC, UNIDO, WMO) the Agency is carrying out a joint project on compiling a database and developing methodologies for the comparative assessment of different energy sources for electricity generation. Within this project, comprehensive information on technical, economic, health and environmental indicators is being collected and will be distributed to Member States together with a software package for use on personal computers.

29. The Agency established the Waste Management Data Base (WMDB) in 1991 to foster the exchange of information on national waste management programmes. The WMDB contains information on national plans, activities, waste quantities, processing technologies and disposal methods. There has been a good deal of interest in the database, as evidenced by the fact that over 60 Member States have provided their national data and now have the opportunity to compare and analyse their programmes against activities and plans in other countries.

30. A Spent Radiation Sources Registry has been developed to provide Member States with a tool that will assist them in accounting for and tracking sealed radiation sources from receipt to disposal or return to suppliers. This Registry should help to significantly reduce

the number of spent radiation sources that become unaccounted for and thereby lessen the potential for accidents involving radiological exposure.

31. In the radiation protection area, there has been a major effort to foster the exchange of information on radiation accidents with a view to documenting the causes and circumstances and to draw general lessons for the benefit of officials with responsibility for radiation safety and physicians responsible for the treatment of overexposed individuals. The Agency has assessed accidents in Goiânia (Brazil), San Salvador (El Salvador) and, most recently, at a food irradiation plant in Israel.

32. A new edition of the "Red Book" (Uranium Resources, Production and Demand), a joint report with OECD/NEA, was published in early 1993. This edition contains significant new information from a number of Member States that submitted data for the first time, thus making the book a more comprehensive international reference.

33. The number of Member States participating in INIS has increased to 85, with 13 in Africa, 10 in the Middle East, 16 in Asia and Pacific and 16 in Latin America. In particular, to further improve access to radiation shielding codes, INIS is negotiating with the NEA on the provision of additional funding for free distribution to developing countries. INIS is also developing a prototype system for delivering the full text of non-conventional literature on CD-ROM to complement the bibliographic database already available on this medium.

34. Within the area of human health, a database on biological and environmental materials for trace elements, nuclides and organic microcontaminants is currently being expanded and updated in collaboration with UNEP. In addition, a database on nuclear medicine and radiotherapy facilities in developing countries has been initiated. It will serve as a reference source to health planners, training institutions and all those involved in the radiation treatment of cancer.

35. As part of its information dissemination activities, the Marine Environment Laboratory at Monaco maintains a global database on marine radioactivity. Recently, a specific database on the Arctic seas has been developed; this is open to all Member States and will be used within the International Arctic Seas Assessment Programme.

Enhancing the Effectiveness and Efficiency of the Agency's Technical Co-operation Activities

36. The report on the Agency's Technical Co-operation Activities in 1992 (GC(XXXVII)/INF/317) contains a detailed account of the progress achieved in this area and of the constraints being experienced.

37. The need to strengthen the Agency's technical assistance and co-operation activities has been reflected in the initiation of the "model project" approach. This approach is aimed at identifying and developing projects which would illustrate and stimulate a gradual move towards a programme more oriented towards the end user and with a more direct impact on national and sectoral development plans. Specific projects will be implemented as soon as the probability of success has been shown to be high and funding has been secured. The initial list of possible projects includes: the eradication of insect pests using the sterile insect technique; the use of electron beams to reduce environmental damage from flue gases; the introduction and strengthening of radiotherapy facilities; radiation sterilization of human tissue for medical purposes; the introduction of nuclear techniques in industry; and strengthening of training facilities and nuclear safety capabilities. The wide ranging seminar in 1994 on the review of technical co-operation policy will provide an important opportunity for further discussion on the various elements of this initiative.

38. The model project approach will complement other measures being employed to ensure the effectiveness of the Agency's technical co-operation activities — the use of country and pre-project review missions, the issuance of revised project request forms (designed to link projects with national plans, ensure sustainability and emphasize nuclear safety and radiation protection), and attempts to reduce the number of projects and concentrate on those with greater impact. In another connection, the decision to review the Agency's Financial Regulations, including those of special relevance to technical co-operation activities, is expected to facilitate future management of the programme.

