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COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED FROM ARGENTINA AND BRAZIL

The attached Joint Declarations and Protocol are being circulated at the request of the Resident Representatives of Argentina and Brazil.

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JOINT DECLARATION ON NUCLEAR POLICY

Signed by Presidents Alfonsín and Sarney on 30 November 1985 in Foz do Iguaçú

"The President of the Argentine Republic, Dr. Raúl Alfonsín, and the President of the Federative Republic of Brazil, Dr. José Sarney, following discussions held in Puerto Iguazu, Argentina, and Foz do Iguaçú, Brazil, on 29 and 30 November 1985,

Considering:

That nuclear science and technology are of tremendous value to any modern country, providing a major stimulus to their social and economic development,

That both countries have devoted considerable effort over many years to the investigation and study of the peaceful applications of nuclear energy, and that they have had to make an enormous investment in order to acquire a depth of knowledge which now allows them to make available to their people the fruits of advances made as a result of the peaceful exploitation of nuclear energy,

That co-operation between Argentina and Brazil will increase the benefits that both countries derive from the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and that it will improve the ability of both countries to face the mounting difficulties encountered in the international supply of nuclear materials and equipment,

That this co-operation should be open to all latin American countries wishing to share in it,

Reiterate:

- Their commitment to the exclusively peaceful development of nuclear energy,
- 2. Their intention to co-operate closely in all fields of the peaceful application of nuclear energy and to co-ordinate efforts in such areas as are mutually agreed upon,
- Their desire that this co-operation be extended to other Latin American countries which have similar objectives,

Declare:

4. Their decision to establish a joint working group — under the responsibility of the Argentine and Brazilian Ministries of Foreign Affairs and made up of representatives of the relevant nuclear commissions and companies — to foster relations between the two countries in this area, to promote the development of nuclear technology, and to create mechanisms which will safeguard the vital interests of peace, security and development in the region, without prejudice to the technical aspects of nuclear co-operation, which shall continue to be governed by the instruments already in force.

In accordance with the above objectives, the two Presidents shall instruct their Ministries of Foreign Affairs to convene a meeting of the working group within 120 days in order to consider procedures for the implementation of this Declaration".

PROTOCOL ON NUCLEAR CO-OPERATION BETWEEN ARGENTINA AND BRAZIL

Signed by Presidents Alfonsín and Sarney on 10 December 1986 in Brasilia

"Considering:

- The aims of the Joint Declaration on Nuclear Policy signed in Foz do Iguaçú on 30 November 1985 and the discussions of the working group on nuclear policy established by that Declaration,
- The objectives set forth in the Statement on Argentine-Brazilian Integration, signed in Buenos Aires on 29 July 1986,
- The co-operative agreement between the Government of the Argentine Republic and the Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil for the development and application of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and the co-operative agreement between the National Atomic Energy Commission of the Argentine Republic and the National Nuclear Energy Commission of the Federative Republic of Brazil, signed in Buenos Aires on 17 May 1980,
- The international commitments entered into by both countries regarding the exclusively peaceful application of their nuclear programmes,
- Their common interest in increasing the independence of their respective nuclear programmes,

- To co-operate in the joint development of high-density fuel elements for research reactors,
- To co-operate in the field of nuclear instrumentation, electronics and detectors in order to elaborate mutual arrangements for the acquisition, on preferential terms, of equipment already developed in either country. To enable this objective to be achieved, the parties undertake to provide each other with information on their existing equipment,
- To co-operate in the development of joint or co-ordinated activities concerning the enrichment of stable isotopes,

- 4. To support co-operation between the various institutes with responsibility for nuclear physics and plasma physics research in the two countries, the aim being to establish joint programmes,
- 5. To co-operate in the development and introduction of safeguards techniques, in the light of the commitments entered into by both parties with the International Atomic Energy Agency,
- 6. To study the technical and economic viability of the long-term joint development of a demonstration fast reactor,
- 7. To co-operate in the development of non-destructive tests for materials used in nuclear technology,
- 8. That the provision by loan, lease, sale or any other method of transfer of equipment, materials and services needed to implement joint programmes shall be governed by Article VI of the co-operative agreement between the Government of the Argentine Republic and the Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil for the development and application of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy,
- To designate, as the organs responsible for implementing this Protocol, the National Atomic Energy Commission on behalf of the Argentine Republic and the National Nuclear Energy Commission on behalf of the Federative Republic of Brazil,
- 10. That the means of implementing co-operation in the above areas shall be defined and agreed upon by the responsible organs on the basis of meetings to be held in December 1986 and in the first half of 1987, and shall be listed in annexes to this Protocol,
- 11. That the costs of travel and daily expense allowances incurred in implementing this Protocol shall be borne by the host country."

