



International Atomic Energy Agency

# GENERAL CONFERENCE

---



GC(XXXVII)/INF/319  
28 July 1993

GENERAL Distr.  
Original: ENGLISH

Thirty-seventh regular session  
Sub-item 14(a)(v) of the provisional agenda  
(GC(XXXVII)/1052)

## MEASURES TO STRENGTHEN INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN MATTERS RELATING TO NUCLEAR SAFETY AND RADIOLOGICAL PROTECTION

### (a) Implementation of resolution GC(XXXVI)/RES/582

#### (v) The implementation and status of the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident and the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency

1. The attached report follows on from the report contained in Annex 5 to document GC(XXXVI)/1021, which was before the General Conference at its thirty-sixth (1992) regular session.

2. It is an updated version of a report which the Board of Governors, in June, requested the Director General to transmit to the General Conference for consideration at its thirty-seventh regular session.



**THE IMPLEMENTATION AND STATUS OF  
THE CONVENTION ON EARLY NOTIFICATION OF A NUCLEAR ACCIDENT  
AND  
THE CONVENTION ON ASSISTANCE IN THE CASE OF A NUCLEAR  
ACCIDENT OR RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY**

Early Notification Convention

1. Since the General Conference's 1992 session, at which the Conference had before it the report contained in Annex 5 to document GC(XXXVI)/1021, there have been no notifications of accidents of the kind specified in Article 1 of the Early Notification Convention.

Assistance Convention

2. On 9 March 1993, the first official request by a Member State for assistance under the terms of the Assistance Convention was made by the Government of Viet Nam, which requested assistance after an individual working at a Vietnamese research institute was exposed to very high-level radiation from a 15 MeV electron accelerator.

3. In response to the request, the Secretariat quickly sent two experts (a medically qualified staff member experienced in the treatment of overexposed persons and an outside expert in radiation dosimetry) to assess the situation. They concluded that the patient needed to be further examined and treated. The French Government accepted the patient for evaluation and further treatment in France.

Status of the two Conventions in "new" countries

4. Concern has been expressed by a number of Member States and other organizations about the status of the Early Notification Convention and the Assistance Convention in the countries of the former Soviet Union, the countries no longer part of Yugoslavia, the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic. The following table indicates the status of the two Conventions with regard to these countries; it also indicates which countries have informed the Agency of their points of contact for purposes of the Conventions.

5. The Secretariat has written to the Foreign Ministries of all countries of the former Soviet Union asking whether, should it be necessary, the countries in question intend to accede to - inter alia - the Early Notification Convention and the Assistance Convention.

New parties to the Conventions

6. Since document GC(XXXVI)/1021 was issued (September 1992), the following States have become parties to the Early Notification Convention and the Assistance Convention: Croatia, the Czech Republic, Latvia and the Slovak Republic. In addition, Portugal has become a party to the Early Notification Convention.

7. By 30 June 1993, 67 States/Organizations were parties to the Early Notification Convention and 64 States/Organizations were parties to the Assistance Convention.

Country <sup>1</sup>	Early Notification Convention		Assistance Convention	
	Ratification/ Accession/ Succession	Contact Point	Ratification/ Accession/ Succession	Contact Point
Armenia <sup>2</sup>				
Azerbaijan				
<b>Belarus</b>	26 Feb. 1987	Yes	26 Feb. 1987	Yes
Bosnia-Herzegovina		Yes (unofficially)		Yes (unofficially)
<b>Croatia</b>	08 Oct. 1991	Yes	08 Oct. 1991	Yes
<b>Czech Republic</b> <sup>2</sup>	01 Jan. 1993	Yes	01 Jan. 1993	Yes
<b>Estonia</b>				
Georgia				
Kazakhstan <sup>3</sup>				
Kyrgyzstan		Yes (unofficially)		Yes (unofficially)
Latvia	28 Jan. 1993	Yes	28 Jan. 1993	Yes
Lithuania <sup>2</sup>		Yes		Yes
Moldova		Yes (unofficially)		Yes (unofficially)
<b>Russian Federation</b> <sup>2</sup>	24 Jan. 1987 <sup>4</sup>	Yes	26 Feb. 1987 <sup>4</sup>	Yes
<b>Slovenia</b> <sup>2</sup>	25 June 1991	Yes	25 June 1991	Yes
<b>Slovak Republic</b> <sup>2</sup>	01 Jan. 1993	Yes	01 Jan. 1993	Yes
Tajikistan				
Turkmenistan				
<b>Ukraine</b> <sup>2</sup>	26 Feb. 1987	Yes	26 Feb. 1987	Yes
Uzbekistan				

All dates are dates of entry into force.

<sup>1</sup> The names of countries that are Agency Member States are printed in bold type. With regard to countries that are not Agency Member States,  
(a) the Board of Governors agreed in February 1993 to recommend that the General Conference approve, at its forthcoming regular session, the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic for membership of the Agency;  
(b) the General Conference approved Latvia and Lithuania for membership of the Agency in 1991 and Uzbekistan for membership in 1992, but these three countries have not yet deposited instruments of ratification of the Agency's Statute.

<sup>2</sup> Indicates a country with at least one nuclear power plant on its territory. The two plants in Armenia were shut down in 1988, but there are plans to restart them.

<sup>3</sup> Has on its territory a dual-purpose (generation of heat for desalination and of electricity) 350 MW fast breeder reactor.

<sup>4</sup> The Russian Federation informed the Agency on 26 December 1991 that it was continuing the participation of the Soviet Union in the two Conventions.

