

AGREEMENTS

BILATERAL AGREEMENTS

Armenia – Russian Federation

Co-operation Agreement on the Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy (2000)

This Agreement, which was signed by Armenia and the Russian Federation in September 2000, provides that both Parties shall co-operate in the following fields:

- design, construction and commissioning of new nuclear power plants, including those on the territories of other countries;
- improvement of safety and the technical and economic performance of nuclear power plants;
- nuclear power plant fuel supply;
- manufacture and supply of equipment, spare parts and materials for nuclear reactors;
- storage and reprocessing of spent nuclear fuel and other radioactive sources, including the accounting and control of nuclear materials;
- protection of the environment;
- personnel training;
- exchange of specialists and scientists;
- use of nuclear materials and technologies in medicine, industry and agriculture;
- export of electricity;
- development of fundamental and applied research in nuclear science and technology.

Austria – Switzerland

Agreement on the Exchange of Information in the Field of Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection (1999)

This Agreement was signed by the Government of Austria and the Swiss Federal Council on 19 March 1999 and it entered into force on 1 January 2001. It governs the reciprocal exchange of information in relation to events, nuclear programmes, experiments and legislation in the field of nuclear safety and radiation protection.

Czech Republic – Slovenia

Arrangement on the Exchange of Information in the Nuclear Field (2000)

On 18 December 2000, the Director of the Slovenian Nuclear Safety Administration and the President of the State Office for Nuclear Safety of the Czech Republic signed this Arrangement. On the basis of mutual interest, the Parties shall exchange topical reports concerning technical safety, documents on safety-related significant procedures and decisions, reports on operating experience, copies of regulatory standards, reports on important events, information in the field of emergency planning, etc. to the extent that they are permitted to do so under domestic legislation. The Arrangement also provides for periodical meetings.

The Arrangement is concluded for a period of five years unless extended for a further period of time by written notice of the Parties.

Estonia – Finland

Agreement on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency and on Exchange of Information and Experience in the Field of Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection (1999)

This Agreement, signed by Estonia and Finland in 1999, aims to implement the 1986 Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident. Accordingly, it regulates the early notification of a nuclear accident or radiological emergency as well as exchange of information and experience on nuclear safety and radiation protection.

It states that the Parties shall immediately notify each other of accidents involving nuclear facilities or activities which cause a release of radioactive material resulting, in particular, in a transboundary release that could be of radiological safety significance for the other Party. The Parties shall also inform each other of events which may cause radioactive contamination of the environment or of measurements of abnormally high radiation levels, where such events or measurements justify the preparation and adoption of measures to ensure the safety of the public.

The Parties shall furthermore periodically inform each other of:

- the development of the peaceful uses of atomic energy and of their legislation and regulations on the safety of nuclear facilities and radiation protection;
- relevant experience gained through the construction and operation of nuclear facilities, measures on nuclear safety and radiation protection and measures to limit releases of radioactive materials.

France – United States

Agreement for Co-operation in Advanced Nuclear Reactor Science and Technology (2000)

The US Department of Energy and the French Atomic Energy Commission (*Commissariat à l'énergie atomique*) signed this Agreement on 18 September 2000. It establishes the basis for co-operation between the Parties in the field of advanced nuclear reactor engineering and scientific research and development. Co-operation may include the following:

- exchange of scientific and engineering information and results and methods of R&D;
- organisation of seminars or other meetings and technical visits;
- assignment of staff of one Party to the facilities of the other Party for participation in R&D, design, analysis or other experimental activities;
- exchange of materials and equipment for testing;
- exchange of technology and engineering drawings (including specifications of components and of industrial plants);
- joint projects in which the Parties agree to share work and costs.

Japan – United States

Agreement in the Field of Nuclear Technologies (2000)

This Agreement, signed by the US Department of Energy and the Japan Nuclear Cycle Development Institute on 22 August 2000, will remain in force for five years and may be extended or amended by agreement of the Parties. Co-operation will be carried out subject to the Agreement for Co-operation between the Government of the United States and the Government of Japan concerning Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy of 4 November 1987 (see *Nuclear Law Bulletin* No. 40) and may include *inter alia*:

- reactor neutronics analysis and experimentation, to include reactor and plant shielding and nuclear data;
- reactor and plant safety, including safety issues relating to foreign-designed reactors;
- fuels and materials, to include structural, component, absorber and circuit materials, and fuels which could tend to reduce or eliminate the production of materials directly usable in nuclear explosive devices;
- nuclear steam supply systems and their associated components, to include component and system design, instrumentation and control, thermal hydraulics analysis;
- quality assurance;
- economic and environmental considerations;
- reactor life extension, decontamination and decommissioning, including fuel treatment and storage;

- nuclear material transportation;
- irradiation, fissile material treatment and advanced nuclear technology;
- uses and management of depleted uranium; and
- applications of remote technologies to operational improvement, radiation exposure reduction and decontamination and dismantling.

Turkey – Ukraine

Agreement on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident and on Exchange of Information on Nuclear Facilities (2000)

This Agreement was signed on 23 November 2000 by the Government of Turkey and the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine for an indefinite term. It aims to facilitate the early notification of nuclear accidents taking place in the territories of both Parties and to ensure the exchange of information on nuclear facilities.

The Agreement provides that in the event of a nuclear accident on the territory of one of the Parties which may result in a transboundary release of radioactive substances onto the territory of the other Party, or if the radiation monitoring system registers abnormally high radiation levels, the Party concerned shall immediately notify the other Party thereof and provide it with any available information.

The Parties shall inform each other of the operating conditions of their nuclear facilities, the list of which is published in an Annex, and communicate other technical information related to these facilities which may be used to evaluate the consequences of an accident at these facilities and to plan measures necessary for public protection.

The competent authorities for the implementation of this Agreement are the Turkish Atomic Energy Authority and the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources of Ukraine respectively.

Ukraine – United States

Implementing Agreement concerning the Ukraine Nuclear Fuel Qualification Project (2000)

This Agreement, which was signed by Ukraine and the United States on 5 June 2000, aims to establish a framework for co-operation between the Parties with regard to the Ukraine Nuclear Fuel Qualification Project. The Project consists of technical assistance in the area of operational safety enhancements and related issues dealing with commercial nuclear fuel diversification for Ukraine's VVER-1000 civilian nuclear power reactors in the following areas:

- equipment, documentation, computer codes for reactor core design, nuclear fuel safety analysis and licensing, and nuclear fuel utilisation;
- nuclear fuel assemblies; and

- performance-based training of Ukrainian technical personnel in nuclear fuel design, reactor core design, nuclear fuel safety analysis methodologies and licensing; nuclear fuel utilisation and project management.

The Agreement will remain in force for five years and may be extended for additional periods by written agreement of the Parties. All activities will be subject to and governed by the Agreement between the United States and Ukraine concerning Operational and Safety Enhancements, Risk Reduction Measures and Nuclear Safety Regulation for Civilian Nuclear Facilities in Ukraine signed on 25 October 1993 (see *Nuclear Law Bulletin* No. 53). Material transferred pursuant to the Agreement will be subject to the Agreement for Co-operation between the United States and Ukraine concerning Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy of 6 May 1998 (see *Nuclear Law Bulletin* No. 62).

The U.S. Department of Energy may provide the following types of assistance:

- transfer to Ukraine of technology for nuclear fuel design, reactor core design, nuclear safety analysis and licensing;
- design, licensing, manufacturing, shipment and engineering support leading to the supply of six nuclear fuel test assemblies for the reactor core of the South Ukraine Nuclear Power Plant (SU NPP) Unit 3 and for the supply of nuclear fuel for one reactor core reloading at SU NPP;
- post-irradiation visual examination of the six nuclear fuel test assemblies at the SU NPP site;
- training of Ukrainian technical specialists at U.S. contractor sites;
- assistance in setting up the Centre for Reactor Core Design.