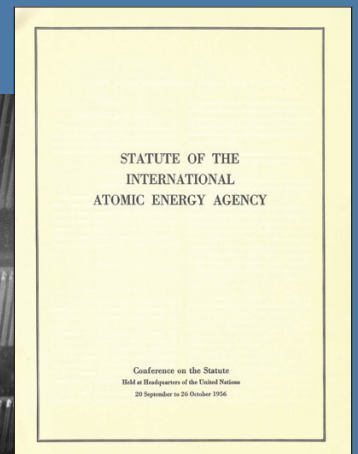# MILESTONES IN THE HISTORY OF THE IAEA

Following President Eisenhower's Atoms for Peace speech, the Statute of the IAEA was approved unanimously by 81 nations on 23 October 1956 and entered into force on 29 July 1957, establishing the IAEA as an autonomous organization within the United Nations system.

STATUTE OF THE
INTERNATIONAL
ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

Conference on the Statute
Held at Headquarters of the United Nations
20 September to 26 October 1956

President Eisenhower made his 'Atoms for Peace' proposal to the United Nations General Assembly at the United Nations Headquarters, New York, on 8 December 1953.
Photo: United Nations

The first IAEA General Conference held at the Konzerthaus in Vienna from 1 to 23 October 1957, with the participation of diplomats and scientists from 57 nations.
Photo: IAEA

Leopold Figl, Austria's Minister for Foreign Affairs (seated right), and Sterling Cole, the first IAEA Director General (seated left), signed the Headquarters Agreement between Austria and the IAEA on 11 December 1957.
Photo: IAEA

The headquarters of the IAEA Secretariat in Vienna from 1958 to 1979. The building on Kärntner Ring is today the Grand Hotel.
Photo: IAEA

The inauguration ceremony of the IAEA laboratories in Seibersdorf, Austria, in 1959. The IAEA laboratories support the Agency's activities in nuclear verification, food and agriculture, human health, industrial applications and the environment.
Photo: IAEA

The construction of the Vienna International Centre started in 1973 and was completed in 1978, with the official opening taking place on 23 August 1979. It houses several United Nations system organizations in Vienna and has been the headquarters of the IAEA ever since.
Photo: IAEA

HISTORY

IAEA Director General Mohamed ElBaradei and Ambassador Yukiya Amano, Chairman of the Board of Governors from 2005 to 2006, at the Nobel Peace Prize award ceremony at Oslo City Hall on 10 December 2005.
Photo: IAEA