Standard Summary Project Fiche

1 IDENTIFICATION

Project Title	Further enhancement of the technical capacity of nuclear regulatory bodies in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Montenegro
Cris Decision number	2011/023-384
Project no.	1
MIPD Sector Code	5. Energy (Multi-Beneficiary MIPD – 5.Transport and Energy Infrastructure, including **nuclear safety)**
ELARG Statistical code	03.64 - Nuclear Safety
DAC Sector code	23064
Total cost (VAT excluded)[1]	EUR 850 000
EU contribution	EUR 850 000
EU Delegation in charge/Responsible Unit	Unit D3 - Regional Programmes DG Enlargement
Management mode	Joint management with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), Technical Co-operation Department
Implementing modality	Project
Project implementation type	Bilateral
Zone Benefiting from the action/Beneficiaries	Bosnia and Herzegovina and Montenegro
Final date for contracting	3 years following the date of conclusion of the financing agreements
Final date for execution of contracts	2 years following the end date for contracting
Final date for disbursement	1 year following the end date for execution of contracts

[1] The total project cost should be net of VAT and/or of other taxes. Should this not be the case, clearly indicate the amount of VAT and the reasons why it is considered eligible.

2. Overall Objective and Project Purpose

2.1 Overall Objective:

To contribute to improve radiation safety and security of radiation sources in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Montenegro through the strengthening of the technical capacity of their nuclear regulatory agencies.

2.2 Project purpose:

To further contribute to the transposition of the EU *acquis* in the field of nuclear safety and radiation protection, and to align the functioning of nuclear regulatory agencies in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Montenegro with their sister organisations in the EU.

2.3 Link with AP/NPAA/EP/SAA:

- The sectoral policies of the European/Accession Partnerships with Bosnia and Herzegovina (2006/55/EC) and Montenegro (2007/49/EC) mention the strengthening of the administrative capacity, and alignment of the legislation to the *acquis*.

- The Bosnia and Herzegovina 2009 progress report underlines that "the Law on Radiation and Nuclear Safety in Bosnia and Herzegovina of 2007 is not yet implemented. In addition, full compliance of the national legislation and regulations in the nuclear field with the *acquis* is far from being achieved. The State Regulatory Agency for Radiation Safety and Nuclear Safety hardly started its work in 2009, following the appointment of a director and a regional deputy director."

- The Council Decision of 22 January 2007 on the principles, priorities and conditions contained in the European Partnership with Montenegro highlights the need to "put in place a regulatory body and adopt appropriate legislation in the field of nuclear safety and radiation protection."

- The Montenegro 2009 progress report indicates that "a Law on Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection has been adopted in August 2009. Within the Environmental Protection Agency a regulatory body responsible for protection against ionising radiation was established. However, alignment with the *acquis* would require improvement of the regulatory infrastructure and enhancement of its technical capacity."

2.4 Link with MIPD

The IPA Multi-Beneficiary Multi-annual Indicative Planning Document (MIPD) for the years 2011 - 2013[2] states that:

"Sector Objectives for EU support over next three years
As for nuclear safety and radiation protection, IPA Multi-beneficiary assistance will aim at strengthening the capacities of national regulatory authorities dealing with nuclear safety and radiation protection, thus decreasing the radiological risks for the public associated with radioactive materials and waste as well as the use of devices generating ionising radiation.

[2] C(2011)4179, of 20.06.2011.

Indicators
As for nuclear safety, support is this area will result in the full transposition of the relevant EU *acquis* into the national legislations of all Beneficiaries. In addition, conditions will be in place allowing for the appropriate handling and storage of radioactive material and waste.

In order to meet the sector objectives outlined above, actions foreseen under this sector will aim at achieving the following:

- Technical capacity of the national regulatory agencies enhanced to comply with EU *acquis* and regulations on nuclear safety and radiation protection."

In addition, the IPA Multi-beneficiary Multi-annual indicative Planning Document (MIPD) 2009-2011[3], section 2.3.3.11 - Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection, includes among its main objectives "enhance the technical competence and administrative capacity of the national radiation safety authorities and other relevant public organisation".

This regional project that will aim at enhancing the technical capacity of the regulatory bodies of the Beneficiaries in the field of nuclear safety and radiation protection is therefore fully compliant with the MIPD's objectives.

Due to the fact that the IAEA is currently implementing a number of projects in the field of regulatory assistance in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and in Montenegro, and that this assistance will continue over the next years, it is considered worthwhile to implement this project in joint management with the IAEA. This way, risks of duplication of external assistance would be avoided.

