UN organization	Energy-related programmes and activities	Funding and Operation	Coordination of Activities
IAEA	I. Policies and mandates of the entity Promoting acceleration and enlargement of the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world. It shall ensure, so far as it is able, that assistance provided by it or at its request or under its supervision or control is not used in such a way to further any military purpose. II. Overview of programmes and activities A, Commission of Sustainable Development related activities: Supporting the Commission on Sustainable Development's advancement of Agenda 21 by developing Indicators for Sustainable Energy Development (ISED) and Indicators for Radioactive Waste Management. ISED provides a higher resolution of energy related sustainable development issues than is reflected in current and proposed general indicators of sustainable development. ISED is registered as a Type 2 partnership; Participation in and contribution to the Inter-Agency Task Force on Energy covering issues related to nuclear power and sustainable development. B. Energy Development, Supply and Use Enhancing and strengthening national capacity for: energy, electricity and nuclear power planning and decision making; comparative assessment of different energy supply systems from resource extraction to energy service provision; sectoral energy demand projections; analyzing energy-environment interaction including externalities, and defining sustainable energy policies. Introducing economic and financial analyses as well as liability management as a basis for energy sector planning in increasingly competitive generation markets; Undertaking comparative assessment of different energy technology chains from resource extraction to energy service supply (the energy system), including the health and environmental impacts and risks associated with these chains; providing related technical cooperation and support. Assessing the role of nuclear power for electricity generation, process heat supply, chemical fuel production and desalination; comparison of these functions with nonnucle	The total annual expenditure on energy-related programmes and activities of IAEA is about \$70million. It is difficult to split this expenditure into categories of Energy Development Energy Supply, and Energy Use or Safety Standards as there is considerable overlap of activities under different categories.	UNDESA, UNDESA, UNECE, UNESCO UN System of Agencies UNFCCC IPCC

UN organization	Energy-related programmes and activities	Funding and Operation	Coordination of Activities
IAEA cont.	and trends; distributing data bases on technologies in different energy chains for electricity generation; distributing computer tools for comparative assessment of energy systems;		
	Providing technical assistance on the control of radionuclide dispersion and environmental protection; mitigation of emissions from fossil fired power plants (use of electron beam process for remo val of sulphur and nitrogen oxides);		
	Carrying out assessment of uranium resources and developing strategies for their exploitation and utilization through Ad hoc expert group meetings, technical assistance, advisory services and publications;		
	Assistance to UNECE Committee on sustainable development in the improvement of the UN Framework Classification, in particular the area of Energy Reserves/Resources Terminology related to Uranium, in view of facilitating comparable and compatible assessments in the next World Energy Survey (2003) Distributing technology and safety information on all aspects of nuclear fuel cycle and radioactive waste management;		UNECE
	Building up and strengthening national regulatory organs, national nuclear research organizations, and infrastructures for radioactive waste management;		
	Promoting information exchange of non-commercial information and cooperative research on improved advanced nuclear power plant designs; providing support to developing countries in planning and implementing nuclear power programmes; promoting nuclear power engineering and technology know-how and transfer; training and development of personnel; preservation of knowledge and competence in the area of nuclear power and engineering and technology;		
	Facilitating the development of nuclear fusion as an energy resource by supporting collaborative research and information exchange;		
	Promoting and supporting air quality monitoring and assessment due to anthropogenic activities, such as transport, industry and energy production;		
	Providing technical cooperation and support on nuclear fuel cycle and waste technology (covering raw materials for reactor fuels, spent fuel and radioactive waste);		
	Providing technical cooperation and support in exploration of geothermal energy resources using isotopic tracer techniques.		
	C. Safety Standards		
	Establishing or adopting, in consultation and, where appropriate, in collaboration with the competent organs of the United Nations and with the specialized agencies concerned, standards of safety for protection of health and minimization of danger to life and property. The safety standards cover the safety of nuclear installations, radiation safety and safety of radioactive waste management. Providing for the application of safety standards through the provision of assistance under technical cooperation and other means; the fostering of safety-related information exchange; the promotion of safety-related education and training; the coordination of safety-related R&D and, the rendering of safety-related services.		

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UN	Energy-related programmes and activities	Funding and	Coordination of
organization		Operation	Activities