

The Chernobyl Accident - a summary of 16 years' involvement of the International Atomic Energy Agency

COMPLETED PROJECTS

Time period		Category	Location, Country	Project No.	Title	Relevant Information (objectives, description)	Funding (budget, US\$, and source)
Started	Completed						
1985	1986	Technical assistance	Vienna, Austria	--	Publication of Safety Series No. 81 on Derived Intervention Levels for application in controlling radiation doses to the public in the event of a nuclear accident or radiological emergency	Published in August 1986 giving guidance on the criteria to be used for managing countermeasures aimed at reducing doses to members of the public. Work originally started before the accident, but expeditiously completed immediately after the accident occurred. Not specific to the Chernobyl accident, but useful to all Member States in the months after the accident, and any future accident.	Regular budget
1986	1986, during the post-accident response phase	Technical assistance	Chernobyl NPP, Moscow	--	Visit by IAEA Director-General to Chernobyl	High-level delegation visited the site in order to observe the physical damage and to discuss further action.	IAEA contingency funds
1986	1986	Technical assistance	Vienna, Austria	--	Post-accident review meeting on the Chernobyl accident	Review meeting attended by a large number of experts from Agency Member States and from other international organizations, receiving from Soviet experts detailed information on the accident and contributing to the discussion of specific issues and to the formulation of proposals for follow-up actions. Publication of technical report of the International Nuclear Safety Advisory Group SS-75-INSAG-1.	Contributions in kind
1986	1987	Technical assistance	Vienna, Austria. Approximately 80 parties to each Convention	--	Conventions on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident and on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency	Legal instruments that set out the framework for co-operation between States, the IAEA and other international organizations in the event of a nuclear emergency. IAEA established the Emergency Response Centre to meet its obligations under the conventions, available 24 hours a day to respond to any emergency. Not specific to but triggered by the Chernobyl accident	Regular budget
1986	1988	Technical assistance	Vienna, Austria	--	IAEA Emergency Response	IAEA began to receive and compile monitoring information from Member States, replied to many inquiries from its Member States regarding the situation and the protective measures that should be taken for the protection of the public.	IAEA contingency funds

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Started	Completed						
1988	1988	Technical assistance	Vienna, Austria	--	Technical assistance to UNSCEAR's first assessment of the Chernobyl accident consequences	1988. Collection, collation and analysis of monitoring and other relevant data from Member States as input to the UNSCEAR assessment of radiological consequences published in 1988; compilation of database of reported measurements	1 man year of effort
1988	1988	Technical assistance	Kiev, Ukraine	--	International Scientific Conference on the Medical Aspects of the Accident at the Chernobyl NPP	May 1988. Number of clinically diagnosed victims of the accident was precisely reported, the extent and magnitude of the residual contamination in foodstuffs were reported, doses to the thyroids were reported as very high. Proceedings were published by the IAEA in English as TECDOC-516.	Printing and publishing
1988	1995	CRP	BEL, CZR, DEN, HUN, ITA, NET, ROM, UKR, UK, POL, CAN, GFR, CPR, FRA, SSR, UKR, FIN, USA, RUS	T23010	Validation of models for the transfer of radionuclides in terrestrial, urban and aquatic environments.	To provide a mechanism for the validation of assessment models by using the environmental data on radionuclide transfer which has resulted from the Chernobyl release; to acquire data from affected countries for that purpose; to produce reports on the current status of environmental modelling and the improvements achieved as a result of post-Chernobyl validation efforts.	175,500
1989	1989	Technical assistance	Vienna, Austria	--	"Informal meeting" organized by the IAEA Secretariat	May 1989 meeting attended by over 100 scientists from over 20 countries addressed maps of residual contamination, estimates of lifetime doses to members of the public, and intervention criteria for continued living in contaminated territories. Results were published in the open literature. Directly related to the Chernobyl accident	Cost-free to the IAEA
1989	1990	Technical assistance	Vienna, Austria	--	International Symposium on Environmental Contamination Following A Major Nuclear Accident	Not specifically dedicated to the Chernobyl accident but major part of the meeting devoted to environmental radiological consequences of the Chernobyl accident: contamination levels, human exposure and countermeasures. Published in 1990 as IAEA-SM-306.	Regular budget
1989	1990	Technical assistance	Vienna, Austria	--	International Symposium on Recovery Operations in the Event of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency	Not specifically dedicated to the Chernobyl accident but substantial part of the meeting devoted to safety of on-site and off-site recovery operations after the Chernobyl accident. Published in 1990 as IAEA-SM-316.	Regular budget

