



EN

THIS ACTION IS FUNDED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION

ANNEX 2

to the Commission Implementing Decision on the Annual Action Plan for the European Instrument for International Nuclear Safety Cooperation for 2022

Action Document for safe management of spent fuel and radioactive waste 2022

ANNUAL PLAN

This document constitutes the annual work programme within the meaning of Article 110(2) of the Financial Regulation, within the meaning of Article 7 of the INSC regulation.

1 SYNOPSIS

1.1 Action Summary Table

1. Title OPSYS business reference Basic Act	Action Document for safe management of spent fuel and radioactive waste 2022 OPSYS: ACT-61249 Component A OPSYS: ACT-61283 Component B Financed under Council Regulation (Euratom) 2021/948 of 27 May 2021 establishing a European Instrument for International Nuclear Safety Cooperation complementing the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument – Global Europe on the basis of the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community, and repealing Regulation (Euratom) No 237/2014 ¹
2. Team Europe Initiative	No
3. Zone benefiting from the action	The action shall be carried out in Iran and worldwide
4. Programming document	European Instrument for International Nuclear Safety Cooperation Multiannual Indicative Programme (2021-2027) of 3.12.2021 (C(2021) 8687)
5. Link with relevant MIP(s) objectives / expected results	This action is contributing to the ‘responsible and safe management of spent nuclear fuel and radioactive waste, including environmental remediation’ in the partner countries or regions.
PRIORITY AREAS AND SECTOR INFORMATION	
6. Priority Area(s), sectors	Nuclear Safety
7. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Main SDG: 16 (strong institutions) Other significant: SDG 11 (Disaster Risk Reduction).
8 a) DAC code(s)	23510
8 b) Main Delivery	1000 – Public institutions

¹ OJ L 209, 14.6.2021, p. 79.

Channel	41312 IAEA-Assessed – International Atomic Energy Agency – assessed contributions				
9. Targets	<input type="checkbox"/> Migration <input type="checkbox"/> Climate <input type="checkbox"/> Social inclusion and Human Development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender <input type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Human Rights, Democracy and Governance				
10. Markers (from DAC form)	General policy objective @	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective	
	Participation development/good governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Aid to environment @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Gender equality and women's and girl's empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Trade development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Reproductive, maternal, new-born and child health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Disaster Risk Reduction @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Inclusion of persons with Disabilities @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Nutrition @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	RIO Convention markers	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective	
	Biological diversity @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Combat desertification @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Climate change mitigation @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Climate change adaptation @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	11. Internal markers and Tags:	Policy objectives	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective
		Digitalisation @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
digital connectivity digital governance digital entrepreneurship digital skills/literacy digital services		YES <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
Connectivity @		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
digital connectivity		YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>		

	energy transport health education and research	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
	Migration @ (methodology for tagging under development)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reduction of Inequalities @ (methodology for marker and tagging under development)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Covid-19	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BUDGET INFORMATION				
12. Amounts concerned	Budget line: 14.06.0100 Total estimated cost: EUR 11 600 000 Total amount of EU budget contribution EUR 11 600 000			
MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION				
13. Type of financing	Direct management through procurement for Component A Indirect management with the IAEA for compenent B			

1.2 Summary of the Action

In accordance with the Multiannual Indicative Programme 2021-2027, the overall objective of the Action is the promotion of an effective nuclear safety culture and implementation of the highest nuclear safety and radiation protection standards, and continuous improvement of nuclear safety.
This action will be implemented in a COVID-19 context and adapted as necessary for a successful completion.

2 RATIONALE

2.1 Context

The promotion of radiation protection and nuclear safety is a key priority for the EU since the early days of the European Economic Community and EURATOM. The European Instrument for International Nuclear Safety Cooperation ('INSC') is the specific tool of the European Union addressing nuclear safety issues in partner countries, including candidate countries, complementing the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument – Global Europe.

The international recognition of the added value of the Instrument was acknowledged in 2017 at the 7th IAEA Convention on Nuclear Safety review meeting where 'the implementation of the Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation Program for assisting non-EU countries' was officially recognised world-wide as 'good practice'. The evaluation under the completed mid-term review of the External Financing Instruments of the EU recognises the positive contribution of the Instrument, noticing its capability to respond swiftly to new needs. The mid term review acknowledged INSC's unique added value due to the institutional framework that allows the Commission to act at a global level; the instrument is supporting complementarities, coordination and synergies and is effective in leveraging financial resources for nuclear safety.