This project covers two Western Balkans for which the needs for regulatory assistance are currently similar.

3. Description of project

3.1 Background and justification:

Beneficiaries are obliged to transpose eventually into their national legislation and regulations the EURATOM Directives which in particular comprise requirements concerning the use of radionuclides for a number of applications in the medical sector and the industry. This presupposes that regulatory bodies are operational in each of the Beneficiaries.

The assessment of the regulatory infrastructure of Beneficiaries was performed in 2009/2010 via the 2007 IPA-funded project entitled "Assessment of the Regulatory Infrastructure in the field of Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, as well as Kosovo[4]." The project provided a gap analysis that highlights regulatory aspects that need to be improved in the short- and medium-term. This project fiche is based on the above mentioned project.

The 2008 IPA regional project on "Enhancement of the technical capacity of nuclear regulatory bodies in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, as well as Kosovo" aims to assess and support the beneficiary countries in drafting the regulations in alignment with the EU acquis. This project is being implemented in joint management with the International Atomic Energy Agency and planned for completion in 2013. It is not expected that through this project 100% of the EU *acquis* will be

[3] C(2011)4518, of 16.06.2009.
[4] under UNSCR 1244/1999.

transposed. Therefore an important aim of this project is to further support the transposition and other related activities.

The assessment by the EC of the situation of the regulatory bodies in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Montenegro can be outlined as follows:

Bosnia and Herzegovina

The State Regulatory Agency for Radiation and Nuclear Safety (SRARNS) is an independent regulatory body established by law in November 2007, which should be staffed with 34 people. So far there are only 22 people working in the SRARNS and no more than 10 of them have a real background in the field of radiation protection and nuclear safety.

The annual operating budget of SRARNS is about EUR 750 000 which would be quite sufficient to meet the current needs (equipment, personnel, and building). However, since the last general elections in June, there is still no government and therefore no new budget was voted for SRARNS support.

The SRARNS is at present facing difficulties to recruit people with a background in radiation protection.

The laying down of new regulations in full compliance with the EU *acquis* has already started.

Until May 2011, four regulations and one decision have been promulgated:

- Regulation on notification and authorisation of practices involving ionising radiation sources;
- Regulation on requirements for trade and use of ionising radiation sources;
- Regulation on ionising radiation protection regarding medical exposure;
- Regulation on the inspection supervision in the field of radiation and nuclear safety ordinance on ionising radiation protection regarding medical exposure;
- Decision on requirements for legal persons for performing practices of technical services.

In order to bridge this legislative gap, the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina decided that the regulations of the former Yugoslavia shall apply in the meantime.

Montenegro

According to the Decree on Organisation and Method of Work of Public Administration, the following competent authorities are designated to carry out the state regulatory supervision of radiation protection and safety on existing laws:

- for decision making, policy, strategies and legislation tasks for nuclear safety, radiation safety and management of radioactive waste: the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism (MSDT) and;

- for executive tasks, implementation of legislations and policies, authorization and license activities, inspections, monitoring, information collection, and enforcement: the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

The Ministry of Interior Affairs is cooperating with the EPA on the issuance of permits for the transport of radioactive material. This Ministry is also responsible for responding to any emergency situation caused by any type of hazard, proclaimed by the Parliament.

Since 2009, EPA started to build up a comprehensive legal and regulatory framework in the field of radiation safety, including radioactive waste safety and related matters, in line with international standards and in compliance with the EU *acquis*.

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

This project will enable the Beneficiaries to have regulatory bodies in the nuclear field capable of better control radiological issues on their territories. It may also impact on the content of the roadmaps for external technical assistance projects that should be implemented within the framework of the nuclear safety and radiation protection action of the IPA regional programme over the period 2013 - 2015. Operation of efficient regulatory bodies in each of the Beneficiaries is a key-issue for radiation safety. This may significantly reduce the risk of cross-border radioactive contamination of the environment most notably by airborne dispersion and shared waterways.

