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ANNEX

**European Instrument for
International Nuclear Safety Cooperation**

**Multi-annual Indicative Programme
2021-2027**

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Multi-annual Indicative Programme 2021-2027

INTRODUCTION

European Union international cooperation in the area of nuclear safety for the period 2021-2027 will be provided through the European Instrument for International Nuclear Safety Cooperation (INSC)¹ on the basis of the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community.

This Multi-annual Indicative Programme (the Programme) builds on the Community's experience with international nuclear safety cooperation since 1991.

The Programme will continue to promote the highest level of nuclear safety, radiation protection, safe management of radioactive wastes and spent fuel and the application of efficient and effective safeguards of nuclear materials in third countries. All throughout its actions the Programme will also promote transparency of nuclear-related decision making by authorities of third countries. The main focus of the activities will be the promotion, adoption and implementation of the relevant EU best practices in view of achieving highest nuclear safety standards in partner countries. The geographical scope of the Programme is global, but the Actions will consider accession and candidate countries and countries covered by the European Neighbourhood policy as priority, in line with the eligibility criteria established in Article 11 of the INSC Regulation.

The Programme will have an indicative budget of EUR 300 million for the period 2021-2027. This amount will cover all programme components, administrative and technical support needs, EURATOM loans guarantees as well as funds to support the work of international organisations. The precise final allocations will take into account the needs and absorption capacity of the beneficiary countries, the results and state of implementation of on-going projects as well as available financial resources on a year-by-year basis.

The Programme will also take into account the need for coherence and possible synergies between the INSC and other EU external financial Instruments or CFSP Council Decisions, in particular the Neighbourhood Development and International Cooperation Instrument – Global Europe² and Council Decision (CFSP) 2020/1656 on Union support for the activities of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in the areas of nuclear security and in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction³, while avoiding duplication. At the regional level, coordination will take into account the input of the established Chemical, Biological Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) Centres of Excellence network, which will be financed through the Neighbourhood Development and International Cooperation Instrument – Global Europe.

The Programme reflects various ongoing dialogues with partner countries and takes into account the results of prior consultations with the European Nuclear Safety Regulators

¹ Council Regulation (Euratom) 2021/948 establishing a European Instrument for International Nuclear Safety Cooperation.

² Regulation (EU) 2021/947 of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument – Global Europe

³ OJ L 372I, 9.11.2020, p. 4.

Group (ENSREG), which was concluded on 15 June 2021. Its effective implementation, including achievements or difficulties, will be regularly presented to ENSREG.

As a next step, Annual Action Plans will be developed in consultation, where relevant, with the national nuclear regulatory authorities and national waste management agencies, experts of the Member States, international organisations, like the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), and in a dialogue with the partner countries. Such consultation will take place in particular in the frame of EU hosted international conferences/seminars (Ukraine, Armenia), or existing coordination groups (Iran, Georgia, Moldova, Turkey).

PROGRAMME COMPONENTS

In accordance with Title II (Implementation) of the INSC Regulation, cooperation initiatives under the Instrument will be implemented through concrete programmes agreed between the European Commission and the beneficiary countries and, in some cases, with international organisations.

The priority areas selected for financing, the specific objectives, the expected results and the indicative financial allocations are detailed here below. The respective performance indicators are provided in Annex 1.

I. Promotion of an effective nuclear safety culture and implementation of the highest nuclear safety and radiation protection standards

Priority areas

The Programme will continue supporting the governmental, legal and regulatory frameworks for nuclear safety in the beneficiary countries. It will support efforts to establish and reinforce the competence of nuclear regulatory authorities and, where applicable, their Technical Support Organisations (TSOs) and relevant ministries. Nuclear regulatory authorities must have independence, institutional powers, technical competencies and expertise in order to fully perform their role in securing the highest levels of nuclear and radiation safety. This is also important to ensure their credibility and trust with the public.