The main target of these actions is to support partner countries in the safe management of radioactive wastes and spent fuel, including the remediation of former legacy sites according to the best international standards.

The action in Iran will be in line with the Annex 3 of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action that describes the civil nuclear safety cooperation between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Parties to the nuclear deal of 14 July 2015.

The action supporting the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), in line with the legal basis of the INSC,

will allow to benefit from the IAEA's global network and support the objective of the present programme in a larger number of beneficiary countries for which the Agency is best place to act.

A close working relationship will be maintained between the Commission services and the EEAS and also with the EU Delegations in the beneficiary countries, in order to help ensure a coherent approach, taking the latest relevant developments into account.

2.2 Problem Analysis

Short problem analysis:

Component A: Iran – Support to the Atomic Energy Organisation of Iran (AEOI) in radioactive waste management

The Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) signed between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the (at the time) EU 3 + 3 (the European Union, France, Germany, Great Britain and China, the Russian Federation and the United States of America) on 14 July 2015 describes in its Annex 3 the civil nuclear cooperation between the parties.

Since 2016, the European Commission has committed EUR 26 million (of which EUR 11 million for equipment to populate the Nuclear Safety Center in Tehran specifically mentioned in the JCPOA) to fulfil the EU commitments. The corresponding projects benefitted to the Iranian Regulatory Authority (INRA) and the operator of the Bushehr Nuclear Power Plant for the implementation of the stress test.

The continuous dialogue with the Atomic Energy Organisation of Iran (AEOI) identified another need related to the management of radioactive wastes in the country for which the INSC could provide support in transferring the EU expertise to Iran. The present proposal and corresponding activities is based on detailed discussions with the organisation in charge of waste management in Tehran.

Component B: Cooperation with the IAEA to strengthen the radioactive waste management worldwide

The cooperation with the International Atomic Energy Agency is driven by the synergy and complementarity of the actions that are commonly discussed yearly at the Senior Officials Meeting. The Agency may implement projects with the financial support of the European Union when the organisation is best placed to achieve the objectives of the action. Based on these elements, we are closely working with and supporting the IAEA on the Coordination Group for Uranium Legacy Sites that provided the Strategic Master Plan at the origin of the flagship EU programme of environmental remediation in Central Asia and the Regulatory Cooperation Forum coordinating the international support to embarking countries and the cradle-to-grave programme supporting third countries in managing radioactive sources. With an increasing number of nuclear facilities to be decommissioned, the issue of clearance criteria for the release of materials is an issue that will contribute to optimise the management of the waste streams, reduce costs and volume in a safe manner. Finally, urgent measures in support to Ukraine will strengthen and complement the European Commission own assistance. A specific part of the budget will be dedicated to actions in Ukraine, in particular to restore functionalities at the Chernobyl exclusion zone after the withdrawal of Russian troops.

Identification of main stakeholders and corresponding institutional and/or organisational issues (mandates, potential roles, and capacities) to be covered by the action:

Component A, Iran: the main beneficiaries of this component of the proposed action is the Atomic Energy Organisation of Iran (AEOI) and its subsidiaries, in particular the Iranian Nuclear Regulatory Authority (INRA).

Component B, IAEA: the main beneficiaries of this component of the proposed action are the Member States of the International Atomic Energy Agency where the activities will be implemented.

3 DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

3.1 Objectives and Expected Outputs

The Overall Objective (Impact) of this action is the safe management of radioactive waste according to best international standards.

The Specific(s) Objective(s) (Outcomes) of this action are:

1. Effective radioactive waste management in Iran comparable with those in the European Union;

2. Strengthened radioactive waste management in IAEA members

The Outputs to be delivered by this action contributing to the corresponding Specific Objectives (Outcomes) are Contributing to Outcome 1:

- 1.1 National radioactive waste management strategy and waste treatment routes are defined
- 1.2 Capabilities in radioactive waste characterisation are enhanced
- 1.3 Solutions for a radioactive waste disposal facility are defined
- 1.4 The scaling factors for the BNPP reactor site are defined

Contributing to Outcome 2:

- 2.1 Reuse and recycling of large volumes of material arising from decommissioning and remediation activities in wider number of IAEA members are improved
- 2.2 Coordination Group for Uranium Legacy Site (CGULS) for Central Asia is expanded to include African countries
- 2.3 The functions of the Regulatory Cooperation Forum (RCF) are strengthened
- 2.4 The control over radioactive sources in IAEA members is enhanced
- 2.5 Urgent support to measures are implemented in Ukraine to restore the safety of damaged radioactive waste

3.2 Indicative Activities

Activities relating to Output 1.1: National radioactive waste management strategy and waste treatment routes are defined

- Organising information/awareness meetings about benefits of reusing materials e.g. in civil engineering projects (material for road construction, dams, etc.) or for disposal in landfills to reduce considerably the volume of radioactive waste needing a dedicated disposal facility.
- Developing a programme of training and practical support to apply the methodology for the establishment of specific clearance levels.
- Delivering training programme (10 national or regional workshops) in interested IAEA member states.

