



# **THE AGENCY'S ACCOUNTS FOR 2002**

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Printed by the  
International Atomic Energy Agency  
August 2003



**IAEA**  
International Atomic Energy Agency

## REPORT BY THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS

1. In accordance with Financial Regulation 11.03(b) [1], the Board of Governors hereby transmits to the Members of the Agency the report of the External Auditor on the Agency's accounts for 2002.
2. The Board has examined the report by the External Auditor and the introduction by the Director General to the accounts, and also the accounts themselves, and submits the following draft resolution for the consideration of the General Conference.

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The General Conference,

Having regard to Financial Regulation 11.03(b),

Takes note of the report of the External Auditor on the Agency's accounts for the year 2002 and of the report of the Board of Governors thereon [\*].

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[\*] GC(47)/

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[1] INFCIRC/8/Rev.2

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**Forty-seventh regular session**

**THE AGENCY'S ACCOUNTS FOR 2002**

**CONTENTS**

	<u>Page</u>
Table of contents	III
Introduction to the Agency's Accounts for 2002 and Financial Highlights	1
Statement of the Director General's responsibilities and confirmation of the accounts with the financial regulations of the International Atomic Energy Agency as at 31 December 2002	3
Part I - Audit opinion	7
- Report of the External Auditor on the audit of the accounts of the International Atomic Energy Agency for the year ended 31 December 2002	9
Part II - Statements	
I Statement of income and expenditure and changes in reserves and fund balances for the period ending 31 December 2002	39
II Statement of assets, liabilities, reserves and fund balances as at 31 December 2002	41
III Statement of cash flow for the period ending 31 December 2002	43
IV Statement of regular budget appropriations for the period ending 31 December 2002	44
Part III - Schedules	
S1 Regular Budget Fund - Status of contributions to the Regular Budget as at 31 December 2002	46
S2 Status of the Working Capital Fund as at 31 December 2002	50
S3 Status of advances to the Working Capital Fund as at 31 December 2002	51
S4 Regular Budget Fund - Status of cash surpluses as at 31 December 2002	54

	<u>Page</u>
S5 Regular Budget Fund –	
I. Shares of Member States in the 2001 cash surplus	55
II. Status of cash surpluses withheld pending receipt of contributions as at 31 December 2002	58
S6 Regular Budget Fund - Summary by item of expenditure	59
S7 Summary of expenditure by major category and fund group	60
S8 Status of contributions to the Technical Co-operation Fund as at 31 December 2002	61
S9 Technical Co-operation Programme - Status of assessed programme costs as at 31 December 2002	65
S10 Current accounts at banks as at 31 December 2002	68
S11 Deposit accounts at banks as at 31 December 2002	69
S12 Cash in hand, current and deposit accounts at banks by fund group and funds as at 31 December 2002	70
Part IV - Notes to the financial statements	71
Part V - Annexes	
A1 Regular Budget Fund - Estimated and actual resources for the year ended 31 December 2002	84
A2 Technical Co-operation Fund - Estimated and actual resources in the year ended 31 December 2002	85
A3 Resources made available to the Agency -	
a By Member States for 2002 including contributions in cash and in kind	86
b By United Nations and other international organizations for 2002 including contributions in cash and in kind	90
c By major programme for 2002 including contributions in cash and in kind	91

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## INTRODUCTION TO THE AGENCY'S ACCOUNTS FOR 2002 AND FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

1. I present herewith the Agency's accounts for the year ended 31 December 2002. Part I contains the External Auditor's report to the Board of Governors on the audit of the accounts. Parts II and III contain the Agency's accounts, comprising Statements I to IV and Schedules S1 to S12, respectively. Part IV, entitled "Notes to the Financial Statements", describes the purpose and financing of the Funds and the authority under which they are administered, and the significant accounting policies applied by the Secretariat in preparing the statements and schedules. The notes offer additional information on significant items and events that could have a bearing on the financial position of the Agency, or on funds in its possession or under its control. The Annex (Part V) presents information that under the current United Nations system accounting standards no longer has the status of a financial statement, schedule or note, but is considered useful for Member States.

### Significant changes

2. There are no significant changes in presentation and format this year. However, I would like to draw to your attention that for the first time the financial statements show a charge in Statement 1, Statement of Income and Expenditure and Changes in Reserves and Fund Balances, entitled Provision for Unobligated Balances of Appropriations, amounting to \$2.3 million. This item relates to the decision by the Board of Governors (GOV/1999/23) approving proposals from the Secretariat permitting full biennial programming to be implemented by the Agency.

3. The Agency is continuing to develop enhancements to its finance and information management system. FinTrack, a system enabling project managers to exercise greater control over projects by integrating information from specialised subsystems, was introduced in 2002.

4. The General Fund has three new accounts under the Extrabudgetary Programme Fund (Fund Group III).

Switzerland - to support the Agency's International Project on Innovative Nuclear Reactors and Fuel Cycles (INPRO).

Nuclear Security Fund - to support the Agency's activities on protection against nuclear terrorism.

Nuclear Threat Initiative (NTI) - for the implementation of the project entitled "Planning for the return of Russian Origin Research Reactor Fuel to Improve Safety and Reduce Proliferation Risks".

The General Fund has two new accounts under the Technical Co-operation Extrabudgetary Fund (Fund Group IV).

Nuclear Security Fund - to support the project RER/9/060, an interregional training course, Emerging Issues in Nuclear Security for Decision Makers.

Nuclear Threat Initiative (NTI) - to support projects YUG/4/028 "Safety of Irradiated Fuel and Radioactive Waste at Vinça Research Institute" and YUG/9/034 "Middle and Low Level Radioactive Waste Management and Safety at Vinça Research Institute".

### Financial highlights

#### General

5. As of the end of 2002, the Agency's total cash holdings in all fund groups amounted to \$126.3 million (2001: \$132.2 million).

## Fund group I. Regular Budget Fund and Working Capital Fund

6. Appropriations originally approved in the amount of \$245.1 million at the rate of 0.9229 euros to the US dollar were recalculated at \$217.6 million using the average rate of exchange of 1.0724 euros, in accordance with Resolution GC (45)/RES/5.

7. The cash flow for 2002 was not as good as in the previous year. Cash for the Regular Budget Fund, including the Working Capital Fund (WCF), decreased from \$38.9 million in 2001 to \$31.2 million in 2002. A significant part of this decrease was due to the non-receipt of expected contributions from two major donors by the year end.

8. I am pleased to announce that there was a cash surplus for 2001 amounting to \$2.3 million. As was anticipated, the cash surplus was large enough to absorb the cash deficit of 2000 of \$0.5 million. This was due mainly to the savings on prior years' obligations.

9. The 2002 excess of income over expenditure of \$3.0 million (2001: \$1.3 million) consists of the following:

	<u>Millions of US dollars</u>	
	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>
Unused balance of appropriations (Statement IV)	1.1	0.4
Surplus (deficit) of actual resources over adjusted estimates (Annex A1)	1.8	0.8
Contributions assessed on new Member States (Schedule S1)	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>
Excess (shortfall) of income over expenditure (Statement I)	<u>3.0</u>	<u>1.3</u>

## Fund group II. General Fund - Technical Co-operation Fund

10. The Fund's resources decreased slightly, with total pledges amounting to \$58.3 million (2001: \$59.2 million) against a target of \$73.0 million (2001: \$73.0 million). Cash held was lower than last year at \$38.8 million (2001: \$44.2 million). Approximately 14% of this cash is held in difficult to use currencies. The Agency is maintaining its efforts to reduce these holdings.

### Other fund groups

11. The financial situation of Fund groups III, IV, V and VI is satisfactory. Their resources are based on extrabudgetary contributions from Member States or Member State institutions received before the respective activities are undertaken, or funding agreements with United Nations or other international organizations and agreements with contributors.

(signed) MOHAMED ELBARADEI  
Director General

**STATEMENT OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL'S RESPONSIBILITIES  
AND  
CONFIRMATION OF THE ACCOUNTS WITH THE FINANCIAL  
REGULATIONS  
OF THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY  
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2002**

**The Director General's responsibilities**

The Director General is required by the Financial Regulations to maintain such accounting records as are necessary with due regard to the United Nations System Accounting Standards and to prepare annual accounts showing the income and expenditure of all the International Atomic Energy Agency's Funds during the financial year and their respective financial positions at the end of the year and the status of Regular Budget appropriations of the Agency. He is also required to give such other financial information as the Board may require or as he may deem necessary or useful.

To lay the foundations for the financial statements, the Director General is responsible for establishing detailed Financial Rules and procedures to ensure effective financial administration, the exercise of economy, and the effective custody of the Agency's assets. The Director General is also required to maintain an internal financial control which shall provide an effective examination of financial transactions to ensure: the regularity of the receipt, custody and disposal of all funds and other financial resources of the Agency; and the conformity of expenditures with the appropriations approved by the General Conference, the decisions of the Board on the use of funds for the Technical Co-operation Programme or other authority governing expenditures from extrabudgetary resources; and the economic use of the resources of the Agency.

**Confirmation of the Accounts with the Financial Regulations**

We hereby confirm that the following appended accounts, comprising Statements I to IV, Schedules S1 to S12 and supporting Notes, were properly prepared in accordance with Article XI of the Financial Regulations, with due regard to the United Nations System Accounting Standards.

(signed) MOHAMED ELBARADEI  
Director General

(signed) GARY A. EIDET  
Director, Division of Budget and Finance

Vienna, Austria, 21 March 2003

## **P A R T I**

### **LETTER FROM THE EXTERNAL AUDITOR TO THE CHAIRPERSON OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS**

The Chairperson of the Board of Governors  
International Atomic Energy Agency  
A-1400 VIENNA  
Austria

28 March 2003

Madam,

I have the honour to transmit the financial statements of the International Atomic Energy Agency for the year ended 31 December 2002 which were submitted to me by the Director General in accordance with Financial Regulation 11.03(a). I have audited these statements and have expressed my opinion thereon.

Further, in accordance with Financial Regulation 12.08, I have the honour to present my report on the Accounts of the Agency for the year ended 31 December 2002.

(signed)

**JOHN BOURN**  
Comptroller and Auditor General, United Kingdom  
External Auditor

## **AUDIT OPINION**

### **To the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency**

I have audited the accompanying financial statements, comprising Statements I to IV, Schedules S1 to S12 and the supporting Notes of the International Atomic Energy Agency for the financial period ended 31 December 2002. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Director General. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit.

I conducted my audit in accordance with the Common Auditing Standards of the Panel of External Auditors of the United Nations, Specialized Agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency. Those standards require that I plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, and as considered by the auditor to be necessary in the circumstances, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by the Director General, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. I believe that my audit provides a reasonable basis for the audit opinion.

In my opinion, these financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position as at 31 December 2002 and the results of operations and cash flows for the period then ended in accordance with the International Atomic Energy Agency's stated accounting policies set out in Note 2 of the financial statements, which were applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding financial period.

Further, in my opinion, the transactions of the International Atomic Energy Agency, which I have tested as part of my audit, have in all significant respects been in accordance with the Financial Regulations and legislative authority.

In accordance with Article XII of the Financial Regulations, I have also issued a long-form report on my audit of the International Atomic Energy Agency's financial statements.

**(signed)**

**Sir John Bourn  
Comptroller and Auditor General  
United Kingdom  
External Auditor**

**London, 28 March 2003**

# **REPORT OF THE EXTERNAL AUDITOR ON THE AUDIT OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2002**

## ***Comprising:***

- **Executive Summary** *(paragraphs 1 – 33)*
- **Scope and approach of the audit** *(paragraphs 34 – 41)*
- **Detailed findings for 2002** *(paragraphs 42 – 151)*
- **Follow-up to audit recommendations made in 2001**  
*(paragraphs 152 –160)*

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **Overall results of the audit**

1. I have audited the accounts of the International Atomic Energy Agency for the financial period 1 January to 31 December 2002 in accordance with the Financial Regulations and in conformity with the Common Auditing Standards of the Panel of External Auditors of the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency.

2. I have carried out separate audits of the following Funds for which the Agency has management responsibility:

Vienna International Centre Commissary;  
Seibersdorf Cafeteria;  
Staff Welfare Fund;  
Housing Projects Fund;  
Vienna International Centre Child Care Centre - Expansion Project.

3. The financial statements for these Funds, together with my audit opinions on them, have been submitted to the Director General.

4. **My examination revealed no weaknesses or errors which I considered material to the accuracy, completeness, and validity of the financial statements as a whole and I have placed an unqualified audit opinion on the Agency's financial statements for 2002.**

5. My annual report includes observations and recommendations intended to contribute to the improvement of the Agency's financial management and control, arising under paragraph 5 of the Additional Terms of Reference Governing External Audit appended to the Financial Regulations.

6. My management audit work for 2002 has covered three areas:

- Results Based Management
  - Following my initial examination in 2000 of the performance indicators established in relation to nuclear safety, I have examined the progress made by the Agency in fully applying Results Based Management for the first time. In this examination, I have focussed on the overall results management framework, seeking to identify any general lessons which emerge.
- Information Technology Project Management
  - Where I have reviewed the effectiveness of project management of new computerised systems, which represent considerable commitments in financial and staff terms.
- The Agency's currency base for financial accounting and reporting
  - Where I have responded to requests from the Secretariat to comment on its response to Member State representations related to the adoption of the Euro as a currency for financial reporting and accounting.

## **Main audit findings and recommendations**

### ***On Results Based Management***

7. The 2002-03 biennium is the first period for which the Agency is fully implementing results based programming and budgeting. My staff examined these important new arrangements to identify areas where further improvements may be needed if Results Based Management is to deliver the outcomes sought by the Agency and Member States.

### ***The system for monitoring and reporting results***

8. The Agency has been developing performance measures in the form of indicators at programme, sub-programme and project level; and has now started to establish high-level measures related to overall aims and objectives. **I recommend** that the Agency map these differing indicators, to ensure a logical relationship between the various levels of indicators and identify any gaps or duplications in performance measurement.

9. The Agency is increasingly developing the use of performance measures of outcomes in Member States. **I welcome and encourage** this approach, which supports a more comprehensive evaluation of the effectiveness of programmes and activities.

10. One of the benefits of Results Based Management is that it facilitates the justification of projects and the prioritisation of activities for funding purposes. In this, the Agency's middle managers are prime users of the performance information system, for project and progress monitoring. Flexibility of the overall planning system is important to these managers for budgetary change purposes. **I recommend** that the Agency review the scope to improve consultation with middle managers and other staff about their information needs, and the way Results Based Management is being implemented.

11. An important test of the appropriateness of the performance measurements arrangements will be how Member States regard the usefulness of the information produced. The Agency has taken important first steps to present results to Member States and intends moving to a system of exception reporting for progress reports. **I recommend** that the Agency consider putting in place structured procedures to obtain systematic feedback from Member States on their level of satisfaction with the way the Agency is reporting on its results.

12. The Agency's current performance measures cover all significant areas of work. However, there has been a lack of balance between effectiveness and efficiency measures; and financial information is not complete, with staff costs in particular not easily identifiable at sub-programme level. For improved assessment of results, **I recommend** that the Agency develop a suitable resource monitoring methodology to allow staff costs to be monitored throughout the Agency projects.

13. It is also important for performance measurement to assess whether projects and activities are completed on time: although at present there is no computerised, organisation-wide system for recording project completion times; and the Agency's systems do not utilise consistent project identification between biennia. For reporting results and to improve performance monitoring generally, **I recommend** that the Agency give greater priority to the development of an organisation-wide system to record project start and completion dates, and any approved changes which are made to them.

14. Currently-adopted performance indicators do not always support performance measurement in a biennial context, where longer term projects are concerned. For effective performance measurement related to the organisation's budgetary cycle, **I recommend** that the Agency ensure that performance measures at project level are more closely related to project timeframes and progress milestones.

15. Even though line managers have responsibility for performance measurement at the programme and project level, implementation of the Agency's performance measurement system as a whole has been heavily dependant on the two staff members of the Office of Programme Development and Performance Assessment. At this corporate level, implementation plans are not up to date and lack key milestones. To address the risk inherent in reliance on key personnel, and to secure improved business continuity, **I recommend** that the Agency take steps to strengthen the existing overall level of project control and documentation.

16. The Agency lacks an organisation-wide system for collecting performance information and generating progress reports; and there are a number of stand-alone systems in Departments to inform programme and budgetary performance assessment. To avoid wasteful duplication and loss of corporate control over data, **I recommend** that the Agency give greater priority to the development of an organisation-wide system under central project leadership.

17. A robust system of performance measurement depends on the accurate recording of reliable data. Risks to the accuracy of data include inaccuracies in data entry or processing and incomplete

information. **I recommend** that Internal Audit establish a programme of review to verify the accuracy and reliability of performance information in use across the Agency.

18. In February 2002, the Office of Programme Development and Performance Assessment issued guidelines for the revision of outcomes and performance indicators, which emphasised the need to consider cost-effectiveness in the design of performance indicators. They emphasised the need for indicators that can be monitored and measured without additional costs. Some managers expressed concerns that the published performance indicators could not be monitored or measured cost-effectively; and that the system might become overly bureaucratic. **I recommend** that the Agency ensures that performance indicators should only be established where systems for data collection already exist or data can be cost effectively and accurately gathered.

#### ***Progress in development of performance indicators***

19. The Agency has devoted considerable effort to make many of its performance measures specific and more relevant. Although in general it is increasingly clear what is being measured by many of the performance indicators, the desired outcomes are less well defined. In many cases, the Agency has yet to set targets and define baselines against which to measure progress. **I recommend** that the Agency continue to refine and improve the relevance of performance indicators to ensure that they are relevant; efficient; attributable to Agency activities with clear accountability; clearly and unambiguously defined; timely; reliable and accurate; comparable with past periods or similar programmes elsewhere; and verifiable.

#### ***Staff training and support***

20. Staff training and support is highly important to effective change management, such as that involved in the introduction of Results-Based Management. There has been wide variation in the take up of training under the Management Certificate Curriculum by professional staff in Departments and **I encourage** the Agency to ensure that relevant staff have full opportunity to participate in the management training essential to this important initiative. **I also encourage** the Agency to consider additional ways of providing staff with guidance on performance measurement, through such measures as champions and central technical advice.

#### ***On the Management of Information Technology Projects***

21. Information technology (IT) projects and computer systems' developments represent important and often costly initiatives in any large organisation. Experience shows that they may be prone to under-estimation of costs, under-provision of resources, over-ambitious timetables and insufficiently rigorous management. Effective project management is fundamental to the successful implementation of IT initiatives.

22. Following my observations on the AFIMS (AGRESSO) financial accounting system in 1999, my staff have now carried out a review of IT project management in discussion with the Agency's Management Division of Information Technology, with a view to identifying good practice and less good practice, where common lessons might be learned for future application. My staff assessed the Agency's IT project management against criteria established by worldwide professional organisations such as the Information Systems Audit and Control Association, and standard project implementation methodologies. They identified findings and conclusions by illustrative reference to eight IT projects.

#### ***Planning new projects***

23. Sound IT project planning requires a business case; a risk assessment; and a proposed project plan incorporating progress milestones and a delivery schedule. My staff identified instances

where up to date information was unavailable and where clear milestones had not been established as part of project planning, making ongoing assessment of progress more difficult. **I recommend** that all significant IT project specifications incorporate clear milestones and implementation schedules against which to monitor progress.

### ***Project implementation***

24. IT projects are more likely to succeed in active partnership with users who accept the need for the changes planned. Focus on user support and training is key to user acceptance and therefore successful implementation. **I recommend** that the IT project managers should agree testing and user acceptance criteria at the planning stage of IT projects, to encourage effective ownership of systems and accountability by the users during implementation.

25. Overall responsibility for the delivery of a project, the realisation of projected benefits and the achievement of objectives should rest with a single, identified individual with clear authority. Close direction, and the continuous monitoring and reporting of progress, are important elements in realising benefits. **I recommend** that the Agency ensure clearly defined roles and responsibilities for all IT projects from the project planning stage.

### ***Evaluation of completed projects***

26. In my reports to the 1998, 1999 and 2001 financial statements, I called for timely post-implementation reviews of computer projects, with guidance on what these should contain. In 1999, I recommended a post implementation review of the project management of the introduction of the Agency's new accounting system, AFIMS. The Agency completed the review in 2002, which concluded that the installed system had failed to achieve its original goal of being fully integrated and coherent; and that there was insufficient evidence to show that AFIMS has provided the estimated savings from improved efficiency outlined in the original needs analysis. **I recommend** that for all significant IT projects, the Agency should ensure retention of the full records of the cost of implementation and maintenance based on approved work plans, to enable progress to be monitored and to establish that value for money has been obtained.

27. Further, **I endorse** the conclusion of the review that a longer-term strategic plan is required for interfacing the many Agency satellite systems. **I recommend** that any longer-term IT plan should be based on a firm foundation, which would include full cost-benefit analysis of the alternative options of introducing a new Agency-wide system or the integration of existing systems.

28. Many of my staff's findings support the need for an Agency-wide approach to the management of IT projects; and I note and welcome the moves by MTIT to introduce such an approach under the established Projects in Controlled Environments (PRINCE) methodology. Adherence to this by staff and managers, using a pragmatic rather than a rigid bureaucratic approach, is critical to its successful use. **I recommend** therefore that the Agency adopt the use of systematic, industry standard, project methodology in a flexible way, to encourage project managers to take responsibility for project development and management of the changes expected from project implementation.

### ***On Euro-based accounting***

29. The Agency is considering the merits of moving from primarily dollar-based accounting and reporting to various options which use the Euro. In response to a request from the Secretariat, my staff reviewed the options under consideration; the financial implications associated with the various options; the risks involved; and issues concerning the timing of any change adopted by the Agency.

30. The Secretariat's analysis of the expected direct costs of each of five options for reporting or accounting currencies include estimates of the costs of conversion of existing computerised systems and conversion of historic records of ongoing technical co-operation projects. **I encourage** the Agency to view current estimates critically. In considering the likely additional costs of any changes, **I also encourage** the Agency to make adequate financial provision for the testing and parallel running of new or amended computer systems, to ensure operational continuity. In particular, the Secretariat's estimates have not yet costed the additional indirect costs of staff time and training, which may not be insignificant with any change in the currency base for accounting or reporting purposes.

31. **I endorse** the Secretariat's view that consideration be given to the experiences of the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO), which uses the same computerised accounting system and has adopted a dual currency approach to budgeting and accounting in euros with reporting in dollars. **I also encourage** the Agency to undertake a detailed risk assessment of the proposed system changes, incorporating an evaluation of potential problems experienced by UNIDO in producing the 2002 financial statements, which were not available at the time of my review in December 2002.

32. **I endorse** the Secretariat's assessment that any changes to the currency base for accounting and reporting should be introduced at the beginning of a budget cycle and with effect from the start of a financial period.

33. From an accounting and auditing perspective, I consider there is no impediment to the Agency maintaining records in two currencies with appropriate changes to the Financial Regulations. However, I am responsible for considering the extent to which the audited financial reports comply with more widely applicable laws and regulations. For this reason, **I consider** that the Agency should obtain further legal advice to confirm the general legality of any proposed changes to the existing financial accounting and reporting arrangements.

## **SCOPE AND APPROACH OF THE AUDIT**

### **Scope of the audit**

34. I have audited the accounts of the International Atomic Energy Agency for the financial period 1 January to 31 December 2002 in accordance with Article XII of the Financial Regulations and the Additional Terms of Reference Governing the External Audit annexed thereto. My audit has been conducted in conformity with the Common Auditing Standards of the Panel of External Auditors of the United Nations, the Specialised Agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency. These standards require me to plan and carry out the audit so as to obtain reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement. The Agency's management were responsible for preparing these financial statements, and I am responsible for expressing an opinion on them based on evidence obtained in my audit.

35. I have carried out separate audits of the following Funds for which the Agency has management responsibility:

- Vienna International Centre Commissary;
- Seibersdorf Cafeteria;
- Staff Welfare Fund;
- Housing Projects Fund;
- Vienna International Centre Child Care Centre - Expansion Project.