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Time period		Category	Location, Country	Project No.	Title	Relevant Information (objectives, description)	Funding (budget, US\$, and source)
Started	Completed						
1989	1991	Technical assistance	28 contaminated settlements and 7 control settlements in BSSR, UkSSR and RSFSR. Conference held in Vienna, May 1991.	--	International Chernobyl Project Acted as Secretariat for the International Chernobyl Project, in which around 200 scientists from 25 countries and from the EC, FAO, ILO, UNSCEAR, WHO, WMO and the IAEA itself participated in a year-long study following a request from the former USSR in October 1989. The request was for the IAEA to co-ordinate "an international experts' assessment of the concept which the USSR has evolved to enable the population to live safely in areas affected by radioactive contamination following the Chernobyl accident, and an evaluation of the effectiveness of the steps taken in these areas to safeguard the health of the population."	Principal aim was to provide international assessment to alleviate population's uncertainty about Governmental policies. 50 scientific missions with more than 200 independent experts and 20 international laboratories from 25 countries and seven international organizations visited the USSR, principally between May and December 1990, and carried out field monitoring, assessment and health studies. This included 8000 personal dosimeter readings; 10,000 whole-body measurements to determine internal body contamination; 1800 medical examinations as part of a limited epidemiological study, and 100 additional health checks; 2000 environmental dose rate measurements were taken, and 1000 air, soil, grass and food samples were obtained to measure the contamination. Substantial scientific information compiled as a spin-off. Seminars were conducted for 1200 local doctors; for farmer/managers on managing contamination in agricultural environments, and for decision-makers on tools and data for assisting resettlement/relocation decisions. The results were presented at an International Conference in Vienna, May 1991. Technical Report, Overview, Surface Contamination Maps, Summary Brochure, and Proceedings of the Conferences were published by the IAEA in English and Russian in 1991.	381,000 from the Regular Budget; 7.8 man years professional and 4.7 man years support staff effort; 20,000 for printing donated by Japan; accommodation and travel of experts in the USSR provided by USSR. Expert services and some medical equipment donated by scientists, Government, institutes or companies.
1990	1991	TC	BYE	BYE/9/002	Radiation Protection	Emergency technical assistance with the following objectives: to advise on the long term measures of monitoring and radiation protection; to provide some equipment for measurement and spectroscopic analysis of gamma, alpha and beta radiation.	51,799
1990	1991	TC	RUS	SSR/9/002	Radiation Protection	Emergency technical assistance with the objective of advising on the long-term measures of radiation monitoring and protection and providing equipment for measurement and spectrometric analysis of gamma, alpha and beta radiation.	50,022 TC reserve (CC)
1990	1991	CRP	RUS	J10030	Safe (<i>environmental</i>) transport of radioactive materials	To study of radioactive fuel particles obtained in fallout from reactor accident at Chernobyl	5,000 (contract only)

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Started	Completed						
1990	1993	Technical assistance	Belarus, Ukraine, Russia	--	Caesium Binders. Joint FAO/IAEA Project on the use of Caesium Binders for reducing the radioactive contamination of milk and meat in grazing animals. Prussian Blue boli reduce caesium contamination levels three or four times.	Principal aim was to provide alleviation of accident consequences. Project was initiated under the above mentioned "International Chernobyl Project". Field trials, training sessions, technology transfer completed in 1990-92. Large scale implementation in 1993. For an investment of about \$50,000 per annum, Belarus saved about 30 million litres of milk TECDOC-745 published in Russian. The scientific results of the work have been published.	150,000 from Government of Norway (through UN Trust Fund) as "seed" money.
1990	1994	CRP	FIN, GFR, JPN, UK, UK, EST, USA, UKR	J16002	The use of natural materials for dose assessment.	Scientific/technical activity with spin-off benefits to alleviate the consequences of Chernobyl fallout. To estimate with solid state dosimetric techniques (thermoluminescence, optically stimulated luminescence, electron spin resonance, etc) the absorbed doses in Pripjat and other areas of the 30 km zone around Chernobyl plant.	15,000 (contracts only)
1990	1994	Technical assistance	Belarus, Ukraine, Russia, Vienna	--	Guidelines for Agricultural Countermeasures in event of accidental releases of radioactive materials Publication jointly with FAO.	Principal aim was a scientific/technical one, with a spin-off in providing information exchange for the affected countries. Document published in English and Russian in 1994 as TRS-363.	IAEA contribution about 20,000 funding and 3 man months of staff time.
1990	1996	TC	UKR	UKR/9/002	Radiation Protection	To advise on long-term measures for radiation monitoring and protection and to improve radiation spectroscopy measurement facilities.	776,402 TCF+TC reserve (CC)
1991	1993	CRP	AUS, FIN, FRA, POL, BYE, UKR, RUS, BUL, GFR, GRE, SWI, FIN	J12010	The radiobiological impact of hot beta particles from the Chernobyl fallout: risk assessment.	Generation and quantification of radiological and radiobiological data from beta-emitting hot particle from the Chernobyl fallout with regard to human health impacts significance and to further place those data in comparative context with those of alpha-emitting hot particles.	40,744
1991	1996	Technical assistance	Zeleny Myss, near Kiev, Ukraine	--	Chernobyl Centre for International Research (CHECIR). Two major research projects carried out: a) Decontamination and Waste Treatment (Korea) and b) Validation of assessment models (Japan)	Scientific/technical with spin-off benefits to alleviate the consequences. Specific to Chernobyl .	Project a) Korea provided 150,000 - 200,000 per annum. Project b) Japan provided 60,000 - 100,000 per annum