Activities relating to Output 1.2: Capabilities in radioactive waste characterisation are enhanced

1.2.1: Definition and provision of analytical equipment for radioactive waste characterisation by non-destructive assay techniques: radioactive waste drum scanner, gamma spectrometry, liquid scintillation, alpha spectrometry, total alpha-beta counting system, air monitoring system, dosimeters, radon measurement system, personnel whole body counter.

1.2.2: Hands-on training on radioactive wastes characterisation and measurement techniques;

1.2.3: Development of analysis methodologies for Bushehr nuclear power plant (BNPP) waste streams.

Activities relating to Output 1.3 Solutions for a radioactive waste disposal facility are defined:

1.3.1: Review of safety assessment and improvement of technical solutions;

1.3.2: Review of disposal trench design;

1.3.3: Review of waste acceptance criteria;

1.3.4: Visit to EU relevant radioactive waste disposal sites and exchange of experience.

Activities relating to Output 1.4 The scaling factors for the BNPP reactor site are defined:

- 1.4.1: Methodology Development;
- 1.4.2: Procedure Analysis;
- 1.4.3: Definition and provision of radiochemical analysis equipment;
- 1.4.4: Training.

Activities relating to Output 2.1: **The establishment of specific clearance levels to enable reuse and recycling of the large volumes of material arising from decommissioning and remediation activities**

- Organising information/awareness meetings about benefits of reusing materials e.g. in civil engineering projects (material for road construction, dams, etc.) or for disposal in landfills to reduce considerably the volume of radioactive waste needing a dedicated disposal facility.
- Developing a programme of training and practical support for IAEA members to apply the methodology for the establishment of specific clearance levels.
- Delivering training programme (10 national or regional workshops) in interested IAEA members.

Activities relating to Output 2.2: **Coordinating the remediation of uranium legacy sites Expanding the Coordination Group for Uranium Legacy Sites (CGULS)**

While maintaining the existing, well-established program of work in Central Asia, it is envisioned that CGULS will extend its reach to IAEA members in Africa that are known to have mined uranium in the past and are currently mining uranium (including Niger, Nigeria, Madagascar, Malawi, Tanzania, South Africa, and Namibia). In the long term it is envisioned to also reach out to African countries that plan to mine uranium in the future. Selected African countries (South Africa, Namibia) have expressed interest in CGULS (they face radiological, physical and other risks at legacy and current uranium production sites) and expressed their wish to strengthen the dialog amongst African MS and the international community on issues pertaining to management of mine wastes containing uranium in line with SDG 12 (Sustainable consumption and production).

The new dual nature of the project requires an innovative project structure that takes into account the special features in the two focal regions, while at the same time it must be designed in such a way that synergies come to fruition. One reason for the expansion of CGULS is to ensure a most sustainable transfer of knowledge from the internationally funded remediation program in Central Asia to the African region. Sharing information and knowledge about the management of current and past uranium mining activities, including the regulatory infrastructure in each country, remains a core focus of CGULS.

The increased complexity of the project is reflected in its different objectives in Africa and Central Asia in the coming 4 years:

In Africa - where Central Asia was 15 years ago:

- Identification of interested parties to CGULS, explain the project and build a cohesive group of contributors;
- Identify the regulatory infrastructure and capacity building needs for achieving safe, sustainable remediation of uranium mining and processing wastes;
- Creation of a solid information data base on the status of former uranium mining and milling sites and existing sites in operation across selected countries in Africa;
- Development of a 'living' technical baseline document that will be continually edited and updated to provide site identification, screening-level risk assessments, prioritization, and initial cost estimates for remediation;
- Information of regulatory bodies and operators on short-term risk reduction measures and remedial options; needs for long term safety; measures to close gaps in regulatory infrastructure and national capacities; trans-boundary issues; and country-specific information such as legislative and regulatory infrastructure;
- Establishment of an information and knowledge sharing platform for African countries on the management of sites affected by Uranium production on established IAEA online platforms.

