

# Strengthening Cradle-to-Grave Control of Radioactive Sources in the Mediterranean Region

Technical Cooperation Project INT/9/176

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(Project Management Officer)



# Outline

- Background of the project: what, where, why, who and how
- Problem statement
- Expected results
- Partners involvement
- Project strategy
- Project progress status

# What?

**Objective**: to **protect the public** from the hazards of ionizing radiation resulting **form accidents or other occurrences involving radioactive sources** attributable to **poor control** over these sources, by supporting the development of a “**cradle to grave**” control of sources in the Mediterranean region.



# Where?



# Why?

- Geographical logic and relevance for participating MSs:
  - Generation of synergies
  - Regional and comprehensive approaches
  - Reduction of risk associated to uncontrolled sources
- Strategic interest for the EU (nuclear safety, neighbourhood policy...)
- IAEA's interest in enhancing existing & developing new technologies, methodologies and tools aimed to offer sustainable solutions to the issues

# Who? (Member States)

## Project counterparts:

Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, *Ghana*, Greece, *Jordan*, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Montenegro, Morocco, *Nigeria*, Slovenia, FYROM, Tunisia, Turkey and *United Republic of Tanzania*.

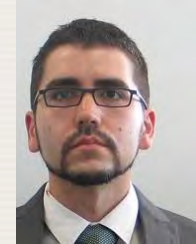
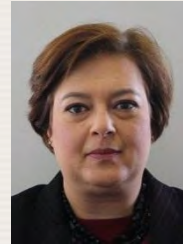




# Who? (IAEA)

- One-house project involving three departments: TC, NE and NS
- Department of TC – Project Management Functions -

- Ana Raffo (TCPC/DIR)
- Manuel Recio (TCLA/SH2)
- Miguel Roncero (TCLA/TCLA2)



- Department of NE – Technical Officers -
- Juan Carlos Benitez (NEFW/WTS)
- Vilmos Friedrich (NEFW/WTC)



- Department of NS – Technical Officers -
- Monika Kiker (NSRW/WSS)
- Eric Reber (NSRW/RIT)



# How?

- The Initiative was a joint effort of IAEA & EU
- Project designed by the Secretariat in consultation with MSs (DTM: Turkey)
- Life time: 4 years (2012-2015)
- Budget:
  - IAEA (TCF): Euro 1,598,200 + regular budget costs
  - EU: Euro 1,300,000
  - Spain: Euro 40,000
  - US (PUI): \$ 1.200.000 (~ Euro 905.000)
  - Unfunded planned activities: Euro 522.000



**IAEA**



# Problem statement

- Uncontrolled DSRS pose a threat to human health and the environment:
  - Risk of accidental exposure
  - Contamination of the environment
  - Financial losses associated to accidents involving orphan sources
  - Vulnerability of sources (poor control, poor management, conflicts)
- Lack of a harmonized *cradle-to-grave* approach:
  - Appropriate framework to monitor SRS over the whole lifecycle
  - Technological solutions to manage DSRC
  - Long term solutions to dispose DSRS
- A region-wide problem that requires region-wide approaches

# Expected results

- **Improved capacities and capabilities** for the cradle to grave management of radioactive sealed sources.
- **Establishment of national policies and strategies** for the management of DSRS in accordance with IAEA safety standards and international best practice.
- **Reinforced capabilities of regulatory bodies** for the regulatory review of the applications of facilities for the management of DSRS.
- **Staff** of regulatory bodies and DSRS management organizations **trained in predisposal and disposal technologies and safety assessment methodologies and tools.**

# EU contribution to INT9176

- Project INT9176 is conducted by the IAEA with funding by the European Union and the IAEA.
- IAEA proposed the project to the EC within the frame of the EU Instrument of Nuclear Safety Cooperation (INSC); it is also in line with the European neighbourhood policy and the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership.
- Activities supported with the EU contribution are:
  - ✓ IAEA efforts in project implementation (i.e. software development, service contracts, project implementation support, expert recruitment, etc.)
  - ✓ Technical services (training, expert advise, etc.) to eligible countries
  - ✓ Support to nationals from eligible countries



*The views expressed in this presentation do not necessarily reflect the views of the European Commission..*



# US (PUI) contribution to INT9176

- Specifically meant to:
  - Repatriate several spent radioactive sources from Morocco to France
  - Transport several radioactive sources to a safe storage facility
- The experience gained from these arrangements will be shared with other project counterparts to serve as a model reference for future initiatives



# Spanish contribution to INT9176

- To fund selected group events organized within the scope of the project
- In addition to the financial contribution, Spain has a valuable and active role in project implementation through the provision of technical advice and support in group events and expert missions



# Project strategy

It follows a holistic approach to tackle the problem...

