

AGREEMENTS

BILATERAL AGREEMENTS

Belgium – France

Co-operation Agreement on Chooz Nuclear Power Plant and Exchange of Information in the Event of an Incident or an Accident (1998)

This Agreement was signed by the Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium on 8 September 1998 and it entered into force on the same date. It aims to set out requirements concerning the monitoring of rate of flow of the Meuse River and radioecology in the surroundings of the Chooz NPP, as well as co-operation on exchange of information. Both Parties furthermore agree to establish programmes to monitor the environment surrounding the Chooz NPP and to exchange results. An annual information exchange on radiological monitoring of the environment is also required. The Agreement provides for the establishment of a specific system of mutual information in the event of an emergency, as well as joint nuclear emergency exercises.

The Agreement will remain in force for the duration of operation of the Chooz NPP.

Bulgaria – Slovak Republic

Agreement for Co-operation on the State Control of Safety in the Use of Atomic Energy for Peaceful Purposes (1999)

The above Agreement was signed by the Committee on the Use of Atomic Energy for Peaceful Purposes of the Republic of Bulgaria and the Ministry of Economy of the Slovak Republic on 29 September 1999. It entered into force on the same date.

This Agreement establishes a legal basis for co-operation between the nuclear safety regulatory authorities of both countries. Co-operation extends to the following activities:

- state control and regulation of the safe use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes;
- analysis of safety reports for nuclear facilities in Bulgaria and the Slovak Republic;
- safety analysis during transportation of nuclear materials and radioactive waste;
- practices related to inspections, enforcement measures and sanctions;
- harmonisation of national legislation in the fields of nuclear and radiation safety and emergency planning with EU requirements;

- development, application and periodical review of regulations and standards for nuclear and radiation safety;
- drafting regulations, programmes and guidelines for regulatory activities related to decommissioning of nuclear facilities and for training of nuclear and radiation safety inspectors;
- emergency planning and assistance in the event of a nuclear accident;
- control of physical protection of nuclear materials, of management of radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel and of the accounting and control system for nuclear materials, including export and import control of special materials and equipment; and
- quality control of nuclear fuel and of equipment important for the safety of nuclear installations.

The Agreement also provides that such co-operation may take the following forms:

- mutual exchange of standards and regulations in the fields of nuclear and radiation safety and radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel management;
- consultations aiming at the development and application of requirements, standards and guidelines for nuclear and radiation safety;
- exchange of information on accidents and events in nuclear installations and preventive measures;
- exchange of experts and of working experience of the nuclear regulatory bodies; and
- organisation of conferences, symposia and seminars on the safety of nuclear and radiation technologies and strengthening of regulatory and control activities in this field.

Croatia – Hungary

Agreement on the Early Exchange of Information in the Event of a Radiological Emergency (1999)

This Agreement was signed by Croatia and Hungary on 11 June 1999 and entered into force on 19 February 2000. It governs the notification and provision of information in the event of a radiological emergency upon the territory of one of the two Parties, in particular when a risk of endangering the population of the other Party exists. In this latter case, the Parties shall co-operate in taking measures for the protection of public health and property. The Agreement also provides for the possibility of granting assistance in such a case.

The Agreement also states that the Parties shall provide information on their nuclear programmes once a year, in particular on all facilities, whether existing, under construction or simply planned, their working experience of facilities, off-site emergency plans and legal regulations in the field of nuclear and radiation safety and radiation protection. Technical consultations shall also be held once a year.

The Agreement further requires that each Party carry out a programme to measure ionising radiation and radionuclides in the environment and to provide these results to the other Party once a year.

A system of exchange of data from the early warning system is to be established within two years following the entry into force of this Agreement.

Croatia – Slovenia

Agreement on Early Exchange of Information in the Event of a Radiological Emergency (1999)

This Agreement between Croatia and Slovenia entered into force on 9 April 1999. It provides that the Contracting Parties must notify and provide information to the other Party in the event of a radiological emergency. The obligations of the Contracting Parties are defined in the same manner as in EU Council Decision 87/600/Euratom of 14 December 1987 on Community arrangements for the early exchange of information in the event of a radiological emergency (EC OJ L371). The Agreement also contains provisions concerning arrangements for assistance, in particular measures for the protection of public health and property.

France – United Kingdom

Collaboration Agreement in the Field of Nuclear Waste Management and Dismantling of Nuclear Installations (1999)

This Agreement was signed on 7 July 1999 between the Atomic Energy Commission (*Commissariat à l'énergie atomique* CEA) of France and the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority for collaboration in the field of radioactive waste management and dismantling of nuclear installations.

The Agreement provides that this collaboration may include the following:

- general information exchange on specific scientific or technical topics;
- visits of installations;
- joint studies in the field of research and development.