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Started	Completed						
1992	1994	Technical assistance	Vienna, Austria	--	Development of the Safety Series No. 109 on Intervention Criteria in a Nuclear or Radiation Emergency.	Not specifically for the Chernobyl accident conditions but primarily applied in the Chernobyl accident area.	Regular budget
1992	1996	CRP	BUL, UKR, ROM, RUS, TUR, UKR	K41004	The application of tracer techniques in the study of processes and pollution in the Black Sea	To investigate the fate of contaminants in the Black Sea environment using radioactive and stable isotope tracers. To produce a comprehensive and up-to-date assessment of inputs, space-time distributions, inventories and radiological effects of anthropogenic and natural radionuclides.	153,760
1993	1994	TC	BYE	BYE/8/002	New Technology for Disposal of Radioactive Contaminated Wood	To develop compaction and gasification techniques for the safe disposal of local concentrations of radionuclide contamination in wood and other plant material.	2,888
1993	1995	TC	BYE	BYE/6/002	Diagnostic Analysis of Population Through Erythrocyte Study	To develop speckle-pattern tomography methods for the investigation of erythrocyte deformation and blood flow, and to establish centres for blood diagnostic analysis.	83,694
1993	1995	TC	UKR	UKR/9/005	Chernobyl Post-Accident Environmental Monitoring	To review progress and experience through a training course on environmental radiation monitoring related to the accident at Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant.	35,725
1993	1996	TC	BYE	BYE/9/003	Establishment of Radiation Monitoring Stations	To set up a network of radiation monitoring stations to study radionuclide entrainment and to create a database of nuclide migration for environmental radiation prognosis.	222,080
1994	2000	CRP	BUL, LIT, RUS, CAN, UKR	J12014	Limitations of radioepidemiological assessments for stochastic radiation effects, in relation of radiation protection	Radioepidemiological study of the changes in health parameters of workers and population groups exposed to ionizing radiation of radioactive discharges from the Mayak Plant (Ural, SU, 1950-56) and the radioactive releases from the Chernobyl accident (1986) or in the Bulgarian uranium mines (1953-1991).	86,700 (contracts only)

