

AGREEMENTS

BILATERAL AGREEMENTS

Armenia – Ukraine

Agreement on Technical Co-operation and Information Exchange in the Field of Nuclear Safety (1999)

This Agreement was signed by the Armenian Nuclear Regulatory Authority and the Ministry for Environmental Protection and Nuclear Safety of Ukraine on 20 July 1999. It provides for co-operation between these countries, *inter alia*, in the following fields:

- safety of nuclear installations during their lifetime;
- radiation protection and safe management of radioactive waste;
- licensing of nuclear installations;
- development, implementation and revision of legislative and technical documents as well as safety criteria; and
- exchange of technical reports from operating organisations concerning safety assessments of nuclear installations containing ionising radiation sources and radioactive waste.

Brazil – United States

Agreement for Co-operation concerning Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy (1997)

This Agreement was signed by Brazil and the United States on 14 October 1997 and entered into force on 15 September 1999. It provides for co-operation and exchange in various fields including:

- development, design, construction, operation and maintenance of reactors, and their decommissioning;
- use of nuclear material in physical and biological research, medicine, agriculture and industry;

- fuel cycle studies to meet future world-wide civil nuclear needs, including multilateral co-operation to guarantee nuclear fuel supply and techniques for management of nuclear wastes;
- safeguards and physical protection of nuclear materials, equipment and components;
- nuclear-related health, safety and environmental considerations related to the foregoing;
- assessing the role nuclear power may play in national energy plans.

The Agreement also states that nuclear material transferred may not be reprocessed in the receiving country and uranium transferred may not be enriched without prior agreement of the Parties. There may be no explosive or military applications of transferred material. Furthermore, IAEA safeguards apply to all nuclear activities.

People's Republic of China – United States

Agreement on Co-operation concerning Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Technologies (1998)

This Agreement, which completes the Agreement concerning Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy concluded on 23 July 1985 between the same States (see *Nuclear Law Bulletin* No. 36), was signed by the State Development Planning Commission of the People's Republic of China and the Department of Energy of the United States of America on 29 June 1998. It entered into force on the same date.

The Agreement provides for co-operation between the two Parties in activities supporting peaceful nuclear technologies, including exchange of experience and results of design programmes, exchange of personnel, and joint research and development projects.

This co-operation covers the following fields:

- light-water nuclear power reactors technologies;
- prevention and treatment of radiation occupational disease, and application of radiation technology and radioactive isotopes to medicine;
- radiation protection;
- environmental remediation, radioactive and chemical waste and spent fuel management;
- export control of nuclear materials, equipment and technologies; and
- nuclear materials protection, control and accounting.

In order to supervise and co-ordinate the implementation of this Agreement, a Joint Co-ordinating Committee on Co-operation in Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Technologies shall be established.

The Agreement prohibits the use of nuclear technology transferred or acquired pursuant to this Agreement for non-peaceful purposes.

It also contains provisions governing the protection of intellectual property rights and liability for nuclear damage resulting from the implementation of this Agreement.

Czech Republic – Germany

Agreement for the Exchange of Information in the Nuclear Energy Field (1999)

This Agreement was signed by the State Office for Nuclear Safety of the Czech Republic and the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety of Germany on 17 March 1999 and entered into force on the same date. It provides for exchange of safety-related information concerning the regulation of siting, construction, commissioning, operation and decommissioning of nuclear installations. The Parties to this Agreement undertake to inform each other on:

- legislative and regulatory instruments, codes, standards, criteria and guides;
- technical reports and safety assessments made by either Party;
- reports on radiological incidents, press and public reactions to incidents, and specific information concerning events having major radiological significance and remedial actions taken as a result of such events.

The Agreement specifies conditions for use and dissemination of information received under this Agreement.

This Agreement will remain in force for five years, and its validity may be extended upon mutual agreement.

Czech Republic – Russian Federation

Supplement to the 1994 Agreement on Co-operation in the Field of Nuclear Energy (1999)

A Supplement to the Agreement on Co-operation in the Field of Nuclear Energy of 4 December 1994 (see *Nuclear Law Bulletin* No. 56) was concluded by the Czech Republic and the Russian Federation on 15 April 1999 and entered into force on the same date.

It amends certain articles of the Agreement concerning collaboration in the field of the nuclear fuel cycle and extends its scope to research reactors. It also amends the articles governing trade of nuclear fuel for Czech nuclear power stations. The articles as amended by this Supplement provide for the possibility of producing nuclear fuel for Czech reactors from uranium of Czech origin, and for reprocessing of spent fuel from both power and research reactors.

France – Japan

Co-operation Agreement on the Management and Disposal of Radioactive Waste (1999)

On 10 May 1999, the Japan Nuclear Cycle Development Institute (JNC) and the National Radioactive Waste Management Agency (ANDRA) of France concluded a Co-operation Agreement on the Management and Disposal of Radioactive Waste. This Agreement aims to further co-operation beyond that existing already between the JNC and the French Atomic Energy Commission on the management and disposal of radioactive waste, and to extend its scope to geological disposal of high level waste, which is under the jurisdiction of ANDRA.

This Agreement covers all fields of research on radioactive waste management. The co-operation will be carried out through, *inter alia*, reciprocal assistance, technical support, exchange of staff and regular meetings.

France – Ukraine

Agreement on the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy (1998)

This Agreement was signed by France and Ukraine on 3 September 1998. It provides for co-operation covering, *inter alia*, exchange and training of scientific and technical personnel, joint research and engineering activities, supply of nuclear material and transfer of technology.

Furthermore, this Agreement prohibits the use of nuclear material, equipment and technology transferred under this Agreement for military purposes. The Parties shall also ensure that the level of physical protection of nuclear materials subject to this Agreement complies with the requirements of the 1980 Convention on Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and IAEA technical documents.

Romania – United States

Agreement concerning Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy (1999)

On 15 August 1999, Romania and the United States signed an Agreement concerning Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy, which entered into force on 25 August 1999. It provides for co-operation and exchange of information in various fields including:

- development, design, construction, operation and maintenance of reactors, and their decommissioning;
- use of nuclear material in physical and biological research, medicine, agriculture and industry;

- fuel cycle studies to meet future world-wide civil nuclear needs, including multilateral co-operation to guarantee nuclear fuel supply and techniques for management of nuclear wastes;
- safeguards and physical protection of nuclear materials, equipment and components;
- nuclear-related health, safety and environmental considerations related to the foregoing; and
- assessment of the role nuclear power may play in national energy plans.

The Agreement also states that nuclear material transferred may not be reprocessed in the receiving country, and uranium transferred may not be enriched without prior agreement of the Parties. There may be no explosive or military applications of transferred material. Furthermore, IAEA safeguards apply to all nuclear activities.

Russian Federation – Syria

Agreement on Co-operation on the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Power (1999)

On 21 May 1999, the Russian Federation and Syria signed an Agreement of Co-operation on the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Power. This Agreement aims to expand scientific, technical and economic ties between the two Parties.

Slovak Republic – Ukraine

Agreement on Early Notification of Nuclear Accidents, Exchange of Information and Co-operation in the Field of Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection (1998)

This Agreement was concluded between the Government of the Slovak Republic and the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on 24 September 1998 and entered into force on 25 February 1999.

The Agreement shall be applied in the event of any accident involving facilities or activities, as defined in the Agreement, under the jurisdiction or control of one of the Parties, where a significant transboundary release of ionising radiation is taking place or is likely to occur.

In order to minimise the radiological consequences of such accidents, the Agreement prescribes early notification and assistance in the case of emergency.

The Agreement also provides for exchange of information on safety of nuclear facilities and on activities involving a risk of release of radioactive materials. Furthermore, the Agreement aims to promote the development of scientific and technical co-operation in the field of nuclear safety and radiation protection, including monitoring of radioactive releases, radiation emergency planning and management of spent nuclear fuel and radioactive waste.

Slovenia – United States

Renewal of the Arrangement on the Exchange of Technical Information and Co-operation in Nuclear Safety Matters (1999)

On 29 April 1999, the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission (USNRC) and the Slovenian Nuclear Safety Administration (SNSA) signed the renewal of the Arrangement on the Exchange of Technical Information and Co-operation in Nuclear Safety Matters, concluded on 6 December 1993 (see *Nuclear Law Bulletin* No. 54). The Arrangement has been renewed for a new period of five years.

Sweden-Ukraine

Agreement on Early Notification of Nuclear Accidents and on the Exchange of Information on Nuclear Facilities (1999)

This Agreement was signed by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the Government of the Kingdom of Sweden in March 1999. It aims to implement the 1986 Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident.

This Agreement provides for early notification of nuclear accidents involving specified nuclear facilities or activities under the jurisdiction or control of either Contracting Party if a transboundary release of radioactive material occurs, if the release could be of significance for radiological safety of the other Party, or if abnormally high radiation values are registered within the territory of one of the Parties.

The Agreement also provides for exchange of information concerning the operating conditions of specific nuclear facilities.

Ukraine – United States

Extension of the Agreement on Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons from Ukraine (1999)

On 7 July 1999, the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Nuclear Safety of Ukraine and the Department of Defense of the United States signed an extension to the Agreement concerning Development of State Systems of Control, Accounting, and Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials to Promote the Prevention of Nuclear Weapons Proliferation from Ukraine, adopted on 18 December 1993. The extension entered into force with retroactive effect from 18 December 1998.

The Agreement aims to facilitate control, accounting, and physical protection of nuclear materials used for peaceful purposes in Ukraine in order to assist in the prevention of nuclear weapons proliferation. In order to fulfil this objective, the Agreement provides for the creation by Ukraine of a national system for the prevention of nuclear weapons proliferation and the supply by the Department of Defense of the United States to the Ukrainian State Committee on Nuclear and Radiation Safety of technical assistance in the form of equipment, property, supplies, training and services. The cost of the

assistance is limited to USD 7.5 million, which is to be financed by the US Department of Defense. The Agreement also defines the respective responsibilities of each Party.

The Agreement specifies the fields in which assistance is to be granted and provides details on its implementation.

The period of validity of this Agreement is extended until 31 December 2005.