Germany – Hungary

Agreement on Mutual Assistance in the Event of Catastrophe or Severe Accident (1998)

On 9 June 1997, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Government of the Republic of Hungary signed this Agreement on Mutual Assistance, which entered into force on 11 September 1998. The Agreement provides that the Parties assist each other to the greatest extent

possible in the event of catastrophes and severe accidents which may entail considerable damage or risk to man, property or the environment, and which the Party seeking assistance apparently cannot control by its own means. The Agreement establishes the necessary legal framework to ensure and facilitate assistance services. Although nuclear catastrophes and radiation accidents are not expressly mentioned in the Agreement, the preamble would suggest that these accidents shall also be covered, as it expressly refers to the 1986 Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency and to the Agreement of 26 September 1990 between Germany and Hungary on questions of common interest in connection with nuclear safety and radiation protection.

The Agreement is concluded for an unlimited period of time, but it may be terminated by one of the Parties six months after provision of notice to the other Party.

Germany – Romania

Agreement on Co-operation and Information Exchange in the Field of Nuclear Safety (1998)

On 10 November 1998, the National Commission for Nuclear Activities Control of Romania (CNCAN) and *Gesellschaft für Anlagen und Reaktorsicherheit (GRS) mbH* (the German Company for Reactor Safety) signed an Agreement on Co-operation and Information Exchange in the Field of Nuclear Safety.

The Agreement provides for the following forms of co-operation: exchange of documents and of personnel, supply of computer codes and other specific co-operation activities.

Costs for the implementation of this Agreement are to be borne by the Party which incurred them. The Agreement also provides for free use and dissemination of information received under this Agreement unless such information has been identified as confidential.

The Agreement entered into force on 18 February 1999 for a period of five years.

Indonesia – United Kingdom

Memorandum of Agreement concerning Co-operation in Research & Development, Production and Marketing of Radioisotopes for Medical or other Use (2000)

On 10 April 2000, the Indonesian National Nuclear Energy Agency (*Badan Tenaga Nuklir Nasional – BATAN*), an Indonesian state-owned company *PT Batan Teknologi* (PT BT), and a British Virgin Island Corporation, Nucleonic Medical Corporation (NMC), signed the above-mentioned Memorandum of Agreement.

The Memorandum provides for co-operation among BATAN, PT BT and NMC with a view to carrying out research and development programmes and to manufacturing and marketing, in Indonesia and throughout the world, radioisotopes for diagnostic or other therapeutic purposes. The principal products concerned and their fields of use are the following: isotopes used for medical or industrial purposes from reactors and accelerators, brachytherapy innovations, bone pain relief, and cancer and heart disease delivery systems.

According to the Memorandum, BATAN shall allow use of its main reactor and other facilities, shall provide technical advice, assistance and personnel for the operation of the reactor and other facilities.

PT BT shall supply fuel elements to BATAN and assist in the domestic marketing of products.

NMC shall provide research data, technical advice and assistance for the research, development and manufacture of products, carry out quality control and inspection in respect of the manufacture of products, and provide funding. NMC is also responsible for marketing products outside Indonesia.

Israel – United States

Letter of Intent on Co-operation in the Fields of Non-proliferation, Arms Control, and Regional Security (2000)

This Letter of Intent was signed by the Department of Energy of the United States (DOE) and the Israel Atomic Energy Commission (IAEC) on 22 February 2000.

The main areas of co-operation are the following:

- verification of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty and promotion of related regional seismic monitoring co-operation;
- assessment of international nuclear safeguards measures; and
- assessment of monitoring technologies for regional security and co-operation.

The co-operation activities involved mainly consist of the implementation of research and development projects and meetings between representatives of both Parties.

The Letter of Intent provides that a meeting of Israeli and US expert is to be held in order to share their respective experiences in integrating former Soviet scientists into non-military work.

The Parties shall meet annually to review progress in the relevant areas and to explore further co-operative technical activities within the fields covered by this instrument.

Kazakhstan – United States

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

This Agreement was signed by the US Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and the Atomic Energy Committee of the Ministry of Energy, Industry and Trade of the Republic of Kazakhstan on 20 December 1999 in order to extend the previous Agreement on the same subject. It sets out in particular requirements concerning assistance, primarily for the Atomic Energy Committee in its

regulatory activities related to the decommissioning of the BN-350 fast breeder reactor in Aktau, Kazakhstan.

Co-operation Arrangement concerning Decommissioning of the BN-350 Reactor (1999)

This Arrangement was signed by the Ministry of Energy, Industry and Trade of the Republic of Kazakhstan (MEIT) and the US Department of Energy (DOE) on 19 December 1999. It entered into force on the same date. The Arrangement aims to establish a co-operation programme to safely shut down the BN-350 reactor in Aktau, Kazakhstan.

This Programme shall include upgrades of safety and radiation monitoring systems at the facility, which will operate during the transitional period between the time that the reactor is shut down and its final dismantling and decommissioning.