JOINT DECLARATION ON NUCLEAR POLICY BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FEDERATIVE REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL

Signed by the Presidents of Argentina and Brazil on 10 December 1986 in Brasilia

"Recalling the commitments entered into in the Joint Declaration on Nuclear Policy signed in Foz do Iguaçú on 30 November 1985,

- To express satisfaction with the results achieved at the meetings of the joint working group set up by the above document,
- To underline the growing co-operation, including through joint long-term projects, the mutual assistance and the co-ordination taking place between the two countries, these being important means of strengthening mutual confidence and expanding each country's technological capabilities,
- To indicate their determination to strengthen mechanisms for ensuring that nuclear science and technology in both countries make a positive contribution to the reaffirmation of peace, security and development,
- To emphasize the importance of frequent contacts between the technical bodies responsible for the development of nuclear energy in both countries in order to broaden their technological expertise,
- To step up the exchange of visits, information and advice on questions of technological development, radiation protection and safety, and other relevant aspects of their respective nuclear programmes,
- To strengthen the co-ordination of policies adopted in international forums in order to defend common interests and to protect the region from the threat posed by the introduction of nuclear weapons,
- 7. To encourage the participation of companies in nuclear—related industrial projects of interest to both countries,
- 8. To welcome the climate of growing mutual confidence between the two countries in the nuclear field."

JOINT DECLARATION ON NUCLEAR POLICY BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE ARGENIAL REPUBLIC AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FEDERATIVE REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL

Signed by the Presidents of Argentina and Brazil on 17 July 1987 in Viedma

"Considering:

The commitments entered into in the Joint Declarations on Nuclear Policy signed in Foz do Iguaçú and Brasilia,

- To stress the importance of President José Sarnay's historic visit
 to the facilities of the Pilcaniyeu uranium enrichment plant,
 which are a legitimate source of pride for Argentine science and
 technology, this visit being a landmark in the promotion of mutual
 confidence and in the context of the unshakeable commitment of
 both nations to using nuclear energy for exclusively poaceful
 purposes,
- To reiterate their satisfaction with the significant progress made in its periodic meetings by the joint working group on nuclear policy established by the Iguaçú Declaration,
- fo emphasize the importance of the wide-ranging and smooth exchange of information of common interest and of experience under joint bilateral projects in the nuclear field,
- 4. To underline the progress made towards completing work on the legal and technical aspects of nuclear co-operation,
- 5. To stress the importance of meetings held with the participation of companies, which are evidence of the active role played by public and private companies in the forging of links between the two nations in the nuclear field, a process which widens the scope of co-operation through the integration of the industries of the two countries. Viedma, 17 July 1987, Government of the Argentine Republic. Lovernment of the Federative Republic of Brazil."

IPERO DECLARATION (JOINT DECLARATION ON NUCLEAR POLICY)

signed by Presidents Raúl Alfonsín and José Sarney on 8 April 1988

"The Government of the Argentine Republic and

The Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil,

Considering the commitments entered into in the Joint Declarations of Foz do Iguaçú, Brasilia and Viedma, reiterate their firm belief in the importance of nuclear energy for the economic and social development of their peoples and reaffirm their inalienable right to develop, without restrictions, their nuclear programmes for peaceful purposes,

Declare:

- Their satisfaction with the progress made with respect to nuclear co-operation between the two countries - the basis of which was the Iguaçú Declaration - as a result of the establishment of the working group on nuclear policy,
- 2. The importance of the identification by the working group of priority areas for co-operation, which are listed in Protocol Nr. 11 on early notification and mutual assistance in the event of nuclear accidents and radiological emergencies, in the annexes thereto, and in Protocol No. 17 on nuclear co-operation,
- 3. Their pleasure at the progress made in bilateral nuclear co-operation, particularly in the fields of safeguards techniques, nuclear safety, fast reactors and mutual exchanges, the purpose of which is to co-ordinate the two countries' nuclear programmes, mainly as regards the supply of equipment and materials,

Underline:

- 1. The fact that bilateral nuclear co-operation has created new forms of collaboration, promoting an increase in visits, contacts at the political and technical level and a wide-ranging exchange of information, and thereby helping to strengthen mutual confidence,
- The complete agreement between the positions adopted by Argentina and Brazil on the main international issues in the nuclear field,
- 3. Their readiness to extend co-operation to all Latin American countries interested in participating therein.

Emphasize:

- In the context of the unshakeable commitment of both countries to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, the highly significant gesture made by President Sarney in visiting the Pilcaniyeu uranium enrichment plant,
- In the same context, the crucial importance of the visit by President Raúl Alfonsín to the Aramar Experimental Centre in Iperó, on which occasion the two Presidents inaugurated the Centre, putting the Admiral Alvaro Alberto Unit of the uranium isotopic enrichment plant into operation,
- 3. The complementary technical visits to the above plants,
- 4. The fact that the two installations are clear testimony of the capacity of both nations to develop, with their own resources, advanced technologies for peaceful purposes,

- To improve existing mechanisms for political and technical co-operation by expanding visits and the exchange of information, the aim being to increase knowledge of each other's nuclear programmes, optimize technological co-ordination and strengthen mutual confidence.
- 2. To turn the joint working group set up by paragraph 4 of the Iguaçú Declaration into a standing committee whose objective will be to propose and co-ordinate initiatives in the political, technical and industrial areas of the nuclear sector. The standing committee will meet every 120 days, alternately in Argentina and Brazil, in order to discuss all topics of mutual interest in the nuclear field. The committee may also hold such additional meetings as are agreed upon by the parties."