In Central Asia – maintaining the momentum of remediation in line with IAEA Safety Standards:

- Advisory Missions on Regulatory Infrastructure for Radiation Safety (AMRAS) missions to Kyrgyzstan,

Uzbekistan and Tajikistan;

- Update of the Strategic Master Plan for Environmental Remediation of Uranium Legacy Sites in Central Asia (SMP);
- Expert missions to provide technical support to the update of the Strategic Master Plan;
- Expert missions to survey successfully remediated priority sites according to the SMP and in line with IAEA review activities and Safety standards (Quality assurance);
- Quarterly Updates of the CGULS Webpage on CONNECT.

Exploiting synergies – Leveraging the CGULS network and its remediation experience

- Four international Annual Technical Coordination Meetings with an emphasis on exchange between Central Asian and African countries;

Scientific visits of Central Asian and African experts to international uranium mill tailings remediation projects for technical exchange.

Activities relating to Output 2.3: **Strengthening the function of Regulatory Cooperation Forum (RCF)**

Strengthening the function of Regulatory Cooperation Forum (RCF), which aims to facilitate coordination and cooperation for bilateral support from provider countries, EC and IAEA, through having common understandings on the status of regulatory infrastructure in nuclear embarking countries. RCF complements EC-INSC project by optimizing the resources and by avoiding unnecessary duplications.

- Plan and evaluation of the overall RCF activities: Revision of RCF Strategic Plan and Operational Plan, as well as evaluation and reports of these implementations
- Monitoring of the development status on regulatory framework in recipient countries: Through RCF officers' meeting with recipients and periodical RCF meeting (e.g., Support meeting conjointly held by EC in Brussels), the status of regulatory framework in recipients will be evaluated in the form of 'mapping matrix'
- Communication through website: Website will be updated to further enhance the information exchange among RCF members and for out-reach activities
- RCF targeted training: In line with the RCF Strategic Plan, Workshop on selected strategic issues will be held with cooperation of RCF members

The European Commission is a member of RCF and RCF members are encouraged to provide contributions to the RCF programme, as stipulated in the Terms of Reference for RCF.

Activities relating to Output 2.4: **Sustaining Cradle-to-Grave Control of Radioactive Sources - Phase II**

The project builds on projects INT9176 and INT9182 (the previous in the series of 'cradle to grave' projects) and supports 46 participating Member States to improve and eventually attain self-reliance in the cradle-to-grave management of sealed radioactive sources (SRS) including disused sealed radioactive sources (DSRS). Targeted inputs aimed at the different levels of development of the participating countries address regulatory, security and technology aspects. The project again brings together regulators and operators. The project also supports selected source removal actions which are largely funded through extrabudgetary contributions.

The overall objective is to strengthen the safe, secure and sustainable cradle to grave management of sealed radioactive sources (SRS), including disused sealed radioactive sources (DSRS), to protect health and the environment. The project contributes to enhanced national, regional and interregional infrastructure for the safe, secure and sustainable cradle-to-grave management of SRS by aiming to achieve in participating countries:

- Demonstrable compliance with International Safety and Security requirements and best practices;
- Strengthened national safety and security of SRS through application of technological solutions;
- Increased capacity for Cradle-to-Grave management of SRS through resource development, allocation, and planning.

Activities relating to Output 2.5: **Urgent support to Ukraine**

The main activities will provide support to IAEA missions on-site aiming at restoring capabilities and capacities, in particular in monitoring and reporting on the ground situation. Considering the evolving situation, the detailed definition of activities will be established following the assessment of the situation on the ground currently on-

going. Close coordination will be ensured with the IAEA and the other assistance programmes, in particular DG ECHO, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Within the current situation in Ukraine, the IAEA will provide systematic support to urgent emerging needs of the radioactive waste management organisation(s), in particular the State Agency of Ukraine for the Exclusion Zone Management, which is in charge of the management of the Chernobyl exclusion zone. Other radioactive waste management facilities as e.g. Radon radioactive waste repositories in the cities hit by the war will also be considered as the condition on the ground will allow.

3.3 Mainstreaming

Environmental Protection & Climate Change

The activities described under chapter 3.2 above contribute directly to the protection of the environment by enhancing the safe storage of radioactive wastes and implementing environmental remediation of former uranium mining and milling activities.

Gender equality and empowerment of women and girls

As per the OECD Gender DAC codes identified in section 1.1, this action is labelled as G1. This implies that safe management of radioactive waste as well as environmental remediation in partner countries includes capacity building that is achieved in particular by means of specific training. In all these activities, the European Commission promotes the participation of women as part of gender equality.

