

Annual Report 2005

Article VI.J of the IAEA's Statute requires the Board of Governors to submit "an annual report to the General Conference concerning the affairs of the Agency and any projects approved by the Agency".

This report covers the period 1 January to 31 December 2005.



IAEA

International Atomic Energy Agency

GC(50)/4

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Member States of the International Atomic Energy Agency

(designation as of 31 December 2005)

AFGHANISTAN	GHANA	PAKISTAN
ALBANIA	GREECE	PANAMA
ALGERIA	GUATEMALA	PARAGUAY
ANGOLA	HAITI	PERU
ARGENTINA	HOLY SEE	PHILIPPINES
ARMENIA	HONDURAS	POLAND
AUSTRALIA	HUNGARY	PORTUGAL
AUSTRIA	ICELAND	QATAR
AZERBAIJAN	INDIA	REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA
BANGLADESH	INDONESIA	ROMANIA
BELARUS	IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
BELGIUM	IRAQ	SAUDI ARABIA
BELIZE	IRELAND	SENEGAL
BENIN	ISRAEL	SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO
BOLIVIA	ITALY	SEYCHELLES
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	JAMAICA	SIERRA LEONE
BOTSWANA	JAPAN	SINGAPORE
BRAZIL	JORDAN	SLOVAKIA
BULGARIA	KAZAKHSTAN	SLOVENIA
BURKINA FASO	KENYA	SOUTH AFRICA
CAMEROON	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	SPAIN
CANADA	KUWAIT	SRI LANKA
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	KYRGYZSTAN	SUDAN
CHAD	LATVIA	SWEDEN
CHILE	LEBANON	SWITZERLAND
CHINA	LIBERIA	SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC
COLOMBIA	LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA	TAJIKISTAN
COSTA RICA	LIECHTENSTEIN	THAILAND
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	LITHUANIA	THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA
CROATIA	LUXEMBOURG	TUNISIA
CUBA	MADAGASCAR	TURKEY
CYPRUS	MALAYSIA	UGANDA
CZECH REPUBLIC	MALI	UKRAINE
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	MALTA	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
DENMARK	MARSHALL ISLANDS	UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	MAURITANIA	UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
ECUADOR	MAURITIUS	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
EGYPT	MEXICO	URUGUAY
EL SALVADOR	MONACO	UZBEKISTAN
ERITREA	MONGOLIA	VENEZUELA
ESTONIA	MOROCCO	VIETNAM
ETHIOPIA	MYANMAR	YEMEN
FINLAND	NAMIBIA	ZAMBIA
FRANCE	NETHERLANDS	ZIMBABWE
GABON	NEW ZEALAND	
GEORGIA	NICARAGUA	
GERMANY	NIGER	
	NIGERIA	
	NORWAY	

The Agency's Statute was approved on 23 October 1956 by the Conference on the Statute of the IAEA held at United Nations Headquarters, New York; it entered into force on 29 July 1957. The Headquarters of the Agency are situated in Vienna. Its principal objective is "to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world".

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The Nobel Peace Prize for 2005

“The Norwegian Nobel Committee has decided that the Nobel Peace Prize for 2005 is to be shared, in two equal parts, between the **International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)** and its **Director General, Mohamed ElBaradei**, for their efforts to prevent nuclear energy from being used for military purposes and to ensure that nuclear energy for peaceful purposes is used in the safest possible way.”

“At a time when the threat of nuclear arms is again increasing, the Norwegian Nobel Committee wishes to underline that this threat must be met through the broadest possible international cooperation. This principle finds its clearest expression today in the work of the IAEA and its Director General. In the nuclear non-proliferation regime, it is the IAEA which controls that nuclear energy is not misused for military purposes, and the Director General has stood out as an unafraid advocate of new measures to strengthen that regime. At a time when disarmament efforts appear deadlocked, when there is a danger that nuclear arms will spread both to states and to terrorist groups, and when nuclear power again appears to be playing an increasingly significant role, IAEA’s work is of incalculable importance.”

