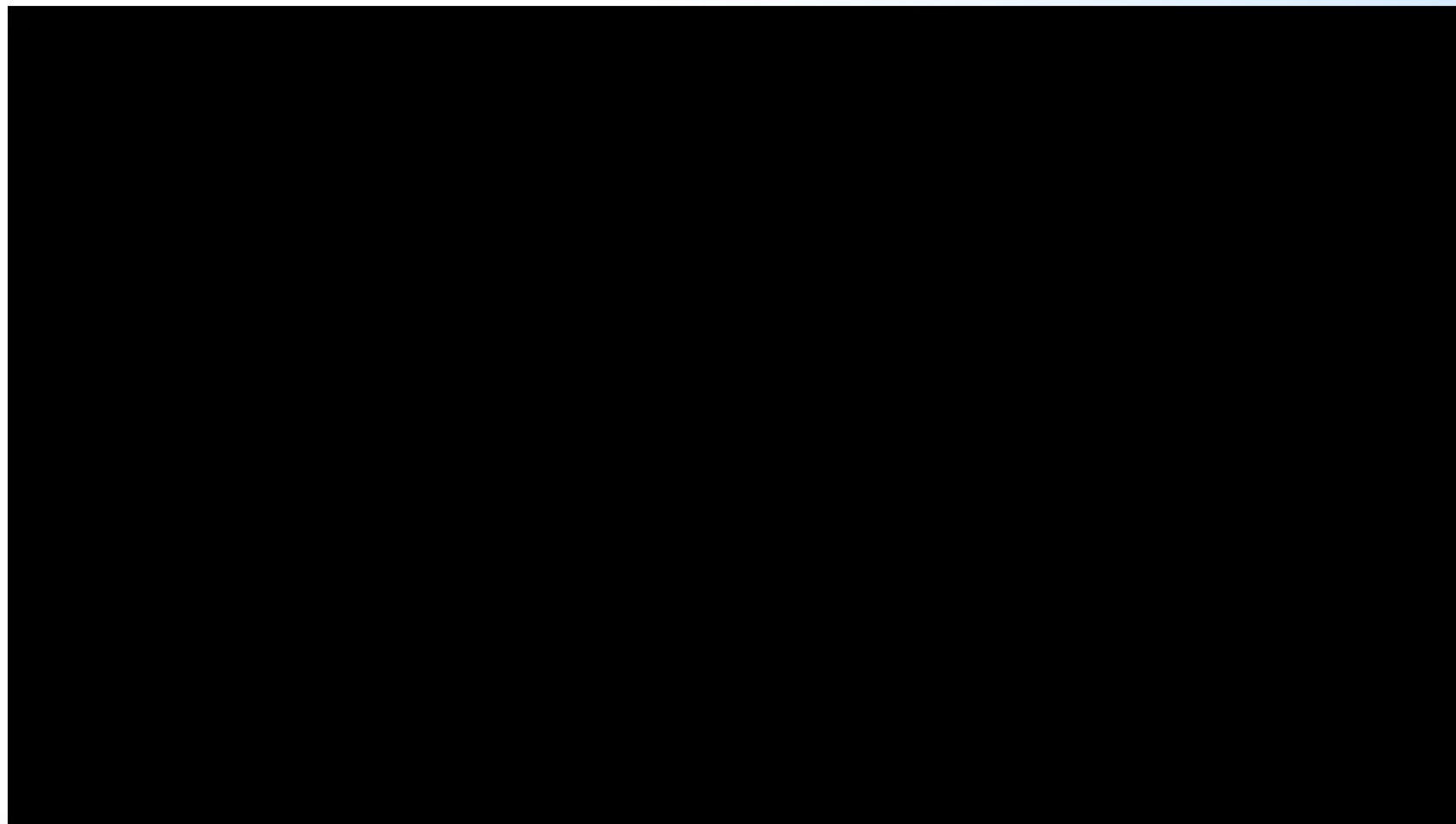




Overview of the IAEA

This is the IAEA



Atoms for Peace and Development



Yukiya Amano
Director General, IAEA

"Our motto is Atoms for Peace and Development. Transferring nuclear technology to developing countries, working to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons, and serving as a global platform for nuclear safety and nuclear security, are core Agency business and most important areas of our work."

In Its 60th Anniversary...



169
Member States
(as of February 2018)
1957: Portugal/56
Member States

2,500+staff
from
over 100 countries
Portuguese Nationals ???