3.4 Risks and Lessons Learnt

Category	Risks	Likelihood (High/ Medium/ Low)	Impact (High/ Medium/ Low)	Mitigating measures
General	Impact on project implementation of covid-19 pandemic crisis or similar type of crisis avoiding or limiting travel possibilities in the targeted beneficiary countries	M	M	Close monitoring of covid-19 or similar type of crisis situation in the beneficiary countries and close monitoring of project implementation and establishment of efficient communication channels to be able to adapt working method and project schedule in due time if needed.
Component A	Failure of international negotiations to restore the full implementation of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPoA)	L	H	Close contact and communication with the European External Action Services that coordinates the EU position on civil nuclear cooperation with Iran under the Annex 3 of the JCPoA
Component B: IAEA Lack of political	L	L	Reporting requirements at contracting	

commitment and administrative support in the beneficiary countries/regions			level will include the obligation to report the relevant information . If no review is available, they will be reviewed by independent experts, e.g. from JRC	
--	--	--	---	--

Lessons Learnt:

Extensive and broad experience has been gained in successfully implementing similar activities in other third countries, both in the framework of the TACIS² Nuclear Safety Programme and the Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation (INSC). This experience will be used in optimising the design and implementation of this action.

Communication and support from the beneficiary and end-users will remain a key element for successful implementation.

3.5 The Intervention Logic

The underlying intervention logic for this action is that the projects contribute to enhanced radiation safety level in the beneficiary countries and regions and develop radioactive waste management system in line with national strategies according to best international standards. By creating a safe radioactive waste management and repository in Iran and environmentally safe conditions at the Central Asia nuclear legacy sites, the risk of unwarranted exposure to radiation of the public and the environment will be reduced. Supporting the International Atomic Energy Agency will allow the Commission to reach out to a large number of beneficiary countries that the Commission cannot engage bilaterally at a comparable cost/benefit ratio.

² Technical Assistance to the Commonwealth of Independent States

3.6 Logical Framework Matrix

This indicative logframe constitutes the basis for the monitoring, reporting and evaluation of the intervention.

On the basis of this logframe matrix, a more detailed logframe (or several) may be developed at contracting stage. In case baselines and targets are not available for the action, they should be informed for each indicator at signature of the contract(s) linked to this AD, or in the first progress report at the latest. New columns may be added to set intermediary targets (milestones) for the Output and Outcome indicators whenever it is relevant.

- At inception, the first progress report should include the complete logframe (e.g. including baselines/targets).
- Progress reports should provide an updated logframe with current values for each indicator.
- The final report should enclose the logframe with baseline and final values for each indicator.

The indicative logical framework matrix may evolve during the lifetime of the action depending on the different implementation modalities of this action.

The activities, the expected Outputs and related indicators, targets and baselines included in the logframe matrix may be updated during the implementation of the action, no amendment being required to the Financing Decision.

PROJECT MODALITY (3 levels of results / indicators / Source of Data / Assumptions - no activities)

Results	Results chain (@): Main expected results (maximum 10)	Indicators (@): (at least one indicator per expected result)	Baselines (values and years)	Targets (values and years)	Sources of data	Assumptions
Impact	Responsible and safe management of spent fuel and radioactive waste (transport, pre-treatment, treatment, processing, storage, disposal), including decommissioning and remediation of former nuclear sites and installations.	1. Number of regulatory documents produced in the beneficiary countries with the support of EU expertise 2. Quantity and type of radioactive waste safely stored or disposed of (tonnes) (per beneficiary country) 3. Quantity and type of materials removed (tonnes) (per beneficiary country)	1. To be defined (2022) 2. To be defined (2022) 3. To be defined (2022)	1. To be defined (2026) 2. To be defined (2026) 3. To be defined (2026)	1. Intervention documentation 2 National authorities, decommissioning operator 3. National authorities, decommissioning operator	<i>Not applicable</i>
Outcome 1	An effective radioactive waste management in Iran comparable with those in the European Union is achieved	1.1 Extent to which IRAN has acquired the human and technical resources for a safe management of radioactive waste comparable with those in the EU	1.1 partially addressed (2022)	1.1 Addressed in those areas targeted by the action and lessons learned and reflected in the final report (2026)	1.1 Project's final report / assessments	
Outcome 2	Strengthened radioactive waste management in IAEA Member States	2.1 Extent to which the culture and standards for radioactive waste management is in line with international the best practice	2.1 Partial (2020)	2.1 100% (2026) in those areas targeted by the action	Project reports / assessments / Member States reports / IAEA peer reviews	