3.3 Results and measurable indicators:

In Bosnia and Herzegovina

Results:

- Updated or new draft regulations on radiation protection, nuclear safety and security are in compliance with the *EU acquis* and International Standards;
- Implementing procedures for application of the updated and/or new regulations in the field of radiation safety and security of radiation sources, have been reviewed, analyzed and developed in accordance with best international practices;
- Technical specifications for QA/QC equipment in diagnostic radiology have been determined;
- Equipment for QA/QC in diagnostic radiology has been delivered and tested;
- Appropriate software for dose and shielding calculations delivered;
- SRARNS activities, programmes and plans have been reviewed and a Quality Management System is in place and operational;
- SRARNS inspection tools, check lists and procedures have been reviewed, amended and issued to be fully in line with international standards and best international practices;
- Any radioactive waste management policy and strategy has been reviewed and possibly improved;
- Databases for radiation sources has been reviewed and improved;
- Requirements for the adoption and ratification of international conventions on radiation protection, nuclear safety and security by Bosnia and Herzegovina identified;
- Training programme for SRARNS staff defined;

- SRARNS decision on the accreditation of Technical Support Organisations (TSOs) has been reviewed and regulation prepared;

- Public information material on the risks of ionising radiation has been developed and disseminated through the most appropriate channels.

Indicators:

- A functioning nuclear regulatory agency in Bosnia and Herzegovina aligned with its sister organisations in the EU.

In Montenegro

Results:

Updated or new laws and regulations on radiation protection, nuclear safety and security are in full compliance with the EU *acquis* and international standards:

- Implementing procedures for application of the updated and/or new regulations in the field of radiation safety and security of radioactive sources have been reviewed, analysed and developed in accordance with best international practice;

- Comprehensive regulatory guidance and advice, covering technical parameters and administrative procedures for ensuring the safe operation of the X-ray devices for radiography, fluoroscopy, computerised tomography, digital panoramic systems, mammography and radiotherapy, as well as of the radioactive sources with application in brachytherapy, nuclear medicine operating in Clinical Center of Montenegro and in industry application has been issued the EPA;

- Reference procedures for QA/QC of devices generating ionising radiation have been developed by EPA and made available to the industry and medical sectors for testing and use;

- Experts or companies that could potentially perform QA/QC tests have been identified;

- Means for implementing internal dosimetry have been identified and regulatory guidance and accompanying procedures for monitor and register internal doses to the workers have been established;

- Public information material on the risks of ionising radiation has been developed and disseminated through the most appropriate channels.

Indicators:

- A functioning nuclear regulatory agency in Montenegro aligned with its sister organisations in the EU

3.4 Activities:

In Bosnia and Herzegovina

Activity 1: Transposition of the EU *acquis*

This will consist of analysing the results of the related project on the degree of transposition and - following a similar approach - complete the drafting of regulations that must become fully in line with the *EU acquis* in the field of radiation protection, nuclear safety and security.

Activity 2: Development of procedures

This will involve the development of appropriate implementing procedures for all regulations/guidances that will cover following topics:

- authorization,
- inventory of radioactive sources,
- safety and security of radioactive sources,
- review and assessment,
- inspection,
- enforcement,
- coordination and cooperation.

Activity 3: Supply of equipment and software

For inspection purposes it is anticipated that the project will provide SRARNS with basic equipment, i.e. inspector kits for QA/QC in diagnostic radiology.

SRARNS will be assisted in selecting, purchasing and installing appropriate software packages for shielding and dose calculations. ,.

Activity 4: Reviewing of strategies and internal policies

The project will assist SRARNS in reviewing activities, programmes, plans in relation to its duties stipulated by the Law on radiation and nuclear safety. These activities will mainly cover Quality Management System (QMS) in place, management rules and other administrative requirements for SRARNS functioning.

Activity 5: Reviewing of tools and means for regulatory inspection

The project will assist SRARNS in reviewing inspection tools, check lists, inspection procedures and annual inspection plan based on international standards and best international practices.

Activity 6: Reviewing of the current radioactive waste management strategy

A strategy on radioactive waste management including the creation of a national processing and storage facility is being drafted by SRARNS. The project will review and analyse the different components of this strategy and - wherever relevant - will make suggestions for improvement, so this strategy is in line with international standards and practices.

Activity 7: Improvement of databases for radiation sources

Until now SRARNS is using RAIS 3.1 in order to establish inventories of sources. The project will review the existing database and propose improvements based on international standards and practices.

Activity 8: Requirements for the adoption and ratification of international conventions on radiation protection, nuclear safety and security

The international Conventions, to which the European Union is a party, are part of the EU *acquis*. Since several of them have not yet been adopted/ratified by Bosnia and Herzegovina, the project will assist SRARNS in the identification of the requirements that are necessary to fulfill in order to proceed with their adoption/ratification.

Activity 9: Training programme for SRARNS staff

The project will involve defining a training programme for SRARNS staff. This will include training on specific issues e.g. drafting of regulations and implementing regulations, setting-up of databases, safety assessment of nuclear facilities, and more general topics like regulatory control including inspection and enforcement.

