

STATUS OF ADDITIONAL PROTOCOLS

State	BOG Approval	Signed	In Force
Armenia	9/23/97	9/29/97	
Australia	9/23/97	9/23/97	12/12/97
Austria ¹	6/11/98	9/22/98	
Azerbaijan	6/7/00	7/5/00	
Belgium ¹	6/11/98	9/22/98	
Bulgaria	9/14/98	9/24/98	
Canada	6/11/98	9/24/98	
China	11/25/98	12/31/98	
Croatia	9/14/98	9/22/98	7/6/00
Cuba	9/20/99	10/15/99	
Cyprus	11/25/98	7/29/99	
Czech Republic	9/20/99	9/28/99	
Denmark ¹	6/11/98	9/22/98	
Ecuador	9/20/99	10/1/99	
Estonia	3/21/00	4/13/00	
Finland ¹	6/11/98	9/22/98	*
France ¹	6/11/98	9/22/98	
Georgia	9/23/97	9/29/97	
Germany ¹	6/11/98	9/22/98	*
Ghana	6/11/98	6/12/98	provisional
Greece ¹	6/11/98	9/22/98	*
Holy See	9/14/98	9/24/98	9/24/98
Hungary	11/25/98	11/26/98	4/4/00
Indonesia	9/20/99	9/29/99	9/29/99
Ireland ¹	6/11/98	9/22/98	
Italy ¹	6/11/98	9/22/98	
Japan	11/25/98	12/04/98	12/16/99
Jordan	3/18/98	7/28/98	7/28/98
Lithuania	12/08/97	3/11/98	7/5/00
Luxembourg ¹	6/11/98	9/22/98	
Monaco	11/25/98	9/30/99	9/30/99
Namibia	03/21/00	03/22/00	
Netherlands ¹	6/11/98	9/22/98	*
New Zealand	9/14/98	9/24/98	9/24/98
Norway	3/24/99	9/29/99	5/16/00
Nigeria	6/7/00		
Peru	12/10/99	03/22/00	
Philippines	9/23/97	9/30/97	
Poland	9/23/97	9/30/97	5/5/00
Portugal ¹	6/11/98	9/22/98	
Republic of Korea	3/24/99	6/21/99	
Romania	6/9/99	6/11/99	7/7/00
Russia	3/21/00	03/22/00	
Slovakia	9/14/98	9/27/99	
Slovenia	11/25/98	11/26/98	8/22/00
Spain ¹	6/11/98	9/22/98	*
Sweden ¹	6/11/98	9/22/98	*
Switzerland	6/7/00	6/16/00	
Turkey	6/7/00	7/6/00	
Ukraine	6/7/00	8/15/00	
UK ¹	6/11/98	9/22/98	
US	6/11/98	6/12/98	
Uruguay	9/23/97	9/29/97	
Uzbekistan	9/14/98	9/22/98	12/21/98
Totals	54	53	15

¹ All 15 EU States have concluded APs with EURATOM and the Agency.
 *The Agency has received notification from these States that they have fulfilled their own internal requirements for entry into force. However, as prescribed in the AP with the NNWS of the EU and EURATOM, "the AP will enter into force on the date when the Agency receives written notification from the States and EURATOM that their respective requirements for entry into force have been met". Status as of 8 September 2000. Dates presented as month/day/year.

STRENGTHENED
IAEA SAFEGUARDS

Agreements designed to strengthen the Agency's capabilities to verify the exclusively peaceful nature of nuclear activities recently came into force in four more States -- Croatia, Lithuania, Romania and Slovenia. Two further States, Turkey and Ukraine, signed such agreements -- called Additional Protocols -- in July and August 2000, respectively. As of 23 August 2000, at total of 54 Additional Protocols has been approved by the IAEA Board of Governors. (*See table.*)

For up-to-date status reports, visit the IAEA's *WorldAtom* Internet site at www.iaea.org.