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1995	1996	Technical assistance	Vienna, Austria	--	International Conference "One Decade after Chernobyl: Summing up the Consequences" (jointly sponsored by IAEA, WHO and EC)	To consolidate an international consensus on the consequences of the accident by agreeing on facts and dispel confusion in order to make for effective decision-making on assistance. Held in April 1996 in co-operation with UNDHA, UNESCO, UNEP, UNSCEAR, FAO, OECD(NEA). Attended by more than 800 scientists and government officials in fields of nuclear energy, radiation safety, and health care. Participants included high-level governmental representatives from the three affected countries, chaired by German environment minister. Technical symposium featured eight separate topical sessions on a range of social, health and environmental subjects. The IAEA provided the Secretariat for the Conference, organized planning meetings and convened experts to draft summary keynote papers. Proceedings published in 1996.	100,000 to support attendees from Ukraine, Belarus and Russia Translation, conference services, publication. Convening of expert and planning meetings with the Joint Secretariat
1995	1997	TC	BYE	BYE/5/002	Rapeseed Cultivation of Soils Contaminated by Radionuclides	To support field trials of rapeseed cultivation on land contaminated by radioactivity in order to select varieties with the minimum uptake of radionuclides for the production of biodiesel and industrial lubricants.	183,933
1995	1997	TC	BYE	BYE/5/003	Migration of Radionuclides in Contaminated Soils	To study the migration of radionuclide contaminants in soils, forests and lakes to obtain data for future cropping possibilities in areas contaminated by Chernobyl fallout.	63,524
1995	1997	TC	UKR	UKR/9/012	Education and Training in Radiation Protection	To upgrade the national education and training programme for radiation protection. Not specific to Chernobyl, but a consequence.	190,412
1995	1997	Technical assistance	Ukraine	--	Training for safe operation and management of nuclear power plants		380,000 through donors (Spain)
1995	1998	Technical assistance	Ukraine, Russia, Belarus	--	"One Decade after Chernobyl: Environmental Impact Assessment", at the request of the Belarusian government in 1995.	To clarify the environmental consequences of the accident to allow for effective decision-making. Report published in 2001 as TECDOC-1240. Specific to Chernobyl.	60,000 from IAEA contingencies Expert services provided by France and Denmark cost-free.
1995	1999	TC	UKR	UKR/9/010	Environmental Impact for the Chernobyl NPP Unit 4	To assist in the assessment of the radiological integrity of UKRITYE, especially with regard to possible interaction with surrounding soils and underground water.	257,219

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1995	1999	TC	UKR	UKR/9/011	Radioactive Waste Management Technology	Establishment of a waste management strategy with special emphasis on the waste from Chernobyl.	133,345
1995	2001	TC	UKR	UKR/9/007	Reduction of Radionuclides in Human Food and Environment	To reduce the internal radiation dose to the population by introducing effective techniques for controlling and reducing radionuclides in food and water.	590,748
1995	2002	CRP	ARG, THA, GRE, MOR, AUL, BRA, RUS, ROM, UK, USA, ZIM, CHI, CPR, SLR	D15005	The assessment of soil erosion through the use of Cs-137 and related techniques as a basis for soil conservation, sustainable agricultural production and environmental protection	To refine (including validation and standardization) relevant methodologies for documenting soil erosion and sedimentation using the Cs-137 technique	279,000 (contracts only)
1997	1997	Technical assistance	Belarus, Russia, Ukraine	--	Participated in UN led 'needs assessment mission and programme formulation, and meeting on Humanitarian Assistance in Moscow	Specific to Chernobyl.	IAEA Regular budget
1997	2001	TC	ALB, ARM, BYE, BUL, CRO, CZR, EST, GEO, GRE, HUN, LAT, LIT, POL, MOL, ROM, RUS, SLO, SLR, TUR, UKR, IRA, KAZ	RER/9/050	Harmonization of Regional Nuclear Emergency Preparedness	To provide Member States in Central and Eastern Europe with the means to respond adequately on a harmonized regional basis to severe reactor accidents with a transboundary impact.	945,168 TCF+USA
1997	2001	CRP	BYE, LIT, POL, RUS, RUS, ITA, SWE	F34009	Radionuclide transport dynamics in freshwater resources	To assess peculiarities of the radionuclide transport in freshwater ecosystem in case of large scale watershed contamination with nuclear fission products	90,600 (contracts only)
1997	2002	TC	BYE	BYE/5/004	Edible Oil form Rapeseed Grown on Contaminated Land	To establish a pilot plant for the production of edible oil from locally produced rapeseed oil grown on contaminated agricultural land	847,855
1997	2002	TC	RUS	RUS/8/003	Water Quality Evaluation and Prediction Affected by Chernobyl Accident	To assist the Russian Government in assessing the current status of radionuclide pollution in the Bryanskaya Oblast and in the prediction of water quality following radionuclide pollution.	29,497 UNDP funds

