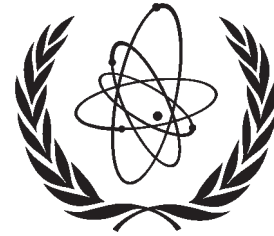




25 years Vienna International Centre



International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

MONITORING THE PEACEFUL USE OF NUCLEAR ENERGY

The IAEA is the world's centre of nuclear cooperation and works for the safe, secure and peaceful use of nuclear technologies. Three main pillars underpin the IAEA's mission:

- Safeguards and Verification • Safety and Security • Science and Technology •

PROMOTING SAFEGUARDS AND VERIFICATION

The IAEA works to prevent the further spread of nuclear weapons. The IAEA is the world's nuclear inspectorate, with more than four decades of verification experience. Inspectors work to verify that safeguarded nuclear material and activities are not used for military purposes. The Agency is additionally responsible for the nuclear file in Iraq as mandated by the UN Security Council.

The main areas of activities are:

Safeguards. The IAEA inspects nuclear and related facilities under safeguards agreements with more than 140 States. Most agreements are with States that have internationally committed themselves not to possess nuclear weapons. They are concluded pursuant to the global Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), for which the IAEA is the verification authority.

Verification in Iraq. Under UN Security Council resolutions, the IAEA is the inspectorate for nuclear-related monitoring and verification in Iraq. Activities are carried out through the IAEA's Iraq Nuclear Verification Office (INVO).

Additionally, the IAEA assists the international community in nuclear disarmament efforts. Under a Trilateral Initiative with the Russian Federation and United States, the IAEA is supporting steps to verify weapon-origin and other fissile materials that these two countries have released from their defence programmes.

The IAEA Department of Safeguards is the organizational hub for the IAEA's safeguards work, with INVO responsible for the Iraq nuclear file relevant to UN Security Council resolutions.

PROMOTING SAFETY AND SECURITY

The IAEA works to protect people and the environment from harmful radiation exposure. The IAEA helps countries to upgrade nuclear safety and to prepare for and respond to emergencies. Work is keyed to international conventions, standards and, guidance. The main aim is to protect people and the environment from harmful radiation exposure.

Two sets of activities target priorities:

In the safety area, they cover nuclear installations, radioactive sources, radioactive materials in transport, and radioactive waste. A core element is setting and promoting the application of international safety standards for the management and regulation of activities involving nuclear and radioactive materials.

In the security area, they cover nuclear and radioactive materials, as well as nuclear installations. The focus is on helping States prevent, detect, and respond to terrorist or other malicious acts—such as illegal possession, use, transfer, and trafficking—and to protect nuclear installations and transport against sabotage.

The IAEA's work has set the framework for cooperative efforts to build and strengthen an international safety and security regime. This framework includes advisory international standards, codes, and guides; binding international conventions; international peer reviews to evaluate national operations, capabilities, and infrastructures; and an international system of emergency preparedness and response.

Also in place are targeted measures to address specific needs or concerns—two examples are the Action Plan for Protection Against Nuclear Terrorism and the Action Plan on the Safety of Radiation Sources and Security of Radioactive Materials.

The IAEA Department of Nuclear Safety and Security is the organizational hub for this pillar of the IAEA's work.

PROMOTING SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

The IAEA works to mobilize peaceful applications of nuclear science and technology for critical needs in developing countries.

The IAEA is the world's focal point for scientific and technical cooperation in nuclear fields. The work contributes to fighting poverty, sickness, and pollution of the earth's environment, and to other global "Millennium Goals" for a safer and better future.

The main areas of activities are:

Technical Cooperation. The IAEA supports cooperative projects achieving tangible social and economic benefits for people in developing countries. Many channels and partnerships provide expert services, specialized equipment, training, and other types of support.

Research and Development. Jointly with institutes and laboratories worldwide, the IAEA supports research and development on critical problems facing developing countries. Work targets food, health, water, and environmental areas where nuclear and radiation technologies can make a difference.

Energy and Electricity. The IAEA helps countries assess and plan their energy needs, including nuclear generation of electricity. Major emphasis is placed on the role of "innovative" and advanced technologies vital to meeting the world's rising energy needs.

Where they hold comparative advantages, nuclear science and technology have become preferred solutions—and sometimes the only solutions—to many problems hindering development in poorer countries. They have made significant contributions valued at more than US\$400 million to the world's major goals of sustainable development.

Three IAEA Departments lead programmes in fields of nuclear science and technology: Department of Technical Cooperation; Department of Nuclear Sciences and Applications; and Department of Nuclear Energy.