SAFEGUARDS
FACTS & FIGURES

The IAEA applies safeguards under agreements concluded with States around the world. Selected details of activities as of end 1999:

Safeguards Agreements: Agreements were in force with 140 States (and with Taiwan, China). During the year, the IAEA applied safeguards in 70 States (and in Taiwan, China), the majority of which were inspected pursuant to comprehensive safeguards agreements.

Facilities & Locations: There were 900 facilities and other locations under IAEA safeguards at end 1999. A total of 2495 inspections were performed at 587 facilities, representing 10,190 person-days of inspection effort in the field.

Resources: Safeguards expenditures in 1999 from the IAEA regular budget were US \$79 million. In addition, Member States in 1999 contributed extrabudgetary funds of US \$13.8 million.

Further details are in the IAEA *Annual Report for 1999*. Print copies may be obtained from IAEA distribution services, or the Division of Public Information. The electronic edition is accessible on the IAEA's *WorldAtom* Internet site at www.iaea.org.

IAEA GENERAL CONFERENCE OPENS IN VIENNA

The year 2000 session of the IAEA General Conference -- the 44th regular session -- opens in Vienna 18 September at the Austria Center. Items on the provisional agenda include the Agency's programme and budget for 2001; measures to strengthen international cooperation in nuclear, radiation, and waste safety; strengthening the Agency's technical cooperation activities; strengthening the effectiveness and improving the efficiency of the safeguards system and application of the Model Protocol; measures against illicit trafficking in nuclear materials and other radioactive sources; application of IAEA safeguards in the Middle East; implementation of UN Security Resolutions relating to Iraq; and implementation of the safeguards agreement between the IAEA and Democratic People's Republic of Korea.



Scientific Forum. The theme of this year's Scientific Forum is "Radioactive Waste Management: Turning Options into Solutions". Sessions include presentations from distinguished experts in the field, a panel discussion, and open discussions on the specific topics and issues. Topics include the global status of radioactive waste management; development of a national repository for spent fuel; technology aspects of radioactive waste management; safe disposal of radioactive waste; safe transport of radioactive waste; and the management of spent sealed radiation sources. Main objectives of the Forum are to bring to the attention of senior governmental representatives some of the important scientific and technical issues in the field of radioactive waste management and to promote awareness of the international dimension of current developments.

As in years past, day-by-day coverage of the Conference and Forum will be provided on the IAEA's *WorldAtom* Internet site at www.iaea.org. Information will be posted on the site as it becomes available both before and during the Conference.

BRIEFLY NOTED...

■ **Chernobyl Assistance.** IAEA Director General Mohamed ElBaradei visited Ukraine at the invitation of the Ukrainian Government in late August 2000. In addition to meetings with Government Ministers and senior officials, he travelled to the Chernobyl nuclear power plant as well as to the surrounding area evacuated after the accident in 1986 and to waste-related facilities. The visit took place against the background of the announced closure of Chernobyl's last operating unit (unit 3) in December and the steps being taken to strengthen the sarcophagus at unit 4. It was agreed that the issue of decommissioning the Chernobyl

plant will be considered as the first priority in the IAEA's technical cooperation programme for Ukraine. To that end a comprehensive conceptual plan for decommissioning all four units will be prepared by Ukraine with Agency assistance. It was also agreed that the Agency would continue to provide technical expertise to Ukraine throughout the process of decommissioning. In addition to decommissioning, the IAEA will continue *inter alia* to assist Ukraine with strengthening the effectiveness of its safety regulatory regime, upgrading the safety of its operating nuclear power plants, ensuring the safe management of nuclear wastes, enhancing the country's nuclear

and radiation safety infrastructure, and the development of a long-term energy policy.

■ **Hiroshima-Nagasaki Exhibit.** To help mark the 55th anniversary of atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the two Japanese cities and international organizations have opened an exhibition dedicated to world peace at the Vienna International Centre. Co-sponsors are the IAEA, the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty Organization, and the United Nations Office in Vienna, with additional support from the City of Vienna. The exhibit officially opened 5 September in the presence of the Mayor of Hiroshima, Mr. Tadatoshi Akiba.