

## IAEA BOARD SET TO REVIEW 2001 DRAFT BUDGET

The IAEA's draft programme and budget for 2001 goes before the Agency's 35-member Board of Governors for consideration in the coming months. Earlier this year, the Board's Programme and Budget Committee reviewed the draft document at meetings in January.

The 2001 draft regular budget retains the policy of zero real growth and holds overall expenditures at about the same level as this year. Total proposed expenditures in 2001 are US \$221.7 million for all Agency programmes.

Six major programme areas are covered: nuclear power and fuel cycle; nuclear sciences and applications; nuclear, radiation and waste safety; nuclear verification and security of material; management of technical cooperation; and policy-making, management, and support services.

The draft programme and budget reflects the Agency's efforts to develop a new result-based approach to programme planning and formulation. To the extent possible, it builds upon the Agency's *Medium Term Strategy*, which the Board reviewed at its meetings in December 1999.

In his statement to the IAEA Board in March 2000, IAEA Director General Mohamed ElBaradei focused attention on the annual underfunding of activities in the areas of safeguards and safety, by an amount of some \$15 to \$20 million, he said. The problem is getting worse, he noted, reaching the point where he will be unable, in good faith, to provide assurances that the Agency's mandate in these two areas can be fully implemented.

**March Meetings.** At meetings in March 2000, matters before the Board principally related to nuclear, radiation and waste

safety, including items on the *Nuclear Safety Review* for 1999 and the Agency's safety standards, and nuclear verification and the security of material.

Among actions taken, the Board approved three Additional Protocols to safeguards agreements with Estonia, Namibia, and the Russian Federation. (*See table, page 52.*) As of late March, the Board had approved Additional Protocols with altogether 49 States.

**Technical Cooperation.** The Board in December 1999 adopted the Agency's Technical Cooperation Programme for 2000. It emphasized the importance of strong links between projects and national development priorities, and the existence in recipient countries of adequate safety standards before the delivery of assistance that involves the use of radiation sources.

## SIXTH NPT REVIEW CONFERENCE OPENS IN APRIL

Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) are scheduled to meet in New York 24 April to 19 May 2000 for the Sixth Review Conference of the Treaty.

Signed in 1968 and in force since 1970, the NPT seeks to halt the further spread of nuclear weapons; to provide security for non-nuclear-weapon States which have given up the nuclear option; to create a climate where cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy can be fostered; and to encourage good faith arms-control negotiations leading to the eventual elimination of nuclear weapons.

Meeting in 1995 at the Fifth NPT Review and Extension Conference, Parties took a series of decisions. They indefinitely extended the Treaty; adopted Principles and Objectives for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament; strengthened the Treaty's review process; and reaffirmed the importance of universal adherence to the NPT and called upon all States in the Middle East to accede to the Treaty and accept comprehensive IAEA safeguards. As of February 2000, the NPT had 187 States Parties. Depositary governments are the Russian Federation, United Kingdom, and United States.

**IAEA Roles & Responsibilities.** Under the NPT, the IAEA is entrusted with the specific role as the international safeguards inspectorate and is generally recognized as the multilateral channel for the transfer of technology for peaceful uses of nuclear energy. In practical terms, the Agency also is seen as having roles in connection with verification of nuclear-weapon-free zones and in the context of verifying ex-weapon nuclear material.

The full text of the Treaty, as well as the latest list of Parties, is accessible in the "Documents" section of the IAEA's *WorldAtom* Internet site at [www.iaea.org](http://www.iaea.org).

## STATEMENTS OF IAEA DIRECTOR GENERAL

The Agency's Director General, Dr. Mohamed ElBaradei, recently addressed groups in Cordoba, Spain; Berlin, Germany; and Bangkok, Thailand on aspects of global nuclear development and the IAEA's work.

The full text of the Director General's statements are accessible through the "Press Centre" on the Agency's *WorldAtom* Internet site at [www.iaea.org](http://www.iaea.org).

Titles and venues of the recent statements include:

■ **Excerpts from Introductory Statement of the Director General to the IAEA Board of**



**Governors**, 20 March 2000, in Vienna, Austria.

■ **The Safety of Radioactive Waste Management**, 16 March 2000, opening address at the international Conference on the Safety of Radioactive Waste

Management, in Cordoba, Spain.