During previous programmes (TACIS from 1991 to 2006 and INSC from 2007 to 2020), cooperation involved mainly the transfer of regulatory practices used in the EU Member States. The present Programme will continue transferring the EU regulatory methodologies and providing institutional support, including training and education, in order to strengthen independent regulatory authorities in delivering their functions. It will also aim to promote the EU's integrated approach towards nuclear safety, and set up regional cooperation in this area, in particular on emergency preparedness and response. The Programme will also promote relevant international Conventions and Treaties and encourage the countries, which are not yet part, to consider joining. In preparing annual actions, the Programme will give due consideration to the sustainability of past support.

Action programmes will be developed, in particular, with the following aims:

- Cooperation with the regulatory bodies in improving and providing support to licensing and supervision processes (related to nuclear facilities and/or radiological practices) and in the process of establishing legislation, regulations or guides (by the regulator); this may involve long-term

presence of European experts in the beneficiary countries in order to facilitate the transfer of knowledge and best practices to national regulatory authorities and their TSOs;

- Support to regulatory authorities on periodic safety reviews and other assessments and the subsequent implementation of recommendations; as an example, measures in this respect could include assistance to regulatory bodies and their TSOs in performing “EU stress tests”⁴ (assistance in the making of the national reports) or “EU Topical Peer Reviews”⁵ and follow up or implementation of resulting safety improvement measures.
- Promotion of the implementation of a high level of nuclear safety, in particular by using to the maximum extent possible the safety references developed at the European level, such as the WENRA safety reference levels.
- Training and education services, including through workshops and participation in inspection activities and emergency exercises, in particular through the ‘Training and Tutoring project’, which offers to the regulatory authorities of the partner countries an opportunity to upskill their staff in the European Union, as well as the development of nuclear and radiation safety related education programmes, including with Universities, to train the next generation of experts;
- National and regional cooperation in emergency preparedness and response to any nuclear incident and accident, including technical assistance to deploy state-of-the-art environmental radiation monitoring equipment and decision making tools, crisis management centres, exchange of information (in particular with the European platform) and international exercises;
- Support to regional nuclear safety training programmes;
- Support to TSOs in terms of further capacity building;
- Support to the development of Integrated Management Systems⁶ in the regulatory authorities and capacity to license and supervise Management Systems in the Licensee’s organization that give due priority to nuclear safety.

The main focus of cooperation will be regulators dealing with nuclear safety. Exceptionally, the Programme may support under this component IAEA activities if they are complementary with relevant EU initiatives. The types of actions will be adapted to the needs of the respective beneficiary country.

Cooperation with operators of nuclear power plants in beneficiary countries will be considered in specific and exceptional situations, in accordance with Article 11 ter 1 (d) of the INSC regulations, in the framework of implementation or follow-up measures of EU 'stress tests' peer reviews or EU ‘Topical Peer Reviews’. This

⁴ Stress tests are targeted reassessments of the safety margins of the power plants in the light of the Fukushima Daiichi accident. Natural hazards, the loss of safety systems and severe accident management are the main topics. In the EU, stress tests include an international peer review of the national exercise.

⁵ Article 8e of the COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 2014/87/EURATOM of 8 July 2014 amending Directive 2009/71/Euratom establishing a Community framework for the nuclear safety of nuclear installations.

⁶ <https://www.iaea.org/publications/11098/iaea-safety-glossary-2018-edition>

cooperation will be limited to methodological support to the implementation of the peer review recommendations.

Expected results, added value

The ultimate aim of the Programme is the establishment and functioning of an independent regulatory authority with a strong regulatory framework in beneficiary countries, especially those using or considering to use nuclear power. This will result in effective and efficient licensing processes and activities of supervision, notification and emergency response.

Improved nuclear safety, accident prevention and severe accident management are the major expected outcomes. Such improvements will be evaluated with performance indicators, which include programme impact indicators, implementation indicators as well as project specific indicators.

It is also important that the improvements fostered or achieved through the Programme be sustainable. This should be reflected in adequate HR measures (resources and training) and sufficient future budget being made available for the beneficiary organizations it supported.

Indicative financial allocation.

It is foreseen that 41% of the funds available throughout the seven years duration of the Programme will be earmarked for this component.