Output 1 related to Outcome 1	1.1 Defined national radioactive waste management strategy and waste treatment routes.	1.1.1 Status of a national radioactive waste management strategy developed in IRAN with EU support 1.1.2 Status of the assessment detailing the equipment and systems required for processing of radioactive waste streams in IRAN developed with EU support 1.1.3 Number of experts trained with EU support and acquiring new skills/competences on solid waste processing (by sex) 1.1.4 Number of experts participating to technical visits to EU facilities with EU support (by sex).	1.1.1 None (2022) 1.1.2 TBD (2022) 1.1.3 None (2022) 1.1.4 None (2022)	1.1.1 National plan developed (target for 2026) 1.1.2 Full set of equipment defined (target for 2026) 1.1.3 TBD (2026) 1.1.4 TBD (2026)	1.1.1 Project reports/strategy documents 1.1.2 Project reports 1.1.3 Project reports / training certificates 1.1.4 Project reports/attendance sheets	
Output 2 related to Outcome 1	1.2 Enhanced capabilities in radioactive waste characterisation	1.2.1 Degree to which the equipment is defined and the methods are developed for characterisation of radioactive waste streams in Iran with EU support 1.2.2 Number of experts trained with EU support on radioactive wastes characterisation and measurement techniques (by sex)	1.2.1 None (2022) 1.2.2 None (2022)	1.2.1 100% (2026) 1.2.2 TBD (2026)	1.2.1 Project documentation 1.2.2 Project documentation / training certificates	
Output 3 related to Outcome 1	1.3 Defined solutions for a radioactive waste disposal facility	1.3.1 Reviewed disposal trench design 1.3.2 Reviewed safety assessment and improvement of technical solutions 1.3.3 Reviewed waste acceptance criteria	1.3.1 To be updated (2022) 1.3.2 To be updated (2022) 1.3.3 To be updated (2022)	1.3.1 100% (2026) 1.3.2 100% (2026) 1.3.3 100% (2026)	1.3.1 project reports 1.3.2 project reports 1.3.3 project reports	

Output 4 related to Outcome 1	1.4 Defined scaling factors for the BNPP reactor site	1.4.1 Status of the scaling factor analysis methodology for BNPP waste streams developed with EU support 1.4.2 Number of radiochemical analysis equipment defined and provided with EU support 1.4.3 Number of experts trained with EU support on scaling factor analysis methodology for BNPP waste streams (by sex)	1.4.1 None (2022) 1.3.2 None (2022) 1.3.3 None (2022)	1.3.1 Finalised (2026) 1.3.2 TBD (2026) 1.3.3 TBD (2026)	1.1.1 Project reports 1.1.2 Project reports 1.1.3 Project reports / training certificates	
Output 1 related to Outcome 2	2.1 Reuse and recycling of large volumes of material arising from decommissioning and remediation activities in wider number of IAEA Member States are improved	2.1.1 Number of technical meetings and regional workshops with IAEA members organised with EU support 2.1.2 Number of IAEA members involved in technical and regional workshops organised with EU support 2.1.3 Number of persons trained to establish specific clearance levels for reuse, recycling or for disposal in landfills with EU support (by sex)	2.1.1 None (2022) 2.1.2 None (2022) 2.1.3 None (2022)	2.1.1 Strategy developed (2026) 2.1.2 TBD (2026) 2.1.3 TBD (2026)	2.1.1 Project documentation/ Minutes of the meetings 2.1.2 Project documentation/ Minutes of the meetings 2.1.3 Project reports / training certificates	
Output 2 related to Outcome 2	2.2 Coordination Group for Uranium Legacy Site (CGULS) for Central Asia is expanded to include African countries	2.2.1 Number of African countries participating to CGULS thanks to EU support 2.2.2 Status of Baseline Document drafted for African countries with EU support	2.2.1 None (2022) 2.2.2 0 (2022)	2.2.1 3 (2026) 2.2.2 Drafted and Approved (2026)	2.2.1 Project documentation / Minutes of the annual CGULS meetings 2.2.2 IAEA website	