■ **The Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy**, keynote address to the Regional Public Information Seminar, 1 February 2000, in Bangkok, Thailand. The seminar was organized by the IAEA in cooperation with energy and nuclear authorities in Thailand.

■ **The Future of Nuclear Power: An IAEA Perspective**, address to the German Atomic Forum, 27 January 2000, in Berlin, Germany.

### STRENGTHENED SAFEGUARDS SYSTEM: STATUS OF ADDITIONAL PROTOCOLS, MARCH 2000

<b>Armenia</b>	signed 29 Sept. 1997	<b>Italy</b>	signed 22 Sept. 1998
<b>Australia</b>	signed 23 Sept. 1997; ratified 12 Dec. 1997	<b>Japan</b>	signed 4 Dec. 1998; ratified 16 Dec. 1999
<b>Austria</b>	signed 22 Sept. 1998	<b>Jordan</b>	signed and ratified, 28 July 1998
<b>Belgium</b>	signed 22 Sept. 1998	<b>Korea, Rep. of</b>	signed 21 June 1999
<b>Bulgaria</b>	signed 24 Sept. 1998	<b>Lithuania</b>	signed 11 March 1998
<b>Canada</b>	signed 24 Sept. 1998	<b>Luxembourg</b>	signed 22 Sept. 1998
<b>China</b>	signed 31 Dec. 1998	<b>Monaco</b>	signed and ratified, 30 Sept. 1999
<b>Croatia</b>	signed 22 Sept. 1998	<b>Namibia</b>	signed 22 March 2000
<b>Cuba</b>	signed 15 Oct. 1999	<b>Netherlands</b>	signed 22 Sept. 1998
<b>Czech Rep.</b>	signed, 28 Sept. 1999	<b>New Zealand</b>	signed and ratified 24 Sept. 1998
<b>Cyprus</b>	signed 29 July 1999	<b>Norway</b>	signed 29 Sept. 1999
<b>Denmark</b>	signed 22 Sept. 1998	<b>Peru</b>	signed 22 March 2000
<b>Ecuador</b>	signed 1 Oct. 1999	<b>Philippines</b>	signed 30 Sept. 1997
<b>Estonia</b>	(approved by IAEA Board, 21 March 2000)	<b>Poland</b>	signed 30 Sept. 1997
<b>Finland</b>	signed 22 Sept. 1998	<b>Portugal</b>	signed 22 Sept. 1998
<b>France</b>	signed 22 Sept. 1998	<b>Romania</b>	signed 11 June 1999
<b>Georgia</b>	signed 29 Sept. 1997	<b>Russian Federation</b>	signed 22 March 2000
<b>Germany</b>	signed 22 Sept. 1998	<b>Slovakia</b>	signed 27 Sept. 1999
<b>Ghana</b>	signed 12 June 1998	<b>Slovenia</b>	signed 26 Nov. 1998
<b>Greece</b>	signed 22 Sept. 1998	<b>Spain</b>	signed 22 Sept. 1998
<b>Holy See</b>	signed and ratified, 24 Sept. 1998	<b>Sweden</b>	signed 22 Sept. 1998
<b>Hungary</b>	signed 26 Nov. 1998	<b>UK</b>	signed 22 Sept. 1998
<b>Indonesia</b>	signed and ratified, 29 Sept. 1999	<b>Uruguay</b>	signed 29 Sept. 1997
<b>Ireland</b>	signed 22 Sept. 1998	<b>USA</b>	signed 12 June 1998
		<b>Uzbekistan</b>	signed 22 Sept. 1998; ratified 21 Dec. 1998

**IN MEMORIAM:  
FORMER IAEA DIRECTOR GENERAL  
SIGVARD EKLUND**



The IAEA took note with great sorrow earlier this year that Dr. Sigvard Arne Eklund, the Agency's former Director General, had passed away on 30 January 2000 in Vienna, Austria. Dr. Eklund was the Agency's second Director General, starting his first term on 1 December 1961. He held the post for 20 years, leaving the Agency on 30 November 1981. His work for the IAEA in this time was characterized by the President of the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1981 as follows: "Dr. Eklund's firm hand and wise guidance have served as an example of the benefits which strong leadership can provide in the field of international organizations." Upon Dr. Eklund's retirement, the IAEA General Conference decided by acclamation to confer upon him the title of Director General Emeritus of the IAEA. It endorsed a resolution of the IAEA Board of Governors commending his service. The Board of Governors, recalling that Dr. Sigvard Eklund has served the Agency throughout his 20 years as Director General faithfully and with untiring dedication, expressed its deep appreciation of the contribution he made to the promotion of the peaceful uses of atomic energy and the cause of peace. The Board further expressed the view that "no man has done more than he to further the development of the Agency and the attainment of the objective of its Statute" and commended "his great human qualities and his achievements as a statesman and scientist".