II. Responsible and safe management of spent nuclear fuel and radioactive waste, including environmental remediation

Priority areas

Waste management, including environmental remediation and decommissioning

The Programme will continue to support nuclear waste management activities, including environmental remediation of former nuclear sites, management of naturally occurring radioactive material (NORM) and management of radioactive wastes and spent fuel issued from the decommissioning of nuclear facilities. In this context, it is important to note that, in principle, the Programme will not directly finance decommissioning works. Projects that are considered as viable, following evaluations and feasibility studies initiated during earlier financial framework periods will continue within the limits of the available budget; new projects will be considered on a case-by-case basis.

Support will cover, in general, the development of regulatory frameworks, national strategies and feasibility studies and, in exceptional cases, the implementation of the national or regional strategies, including establishment of safe and secured radioactive waste processing and storage facilities as well as waste repositories.

The transfer of EU regulatory methodologies and practices⁷ will be promoted by providing institutional support, including training and education, in order to

⁷ Council Directive 2011/70/Euratom of 19 July 2011 establishing a Community framework for the responsible and safe management of spent fuel and radioactive waste

strengthen waste management agencies in beneficiary countries. This activity may also be complementary with relevant IAEA initiatives in this domain.

Priority will be given to projects already initiated under earlier action programmes, in particular in countries belonging to the European neighbourhood area.

Development and implementation of regulatory frameworks for mining activities and management of radioactive sources

The main activities under this priority area include:

- the development or improvement of guidelines and regulatory frameworks;
- support to the establishment of radioactive waste processing and storage facilities;
- preparation of general country strategies for existing or new⁸ Uranium mines and/or processing sites; and
- feasibility studies for the rehabilitation of former mines and/or processing sites which ceased operating and are not covered by commercial commitments.

The considerable work already carried out to address the uranium-mining legacy sites in Central Asia will also continue to be supported, including actual remediation works.⁹

The authorities responsible for the above areas are often responsible for radiation protection and safeguards. Accordingly, measures in this area will be complemented, if appropriate, with parallel efforts covered under programme components I and III. This will include, in particular, cooperation on the development and implementation of regulatory frameworks and strategies concerning the safe and responsible management of radioactive sources in countries with insufficient regulatory infrastructure. This activity may also be complementary with relevant IAEA initiatives in this domain.

Support to beneficiary countries/regions requesting urgent assistance to manage and store spent fuel and nuclear waste where hazardous conditions may exist.

The Programme will continue to support the development and implementation of regulatory frameworks and strategies concerning the responsible and safe management of spent fuel and radioactive waste.

Expected results, added value

It is expected that the projects under this component will contribute to the development and/or improvement of country strategies, feasibility studies and

⁸ Cooperation provided by the European Union in the field of nuclear safety and safeguards under the INSC was not aimed at promoting nuclear energy and should therefore not be interpreted as a measure to promote that energy source in third countries. The new activities concerning uranium mining in African countries, which have uranium mines or are in the process of licensing new ones are motivated only by safety concerns.

⁹ Feasibility studies and environmental impact assessments have been completed and a Strategic Master Plan (SMP) prepared in cooperation with the IAEA. The studies and the SMP have started to be implemented through an international multi-donors fund managed by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD): the Environmental Remediation Account (ERA) for Central Asia. The corresponding activities are in accordance with the UN resolution on The Role of the International Community in the prevention of the Radiation Threat in Central Asia.

regulatory frameworks related to the management of radioactive waste, spent fuel, nuclear material and radioactive sources, some of which will have implications for the improvement of nuclear security. The projects are also expected to contribute to the improvement of radiation protection of the populations and environment in the geographical areas concerned.

The planning of future activities under this component of the Programme will take into account the funds committed to previous activities in the same area, the potential impact and the sustainability of actions implemented with EU support.

Indicative financial allocation

It is foreseen that 41% of the funds available throughout the seven years duration of the Programme will be earmarked for this component.

III. Safeguards

Priority areas

Effective safeguards and effective systems of accountancy and control of nuclear materials are key elements of nuclear non-proliferation. Actions in this field will continue as appropriate to meet the concrete needs of beneficiary countries during the programming period.