36. The financial statements for these Funds, together with my audit opinions on them, have been submitted to the Director General.

37. In addition to my audit of the Agency's accounts and financial transactions, I carry out reviews under paragraph 5 of the Additional Terms of Reference Governing External Audit whereby I may make such observations as I deem necessary about the efficiency of the financial procedures, the accounting system, the internal financial controls and, in general, the financial consequences of administrative practices.

### **Audit objective**

38. The main purpose of the audit was to enable me to form an opinion on whether expenditure recorded for the year had been incurred for the purposes approved by the General Conference; whether income and expenditure were properly classified and recorded in accordance with the Agency's Financial Regulations; and whether the financial statements presented fairly the financial position at 31 December 2002.

### **Audit approach**

39. My examination was based on a test audit, in which all areas of the financial statements were subject to substantive testing of the transactions recorded. Finally an examination was carried out to ensure that the financial statements accurately reflected the Agency's accounting records and were fairly presented.

40. My audit examination included a general review and such tests of the accounting records and other supporting evidence as I considered necessary in the circumstances. These audit procedures are designed primarily for the purpose of forming an opinion on the Agency's financial statements.

### **Audit conclusion**

41. Notwithstanding the observations in this report, my examination revealed no weaknesses or errors which I considered material to the accuracy, completeness, and validity of the financial statements as a whole. In accordance with normal practice, my staff record additional findings in management letters to the Agency's senior management. None of these matters affects my audit opinion on the Agency's financial statements and schedules, and I have placed an unqualified opinion on the Agency's financial statements for 2002.

## **DETAILED FINDINGS FOR 2002**

<b>RESULTS BASED MANAGEMENT</b>
---------------------------------

### **INTRODUCTION**

42. Following discussion at the Agency's Senior Management Conference in January 2000, the Director-General decided to proceed with a Results Based Management initiative and, in March 2000, the Agency introduced a full system of results based programming of planning, managing and reporting on its work. This initiative was launched to help the Agency focus more sharply on what it is accomplishing with the funding it is being given, and on the resultant outcomes in Member States.

By more effectively monitoring progress against agreed sets of objectives, Results Based Management offers a more transparent reporting structure with improved efficiency and effectiveness.

43. The Results Based Management process establishes overall objectives for programmes; defines outcomes to be achieved by the Agency in order to realise those objectives; specifies the outputs and activities necessary to deliver the outcomes; sets the resource inputs required to deliver activities; and establishes performance indicators to measure progress towards the outcomes.

44. The introduction of Results Based Management across a large, complex and high profile organisation represents a significant task. In my year 2000 report, I made an initial examination of the performance indicators being established by the Agency in relation to nuclear safety. The 2002-03 biennium is the first period for which the Agency is fully implementing results based programming and budgeting, and I have therefore now carried out a further review of progress and developments.

## **SCOPE OF THE REVIEW**

45. My staff carried out a wider review of these important new arrangements with the aim of identifying any areas where further improvements may be needed if Results Based Management is to deliver the outcomes sought by the Agency and Member States. They reviewed:

- The structure and effectiveness of the Agency's system for monitoring and reporting results;
- Progress made by the Agency in the development of performance indicators; and
- The provision of staff training and support for results-based management.

46. My staff evaluated the systems and procedures set up to monitor budgets and activities; looked further into the development and application of performance indicators, particularly in the light of recommendations I made in my 2000 report; and examined the extent of training and guidance put in place to support these developments. They additionally interviewed a cross-section of Agency staff in all departments, covering all managerial grades involved in the Results Based Management initiative.

## **THE SYSTEM FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING RESULTS**

47. The Office of Programme Development and Performance Assessment is responsible for establishing Agency-wide systems for recording and reviewing progress; managing the introduction of performance indicators; and providing guidance and support to staff. It has a complement of two posts and a budget of some \$400,000.

48. My staff reviewed the adequacy of the Agency's arrangements against six key criteria, to establish whether the systems were:

- FOCUSED - on the Agency's aims and objectives;
- APPROPRIATE - for management and operational requirements;
- BALANCED - to cover all significant areas of work, and both financial and non-financial measures;
- ROBUST - to cope with changes in the organisation or personnel;

- INTEGRATED - into the business planning and management processes; and
- COST-EFFECTIVE – to ensure that the resources involved are proportionate to the benefits obtained.

### **Focus on the Agency's aims and objectives**

49. The Agency has concentrated on developing measures in the form of performance indicators against each of its major programme areas, at programme, sub-programme and project level. The Agency has yet to establish a core group of high-level measures related to overall objectives, which would serve to focus the Agency's work and inform Member States of progress in meeting agreed aims and objectives.

50. Reports to the General Assembly by the UN Office of Internal Oversight Services on the implementation of results based budgeting in the United Nations centrally have acknowledged the general difficulties faced by organisations in reducing the number of indicators to key or strategic measures useful for decision making. These reports also emphasised the importance of establishing logical links between the formulation of objectives on the one hand and expected accomplishments and indicators on the other.

51. The Agency has started to develop such high-level measures, both as a part of its medium-term strategy and as an element of planning for the Programme and Budget 2004-05. At the moment, however, it is not clear how these different sets of indicators interact. I **recommend** that the Agency map these differing indicators to make sure that there is a logical relationship between the differing levels of indicators and to identify gaps and duplications where they may exist.

52. Measures over which the organisation has direct control provide a ready and acceptable means of performance assessment. However, for organisations such as the Agency, which have a role in compliance with standards and verification, a mixture of performance measures may be more appropriate. Measures of outcomes, for example, which rely on external information, can support a more comprehensive evaluation of the effectiveness of programmes and activities. The Agency is increasingly developing the use of a mix of high-level measures where some, such as the production of standards, are within its direct control; and others, such as the external implementation of inspection recommendations, are in the control of Member States. I welcome the Agency's developing approach; and I consider it important that wherever possible performance reporting should incorporate outcomes in Member States (such as compliance with international standards and agreements) as well as the results of the Agency's own activities.

### **Appropriateness for management and operational requirements**

53. An effective performance measurement system is one that is appropriate to the needs of the users and the organisation. An appropriate system needs to provide users with:

- the right information;
- at the right time; and
- in the right format.

54. The Results Based Management initiative is still at an early stage of development and it is a little early to draw conclusions on the extent to which the system is meeting the needs of stakeholders. Nevertheless, there are promising indications that the system is starting to deliver information to senior managers on time, through the on-line availability of real-time programme and project information.

55. Prior to the introduction of Results Based Management, all six of the Agency's programme Departments had measures in place that were used to monitor and manage activities. These measures, however, were set at project level rather than at Major Programme or Programme level. Following the introduction of Results Based Management, the process of setting indicators has changed to encompass all levels of programming. This illustrates one of the benefits of Results Based Management, in that the justification of projects and prioritisation of activities for funding purposes is made easier using a results based approach.

56. The Agency's middle managers are prime users of the performance information system. My staff's review found that some managers regarded performance indicators more as a mechanism for improved reporting than as an aid to monitoring progress on projects in more qualitative terms. Where users are unable to see the operational benefits of the system, or if managers' information requirements are not met, there is a risk that they will not fully engage with the changes required; and that the full benefits of Results Based Management might not be realised.

57. Interviews with staff indicated that lessons had been learned from the initial exercise to set performance indicators. Notwithstanding management assurances to the contrary, however, some staff expressed concern that the overall planning system was insufficiently flexible: for example it was proving difficult to have changes incorporated in the 2004-05 budget in order to make the indicators more appropriate. I **recommend** that the Agency review whether there is scope to improve consultation with middle managers and other staff about their information needs and their satisfaction with the way Results Based Management is being implemented and used. This could include, for example, additional workshops and focus groups.

58. An important test of the appropriateness of the arrangements will be how Member States regard the usefulness of the information produced; and the Agency is addressing how best to provide feedback to stakeholders. In December 2002, the Agency started to prepare its Mid-Term Progress Report for 2002, in order to verify that it could produce the necessary information for the Programme Performance Report due in Spring 2004; and to present a mid-biennium progress report to Member States.

59. The Agency intends moving to a system of exception reporting for progress reports to Member States, which would highlight targets which have not been met or which have been substantially exceeded; and provide explanations and proposals for corrective action. Those interested in the complete picture will be given access to fuller reporting if requested. These are important first steps in presenting the Agency's results to Member States. Prior to the production of the second full Programme Performance Report for 2004-05, I **recommend** that the Agency consider putting in place structured procedures to obtain systematic feedback from Member States on their level of satisfaction with the way the Agency is reporting on its results.

### **Balance and comprehensiveness of the system**

60. Effective performance measurement should be comprehensive, in covering all significant areas of the organisation's work; and balanced in addressing both financial and non-financial measures. Economy is measured by reference to the resource costs of inputs provided. Efficiency measures look at whether maximum outputs are achieved for those inputs. Effectiveness measures identify whether outputs lead to the desired outcomes.

61. The Agency's current measures are comprehensive to the extent that they cover all significant areas of work in the organisation, including the management and support functions. However, in relation to resources and inputs, there has been a lack of balance between effectiveness and efficiency measures. Financial information is not complete and easily integrated. Staff costs in particular are not easily identifiable at sub-programme level, although there are examples within the Agency of systems which record staff time and which therefore could form the basis for attributing

staff costs to sub-programmes and even projects. Within the Department of Safeguards, for example, the Staff Cost Allocation System (SCAS) has been linked to the Task Assignment and Time Recording (TATR) system. I **recommend** that the Agency develop a suitable methodology to allow staff costs to be monitored throughout the Agency.

62. It is also important for performance measurement to assess whether projects and activities are completed on time. However, at present there is no computerised, Agency-wide system for recording project completion times; nor do the Agency's systems utilise consistent project identification from one biennium to the next, which hinders the monitoring of project histories. I **recommend** that, as part of improving performance monitoring generally, the Agency establish a system for recording project start and completion dates, and any approved changes which are made to them.

63. My staff found that in all the operational programme Departments, the performance indicators adopted did not always support performance measurement in a biennial context where longer-term project activities were concerned. In many cases, project life spans exceed two years, in particular for research based projects such as the eradication of rinderpest or tsetse fly. In exceptional cases projects can last for 10-15 years. For effective performance measurement related to the organisation's budgetary cycle, therefore, I **recommend** that the Agency ensure that performance measures at project level are more closely related to project timeframes and progress milestones.

## **Robustness**

64. New managerial initiatives can be vulnerable to organisational changes such as loss of key staff, changes in senior management or re-structuring. The Agency's new performance measurement system is still in its infancy and it is not clear how robust the arrangements are to cope with such risks.

65. On the positive side, the system has been able to adapt to changes in the organisation's programme structures in planning for the 2002-03 biennium. However, implementation of the system at a corporate level is heavily dependent on the two staff members of the Office of Programme Development and Performance Assessment. Further, implementation plans for this project are not up-to-date and key milestones are not in evidence. In the circumstances, heavy reliance on key personnel presents a risk, for example, that the initiative could lose momentum with the loss of either key member of staff. I **recommend** that the Agency should take steps to strengthen the existing level of project control and documentation for Results Based Management: to improve project management and business continuity, and reduce the risk of loss of organisational knowledge.

66. In my report for 2000 on the use of performance indicators in nuclear safety, I commented on the large number of indicators the Agency was introducing. Given the plethora of indicators used, it is important that data is well defined; captured accurately; aggregated consistently; and reported in a timely manner. In 2000, the Agency recognised the need to develop a way of computerising this process and in my last report I recommended that greater urgency be given to introducing a suitable data recording system.

67. By the end of 2002 the Agency still had no organisation-wide system in place, with the result that different departments are establishing their own systems to meet their own requirements. For example, the Nuclear Safety department has a task management database that it uses to extract information for monitoring projects and reporting on performance indicators. This database enables the Department to produce reports which inform the Agency's programme and budgetary performance reporting arrangements.

68. In the absence of an Agency-wide system for collecting performance information and generating progress reports, the creation of stand-alone systems within Departments is understandable. The proliferation of such systems, however, creates risk of wasteful duplication, incompatibility and a loss of corporate control over data. I **recommend** that the Agency give greater

priority to the development of an organisation-wide system under central project leadership. As part of this process, the Agency may be able to make use of existing departmental systems, applied to the Agency as a whole. The Programme Co-ordination Committee, assisted if necessary by the Division of Information Technology, should move quickly to identify an Agency-wide system for gathering performance information and producing necessary reports.

69. Robust performance measurement depends on the accurate recording of reliable data. Risks to the accuracy of data include inaccuracies in data entry or processing. Reporting based on inaccurate, corrupt or incomplete information will lead to flawed decisions or, more commonly, loss of confidence in the system. I **recommend** that over the next few years, Internal Audit establish a programme of review to verify the accuracy and reliability of performance information in use across the Agency.

### **Integration with the business and management process**

70. The performance measurement system has been designed to be closely integrated with key planning cycles and evaluation activities. The Agency plans to produce the first of its Mid-Term Reports on performance for March 2003. The results will be reported to the May 2003 meeting of the Programme and Budgeting Committee and the subsequent meetings of the Agency's Board of Governors and General Conference.

71. The Agency undertakes a small number of in depth programme evaluations each year, producing annual reports to draw out key recommendations. These reports coincide with those generated by the performance measurement system. The evaluations use information from the performance measurement system and, in turn, will be used to inform further developments in Results Based Management. I welcome this integration and encourage the Agency to review the process at the end of 2003.

### **Cost effectiveness**

72. In February 2002, the Office of Programme Development and Programme Assessment issued Guidelines for the Revision of Outcomes and Performance Indicators. These guidelines on performance measurement emphasised the need to consider cost-effectiveness in the design of performance indicators. However, the organisation has not costed the introduction of the Results Based Management system itself, nor assessed the cost-effectiveness of the initiative.

73. The guidelines also required that performance indicators should be based on information and data which can be easily collected and appraised at least annually, and for which baseline data exists. They emphasised the need for indicators that can be measured without additional costs. In a number of cases, managers interviewed during my staff's review expressed concerns that the published performance indicators could not be monitored or measured cost-effectively; and that the system might become bureaucratic, requiring extra resources with the result that project work would suffer.

74. Clearly such an impact is inappropriate and may signify that unsuitable indicators are being used or that some objectives may be poorly defined or unachievable, for example where an objective is beyond the Agency's scope and powers to achieve or substantially influence. I **recommend** that the Agency ensures closer adherence to the existing guidelines that performance indicators should only be established where systems for data collection already exist or data can be cost effectively and accurately gathered.

### **PROGRESS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF PERFORMANCE INDICATORS**

75. The Agency decided to move quickly with the Results Based Management initiative and to set up performance indicators as part of the programming and budgeting process. Performance

indicators have now been developed for all major programmes, programmes, sub-programmes and projects throughout the Agency. The Agency's Programme Budget for 2002-2003 and the Medium Term Strategy all contain performance measures; and the Agency is committed to producing a Mid-Term Progress Report to Member States in early 2003.

### **Defining measures**

76. As I reported in 2001, establishing sound performance indicators is a difficult task. I pointed out weaknesses in the performance indicators being developed, many of which lacked agreed criteria against which to make assessments of performance. The Agency did not have comprehensive baseline data, and was generally not in a position to collect information on a regular and systematic basis from all Member States to support comprehensive assessment. I also expressed concern that future reporting of performance should not be overly subjective, based on judgements made by individuals within the Agency, on the basis of undefined criteria, or with only partial evidence. My current examination demonstrates that progress has been made but that some of the problems identified in my previous report have yet to be overcome.

77. The Agency has devoted considerable effort to make many of its measures specific and more relevant. For example, the performance indicators adopted for radiation safety included: Finalisation of the Safety Standards required by the Advisory Commission on Safety Standards, with the aim of having the radiation safety standard series completed by approximately the year 2000.

78. While this focuses on a necessary activity, as a performance indicator it was too limited to constitute a useful measure of the Agency's radiation safety performance. For 2002-03, the measure was replaced with a more robust and relevant measure which addresses outcomes and results rather than project outputs, that is: The extent to which the Agency's radiation safety standards and policies are internationally applied.

### **Clarifying outcomes, setting targets and agreeing baselines**

79. Although in general it is increasingly clear what is being measured by many of the Agency's performance indicators, the desired outcomes are less well defined. Performance indicators for food and agriculture in 2002-03, for example, included:

The number of National Agricultural Research Systems using soil moisture measuring devices to schedule irrigation and 15N labelled fertilisers to identify efficient water and fertiliser management practices.

80. This indicator did not address the Agency's goal; whether the activity is related to all countries or a pre-defined number of countries; or the time period over which the change is required. A better measure of performance and achievement would be obtained by a clearer statement of the desired outcomes, for instance if the Agency would like to see a predetermined increase in the numbers of countries using these techniques by an agreed year.

81. In many cases, the Agency has yet to set targets and to define baselines against which progress can be measured. If, for example, the Agency releases a new standard which it wishes to see adopted internationally, an appropriate performance indicator might be the number of countries adopting the standard. An overall target, on the other hand, may be for a given percentage of countries to adopt the standard within a certain time. An annual target might be based on the percentage of countries adopting the standard each year.

82. I **recommend** that the Agency continue to refine and improve the relevance of performance indicators using the criteria that measures should be:

- relevant to what the organisation is aiming to achieve;
- able to avoid encouraging wasteful or unwanted behaviour;
- attributable to or influenced by Agency activity, with clear accountability;
- clearly and unambiguously defined, so that data can be collected consistently and the measure is easy to understand and use;
- timely, producing data frequently enough to track progress and quickly enough for the data to still be useful;
- reliable and accurate enough for its intended use, and responsive to change;
- comparable with either past periods or similar programmes elsewhere; and
- verifiable, with clear documentation and underlying processes that can be validated.

83. I further **recommend** that the Agency take steps to clarify more explicitly the performance timeframes and expected achievements in performance measures, in order that results reported against such measures can be more meaningful.

## **STAFF TRAINING AND SUPPORT**

84. The implementation of major organisational change requires substantial investment in training and support to staff. It is important that staff at all levels of an organisation understand the benefits of change; are given an opportunity to come to terms with that change; and are given specific training to help them implement the changes. Such support needs to be provided to all staff affected, through a variety of methods including induction training for new entrants.

85. The Agency has produced and disseminated guidance on what is expected of line managers in implementing Results Based Management. Training in the development of performance indicators forms part of the Agency's new management courses.

86. With the introduction of Results Based Management, the Agency launched a Management Certificate Curriculum as an integral part of staff training and as a means of developing a common and consistent approach to management in the Secretariat. The Curriculum is closely linked to the Agency's ongoing reform programme, particularly in relation to planning, implementation and the prioritisation of financial resources. The Curriculum was aimed at staff with project management responsibilities and at new entrants. Since August 2002, it has been supported with a series of self-study tutorials on the Agency's intranet.

87. Given that the Management Certificate Curriculum is the central vehicle for ensuring that staff understand and can implement the current reform programme, it is important that the Agency monitor closely the take up of this training. By November 2002 some 316 staff, including 35 per cent of the professional grades, had attended this training, although with wide variations in the take up by professional staff in Departments, ranging from 19 to 61 per cent. My staff found that the Management Certificate Curriculum course was generally regarded as beneficial although not all staff were aware that attendance had been made mandatory for project managers of certain grades. I **encourage** the Agency to examine the reasons for the variation in take up and, where appropriate, ensure that relevant Departmental staff have full opportunity to participate in the management training.

88. Training workshops and follow-up support were conceived as critical to the Curriculum to help strengthen skills and performance after training; and the Agency recommended frequent and open discussions about performance related issues among concerned staff (although at the time of my staff's review, only one Department had held meetings to keep their staff involved in the process).

89. It was clear from my staff's review that there has been a major beneficial change in the culture of the Agency. Management realised that Results Based Management could only be achieved with the co-operation of staff. They felt that in the past the Agency had been too hierarchical and the move to introduce performance measures was fostering a more devolved, participative style, with staff being involved in agreeing performance indicators and setting attainable targets.

90. In general there were significant discrepancies in the extent to which staff expressed satisfaction with the guidance on the establishment of performance indicators. Among the managers interviewed by my staff, a substantial minority felt that there was inadequate guidance available on establishing performance indicators. While some staff were concerned about the technical task of designing suitable performance measures, others had more general concerns about how and why such measures would be used - for example, in relation to the consequences of failing to meet objectives and the ramifications of this for the staff.

91. In November 2002, the Agency released a consultancy report entitled: At What Cost, Success? This supported the Director General's policy of introducing Results Based Management. The report emphasised that the decision to integrate Results Based Management into the 2002-03 planning cycle, however, meant that supporting material had not been finalised, nor had all staff been trained in the vocabulary and complexities of the system. The report noted that in consequence there had been general difficulties in defining programme indicators; in uneven adoption of Results Based Management in the departments; and an increase in current workloads. The report pointed out that Results Based Management is more easily applied to the work of some parts of the Agency than it is to others and called for some flexibility in its application.

92. In the light of my staff's findings and the consultant's report, I **encourage** the Agency to consider additional ways of providing staff with guidance on developing performance indicators, such as a frequently asked question page or discussion forum on the intranet; the introduction of performance indicator champions to provide advice and support to colleagues; or a central source of technical advice to assist staff to refine and refocus performance measures and targets.

## INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY PROJECT MANAGEMENT

### INTRODUCTION

93. Information technology (IT) projects and computer systems' developments represent important and often costly initiatives in any large organisation. Experience shows that they may be prone to under-estimation of costs, under-provision of resources, over-ambitious timetables and insufficiently rigorous management. Effective project management is fundamental to the successful implementation of IT initiatives. In my 1999 report, I warned that the Agency's AFIMS (AGRESSO) main financial accounting system was being implemented without sufficient testing. I recommended that IAEA establish Agency-wide implementation procedures for IT systems. The Agency has since spent some one to two million dollars in improving the AFIMS system and for 2002 my staff carried out a review of the Agency's implementation procedures for IT projects.

94. The Agency's Management Division of Information Technology (MTIT) is responsible for information technology and information management initiatives or projects throughout the Agency.

At the time of my staff's review in mid-2002, MTIT recognised some 105 projects which were being planned, developed or under test across the Agency, many but not all under the direct responsibility of MTIT.

95. My staff carried out a review of IT project management in discussions with MTIT, with a view to identifying good practice and less good practice, where common lessons might be learned for future application. They identified findings and conclusions by reference to eight IT projects - seven drawn from MTIT's active project list and one fully completed project.

96. My staff assessed the Agency's IT project management against criteria established by worldwide professional organisations such as the Information Systems Audit and Control Association and standard project implementation methodologies, in three separate areas:

- Planning, in relation to the management processes covering:
  - the assessment of business needs for the IT projects;
  - risk management ; and
  - the setting of delivery milestones.
- Implementation, to review:
  - user involvement in setting requirements, taking forward the project and testing the system;
  - the definition of project roles and responsibilities; and
  - project direction and monitoring.
- and evaluation.

## **PLANNING NEW PROJECTS**

97. Best practice in the planning of major IT developments requires that, in addition to a cost benefit analysis, management approval should be based on the appropriate level of information required to decide whether the project should go ahead. In general, IT project planning includes a business case to confirm the appropriateness of the project to business needs, supported by a risk assessment and a proposed project plan which includes progress milestones and a delivery schedule.

98. To examine the extent to which management had fully considered these matters when approving IT projects at the Agency, my staff examined four projects supported by MTIT, the Nuclear Safety Co-ordination Section and Technical Co-operation.

### **Assessment of business need**

99. In mid-2001, the Agency appointed a new Director of MTIT, responsible in part for setting and enforcing common IT standards; maintaining Agency-wide applications which are not the property of a specific division; and ensuring there is no overlap or duplication of work.