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1998	2001	CRP	BYE, GER, ITA, RUS, UKR, USA	E2.40.11	Use of Electron Paramagnetic Resonance Dosimetry with Tooth Enamel for Retrospective Dose Assessment	To review the available methods, current research and development in EPR dosimetry technology, which may be of practical use for the emergency dose reconstruction, including persons exposed due to the Chernobyl accident. Report published in 2002 as TECDOC-1331.	50,000
1999	2000	TC	GRE	GRE/2/028	Radionuclide Transfer in Mediterranean Soil-Plant Ecosystem	To improve the counterpart's capability in the areas of assessment and modelling of radionuclide transfer in the Mediterranean soil-plant ecosystem.	58,418
1999	2001	TC	BYE	BYE/9/007	Improvement of Training in Radiation and Waste Safety	To improve education and training in radiation and waste safety, in providing equipment and expert missions to train local specialist in radiation protection.	96,402
1999	2001	TC	LIT	LIT/2/002	Assessment of Radionuclide Migration in the Baltic Sea	To create a model for estimating radionuclide migration and self-cleaning processes in the Lithuanian part of the Baltic Sea, supported by site monitoring.	145,965
1999	2001	TC	UKR	UKR/9/014	Regulating Radionuclide Emissions to the Environment	To improve the implementation of legislation and regulation in radioecology, and to harmonize them with the Basic Safety Standards (BSS).	49,129
1999	2001	TC	UKR	UKR/9/015	Strengthening Emergency Preparedness and Response	To improve the effectiveness of nuclear and radiological emergency response preparedness in Ukraine, in order to ensure the health and safety of the public and of workers during an emergency.	23,516
1999	2001	TC	BYE, RUS, UKR	RER/9/059	Reducing External Exposure Doses in Contaminated Villages	To demonstrate the potential for significant dose reduction in contaminated settlements and for reduction in the current expenditure needed to support residents of these settlements; to provide the necessary procedures and tools to implement the demonstrated measures.	110,423
1999	2002	Technical assistance	Vienna, Austria, but applicable to Russia, Ukraine and Belarus	--	Derived criteria for cleanup of contaminated areas and on radiological criteria for long-lived radionuclides in commodities	Development of consensus recommendations that will assist in managing the long term exposure of the populations exposed due to the Chernobyl accident contamination Not solely for the Chernobyl accident consequences, but important for long term management of contaminated territories and their rehabilitation, and for the use of commodities such as foodstuffs and wood.	IAEA Regular Budget
2000	2001	Technical assistance	Moscow, Russia	--	International Conference "Radiation Legacy of the 20 th Century: Environmental Restoration"	Not specific to Chernobyl, but numerous problems of remediation of the Chernobyl-affected areas considered. Proceedings published as IAEA TECDOC-1280.	Printing and publishing

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Started	Completed						
2001	2001	TC	GRE	GRE/5/019	Monitoring and Rehabilitation of Caesium-Polluted Areas by Phytoremediation	To assess the optimal phytoremediation method for cesium uptake from soils and to prevent contamination of water through cesium-polluted soil and subsoil layers; and to analyze the feasibility and efficiency of the technique using selected plants under Mediterranean conditions	17,607
2001	2001	Technical assistance	Kiev, Ukraine	--	International conference "Fifteen Years after the Chernobyl Accident. Lessons Learned"	The subjects for discussion were lessons learned from the accident in areas of nuclear and radiation safety, emergency preparedness and response, status and future of the Shelter and the exclusion zone, radiation health and environmental effects.	Partial funding
2001	2002	Technical assistance	Kiev, Ukraine	--	International conference "HEALTH EFFECTS OF THE CHERNOBYL ACCIDENT: RESULTS OF 15-YEAR FOLLOW-UP STUDIES"	The Conference considered only health effects of the accident, presented medical lessons learnt and developed recommendations for public health services and for future research.	Partial funding of printing.
Total, completed projects							Regular budget + US\$ 7,541694