Projects in this area will aim at strengthening and enhancing nuclear material accountancy and control in relevant nuclear fuel cycle and waste management facilities. The objective of the cooperation will be the improvement of technical and organisational measures in line with State or Regional System of Accountancy and Control (SAC) mechanisms based on recommended international standards and EU expertise.

The Programme will continue to support efforts to reinforce the competence of the respective national authorities and promote the cooperation between international and states safeguards organisations.

Specific projects will also provide support to regional educational programmes on nuclear safeguards.

Expected results, added value

The projects under this component are expected to reinforce the capacity of regulatory authorities and nuclear fuel cycle facilities as well as to intensify the transfer of modern equipment and methodologies. Enhanced safeguards and improved systems of accountancy and control of nuclear materials will contribute to the improvement of nuclear non-proliferation. This is in line with the current EU and global initiatives in this field, in particular those under the umbrella of the IAEA.

Indicative financial allocation

It is foreseen that some 5% of the funds available throughout the seven years duration of the Programme will be earmarked for this component.

Euratom loans guarantees

In some specific cases the EU is providing third countries with EURATOM loans for enhancing nuclear safety. This requires the EU providing guarantees amounting to 9% of the sum of the loans. Under the new Multiannual Financial Framework, potential new loans will be guaranteed by the INSC. The provisioning of guarantees during the seven years period may amount up to about EUR 26.7 million, corresponding to possible loans adding up to a maximum of EUR 326 million.

Indicative financial allocation

It is foreseen that up to 9% of the funds available throughout the seven years duration of the Programme may be earmarked for EURATOM loans guarantees. At the start of the Programme the figure is less than 1% but, in case of new loans, the sums available for the other components of the Programme would have to be reduced accordingly.

Administrative support measures

Support measures for the Programme will be provided under a part of the budget on INSC expenditure on administrative management. The support will be provided mainly by the Joint Research Centre (JRC) and the Joint Support Office in Ukraine.¹⁰

Other technical support activities will also be considered based on the actual needs of the INSC programme during the period 2021-2027.

Indicative financial allocation

It is foreseen that some 4% of the funds available under this Programme will be earmarked for support measures throughout its seven years duration.

COOPERATION PRINCIPLES

Eligibility Criteria

The following eligibility criteria should be met by partner countries in order to receive assistance under the INSC Programme.

- Being party to the main international conventions in the field of nuclear safety, safe management of spent fuel and radioactive waste and physical protection. If the country is not yet party, an on-going process of accession or showing good will, as demonstrated by concrete steps, in acceding in the near future would be required.
- Commitment to implement related international nuclear safety principles, as also reflected in EU nuclear safety legislation, such as regulators'

¹⁰ The JRC's support mainly covers the preparation of terms of reference, assistance in the evaluation of technical offers, advice during project implementation and the assessment of project results. The Joint Support Office helps in the daily management of the projects implemented in Ukraine, facilitates the relationship with the Ukrainian governmental organisations and other stakeholders and supports the identification of needs and the strategic approach for phasing out of the current engagement in the country.

independence, or on-going efforts towards ensuring full compliance with such principles.

- Being party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and shall have an Additional Protocol in force or shall have concluded a safeguards agreement with the IAEA.

Geographic Criteria

The geographical scope of the Programme will follow the criteria established in the Article 11 of the INSC Regulation.

Priority in programming will be given to Accession Countries and countries in the European Neighbourhood Policy area. Beyond the contribution to accession processes and the implementation of the EU external policy, the priority given to countries bordering the EU aims at upgrading the protection of the population and environment of Member States given the potential continental scale of nuclear accidents.

However, no geographical regions are excluded from the cooperation and full consideration will be given to the commitments the EU made in the framework of various Agreements, Declarations and Memoranda with third countries.

Transparency

The Programme will support transparency in nuclear-related decision-making as a priority in all its Actions.

