



IAEA AT A GLANCE

ATOMS FOR PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is the world's foremost forum for scientific and technical cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear technology. Established by the United Nations as an independent organization in 1957¹, the IAEA serves 167 Member States.

Nuclear Technology for Development

The IAEA works to foster the role of nuclear science and technology in sustainable development. This involves both advancing and employing knowledge to tackle pressing worldwide challenges — ensuring access to food, water and energy, fighting poverty and disease, and adapting to climate change. The IAEA works to maximize the safe operation of nuclear facilities that generate power, support industry, deliver health care and serve research. The IAEA promotes the responsible management and disposal of waste, while verifying that nuclear technology is used only for peaceful purposes.

Through research and technical cooperation projects, the IAEA facilitates the transfer of nuclear technology to Member States for use in medical, agricultural, industrial, water management and other applications. This contributes to the goals of sustainable development and protection of the environment. The IAEA's laboratories provide training and conduct research.

Nuclear Safety and Security

The future role of nuclear energy depends on a consistent, demonstrated record of safety in all applications. The IAEA's nuclear safety programme concentrates on providing standards for the safety of nuclear installations and radioactive sources, safe transport of radioactive materials and management of radioactive waste.

¹ The IAEA's relationship with the UN is regulated by special agreement. Under the terms of its Statute, the IAEA reports annually to the UN General Assembly and, when appropriate, to the Security Council regarding non-compliance by States with their safeguards obligations as well as on matters relating to international peace and security.

The IAEA makes peaceful nuclear technology available to its Member States in many fields including energy, human health, food production, water management and environmental protection — all important areas recognized under the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Through its technical cooperation programme, the IAEA transfers nuclear technology to developing countries to help them achieve their development objectives. I expect this work to intensify in light of the SDGs, helping to bring the world closer to achieving the targets.

— IAEA Director General Yukiya Amano

Although the IAEA is not an international regulatory body, its nuclear safety efforts are directed towards creating agreed multilateral norms. These are increasingly important mechanisms for improving nuclear safety, radiation safety and waste safety around the world. IAEA safety recommendations are used by many countries as a basis for domestic standards and regulations. They include guidance for the siting, design and operation of nuclear power plants. The IAEA also performs safety evaluations on request, including on-site review of nuclear power plants by international expert teams.

The IAEA delivers training, technical assistance and equipment to States, and provides international guidance on improving nuclear security. To strengthen nuclear security, the IAEA helps countries upgrade protection for nuclear facilities, storage and transport. States also receive support in detecting and responding to illicit activities such as enhancing border control, training customs officials and fostering efficient cooperation between law enforcement officials. When a nuclear-related emergency occurs, the IAEA's Incident and Emergency Centre is on call to coordinate round-the-clock specialized support and assistance.



Preventing Nuclear Proliferation

The IAEA implements a system of safeguards agreements to help prevent the further spread of nuclear weapons. Safeguards are a set of activities by which the IAEA seeks to verify that a State is living up to its international undertakings not to use nuclear programmes for nuclear weapons purposes or to produce nuclear weapons.

Most safeguards agreements are with States that have internationally committed themselves not to possess nuclear weapons through the global Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, for which the IAEA is the verification authority. To date, 182 States have entered into safeguards agreements with the IAEA, submitting their nuclear programmes to the scrutiny of IAEA inspectors.

IAEA verification helps to provide assurances about the peaceful uses of nuclear materials, facilities and activities. This, in turn, helps to allay security concerns among States with respect to the development of nuclear weapons.

IAEA verification is further strengthened through an 'Additional Protocol' to a country's safeguards agreement. Under such a Protocol, States are required to provide the IAEA with broader information on all aspects of its nuclear fuel cycle-related activities. They must also grant the IAEA wider access rights and enable it to use the most advanced verification technologies.

Safeguards activities take place routinely at more than 1100 facilities worldwide, including nuclear power plants, research reactors, fuel related facilities and storage locations.

Policy-Making Organs

IAEA programmes and budgets are set through decisions of the policy-making bodies: The Board of Governors and the General Conference.

Board of Governors

The Board of Governors generally meets five times per year. It examines and makes recommendations to the General Conference on the IAEA's accounts and programme and budget, and considers applications for membership. It also approves safeguards agreements and the publication of the IAEA's safety standards, and has responsibility for appointing the Director General with the approval of the General Conference. In case of a country's non-compliance with its safeguards commitments, the Board decides upon further steps, ranging from a call for clarification to a possible referral to the UN Security Council.

The Board of Governors has 35 members, of which 13 are designated by the Board and 22 are elected by the General Conference.

General Conference

The General Conference, consisting of all Member States, meets once a year to consider, among other things, the Board of Governors report for the previous year, approve the accounts and programme and budget, and approve any applications for membership. It has the authority to request from the Board reports on any questions relating to the functions of the IAEA. During its regular annual session, the Conference conducts a general debate on the IAEA's policies and programme and examines a variety of matters brought to its attention by the Board, the Director General and individual Member States.