Activity 10: Accreditation of Technical Support Organisations (TSOs)

The project will review the criteria already established by SRARNS for the accreditation of companies/national organisations as Technical Support Organisations (TSO) in order to fulfill a number of technical services for SRARNS. Assistance will be given to SRARNS to draft new regulations for that specific purpose.

Activity 11: Public information

Expert advice will be provided to SRARNS to improve public information regarding risks to which population could be exposed from devices generating ionising radiation and other radioactive sources. This activity must be in line with the provisions of the EURATOM Council Directive 89/618. A plan for public information will be developed including the means to disseminate the information, e.g. through the issuing of leaflets, brochures, the organisation of specific courses at school.

In Montenegro

Activity 1: Transposition of the EU *acquis*

This will consist of analysing the results of the related project on the degree of transposition and - following a similar approach - complete the drafting of regulations that must become fully in line with the *EU acquis* in the field of radiation protection, nuclear safety and security.

Activity 2: Development of procedures

This will involve the development of appropriate implementing procedures for all regulations/guidances that will cover following topics:

- authorisation;
- inventory of radioactive sources;
- safety and security of radioactive sources;
- reviewing of safety assessment;

- inspection;
- enforcement;
- testing/calibration of devices generating ionising radiation;
- coordination and cooperation.

Activity 3: QA/QC of devices generating ionising radiation in the industry and in the medical sectors

This activity will cover the following medical applications: X-ray machines: radiography, fluoroscopy, computerised tomography, digital panoramic systems, mammography, radiotherapy, as well as sealed radioactive sources used in brachytherapy, open radioactive sources used in the nuclear medicine department of the Clinical Centre of Montenegro. In the industrial sector the use of sealed radioactive sources as gauges, radiography cameras, well logging devices and in any other relevant application, will be considered.

The activity will consist in the implementation of the following tasks:

- Reviewing of existing procedures for QA/QC tests covering authorisation of using X-ray devices and sealed or open radioactive sources, inspection activities and enforcement;
- Identification of potential experts or organisations in charge of QA/QC tests;
- Organisation of training courses for potential experts;

Activity 4: Internal Dosimetry

This activity will involve the following:

- Development of regulatory guidance and procedures for internal dosimetry, including for dose calculation in case of radionuclides inside human body;
- Identification of technical specifications for the necessary equipment to perform internal dosimetry.

Activity 5: Public information

Expert advice will be provided to MSDT / EPA to improve public information regarding risks to which population could be exposed from devices generating ionising radiation and other radioactive sources. This activity must be in line with the provisions of the EURATOM Council Directive 89/618. A plan for public information will be developed including the means to disseminate the information, e.g. through the issuing of leaflets, brochures, the organisation of specific courses at school.

3.5 Conditionality:

Not applicable.

3.6 Linked activities:

This project is linked to 2008 IPA regional project on "Enhancement of the technical capacity of nuclear regulatory bodies in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, as well as Kosovo" which aims to assess and support the beneficiary countries in drafting the regulations in alignment with the EU acquis, being implemented in cooperation with the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Montenegro are also receiving assistance through the following IAEA Technical Cooperation projects:

- Upgrading of radionuclide therapy in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BOH 6010);
- Strengthening medical physics capacity in diagnostic radiology in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BOH 6011);
- Establishing a medical radiation physics centre in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BOH 6012);
- Indoor and outdoor monitoring of naturally occurring radioactive material in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BOH 7002);
- Establishment of a national regulatory control system in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BOH 9002);
- Support to the development of the regulatory infrastructure in Montenegro (MNE 9002);
- Improvement of radiotherapy service in Clinical Centre Montenegro as critical point for the patients with malignant disease (MNE6003);
- Strengthening national capabilities for radiological protection of workers and occupational exposure (RER9097);
- Strengthening safety assessment capabilities (RER9095);
- Effectiveness of regulatory authorities and advanced training in nuclear safety (RER9099).

3.7 Lessons learned

Both in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in Montenegro, regulatory bodies have been established in 2008/2009. According to EC assessment, although still understaffed, the regulatory bodies in these countries appear quite capable of absorbing the external assistance. The respective teams of MSDT, EPA and SRARNS quite dynamic and motivated to be trained in the field of regulatory assistance and are willing to contribute to the alignment of the national legislation/regulations of their respective countries to the EU *acquis* as soon as possible..