Dr. Sigvard Arne Eklund was born in 1911 in Kiruna, Sweden. From 1937-45 he was first Assistant and then Senior Scientist at the Nobel Institute of Physics, and from 1946-50, Senior Scientist at the Research Institute for National Defence in Stockholm. He was Assistant Professor of Nuclear Physics at the Royal Institute of Technology in Stockholm from 1946 -56. From 1950-56, he was Director of Research at the then Swedish Atomic Energy Company (AB Atomenergi, Stockholm). Before his appointment as Director General of the IAEA in 1961, Dr. Eklund was Deputy to the Managing Director of AB Atomenergi from 1950, and also Director of the Reactor Development Division at AB Atomenergi from 1957. In 1957 he was Secretary General for the Second International United Nations Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy.

**IN MEMORIAM:  
DR. PAUL R. JOLLES**



In March 2000, the IAEA noted with sorrow the death of Dr. Paul Rudolph Jolles, a Swiss Diplomat and former senior IAEA official. Dr. Jolles passed away 11 March 2000 in Bern, Switzerland, at the age of 80.

His service to the international community and the IAEA included serving as Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission that worked to set up the IAEA in 1957. After the IAEA's establishment, he was appointed Deputy Director General for Administration by the Agency's first Director General, Mr. Sterling Cole of the United States. Dr. Jolles served in that capacity, responsible for administration, liaison, and the IAEA Secretariat, until 1961, when he returned to Switzerland. He later became the Chairman of Nestle, the Swiss food products company, serving in that position from 1984-90.

Born in Bern on 25 December 1919, Dr. Jolles studied law at the universities of Bern and Lausanne, and in 1943 was awarded a doctorate in political science at Harvard University in the United States.

## STATES JOIN INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS IN NUCLEAR FIELDS

More States took steps over the past year to join international conventions in nuclear safety and related fields that have been adopted under the Agency's auspices.

■ **Convention on Nuclear Safety.** Over the past year, three more States and Euratom have joined the Convention, which focuses on the safety of nuclear power plants. Euratom acceded to it on 31 January 2000. In 1999, Cyprus, Sri Lanka, and the United States became Contracting Parties. Cyprus acceded to it 17 March 1999, the United States ratified it on 11 April 1999, and Sri Lanka acceded to it on 11 August 1999. As of end March 2000, the Convention had sixty-five signatories and fifty-three Parties.

■ **Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management.** Ten more Contracting Parties were added over the past year. They are Latvia, (27 March 2000), Finland (10 February 2000), Croatia (10 May 1999), Czech Republic (25 March 1999), Denmark (3 September 1999), Morocco (23 July 1999), Romania (6 September 1999), Slovenia (25 February 1999), Spain (11 May 1999), and Sweden (29 July 1999). New signatories in 1999 were Belarus (13 October 1999), the Netherlands (10 March 1999), and the Russian Federation (27 January 1999). As of end March 2000, forty-one States had signed the Convention and fifteen States had become Parties.

■ **Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material.** On 1 April 1999, Panama ratified the Convention. As of end March 2000, sixty-four States had become Parties.

■ **Vienna Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage.** On 13 April 1999, Uruguay deposited its instrument of accession. As of end March 2000, thirty-two States had become Parties.

■ **Protocol to Amend the Vienna Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage.** Morocco deposited its instrument of ratification 6 July 1999, joining Romania as the Protocol's two Contracting Parties. As of end March 2000, the Protocol had fourteen signatories: Argentina, Belarus, Czech Republic, Hungary, Indonesia, Italy, Lebanon, Lithuania, Morocco, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Romania, and Ukraine.

■ **Joint Protocol Relating to the Application of the Vienna Convention and the Paris Convention.** Ukraine acceded to the Joint Protocol on 24 March 2000. As of end March 2000, twenty-one States had become Parties.

