

**Statement by Amb. J. Enkhsaikhan, Governor of Mongolia on the Agency's  
Technical Cooperation Report for 2010**

Vienna

6 June 2011

I would like to thank the Director General and his team for the report on the Agency's technical cooperation activities contained GOV/2011/21 which provides rich information on the Agency's activities in 2010.

I would also like to thank Mr. Aining, the DDG for Technical Cooperation for his opening statement.

My delegation associates itself with the statement of the Group of 77 and China and I would like to make the following brief remarks in my national capacity.

My delegation believes that the new 3 part format of the report dealing with strategic and policy issues, finance and regional is more user-friendly. 2010 was the second year of the 2009-2011 TC program cycle. Technical cooperation activities have increased. Program delivery is expressed using both financial and non-financial indicators. Last year 129 countries and territories benefited from the TC program, with \$ 114.3 mln. disbursed with an implementation rate of 76.6 percent. These are impressive numbers. It would be more useful if these and other numbers could be translated to show the actual impact on member states, regions and thematic areas. Though that would not be an easy task, it would allow quality assessment of the services delivered and improve where needed.

As seen from the report, last year the Agency rightly focused on prevention, early diagnosis and treatment of cancer. TC projects on cancer accounted for a significant amount of the Agency's activity. We welcome that. As a result cancer awareness has generally increased. In Asia and the Pacific region establishment of radiotherapy centers and development of nuclear medicine procedures and techniques for early detection of the disease was prevalent.

My delegation takes note with appreciation the Agency's activities in addressing the individual needs of member states through PACT programs. Having become the eighth PMDS (PACT Model Demonstration Site) country, in November 2010 Mongolia hosted WHO-IAEA joint cancer seminar within the PACT framework. The seminar of representatives of PMDS countries and relevant international organizations was aimed at strengthening national cancer control programs and primary health care approaches for cancer prevention and control. All agreed that the seminar was useful in exchanging information and experience on activities at the primary health care level.

One of the important cross-cutting areas of the Agency's activities is developing human resources and building capacities. As the report rightly points out, personnel with nuclear skills and capacities are essential for the successful introduction and application of nuclear technology for socio-economic development. Last year many countries thus benefited from the mentorship program that started in 2009 in collaboration with the Republic of Korea. This program provided

training to acquire sound knowledge and information needed for decision-making purposes. My delegation believes that the Agency needs to continue the programs aimed at developing human resources and building capacities, especially bearing in mind the possible increase in nuclear power generation.

Being one of the many countries whose economy depends greatly on its agricultural production, in our case livestock breeding, Mongolia attaches great importance to the IAEA/FAO joint activities in introducing nuclear techniques in animal nutrition and disease prevention. With the assistance of the Agency's TC projects, many countries, including mine, have declared free from the rinderpest disease, which is an infectious viral disease of mainly cattle. It is expected that this year the world would be declared rinderpest-free. Due merit goes to IAEA for this historic achievement.

At present Mongolia is working to become free of CBBP (contagious bovine pleuropneumonia) and the FMD (foot-and-mouth disease). Several vaccines and diagnostic kits are being developed to that end. The Director General's personal attention to this issue important for many countries is highly appreciated.

In cases of the outbreak of trans-boundary animal diseases rapid diagnosis and vaccine strain determination are important for the timely containment. The use of nuclear technology helps livestock-breeders to contain the spread of the diseases, effectively fight such diseases and save thousands of animals. Irradiation of microbial pathogens has shown its advantage over chemical methods of inactivation. Therefore this method needs to be promoted in the production of animal vaccines. Since FMD and other trans-boundary animal diseases present a major challenge for over 100 countries, it would be advisable, as I have already mentioned, for the joint FAO/IAEA division to undertake a study on the possible economic effects of the use of nuclear technology in addressing the issues of effectively combating trans-boundary animal diseases.

With these remarks my delegation takes note of the TC report for 2010 and supports recommendation to request the Director General to transmit the report to the General Conference.