Output 3 related to Outcome 2	2.3 Strengthened functions of the Regulatory Cooperation Forum (RCF)	<p>2.3.1 Status of the RCF Strategic Plan and Operational Plan, and Evaluation report on RCF Activities developed with EU support</p> <p>2.3.2 Status of the Mapping Matrix of regulatory infrastructure in recipients- staff/ consultant work developed with EU support</p> <p>2.3.3 Status of the RCF website updated with EU support</p> <p>2.3.4 Number of workshops on selected strategic issues organised with EU support / number of participants to workshops (by sex)</p>	<p>2.3.1 Not updated (2022)</p> <p>2.3.2 Not developed (2022)</p> <p>2.3.3 Not updated (2022)</p> <p>2.3.4 None (2022)</p>	<p>2.3.1 Updated (2026)</p> <p>2.3.2 Developed (2026)</p> <p>2.3.3 Updated (2026)</p> <p>2.3.4 15 (2026)</p>	<p>2.3.1 Project documentation / RCF website</p> <p>2.3.2 Project documentation</p> <p>2.3.3 Project documentation / RCF website</p> <p>2.3.4 Project documentation</p>	
Output 4 related to Outcome 2	2.4 Enhanced control over radioactive sources in IAEA Member States	<p>2.4.1 Number of meetings and training courses with IAEA Member States organisations on Control of Radioactive Sources organised with EU support / number of persons trained on control of radioactive sources with EU support (by sex)</p> <p>2.4.2 Number of countries involved in events organised with EU support on control of radioactive sources</p>	<p>2.4.1 None (2022)</p> <p>2.4.2 None (2022)</p>	<p>2.4.1 TBD (2026)</p> <p>2.4.2 TBD (2026)</p>	<p>2.4.1 Project documentation / Training certificates</p> <p>2.4.2 Project documentation</p>	
Output 5 related to Outcome 2	2.5 Urgent support to measures implemented in Ukraine to restore the safety of damaged radioactive waste management infrastructures	2.5.1 Number of projects funded	2.5.1 None (2022)	2.5.1 TBD (2026)	2.5.1 IAEA Report	

4 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

4.1 Financing Agreement

In order to implement this action, it is envisaged to conclude a financing agreement with Iran for component A

In order to implement this action, it is not envisaged to conclude a financing agreement for component B with partner countries.

4.2 Indicative Implementation Period

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in section 3 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements are implemented, is 76 months from the date of entry into force of the financing agreement for component A, and 76 months from the adoption by the Commission of this Financing Decision for component B.

Extensions of the implementation period may be agreed by the Commission's responsible authorising officer by amending this Financing Decision and the relevant contracts and agreements.

4.3 Implementation Modalities

The Commission will ensure that the EU appropriate rules and procedures for providing financing to third parties are respected, including review procedures, where appropriate, and compliance of the action with EU restrictive measures.³

4.3.1 Direct Management (Procurement)

Component A will contribute to enhancing the capabilities of the Atomic Energy Organisation of Iran (AEOI) to levels comparable with those in the EU in the area of safe management of radioactive wastes and spent fuel.

Subject	Indicative type (works, supplies, services)	
Component A: Iran	1 (service), 1 (supplies)	

4.3.2 Indirect Management with a pillar assessed entity

Component B of the action may be implemented in indirect management with the International Atomic Energy Agency, which was selected by the Commission's services using the following criteria: complementary activity planned by the organisation with potential financial contribution and necessary competences and privileges (as e.g. tax exemptions) for the project implementation.

In case the envisaged entity would need to be replaced, the Commission's services may select a replacement entity using the same criteria. If the entity is replaced, the decision to replace it needs to be justified.

4.3.3 Changes from indirect to direct management mode (and vice versa) due to exceptional circumstances (one alternative second option)

In case of exceptional circumstances outside of the Commission's control preventing the implementation through indirect management for component B, the implementation modality under indirect management may be replaced by direct management through procurement.

4.4 Scope of geographical eligibility for procurement and grants

The geographical eligibility in terms of place of establishment for participating in procurement and grant award procedures and in terms of origin of supplies purchased as established in the basic act and set out in the relevant

³ www.sanctionsmap.eu. Note that the sanctions map is an IT tool for identifying the sanctions regimes. The source of the sanctions stems from legal acts published in the Official Journal (OJ). In case of discrepancy the OJ prevails.

contractual documents shall apply.

The Commission's authorising officer responsible may extend the geographical eligibility on the basis of urgency or of unavailability of services in the markets of the countries or territories concerned, or in other duly substantiated cases where application of the eligibility rules would make the realisation of this action impossible or exceedingly difficult (Article 11(8) INSC Council Regulation (Euratom) 2021/948 of 27 May 2021).