100. In 2002, my staff noted progress towards an agency-wide approach to meeting business needs which avoids duplication of effort. In one of the projects examined, MTIT and Nuclear Safety Co-ordination Section (NSSC) together had considered the establishment of a new departmental information website. They concluded that existing applications could be improved and rationalised; and that other departmental developments could be used to achieve the project aims without

establishing a completely new information platform. The planned project approach addressed a perceived business need to: provide a common look and feel similar to other nuclear safety websites, in particular World Atom; use a common approach to World Atom design and maintenance; and ensure wider access to multi-user and critical systems by transferring them to the Agency's Intranet, assisting the timely update of central information.

## **Risk management**

101. Risk management is an important element in the planning and decision processes of IT projects. IT developments frequently involve fundamental organisation-wide functions or business critical operations; and the delivery of Agency-wide benefits through the implementation of IT projects requires awareness of the potential risks to operational activities if a project fails. While the improvement of general project management skills will aid this process, there are other more specific actions that need to be taken in this area. Managing risk is easier if ambitious and complex programmes are handled in sections that can be delivered independently.

102. For instance, in the development of Intranet tools to prepare requests for recruitment, procurement documentation and job descriptions of technical co-operation experts and - after experiencing some delay in implementing the project - management decided that the project objectives were too ambitious and divided the project in two, by distinguishing procurement from human resource activities. As a result both projects were taken forward simultaneously under separate project managers.

103. At the planning stage of major IT projects, the Agency should consider whether the project should consist of smaller components, or modules, which might:

- be easier to manage and specify;
- be simpler to implement;
- offer more options for contingency;
- be more likely to accommodate changes in technology, or in the political or financial environment; and
- offer more decision points to allow greater control over the work.

## **Delivery milestones**

104. Following the implementation of AFIMS, users found that reports provided by the system did not give up-to-date information, or information on planned commitments. For management reporting purposes, many staff have retained their own well-established individual spreadsheets to record committed funds and expenditure from the separate IAEA systems for procurement, staff costs, and travel. In mid-2001, the MTIT Systems Support Section considered ways of supplying timely management information in a format that users would support.

105. The Division of Budget and Finance asked MTIT to work with them to establish user requirements and proposals for a financial planning and tracking system, Fintrack, in a spreadsheet form familiar to users. Fintrack was designed to obtain data from many Agency systems without being apparent to the users, who would be presented with information in a familiar spreadsheet format. The development of a single system, using a consistent and more reliable source of information from IAEA's existing systems, was an improvement over the previous arrangements of individualised record keeping. My staff's review of the project specification, however, showed an

absence of clear milestones established as part of the project planning, which makes ongoing assessment of progress more difficult.

106. The original implementation date of January 2002 for this project was eventually delayed until November 2002, barely meeting deadlines for the recording of financial plans for the year 2003.

107. I **recommend** that all significant IT project specifications and plans incorporate clear milestones and implementation schedules against which to monitor progress.

## **PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION**

108. Best practice indicates that IT project objectives are usually easier to achieve if structured and systematic procedures are followed: to identify and reach agreement on user requirements and specifications; to establish effective ownership through clear delineation of responsibility for taking the development forward; to test new software; and to confirm user acceptance prior to full operation.

### **User involvement in setting project requirements**

109. My staff found that the collaboration between MTIT and the Nuclear Safety Co-ordination Section on their project to develop a website represented good practice in the establishment of a clear user-driven definition of requirements. The benefits of this approach are revealed by the users' identification of problems that the project could address, including:

- a widely acknowledged information requirement for a link between the Agency's contacts information databases; and for a searchable database of experts with easy access to the status of all publication requests, including translations;
- a lack of user awareness and ease of access to information sources on current Agency websites, including specific data for administrative work; and
- the absence of readily available staff information, such as indicative airfares and financial data for planning purposes; shipping/mailling rules and procedures; commonly used abbreviations; and a glossary of terms.

110. Further, IT projects are more likely to succeed in active partnership with users who accept the need for the change. For example, the Agency's GOVATOM website supplies information worldwide to Member States and the general public. Its prompt development over some nine months benefited from a wide recognition of need and strong user support.

111. By contrast, as I reported in earlier years, the AFIMS development had been driven by a need to address urgent risks associated with the year 2000. The project was introduced with insufficient focus on user support and training, and gained little user acceptance. User training needs had not been met in a timely fashion, which led to an increased risk of inaccurate information in operation of the system. Day to day problem solving continued throughout the first three years of operation. A major exercise to restore the accuracy of financial information held on the system was necessary in February 2002 after a user duplicated the posting of transactions; automated bank reconciliation procedures requested by Treasury proved to be inadequate; and staff confidence in the system was undermined by the need to continue with manual reconciliation of the cash held at banks with the Agency's records.

112. In August 2002, the Agency established arrangements for systematic fault recording of AFIMS problems; and the AFIMS project manager set targets for the resolution of day to day problems and began to provide regular updates of the status of fault resolution. This approach has

assisted management in the monitoring of system progress and has allowed greater concentration on process improvement rather than mere maintenance.

### **User acceptance testing**

113. Further important lessons on implementation are available from the project management of Fintrack: in particular that project managers need to agree clear system test procedures and set unambiguous project roles and responsibilities. My staff noted that, despite a considerable effort to ensure user input into the Fintrack specification, the system development was not driven by users' own business imperatives, since many users were content to retain their existing spreadsheet-based procedures. When users were introduced to the new operational system, they requested additional functionality including facilities such as printing, originally scheduled for introduction in a later Phase Two development of Fintrack.

114. To ensure both efficient and effective development of new systems, I **recommend** that IT project managers agree testing and user acceptance criteria at the planning stage of IT projects. This approach would encourage ownership of systems by users; establish clearer user accountability; and reduce the likelihood of rejection or unplanned enhancements to functionality, which can arise from additional user requests when implementation is subject to delay.

### **Clearly defined roles and responsibilities**

115. The overall responsibility for ensuring that a project or programme meets its objectives and delivers the projected benefits should rest with a single, identified individual, who should have clear authority throughout the Agency to ensure that the project maintains its business focus and is actively managed. The seniority of the individual should depend on the size, complexity and associated risks of the work being undertaken but, in all cases, the person should be the business sponsor of the change that is driving the IT development. The importance of good practice in this regard can be seen by reference to two project examples.

116. One small IT project, which the Agency's Personnel Section was introducing at the time of my staff's review, involved the transfer of personnel records to an electronic storage medium. This project benefited from a clearly identified owner and project manager within the Personnel section, and a supportive and stable team that had worked together over a number of years.

117. By contrast, with the Agency's Fintrack system, which was started in June 2001, the project owner had still not been identified by September 2002, more than a year after the project had commenced. In November 2002, the Division of Budget and Finance (MTBF) accepted system ownership despite its concerns that MTBF could not ensure that the information supplied to Fintrack from other Agency systems was valid and accurate, since these systems were not under its control. Furthermore, it was found that changes to other systems linked to Fintrack - which had not been notified adequately in advance to MTBF - could affect the integrity of data supplied by Fintrack.

118. There is clearly benefit to be obtained from approving projects at an appropriate level of management at the planning stage, with clearly defined roles and responsibilities, including those of a single project owner and recognised project manager in day-to-day control. Where systems cross unit or divisional boundaries, memoranda of understanding may be appropriate to agree such roles and responsibilities.

### **Project direction and monitoring**

119. A project or programme is only successful if it delivers the benefits for which it was initiated. An important element of any project is the continuous monitoring and reporting of progress towards realising these benefits. This entails ensuring that the objectives outlined in the original

business case - and used to justify the investment - are reviewed at key points during development and implementation, to confirm that they remain valid and that the project is on schedule. This process maintains focus on the business imperative for change and on the effective management of risk (in which project justification and intended benefits may not always involve savings but may be oriented towards service improvements, for example). The importance of sound project direction and monitoring may be illustrated by reference to a Commissary project and FinTrack.

120. My staff noted that the benefit of close direction of IT projects was evident in the implementation of a new system to record Euro currency sales in the Commissary, the Vienna International Centre's staff shop managed by IAEA. This project, with a deadline of January 2002, had coped successfully with the cessation of trading by the software supplier during implementation of the system. The Agency arranged for a new company to take over the project midway through 2001, assisted by an agreement with the initial supplier to release the source programme code; and with the assistance of MTIT, the new company installed the required system within the project deadlines.

121. In contrast, one of the benefits expected of the Fintrack system was for users to use Fintrack for financial budgeting and planning for 2003. The deadline for the relevant inputs was between September and November 2002. Through inadequate oversight and lack of user pressure for implementation, this project started to drift between March and August 2002, and my staff were of the view that this project would have benefited from stronger management monitoring to speed up implementation. In August 2002, a committee of three senior managers began monthly reviews of project progress and this new direction succeeded in meeting the November deadline for entry of the financial plan for 2003. Full operation was scheduled for January 2003.

122. Based on my staff's review of the outcome of these cases, I **recommend** that the Agency establish clearly defined roles and responsibilities for all IT projects at the project planning stage.

## **EVALUATION OF COMPLETED PROJECTS**

### **Post implementation review of AFIMS**

123. In my report to the 1998 accounts, I recommended that the Agency carry out post implementation reviews of computer projects in a timely manner, approximately six months after project completion. In my 1999 report, I noted that the Agency's main financial accounting system (AFIMS) was being implemented without full standard testing and training procedures; and I called for a post implementation review of the AFIMS project, partly to establish Agency-wide system implementation procedures to reduce risks to future system developments. In my report to the 2001 accounts, I provided guidance on the contents of a post implementation review.

124. In July 2002, the Agency's Office of Internal Oversight used consultants to complete a post implementation review and report on the AFIMS project. The report acknowledged that the project team had implemented AFIMS on time: but system functionality had been restricted to meet Year 2000 deadlines and the review concluded that the installed system had failed to achieve its original goal of being fully integrated and coherent. There is insufficient evidence to show that AFIMS has provided the estimated savings of \$2 million from improved efficiency, outlined in the original analysis of the need for a new financial accounting system. The Agency has informed my staff that following the post implementation review, it has taken steps to examine existing financial procedures and to schedule changes to financial processes which it found could be improved.

125. The contracted cost for the system, set out in 1999, was \$606,500 plus consultancy charges over three years. The subsequent cost of maintenance, amendments to the contract and purchase orders totalled in excess of \$2 million up to May 2002 - excluding internal costs of resources and staff. The post implementation review noted that records of part of the consultancy costs had not been

completely documented, in particular omitting work requirements, deliverables and acceptance of the services performed.

126. I **recommend** that for all significant IT projects, the Agency should ensure retention of the full records of the cost of implementation and maintenance based on approved work plans, to enable progress to be monitored and establish that value for money has been obtained. I also endorse the conclusion of the post implementation review that a longer-term strategic plan is required for interfacing the many satellite systems that currently provide information to AFIMS, either by direct electronic transfer or through manual re-entry of the data. I **recommend** that this longer-term IT plan should be based on a firm foundation which would include full cost-benefit analysis of the alternative options of introducing a new Agency-wide system or the complete integration of existing systems. At the time of my staff's review in December 2002, the Department of Safeguards was evaluating a fully integrated system for the Department. I encourage the Agency to ensure that any integrated system introduced into a specific division is compatible with existing systems or expandable to all other divisions, to provide the benefits of standardisation and reduce the risks of system duplication.

### **Introduction of project methodology**

127. Many of my findings support the need for an Agency-wide approach to the management of IT projects. I note and welcome the moves by MTIT to introduce such a methodology throughout the Agency, under the established Projects in Controlled Environments (PRINCE) approach, which will ensure, amongst other benefits, post implementation evaluation of projects.

128. Applied methodologies are sometimes viewed as unnecessary or onerous processes that delay, rather than enhance, progress. This view is sometimes apparent on projects led by newly trained staff, who may not have the experience to judge the appropriate level of adherence to appropriate procedures. More experienced staff will apply the methodology to a level that is appropriate to the scale and complexity of the project, while maintaining a view of the wider strategic context in which it is being managed. They will take a pragmatic approach and may choose to omit or scale-down some activities. This is preferable to the unconscious omission of relevant activities and is fully in line with guidelines provided in relation to accepted methodologies. Under PRINCE 2 guidelines, for example, the principles applied to each project will vary considerably, and tailoring implementation methods to suit the circumstances of a particular project is critical to its successful use.

129. I therefore **recommend** that the Agency adopt the use of systematic, industry standard, project methodology as a flexible tool to encourage project managers to take responsibility for the project development and management of the changes expected from the project implementation.

## **FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING and REPORTING CURRENCY**

130. The financial statements of the IAEA are presented in United States dollars and the dollar is the currency adopted for accounting and financial reporting purposes. The Agency, however, has a split appropriation/assessment system, introduced in 1986 to reduce IAEA's exposure to the effects of currency exchange rate fluctuations on regular budget expenditure. Under this system, appropriations and individual assessments comprise a dollar and a local currency component, formerly Austrian Schillings and now euros. While there is an administrative cost to the split assessment system, the arrangement has served to protect the Agency from adverse effects of major currency fluctuations on the regular budget.

131. Although the Agency obligates and makes payments in several currencies, the majority of expenditures in the regular budget, and a significant minority of expenditures of extra-budgetary funds including the Technical Co-operation Fund, are in euros. In March 2002, the Board of Governors asked the Secretariat to report on the implications of adopting the euro in place of the US dollar for the Agency's budgetary and financial purposes. The Secretariat's initial findings were reported to the Board of Governors in June 2002.

### **Currencies used by other international organisations**

132. In its June 2002 report to the Board of Governors (GOV/INF/2002/6), the Secretariat presented a comparative table of currencies used by other International organisations which an Agency consultant subsequently updated with the additional findings:

#### **Currencies of Assessment and Reporting in other International Organisations**

Organisation	Currency of Assessment	Currency of Reporting
UNIDO	Euro	Euro
ILO	Swiss Franc	US dollar
IMO	Pound Sterling	Pound Sterling and US dollar
ITU, UPU, WIPO, WMO	Swiss Franc	Swiss Franc
FAO	US dollar	US dollar
UNESCO	euro and US dollar	US dollar
CTBTO	US dollar	US dollar

- UNIDO implemented euro assessment and accounting as of 1 January 2002, in conjunction with implementation of its new accounting system which is also used by the Agency. The accounting system produces reports in a second currency.
- The International Maritime Organization (IMO) prepares separate statements for its Consolidated Funds (General Fund and Other Activities) in GBP and for Trust Funds in dollars. It maintains separate sets of accounts.
- The International Telecommunications Union (ITU) prepares statements for its Operating Funds in Swiss Francs and for Extrabudgetary and Trust Funds in dollars. It maintains separate sets of accounts.
- The Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) contracted a study by KPMG that recommended keeping the reporting currency as dollars and moving to a split assessment system in euros/dollars.
- The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) deferred a decision on a change in assessment and reporting currencies until 2003 when it will have a new accounting system.

- The Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO) has no plans to change accounting currency from the dollars.

133. The Board of Governors asked the Secretariat to provide a further report, taking account of Member States' comments, for consideration by the Programme and Budget Committee in January 2003, with a view to presenting final recommendations to the Committee's May 2003 session. The Secretariat presented a report to the Programme and Budget Committee in January 2003 (GOV/INF/2003/1). Final recommendations will be presented to the May 2003 session of the Committee, for consideration by the Board of Governors' meeting in June 2003. The Secretariat requested my comments on their January 2003 report as an independent view of the options and associated analysis.

134. As External Auditor, I have a responsibility to report on the reasonableness of disclosures in the financial statements, and whether they accord with the Agency's Financial Regulations and Rules and the requirements of the United Nations Accounting Standards. In response to the request from the Secretariat, therefore, and to provide information to Member States, my staff considered:

- the five options set out in the Secretariat's report;
- the Secretariat's estimates of the financial implications associated with each option;
- the risks associated with changes to the financial accounting system;
- the analysis of exchange rate risks addressed by the Secretariat's report; and
- issues in relation to the timing of implementation of any new arrangements.

In relation to financial reporting in a second currency to that of the underlying accounting records, my staff also considered the issue of compliance with authorities, raised by Member States at the Programme and Budget Committee in January 2003.

## **Options**

135. The Secretariat have considered five options in relation to the currency of financial accounting and reporting:

- retention of the existing arrangements, with budgeting, financial management, accounting and reporting in dollars;
- presentation of the regular budget and management reports in euros, with accounting in dollars and financial reporting in both currencies;
- budgeting, accounting and financial reporting in euros (full conversion to the euro currency);
- budgeting, accounting and financial reporting in euros, with financial reporting in dollars where required, for example in relation to special reports on extra-budgetary funds; and
- budgeting, financial implementation, accounting and reporting in dollars or euros as appropriate to the operations of each fund.

## Financial implications for the Agency

136. Associated with any change from the dollar, there will be financial benefits and disadvantages in the adoption of any new accounting or reporting currency. The Secretariat's analysis of the expected direct costs of each of the five options include estimates of the costs of conversion of existing computerised systems and conversion of historic records of ongoing technical co-operation projects, even though the financial accounting system (AFIMS) has functionality for euro and dollar accounting. Estimates of conversion costs are based on preliminary assessments of alternative suppliers of computerised financial and accounting systems which the Agency uses, for example for travel and accounting, and cannot be further confirmed without a competitive tendering exercise.

137. Organisations tend to underestimate the real costs of fundamental changes to major IT systems and I encourage the Agency to view current estimates critically. In considering the likely additional costs of these changes, I also encourage the Agency to make adequate financial provision for the testing and parallel running of new or amended computer systems, to ensure operational continuity. Further, the Secretariat's estimates have not yet costed the additional indirect costs of staff time and training, which may not be insignificant with any change in the currency base for accounting or reporting purposes.

138. The Secretariat has estimated that in terms of additional direct costs, after the cost-neutral option of retaining the current, dollar-based arrangements, the cheapest option for change is likely to be full conversion to the euro (estimated by the Secretariat to cost some \$175,000 with no additional operating costs). The Agency considers that under this option, however, it would not be easy to comply with UN System Accounting Standards for the purposes of separate dollar-based reporting to donors of extrabudgetary funding, partly because transactions would no longer be recorded contemporaneously at the UN Operational Rate of Exchange.

139. The costs of any move to an alternative currency base should also be considered in the light of the effect on exchange gains and losses under new arrangements. Any reduction in exchange losses from the adoption of local currency budgeting and accounting will represent a benefit to offset the costs of system changes. Losses on exchange in recent financial periods have been as follows:

<b>Losses on exchange:</b>			
<b>Financial year</b>	<b>Regular Budget</b>	<b>Technical co-operation</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>1998</b>	<b>\$ 1.1m</b>	<b>\$ 0.7m</b>	<b>\$ 1.8m</b>
<b>1999</b>	<b>\$ 2.2m</b>	<b>\$ 0.5m</b>	<b>\$ 2.7m</b>
<b>2000</b>	<b>\$ 7.3m</b>	<b>\$ 1.2m</b>	<b>\$ 8.5m</b>
<b>2001</b>	<b>\$ 0.3m</b>	<b>\$ 0.4m</b>	<b>\$ 0.7m</b>

## Business risks

140. Significant changes to fundamental systems and processes present risks in relation to cost and budgetary implications, and business continuity. The Agency's financial accounting system is only currently being stabilised and there are risks associated with the introduction of significant new changes to the system. I therefore endorse the Secretariat's view that consideration be given to the experiences of the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO), which uses the

same computerised accounting system and has adopted a dual currency approach to budgeting and accounting in euros with reporting in dollars.

141. I encourage the Agency to undertake a detailed risk assessment of the proposed system changes, incorporating an evaluation of potential problems experienced by UNIDO in producing the 2002 financial statements, which were not available at the time of my review in December 2002.

### **Exchange rate risks**

142. The mitigation of exchange rate risks is one of the reasons for considering a change in the accounting and reporting currency base. Realised exchange gains and losses are charged to miscellaneous income. As disclosed in Note 2 to the Agency's financial statements, all net exchange gains and losses are recorded against the Regular Budget other than for Fund II - Technical Co-operation, which reports its own exchange gain or loss. In 2002, the regular budget recorded a gain on exchange of some \$62,000 (\$309,000 loss in 2001) and Fund II a loss of \$766,000 (\$424,000). To reduce its exposure to the risk of exchange losses, the Agency retains funds in donated currencies to the extent that it expects to incur expenditure in those currencies. This policy could continue regardless of the currency used for accounting or reporting purposes.

### **The timing of implementation of new arrangements**

143. I endorse the Secretariat's assessment that any changes to the currency base for accounting and reporting should be introduced at the beginning of a budget cycle and with effect from the start of a financial period.

### **Compliance with relevant authorities**

144. From an accounting and auditing perspective, consideration of the legal status of reports in a second currency to that of the underlying accounting records is determined by the degree of adherence to the United Nations System Accounting Standards, and the IAEA's Financial Regulations and Rules. Since the inception of the Agency, the reporting currency has been the dollar in accordance with Financial Regulation 11.2, which, among others, would require amendment to allow reporting in another currency. This Regulation also allows the Director General to keep accounting records in any currencies that he may deem necessary. UN Accounting Standards require that an organisation's financial statements be presented in the currency best suited to their operations. Where a transaction occurs in a currency other than the currency of account, it should be recorded in the organisation's accounts and reflected in the financial statements in the currency of account.

145. There is therefore no impediment to the Agency maintaining records in two currencies with appropriate changes to the Financial Regulations. As part of my audit, my staff would examine the financial and management controls over accounting and reporting systems to ensure that the separate records are consistent. If we concluded that these controls provided reasonable assurance that the financial reports in either currency are free from material error, and that the reports complied with the relevant standards, rules and regulations, I would continue to be able to provide a clear audit opinion.

146. In addition to considering the legality of financial reports from an accounting and auditing perspective, however, I am responsible for considering the extent to which the audited financial reports comply with more widely applicable laws and regulations. For this reason, I consider that the Agency should obtain further legal advice to confirm the general legality of any proposed changes to the existing financial accounting and reporting arrangements.

## **Other Financial Matters**

### **EXTRABUDGETARY ACTIVITIES**

147. During 2002, the Agency resumed its inspection activities in Iraq in support of United Nations Security Council Resolutions. These activities are included in the Agency's programme and budget for 2002-2003, Programme O, and are supported by extrabudgetary funds intended to enable IAEA to provide credible assurance that Iraq is complying with the relevant resolutions. The Agency had retained an action team prepared to resume verification activities, funded by some \$ 1 million annually until called back into action in 2002. Since expenditure on Programme O increased by \$1million in the third quarter of 2002, my staff reviewed the controls over funding and the impact on other Agency activities.

148. Under Security Council Resolution 1284, the full costs of the Agency's activities for verification in Iraq pursuant to Security Council resolutions (Programme O) are recovered from the United Nations Special Fund supported by revenues from Iraqi oil sales. The Agency recovered \$2.5 million during 2002, with obligations amounting to a further \$0.4 million. This income forms part of the voluntary contributions reported under Fund Group III in Statement I. The Agency obtains advance payments against expected costs, in order to avoid adverse financial impacts on other activities through any changes to the workload supporting the Security Council resolutions.

149. My staff confirmed the proper recording of these receipts during 2002 and critically examined the reasonableness of the expenditures. Their findings, supported by standard audit procedures, provided reasonable assurance on the adequacy of the approval and authorization controls over the payments under Programme O.

### **CASES OF FRAUD OR PRESUMPTIVE FRAUD**

150. The Agency has notified me of a misrepresentation by one staff member who obtained dependency benefits without entitlement amounting to Euro 16,893 (equivalent to \$17,633 at the United Nations official exchange rate for the year-end). The Agency terminated the service of the staff member concerned and recovered the amount concerned through the payroll system. The Agency reported no other cases of fraud or presumptive fraud during 2002.

### **LOSSES, WRITE-OFFS AND EX-GRATIA PAYMENTS**

151. In accordance with Financial Regulation 10.05, the Agency informed me of non-inventory write-offs totalling \$46,367 in 2002. These related to unrecoverable suspense account items. The Agency has also reported the losses of four inventory items with a total current value of \$7,964 which the insurers replaced at no cost to the Agency. The Agency made no ex-gratia payments in 2002.