- HQ in Vienna
- Laboratories in Seibersdorf, Monaco and Vienna.
- Regional offices in Toronto and Tokyo.
- Liaison offices in New York and Geneva

Organization

- Director General
- Director General's Office for Coordination
- Secretariat of the Policy-Making Organs
- Offices of Legal Affairs; Public Information and Communication; and Internal Oversight Services, and
- 6 Departments:

Nuclear Energy

Nuclear Sciences
and Applications

Nuclear Safety
and Security

Safeguards

Technical
Cooperation

Management

Policy-making Organs



General Conference



Board of Governors

WHO? All 169 Member States

35 Board Members (varies from term to term)

[Portugal is a Board Members for 2017-2018](#)

WHEN? Once per year (Usually in September)

5 times per year (March, June, September x2 and November)

WHAT?

- Considers and approves the IAEA's programme and budget.
- Decides on other issues raised by the BoG, the Director General and Member States.

- Examines IAEA's financial statements, programme and budget.
- Approves safeguards agreements and publication of the IAEA's safety standards.
- Appoints the DG, with the approval of the GC.

Main Areas of Work



Science and Technology



Safety and Security



Safeguards and Verification

Nuclear Science and Technology



- The IAEA makes nuclear technology available to all Member States
- It helps Member States achieve the Sustainable Development Goals
- It provides support and assistance to 138 countries/territories including 35 least developed countries
- 9 out of 17 Goals – Direct contribution through nuclear science and technology



Nuclear Science and Technology



Food & Agriculture

Promoting food security and sustainable agricultural development



Human Health

Improving the diagnosis and treatment of diseases and nutrition



Science & Industry

Providing knowledge & expertise for science & industry



Water Resources

Making cleaner water accessible to more people



Environment

Understanding and protecting the environment

Nuclear Science and Technology



Examples of Activities



Vienna
1 Lab

Water Resources



Isotope Hydrology



Seibersdorf
8 Labs

Food & Agriculture

Human Health

Nuclear Science

Environment



SIT: Sterile Insect Technique

Plant Breeding



Monaco
3 Labs

Environment
The only marine environment
laboratories in the UN system



Radioecology

Nuclear Safety and Security



Peer Reviews and Advisory Services upon Request from Countries

Both aim to protect persons, property, society, and the environment, from ionising radiation.

Nuclear Safety

- Prevent accidents and respond to and mitigate their consequences should they occur.
- “Safety Comes First”



IRRS (Integrated Regulatory Review Service) team members and staff from the Chinese National Nuclear Safety Authority to review safety upgrades carried out as part of work improve safety of Fuqing Nuclear Power Plant. (Photo Credit: NNSA)

Nuclear Security

- Control and protect nuclear and radioactive material and facilities from falling into the wrong hands.



Experts to test a radioactive source tracking system at an equipment fabrication facility outside Hanoi, in Viet Nam.

Nuclear Safety and Security



Both Nuclear Safety and Security Are National Responsibilities

Global Nuclear Safety and Security Framework

International Legal Instruments

Binding instruments

Conventions: Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident and Conventional on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material as Amended



Non-binding instruments

Codes of Conduct: Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources

IAEA – A Resource and Partner



IAEA Safety Standards and Nuclear Security Guidance



Capacity Building



Peer Reviews and Advisory Services

Nuclear Safety and Security



Incident and
Emergency
Preparedness and
Response



Safety of Nuclear
Installations



Radiation and
Transport Safety



Management of
Radioactive Waste



Nuclear Security

Safeguards and Verification



The IAEA Statute authorised the Agency to establish and administer safeguards.



To deter the proliferation of nuclear weapons, IAEA provides:

- Early detection of the misuse of nuclear material or technology.
- Credible assurance to the international community that States are honouring their safeguards obligations to use nuclear material and other nuclear-related items subject to safeguards only for peaceful purposes.



Seals: Checking the Dates When the Seal Was Opened and Closed.



Swipe Check: Collecting and Analysing Environmental Samples for Nuclear Verification

More information?



Website: iaea.org



YouTube: [IAEAvideo](https://www.youtube.com/IAEAvideo)

Facebook: [iaeaorg](https://www.facebook.com/iaeaorg)

Instagram: [@iaeaorg](https://www.instagram.com/iaeaorg)

Twitter: [@iaeaorg](https://twitter.com/iaeaorg)

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Facebook is available in Arabic, English, French, Russian, Spanish.

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