“In his will, Alfred Nobel wrote that the Peace Prize should, among other criteria, be awarded to whoever had done most for the “abolition or reduction of standing armies”. In its application of this criterion in recent decades, the Norwegian Nobel Committee has concentrated on the struggle to diminish the significance of nuclear arms in international politics, with a view to their abolition. That the world has achieved little in this respect makes active opposition to nuclear arms all the more important today.”

Oslo, 7 October 2005



*Director General Mohamed ElBaradei and Ambassador Yukiya Amano, Chairman of the Board of Governors, at the Nobel Prize award ceremony at the Oslo City Hall, 10 December 2005.
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The Agency at a Glance

(as of 31 December 2005)

- 139** Member States.
- 65** intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations worldwide having formal agreements with the Agency.
- 48** years of international service by 2005.
- 2312** professional and support staff.
- \$322 million** total regular budget for 2005, supplemented by extrabudgetary contributions received in 2005 amounting to **\$39 million**.
- \$77.5 million** target in 2005 for voluntary contributions to the Agency's Technical Cooperation Fund, supporting projects involving **2784** expert and lecturer assignments, **3202** meeting and workshop participants, **1574** participants in training courses and **1436** fellows and visiting scientists.
 - 2** liaison offices (in New York and Geneva) and **2** safeguards regional offices (in Tokyo and Toronto).
 - 2** international laboratories and research centres.
 - 11** Multilateral conventions on nuclear safety, security and liability adopted under the Agency's auspices.
 - 4** Regional Agreements relating to nuclear science and technology.
- 101** Revised Supplementary Agreements governing the provision of technical assistance by the Agency.
- 140** active Coordinated Research Projects involving **1511** approved research contracts and agreements. In addition, **93** Research Coordination Meetings were held.
- 232** safeguards agreements in force in **156** States involving **2142** safeguards inspections performed in 2005. Safeguards expenditures in 2005 amounted to **\$121.1 million** in regular budget and **\$14.5 million** in extrabudgetary resources.
 - 17** national safeguards support programmes and **1** multinational support programme (European Union).
 - 9 million** monthly hits to the Agency's *iaea.org* web site.
- 2.6 million** records in the International Nuclear Information System, the Agency's largest database.
- 200** publications and newsletters issued (in print and electronic formats) in 2005.

The Board of Governors

The Board of Governors oversees the ongoing operations of the Agency. It comprises 35 Member States and generally meets five times a year, or more frequently if required for specific situations. Among its functions, the Board adopts the Agency's programme for the incoming biennium and makes recommendations on the Agency's budget to the General Conference.

In 2005, the Board took note of the Agency's *Medium Term Strategy 2006–2011*, that had been developed through a process of interaction between the Secretariat and a Working Group of the Board.

The Board considered the *Nuclear Technology Review – Update 2005*. It approved the use of the Agency's monetary share of the Nobel Peace Prize for 2005 for human resource development in developing regions of the world in the areas of cancer management and nutrition.

In the area of safety and security it considered the *Nuclear Safety Review for the Year 2004*. It endorsed a number of draft Safety Requirements. It approved

the additional functions of the Agency under the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material. It approved the *Nuclear Security Plan for 2006–2009*.

As regards verification, the Board considered the *Safeguards Implementation Report for 2004*. It approved modifications to the standard text of the small quantities protocol (SQP) to safeguards agreements and to the criteria for SQPs. It decided to set up the Advisory Committee on Safeguards and Verification within the Framework of the IAEA Statute, to consider ways and means to strengthen the safeguards system.

The Board approved the synchronization of the regular programme and technical cooperation programme cycles as of 2012.

The Board decided to appoint Dr. Mohamed ElBaradei as Director General of the Agency by acclamation for a further term of office of four years, until 30 November 2009.