## FOLLOW-UP TO AUDIT RECOMMENDATIONS MADE IN 2001

152. My 2001 report included recommendations relating to corporate governance and internal control. The standard of corporate governance and financial management becomes even more important at times of change, as currently experienced by the Agency.

### *On Internal Audit*

153. I **recommended** that Internal Audit consider establishing more systematic and structured procedures for obtaining regular feedback from auditees, to learn lessons and to ensure that best value continues to be obtained from the work. Internal Audit has developed a feedback questionnaire, which will be completed for every audit to be carried out in 2003. I also **recommended** that Internal Audit systematically review the implementation of all their recommendations; and record information on the rate of response and details of non-implementation in their annual report to the Director General. Internal Audit has confirmed that it has implemented this proposal and that appropriate reports will be made to the Director General.

154. I **commended** Internal Audit on the increased use of commercial software to estimate the savings that might arise from the implementation of their recommendations and I **recommended** that Internal Audit continue to quantify cost savings arising from their recommendations wherever possible, and include this information in reports to management. Internal Audit initiated reports on cost savings during 2002. The Agency has undertaken to closely review and quantify potential cost savings from all areas of oversight and internal audit during 2003.

155. In the light of developing standards and practice in corporate governance, I **invited** the Agency to consider whether there might be merit in the establishment of an audit committee. The Secretariat have considered this matter further and concluded that there is no immediate need for establishing an audit committee.

### *On the Management of Procurement*

156. I **invited** the Agency to consider the establishment of an annual procurement plan to support improved management of purchasing activities. I also **invited** the Agency to consider whether the present arrangement of two separate procurement sections – rather than a single procurement operation - should now be reconsidered. I **recommended** that the Agency review current procurement systems and procedures to consider whether beneficial improvements might be made.

157. In October 2002, the Agency's Office of Internal Oversight commissioned a consultant to complete a review of procurement management at the Agency. The consultant issued a draft report in January 2003. The consultant found that the effectiveness and efficiency of the Agency could be greatly enhanced by adopting a consolidated procurement management structure and greater integration of the computerised procurement systems. The report, adopted by the Office of Internal Oversight, noted, for example, that some 75 per cent of the Agency's procurement transactions involve purchases valued at less than \$2,000 and require a disproportionate amount of resources to process.

158. I further **recommended** that the Agency ensure maximum transparency is maintained in cases where contracts are not based on competitive selection of contractors. I **recommended** full compliance with the Agency's financial rules and that a detailed statement should be submitted in

exceptional cases of sole source procurement, to confirm that the Agency has made an informed judgement that the price to be paid is fair and reasonable. The importance of maximum transparency has been reinforced by the consultant's findings on the management of procurement, which noted that more than forty per cent by value of procurement purchases examined by the consultant had been non-competitive in the Procurement and Supply and Field Procurement Sections. The Agency has informed me that it intends to introduce new procedures for tied procurements early in 2003.

*On the Control of Information Technology (IT) Developments*

159. I **recommended** that the Agency establish systematic post implementation evaluation procedures for all IT projects. The Agency has now introduced a formal project management methodology to include post implementation reviews.

*On Staff Succession Planning*

160. To achieve a more systematic approach to succession planning, I **recommended** that the Agency consider closer links between the Personnel Department and operational divisions; and the formulation of an Agency-wide staff succession strategy to include guidance to managers on the implementation of the Agency's rotation policy. The Agency has informed my staff that initial discussions took place during the last quarter of 2002 on succession planning for professional staff.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

161. I wish to record my appreciation of the co-operation and assistance extended by the Director General and the staff of the International Atomic Energy Agency during my 2002 audit.

**(signed) Sir John Bourn**  
**(Comptroller and Auditor General, United Kingdom)**  
**External Auditor**

## **PART II**

### **STATEMENTS**

#### **TEXT OF A LETTER DATED 21 MARCH 2003 FROM THE DIRECTOR GENERAL TO THE EXTERNAL AUDITOR**

Sir,

Pursuant to financial regulation 11.03(a), I have the honour to submit the accounts of the International Atomic Energy Agency for the year ended 31 December 2002, which I hereby approve. The financial statements have been prepared and signed by the Director, Division of Budget and Finance.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(signed) MOHAMED ELBARADEI  
Director General

## STATEMENT I

**STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE AND CHANGES IN RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES**  
**for the period ending 31 December 2002**  
(expressed in United States dollars)

	REGULAR BUDGET FUND AND WORKING CAPITAL FUND		G E N E R A L F U N D										T R U S T F U N D S A N D R E S E R V E F U N D S		T O T A L		
			TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION FUND		EXTRABUDGETARY PROGRAMME FUND		TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION EXTRABUDGETARY FUND				FUND GROUP VI Note 11						
	FUND GROUP I						FUND GROUP II		FUND GROUP III				FUND GROUP IV		FUND GROUP V Note 10		
	Schedule/ Note	2002	2001	Schedule/ Note	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	Schedule	2002	2001
<b>I N C O M E</b>																	
Assessed contributions	S1	210 550 949	189 249 706													210 550 949	189 249 706
Special appropriation for the acquisition of safeguards equipment	N8b	1 847 000														1 847 000	-
Voluntary contributions				S8	58 302 516	59 187 548									106 734 127	99 463 158	
Assessed programme costs				S9	2 363 301	2 125 664	42 355 734	32 539 568	5 624 543	6 787 143			451 334	948 899	2 363 301	2 125 664	
Other/Miscellaneous income																	
Revenue producing activities	N5a	875 244	958 001												875 244	958 001	
Funds received under inter-organization arrangements												(1 133 550)	1 036 715		(1 133 550)	1 036 715	
Jointly financed activities	N5b	2 906 362	3 844 129												2 906 362	3 844 129	
Income for services rendered		14 031	24 015												14 031	24 015	
Interest income		2 753 522	3 598 366		1 207 453	2 112 139									3 960 975	5 710 505	
Currency exchange adjustments		62 111	(308 699)		(765 519)	(423 664)									(703 408)	(732 363)	
Other/Miscellaneous		405 210	706 232		(21 559)	(484)	8 872	780							392 523	706 528	
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>		<b>219 414 429</b>	<b>198 071 750</b>		<b>61 086 192</b>	<b>63 001 203</b>	<b>42 364 606</b>	<b>32 540 348</b>	<b>5 624 543</b>	<b>6 787 143</b>	<b>(1 133 550)</b>	<b>1 036 715</b>	<b>451 334</b>	<b>948 899</b>	<b>327 807 554</b>	<b>302 386 058</b>	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>																	
Provision for unobligated balances of appropriations	S6	214 117 270	196 804 116	N6	71 053 802	71 080 210	34 710 336	26 832 277	6 723 355	5 355 400	110 911	(77 988)	764 120	3 238 193	S7	327 479 794	303 232 208
EXCESS (SHORTFALL) OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	S4	2 334 092	-												S4	2 334 092	-
Prior period adjustments	S4	2 963 067	1 267 634		(9 967 610)	(8 079 007)	7 654 270	5 708 071	(1 098 812)	1 431 743	(1 244 461)	1 114 703	(312 786)	(2 289 294)		(2 006 332)	(846 150)
Reserve for uncollected contributions	N7a	(750 268)	2 283 559	N7b	24 448	100 420										(725 820)	2 383 979
NET EXCESS (SHORTFALL) OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE		1 383 575	(1 893 710)													1 383 575	(1 893 710)
Savings on or cancellation of prior periods' obligations																	
Transfers to reserves	S4	2 297 639	1 317 943		2 780 318	5 208 146	401 062	1 484 733	514 921	148 788			4 881	12 622		5 998 821	8 172 232
Transfers from reserves	N8a	50 000	2 247 000													50 000	2 247 000
Net increase (decrease) in Working Capital Fund	N8b	(1 847 000)	-													(1 847 000)	-
Credits to Member States	S2	2 700	1 080													2 700	1 080
Fund balance, beginning of period	S5, N9	(75 886)	(3 451 909)													(75 886)	(3 451 909)
<b>RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES, END OF PERIOD</b>		<b>37 947 234</b>	<b>36 175 637</b>		<b>17 130 680</b>	<b>19 901 121</b>	<b>23 685 863</b>	<b>16 493 059</b>	<b>6 123 597</b>	<b>4 543 066</b>	<b>1 483 604</b>	<b>368 901</b>	<b>1 416 244</b>	<b>3 692 916</b>		<b>87 787 222</b>	<b>81 174 700</b>
		41 971 061	37 947 234		9 967 836	17 130 680	31 741 195	23 685 863	5 539 706	6 123 597	239 143	1 483 604	1 108 339	1 416 244		90 567 280	87 787 222

(signed) GARY A. EIDET  
Director, Division of Budget and Finance

## STATEMENT II

**STATEMENT OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES, RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES**  
**as at 31 December 2002**  
(expressed in United States dollars)

	REGULAR BUDGET FUND AND WORKING CAPITAL FUND  FUND GROUP I		G E N E R A L F U N D								TRUST FUNDS AND RESERVE FUNDS  FUND GROUP VI		T O T A L						
			TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION FUND  FUND GROUP II		EXTRABUDGETARY PROGRAMME FUND  FUND GROUP III		TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION EXTRABUDGETARY FUND												
							MEMBER STATES AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS  FUND GROUP IV		UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)  FUND GROUP V										
							Schedule/ Note	2002	2001	Schedule/ Note						2002	2001	2002	2001
ASSETS																			
Cash and term deposits		31 228 958	38 908 190			38 755 513	44 207 017	45 125 624	34 937 324	9 905 089	10 376 310	248 906	1 455 292	989 906	2 333 897	S12	126 253 996	132 218 030	
Accounts receivable																			
Assessed contributions receivable from Member States	S1, N12	43 945 009	23 738 265															43 945 009	23 738 265
Voluntary contributions receivable				S8		2 882 461	2 703 733											2 882 461	2 703 733
Other contributions receivable				S9		7 110 467	7 043 628											7 110 467	7 043 628
Other	N13a	11 041 177	6 093 779					796 180	260 310	154 306	409 491	55 153	72 032	213 654	152 872			17 050 910	10 795 015
Clearing account - Travel	N13c	668 041	3 097 324	N13b		4 790 440	3 806 531											668 041	3 097 324
TOTAL ASSETS		86 883 185	71 837 558			53 538 881	57 760 909	45 921 804	35 197 634	10 059 395	10 785 801	304 059	1 527 324	1 203 560	2 486 769			197 910 884	179 595 995
LIABILITIES																			
Contributions received in advance	S1, S2	5 974 190	7 214 441	S8, S9		2 343 103	138 914	22 222	-									8 339 515	7 353 355
Unliquidated obligations	N14	24 187 530	23 075 965			34 080 220	33 365 323	11 748 004	9 866 280	4 517 490	4 662 204	27 225	686	95 221	1 070 525			74 655 690	72 040 983
Provision for revaluation of cash	N16	10 487 595	1 397 154	N16		-	-											10 487 595	1 397 154
Provision for unobligated balances of appropriations	S4	2 334 092	-															2 334 092	-
Accounts payable																			
Other	N15a	1 928 717	2 202 764	N15b		37 255	82 364	2 410 383	1 645 491	2 199	-	37 691	43 034					4 416 245	3 973 653
TOTAL LIABILITIES		44 912 124	33 890 324			36 460 578	33 586 601	14 180 609	11 511 771	4 519 689	4 662 204	64 916	43 720	95 221	1 070 525			100 233 137	84 765 145
RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES																			
Uncollected assessed contributions	S1	17 737 813	16 354 238	S9		7 110 467	7 043 628											24 848 280	23 397 866
Other reserves	N8a	450 000	2 247 000															450 000	2 247 000
Working Capital Funds	S2, S3	18 005 580	18 002 880															18 005 580	18 002 880
Surplus (deficits)	S4	5 777 668	1 343 116															5 777 668	1 343 116
Fund balances						9 967 836	17 130 680	31 741 195	23 685 863	5 539 706	6 123 597	239 143	1 483 604	1 108 339	1 416 244			48 596 219	49 839 988
TOTAL RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES		41 971 061	37 947 234			17 078 303	24 174 308	31 741 195	23 685 863	5 539 706	6 123 597	239 143	1 483 604	1 108 339	1 416 244			97 677 747	94 830 850
TOTAL LIABILITIES, RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES		86 883 185	71 837 558			53 538 881	57 760 909	45 921 804	35 197 634	10 059 395	10 785 801	304 059	1 527 324	1 203 560	2 486 769			197 910 884	179 595 995

(signed) GARY A. EIDET  
Director, Division of Budget and Finance

**STATEMENT III**

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW**  
**for the period ending 31 December 2002**  
(expressed in United States dollars)

	2002	2001
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Net excess (shortfall) of income over expenditure (Statement I)	(1 348 577)	( 355 881)
(Increase) decrease in contributions receivable	(20 452 311)	9 160 103
(Increase) decrease in other accounts receivable & Clearing account - Travel	(3 826 612)	4 681 130
Increase (decrease) in contributions received in advance	986 160	(2 626 640)
Increase (decrease) in unliquidated obligations	2 614 707	4 422 409
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	442 592	647 944
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities	11 424 533	1 397 154
Less: Interest income	(3 960 975)	(5 710 505)
Currency exchange adjustments	703 408	732 363
<b>NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>(13 417 075)</b>	<b>12 348 077</b>
<b>CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Plus: Interest income	3 960 975	5 710 505
Currency exchange adjustments	( 703 408)	( 732 363)
<b>NET CASH FROM INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>3 257 567</b>	<b>4 978 142</b>
<b>CASH FLOW FROM OTHER SOURCES:</b>		
Savings on or cancellation of prior periods' obligations	5 998 821	8 172 232
Increase (decrease) in provision for uncollected contribution (TCF)	66 839	( 22 398)
Transfers to reserves	50 000	2 247 000
Transfers from reserves	(1 847 000)	-
Net increase (decrease) in Working Capital Fund	2 700	1 080
Credits to Member States	( 75 886)	(3 451 909)
<b>NET CASH FROM OTHER SOURCES</b>	<b>4 195 474</b>	<b>6 946 005</b>
<b>NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND TERM DEPOSITS</b>	<b>(5 964 034)</b>	<b>24 272 224</b>
<b>CASH AND TERM DEPOSITS, BEGINNING OF PERIOD</b>	<b>132 218 030</b>	<b>107 945 806</b>
<b>TOTAL CASH AND TERM DEPOSITS, END OF PERIOD (Schedule S12)</b>	<b>126 253 996</b>	<b>132 218 030</b>
consisting of:		
Fund Group I - Regular Budget Fund and Working Capital Fund	31 228 958	38 908 190
Fund Group II - Technical Co-operation Fund	38 755 513	44 207 017
Fund Group III - Extrabudgetary Programme Fund	45 125 624	34 937 324
Fund Group IV - Technical Co-operation Extrabudgetary Fund	9 905 089	10 376 310
Fund Group V - United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	248 906	1 455 292
Fund Group VI - Trust Funds and Reserve Funds	989 906	2 333 897
	126 253 996	132 218 030

(signed) GARY A. EIDET  
Director, Division of Budget and Finance

**STATEMENT IV**

**STATEMENT OF REGULAR BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS  
for the period ending 31 December 2002**

(expressed in United States dollars)

Description of major programme	Appropriations			Expenditure				Unobligated balances of appropriations	Balance
	a/ Adjusted	b/ Transfers	Revised	Disbursements	Unliquidated obligations	Unliquidated obligations for shared services and laboratory activities	Total		
1. Nuclear Power, Fuel Cycle & Nuclear Science	16 692 000	( 4 959)	16 687 041	15 315 580	1 032 442	181 809	16 529 831	157 210	-
2. Nuclear Techniques for Development and Environmental Protection	24 400 000	( 4 276)	24 395 724	21 027 882	2 541 046	691 247	24 260 175	135 549	-
3. Nuclear Safety and Protection against Radiation	17 723 000	73 124	17 796 124	16 955 253	658 198	182 673	17 796 124	-	-
4. Nuclear Verification and Security of Material	77 806 000	( 13 012)	77 792 988	68 866 855	7 948 582	565 078	77 380 515	412 473	-
5. Information Support Services	17 171 000	( 610)	17 170 390	16 090 220	371 045	689 795	17 151 060	19 330	-
6. Management of Technical Co-operation for Development	12 903 000	( 433)	12 902 567	12 794 189	74 665	19 991	12 888 845	13 722	-
7. Policy and General Management	45 003 000	(49 834)	44 953 166	37 001 826	6 066 299	305 358	43 373 483	1 579 683	-
Appropriation Budget	211 698 000	-	211 698 000	188 051 805	18 692 277	2 635 951 c/	209 380 033	2 317 967	-
8. Reimbursable work for others	4 018 000	-	4 018 000	2 738 931	20 656	146 775	2 906 362	-	1 111 638
T O T A L	215 716 000	-	215 716 000	190 790 736	18 712 933	2 782 726	212 286 395	2 317 967	1 111 638
Special Appropriation for the Acquisition of Safeguards Equipment	1 847 000	-	1 847 000	145 628	1 685 247	-	1 830 875	16 125	-
GRAND T O T A L	217 563 000	-	217 563 000	190 936 364	20 398 180	2 782 726	214 117 270	2 334 092	1 111 638

a/ Attachment to GC(45)/RES/5

b/ Based on the decision of the Board of Governors on document (GOV/1999/15), an amount of \$73 124 was transferred to Major Programme 3 "Nuclear Safety and Protection against Radiation" in order to cover the cost of emergency assistance provided to Afghanistan, Bolivia, Georgia, Poland and Uganda. To recover this advance, year-end unencumbered balances in the Regular Budget Appropriation Sections were used.

c/ Of this amount, \$1 668 488 represent unliquidated obligations relating to the Agency's Shared Support Costs and \$967 463 unliquidated obligations relating to the Agency's Laboratory.

(signed) GARY A. EIDET  
Director, Division of Budget and Finance

**PART III**

**SCHEDULES**

**SCHEDULE S1**

**REGULAR BUDGET FUND**  
**STATUS OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE REGULAR BUDGET**  
**AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2002**  
(expresses in United States dollars)

Member State	2002				Outstanding at € 0.958	Prior years		Total outstanding at € 0.958	Advance payments
	Assessed	a/ Credits	Payments	Total		Payments and credits in 2002 b/	Outstanding		
Afghanistan	14 583	-	-	-	14 583	-	92 305	106 888	-
Albania	5 218	-	5 218	5 218	-	856	-	-	-
Algeria	104 551	6 384	98 167	104 551	-	-	-	-	-
Angola	3 207	3 207	-	3 207	-	-	-	-	-
Argentina	1 999 659	-	-	-	1 999 659	-	2 964 718	4 964 377	-
Armenia	3 646	-	-	-	3 646	720	214 925	218 571	-
Australia	3 130 468	3 330	3 127 138	3 130 468	-	-	-	-	3 606 484
Austria	1 852 595	16 986	1 835 609	1 852 595	-	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	6 921	-	6 921	6 921	-	16 844	-	-	-
Bangladesh	14 253	739	13 514	14 253	-	-	-	-	-
Belarus	28 618	4 329	24 289	28 618	-	528 499	373 359	373 359	-
Belgium	2 173 440	16 598	2 156 842	2 173 440	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	3 646	-	-	-	3 646	-	6 358	10 004	-
Bolivia	12 663	20	12 643	12 663	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	7 292	-	-	-	7 292	180	105 097	112 389	-
Brazil	3 860 780	-	-	-	3 860 780	1 371 064	2 498 064	6 358 844	-
Bulgaria	20 806	797	20 009	20 806	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	3 494	-	2 944	2 944	550	12 031	-	550	-
Cambodia	3 646	-	-	-	3 646	-	251 215	254 861	-
Cameroon	12 979	1 266	11 713	12 979	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	5 043 322	5 043 322	-	5 043 322	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	1 822	-	-	-	1 822	-	1 723	3 545	-
Chile	326 961	-	319 275	319 275	7 686	331 650	-	7 686	-
China	2 544 945	-	2 544 945	2 544 945	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	322 643	-	-	-	322 643	-	-	322 643	-
Costa Rica	34 635	-	-	-	34 635	15 275	135 006	169 641	-
Cote d'Ivoire	14 583	-	-	-	14 583	180	53 624	68 207	-
Croatia	57 816	172	57 644	57 816	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba	51 040	-	-	-	51 040	93 162	37 131	88 171	-
Cyprus	64 257	-	64 257	64 257	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	279 673	-	279 673	279 673	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	7 292	-	-	-	7 292	80	176 799	184 091	-
Denmark	1 463 195	3 273	1 459 922	1 463 195	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	40 103	-	-	-	40 103	-	613 483	653 586	-
Ecuador	43 748	-	-	-	43 748	29 846	63 657	107 405	-

**SCHEDULE S1 (continued)**

Member State	2002				Outstanding at € 0.958	Prior years		Total outstanding at € 0.958	Advance payments
	Assessed	a/ Credits	Payments	Total		Payments and credits in 2002 b/	Outstanding		
Egypt	120 633	-	120 633	120 633	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	30 989	-	-	-	30 989	-	173 089	204 078	-
Estonia	14 329	3 530	10 799	14 329	-	-	-	-	16 253
Ethiopia	6 795	-	6 795	6 795	-	8 094	-	-	7 224
Finland	1 019 238	13 915	1 005 323	1 019 238	-	-	-	-	-
France	12 439 832	574 926	11 864 906	12 439 832	-	-	-	-	-
Gabon	23 697	-	-	-	23 697	77 054	430 554	454 251	-
Georgia	9 113	-	-	-	9 113	-	795 169	804 282	-
Germany	19 947 775	199 550	19 748 225	19 947 775	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	7 811	-	7 811	7 811	-	9 591	-	-	-
Greece	833 719	-	833 719	833 719	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	47 394	-	-	-	47 394	23 121	34 695	82 089	-
Haiti	3 646	-	-	-	3 646	-	314 454	318 100	-
Holy See	2 047	14	2 033	2 047	-	-	-	-	2 319
Hungary	184 612	184 612	-	184 612	-	-	-	-	207 676
Iceland	69 373	614	68 759	69 373	-	-	-	-	-
India	510 817	2 312	508 505	510 817	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	336 094	-	266 694	266 694	69 400	774 912	-	69 400	-
Iran, Islamic Republic of	437 483	-	-	-	437 483	222 794	7 012	444 495	-
Iraq	220 563	-	-	-	220 563	-	1 744 587	1 965 150	-
Ireland	572 235	-	572 235	572 235	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	890 786	-	886 108	886 108	4 678	-	-	4 678	-
Italy	10 466 527	166 683	6 074 299	6 240 982	4 225 545	-	-	4 225 545	-
Jamaica	7 292	-	-	-	7 292	360	26 787	34 079	-
Japan	41 569 272	538 711	41 030 561	41 569 272	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	13 906	-	13 906	13 906	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	42 735	-	42 735	42 735	-	290 258	910 331	910 331	-
Kenya	14 583	-	-	-	14 583	-	172 012	186 595	-
Korea, Republic of	2 843 830	-	2 843 830	2 843 830	-	-	-	-	-
Kuwait	312 428	-	312 428	312 428	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia	15 033	2 639	12 394	15 033	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	20 004	1 300	-	1 300	18 704	-	-	18 704	-
Liberia	1 822	-	-	-	1 822	20	188 742	190 564	-
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	103 810	-	103 810	103 810	-	104 640	-	-	-
Liechtenstein	12 281	55	12 226	12 281	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	27 621	952	26 669	27 621	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	153 185	-	153 185	153 185	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	5 277	-	3 222	3 222	2 055	8 846	-	2 055	-
Malaysia	387 353	-	387 353	387 353	-	-	-	-	40 249
Mali	3 646	-	-	-	3 646	125 287	167 462	171 108	-