4. Indicative Budget (amounts in EUR)

				SOURCES OF FUNDING								
			TOTAL EXP.RE	IPA EU CONTRIBUTION		NATIONAL CONTRIBUTION					PRIVATE CONTRIBUTION	
ACTIVITIES	IB (1)	INV (1)	EUR (a)=(b)+(c)+(d)	EUR (b)	%(2)	Total EUR (c)=(x)+(y)+(z)	% (2)	Central EUR (x)	Regional/ Local EUR (y)	IFIs EUR (z)	EUR (d)	% (2)
Activities	x	-	850 000	850 000	*100*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contribution agreement	x	-	850 000	850 000	*100*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL IB			**850 000**	**850 000**	**100**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL INV					**100**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL PROJECT			**850 000**	**850 000**	**100**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Amounts net of VAT

(1) In the Activity row use "X" to identify whether IB or INV

(2) Expressed in % of the **Total** Expenditure (column (a))

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

Contracts	Start of tendering	Signature of the Contribution Agreement	Project Completion
Contribution agreement	Not applicable	2Q 2013	2Q 2015

6. Cross cutting issues

6.1 Equal Opportunity

The project will benefit both women and men through improvements in environmental protection and safety. On all activities, both men and women will have equal opportunities to compete for contracts and to work on any related activities.

6.2 Environment:

There are substantial environmental gains to the beneficiary countries by accomplishment of this project since a better control of the use of radionuclides may have a favourable impact on the protection of the environment.

6.3 Minorities

On all activities, minorities will have equal opportunities to compete for contracts and to work on any related activities.

ANNEXES

I- Log frame in Standard Format

II- Amounts contracted and disbursed per quarter over the full duration of the project

III- Description of Institutional Framework

IV - Related laws, regulations and strategic documents

V- Details per EU funded contract

ANNEX I: Logical framework matrix in standard format

LOGFRAME PLANNING MATRIX FOR Project Fiche	Programme name and number	2011 IPA Horizontal Programme on Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection (2011/023-384)
Further enhancement of the technical capacity of nuclear regulatory bodies in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Montenegro	Contracting period expires – 2 years following the date of the conclusion of the financing agreements	Disbursement period expires – 1 year following the end date for execution of contracts
	Total budget EUR 850 000	IPA budget: EUR 850 000

Overall objective	**Objectively verifiable indicators**	**Sources of Verification**	
To contribute to improve radiation safety and security of radiation sources in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Montenegro through the strengthening of the technical capacity of their nuclear regulatory agencies.	Demonstrated improvement within beneficiaries in establishing nuclear and radiation safety legislation and regulations and implementation of those regulations through a regulatory body which demonstrates competence through licensee oversight, inspection and enforcement.	New or revised regulations; international conventions signed; final project report for each participating country identifying the achievements.	
Project purpose	**Objectively verifiable indicators**		**Assumptions**
To further contribute to the transposition of the EU acquis in the field of nuclear safety and radiation protection, and to align the functioning of nuclear regulatory agencies in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Montenegro with their sister organisations in the EU.	Successful transposition of technical capacity as demonstrated through new or improved regulations which incorporate international standards and Euratom Council Directives, as well as international conventions to which the European Union is a signatory.	New or revised regulations; international conventions signed; final project report for each participating country identifying the achievements.	
Results	**Objectively verifiable indicators**		**Assumptions**
Bosnia and Herzegovina • Updated or new draft regulations on radiation protection, nuclear safety and security are in compliance with the EU acquis and International Standards; • Implementing procedures for application of the updated and/or new regulations in the field of radiation safety and security of radiation sources, have been reviewed, analyzed and developed in accordance with best international practices; • Technical specifications for QA/QC equipment in diagnostic radiology have been determined; • Equipment for QA/QC in diagnostic radiology has been delivered and tested; • Appropriate software for dose and shielding calculations delivered; • SRARNS activities, programmes and plans have been reviewed and a Quality Management System is in place and operational; • SRARNS inspection tools, check lists and procedures have been reviewed, amended and issued to be fully in line with international standards and best international practices; • Any radioactive waste management policy and strategy has been reviewed and possibly improved; • Databases for radiation sources has been reviewed	Full compliance of the legislation and regulations with the EU *acquis* in the field of radiation protection and nuclear safety Full compliance of the legislation and regulations with the EU *acquis* in the field of radiation protection and nuclear safety A functioning nuclear regulatory agency in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Montenegro aligned with its sister organisations in the EU	Final report to which at least one EU regulator has contributed QA/QC equipment can be visualised and checked upon request Final report to which at least one EU regulator has contributed	