- Involving and bringing together all relevant stakeholders: **Policy makers, regulators and operators**
- Each stakeholder is called to deal with different aspects of the cradle-to-grave approach, and are approached at different stages

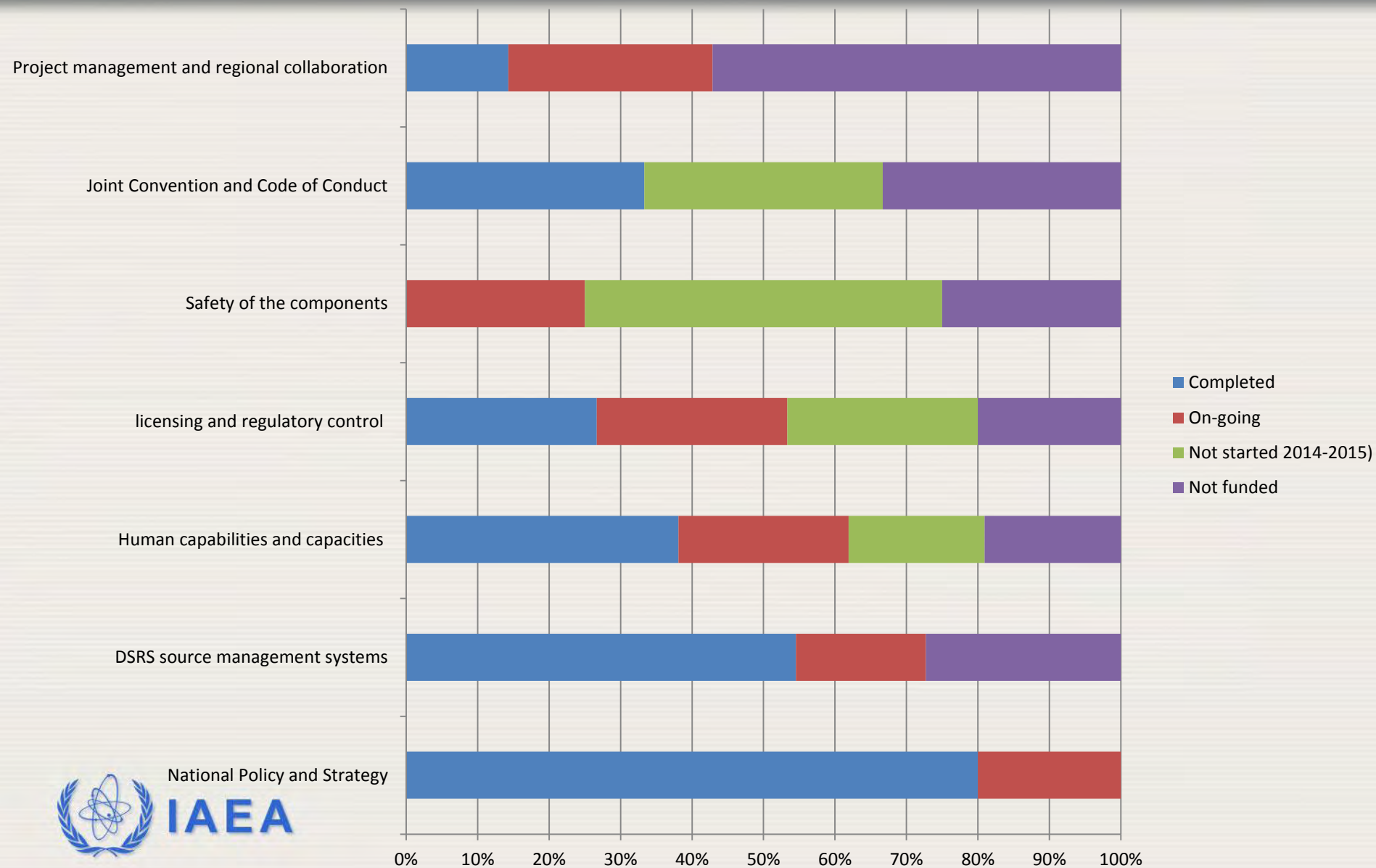
*“The project covers policy, strategy, regulatory and legislative matters and operational matters in order to assist Member States in building a road to drive radioactive sources from cradle to grave...”*