Trust in the independence, professionalism and ‘safety-first’ centred decision-making of nuclear regulatory authorities is central to the highest-level of nuclear safety culture this Programme aims to support. Transparent and well-reasoned decision-making is key in creating such public trust. Transparency will be an important consideration when assessing possible EU support. In particular, the beneficiary countries implementing the “EU stress tests” and/or “EU Topical Peer Reviews” shall follow the transparency approach developed by the EU and commit to provide access to the respective national reports and national action plans to experts nominated by the European Nuclear Safety Regulators Group (ENSREG). Such access is necessary in order to prepare appropriate peer reviews, as well as to ensure timely information on the monitoring of the implementation of the recommendations. Furthermore, beneficiary countries should allow the European Commission access to reports of the IAEA safety missions, in order to allow a sound assessment of the nuclear safety conditions in the country.

The Programme will, as a priority, support third countries in promoting and improving transparency arrangements and public participation in the consultation on nuclear safety issues. It will support beneficiary countries in providing for a legal framework that requires transparency and public participation from relevant national authorities and the operators in view of developing a high level of nuclear safety culture within all stakeholders regarding the safety of installations and activities related to the civil uses of nuclear energy.

Nuclear regulatory authorities in beneficiary countries should be required to make available information to the public (including general information on how a country manages the safety of its nuclear activities) and encourage public involvement in

nuclear safety issues, for example through consultations with stakeholders and the public and information campaigns. Nuclear regulatory authorities in beneficiary countries should be guided by the “Guidance on Openness and Transparency for European Nuclear Safety Regulators” adopted by ENSREG in 2019¹¹. Moreover, nuclear regulatory authorities in beneficiary countries should be encouraged to improve transparency arrangements with their counterparts in neighbouring countries

The projects funded by the Programme will be listed in a database accessible to the public including short project descriptions, project objectives, the implementation status (contracted, on-going, completed), costs, main outcomes from the projects and, finally, details of projects’ evaluations if applicable . The Commission will present each year to ENSREG a short synthesis of implementation of the respective Annual Action Plans.

International cooperation

The Programme will continue to foster international cooperation, including within the framework of relevant international organisations, notably the IAEA.

Cooperation with the IAEA will be sought, in particular cases, in areas where it is complementary to activities under the Programme or the IAEA is better placed to carry it out (e.g., due to availability of resources, synergies with other IAEA activities or continuity). This cooperation will take the form of grants, co-financing or joint projects and will cover several of the Programme components referred to above.

The Programme will also continue cooperation with reputable technology and science centres such as the International Science and Technology Center (with headquarters in Kazakhstan) or the Science and Technology Center (in Ukraine). Additionally, any possible co-funding with EU Member States projects in the beneficiary countries will be systematically promoted. In addition, the Programme will team-up with EU Member States projects, where relevant, to increase the synergy and pool financial resources for the benefit of the beneficiary countries, EU citizens and environment.

The Programme will contribute to the implementation of the EU commitments under the Annex III on civil nuclear cooperation of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) for Iran.

Avoidance of duplication

For areas covered by both the Programme and other international organisations, such as the IAEA, individual EU Member States or other major donors, such as G7 members, the Programme will ensure meticulous donor coordination in order to ensure that funding is well targeted and does not duplicate and/or overlap.

Such coordination will take place in the context of established mechanisms or through bilateral contacts. Among the existing mechanisms it is worth highlighting those provided by the 2013 EURATOM – IAEA Memorandum of Understanding on Nuclear Safety Cooperation, the G7 Nuclear Safety and Security Working Group. The European Union has also promoted other specific coordination

¹¹http://ensreg.eu/sites/default/files/attachments/guidance_for_regulators_on_openness_and_transparency_0.pdf

mechanisms such as the IAEA Regulatory Cooperation Forum (RCF)¹² and the Coordination Group for Uranium Legacy Sites (CGULS)¹³ for central Asia (also developed in cooperation with the IAEA). Further coordination was and continues to be provided for in the context of international funds such as those for Chernobyl (the Chernobyl Shelter Fund and the Nuclear Safety Account¹⁴) and the Environmental Remediation Account for Central Asia (ERA), managed by the EBRD on behalf of international donors.

FINANCIAL ALLOCATION PRINCIPLES AND CONSIDERATIONS

Taking into account the evolving needs in the beneficiary countries identified during previous cooperation programmes (and in particular under the Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation 2014-2020), this Multi-annual Indicative Programme foresees the following allocation of funds to the priority areas as indicated in Table 1 below.