39. Central to the design and implementation of an effective technical co-operation programme is the continuing dialogue with Member States. As part of this dialogue, officials from the Departments of Research and Isotopes, Nuclear Energy and Safety and Technical Co-operation have continued to play a key role.

40. The Agency has been actively following up on those aspects of the outcome of UNCED for which it has particular mandate. The Agency has a lead responsibility for issues in the chapter of Agenda 21 dealing with the safe and environmentally sound management of radioactive wastes but it also has a contribution to make in a number of other areas where nuclear techniques can play a vital role — in agriculture, hydrology and the study and prevention of environmental damage. UNCED also brought with it the prospect of new sources of international funding and new funding mechanisms from which the Agency will seek support for relevant parts of its technical assistance programme.

41. In order to maintain the present pattern of co-operation in all regions, additional funding sources are being sought to address emerging requirements in eastern Europe and the States of the former Soviet Union, particularly in the areas of nuclear safety and radiation protection. This effort has met with some initial success in terms of assistance funded by the United Nations Chernobyl Project and UNDP.

42. The strengthening of technical co-operation activities has of course to be based on the strengthening of the resources available, including those provided by the scientific and technical Divisions. While the agreed annual increases in the Technical Assistance and Co-operation Fund target for the years 1993–1995 are significant, the actual pledges and payments received against this agreed target are considerably less. This is of particular concern at a time when extrabudgetary resources for this area have become less reliable.

Medium Term Plan

43. In document GC(XXXVI)/1018, the Secretariat noted its intention to start work in 1993 on a Medium Term Plan for the period 1995–2000 with a view to its being considered by the Administrative and Budgetary Committee and the Board of Governors in 1994. It was further proposed that the format of the updated Medium Term Plan would follow that of the draft circulated to Member States on 25 October 1991. That remains the intention of the Secretariat. The updating will involve internal review by Departments, review by standing and other advisory groups and, where appropriate, review by consultants. The updating will expressly take account of Resolutions GC(XXXVI)/RES/587 and GC(XXXVI)/RES/596 and other relevant resolutions of the General Conference.

APPENDIX

INCREASES IN EXTRABUDGETARY CONTRIBUTIONS FOR 1993

The increases relate to:

Nuclear Power: Assistance in Nuclear Power Programme Planning in subprogramme A.1;

Nuclear Fuel Cycle and Radioactive Waste Management: Information on the Nuclear Fuel Cycle in subprogramme B.4, Technologies for Near Surface Disposal Systems for Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Wastes in subprogramme C.2, Environmental Studies in Relation to Marine Disposal in subprogramme C.4 (International Arctic Seas Assessment Project — IASAP);

Nuclear Safety: Radiological Consequences of the Chernobyl Accident in subprogramme H.8, Safety of Nuclear Power Plants Built to Earlier Standards (WWER and RBMK Nuclear Power Plants) in subprogramme I.9;

Food and Agriculture: Monitoring Pesticide Residues in Food and the Environment in subprogramme D.5;

Life Sciences: Applied Human Nutrition Research Using Nuclear and Isotopic Techniques in subprogramme E.4, Quality Control and Preventive Maintenance of Nuclear and Related Equipment in Medicine in subprogramme G.2;

The IAEA Marine Environment Laboratory: Research on Radionuclides in the Marine Environment in subprogramme C.4, Services to International Marine Pollution Monitoring Programmes in subprogramme E.4.

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List of Abbreviations

CEC	Commission of the European Communities
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICRP	International Commission on Radiological Protection
IIASA	International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis
ILO	International Labour Office
IMO	International Maritime Organization
INIS	International Nuclear Information System
OECD/NEA	Nuclear Energy Agency of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OPEC	Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization/WHO
RCA	Regional Co-operative Agreement for Research, Development and Training Related to Nuclear Science and Technology
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization