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AGREEMENT ON THE PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF THE AGENCY

Status list as of 30 September 2002

Acceptances by Member States

Declarations/reservations made upon expressing consent to be bound and objections thereto

This document includes the information given in document INFCIRC/9/Rev. 2/Add. 12. It accordingly supersedes that document.

For the latest status – see the website: http://www.iaea.org/worldatom/Documents/Legal/

Registration No: 44



Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the IAEA

Parties: 70 Last change of status: 13 September 2002

Country/Organization	Signature	Instrument	Date of deposit	Declaration etc / Withdrawal	Entry into force
Afghanistan					
Albania					
Algeria					
Angola					
Argentina		acceptance	15 Oct 1963		15 Oct 1963
Armenia					
Australia		acceptance	09 May 1986		09 May 1986
Austria					
Azerbaijan					
Bangladesh					
Belarus		acceptance	02 Dec 1966	V	02 Dec 1966
Belgium		acceptance	26 Oct 1965		26 Oct 1965
Benin					
Bolivia		acceptance	10 Apr 1968		10 Apr 1968
Bosnia and Herzegovina					
Botswana					
		acceptance	13 Jun 1966		13 Jun 1966
Botswana		acceptance acceptance	13 Jun 1966 17 Jun 1968		13 Jun 1966 17 Jun 1968
Botswana Brazil					
Botswana Brazil Bulgaria					
Botswana Brazil Bulgaria Burkina Faso					
Botswana Brazil Bulgaria Burkina Faso Cambodia		acceptance	17 Jun 1968		17 Jun 1968
Botswana Brazil Bulgaria Burkina Faso Cambodia Cameroon		acceptance	17 Jun 1968 22 Sep 1988		17 Jun 1968 22 Sep 1988
Botswana Brazil Bulgaria Burkina Faso Cambodia Cameroon Canada		acceptance	17 Jun 1968 22 Sep 1988		17 Jun 1968 22 Sep 1988
Botswana Brazil Bulgaria Burkina Faso Cambodia Cameroon Canada Central African Republic		acceptance acceptance acceptance	17 Jun 1968 22 Sep 1988 15 Jun 1966		17 Jun 1968 22 Sep 1988 15 Jun 1966
Botswana Brazil Bulgaria Burkina Faso Cambodia Cameroon Canada Central African Republic Chile		acceptance acceptance acceptance	17 Jun 1968 22 Sep 1988 15 Jun 1966 08 Dec 1987		17 Jun 1968 22 Sep 1988 15 Jun 1966 08 Dec 1987
Botswana Brazil Bulgaria Burkina Faso Cambodia Cameroon Canada Central African Republic Chile China		acceptance acceptance acceptance acceptance acceptance	17 Jun 1968 22 Sep 1988 15 Jun 1966 08 Dec 1987 16 Jul 1984		17 Jun 1968 22 Sep 1988 15 Jun 1966 08 Dec 1987 16 Jul 1984
Botswana Brazil Bulgaria Burkina Faso Cambodia Cameroon Canada Central African Republic Chile China Colombia		acceptance acceptance acceptance acceptance acceptance	17 Jun 1968 22 Sep 1988 15 Jun 1966 08 Dec 1987 16 Jul 1984		17 Jun 1968 22 Sep 1988 15 Jun 1966 08 Dec 1987 16 Jul 1984
Botswana Brazil Bulgaria Burkina Faso Cambodia Cameroon Canada Central African Republic Chile China Colombia Costa Rica		acceptance acceptance acceptance acceptance acceptance	17 Jun 1968 22 Sep 1988 15 Jun 1966 08 Dec 1987 16 Jul 1984		17 Jun 1968 22 Sep 1988 15 Jun 1966 08 Dec 1987 16 Jul 1984
Botswana Brazil Bulgaria Burkina Faso Cambodia Cameroon Canada Central African Republic Chile China Colombia Costa Rica Cote d'Ivoire		acceptance acceptance acceptance acceptance acceptance acceptance	17 Jun 1968 22 Sep 1988 15 Jun 1966 08 Dec 1987 16 Jul 1984 01 Jul 1983		17 Jun 1968 22 Sep 1988 15 Jun 1966 08 Dec 1987 16 Jul 1984 01 Jul 1983

Last change of status: 13 September 2002

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Country/Organization	Signature	Instrument	Date of deposit	Declaration of / Withdrawal	
Cyprus		acceptance	27 Jul 1983		27 Jul 1983
Czech Republic		succesion	27 Sep 1993	V	27 Sep 1993
Democratic Rep. of the Congo)				
Denmark		acceptance	14 Mar 1962	V	14 Mar 1962
Dominican Republic					
Ecuador		acceptance	16 Apr 1969		16 Apr 1969
Egypt		acceptance	12 Feb 1963		12 Feb 1963
El Salvador					
Estonia		acceptance	12 Feb 1992		12 Feb 1992
Ethiopia					
Finland		acceptance	29 Jul 1960		29 Jul 1960
France					
Gabon					
Georgia					
Germany		acceptance	04 Aug 1960	✓ □	04 Aug 1960
Ghana		acceptance	16 Dec 1963		16 Dec 1963
Greece		acceptance	02 Nov 1970		02 Nov 1970
Guatemala		<u>-</u>			
Haiti					
Holy See		acceptance	21 Jan 1986		21 Jan 1986
Hungary		acceptance	14 Jul 1967	V	14 Jul 1967
Iceland		<u>-</u>			
India		acceptance	10 Mar 1961		10 Mar 1961
Indonesia		acceptance	04 Jun 1971	<u> </u>	04 Jun 1971
Iran, Islamic Republic of		acceptance	21 May 1974		21 May 1974
Iraq		acceptance	23 Nov 1960		23 Nov 1960
Ireland		acceptance	29 Feb 1972		29 Feb 1972
Israel					
Italy		acceptance	20 Jun 1985		20 Jun 1985
Jamaica		acceptance	05 Sep 1967		05 Sep 1967
Japan		acceptance	18 Apr 1963		18 Apr 1963
Jordan		acceptance	27 Oct 1982		27 Oct 1982
Kazakhstan		acceptance	09 Apr 1998		09 Apr 1998
Kenya		ассериансе	07 Apr 1770		07 14t 1770
ixiiya					17 Jan 1962

Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the IAEA

Country/Organization	Signature	Instrument	Date of deposit	Declaration e / Withdrawal	tc. Entry into force
Kuwait		acceptance	15 Sep 1998		15 Sep 1998
Latvia		acceptance	05 Jan 2000		05 Jan 2000
Lebanon					
Liberia					
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya					
Liechtenstein					
Lithuania		acceptance	28 Feb 2001		28 Feb 2001
Luxembourg		acceptance	24 Mar 1972	V	24 Mar 1972
Madagascar					
Malaysia					
Mali					
Malta					
Marshall Islands					
Mauritius		acceptance	07 Apr 1975		07 Apr 1975
Mexico		acceptance	19 Oct 1983	V	19 Oct 1983
Monaco					
Mongolia		acceptance	12 Jan 1976	V	12 Jan 1976
Morocco		acceptance	30 Mar 1977	✓	30 Mar 1977
Myanmar					
Namibia					
Netherlands		acceptance	29 Aug 1963		29 Aug 1963
New Zealand		acceptance	22 Jun 1961		22 Jun 1961
Nicaragua		acceptance	17 Oct 1977		17 Oct 1977
Niger		acceptance	17 Jun 1969		17 Jun 1969
Nigeria					
Norway		acceptance	10 Oct 1961		10 Oct 1961
Pakistan		acceptance	16 Apr 1963	V	16 Apr 1963
Panama					
Paraguay					
Peru					
Philippines		acceptance	17 Dec 1962		17 Dec 1962
Poland		acceptance	24 Jul 1970	V	24 Jul 1970
Portugal					
Qatar					
Republic of Moldova					

Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the IAEA

Country/Organization	Signature	Instrument	Date of deposit	Declaration of / Withdrawal	etc. Entry into forc
Romania		acceptance	07 Oct 1970	✓	07 Oct 1970
Russian Federation		acceptance	01 Jul 1966	✓	01 Jul 1966
Saudi Arabia					
Senegal					
Sierra Leone					
Singapore		acceptance	19 Jul 1973	v	19 Jul 1973
Slovakia		succesion	27 Sep 1993	V V	27 Sep 1993
Slovenia		succesion	21 Sep 1992		21 Sep 1992
South Africa		acceptance	13 Sep 2002	✓ □	13 Sep 2002
Spain		acceptance	21 May 1984		21 May 198
Sri Lanka					
Sudan					
Sweden		acceptance	08 Sep 1961		08 Sep 1962
Switzerland		acceptance	16 Sep 1969	v	16 Sep 1969
Syrian Arab Republic		acceptance	18 Dec 1989		18 Dec 1989
Tajikistan					
Thailand		acceptance	15 May 1962	V	15 May 196
The Frmr.Yug.Rep. of Macedonia					
Tunisia		acceptance	28 Dec 1967		28 Dec 196
Turkey		acceptance	26 Jun 1978	v	26 Jun 1978
Uganda					
Ukraine		acceptance	05 Oct 1966	✓	05 Oct 196
United Arab Emirates					
United Kingdom		acceptance	19 Sep 1961	V V	19 Sep 196
United Republic of Tanzania					
United States of America					
Uruguay					
Uzbekistan					
Venezuela					
Viet Nam		acceptance	31 Jul 1969		31 Jul 1969
Yemen					
Yugoslavia		succesion	05 Feb 2002		27 Apr 199
Zambia					
Zimbabwe					

Declarations/reservations made upon expressing consent to be bound and objections thereto

Belarus

accepted 02 Dec 1966

"The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Sections 26 and 34 of the Agreement, under which there is an obligation to submit to the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice. With regard to the question of referring to the International Court of Justice differences arising out of the interpretation or application of the Agreement, the Byelorussian SSR adheres as before to the position that the consent of all parties involved in a dispute must be obtained in each individual case before that dispute can be referred to the International Court of Justice. This reservation applies equally to the provision in Section 34 that the opinion given by the Court shall be accepted as decisive." (Original Russian, translation by the Secretariat)

Belgium

accepted 26 Oct 1965

"In accordance with Article XII, Section 38 of the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Atomic Energy Agency, approved by the Board of Governors at Vienna on 1 July 1959. The Government of the Kingdom of Belgium hereby excludes from the application of the said Agreement the provisions contained in the last sentence of Article VI, Section 20." (Original French; translation by the Secretariat)

Bulgaria

accepted 17 Jun 1968

"The People's Republic of Bulgaria does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Sections 26 and 34 of the Agreement. The People's Republic of Bulgaria considers that a dispute on the interpretation and application of the Agreement may be referred to the International Court of Justice only after the parties to the dispute have given their consent in respect of each individual case. This reservation applies equally to Section 34, which states that the opinion of the Court shall be accepted as decisive by the parties." (Original Bulgarian; translation by the Secretariat from a certified French translation furnished by the Government)

An amended version of this reservation was communicated in a Note dated 19 April 1994. It reads: "... has withdrawn the following reservations ... in respect of Section 34 of the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Atomic Energy Agency."

Canada

accepted 15 Jun 1966

".... exemption from liability for any taxes or duties imposed by any law in Canada should not extend to a Canadian citizen residing or ordinarily resident in Canada." (Original English)

Chile

accepted 08 Dec 1987

"(a) The Government of Chile enters a reservation to the effect that the privileges and immunities granted to the officials of the International Atomic Energy Agency shall not extend to Chilean nationals serving in Chile as officials of the Agency;

(b)The Government of Chile enters a reservation regarding the provisions of Section 4 in the sense that, in accordance with Chilean constitutional practice and domestic law, the property and assets of the International Atomic Energy Agency may be expropriated under a general or special enactment authorizing expropriation on grounds of public importance or national interest, as established by the legislator." (Original Spanish; translation by the Secretariat)

China

accepted 16 Jul 1984

".... it has reservations on Sections 26 and 34, which stipulate that differences shall be referred to the International Court of Justice and the opinion given by the Court shall be accepted as decisive by the parties to the difference." (Original Chinese, with official English translation)

A Note explaining the reservations reads as follows:

"The reservations referred to in the said agreement are not intended on the entire provisions of Section 26 of the Agreement, but only on those provisions regarding the reference of differences to the International Court of Justice and the decisiveness of opinions of the Court." (Original English)

Cuba

accepted 24 Aug 1982

"The Republic of Cuba does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Sections 26 and 34 of Articles VIII and X of the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Atomic Energy Agency under which the International Court of Justice shall have obligatory jurisdiction in differences which may arise out of the Interpretation or application of the Agreement. With regard to the competence of the International Court of Justice on such matters, Cuba holds that for a difference to be referred to the Court for settlement the consent of all parties involved must be obtained in each particular case." (Original Spanish; translation by the Secretariat)

Denmark

accepted 14 Mar 1962

"Notwithstanding Sections 20 and 32, the Danish Government reserve the right to apply the Danish legislation concerning duties and excise taxes to Danish citizens, and to other persons insofar as they conduct private business in Denmark." (Original English)

Germany

accepted 04 Aug 1960

"The Government reserves, with reference to Article VI, Section 18(a)(ii) of said Agreement, the right to tax citizens of the Federal Republic of Germany inasmuch as this right has not been renounced by double taxation treaties." (Original English)

Hungary

accepted 14 Jul 1967

"The Hungarian People's Republic accepts Sections 26 and 34 of the Agreement with the reservation that disputes regarding the interpretation and application of the Agreement shall be referred to the International Court of Justice only with the consent of all parties involved in the given dispute.

The Hungarian People's Republic makes a reservation also with regard to the provision in Section 34 making the advisory opinion of the Court decisive in certain cases." (Original Hungarian; certified English translation furnished by the Government)

Indonesia

accepted 04 Jun 1971

"Article II, Section 2(b):

The capacity of the International Atomic Energy Agency to acquire and dispose of immovable property shall be exercised with due regard to national laws and regulations.

Article X, Section 34:

With regard to the competence of the International Court of Justice in disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention, the Government of Indonesia reserves the right to maintain that in every individual case the agreement of the parties to the dispute is required before the Court for a ruling.

Article VI, Section 18:

The concessions and privileges conferred by the Agreement on the employees of the Agency, other than those which also follow from Article XV of the Statute, such as immunity from legal process in respect of words spoken or written and all acts performed by them in their official capacity, should not be admissible to the Indonesian Nationals serving on the staff of the Agency in Indonesia." (Original English)

Italy

accepted 20 Jun 1985

- "1. With regard to the exemption from taxation referred to in Section 18 (a)(ii) of Article VI of the Agreement, the Italian Government reserves the right to take into account the total amount of salaries and emoluments received by the Italian officials of the Agency resident in Italy and by other officials of the Agency permanently resident in Italy, for the purposes of possible taxation of income derived from other sources in Italy."
- "2. The immunity from legal process referred to in Article III, Section 3, Article V, Section 12(a), Article VI, Section 18(a)(i) and Article VII, Section 23(a) and (b) of the Agreement shall not apply either in the case of a civil action instituted by a third party for damages resulting from an accident caused by a motor vehicle belonging to an official of the Agency, a representative of a Member at meetings convened by the Agency or an expert on mission for the Agency, or in the case of violations of traffic laws involving the above vehicles." (Original French; translation by the Secretariat)

Jordan

accepted 27 Oct 1982

"The privileges and immunities recognized under this agreement shall not be extended to the officials of the IAEA who are Jordanian nationals if their station is in Jordan itself." (Original English)

Korea, Republic of

accepted 17 Jan 1962

"Locally recruited personnel who are considered as officials of the Agency under the Agreement shall not enjoy the privileges and immunities set forth in paragraphs (ii), (iii), (iv), (v) and (vi) of Section 18, and Section 19." (Original Korean; English translation furnished by the Government)

Luxembourg

accepted 24 Mar 1972

"In applying the provisions of Article XII, Section 38 of the Agreement, Luxembourg will not give effect to the last sentence of Article VI, Section 20." (Original French; translation by the Secretariat)

Mexico

accepted 19 Oct 1983

- "1. In acceding to the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the Agency, which was adopted on 1 July 1959, the Mexican Government declares that the capacity to acquire and dispose of immovable property, mentioned in Article II, Section 2 of the Agreement, shall be subject to applicable national legislation.
- 2. Agency officials and experts of Mexican nationality, in the exercise of their functions in Mexican territory, shall enjoy only those privileges which are conferred, as appropriate, by sub-paragraphs (i), (iii) and (vi) of Section 18 and paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d) and (f) of Section 23, on the understanding that the inviolability mentioned in sub-paragraph (c) of Section 23 shall be granted only for official papers and documents.
- 3. The Provisions relating to the holding of funds, gold or currency of any kind and of accounts in any currency and to the transfer and convertibility of such currency in Mexican territory shall be subject to the relevant legal provisions in force."

A Note explaining the reservation contained in paragraph 3 reads as follows:

"The Government of Mexico interprets this reservation to mean that the relevant legal provisions will be implemented in such a way as not to impede or impair the effective execution of the technical assistance and co-operation programmes in which Mexico is participating." (Original Spanish; translation by the Secretariat)

Morocco

accepted 30 Mar 1977

"The IAEA shall take due account of the national laws and regulations in acquiring and possessing immovable property in Morocco;

The privileges and immunities recognized under the Agreement shall not be extended to the officials of the IAEA who are Moroccan nationals serving in Morocco;

In the case of disputes, any recourse to the International Court of Justice shall be based on the consent of all the parties concerned." (Original Arabic; translation by the Secretariat from a French translation furnished by the Government)

Pakistan

accepted 16 Apr 1963

" ... with the reservation that the concessions and privileges conferred by the Agreement on the employees of the Agency should not be admissible to the Pakistani nationals serving on the staff of the Agency in Pakistan." (Original English)

An amended version of this reservation was communicated in a Note dated 29 September 1966. It reads:

".... with the reservation that the concessions and privileges conferred by the Agreement on the employees of the Agency, other than those which also follow from Article XV of the Statute, such as immunity from legal process in respect of words spoken or written and all acts performed by them in their official capacity, should not be admissible to the Pakistani nationals serving on the staff of the Agency in Pakistan." (original English)

Romania

accepted 07 Oct 1970

".... the Socialist Republic of Romania does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Section 34, or by the provisions of Section 26 to the extent that they refer to Section 34. The Socialist Republic of Romania holds the view that differences arising out of the interpretation or application of the Agreement may be referred to the International Court of Justice only with the consent, in each individual case, of all parties to the dispute." (Original French; translation by Secretariat)

Russian Federation

accepted 01 Jul 1966

"... does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Sections 26 and 34 of the Agreement, under which there is an obligation to submit to the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice. With regard to the question of referring to the International Court of Justice differences arising out of the interpretation or application of the Agreement, the [Russian Federation] adheres as before to the position that the consent of all parties involved in a dispute must be obtained in each individual case before that dispute can be referred to the International Court of Justice. This reservation applies equally to the provision in Section 34 that the opinion given by the Court shall be accepted as decisive." (Original Russian; translation by the Secretariat)

Singapore

accepted 19 Jul 1973

".... officials of the Agency, who are Singapore citizens shall not enjoy exemption from taxation on salaries and emoluments paid to them by the Agency." (Original English)

South Africa

accepted 13 Sep 2002

- "1. The Government of the Republic of South Africa does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article III, Section 6 in so far as it relates to the buying, selling and holding of gold as certain limitations exist in the Republic regarding the buying, selling and holding of gold.

 Explanatory note: the buying, selling and holding of gold in the Republic is regulated. In terms of Exchange Control Regulation 2 no person other than an Authorised Dealer may buy or borrow any gold from, or sell to, any person not being an Authorised Dealer, unless exemption from Exchange Control Regulation 5 has been authorised (Mining Houses and Mining Producers may elect to sell their total gold holdings to the approved counter parties, including foreign counter parties, provided that the Exchange Control Department of the South African Reserve Bank has given the necessary exemption from the aforementioned regulation).
- 2. The Government of the Republic of South Africa does not undertake to apply the exemption from taxation in respect of salaries and emoluments referred to in Article VI, Section 18(a)(ii) of the Agreement in respect of any South African citizen who is ordinarily resident in South Africa.
- 3. Pending a decision by the Government of the Republic of South Africa on the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, the Government of the Republic does not consider itself bound by the terms of Article X, Section 34 of the Agreement which provides for the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in differences arising out of the interpretation or application of the Agreement. The Republic will adhere to the position that, for the submission of a particular dispute for settlement by the International Court, the consent of all the parties to the dispute is required in every individual case. This reservation is equally applicable to the provisions contained in the said section, which stipulate that the advisory opinion of the International Court is to be accepted as decisive."

Switzerland

accepted 16 Sep 1969

"With regard to Article VI, Section 19, second paragraph, Switzerland reserves the right not to grant the deferments in call-up requested by the Agency, it being understood however that such requests will receive sympathetic consideration on the part of the competent Federal authorities." (Original French; translation by the Secretariat)

Thailand

accepted 15 May 1962

"... with the reservation that the officials of the Agency to be accorded privileges and immunities according to this Agreement who are of Thai nationality shall not be immune from national service obligation." (Original English)

Friday, 04 October, 2002

Turkey

accepted 26 Jun 1978

- "A) With regard to the postponement of national service of Turkish nationals who will be recruited by the International Atomic Energy Agency with reference to Section 19 of the said Agreement, relevant Turkish legislation shall be applied.
- B) The officials of Turkish nationality who will be missioned in Turkey by the International Atomic Energy Agency, shall be subject to the taxes levied on Turkish nationals. They shall, in accordance with the provisions of part 4, Section 2 of Income Tax Law No. 5421, inform their wages by means of annual declarations." (Original English)

Ukraine

accepted 05 Oct 1966

"The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Sections 26 and 34 of the Agreement, under which there is an obligation to refer to the International Court of Justice all disputes arising out of the interpretation or application of the Agreement. With regard to the question of the Court's Jurisdiction in respect of such disputes, the Ukrainian SSR continues to take the view that the consent of all parties involved in a dispute must be obtained in each individual case before that dispute can be referred to the International Court of Justice. This reservation applies equally to the provision in Section 34 that the advisory opinion given by the Court shall be accepted by the parties as decisive." (Original Russian; translation by the Secretariat)