**SCHEDULE S1 (continued)**

Member State	2002				Outstanding at € 0.958	Prior years		Total outstanding at € 0.958	Advance payments
	Assessed	a/ Credits	Payments	Total		Payments and credits in 2002 b/	Outstanding		
Malta	22 275	366	21 909	22 275	-	-	-	-	4 881
Marshall Islands	1 822	-	-	-	1 822	77 069	3 178	5 000	-
Mauritius	15 668	53	15 615	15 668	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	1 891 729	3 257	-	3 257	1 888 472	-	-	1 888 472	-
Monaco	8 187	45	8 142	8 187	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	1 726	247	1 479	1 726	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	78 320	526	-	526	77 794	-	-	77 794	-
Myanmar	15 567	53	15 514	15 567	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	10 973	166	10 807	10 973	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	3 335 450	12 654	3 322 796	3 335 450	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	474 958	474 958	-	474 958	-	-	-	-	535 413
Nicaragua	1 822	-	-	-	1 822	-	12 717	14 539	-
Niger	1 822	-	-	-	1 822	3 243	61 423	63 245	-
Nigeria	102 067	-	102 067	102 067	-	-	-	-	83 096
Norway	1 243 867	5 269	1 238 598	1 243 867	-	-	-	-	1 425 535
Pakistan	91 846	1 532	90 314	91 846	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	26 562	-	26 562	26 562	-	-	-	-	30 385
Paraguay	27 343	-	-	-	27 343	-	94 853	122 196	-
Peru	205 981	-	-	-	205 981	99 465	164 245	370 226	-
Philippines	174 993	-	-	-	174 993	177 799	117 957	292 950	-
Poland	538 014	-	538 014	538 014	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	770 808	-	770 808	770 808	-	620 447	-	-	-
Qatar	75 029	610	-	610	74 419	-	-	74 419	-
Republic of Moldova	3 646	-	-	-	3 646	1 440	372 448	376 094	-
Romania	95 297	-	95 297	95 297	-	4 226	-	-	-
Russian Federation	2 296 781	24 092	2 272 689	2 296 781	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	947 091	20 398	429 554	449 952	497 139	-	-	497 139	-
Senegal	9 113	-	-	-	9 113	8 911	18 262	27 375	-
Sierra Leone	1 822	-	-	-	1 822	26 537	167 995	169 817	-
Singapore	776 447	-	-	-	776 447	278 367	-	776 447	-
Slovakia	65 210	105	65 105	65 210	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	154 783	-	154 783	154 783	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	674 759	4 162	670 597	674 759	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	4 898 614	61 336	4 837 278	4 898 614	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	27 343	-	-	-	27 343	-	-	27 343	-
Sudan	10 938	-	-	-	10 938	9 812	17 830	28 768	-
Sweden	1 977 924	29 584	1 948 340	1 977 924	-	-	-	-	2 591
Switzerland	2 430 933	14 357	2 416 576	2 430 933	-	-	-	-	-
Syrian Arab Republic	129 555	-	121 924	121 924	7 631	-	-	7 631	-
Thailand	432 546	-	425 473	425 473	7 073	-	-	7 073	-

**SCHEDULE S1 (continued)**

Member State	2002				Outstanding at € 0.958	Prior years		Total outstanding at € 0.958	Advance payments
	Assessed	a/ Credits	Payments	Total		Payments and credits in 2002 b/	Outstanding		
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	10 938	-	-	-	10 938	-	19 377	30 315	-
Tunisia	45 915	553	45 362	45 915	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	732 345	-	732 345	732 345	-	609 542	-	-	-
Uganda	9 113	-	-	-	9 113	13 531	192 862	201 975	-
Ukraine	79 398	42 756	36 642	79 398	-	-	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates	434 314	-	433 392	433 392	922	-	-	922	-
United Kingdom of Great Britain & Northern Ireland	10 819 729	20 305	10 799 424	10 819 729	-	-	-	-	-
United Republic of Tanzania	7 242	-	7 242	7 242	-	2 521	-	-	7 534
United States of America	56 458 389	84 788	46 047 764	46 132 552	10 325 837	-	-	10 325 837	-
Uruguay	129 423	-	-	-	129 423	-	148 839	278 262	-
Uzbekistan	18 228	-	-	-	18 228	2 700	350 836	369 064	-
Venezuela	362 746	-	-	-	362 746	611 848	525 320	888 066	-
Viet Nam	24 354	-	24 354	24 354	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	11 708	1 662	10 046	11 708	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	3 244	-	3 244	3 244	-	944	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	14 583	-	-	-	14 583	180	40 115	54 698	-
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>210 499 386</b>	<b>7 594 070</b>	<b>176 699 942</b>	<b>184 294 012</b>	<b>26 205 374</b>	<b>6 593 946</b>	<b>14 860 615</b>	<b>41 065 989</b>	<b>5 969 640</b>
<b>New Members:</b>									
Botswana c/	17 300	-	17 300	17 300	-	-	-	-	645
Tajikistan d/	1 822	-	-	-	1 822	-	6 891	8 713	-
Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of e/	32 441	-	32 441	32 441	-	39 813	-	-	2 825
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>51 563</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>49 741</b>	<b>49 741</b>	<b>1 822</b>	<b>39 813</b>	<b>6 891</b>	<b>8 713</b>	<b>3 470</b>
<b>Former Members:</b>									
Democratic People's Republic of Korea f/	-	-	-	-	-	-	152 161	152 161	-
Yugoslavia g/	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 718 146	2 718 146	-
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2 870 307</b>	<b>2 870 307</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>210 550 949</b>	<b>7 594 070</b>	<b>176 749 683</b>	<b>184 343 753</b>	<b>26 207 196</b>	<b>6 633 759</b>	<b>17 737 813</b>	<b>43 945 009</b>	<b>5 973 110</b>

a/ These amounts reflect advance payments of 2002 Regular Budget contributions (\$6 058 833), cash surplus credits (\$870 963) and Working Capital Fund credits (\$664 274) applied against 2002 Regular Budget contributions.

b/ These amounts reflect payments received during 2002 (\$6 526 980), cash surplus credits (\$76 439) and Working Capital Fund credits (\$30 340).

c/ Botswana became a Member of the Agency on 20 March 2002.

d/ Tajikistan became a Member of the Agency on 10 September 2001.

e/ The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia became a Member of the Agency on 31 October 2001.

f/ The Democratic People's Republic of Korea withdrew from membership on 13 June 1994.

g/ Following the approval for membership of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on 17 September 2001, the former Yugoslavia ceased to be a Member State.

At 31 December 2001, unpaid assessments amounted to \$2 718 146. No payments of contributions were received during the current year.

**SCHEDULE S2****STATUS OF THE WORKING CAPITAL FUND  
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2002**  
(expressed in United States dollars)

	2002	2001
Balance as at 1 January	17 776 836	18 135 020
Receipts/(Refunds)		
From Member States	( 303 193)	138 305
From the Regular Budget Fund	496 489	-
Withdrawals		
Advance to the Regular Budget Fund	-	( 496 489)
Balance as at 31 December	<u>17 970 132</u>	<u>17 776 836</u>
Established Level	18 000 000	18 000 000
Add: Net increase due to new Member States assessments	5 580	7 560
Less: Application of Working Capital Fund advance to outstanding assessments of a former Member State	-	( 4 680)
Total (Statement II/Schedule S3)	<u>18 005 580</u>	<u>18 002 880</u>
Add: Advance contributions from Member States (Schedule S3)	1 080	284 645
Less: Advance due from the Regular Budget Fund	-	( 496 489)
Due from Member States (Schedule S3)	( 36 528)	( 14 200)
Balance as at 31 December	<u>17 970 132</u>	<u>17 776 836</u>

**SCHEDULE S3****STATUS OF ADVANCES TO THE WORKING CAPITAL FUND**

**AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2002**  
(expressed in United States dollars)

Member State	Assessed	Paid	Outstanding	Advance payments
Afghanistan	1 440	540	900	-
Albania	540	540	-	-
Algeria	11 880	11 880	-	-
Angola	360	360	-	-
Argentina	197 460	197 460	-	-
Armenia	360	360	-	-
Australia	279 540	279 540	-	540
Austria	162 720	162 720	-	-
Azerbaijan	720	720	-	-
Bangladesh	1 620	1 620	-	-
Belarus	3 240	3 240	-	-
Belgium	194 040	194 040	-	-
Benin	360	360	-	-
Bolivia	1 440	1 440	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	720	720	-	-
Brazil	381 240	381 240	-	-
Bulgaria	2 160	2 160	-	-
Burkina Faso	360	360	-	-
Cambodia	360	180	180	-
Cameroon	1 440	1 440	-	-
Canada	439 560	439 560	-	-
Central African Republic	180	-	180	-
Chile	33 840	33 840	-	-
China	263 340	263 340	-	-
Colombia	31 860	22 287	9 573	-
Costa Rica	3 420	3 420	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	1 440	1 440	-	-
Croatia	6 660	6 660	-	-
Cuba	5 040	5 040	-	-
Cyprus	6 480	6 480	-	-
Czech Republic	32 220	32 220	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	720	720	-	-
Denmark	128 700	128 700	-	-
Dominican Republic	3 960	1 600	2 360	-
Ecuador	4 320	4 320	-	-
Egypt	13 860	13 860	-	-
El Salvador	3 060	1 000	2 060	-
Estonia	1 620	1 620	-	-
Ethiopia	720	720	-	-
Finland	89 640	89 640	-	-
France	1 111 140	1 111 140	-	-
Gabon	2 340	2 340	-	-
Georgia	900	-	900	-
Germany	1 678 860	1 678 860	-	-
Ghana	900	900	-	-
Greece	92 520	92 520	-	-
Guatemala	4 680	4 680	-	-
Haiti	360	200	160	-
Holy See	180	180	-	-
Hungary	20 700	20 700	-	-

**SCHEDULE S3 (continued)**

Member State	Assessed	Paid	Outstanding	Advance payments
Iceland	5 580	5 580	-	-
India	58 680	58 680	-	-
Indonesia	34 380	34 380	-	-
Iran, Islamic Republic of	43 200	43 200	-	-
Iraq	21 780	5 760	16 020	-
Ireland	50 580	50 580	-	-
Israel	71 280	71 280	-	-
Italy	870 480	870 480	-	-
Jamaica	720	720	-	-
Japan	3 354 120	3 354 120	-	-
Jordan	1 440	1 440	-	-
Kazakhstan	4 860	4 860	-	-
Kenya	1 440	1 260	180	-
Korea, Republic of	295 200	295 200	-	-
Kuwait	25 200	25 200	-	-
Latvia	1 620	1 620	-	-
Lebanon	1 980	1 980	-	-
Liberia	180	180	-	-
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	11 520	11 520	-	-
Liechtenstein	1 080	1 080	-	-
Lithuania	2 880	2 880	-	-
Luxembourg	13 680	13 680	-	-
Madagascar	540	540	-	-
Malaysia	40 500	40 500	-	-
Mali	360	360	-	-
Malta	2 520	2 520	-	-
Marshall Islands	180	180	-	-
Mauritius	1 800	1 800	-	-
Mexico	186 840	186 840	-	-
Monaco	720	720	-	-
Mongolia	180	180	-	-
Morocco	7 740	7 740	-	-
Myanmar	1 620	1 620	-	-
Namibia	1 260	1 260	-	-
Netherlands	298 620	298 620	-	-
New Zealand	41 400	41 400	-	180
Nicaragua	180	180	-	-
Niger	180	180	-	-
Nigeria	10 620	10 620	-	-
Norway	111 060	111 060	-	360
Pakistan	10 440	10 440	-	-
Panama	3 060	3 060	-	-
Paraguay	2 700	2 520	180	-
Peru	20 340	20 340	-	-
Philippines	17 280	17 280	-	-
Poland	60 300	60 300	-	-
Portugal	79 380	79 380	-	-
Qatar	5 760	5 760	-	-
Republic of Moldova	360	360	-	-
Romania	10 080	10 080	-	-

**SCHEDULE S3 (continued)**

Member State	Assessed	Paid	Outstanding	Advance payments
Russian Federation	205 020	205 020	-	-
Saudi Arabia	95 220	95 220	-	-
Senegal	900	900	-	-
Sierra Leone	180	180	-	-
Singapore	67 500	67 500	-	-
Slovakia	7 380	7 380	-	-
Slovenia	13 860	13 860	-	-
South Africa	70 020	70 020	-	-
Spain	432 900	432 900	-	-
Sri Lanka	2 700	2 493	207	-
Sudan	1 080	1 080	-	-
Sweden	176 580	176 580	-	-
Switzerland	217 620	217 620	-	-
Syrian Arab Republic	13 860	13 860	-	-
Thailand	46 980	46 980	-	-
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1 080	720	360	-
Tunisia	5 220	5 220	-	-
Turkey	75 780	75 780	-	-
Uganda	900	900	-	-
Ukraine	9 000	9 000	-	-
United Arab Emirates	34 920	34 920	-	-
United Kingdom of Great Britain & Northern Ireland	951 480	951 480	-	-
United Republic of Tanzania	720	720	-	-
United States of America	4 500 000	4 500 000	-	-
Uruguay	12 780	9 692	3 088	-
Uzbekistan	1 800	1 800	-	-
Venezuela	35 820	35 820	-	-
Viet Nam	2 520	2 520	-	-
Yemen	1 260	1 260	-	-
Zambia	360	360	-	-
Zimbabwe	1 440	1 440	-	-
Sub-total	18 000 000	17 963 652	36 348	1 080
<u>New Members:</u>				
Botswana a/	1 800	1 800	-	-
Tajikistan b/	180	-	180	-
Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of c/	3 600	3 600	-	-
Sub-total	5 580	5 400	180	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18 005 580</b>	<b>17 969 052</b>	<b>36 528</b>	<b>1 080</b>

a/ Botswana became a Member of the Agency on 20 March 2002.

b/ Tajikistan became a Member of the Agency on 10 September 2001.

c/ The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia became a Member of the Agency on 31 October 2001.

**SCHEDULE S4****REGULAR BUDGET FUND**

**STATUS OF CASH SURPLUSES  
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2002**  
(expressed in United States dollars)

	2002	2001
<u>Current year</u>		
Receipts	192 980 931	190 167 168
Disbursements (Statement IV)	<u>(190 936 364)</u>	<u>(174 851 702)</u>
Excess (shortfall) of receipts over disbursements	2 044 567	15 315 466
Unliquidated obligations (Statement IV)	(23 180 906)	(21 952 414)
Provision for unobligated balances of appropriations	<u>(2 334 092)</u>	
Provisional deficit	(23 470 431)	(6 636 948)
Contributions receivable (Schedule S1)	26 207 196	7 384 027
Miscellaneous income receivable	<u>226 302</u>	<u>520 555</u>
Excess (shortfall) of income over expenditure - (Statement I)	2 963 067	1 267 634
<u>Disposition of prior year's provisional surplus (deficit)</u>		
Prior year provisional deficit	(6 636 948)	(14 955 258)
Receipt of:		
Contributions all prior years (Schedule S1)	6 633 759	12 721 638
Refund to Working Capital Fund for cash deficit 2000	<u>( 496 489)</u>	6 137 270
Miscellaneous income	520 555	419 188
Savings on liquidation of prior years' obligations	<u>2 297 639</u>	<u>1 317 943</u>
Prior year cash surplus/(deficit)	2 318 516	( 496 489)
Other surpluses: (Schedule S5)		
Cash surpluses withheld pending receipt of contributions	<u>496 085</u>	<u>571 971</u>
<b>Total surplus (Statement II)</b>	<b>5 777 668</b>	<b>1 343 116</b>

**SCHEDULE S5****REGULAR BUDGET FUND****I. SHARES OF MEMBER STATES IN THE 2001 CASH SURPLUS**  
(expressed in United States dollars)

Member State	2001 Scale of assessment %	Allocation amount \$
Afghanistan	0.002	46
Albania	0.002	46
Algeria	0.068	1 577
Angola	0.008	185
Argentina	0.876	20 310
Armenia	0.005	116
Australia	1.500	34 755
Austria	0.953	22 096
Azerbaijan a/	0.009	209
Bangladesh	0.008	185
Belarus	0.045	1 043
Belgium	1.117	25 875
Benin	0.002	46
Bolivia	0.006	139
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.004	93
Brazil	1.168	27 057
Bulgaria	0.009	209
Burkina Faso	0.002	46
Cambodia	0.001	23
Cameroon	0.010	232
Canada	2.764	64 061
Central African Republic a/	0.001	23
Chile	0.108	2 504
China	0.790	18 316
Colombia	0.087	2 017
Costa Rica	0.013	301
Côte d'Ivoire	0.007	162
Croatia	0.024	556
Cuba	0.019	441
Cyprus	0.029	672
Czech Republic	0.085	1 971
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.006	139
Denmark	0.700	16 230
Dominican Republic	0.012	278
Ecuador	0.016	371
Egypt	0.051	1 182
El Salvador	0.010	232
Estonia	0.010	232
Ethiopia	0.005	116
Finland	0.549	12 729
France	6.622	153 486
Gabon	0.012	278
Georgia	0.006	139
Germany	9.973	231 133
Ghana	0.006	139

**SCHEDULE S5 (continued)**

Member State	2001 Scale of assessment %	Allocation amount \$
Greece	0.278	6 446
Guatemala	0.014	325
Haiti	0.002	46
Holy See	0.001	23
Hungary	0.095	2 203
Iceland	0.033	765
India	0.237	5 495
Indonesia	0.150	3 478
Iran, Islamic Republic of	0.128	2 968
Iraq	0.026	603
Ireland	0.226	5 240
Israel	0.355	8 231
Italy	5.501	127 495
Jamaica	0.005	116
Japan	20.816	482 460
Jordan	0.005	116
Kazakhstan	0.038	881
Kenya	0.006	139
Korea, Republic of	0.799	18 525
Kuwait	0.129	2 991
Latvia	0.014	325
Lebanon	0.013	301
Liberia	0.002	46
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.098	2 272
Liechtenstein	0.006	139
Lithuania	0.012	278
Luxembourg	0.069	1 600
Madagascar	0.002	46
Malaysia	0.146	3 385
Mali	0.002	46
Malta	0.011	255
Marshall Islands	0.001	23
Mauritius	0.007	162
Mexico	0.790	18 316
Monaco	0.004	93
Mongolia	0.002	46
Morocco	0.032	742
Myanmar	0.006	139
Namibia	0.006	139
Netherlands	1.651	38 256
New Zealand	0.223	5 170
Nicaragua	0.001	23
Niger	0.002	46
Nigeria	0.026	603
Norway	0.617	14 305
Pakistan	0.047	1 090
Panama	0.010	232
Paraguay	0.011	255
Peru	0.079	1 832
Philippines	0.064	1 484

**SCHEDULE S5 (continued)**

Member State	2001 Scale of assessment %	Allocation amount \$
Poland	0.155	3 594
Portugal	0.342	7 929
Qatar	0.034	788
Republic of Moldova	0.008	185
Romania	0.044	1 020
Russian Federation	1.089	25 249
Saudi Arabia	0.446	10 341
Senegal	0.005	116
Sierra Leone	0.001	23
Singapore	0.154	3 571
Slovakia	0.027	626
Slovenia	0.061	1 414
South Africa	0.290	6 724
Spain	2.621	60 745
Sri Lanka	0.010	232
Sudan	0.006	139
Sweden	1.091	25 272
Switzerland	1.230	28 495
Syrian Arab Republic	0.051	1 182
Tajikistan a/	0.003	70
Thailand	0.135	3 130
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0.003	70
Tunisia	0.022	510
Turkey	0.349	8 092
Uganda	0.003	70
Ukraine	0.151	3 501
United Arab Emirates	0.180	4 173
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	5.153	119 427
United Republic of Tanzania	0.002	46
United States of America	25.620	593 795
Uruguay	0.038	881
Uzbekistan	0.020	464
Venezuela	0.127	2 945
Viet Nam	0.006	139
Yemen	0.008	185
Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of a/	0.021	487
Zambia	0.002	46
Zimbabwe	0.007	162
Sub-total	100.013	2 318 029
<u>Former Member:</u>		
Yugoslavia b/	0.021	487
<b>TOTAL (Schedule S4)</b>	<b>100.034 c/</b>	<b>2 318 516</b>

a/ New Member State which joined the Agency after the approval of the scale of assessment.

b/ Following the approval for membership of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on 17 September 2001, the former Yugoslavia ceased to be a Member State.

c/ The total does not add up to 100% as it contains new Member States that were assessed in addition to the prevailing scale. However, in calculating the allocation amounts to be refunded, this discrepancy was taken into account.

**SCHEDULE S5 (continued)****II. STATUS OF OTHER CASH SURPLUSES WITHHELD PENDING  
RECEIPT OF CONTRIBUTIONS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2002**

Budget years	31 December 2001	Surrendered	31 December 2002
1959-1968	2 070	234	1 836
1979-1990	117 699	17 490	100 209
1992	32 955	-	32 955
1993	23 892	-	23 892
1994	83 173	3 528	79 645
1995	4 330	92	4 238
1996	115 880	1 334	114 546
1997	76 979	21 296	55 683
1998	84 422	17 493	66 929
1999	30 571	14 419	16 152
<b>TOTAL (Schedule S4)</b>	<b>571 971</b>	<b>75 886</b>	<b>496 085</b>

**SCHEDULE S6**

**REGULAR BUDGET FUND**

**REGULAR BUDGET 2002  
SUMMARY BY ITEM OF EXPENDITURE**  
(expressed in United States dollars)

Item of expenditure	2002 Adjusted budget a/	Expenditures			Unused (over-expended) balances c/	Balance
		Disbursements	Unliquidated obligations	Total expenditure		
Salaries - established posts - P	52 536 800	50 846 810	-	50 846 810	1 689 990	-
Temporary assistance - P/MT	4 241 500	4 013 519	-	4 013 519	227 981	-
Temporary assistance - P/ST	513 300	464 587	-	464 587	48 713	-
Salaries - established posts - GS	25 660 600	25 395 791	-	25 395 791	264 809	-
Temporary assistance - GS/MT	1 917 700	2 576 964	-	2 576 964	( 659 264)	-
Temporary assistance - GS/ST	527 800	917 287	-	917 287	( 389 487)	-
Common staff costs	35 991 500	37 075 273	-	37 075 273	(1 083 773)	-
Overtime	196 800	267 469	-	267 469	( 70 669)	-
<b>Sub-total: Staff costs</b>	<b>121 586 000</b>	<b>121 557 700</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>121 557 700</b>	<b>28 300</b>	<b>-</b>
Travel - staff	9 262 975	6 497 941	2 274 634	8 772 575	490 400	-
Travel - non-staff	6 829 601	5 136 934	307 131	5 444 065	1 385 536	-
<b>Sub-total: Travel costs</b>	<b>16 092 576</b>	<b>11 634 875</b>	<b>2 581 765</b>	<b>14 216 640</b>	<b>1 875 936</b>	<b>-</b>
Interpretation Services	772 200	710 631	103 900	814 531	( 42 331)	-
Representation and hospitality	191 500	188 422	8 058	196 480	( 4 980)	-
Training	835 400	373 613	200 259	573 872	261 528	-
Equipment: leased or rented	287 200	251 598	71 304	322 902	( 35 702)	-
Equipment: purchased/construction work	7 544 509	1 381 190	5 003 813	6 385 003	1 159 506	-
Supplies and materials	4 261 709	2 985 616	635 393	3 621 009	640 700	-
General operating expenses	14 154 816	9 431 788	5 614 607	15 046 395	( 891 579)	-
Contracts	3 777 000	2 497 782	1 788 863	4 286 645	( 509 645)	-
Research and technical contracts	4 636 000	2 084 390	2 537 598	4 621 988	14 012	-
Miscellaneous	3 191 700	2 996 592	146 716	3 143 308	48 392	-
<b>Sub-total: Other direct costs</b>	<b>39 652 034</b>	<b>22 901 622</b>	<b>16 110 511</b>	<b>39 012 133</b>	<b>639 901</b>	<b>-</b>
Direct Implementation Costs	8 746 000	8 511 287	387 647	8 898 934	( 152 934)	-
Management and Operation Costs	3 843 000	3 227 410	579 816	3 807 226	35 774	-
<b>Sub-total: Laboratory Activities</b>	<b>12 589 000</b>	<b>11 738 697</b>	<b>967 463</b>	<b>12 706 160</b>	<b>( 117 160)</b>	<b>-</b>
Translation and Records Services	5 604 300	5 509 986	96 599	5 606 585	( 2 285)	-
Printing Services	2 798 400	2 480 917	204 874	2 685 791	112 609	-
Publishing Services	2 500 000	2 477 798	32 073	2 509 871	( 9 871)	-
Data Processing Application Services	730 300	450 777	506 675	957 452	( 227 152)	-
Data Processing Central Services (unallocated)	4 570 731	4 242 123	441 635	4 683 758	( 113 027)	-
Data Processing Central Services (SG fixed)	1 192 000	1 074 374	117 626	1 192 000	-	-
Library Services	2 057 659	1 896 079	105 468	2 001 547	56 112	-
Medical Services	763 000	677 317	24 254	701 571	61 429	-
Contracts Administration Services	550 000	499 176	5 541	504 717	45 283	-
Radiation Protection and Monitoring Services	1 012 000	910 364	133 744	1 044 108	( 32 108)	-
<b>Sub-total: Shared costs</b>	<b>21 778 390</b>	<b>20 218 911</b>	<b>1 668 489</b>	<b>21 887 400</b>	<b>( 109 010)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>TOTAL Agency Programmes</b>	<b>211 698 000</b>	<b>188 051 805</b>	<b>21 328 228</b>	<b>209 380 033</b>	<b>2 317 967</b>	<b>-</b>
Reimbursable Work for Others	4 018 000	2 738 931	167 431	2 906 362	-	1 111 638
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>215 716 000</b>	<b>190 790 736</b>	<b>21 495 659</b>	<b>212 286 395</b>	<b>2 317 967</b>	<b>1 111 638</b>
Special Appropriation for the Acquisition of Safeguards Equipment	1 847 000	145 628	1 685 247	1 830 875	16 125	-
<b>TOTAL Regular Budget (Statement I)</b>	<b>217 563 000</b>	<b>190 936 364</b>	<b>23 180 906</b>	<b>214 117 270</b>	<b>2 334 092</b>	<b>1 111 638</b>

a/ Based on the decision of the Board of Governors on document (GOV/1999/15), an amount of \$73 124 was transferred to Major Programme 3 "Nuclear Safety and Protection against Radiation" in order to cover the cost of emergency assistance provided to Afghanistan, Bolivia, Georgia, Poland and Uganda. To recover this advance, year-end unencumbered balances in the Regular Budget Appropriation Sections were used.

b/ These amounts represent unliquidated obligations relating to the Agency's Shared Support Costs and the Agency Laboratory.

c/ These figures represent the variations from the Budget by item of expenditure. Further information on the unobligated balances of appropriations can be found in to Statement IV of the Agency's Accounts for 2002.