The long standing support to the nuclear regulatory authorities that benefited from the transfer of EU expertise have contributed to the establishment of competent and independent organisations; this support must be pursued to allow the beneficiary organisations to perform their responsibilities according to the international best practices. In consultation with beneficiary countries and in face of the growing and evolving challenge of dealing with nuclear and radioactive wastes, the Programme has increased the share of funding available to component II (responsible and safe management of spent nuclear fuel and radioactive waste, including environmental remediation), in comparison with the funding allocation provided for under the previous Instrument. For similar reasons, in the light of operational feedback, the Programme has also reduced the share of support provided to component III (nuclear safeguards cooperation).

The allocation of the limited amount available for safeguards actions is concentrated in three years (2022, 2024 and 2026) in order to reach a critical mass necessary to guarantee a better impact and sustainability of the funded projects.

¹² <https://www.iaea.org/about/regulatory-activities-section/regulatory-cooperation-forum>

¹³ <https://www.iaea.org/topics/radiological-environmental-remediation/cguls>

¹⁴ The Chernobyl Shelter Fund was closed in 2020 and the Nuclear Safety Account, which in recent years supported only Chernobyl projects, is expected to be closed in the course of 2021

TABLE

INSC – Indicative allocation of funds per objective for the period 2021-2027 (Million €)

Component	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total	
								EUR	%
Nuclear safety	17.1	15.0	17.8	16.5	20.3	19.1	12.1	117.9	41
Waste	17.2	15.1	17.9	16.7	20.2	19.2	11.8	118.1	41
Safeguards	-	4.4	-	5.0	-	5.0	-	14.4	5
Support Measures	1.8	1.4	1.5	2.0	2.1	2.3	1.0	12.1	4
Sub Total	36.1	35.9	37.2	40.2	42.6	45.6	24.9	262.5	91
EURATOM Loan Guarantees	-	1.1	1.2	-	-	-	24.4	26.7 ¹⁵	9
Total	36.1	37.0	38.4	40.2	42.6	45.6	49.3	289.2 ¹⁶	100

¹⁵ This figure reflects the current situation at the start of the Programme in 2021. If it would increase (up to a maximum of 30 million), to guarantee new EURATOM loans, the amount available for the other components of the Programme would be reduced accordingly.

¹⁶ The difference between the global budget of the Instrument (EUR 300 million) and the figure in the table (EUR 289.2 million) corresponds to the support expenditure (staff and technical support for the implementation and management of the Instrument).

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

During the period 2021-2027 the Programme will be monitored and evaluated through three series of indicators as follows:

- **Programme impact indicators** are intended to measure the effect, benefit or practical application of the INSC project results in the beneficiary countries for each of the specific objectives of the INSC programme;
- **Programme implementation indicators** are intended to measure efficiency of the programme implementation from the administrative and technical point of view. They should indicate the overall level of success in programme management and implementation;
- **Project-specific indicators** measure the impact and benefits delivered at the level of specific actions (projects) and therefore depend on the technical scope of the individual projects of the programme.

PROGRAMME IMPACT INDICATORS

A selection of indicators will be used, as appropriate, per specific objective of the INSC Regulation and for International Cooperation as defined here below.

Promotion of an effective nuclear safety culture and implementation of the highest nuclear safety standards and radiation protection

Strengthen the transparency, openness, independence, technical competence and effectiveness of beneficiary country Regulatory Bodies and TSOs (sub-objective 1)

Proposed Indicators:

- Progress/steps taken in beneficiary countries in the process of accession and ratification of the Convention of Nuclear Safety (CNS);
- Number of beneficiary countries parties to the CNS hosting international peer review (e.g. IRRS¹⁷) of the Regulatory Body/Regulatory Process¹⁸;
- Number of INSC projects specifically addressing issues highlighted in an international peer review mission performed in a beneficiary country (these projects should address important internationally recognised deficiencies);
- Number of new regulations or regulatory guides prepared/introduced through INSC projects;
- Number of Regulatory Body/TSO staff trained in the INSC technical training programmes;
- Bilateral or multilateral agreements with countries neighbouring the beneficiary country.