Secretariat

With over 2500 professional and support staff, the IAEA Secretariat carries out programmes and activities approved by the Agency's policy-making organs. The Secretariat is headed by Director General Yukiya Amano who is the chief administrative officer. He is assisted by Deputy Directors General, heading six departments:

Technical Cooperation

Technology transfer and sustainable development

Nuclear Energy

Nuclear power, fuel cycle and waste management

Nuclear Safety and Security

Nuclear, radiation and waste safety, and nuclear security

Nuclear Sciences and Applications

Uses of nuclear technology in health, agriculture, industry and other fields

Safeguards

Verification of peaceful uses of nuclear energy

Management

Budget and finance, legal advice and administrative support, public information

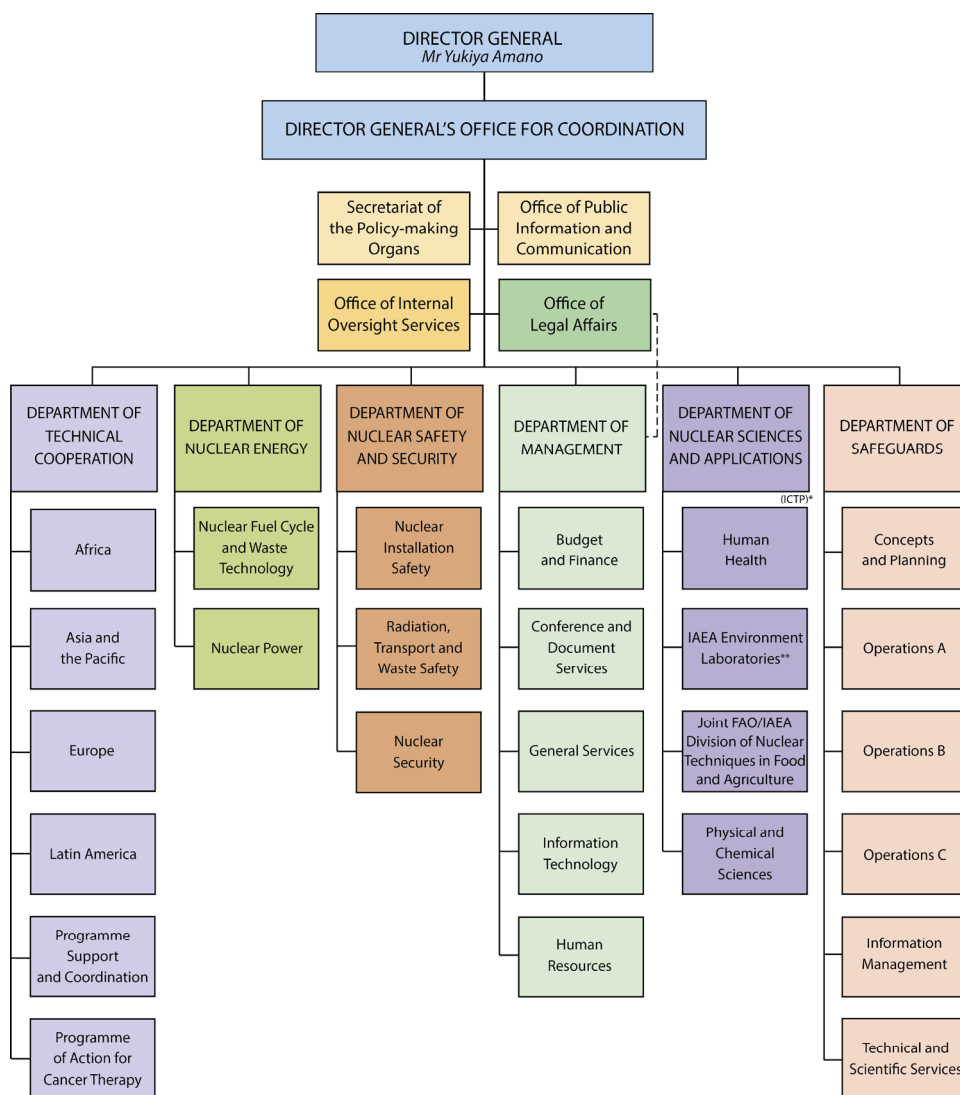


Organization and Financial Resources

The policy-making organs of the IAEA are the Board of Governors and the General Conference. Headed by the Director General, the Secretariat is charged with the responsibility of implementing the IAEA's programme after it has been approved by the Board and the General Conference.

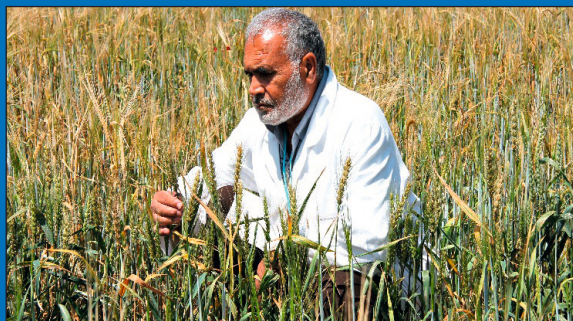
The IAEA's total resources consist of the regular budget, extrabudgetary resources and resources for the technical cooperation programme. For 2016, the IAEA's total resources amount to €500.6 million.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART (as of 31 December 2014)



* The Abdus Salam International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP), legally referred to as the "International Centre for Theoretical Physics", is operated as a joint programme by UNESCO and the Agency. Administration is carried out by UNESCO on behalf of both organizations.

** With the participation of UNEP and IOC.



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 MOZAMBIQUE
 MYANMAR
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 NEPAL
 NETHERLANDS
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