**SCHEDULE S7**

**SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE BY MAJOR CATEGORY AND FUND GROUP**  
(expressed in United States dollars)

Category	2002						2001	
	Regular Budget Fund and Working Capital Fund Fund Group I	General Fund				Trust Funds and Reserve Funds Fund Group VI	TOTAL	TOTAL
		Technical Co-operation Fund Fund Group II	Extrabudgetary Programme Fund Fund Group III	Technical Co-operation Extrabudgetary Fund				
				Member States and International Organizations Fund Group IV	United Nations Development Programme Fund Group V			
Salaries	93 932 541	-	-	-	-	-	93 932 541	85 844 090
Common staff costs	45 877 186	-	3 125 433	-	-	-	49 002 619	44 393 203
Temporary assistance	9 354 692	-	7 062 674	-	-	-	16 417 366	13 241 744
Total staff costs	149 164 419	-	10 188 107	-	-	-	159 352 526	143 479 037
Equipment	10 715 639	23 008 604	12 734 970	3 515 751	-	228 063	50 203 027	46 970 617
Travel	14 446 326	17 073 987	5 728 851	777 280	28 888	-	38 055 332	34 660 140
Contracts	10 674 303	10 777 779	4 349 954	1 255 171	81 416	-	27 138 623	25 703 478
General operating expenses	18 360 152	1 198 415	351 124	21 920	-	19	19 931 630	17 703 649
Fellows, lecturers, training	707 225	13 590 294	171 592	299 987	-	-	14 769 098	12 576 338
Supplies and materials	5 852 603	4 282 176	506 792	740 593	-	190 622	11 572 786	15 393 092
Miscellaneous	4 196 603	1 122 547	678 946	112 653	607	345 416	6 456 772	6 745 857
Total	64 952 851	71 053 802	24 522 229	6 723 355	110 911	764 120	168 127 268	159 753 171
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (Statement I)</b>	<b>214 117 270</b>	<b>71 053 802</b>	<b>34 710 336</b>	<b>6 723 355</b>	<b>110 911</b>	<b>764 120</b>	<b>327 479 794</b>	<b>303 232 208</b>





**SCHEDULE S8 (continued)**

Member State	2002			Prior years			Unpaid balance as at 1 January	Paid in 2002	Outstanding	Total outstanding	Advance payments
	Base rate %	Share of \$73 million target for 2002 using base rate a/	Pledged	Paid	Outstanding						
Malta	0.014	10 220	10 220	10 220	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 465
Marshall Islands	0.001	730	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritius	0.010	7 300	7 300	7 300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	1.038	757 740	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monaco	0.004	2 920	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	0.001	730	-	-	-	5 250	5 250	-	-	-	-
Morocco	0.043	31 390	31 390	-	31 390	29 363	-	29 363	60 753	-	-
Myanmar	0.009	6 570	6 570	6 570	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	0.007	5 110	5 110	5 110	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 110
Netherlands	1.659	1 211 070	1 211 070	1 211 070	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	0.230	167 900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	0.001	730	730	730	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	0.001	730	-	-	-	11 510	-	11 510	11 510	-	-
Nigeria	0.059	43 070	43 070	43 070	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	0.617	450 410	450 410	450 410	-	-	-	-	-	-	462 702
Pakistan	0.058	42 340	42 340	42 340	-	-	-	-	-	-	827
Panama	0.017	12 410	12 410	12 410	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	0.015	10 950	-	-	-	6 800	-	6 800	6 800	-	-
Peru	0.113	82 490	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	0.096	70 080	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	0.335	244 550	244 550	244 550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	0.441	321 930	100 000	100 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Qatar	0.032	23 360	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of Moldova	0.002	1 460	730	730	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	0.056	40 880	40 880	40 880	-	20 075	20 075	-	-	-	-
Russian Federation	1.139	831 470	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	0.529	386 170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50 000
Senegal	0.005	3 650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	0.001	730	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	0.375	273 750	273 750	273 750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	0.041	29 930	29 930	29 930	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	0.077	56 210	56 210	56 210	-	513	513	-	-	-	-
South Africa	0.389	283 970	283 970	174 284	109 686	109 686	109 686	-	109 686	-	-
Spain	2.405	1 755 650	519 372	519 372	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	0.015	10 950	6 000	6 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	0.006	4 380	4 380	-	4 380	5 231	-	5 231	9 611	-	-
Sweden	0.981	716 130	716 130	716 130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switzerland	1.209	882 570	882 570	838 365	44 205	-	-	-	44 205	-	-
Syrian Arab Republic	0.077	56 210	48 000	48 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	0.261	190 530	190 530	189 619	911	-	-	-	911	-	-

**SCHEDULE S8 (continued)**

Member State	2002					Prior years			Total outstanding	Advance payments
	Base rate %	Share of \$73 million target for 2002 using base rate a/	Pledged	Paid	Outstanding	Unpaid balance as at 1 January	Paid in 2002	Outstanding		
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0.006	4 380	1 000	1 000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	0.029	21 170	21 170	21 170	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	0.421	307 330	307 330	307 330	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	0.005	3 650	-	-	-	828	828	-	-	-
Ukraine	0.050	36 500	36 500	36 500	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates	0.194	141 620	128 480	128 480	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	5.286	3 858 780	3 858 780	3 858 780	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Republic of Tanzania	0.004	2 920	2 190	2 190	-	5 603	5 603	-	-	1 075
United States of America	25.000	18 250 000	17 919 212	17 919 212	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	0.071	51 830	20 000	-	20 000	40 000	-	40 000	60 000	-
Uzbekistan	0.010	7 300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	0.199	145 270	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	0.014	10 220	10 220	10 220	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	0.007	5 110	5 110	5 110	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	0.002	1 460	1 460	-	1 460	16 810	12 489	4 321	5 781	-
Zimbabwe	0.008	5 840	-	-	-	6 025	-	6 025	6 025	-
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>100.000</b>	<b>73 000 000</b>	<b>58 280 616</b>	<b>57 491 169</b>	<b>789 447</b>	<b>1 845 540</b>	<b>616 187</b>	<b>1 229 353</b>	<b>2 018 800</b>	<b>2 342 644</b>
<b><u>New Members:</u></b>										
Botswana d/	0.010	7 300	7 300	7 300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan e/	0.001	730	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of f/	0.020	14 600	14 600	14 600	-	18 980 c/	18 980	-	-	-
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>0.031</b>	<b>22 630</b>	<b>21 900</b>	<b>21 900</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>18 980</b>	<b>18 980</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b><u>Former Members:</u></b>										
Democratic People's Republic of Korea g/	-	-	-	-	-	29 635	-	29 635	29 635	-
Yugoslavia h/	-	-	-	-	-	834 026	-	834 026	834 026	-
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>863 661</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>863 661</b>	<b>863 661</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>100.031</b>	<b>73 022 630</b>	<b>58 302 516</b>	<b>57 513 069</b>	<b>789 447</b>	<b>2 728 181</b>	<b>635 167</b>	<b>2 093 014</b>	<b>2 882 461</b>	<b>2 342 644</b>

a/ As recommended in GC(V)/RES/100 and amended in GC(XV)/RES/286.

b/ Revalued pledges of contributions: Burkina Faso pledge relating to 2001 - \$233; Georgia pledge relating to 2000 - \$125.

c/ Pledged a contribution in 2002 relating to 2001: Kenya - \$5 110; Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of - \$18 980.

d/ Botswana became a Member of the Agency on 20 March 2002.

e/ Tajikistan became a Member of the Agency on 10 September 2001.

f/ The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia became a Member of the Agency on 31 October 2001.

g/ The Democratic People's Republic of Korea withdrew from the Agency on 13 June 1994.

h/ Following the approval for membership of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on 17 September 2001, the former Yugoslavia ceased to be a Member State. At 31 December 2001, unpaid pledges of contributions to the Technical Co-operation Fund amounted to \$834 026. No payments of pledges were received during the current year.

**SCHEDULE S9**

**TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION PROGRAMME**

**STATUS OF ASSESSED PROGRAMME COSTS**

**AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2002**

(expressed in United States dollars)

Recipients	2001			1975-2000			Total paid in 2002	Total outstanding	Advance payments
	Assessed	Paid in 2002	Outstanding	Unpaid balance as at 1 January	Paid in 2002	Outstanding			
Albania	17 156	17 156	-	-	-	-	17 156	-	-
Algeria	39 458	39 458	-	-	-	-	39 458	-	-
Argentina	55 659	55 659	-	-	-	-	55 659	-	-
Armenia	69 732	-	69 732	164 558	-	164 558	-	234 290	-
Azerbaijan	1 615	-	1 615	-	-	-	-	1 615	-
Belarus	63 471	63 471	-	-	-	-	63 471	-	-
Bolivia	61 740	-	61 740	395 626	40 574	355 052	40 574	416 792	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	20 245	-	20 245	60 599	-	60 599	-	80 844	-
Brazil	88 178	-	88 178	64 828	11 785	53 043	11 785	141 221	-
Bulgaria	42 555	42 555	-	-	-	-	42 555	-	-
Cameroon	23 064	2 967	20 097	102 880	102 880	-	105 847	20 097	-
Chile	32 096	-	32 096	-	-	-	-	32 096	-
China	111 633	111 633	-	-	-	-	111 633	-	459
Colombia	24 092	-	24 092	-	-	-	-	24 092	-
Costa Rica	16 305	16 305	-	260 339	35 581	224 758	51 886	224 758	-
Côte d'Ivoire	11 468	-	11 468	199 842	-	199 842	-	211 310	-
Croatia	13 248	13 248	-	-	-	-	13 248	-	-
Cuba	59 677	59 677	-	-	-	-	59 677	-	-
Cyprus	2 173	2 173	-	-	-	-	2 173	-	-
Czech Republic	18 596	18 596	-	649	649	-	19 245	-	-
Dominican Republic	31 539	-	31 539	243 326	-	243 326	-	274 865	-
Ecuador	18 967	-	18 967	296 823	77 291	219 532	77 291	238 499	-
Egypt	82 213	80 432	1 781	77	77	-	80 509	1 781	-
El Salvador	11 270	11 270	-	-	-	-	11 270	-	-
Estonia	3 365	3 365	-	-	-	-	3 365	-	-
Gabon	5 094	-	5 094	11 130	11 130	-	11 130	5 094	-
Georgia	44 599	-	44 599	59 936	-	59 936	-	104 535	-
Ghana	34 127	30 244	3 883	788 867	78 887	709 980	109 131	713 863	-
Greece	10 674	10 674	-	-	-	-	10 674	-	-
Guatemala	8 919	-	8 919	353 941	8 919	345 022	8 919	353 941	-
Hungary	21 148	21 148	-	-	-	-	21 148	-	-
Indonesia	54 031	54 031	-	-	-	-	54 031	-	-
Iran, Islamic Republic of	66 707	-	66 707	53 237	-	53 237	-	119 944	-
Iraq	5 149	-	5 149	158 416	-	158 416	-	163 565	-
Israel	31 703	-	31 703	26 569	1 243	25 326	1 243	57 029	-

**SCHEDULE S9 (continued)**

Recipients	2001			1975-2000			Total paid in 2002	Total outstanding	Advance payments
	Assessed	Paid in 2002	Outstanding	Unpaid balance as at 1 January	Paid in 2002	Outstanding			
Jamaica	28 797	-	28 797	23 827	-	23 827	-	52 624	-
Jordan	33 190	32 228	962	36 941	36 941	-	69 169	962	-
Kazakhstan	38 729	-	38 729	150 496	-	150 496	-	189 225	-
Kenya	20 665	-	20 665	378 370	-	378 370	-	399 035	-
Korea, Republic of	23 474	23 474	-	-	-	-	23 474	-	-
Kuwait	3 401	216	3 185	-	-	-	216	3 185	-
Kyrgyzstan	-	-	-	9 021	-	9 021	-	9 021	-
Latvia	5 400	5 400	-	-	-	-	5 400	-	-
Lebanon	6 485	-	6 485	19 866	-	19 866	-	26 351	-
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	30 718	30 718	-	127 632	127 632	-	158 350	-	-
Lithuania	16 273	16 273	-	-	-	-	16 273	-	-
Malaysia	37 542	37 542	-	-	-	-	37 542	-	-
Malta	5 455	5 455	-	-	-	-	5 455	-	-
Marshall Islands	-	-	-	207	-	207	-	207	-
Mauritius	31 855	31 855	-	-	-	-	31 855	-	-
Mexico	45 392	-	45 392	101 477	63 571	37 906	63 571	83 298	-
Mongolia	34 852	-	34 852	432 488	98 659	333 829	98 659	368 681	-
Morocco	55 286	-	55 286	21 445	-	21 445	-	76 731	-
Namibia	50 637	44 981	5 656	-	-	-	44 981	5 656	-
Nigeria	45 010	23 098	21 912	-	-	-	23 098	21 912	-
Pakistan	64 891	64 130	761	-	-	-	64 130	761	-
Panama	12 697	4 302	8 395	-	-	-	4 302	8 395	-
Paraguay	3 596	-	3 596	71 203	4 713	66 490	4 713	70 086	-
Peru	42 634	-	42 634	638 738	33 981	604 757	33 981	647 391	-
Philippines	32 478	-	32 478	81 651	81 651	-	81 651	32 478	-
Poland	31 535	26 049	5 486	8 772	8 772	-	34 821	5 486	-
Portugal	8 628	-	8 628	21 669	-	21 669	-	30 297	-
Qatar	941	-	941	1 061	-	1 061	-	2 002	-
Republic of Moldova	7 703	-	7 703	15 482	6 831	8 651	6 831	16 354	-
Romania	50 816	-	50 816	58 666	14 010	44 656	14 010	95 472	-
Russian Federation	8 595	-	8 595	7 567	-	7 567	-	16 162	-
Saudi Arabia	11 495	11 495	-	-	-	-	11 495	-	-
Singapore	729	729	-	-	-	-	729	-	-
Slovakia	29 440	29 440	-	-	-	-	29 440	-	-
Slovenia	20 501	20 501	-	263	263	-	20 764	-	-
South Africa	38 756	38 756	-	37 328	37 328	-	76 084	-	-
Sri Lanka	47 975	-	47 975	402 584	56 827	345 757	56 827	393 732	-
Syrian Arab Republic	47 312	47 312	-	-	-	-	47 312	-	-
Thailand	34 537	34 537	-	-	-	-	34 537	-	-
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	9 861	-	9 861	78 474	52 798	25 676	52 798	35 537	-

**SCHEDULE S9 (continued)**

Recipients	2001			1975-2000			Total paid in 2002	Total outstanding	Advance payments
	Assessed	Paid in 2002	Outstanding	Unpaid balance as at 1 January	Paid in 2002	Outstanding			
Tunisia	33 292	33 292	-	377 612	43 835	333 777	77 127	333 777	-
Turkey	14 335	14 335	-	15 192	15 192	-	29 527	-	-
Ukraine	80 463	80 463	-	-	-	-	80 463	-	-
United Arab Emirates	638	261	377	377	377	-	638	377	-
Uruguay	16 757	-	16 757	29 388	-	29 388	-	46 145	-
Uzbekistan	32 957	-	32 957	96 726	-	96 726	-	129 683	-
Venezuela	24 712	-	24 712	30 555	-	30 555	-	55 267	-
Zimbabwe	7 039	-	7 039	104 483	-	104 483	-	111 522	-
<u>Former Members:</u>							-		
Democratic People's Republic of Korea a/	-	-	-	39 712	-	39 712	-	39 712	-
Yugoslavia b/	-	-	-	1 302	-	1 302	-	1 302	-
<u>Outstanding arrears:</u>									
Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Slovenia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Yugoslavia b/	-	-	-	381 410	-	381 410	-	381 410	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2 430 140</b>	<b>1 310 904</b>	<b>1 119 236</b>	<b>7 043 628</b>	<b>1 052 397</b>	<b>5 991 231</b>	<b>2 363 301</b>	<b>7 110 467</b>	<b>459</b>

a/ The Democratic People's Republic of Korea withdrew from the Agency on 13 June 1994.

b/ Following the approval for membership of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on 17 September 2001, the former Yugoslavia ceased to be a Member State. For the period prior to 1992, unpaid assessed programme costs resulting from technical assistance provided to the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia amounted to \$381 410. Subsequent to that date, additional technical assistance was provided to the former Yugoslavia for which \$1 302 assessed programme costs remain unpaid. Since that time, no technical assistance has been provided to former Yugoslavia.

**SCHEDULE S10**

**CURRENT ACCOUNTS AT BANKS  
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2002**

Local currency	Amount in local currency	UN operational exchange rate	US dollar equivalent
<u>Agency Funds</u>			
Albanian leks	1 226 132	133.0000	9 219
Australian dollars	44 244	1.7800	24 856
Euro	557 929	0.9580	582 389
Brazilian reals	65 498	3.5000	18 714
Bulgarian leva	353 619	1.8900	187 100
Canadian dollars	107 106	1.5700	68 220
Chinese yuan renminbi	28 786 839	8.2660	3 482 560
Cuban pesos	1 150 490	1.0000	1 150 490
Czech koruny	436 805	30.2500	14 440
Democratic People's Republic of Korea won	1 714 579	152.0000	11 280
Egyptian pounds	493 344	4.6200	106 785
Hungarian forints	12 228 367	226.0000	54 108
Indian rupees	32 763 215	47.6800	687 148
Iranian rials	2 409 157 137	7992.0000	301 446
Japan yen	12 019 106	119.0000	101 001
Pakistan rupees	10 784 990	57.7300	186 818
Philippine pesos	247 781	53.4300	4 637
Polish zlotys	198 156	3.7800	52 422
Romanian lei	7 109 909 490	33772.0000	210 527
Slovak koruna	5 631 424	40.2800	139 807
Slovenian tolar	9 114 802	221.0000	41 243
Sri Lanka rupees	21 911 669	96.1200	227 962
Swedish krone	31 521	8.7700	3 594
Swiss francs	10 788	1.3900	7 761
Thai baht	2 095 367	42.9200	48 820
United Kingdom pounds	154 296	0.6240	247 270
United States dollars	1 570 851	1.0000	1 570 851
<b>TOTAL CURRENT ACCOUNTS AT BANKS</b>			<b>9 541 468</b>

NOTE: The free use by the Agency of some currencies is legally or otherwise restricted. At year-end, the US dollar equivalent of these currencies is \$5 580 584 (2001: \$5 386 341) based on the respective United Nations rate of exchange.