Specifically for beneficiary countries embarking on a nuclear power programme the following indicators may be used (in addition to the above):

- Positive steps taken to host an international peer review (e.g. INIR)¹⁹ of infrastructure for a nuclear power programme;

¹⁷ <https://www.iaea.org/services/review-missions/integrated-regulatory-review-service-irrs>

¹⁸ A positive step could be defined as the implementation of any of the following steps:
Request for a peer review; Performance of a related self-assessment; Hosting of a peer review mission; Preparation of an Action Plan for addressing peer review suggestions and recommendations; Hosting of follow-up missions;

¹⁹ <https://www.iaea.org/services/review-missions/integrated-nuclear-infrastructure-review-inir>

- Implementation of the EU “Stress Tests”²⁰ or EU “Topical Peer Reviews”²¹ exercise and appropriate follow-up in line with ENSREG methodology, when relevant;
- Number of beneficiary countries having established, within the partner Regulatory Body, a structured and detailed HR development plan at the Regulatory Body.

Cooperation with NPP operators in the framework of follow-up measures of the 'stress tests' (Sub-objective 2)

Proposed Indicators:

- Number of beneficiary countries having established an action plan and implementation schedule for addressing recommendations from the EU stress tests or EU Topical Peer Reviews;
- Progress in implementation of the specific actions against the implementation schedule.

Responsible and safe management of spent fuel and radioactive waste, decommissioning and remediation of former nuclear sites and installations

Proposed Indicators:

- Number of beneficiary countries that start the process of accession and ratification of the Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management during the duration of the Instrument;
- Number of beneficiary countries that have translated EU regulatory methodologies and practices in their regulatory framework with the support of INSC;
- Number of feasibility studies implemented on the rehabilitation of former mines and/or processing sites or number of feasibility studies that lead to concrete remediation measures (implemented through INSC or otherwise).

Establishment of frameworks and methodologies for the application of efficient and effective safeguards for nuclear material in third countries

Proposed Indicators:

- Progress/steps taken in beneficiary countries in the process of signature and ratification of international treaties and conventions related to non-proliferation and safeguards;
- Nuclear material accountancy and control systems established/enhanced in relevant nuclear fuel cycle facilities (absolute number or increase rate over a region and period of time);
- Improvement of existing State or Regional Systems of Accountancy and Control (SAC) – e.g. introduction of new technical means (software applications, computer networks, etc.).

PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION INDICATORS

Proposed INSC administrative indicators:

- Number of projects approved for implementation per Action Plan (AP);
- Number of projects completed on time;
- Number of projects cancelled;
- Number of contracts needing addendum, derogation, etc.;
- Project completion rate (per AP) – ratio of completed / total projects in AP;
- Project Extension rate (per AP) – ratio of extended / total contracted projects in AP;
- Project success rate (per AP) – ratio of projects fully completed with all deliverables submitted within the schedule implementation period / total contracted projects in AP;

²⁰ <http://ensreg.eu/EU-Stress-Tests>

²¹ <http://ensreg.eu/eu-topical-peer-review>

- Average project preparation time (from approval to contracting);
- Average project implementation time;
- Average project budget.

Proposed INSC quality and sustainability indicators:

- Existence of, standard and compliance with quality manuals in the supported organizations;
- Findings of quality audits and peer reviews;
- Measures to ensure the sustainability of the improvements achieved or fostered through the Programme, in particular at HR level (resources and training) and allocated budget, as appropriate.

PROJECT-SPECIFIC INDICATORS

Project-specific indicators will be defined at the level of individual actions in the Terms of Reference of each project, in particular:

- Tenderers will be requested to define suitable Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) in their offers, and;
- Contractors will be requested to define, implement and measure KPIs during project implementation for monitoring both the success of project implementation as well as the benefits achieved in terms of the objectives of the INSC;
- Beneficiaries will be requested to show how the objective of the INSC project have been progressively achieved in their organizations. In terms of factual improved capacity for regulatory, licensing and inspections functions. The factual achievements of the objectives shall be reported by the Beneficiary in a dedicated section of the Final Report.