■ **Convention on Supplementary Compensation for Nuclear Damage.** The Convention has two Contracting Parties: Morocco deposited its instrument of ratification 6 July 1999. Romania ratified the Convention on 2 March 1999. As of end March 2000, the Convention had thirteen signatories: Argentina, Australia, Czech Republic,



Indonesia, Italy, Lebanon, Lithuania, Morocco, Peru, the Philippines, Romania, Ukraine, and the United States.

■ **Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency.** Belgium and Panama ratified the Convention in 1999, on 4 January and 1 April, respectively. As of end March 2000, seventy-nine States had become Parties.

■ **Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident.** Belgium and Panama ratified the Convention in 1999, on 4 January and 1 April, respectively. As of end March 2000, eighty-four States had become Parties.

*For updated lists and texts of conventions, visit the IAEA WorldAtom site at <http://www.iaea.org>. On the front page, simply click to the "Documents" section of the Agency's Web site for easy access to the pages.*

■ **Safeguards Training.** The IAEA is organizing an international training course on the State System of Accounting for and Control of Nuclear Materials in St. Petersburg, Russian Federation, 28 August to 8 September 2000. It is being organized in cooperation with the Russian Ministry for Atomic Energy and is intended to accommodate up to 30 participants from IAEA Member States. The course is designed to assist States in establishing and maintaining their national system of nuclear material accountancy and control and in ensuring system responsiveness to demands arising from States' safeguards obligations.

■ **IAEA Membership.** In March, the IAEA Board of Governors favourably considered the application by Tajikistan for membership of the Agency, recommending the application to the Agency's General Conference, which meets in September 2000. The IAEA presently has 130 Member States.

■ **IAEA Appointments.** Three appointments recently were made by the Agency. They are *Mr. Kwaku Aning* of Ghana, who was appointed as Representative of the IAEA Director General to the United Nations and Director of the IAEA Office at UN Headquarters in New York. Mr. Aning, who succeeds Mr. Berhan Andemicael, assumed his duties 1 February 2000. Also appointed was *Mr. Werner Burkart* of Germany, as Deputy Director General and Head of the Department of Nuclear Sciences and Applications. He succeeds Mr. Sueo Machi of Japan. In late 1999, the Agency appointed *Mr. Khammar Mrabit*, of Morocco, as Section Head, Radiation

Monitoring and Protection Services, Division of Radiation and Waste Safety, Department of Nuclear Safety. He succeeds Mr. Robert Ouvrard.

■ **Nuclear Research Centres.** The Agency organized a meeting on Nuclear Research Centres in December 1999. Attended by representatives from more than 20 countries, the meeting provided a forum for an exchange of views about the future work of such centres and the challenges faced. The centres play an important role in helping countries in the safe application of nuclear technologies. Topics included economic and funding issues, international cooperation, and public information. Participants further proposed a number of areas for possible cooperation, including waste management, innovative reactors, water, food and the environment, and education for nuclear sciences and technology.

■ **Safety of Waste Management.** More than 300 experts from 55 countries participated in the International Conference on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management convened in March by the IAEA in Cordoba, Spain. The Conference focused on ways and means to ensure radioactive waste safety and on closing the gap between specialist perception and public perception of the issue. One major conclusion was that the participation and involvement of all interested parties -- including specialists, policy makers, civil society, and the media -- in the decision-making processes relevant to radioactive waste management are essential for reaching national and inter-



national consensus on acceptable solutions. The IAEA will be reporting on the Conference later this year. *Photo: IAEA Director General Mohamed ElBaradei briefed journalists at a press conference in Cordoba.*

■ **Industry Forum.** In January, the IAEA convened a forum in Vienna of representatives from the nuclear industry. Some 20 groups participated, with a fairly wide geographical spread and range of specializations. Topics discussed included technological innovation; safety and regulation in a liberalized environment; the economic competitiveness of nuclear power; and nuclear waste and the back end of the fuel cycle.

■ **Correction to IAEA Bulletin.** In the edition of the *IAEA Bulletin*, Vol. 41, No. 3, a proof-reading error appears in the article beginning on page 22. References in the article to giga-becquerel (GBq) on pages 22 and 23 should be in tera-becquerel (TBq). In some English editions of Vol. 41, No. 4, a computer error transposed lines on page 32, second paragraph, middle column. The sentence should correctly read: "Yet it is not a matter of indifference to the world whether and to what extent that State responsibility is fulfilled. Physical protection, therefore, has become a matter of international interest." The editor regrets the errors and apologizes for any inconvenience to readers.