



Convention on Supplementary Compensation for Nuclear Damage (CSC)

Adopted in 1997
Entry into force in 2015

Significance of the CSC

Aims at establishing a global regime for civil liability for nuclear damage in which all States may participate, including supplementary compensation for nuclear damage



A Basis for a Global Nuclear Liability Regime

Essential to achieving the full potential of nuclear energy to provide clean, affordable and secure energy



Free-Standing Instrument

Serving as an umbrella, the CSC is open to all States, whether they are party or not to any other nuclear liability convention

CSC Status



11 Parties

11 Signatories

See also:

[Status List](#)

Single nuclear liability convention covering the most number of nuclear reactors worldwide



Approx.

180

power reactors

[as of September 2023]

Some CSC Main Features



A State not party to the Paris or Vienna Conventions can join the CSC as long as they have national law that incorporates the basic nuclear liability principles as set forth in the Annex to the CSC



Largely consistent with the enhancements in the 1997 **Vienna Convention**



Enhanced Principles of **Nuclear Liability**

Enhanced Definition of Nuclear Damage



In addition to personal injury and property damage, the definition deals with the extent to which economic loss, environmental damage, and the cost of preventive measures can be compensated

Enhanced Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) Jurisdictional Rules



Courts of a CSC Party have exclusive jurisdiction over a nuclear incident occurring during the transport of nuclear material within the territory, territorial sea, or EEZ of that Party

Two Tiers of Compensation

Tier 1



300 million SDRs

minimum national compensation amount

Tier 2

Plus International Supplement Fund

Up to approximately **400 million SDRs**

and would go higher with more nuclear power States join



50% to be used exclusively to compensate transboundary damage

Supplementary International Fund



An IAEA online calculator has been developed which applies the formula in Article IV of the CSC and enables a State to run scenarios of actual and potential Parties to the CSC in order to determine the amounts to be contributed to the international fund, in such cases.

[Online calculator](#)

Since 2019, Meetings of the CSC Parties and Signatories

2019

Canada



2022

IAEA Headquarters



2023

Japan



2024

IAEA Headquarters



FURTHER INFORMATION

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