**SCHEDULE S11**

**DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT BANKS  
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2002**

Deposit	Interest rate p.a.	Maturity date	Amount in local currency	UN operational exchange rate	US dollar equivalent
<u>Agency Funds</u>					
BNP Paribas, Paris	1.6874 %	Call	US\$ 500 000	1.0000	500 000
San Paolo Bank, Vienna	3.0100 %	Call	EUR 3 500 000	0.9580	3 653 445
BNP Paribas, Paris	1.7900 %	03-01-02	US\$ 3 000 000	1.0000	3 000 000
BACA AG	3.1900 %	03-01-02	EUR 2 000 000	0.9580	2 087 683
OEVAG	3.2000 %	03-01-09	EUR 2 000 000	0.9580	2 087 683
Fortis Bank, Brussels	1.3500 %	03-01-13	US\$ 2 000 000	1.0000	2 000 000
Anglo Irish Bank, Vienna	1.9400 %	03-01-15	US\$ 2 000 000	1.0000	2 000 000
San Paolo Bank, Vienna	3.1600 %	03-01-16	EUR 2 000 000	0.9580	2 087 683
San Paolo Bank, Vienna	3.1500 %	03-01-23	EUR 2 000 000	0.9580	2 087 683
Raiffeisen Landesbank, Vienna	3.4800 %	03-01-29	EUR 3 500 000	0.9580	3 653 445
San Paolo Bank, Vienna	3.1400 %	03-01-29	EUR 2 000 000	0.9580	2 087 683
Raiffeisen Landesbank, Vienna	3.4800 %	03-01-30	EUR 4 000 000	0.9580	4 175 365
Raiffeisen Landesbank, Vienna	2.0900 %	03-01-31	US\$ 4 000 000	1.0000	4 000 000
Raiffeisen Landesbank, Vienna	2.8700 %	03-02-03	EUR 1 300 000	0.9580	1 356 994
BNP Paribas, Paris	1.4900 %	03-02-05	US\$ 2 000 000	1.0000	2 000 000
SE Banken, London	2.8600 %	03-02-10	EUR 2 000 000	0.9580	2 087 683
SE Banken, London	1.7300 %	03-02-14	US\$ 1 000 000	1.0000	1 000 000
Banco do Brasil, Vienna	2.1250 %	03-02-14	US\$ 2 000 000	1.0000	2 000 000
Banco do Brasil, Vienna	3.0000 %	03-02-17	EUR 1 000 000	0.9580	1 043 841
Raiffeisen Landesbank, Vienna	2.9000 %	03-02-17	EUR 1 000 000	0.9580	1 043 841
SMBC, London	1.4300 %	03-02-20	US\$ 2 000 000	1.0000	2 000 000
Anglo Irish Bank, Vienna	3.8000 %	03-02-24	EUR 1 000 000	0.9580	1 043 841
BACA AG	3.0800 %	03-02-26	EUR 3 500 000	0.9580	3 653 445
BACA AG	3.0900 %	03-02-27	EUR 4 500 000	0.9580	4 697 285
SMBC, London	2.2200 %	03-02-28	US\$ 4 000 000	1.0000	4 000 000
BNP Paribas, Paris	1.4700 %	03-03-05	US\$ 3 000 000	1.0000	3 000 000
Banco do Brasil, Vienna	1.6000 %	03-03-10	US\$ 1 000 000	1.0000	1 000 000
Banco do Brasil, Vienna	2.6250 %	03-03-14	US\$ 1 000 000	1.0000	1 000 000
Anglo Irish Bank, Vienna	1.7900 %	03-03-14	US\$ 1 000 000	1.0000	1 000 000
SMBC, London	1.6700 %	03-03-21	US\$ 1 000 000	1.0000	1 000 000
SE Banken, London	3.0500 %	03-03-27	EUR 3 500 000	0.9580	3 653 445
SE Banken, London	3.0500 %	03-03-28	EUR 4 500 000	0.9580	4 697 285
Societe Generale	2.2500 %	03-03-31	US\$ 5 000 000	1.0000	5 000 000
Banco do Brasil, Vienna	1.6000 %	03-04-08	US\$ 2 000 000	1.0000	2 000 000
Tokyo-Mitsubishi	1.9600 %	03-04-11	US\$ 9 000 000	1.0000	9 000 000
BACA AG	2.8500 %	03-04-28	EUR 3 500 000	0.9580	3 653 445
SE Banken, London	2.4100 %	03-04-30	US\$ 5 000 000	1.0000	5 000 000
Anglo Irish Bank, Vienna	1.6800 %	03-05-13	US\$ 6 000 000	1.0000	6 000 000
Anglo Irish Bank, Vienna	2.5700 %	03-05-30	US\$ 2 000 000	1.0000	2 000 000
SMBC, London	1.6100 %	03-05-30	US\$ 1 000 000	1.0000	1 000 000
Anglo Irish Bank, Vienna	1.7200 %	03-06-02	US\$ 1 000 000	1.0000	1 000 000
Anglo Irish Bank, Vienna	1.4000 %	03-06-13	US\$ 2 000 000	1.0000	2 000 000
Anglo Irish Bank, Vienna	2.0100 %	03-06-17	US\$ 1 000 000	1.0000	1 000 000
Anglo Irish Bank, Vienna	1.3700 %	03-06-24	US\$ 2 000 000	1.0000	2 000 000
Banco do Brasil, Vienna	2.3750 %	03-07-01	US\$ 1 000 000	1.0000	1 000 000
Banco do Brasil, Vienna	2.3750 %	03-07-09	US\$ 1 000 000	1.0000	1 000 000
<b>TOTAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS</b>					<b>116 351 775</b>

**SCHEDULE S12****CASH IN HAND, CURRENT AND DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT BANKS  
BY FUND GROUP AND FUNDS****AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2002**  
(expressed in United States dollars)

Fund Group	Cash in hand	Current and Deposit Accounts	Total
I Regular Budget Fund and Working Capital Fund	348 804	30 880 154	31 228 958
II Technical Co-operation Fund	11 949	38 743 564	38 755 513
III Extrabudgetary Programme Fund	-	45 125 624	45 125 624
IV Technical Co-operation Extrabudgetary Fund - Member States and International Organizations	-	9 905 089	9 905 089
V Technical Co-operation Extrabudgetary Fund - United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	-	248 906	248 906
VI Trust Funds and Reserve Funds:			
Equipment Replacement Fund	-	( 212 363)	
Research Institutes Trust Fund	-	1 202 269	989 906
<b>TOTAL (Statement II)</b>	<b>360 753</b>	<b>125 893 243</b>	<b>126 253 996</b>

## PART IV

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 1. Statement of the Agency's objectives

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is an autonomous intergovernmental organization founded in 1957 in accordance with a decision of the General Assembly of the United Nations. Its statutory mandate is to seek to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world and to 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 as to further any military purpose.

#### 2. Significant accounting policies

##### (a) Basis of presentation

The financial statements of the Agency are presented in United States dollars (US dollars) and reflect the application of the IAEA's financial regulations and rules. The statements comply with the United Nations system accounting standards in all material respects.

##### (b) Fund grouping

The Agency maintains separate accounts for each Fund which are combined into six groups for reporting purposes. The Funds are established on the basis of resolutions passed by the General Conference and are administered in accordance with the Financial Regulations adopted by the Board of Governors, Financial Rules which are issued by the Director General, and procedures and practices established by the Secretariat in conformity thereto.

The purpose of Fund group I (Regular Budget Fund and Working Capital Fund) is to meet the obligations of the Agency arising from authorized appropriations. The Regular Budget Fund is based on an annual Regular Budget approved by the General Conference and financed from assessed contributions and miscellaneous income. The Working Capital Fund, which serves to finance appropriations pending the receipt of contributions, and for purposes which are determined from time to time by the Board of Governors with the approval of the General Conference, is financed from advances from Member States.

The purpose of Fund group II (General Fund - Technical Co-operation Fund) is to meet the obligations related to the approved technical co-operation programme. Fund group II is based on General Conference approved one-year allocations which are financed from voluntary contributions, assessed programme costs and miscellaneous income. Unused funds may be carried forward for the completion of the approved programme.

The purpose of Fund group III (General Fund - Extrabudgetary Programme Fund) is to meet the obligations related to extrabudgetary activities in support of the Regular Programme. Fund group III is financed from special voluntary contributions from donor countries and international organizations. They are available for the approved programmes until they are actually used, and in consultation with the donor concerned.

The purpose of Fund group IV (General Fund - Technical Co-operation Extrabudgetary Fund - Member States and International Organizations) is to meet the obligations related to extrabudgetary activities of approved technical co-operation projects. Fund group IV is financed from special voluntary contributions which are available for the approved projects until they are actually used, and in consultation with the donor concerned.

The purpose of Fund group V (General Fund - Technical Co-operation Extrabudgetary Fund - United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)) is to meet the obligations related to UNDP projects. Fund group V is financed from UNDP resources which are available for the approved projects until they are actually used, and in consultation with UNDP.

The purpose of Fund group VI (Trust Funds and Reserve Funds) is to meet the obligations related to activities financed from their respective resources.

**(c) Income recognition**

**Fund group I**

Assessments from Member States and miscellaneous income (work for others) are recorded on an accrual basis. With regard to other miscellaneous income, for the purpose of calculating surpluses to be returned to Member States, only that portion which is actually received in cash at the year-end is included in the financial statements.

**Fund group II**

Voluntary contributions from Member States are recorded on an accrual basis. Miscellaneous income and income from assessed programme costs are recorded on a cash basis.

**Fund groups III, IV, V and VI**

Income in these Fund groups is recorded on a cash basis, except for a receivable guaranteed by a Letter of Credit of \$118 131 (2001: \$375 501).

**(d) Cash management**

Cash is managed globally to enable the Agency to meet its financial obligations in the currency mix required and in order to reduce the purchase of currencies outside the Agency. Amounts due between Funds or Fund groups are settled at their US dollar equivalents applicable at the transaction date. Interest income is initially recorded in the Regular Budget Fund (Fund group I). At the year-end, it is apportioned between Fund groups I and II on the basis of the amounts in interest-bearing currencies held during the year.

**(e) Expenditure recognition**

Expenditure comprises disbursements and unliquidated obligations incurred in respect of the current budget year.

Obligations are engagements involving a liability against resources for which expenditure authority has been given. Unliquidated obligations are obligations or that portion of obligations which are not yet paid. Obligations are recorded in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules on the basis of contracts, purchase orders, agreements or other forms of legal undertaking, or based upon a liability recognized by the Agency.

#### **(f) Split appropriation/assessment system**

The split appropriation/assessment system was introduced in 1986 to reduce the Agency's exposure to the effects of currency exchange rate fluctuations on Regular Budget expenditure. Each year, the General Conference approves a budget for the Agency which is allocated in appropriation sections. The Director General may incur expenditure within the limits stated in the appropriation sections and for the purposes for which they were voted. He cannot make transfers between any of the sections without the prior approval of the Board of Governors. The amount in each section comprises a US dollar component and euro component expressed as a US dollar equivalent on the basis of the average euro-to-US dollar United Nations Rate of Exchange experienced during the budget year. Therefore, the authority granted by the General Conference, expressed in US dollars, can only be determined at the end of the budget year.

Member States are assessed in accordance with the scale of assessment fixed by the General Conference. Individual assessments are established with a component in US dollars and a component in euro. These components are in direct proportion to the respective shares of the Regular Budget expenditure linked to the two currencies.

#### **(g) Transactions in foreign currencies**

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded in the financial statements at the United Nations Rate of Exchange in effect on the date of the transaction.

The treatment of exchange gains and losses is as follows:

##### **Fund groups I and II**

- Realized gains and losses resulting from the purchase of other currencies and the liquidation of accounts receivable and payable are credited or charged to miscellaneous income.
- Unrealized net gains resulting from the revaluation of cash are recorded as a provision on the balance sheet, whereas net losses are charged to miscellaneous income.
- Unrealized gains and losses relating to the revaluation of unliquidated obligations are recorded as adjustments to the corresponding programme expenditure.

##### **Fund groups III, IV, V and VI**

- For reporting purposes, all net gains and losses (realized and unrealized) in Fund groups III, IV, V and VI are included with the respective gains and losses of Fund group I.

#### **(h) Cash surpluses/deficits and fund balances**

For Fund group I, cash surpluses are allocated to Member States in accordance with the scale of contributions for the year to which they relate. The allocation is applied to Member States who have paid their respective contributions in full. Cash deficits are covered temporarily by advances from the Working Capital Fund pending receipt of prior years' assessed contributions.

For Fund groups II, III, IV, and VI, Fund balances represent the net assets or liabilities of the Funds. These balances are carried forward to future periods.

For Fund group V, carry-over of balances is subject to approval by UNDP.

**(i) Capital assets**

Capital assets are charged to expenditure in the year of acquisition. However, inventory records are maintained for all non-expendable equipment, supplies and materials over \$1 000 or of a sensitive nature. The value of the inventory is disclosed in Note 18 below.

**(j) Uncollected assessments and contributions received in advance**

A reserve for uncollected assessments in the amount of contributions outstanding for longer than a year is shown as a deduction from available surpluses on the balance sheet. The related income is not adjusted.

Contributions received in advance are considered a liability owed to the donor when initially received, and are recorded as income in the following year.

**(k) Contributions in kind**

Contributions in kind — in the form of expert services, equipment, meetings and fellowships offered by Member States and international organizations — are not recorded in the accounts of the Agency. However, estimates of such contributions are disclosed in Note 17 below.

**(l) Services without charge**

The Agency provides certain administrative and audit services to the euro based Funds without charge.

**3. Pension fund participation**

The Agency is a member organization participating in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, (UNJSPF), which was established by the United Nations General Assembly to provide retirement, death, disability and related benefits. The Pension Fund is a funded defined benefit plan. The financial obligations of the Agency to the UNJSPF consists of its mandated contribution at the rate established by the United Nations General Assembly together with any share of any actuarial deficiency payment under Article 26 of the Regulation of the Fund. Such deficiency payments are only payable if and when the United Nations General Assembly has invoked the provision of Article 26, following determination that there is a requirement for deficiency payment based on an assessment of the actuarial sufficiency of the Fund as of the valuation date.

At the time of this report the United Nations General Assembly has not invoked this provision.

**4. Common Fund for Major Repairs and Replacements**

On 1 January 1981 an agreement between the Republic of Austria, the United Nations and the IAEA went into effect to establish a Common Fund for the purpose of financing the cost of major repairs and replacements of buildings, facilities and technical installations which are the property of the Republic of Austria and form part of the headquarters areas of the United Nations and the IAEA at the Vienna International Centre. This agreement has applied to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) since 1986 when it became an independent organization.

As at 31 December 2002 the balance of the Fund, which is administered by UNIDO, was \$1 934 688 (2001: \$1 736 449).

## 5. Other/Miscellaneous income by major categories

	2002	2001
<b>(a) Revenue producing activities</b>		
Publications of the Agency-INIS	73 516	78 071
Publications of the Agency-Other	348 709	339 809
Laboratory income	215 054	241 245
Amounts recoverable from safeguards agreements	234 765	296 076
Other service income	3 200	2 800
<b>Total (Statement I)</b>	<b>875 244</b>	<b>958 001</b>
<b>(b) Jointly financed activities</b>		
Data processing services	621 837	812 923
Printing services	990 164	1 041 217
Medical services	582 441	555 670
Library services	151 228	661 612
Radiation protection and monitoring services	81 653	80 273
Translation services	90 000	42 638
Nuclear Fusion journal	181 120	407 251
Laboratory services	207 919	242 545
<b>Total (Statement I)</b>	<b>2 906 362</b>	<b>3 844 129</b>

## 6. Expenditure (Statement I)

Total expenditure of \$71 053 802 for the Technical Co-operation Fund excludes obligations amounting to \$1 844 813 against future year project budgets (2001: \$3 377 849).

## 7. Prior period adjustments

Prior period adjustments consist of the following:

	2002	2001
<b>(a) Regular Budget Fund:</b>		
Excess of assessment collection over previous years' outstandings		
<b>Total (Statement I)</b>	<b>( 750 268)</b>	<b>2 283 559</b>
<b>(b) Technical Co-operation Fund:</b>		
Pledges and adjustments to pledges related to prior years' programmes		
<b>Total (Statement I)</b>	<b>24 448</b>	<b>100 420</b>

## 8. Reserves

### (a) Transfers to reserves

An amount of \$50 000 was allocated to the Reserve for Equipment Replacement Fund 2005 (ERF 2005) in 2002 as approved by Board of Governors (GOV/2000/14), bringing the total reserved for the two year period to \$450 000 (Statements I and II).

### (b) Transfers from reserves

A total amount of \$1 847 000 was transferred from the Regular Budget Fund reserves to Income as a special appropriation for the acquisition of safeguards equipment in 2002 from surrendered cash surplus for year 1999 (GC (45)/RES/5) (Statement I).

## 9. Credits to Member States

Cash surpluses returned to eligible Member States amounted to \$75 886 (2001: \$3 451 909). This comprises cash surpluses from 1999 and prior years which were credited to the respective Member States' assessments (Statement I).

## 10. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (Statement I)

	<b>Funds Available <sup>1/</sup></b>	<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>Unused Balance</b>
IAEA as:			
Executing Agency	251 072	-	251 072
Associated Agency	98 938	110 911	( 11 973)
UNDP Technical Support Services	44	-	44
<b>Total 2002</b>	<b>350 054</b>	<b>110 911</b>	<b>239 143</b>
Total 2001	1 405 616	( 77 988)	1 483 604

## 11. Trust Funds and Reserve Funds (Statement I)

Fund group VI contains two Trust Funds and one Reserve Fund as follows:

	<b>Funds Available <sup>1/</sup></b>	<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>Unused Balance</b>
<u>Trust Funds</u>			
International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor- Engineering Design Activities (ITER-EDA)	345 416	345 416	-
Research Institute Trust Fund (RITF)	1 526 677	418 338	1 108 339
<u>Reserve Funds</u>			
Equipment Replacement Fund (ERF)	366	366	-
<b>Total 2002</b>	<b>1 872 459</b>	<b>764 120</b>	<b>1 108 339</b>
Total 2001	4 654 437	3 238 193	1 416 244

<sup>1/</sup> Includes unused balances carried forward from prior periods.

## 12. Assessed contributions receivable

Assessments outstanding by budget years amount to:

<u>Budget Year</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>
1959-1994	4 467 148	4 734 976
1995	686 488	708 608
1996	941 661	1 247 417
1997	1 406 226	1 877 584
1998	1 795 604	2 177 635
1999	864 119	1 546 989
2000	2 002 486	4 061 029
2001	5 574 081	7 384 027
(Schedule S1)	17 737 813	23 738 265
2002 (Schedule S1)	26 207 196	
<b>Total (Statement II)</b>	<b>43 945 009</b>	<b>23 738 265</b>

**13. Accounts receivable - Other**

**(a) Regular Budget Fund**

	<b>2002</b>	2001
Member States	<b>2 011 885</b>	1 626 110
United Nations, specialized agencies and other international organizations	<b>5 420 371</b>	604 514
Staff	<b>2 579 338</b>	2 387 542
Suppliers and contractors	<b>518 351</b>	511 536
Other accounts	<b>511 232</b>	453 388
Working Capital advances	-	510 689
<b>Total (Statement II)</b>	<b>11 041 177</b>	6 093 779

**(b) Technical Co-operation Fund**

	<b>2002</b>	2001
Member States	<b>87 987</b>	96 525
United Nations, specialized agencies and other international organizations	<b>349 567</b>	220 477
Staff	<b>29 382</b>	82 154
Suppliers and contractors	<b>305 537</b>	223 742
Funds with agents	<b>4 017 967</b>	3 183 633
<b>Total (Statement II)</b>	<b>4 790 440</b>	3 806 531

**(c) Clearing Account - Travel**

These amounts represent payments to the Agency's Travel Management Firm. They are held in this account, pending processing of the invoices and the distribution of the costs against individual obligations. Therefore, the related obligations are reported as unliquidated at the year end. Under the Agency's accounting policy expenditure comprises unliquidated obligations and disbursements. Therefore, this classification has no effect on the Statement of Income and Expenditure (Statement I).

	<b>2002</b>	2001
<b>Regular Budget Fund:</b>		
Clearing Account - Travel		
<b>Total (Statement II)</b>	<b>668 041</b>	3 097 324

#### 14. Unliquidated Obligations - Regular Budget Fund

Unliquidated obligations relate to the budget years as follows:

	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>
Current year	23 180 905	21 952 414
Prior years	<u>1 006 625</u>	<u>1 123 551</u>
<b>Total (Statement II)</b>	<b><u>24 187 530</u></b>	<b><u>23 075 965</u></b>

#### 15. Accounts payable - Other

##### (a) Regular Budget Fund

	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>
Member States	123	26 451
United Nations, specialized agencies and other international organizations	30 677	829
Staff	663 834	456 767
Other accounts	1 227 008	1 706 365
Suppliers and contractors	<u>7 075</u>	<u>12 352</u>
<b>Total (Statement II)</b>	<b><u>1 928 717</u></b>	<b><u>2 202 764</u></b>

##### (b) Technical Co-operation Fund

	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>
United Nations, specialized agencies and other international organizations	-	13 680
Staff	13 457	1 987
Other accounts	9 239	46 522
Suppliers and contractors	<u>14 559</u>	<u>20 175</u>
<b>Total (Statement II)</b>	<b><u>37 255</u></b>	<b><u>82 364</u></b>

## 16. Provision for Revaluation of Cash (Statement II)

The provision represents net unrealized gains from the revaluation of cash:

	<b>2002</b>	2001
Regular Budget Fund	<b>10 487 595</b>	1 397 154
Technical Co-operation Fund	-	-
<b>Total (Statement II)</b>	<b>10 487 595</b>	1 397 154

The strengthening of the euro and some other currencies against the US dollar in 2002 led to a net unrealized gain for the Regular Budget Fund. The Technical Co-operation Fund continued to incur unrealized exchange losses due to the weakening against the US dollar of some currencies held in substantial amounts by the Fund.

## 17. Contributions in kind

Contributions in kind made by Member States, their institutions and international organizations are as follows:

	Thousands of US Dollars					
	Member States		International Organizations		Totals	
	<b>2002</b>	2001	<b>2002</b>	2001	<b>2002</b>	2001
Fellowships	<b>183</b>	181	-	-	<b>183</b>	181
Equipment and supplies	<b>111</b>	42	<b>8</b>	8	<b>119</b>	50
Meetings and other items	<b>1 182</b>	1 176	-	-	<b>1 182</b>	1 176
Cost-free experts	<b>10 009</b>	9 944	<b>75</b>	15	<b>10 084</b>	9 959
<b>Total</b>	<b>11 485</b>	11 343	<b>83</b>	23	<b>11 568</b>	11 366

Because of their nature, the monetary value of these contributions are only estimates. More details can be seen in Annex A3 (unaudited).

## 18. Non-expendable equipment

The Agency's inventory records show the following net values for equipment:

	Thousands of US Dollars	
	2002	2001
Scientific and technical equipment	15 765	15 253
Computer equipment	2 615	2 919
Office equipment	73	117
Transportation equipment	424	468
Furniture and fittings	24	37
<b>Total</b>	<b>18 901</b>	<b>18 794</b>

Equipment for inventory purposes are all items with an original purchase value of \$1 000 or more, and all sensitive items.

The amounts shown are the current values determined by reducing the original value over the estimated useful life of the items, which is three years for electronic data processing equipment and five years for all others.

The title to technical co-operation equipment is passed to the recipient upon delivery and is therefore not included in the Agency's property records.

## 19. Separation benefits

Under the Staff Regulations and Staff Rules, staff members of the Agency are eligible to receive certain benefits on separation from the service of the Agency. Expenditure is recorded in the year in which the benefits are paid. Entitlements and the corresponding liabilities as at 31 December 2002 are estimated as follows:

	Thousands of US dollars	
	2002	2001
Repatriation - grants	15 588	14 795
- travel and household removal	7 999	8 020
Accrued annual leave	16 990	14 653
End-of-service allowances	16 156	10 958
<b>Total</b>	<b>56 733</b>	<b>48 426</b>

## **20. Post - retirement benefits**

Under the Staff Regulations and Staff Rules, retirees of the Agency are eligible to obtain medical insurance through the Agency. The Agency contributes towards the retiree's total premium and records the cost of this benefit in the year it is incurred. The Agency's share of the total premium was \$984 770 (2001: \$789 000).

However, in order to gain a better understanding of the financial dimensions of the Agency's liabilities for after-service health insurance, an independent consulting actuary was engaged in 2002 to carry out an actuarial valuation of post-retirement health insurance benefits for periods ending 2002–2005. The valuations method used was the projected unit credit cost technique. The accrued liability is projected as at 31 December 2002 to be \$72 million based on an Interest rate of 8.5% and Medical inflation rate of 6%.