Composition of the Board of Governors (2005–2006)

Chairperson: H.E. Mr. Yukiya AMANO
Ambassador, Governor from Japan

Vice-Chairpersons: H.E. Mr. Ramzy Ezzeldin RAMZY
Ambassador, Governor from Egypt

Ms. Eva ŠIMKOVÁ
*Deputy Minister, Ministry of Economy
Governor from Slovakia*

Algeria
Argentina
Australia
Belarus
Belgium
Brazil
Canada
China
Colombia
Cuba
Ecuador
Egypt
France
Germany
Ghana
Greece
India
Indonesia

Japan
Korea, Republic of
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Norway
Portugal
Russian Federation
Singapore
Slovakia
Slovenia
South Africa
Sri Lanka
Sweden
Syrian Arab Republic
United Kingdom of Great
Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America
Venezuela
Yemen

The General Conference

The General Conference comprises all Member States of the Agency and meets once a year. It considers the annual report of the Board of Governors on the Agency's activities during the previous year; approves the Agency's accounts and the budget; approves any applications for membership; and elects members to the Board of Governors. It also conducts a wide ranging general debate on the Agency's policies and programmes

and passes resolutions directing the priorities of the Agency's work.

In 2005, the Conference — upon the recommendation of the Board — approved Belize for membership of the Agency.

The Conference approved the Board's appointment of Dr. Mohamed ElBaradei as Director General of the Agency for a further term of office of four years, until 30 November 2009.

Notes

- The *Annual Report* reviews the results of the Agency's programme according to the three "pillars" of **technology, safety** and **verification**. The main part of the report, starting on page 13, generally follows the programme structure as it applied in 2005. The introductory chapter, 'The Year in Review', seeks to provide a thematic analysis, based on the three pillars, of the Agency's activities within the overall context of notable developments during the year. Information on specific issues can be found in the latest editions of the Agency's *Nuclear Safety Review*, *Nuclear Technology Review* and *Technical Cooperation Report*. For the convenience of readers, these documents are available on the CD-ROM attached to the inside back cover of this report.
- Additional information covering various aspects of the Agency's programme is also provided on the attached CD-ROM, and is also available on the Agency's *iaea.org* web site (<http://www.iaea.org/Worldatom/Documents/Anrep/Anrep2005/>).
- All sums of money are expressed in United States dollars.
- The designations employed and the presentation of material in this document do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat concerning the legal status of any country or territory or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers.
- The mention of names of specific companies or products (whether or not indicated as registered) does not imply any intention to infringe proprietary rights, nor should it be construed as an endorsement or recommendation on the part of the Agency.
- The term "non-nuclear-weapon State" is used as in the Final Document of the 1968 Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States (United Nations document A/7277) and in the NPT.

Abbreviations

ABACC	Brazilian–Argentine Agency for Accounting and Control of Nuclear Materials
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AFRA	African Regional Co-operative Agreement for Research, Development and Training Related to Nuclear Science and Technology
ARCAL	Co-operation Agreement for the Promotion of Nuclear Science and Technology in Latin America and the Caribbean
BWR	Boiling water reactor
CRP	Coordinated Research Project
CTBTO	Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization
ESTRO	European Society for Therapeutic Radiology and Oncology
Euratom	European Atomic Energy Community
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FORATOM	European Atomic Forum
HWR	Heavy water reactor
IAEA-MEL	IAEA Marine Environment Laboratories
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
IEA	OECD International Energy Agency
ICTP	Abdus Salam International Centre for Theoretical Physics
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IIASA	International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMO	International Maritime Organization
INDC	International Nuclear Data Committee
IOC	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (UNESCO)
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
LWR	Light water reactor
NEA	OECD Nuclear Energy Agency
NPT	Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OLADE	Latin American Energy Organization
OPANAL	Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization (WHO)
PHWR	Pressurized heavy water reactor
PRIS	Power Reactor Information System
PWR	Pressurized water reactor
RAF	Regional Africa
RAS	Regional East Asia and Pacific
RAW	Regional West Asia
RBMK	High-power channel-type reactor (former USSR)
RCA	Regional Co-operative Agreement for Research, Development and Training Related to Nuclear Science and Technology
SQ	Significant quantity
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNECLAC	United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme

UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNMOVIC	United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission
UNSCEAR	United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation
UPU	Universal Postal Union
WANO	World Association of Nuclear Operators
WCO	World Customs Organization
WEC	World Energy Council
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization
WWER	Water cooled water moderated power reactor (former USSR)