4.5 Indicative Budget

Indicative Budget components	EU contribution (amount in EUR)
Procurement (direct management) – cf. section 4.2.1	5 000 000
SO 1 Effective radioactive waste management in Iran comparable with those in the European Union	5 000 000
Indirect management with IAEA cf. section 4.2.2	6 600 000
SO 2 Strengthened radioactive waste management in IAEA Member States	6 600 000
Procurement – total envelope under section 4.2.1	5 000 000
Evaluation – cf. section 5.2 Audit – cf. section 5.3	may be covered by another Decision
Totals	11 600 000

4.6 Organisational Set-up and Responsibilities

All interventions will include a steering committee. The steering committee will be set up with representatives of the key organisations, including the beneficiary and the implementing partner. The steering committee provides support, guidance and oversight of the interventions and shall meet whenever deemed necessary by the end user, the European Commission, or the implementing partner.

As part of its prerogative of budget implementation and to safeguard the financial interests of the Union, the Commission may participate in the above governance structures set up for governing the implementation of the action.

5 PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT

5.1 Monitoring and Reporting

The day-to-day technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of this action will be a continuous process, and part of the implementing partner's responsibilities. To this aim, the implementing partner shall establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the action and elaborate regular progress reports (not less than annual) and final reports. Every report shall provide an accurate account of implementation of the action, difficulties encountered, changes introduced, as well as the degree of achievement of its results (Outputs and direct Outcomes) as measured by corresponding indicators, using as reference the logframe matrix (for project modality) and the partner's strategy, policy or reform action plan list (for budget support).

The Commission may undertake additional project monitoring visits both through its own staff and through independent consultants recruited directly by the Commission for independent monitoring reviews (or recruited by the responsible agent contracted by the Commission for implementing such reviews).

Roles and responsibilities for data collection, analysis and monitoring:

The indicators, corresponding data source and baseline are indicated in the logframe matrix above. Arrangements for monitoring and reporting will be specified in the terms of reference annexed to the indirect management

including the mandatory schedule and the stakeholder responsible.

5.2 Evaluation

Having regard to the nature of the action, a final evaluation will not be carried out for this action or its components.

In case an evaluation is not planned, the Commission may, during implementation, decide to undertake such an evaluation for duly justified reasons either on its own decision or on the initiative of the partner.

The evaluation reports shall be shared with the partner country and other key stakeholders following the best practice of evaluation dissemination. The implementing partner and the Commission shall analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate, in agreement with the partner country, jointly decide on the follow-up actions to be taken and any adjustments necessary, including, if indicated, the reorientation of the project.

The evaluation reports may be shared with the partners and other key stakeholders following the best practice of evaluation dissemination. The implementing partner and the Commission shall analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate, apply the necessary adjustments.

Evaluation services may be contracted under a framework contract. The financing of the evaluation may be covered by another measure constituting a Financing Decision.

5.3 Audit and Verifications

Without prejudice to the obligations applicable to contracts concluded for the implementation of this action, the Commission may, on the basis of a risk assessment, contract independent audit or verification assignments for one or several contracts or agreements.

6 STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

The 2021-2027 programming cycle will adopt a new approach to pooling, programming and deploying strategic communication and public diplomacy resources.

It will remain a contractual obligation for all entities implementing EU-funded external actions to inform the relevant audiences of the Union's support for their work by displaying the EU emblem and a short funding statement as appropriate on all communication materials related to the actions concerned. This obligation will continue to apply equally, regardless of whether the actions concerned are implemented by the Commission, partner countries, service providers, grant beneficiaries or entrusted or delegated entities such as UN agencies, international financial institutions and agencies of EU member states.

However, action documents for specific sector programmes are in principle no longer required to include a provision for communication and visibility actions promoting the programmes concerned. These resources will instead be consolidated in Cooperation Facilities established by support measure action documents, allowing Delegations to plan and execute multiannual strategic communication and public diplomacy actions with sufficient critical mass to be effective on a national scale.

Appendix REPORTING IN OPSYS

An Intervention (also generally called project/programme) is the operational entity associated to a coherent set of activities and results structured in a logical framework aiming at delivering development change or progress. Interventions are the most effective (hence optimal) entities for the operational follow-up by the Commission of its external development operations. As such, Interventions constitute the base unit for managing operational implementations, assessing performance, monitoring, evaluation, internal and external communication, reporting and aggregation.

Primary Interventions are those contracts or groups of contracts bearing reportable results and respecting the following business rule: 'a given contract can only contribute to one primary intervention and not more than one'. An individual contract that does not produce direct reportable results and cannot be logically grouped with other result reportable contracts is considered a 'support entities'. The addition of all primary interventions and support entities is equivalent to the full development portfolio of the Institution.

The present Action identifies

Action level		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Single action	Present action: all contracts in the present action(OPSYS#61249):
Group of actions level		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Group of actions	Actions reference
Contract level		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Single Contract 1	Component A
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Single Contract 2	Component B
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>		