The Arrangement lists the activities for which DOE, in consultation with MEIT, will provide assistance. This includes *inter alia* planning the shutdown of the reactor under stable conditions, upgrading safety systems and development of safety analyses and methods.

DOE support covers technical integration, technology, technical supervision, engineering, safety analysis, and project management. Kazakhstan remains responsible for technical and safety approval, and for implementation of all activities affecting the plant.

The Programme involves other participants than DOE and MEIT, for example the US Argonne National Laboratory and the Kazakhstan Atomic Energy Committee.

The Arrangement will remain in force until all activities covered by this Programme have been completed.

Lithuania – Sweden

Framework Agreements for Co-operation in the Field of Nuclear Safety (2000)

Following the allocation of funds by Sweden for nuclear safety improvements in Lithuania, Sweden and Lithuania concluded two co-operation framework agreements.

The first was signed on 27 January 2000 by the operator of Ignalina Nuclear Power Plant (INPP), the Ministry of Economy of the Republic of Lithuania and the Swedish Party (Swedish International Project Nuclear Safety – SIP), empowered by the Swedish Government to administer the use of the funds allocated.

This Agreement provides for further assistance by SIP in the process of strengthening nuclear safety in the nuclear energy sector in Lithuania in the following areas: nuclear safety, public information on nuclear issues and support of the co-ordination of international and bilateral nuclear safety projects. The Agreement lists the specific programmes concerned by this support. They include *inter alia* the implementation of quality assurance and safety culture programmes at Ignalina NPP.

The assistance mainly consists of funding activities related to the programmes and providing technical and management expertise to INPP. The Lithuanian Parties agreed to co-finance, if necessary, projects managed by SIP and to carry out, in time, the scheduled safety improvements.

The Agreement was concluded for a period of one year from the date of signature, and will be automatically renewed unless one of the Parties denounces it three months after written notice is addressed to the other Parties.

The second Co-operation Framework Agreement was signed by the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate of the Republic of Lithuania (VATESI) and the Swedish International Project Nuclear Safety (SIP) on 1 March 2000.

This Agreement sets out the framework for assistance, consisting of the provision of qualified expertise and funding, from SIP for VATESI and from technical support organisations for enhancement of the nuclear safety regulatory regime within VATESI's powers. The programmes supported by SIP cover in particular development of regulations on waste management and emergency preparedness; methodology for physical protection inspections; the licensing regime; quality assurance systems; training; and public information.

Slovak Republic – Slovenia

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

On 25 September 1999, the Government of the Slovak Republic and the Government of Slovenia signed an Agreement for the Exchange of Information in the field of Nuclear Safety. This Agreement is concluded for an unlimited period and repeals, upon its entry into force, the Agreement between the former Yugoslavia and the former Czechoslovakia on Co-operation in the field of Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy of 15 February 1966, with regard to the Slovak Republic and Slovenia.

The 1999 Agreement provides for the exchange of technical experts and information relating to nuclear and radiation safety, including the preparation and implementation of international and national instruments, licensing and inspection, safety-related research and development activities, plant security, radiation safety during storage, discharge and treatment of radioactive waste, emergency planning and preparedness, training of personnel, etc. It also provides that the information received may be used freely except if it is of a confidential nature.

The Slovenian Nuclear Safety Administration and the Nuclear Regulatory Authority of the Slovak Republic are designated as the authorities responsible for implementing this Agreement.

A meeting shall be held at least once every two years in order to review the information exchanged.

Sweden – Ukraine

Agreement on Co-operation in the Field of Nuclear Safety (1999)

The Government of Sweden and the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine signed an Agreement on Co-operation in the Field of Nuclear Safety on 23 March 1999. This Agreement aims to promote co-operation in the fields of nuclear safety, radiation protection, safeguards, including material accountancy, physical protection, export and import control and illicit trafficking of nuclear material and equipment, for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

The Swedish Nuclear Power Inspectorate (SKI) and the Swedish Institute of Radiation Protection (SSI) are appointed as the authorities responsible for implementing this Agreement for the Swedish Party. As regards Ukraine, pursuant to the recent restructuring of the Ukrainian executive authorities, the authorities designated as responsible for the implementation of the Agreement have been replaced by the Ministries of the Environment and Natural Resources and of Fuel and Energy.

Such co-operation may include:

- exchange or transfer of normative and technical documents as well as of computer soft- and hardware or technical equipment;
- education and training of personnel;
- organisation of joint seminars and projects;
- any other kind of co-operation deemed appropriate.

The Agreement provides that the Parties may identify certain information as confidential and protect intellectual property. It also establishes an exoneration of any import duty or taxes when the import into Ukraine forms part of the technical assistance provided by Sweden.

The Agreement is concluded for a renewable period of five years.

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