**PART V**

**ANNEXES**

## REGULAR BUDGET FUND

ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL RESOURCES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2002  
(expressed in United States dollars)

	Budget estimates a/	Adjustments	Adjusted estimates	Actual resources			Excess (shortfall) of actual resources over adjusted budget estimates
				Receipts	Outstanding	Total	
Assessed contributions from Member States	210 499 386	-	210 499 386	184 294 012	26 205 374	210 499 386	-
Contributions assessed on new Member States	-	51 563 b/	51 563	49 741	1 822	51 563	-
Foreign currency revaluation	210 499 386 (2 923 386)	51 563 -	210 550 949 (2 923 386)	184 343 753 -	26 207 196 -	210 550 949 -	- 2 923 386
Total assessments and revaluation	207 576 000	51 563	207 627 563	184 343 753	26 207 196	210 550 949	2 923 386
Miscellaneous income							
(a) Work for others (Appropriation 8)							
Data processing services	755 000	-	755 000	621 837	-	621 837	(133 163)
Printing services	1 080 000	-	1 080 000	827 399	162 765	990 164	(89 836)
Medical services	722 000	-	722 000	518 904	63 537	582 441	(139 559)
Library services	708 000	-	708 000	151 228	-	151 228	(556 772)
Radiation protection and monitoring services	88 000	-	88 000	81 653	-	81 653	(6 347)
Translation services	52 000	-	52 000	90 000	-	90 000	38 000
Nuclear Fusion journal	413 000	-	413 000	181 120	-	181 120	(231 880)
Laboratory services	200 000	-	200 000	207 919	-	207 919	7 919
Sub-total	4 018 000	-	4 018 000	2 680 060	226 302	2 906 362	(1 111 638)
(b) Attributable to specific programmes							
Publications of the Agency - INIS	96 000	-	96 000	73 516	-	73 516	(22 484)
Publications of the Agency - Other	393 000	-	393 000	348 709	-	348 709	(44 291)
Laboratory income	175 000	-	175 000	215 054	-	215 054	40 054
Amounts recoverable under safeguards agreements	460 000	-	460 000	234 765	-	234 765	(225 235)
Programme support income	19 000	-	19 000	14 031	-	14 031	(4 969)
Other service income	2 000	-	2 000	3 200	-	3 200	1 200
Sub-total	1 145 000	-	1 145 000	889 275	-	889 275	(255 725)
(c) Not attributable to specific programmes							
Investment and interest income	2 479 000	-	2 479 000	2 753 522	-	2 753 522	274 522
Gain (loss) on exchange of currencies		-	-	62 111	-	62 111	62 111
Other	498 000	-	498 000	405 210	-	405 210	(92 790)
Sub-total	2 977 000	-	2 977 000	3 220 843	-	3 220 843	243 843
Sub-total (b) and (c)	4 122 000	-	4 122 000	4 110 118	-	4 110 118	(11 882)
Sub-total (a), (b) and (c)	8 140 000	-	8 140 000	6 790 178	226 302	7 016 480	(1 123 520)
TOTAL ASSESSMENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS INCOME	215 716 000	51 563	215 767 563	191 133 931	26 433 498	217 567 429	1 799 866
Special Appropriation for the Acquisition of Safeguards Equipment	1 847 000	-	1 847 000	1 847 000	-	1 847 000	-
TOTAL	217 563 000	51 563	217 614 563	192 980 931	26 433 498	219 414 429	1 799 866

a/ GC(45)/RES/5

b/ Schedule S1

## ANNEX A2

## TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION FUND

ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL RESOURCES IN THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2002  
(expressed in United states dollars)

	Current year	2001	2000	1999	1998	Prior to 1998	Total
<b>I. Estimates</b>							
Targets	73 000 000	73 000 000	73 000 000	73 000 000	71 500 000		363 500 000
Estimated other income	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000		5 000 000
<b>Total allocations</b>	<b>74 000 000</b> <i>a/</i>	<b>74 000 000</b>	<b>74 000 000</b>	<b>74 000 000</b>	<b>72 500 000</b>		<b>368 500 000</b>
<b>II. Actuals</b>							
<b>1. Voluntary contributions received for 2002</b>							
2001	57 513 069	-	-	-	-		57 513 069
2000	564 979	57 981 151	-	-	-		58 546 130
1999	16 456	5 303 360	52 366 914	-	-		57 686 730
1998	18 905	111 231	983 262	63 073 978	-		64 187 376
for prior years	5 828	65 215	421 890	295 411	52 562 040		53 350 384
	28 999	16 954	1 070 084	93 415	721 160		1 930 612
<b>Total</b>	<b>58 148 236</b>	<b>63 477 911</b>	<b>54 842 150</b>	<b>63 462 804</b>	<b>53 283 200</b>		<b>293 214 301</b>
<b>2. Assessed programme costs received</b>	<b>2 363 301</b>	<b>2 125 644</b>	<b>2 725 402</b>	<b>2 174 949</b>	<b>2 971 960</b>		<b>12 361 256</b>
<b>3. Miscellaneous income</b>	<b>420 375</b>	<b>1 687 991</b>	<b>1 042 882</b>	<b>1 061 327</b>	<b>1 011 690</b>		<b>5 224 265</b>
<b>Total received</b>	<b>60 931 912</b>	<b>67 291 546</b>	<b>58 610 434</b>	<b>66 699 080</b>	<b>57 266 850</b>		<b>310 799 822</b>
<b>4. Resources outstanding</b>							
Voluntary contributions pledged and unpaid	789 447	665 741	385 766	52 920	17 150	971 437	2 882 461 <i>b/</i>
Assessed programme costs	1 119 236	763 919	553 257	606 594	539 766	3 527 695	7 110 467 <i>c/</i>
<b>Total outstanding</b>	<b>1 908 683</b>	<b>1 429 660</b>	<b>939 023</b>	<b>659 514</b>	<b>556 916</b>	<b>4 499 132</b>	<b>9 992 928</b>
<b>Total actual resources</b>	<b>62 840 595</b>	<b>68 721 206</b>	<b>59 549 457</b>	<b>67 358 594</b>	<b>57 823 766</b>	<b>4 499 132</b>	<b>320 792 750</b>
<b>III. Difference between actuals and estimates</b>	<b>(11 159 405)</b>	<b>(5 278 794)</b>	<b>(14 450 543)</b>	<b>(6 641 406)</b>	<b>(14 676 234)</b>	<b>4 499 132</b>	<b>(47 707 250)</b>

a/ GC(45)/RES/6

b/ Schedule S8

c/ Schedule S9

**ANNEX A3a**

**RESOURCES MADE AVAILABLE TO THE AGENCY  
BY MEMBER STATES FOR 2002 INCLUDING CONTRIBUTIONS IN CASH AND IN KIND**  
(expressed in United States dollars)

Member State	T O T A L	C A S H			I N K I N D a/ (Note 17)			
		Assessed contributions Schedule S1	Voluntary contributions (Technical Co-operation Fund Schedule S8)	Voluntary contributions and other extrabudgetary resources	Type II fellowships	Equipment and supplies	Meetings and other items	Cost-free experts
Afghanistan	14 583	14 583	-	-	-	-	-	-
Albania	9 218	5 218	-	-	-	-	-	4 000
Algeria	161 551	104 551	50 000	-	-	-	-	7 000
Angola	6 667	3 207	1 460	-	-	-	-	2 000
Argentina	2 156 716	1 999 659	-	-	-	-	-	157 057
Armenia	25 906	3 646	1 460	-	-	-	-	20 800
Australia	4 081 621	3 130 468	785 714	-	-	600	-	164 839
Austria	2 545 232	1 852 595	659 920	-	-	1 500	-	31 217
Azerbaijan	21 921	6 921	-	-	-	-	-	15 000
Bangladesh	26 623	14 253	6 570	-	-	-	-	5 800
Belarus	64 927	28 618	7 309	-	-	-	-	29 000
Belgium	2 698 797	2 173 440	281 082	24 012	-	900	-	219 363
Benin	5 646	3 646	-	-	-	-	-	2 000
Bolivia	13 863	12 663	-	-	-	-	-	1 200
Bosnia and Herzegovina	7 292	7 292	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	4 423 036	3 860 780	400 000	3 908	-	-	13 000	145 348
Bulgaria	128 003	20 806	8 760	15 000	-	-	-	83 437
Burkina Faso	14 094	3 494	- b/	-	-	-	-	10 600
Cambodia	15 001	3 646	-	-	-	-	-	11 355
Cameroon	20 819	12 979	5 840	-	-	-	-	2 000
Canada	7 433 279	5 043 322	1 471 698	473 263	-	-	-	444 996
Central African Republic	1 822	1 822	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	347 547	326 961	-	6 186	-	-	-	14 400
China	3 955 069	2 544 945	1 067 990	65 147	-	-	-	276 987
Colombia	330 103	322 643	-	-	-	-	-	7 460
Costa Rica	36 635	34 635	-	-	-	-	-	2 000
Côte d'Ivoire	38 383	14 583	-	-	-	-	-	23 800
Croatia	127 535	57 816	27 010	20 000	-	-	-	22 709
Cuba	102 880	51 040	20 440	-	-	-	-	31 400
Cyprus	90 537	64 257	26 280	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	696 831	279 673	130 670	150 827	-	-	-	135 661
Democratic Republic of the Congo	10 892	7 292	-	-	-	-	-	3 600
Denmark	2 003 862	1 463 195	521 950	-	-	-	-	18 717
Dominican Republic	40 703	40 103	-	-	-	-	-	600
Ecuador	43 748	43 748	-	-	-	-	-	-

**ANNEX A3a (continued)**

Member State	T O T A L	C A S H			I N K I N D a/ (Note 17)			
		Assessed contributions	Voluntary contributions (Technical Co-operation Fund	Voluntary contributions and other extrabudgetary resources	Type II fellowships	Equipment and supplies	Meetings and other items	Cost-free experts
		Schedule S1	Schedule S8					
Egypt	226 331	120 633	58 000	-	5 228	-	-	42 470
El Salvador	32 789	30 989	-	-	-	-	-	1 800
Estonia	25 159	14 329	6 570	-	-	-	-	4 260
Ethiopia	10 395	6 795	-	-	-	-	-	3 600
Finland	1 790 684	1 019 238	363 540	283 552	-	-	-	124 354
France	17 985 542	12 439 832	4 506 290	225 319	-	11 476	54 600	748 025
Gabon	24 697	23 697	-	-	-	-	-	1 000
Georgia	20 427	9 113	-	b/	-	-	-	11 314
Germany	25 767 334	19 947 775	4 425 662	597 981	-	85 900	26 000	684 016
Ghana	21 661	7 811	3 650	-	-	-	-	10 200
Greece	1 209 958	833 719	337 667	-	-	-	-	38 572
Guatemala	78 926	47 394	-	29 732	-	-	-	1 800
Haiti	3 646	3 646	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holy See	3 047	2 047	1 000	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	450 148	184 612	83 950	39 749	-	-	-	141 837
Iceland	73 431	69 373	-	333	-	-	-	3 725
India	957 339	510 817	237 980	-	-	-	-	208 542
Indonesia	451 857	336 094	50 000	13 000	-	-	-	52 763
Iran, Islamic Republic of	1 372 282	437 483	175 200	740 000	-	-	-	19 599
Iraq	220 563	220 563	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	790 913	572 235	205 130	-	-	-	-	13 548
Israel	1 048 518	890 786	100 000	20 000	-	-	-	37 732
Italy	10 672 833	10 466 527	-	95 793	-	-	-	110 513
Jamaica	7 292	7 292	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	61 966 748	41 569 272	13 602 820	5 909 693	-	-	19 800	865 163
Jordan	19 746	13 906	5 840	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	38 484	42 735	-	( 54 566)	-	-	-	50 315
Kenya	18 383	14 583	-	c/	-	-	-	3 800
Korea, Republic of	4 558 673	2 843 830	720 000	315 000	-	-	55 260	624 583
Kuwait	505 885	312 428	102 200	80 000	-	-	-	11 257
Latvia	161 497	15 033	6 570	132 094	-	-	-	7 800
Lebanon	21 004	20 004	-	-	-	-	-	1 000
Liberia	1 822	1 822	-	-	-	-	-	-
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	162 290	103 810	46 720	3 000	-	-	-	8 760
Liechtenstein	17 281	12 281	5 000	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	90 133	27 621	11 680	-	-	-	-	50 832
Luxembourg	215 990	153 185	55 480	-	-	-	-	7 325
Madagascar	9 467	5 277	2 190	-	-	-	-	2 000
Malaysia	603 016	387 353	164 250	12 000	-	-	-	39 413
Mali	7 246	3 646	-	-	-	-	-	3 600
Malta	32 495	22 275	10 220	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	1 822	1 822	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritius	23 968	15 668	7 300	-	-	-	-	1 000
Mexico	1 951 204	1 891 729	-	-	-	-	-	59 475
Monaco	1 212 654	8 187	-	129 557	-	-	1 001 710	73 200

**ANNEX A3a (continued)**

Member State	T O T A L	C A S H			I N K I N D a/ (Note 17)			
		Assessed contributions Schedule S1	Voluntary contributions (Technical Co-operation Fund Schedule S8	Voluntary contributions and other extrabudgetary resources	Type II fellowships	Equipment and supplies	Meetings and other items	Cost-free experts
Mongolia	1 726	1 726	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	121 350	78 320	31 390	-	-	-	-	11 640
Myanmar	30 857	15 567	6 570	-	-	-	-	8 720
Namibia	24 553	10 973	5 110	-	-	-	-	8 470
Netherlands	5 377 049	3 335 450	1 211 070	697 978	-	-	-	132 551
New Zealand	494 008	474 958	-	17 450	-	-	-	1 600
Nicaragua	2 552	1 822	730	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	3 822	1 822	-	-	-	-	-	2 000
Nigeria	150 758	102 067	43 070	-	-	-	-	5 621
Norway	1 759 373	1 243 867	450 410	9 722	-	-	-	55 374
Pakistan	971 429	91 846	42 340	775 000	-	-	-	62 243
Panama	39 972	26 562	12 410	-	-	-	-	1 000
Paraguay	27 343	27 343	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	207 581	205 981	-	-	-	-	-	1 600
Philippines	192 513	174 993	-	2 000	-	-	-	15 520
Poland	1 045 925	538 014	244 550	222 800	-	-	3 120	37 441
Portugal	890 302	770 808	100 000	2 500	-	-	-	16 994
Qatar	75 029	75 029	-	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of Moldova	4 776	3 646	730	-	-	-	-	400
Romania	231 807	95 297	40 880	-	-	-	-	95 630
Russian Federation	3 865 246	2 296 781	-	988 841	-	-	-	579 624
Saudi Arabia	949 761	947 091	-	-	-	-	-	2 670
Senegal	11 113	9 113	-	-	-	-	-	2 000
Sierra Leone	1 822	1 822	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	1 054 873	776 447	273 750	-	-	-	-	4 676
Slovakia	493 647	65 210	29 930	271 558	-	-	-	126 949
Slovenia	248 139	154 783	56 210	-	-	-	-	37 146
South Africa	1 114 411	674 759	283 970	-	-	-	-	155 682
Spain	5 629 566	4 898 614	519 372	( 7 852)	14 560	-	-	204 872
Sri Lanka	33 943	27 343	6 000	-	-	-	-	600
Sudan	19 718	10 938	4 380	-	-	-	-	4 400
Sweden	2 922 420	1 977 924	716 130	26 668	-	2 000	-	199 698
Switzerland	3 501 313	2 430 933	882 570	61 167	-	-	-	126 643
Syrian Arab Republic	238 656	129 555	48 000	50 000	-	-	-	11 101
Thailand	647 596	432 546	190 530	5 000	-	-	-	19 520
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	21 482	10 938	1 000	-	-	-	-	9 544
Tunisia	87 485	45 915	21 170	6 000	-	-	-	14 400
Turkey	1 077 698	732 345	307 330	9 000	-	-	-	29 023
Uganda	71 713	9 113	-	60 000	-	-	-	2 600
Ukraine	229 771	79 398	36 500	-	-	-	-	113 873
United Arab Emirates	567 531	434 314	128 480	-	-	-	-	4 737
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	16 085 336	10 819 729	3 858 780	905 076	-	1 800	-	499 951
United Republic of Tanzania	11 432	7 242	2 190	-	-	-	-	2 000
United States of America	104 337 206	56 458 389	17 919 212	28 442 966	162 960	7 100	-	1 346 579
Uruguay	165 023	129 423	20 000	-	-	-	-	15 600

**ANNEX A3a (continued)**

Member State	T O T A L	C A S H			I N K I N D a/ (Note 17)			
		Assessed contributions Schedule S1	Voluntary contributions (Technical Co-operation Fund Schedule S8	Voluntary contributions and other extrabudgetary resources	Type II fellowships	Equipment and supplies	Meetings and other items	Cost-free experts
Uzbekistan	28 828	18 228	-	-	-	-	-	10 600
Venezuela	367 146	362 746	-	-	-	-	-	4 400
Viet Nam	59 894	24 354	10 220	-	-	-	9 000	16 320
Yemen	16 818	11 708	5 110	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	8 304	3 244	1 460	-	-	-	-	3 600
Zimbabwe	14 583	14 583	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total	322 102 121	210 499 386	58 280 616	41 876 454	182 748	111 276	1 182 490	9 969 151
<u>New Members:</u>								
Botswana	24 600	17 300	7 300	-	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	11 622	1 822	-	-	-	-	-	9 800
Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of	57 841	32 441	14 600	c/	-	-	-	10 800
Sub-total	94 063	51 563	21 900	-	-	-	-	20 600
<u>Former Members:</u>								
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	19 600	-	-	-	-	-	-	19 600
Yugoslavia d/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total	19 600	-	-	-	-	-	-	19 600
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>322 215 784</b>	<b>210 550 949</b>	<b>58 302 516</b>	<b>41 876 454</b>	<b>182 748</b>	<b>111 276</b>	<b>1 182 490</b>	<b>10 009 351</b>
<u>Others:</u>								
Burundi	1 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 000
Eritrea	1 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 000
Gambia	1 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 000
Kyrgyzstan	5 600	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 600
Laos	1 600	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 600
Mauritania	1 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 000
Mozambique	1 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 000
Rwanda	1 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 000
Seychelles	1 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 000
Swaziland	1 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 000
Togo	3 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 000

a/ Shown at actual cost where known, otherwise estimates provided by the Agency's scientific Divisions and/or cost as provided by Member States for equipment and supplies; costs as provided by Member States for meetings and other items and for cost-free experts estimated salary cost of \$200 per day plus cost of travel and subsistence provided by Member States.

b/ Revalued pledge of contribution: Burkina Faso pledge relating to 2001 - \$233; Georgia pledge relating to 2000 - \$125

c/ Pledged a contribution in 2002 relating to 2001: Kenya - \$5 110; Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of - \$18 980

d/ Following the approval for membership of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on 17 September 2001, the former Yugoslavia ceased to be a Member State.

## ANNEX A3b

## RESOURCES MADE AVAILABLE TO THE AGENCY

BY UNITED NATIONS AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS FOR 2002 INCLUDING CONTRIBUTIONS IN CASH AND IN KIND  
(expressed in United States dollars)

	T O T A L	a/ I N K I N D (Note 17)				
		C A S H	I N K I N D (Note 17)			
		Voluntary contributions and other extrabudgetary resources	Type II fellowships	Equipment and supplies	Meetings and other items	Cost-free experts
Bureau Internationale des Poids et Mesures (BIPM)	7 400	-	-	7 400	-	-
European Commission (EC)	15 809	-	-	-	-	15 809
European Federation of Organizations for Medical Physics (EFOMP)	6 123	-	-	-	-	6 123
European Society for Therapeutic Radiology and Oncology (ESTRO)	16 798	-	-	-	-	16 798
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	1 668 696	1 664 496	-	-	-	4 200
International Organization for Medical Physics (IOMP)	3 528	-	-	-	-	3 528
Nuclear Threat Initiative (NTI)	1 260 000	1 260 000	-	-	-	-
Organization of African Unity (OAU)	2 592	-	-	-	-	2 592
OPEC Fund for International Development	126 954	126 954	-	-	-	-
Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)	11 054	-	-	-	-	11 054
Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment (ROPME)	141 766	141 766	-	-	-	-
Southern African Development Community (SADC)	1 542	-	-	-	-	1 542
United Nations (UN)	2 573 900	2 573 900	-	-	-	-
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	(1 133 550)	(1 133 550)	-	-	-	-
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	207 031	207 031	-	-	-	-
United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)	138 548	138 548	-	-	-	-
United Nations Office in Vienna (UNOV)	1 000	-	-	-	-	1 000
World Health Organization (WHO)	12 567	-	-	-	-	12 567
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5 061 758</b>	<b>4 979 145</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7 400</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>75 213</b>

a/ Shown at actual cost where known, otherwise estimates provided by the Agency's scientific Divisions and/or cost as provided by the organizations for equipment and supplies; costs as provided by the organizations for meetings and other items; and for cost-free experts estimated salary cost of \$200 per day plus cost of travel and subsistence provided by the organizations.

**RESOURCES MADE AVAILABLE TO THE AGENCY**  
**BY MAJOR PROGRAMME FOR 2002 INCLUDING CONTRIBUTIONS IN CASH AND IN KIND**  
(expressed in United States dollars)

	TOTAL	CASH		I N K I N D (Note 17)		
		Voluntary contributions and other extrabudgetary resources a/	Type II fellowships	Equipment and supplies	Meetings and other items	Cost-free experts
<b>Major Programme 1 - Nuclear Power, Fuel Cycle &amp; Nuclear Science</b>						
1. Overall Management, Co-ordination and Common Activities	37 500	-	-	-	-	37 500
Programme A - Nuclear Power	2 813 307	1 637 305	-	-	55 260	1 120 742
Programme B - Nuclear Fuel Cycle and Material Technologies	1 059 880	254 470	-	-	-	805 410
Programme C - Analysis for Sustainable Energy Development	134 801	-	15 120	-	-	119 681
Programme D - Nuclear Science	1 320 019	266 082	25 760	-	-	1 028 177
<b>Total Major Programme 1</b>	<b>5 365 507</b>	<b>2 157 857</b>	<b>40 880</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>55 260</b>	<b>3 111 510</b>
<b>Major Programme 2 - Nuclear Techniques for Development and Environmental Protection</b>						
2. Overall Management, Co-ordination and Common Activities	278 812	278 812	-	-	-	-
Programme E - Food and Agriculture	1 854 805	1 767 107	36 588	-	-	51 110
Programme F - Human Health	278 310	-	34 440	27 100	-	216 770
Programme G - Water Resources	42 934	-	-	-	-	42 934
Programme H - Protection of the Marine and Terrestrial Environments	1 916 439	668 577	8 540	6 576	1 095 310	137 436
Programme I - Physical and Chemical Applications	123 792	-	-	-	19 800	103 992
<b>Total Major Programme 2</b>	<b>4 495 092</b>	<b>2 714 496</b>	<b>79 568</b>	<b>33 676</b>	<b>1 115 110</b>	<b>552 242</b>
<b>Major Programme 3 - Nuclear Safety and Protection against Radiation</b>						
3. Overall Management, Co-ordination and Common Activities	366 765	-	-	-	-	366 765
Programme J - Safety of Nuclear Installations	5 279 793	3 529 499	47 740	-	-	1 702 554
Programme K - Radiation Safety	5 042 893	3 589 992	14 560	-	-	1 438 341
Programme L - Management of Radioactive Waste	2 226 217	784 795	-	85 000	-	1 356 422
<b>Total Major Programme 3</b>	<b>12 915 668</b>	<b>7 904 286</b>	<b>62 300</b>	<b>85 000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4 864 082</b>
<b>Major Programme 4 - Nuclear Verification and Security of Material</b>						
4. Overall Management, Co-ordination and Common Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Programme M - Safeguards	19 839 917	19 363 957	-	-	-	475 960
Programme N - Security of Material	6 160 150	5 583 203	-	-	-	576 947
Programme O - Verification in Iraq pursuant to UNSC Resolutions	2 737 229	2 737 229	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Major Programme 4</b>	<b>28 737 296</b>	<b>27 684 389</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1 052 907</b>
<b>Major Programme 5 - Information Support Services</b>						
Programme P - Public Information	906 688	894 568	-	-	12 120	-
Programme Q - Information Technology Infrastructure and Services	30 000	30 000	-	-	-	-
Programme R - Nuclear Information Resources	249 073	32 293	-	-	-	216 780
Programme S - Conference, Translation and Publishing Services	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Major Programme 5</b>	<b>1 185 761</b>	<b>956 861</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12 120</b>	<b>216 780</b>
<b>Major Programme 6 - Management of Technical Co-operation for Development</b>						
Programme T - Management of Technical Co-operation for Development	642 260	337 017	-	-	-	305 243
<b>Total Major Programme 6</b>	<b>642 260</b>	<b>337 017</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>305 243</b>
<b>Major Programme 7 - Policy and General Management</b>						
Programme U - Executive Management, Policy Making and Co-ordination	459 700	459 700	-	-	-	-
Programme V - Administration and General Services	-	-	-	-	-	-
Programme W - Oversight and Evaluation	150 000	150 000	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Major Programme 7</b>	<b>609 700</b>	<b>609 700</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>53 951 284</b>	<b>42 364 606</b>	<b>182 748</b>	<b>118 676</b>	<b>1 182 490</b>	<b>10 102 764</b>

a/ Excludes Technical Co-operation Extrabudgetary Projects Amounting to \$4 490 993.