ONGOING PROJECTS

Started	Category	Location, Country	Project No.	Title	Relevant Information (objectives, description)	Funding (budget, USS, and source)
1986	Technical assistance	Vienna, Austria	--	Inter-Agency Committee on the Response to Nuclear Accidents	Established in 1986 to prepare and co-ordinate arrangements in the case of accidents, and in activities concerning the Chernobyl accident from 1987 - 1990. Partly related to the Chernobyl accident	Regular budget
1995	TC	BUL, GEO, ROM, RUS, TUR, UKR	RER/2/003	Marine Environmental Assessment of the Black Sea Region	To develop the capacity to reliably assess marine pollution in the Black Sea countries using nuclear techniques; and to operate regionally co-ordinated monitoring and emergency response programmes for radionuclides in the marine environment.	1,785,849
1997	TC	ALB, ARM, BYE, BOH, BUL, CRO, CZR, EST, GEO, HUN, LAT, LIT, POL, MOL, ROM, RUS, SLO, SLR, YUG, MAK, TUR, UKR	RER/9/049	Medical Education for Nuclear Accident Preparedness	To create a collaborative, multidisciplinary nuclear disaster preparedness education programme for Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) which includes curriculum and train-the-trainer courses	1,729,565
1998	CRP	FIN, GFR, RUS, UKR	J71008	Safety of RBMK type Nuclear Power Plant in relation to external events		138,250 (contracts only until 2001)
1999	CRP	AUL, BGD, BRA, BUL, CHI, CPR, GRE, IND, JPN, RUS, SYR, TUR, UKR, USA, VIE	D55001	Coordinated research programme on the classification of soil systems (agro-eco system) on the basis of transfer factors of radionuclides from soil to reference plants		232,500 (contracts only)
1999	TC	BYE	BYE/9/006	Rehabilitation of Chernobyl Affected Territories	To minimize the impact of the Chernobyl accident on human health and to create favourable conditions for the sustainable development of the affected region through a demonstration of recently developed agricultural technologies which can have an impact on the animal productivity and fertility of affected soils, without increasing contamination of the food chain.	736,065
2000	CRP	DEN, FIN, HUN, KAZ, NOR, RUS, UKR, USA	G41003	Radiochemical, chemical and physical characterisation of radioactive particles in the environment	To assess importance of radioactive particle speciation on radionuclide environmental transport parameters.	30,000 (contracts only until 2001)

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Started	Category	Location, Country	Project No.	Title	Relevant Information (objectives, description)	Funding (budget, US\$, and source)
2001	TC	LIT	LIT/7/002	Assessment of Radionuclide Migration in the Baltic Sea	To create a model, supported by site monitoring, for estimating radionuclide migration and biogeochemical processes in the Lithuanian part of the Baltic Sea, the tributary waters of the Nemunas River and the Curonian Lagoon	95,779
2001	TC	MOL	MOL/9/004	Upgrading of the National Monitoring and Laboratory Control Network	To improve radiation monitoring services for protection of the population and to strengthen the national infrastructure for co-ordination and assessment of environmental monitoring data. Partially relevant to the Chernobyl accident consequences.	110,563
2001	TC	UKR	UKR/4/010	Characterization, Management, and Physical Protection of Radioactive Material from the "Shelter" at Chernobyl NPP	To contribute to the evaluation of waste management issues regarding decisions for additional management of the "Shelter" and contained radioactive material at Chernobyl Unit 4. To assist the Government in the development of an approach for the characterization, management, safeguarding, and physical protection of radioactive residual material resulting from investigating the status of the Shelter and its reconstruction and/or remediation	61,300
2001	TC	UKR	UKR/4/011	Support for Decommissioning of Chernobyl NPP	To assist the Government in the development of an integrated approach to planning, management, and implementation of the decommissioning of Chernobyl NPP.	65,878
2001	TC	UKR	UKR/9/019	Monitoring for Radio-Ecological Safety of Foodstuff in the Chernobyl-Affected Territories	To develop and implement monitoring techniques with sufficient sensitivity to measure radionuclides in foodstuff within required limits; and to initiate and co-ordinate a network of laboratories spanning the affected territories to ensure that standardized techniques and appropriate quality control procedures are implemented and applied.	168,019
2001	TC	UKR	UKR/9/020	Training Centre for Radio-Ecology	To establish training facilities for radio-ecology at the International Radio-Ecology Laboratory (IRL) in the Chernobyl-contaminated area and to assist in improvement of the laboratory's experimental radio-ecological capacities.	121,100 (USA)
2002	Technical assistance	Vienna	--	Draft Codex Alimentarius Guidelines Levels for Radionuclides in Foods Following Radioactive Contamination for Use in International Trade	To develop reference levels for radionuclides in food to be used in long term after environmental contamination with radionuclides. Primarily for use in the areas affected by the Chernobyl accident. Developed jointly with FAO and WHO.	Regular budget

ONGOING PROJECTS

Started	Category	Location, Country	Project No.	Title	Relevant Information (objectives, description)	Funding (budget, US\$, and source)
2003	Technical assistance	Vienna	--	The Chernobyl Forum	At present the IAEA is organising the Chernobyl Forum, through which the relevant organizations within the UN system and the governments of the primarily affected countries (Belarus, Russia and Ukraine) will discuss their views on the consequences of the accident and implement, jointly or individually, actions designed to mitigate the impact of the accident's consequences. The Forum will be launched in early 2003:	Regular budget
Total, ongoing projects					Regular budget + US\$ 5,274,000	
Total: Regular budget + US\$ 12,8 mln						