# Project design features

- Comprehensive approach
- Extensive training and expert support
- Hands-on training when possible
- Improve existing or under development IAEA tools and methodologies aimed to assist MSs
- Platform for sharing experience and knowledge throughout the region
- Flexible design aimed at meeting MSs specific needs as well as the regional problem
- Forward looking: partnerships

# Project and output progress

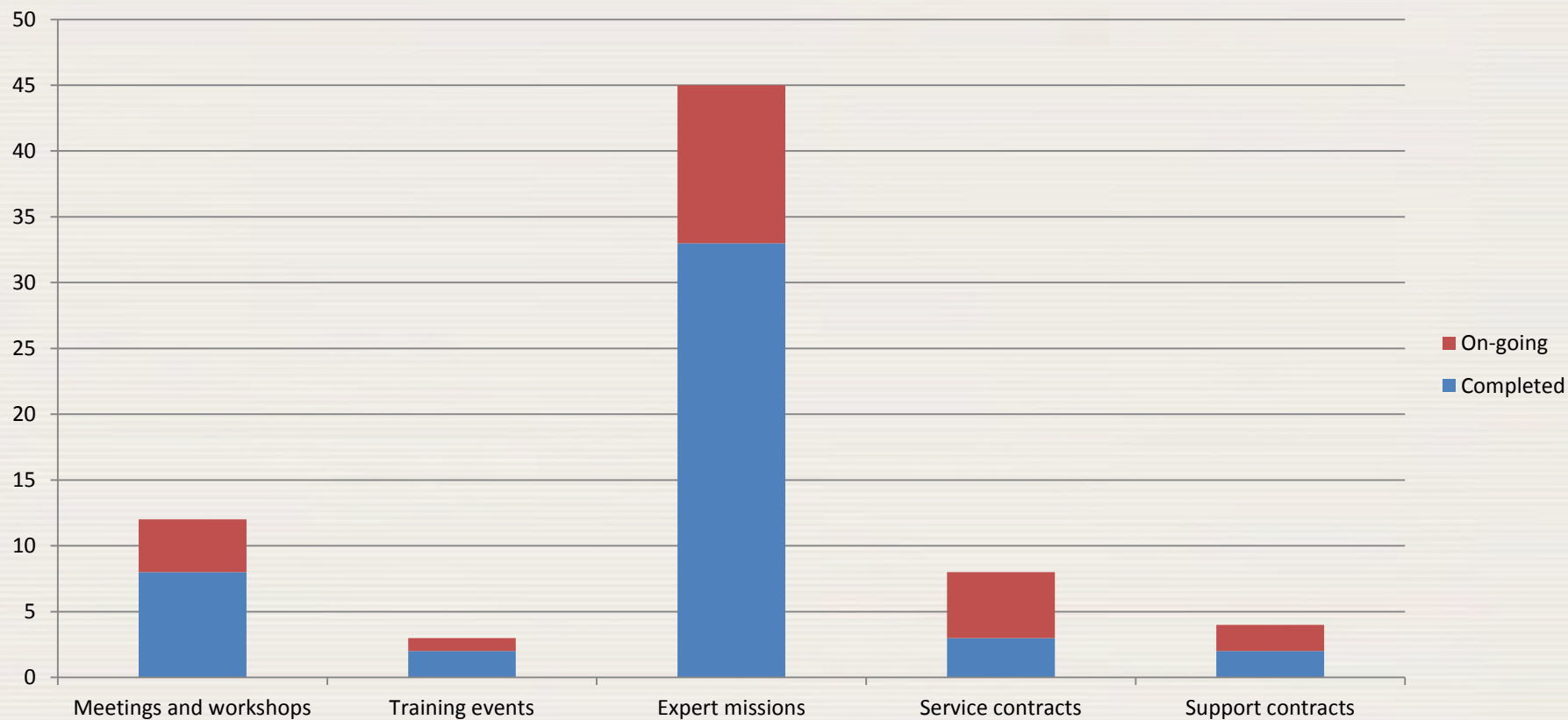


National Policy and Strategy

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# Implementation Overview



Activities (2012-2013)	Completed	On-going	Total
Meetings and workshops	8	4	12
Training events	2	1	3
Expert missions	33	12	45
Service contracts	3	5	8
Support contracts	2	2	4



**Thank you for your attention!**