and improved; • Requirements for the adoption and ratification of international conventions on radiation protection, nuclear safety and security by Bosnia and Herzegovina identified; • Training programme for SRARNS staff defined; • SRARNS decision on the accreditation of Technical Support Organisations (TSOs) has been reviewed and regulation prepared; • Public information material on the risks of ionising radiation has been developed and disseminated through the most appropriate channels. *Montenegro* • Updated or new draft regulations on radiation protection, nuclear safety and security are in full compliance with the EU acquis and International Standards; • Implementing procedures for application of the updated and/or new regulations in the field of radiation safety and security of radioactive sources have been reviewed, analysed and developed in accordance with best international practice; • Comprehensive regulatory guidance and advice, covering technical parameters and administrative procedures for ensuring the safe operation of the X-ray devices for radiography, fluoroscopy, computerised tomography, digital panoramic systems, mammography and radiotherapy, as well as of the radioactive sources with application in brachytherapy, nuclear medicine operating in Clinical Center of Montenegro and in industry application has been issued the EPA; • Reference procedures for QA/QC of devices generating ionising radiation have been developed by EPA and made available to the industry and medical sectors for testing and use; • Experts or companies that could potentially perform QA/QC tests have been identified; • Means for implementing internal dosimetry have been identified and regulatory guidance and accompanying procedures for monitor and register internal doses to the workers have been established; • Public information material on the risks of ionising radiation has been developed and disseminated through the most appropriate channels.			
Activities	**Means**	**Costs**	**Assumptions**
For Bosnia and Herzegovina			
Activity 1: Transposition of the *EU acquis* **Activity 2**: Development of procedures **Activity 3:** Supply of equipment and software **Activity 4:** Reviewing of strategies and internal policies **Activity 5:** Reviewing of tools and means for regulatory inspection **Activity 6:** Reviewing of the current radioactive waste management strategy	Contribution Agreement	EUR 500 000	

Activity 7: Improvement of databases for radiation sources **Activity 8:** Requirements for the adoption and ratification of international conventions on radiation protection, nuclear safety and security **Activity 9:** Training programme for SRARNS staff **Activity 10:** Accreditation of Technical Support Organisations (TSOs) **Activity 11:** Public information			
For Montenegro			
Activity 1: Transposition of the *EU acquis* **Activity 2**: Development of procedures **Activity 3:** QA/QC of devices generating ionising radiation in the industry and in the medical sectors **Activity 4:** Internal Dosimetry **Activity 5:** Public information	Contribution Agreement	EUR 350 000	

The activities to be performed may be modified according to the results of the 2008 IPA regional project on the enhancement of the technical capacity of the regulatory bodies of the Western Balkans that has started in March 2011.

ANNEX II: Amounts (in EUR) contracted and disbursed by quarter for the project

Contracted	**Q2 2013**	**Q3 2013**	**Q4 2013**	**Q1 2014**	**Q2 2014**	**Q3 2014**	**Q4 2014**	**Q1 2015**	**Q2 2015**
Contribution Agreement	850 000								
Cumulated	**850 000**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disbursed	**Q2 2013**	**Q3 2013**	**Q4 2013**	**Q1 2014**	**Q2 2014**	**Q3 2014**	**Q4 2014**	**Q1 2015**	**Q2 2015**
Contribution Agreement	500 000				350 000				
Cumulated	**500 000**	**500 000**	**500 000**	**500 000**	**850 000**	**850 000**	**850 000**	**850 000**	**850 000**

ANNEX III: Description of Institutional Framework

See section 3.1 (background and justification)

ANNEX IV: Related laws, regulations and strategic documents

- Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection action of the Multi-Beneficiary Multi Annual Indicative Planning Document (MIPD) 2009-2011, and 2011-2013;
- The Joint Convention on the safety of spent fuel management and on the safety of radioactive waste management;
- The Law on radiation and nuclear safety in Bosnia and Herzegovina promulgated in 2007;
- The Law on Ionising Radiation Protection and Radiation Safety (Official Gazette of Montenegro 56/09, 58/09).

ANNEX V: Details per EU funded contract

This project will be implemented through a Contribution Agreement with the IAEA for a total amount of EUR 850 000 to be signed in the second quarter of 2013.

Specific contribution agreement will be concluded in accordance with the terms of the Financial and Administrative Framework Agreement (FAFA) between the European Union and the United Nations, signed on 29 April 2003, to which the IAEA has adhered on 17 September 2004.