

# INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

## (IAEA) SECRETARIAT

The IAEA Secretariat staff is composed of some 2,560 employees from over 125 countries. The following six offices make up the Secretariat: the Department of Nuclear Sciences and Application, the Department of Management, the Department of Nuclear Energy, the Department of Technical Cooperation, the Department of Nuclear Safety and Security, and the Department of Safeguards. The Secretariat implements programs and activities approved by the agency's policy-making organs, which are headed by the Director General (DG).

### **The Director General:**

On 25 September 2023 the General Conference [approved](#) the appointment of Director General [Rafael Grossi](#) for a second four-year term, from 3 December 2023 to 2 December 2027. Grossi was first [appointed](#) by acclamation as IAEA Director General by the Board of Governors on 20 October 2019. This appointment was [approved](#) by the General Conference on 2 December 2019, and Grossi took office on 3 December.

On 25 July 2019, Cornel Feruta was appointed Acting Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

On 22 July 2019, the IAEA announced Director General Yukiya Amano's passing.

On 18 September 2017, the IAEA's 61st General Conference [approved](#) the appointment of [Director General Yukiya Amano](#) to a fourth term of office, from 1 December 2017 to 30 November 2021.

On 6 March 2013, the Board of Governors reappointed the current Director General Yukiya Amano by acclamation to a further term of office for four years, from 1 December 2013 to 30 November 2017. Director General Amano was first elected by the IAEA Board of Governors on 2 July 2009. He received the required two-thirds majority and became the fifth Director General of the IAEA. Mr. Amano's opponents included Mr. Abdul Samad Minty of South Africa and Mr. Luis Echávarri of Spain. By the final round of voting, held in March 2009, Amano and Minty were the only remaining candidates – and ultimately the vote was indecisive. The task of selection then fell to the IAEA General Conference, however, and this body confirmed Mr. Amano as Director General in September 2009, his first term beginning on 1 December 2009.

The previous Director General, Dr. Mohamed ElBaradei, was appointed in 1997 and served until 30 November 2009.

The Director General is elected by the IAEA Board of Governors and subsequently approved by the General Conference in renewable four-year terms. Former Director Generals include [Mohamed ElBaradei](#) (1997-2009), [Hans Blix](#) (1981 – 1997), [Sigvard Eklund](#) (1961 – 1981), and [Sterling Cole](#) (1957 – 1961).

The Director General is responsible for the appointment, organization, and functioning of the Agency's staff. [Five offices](#) report directly to the Director General:

- *Director General's Office (DGO)* supports the Director General in performing his responsibilities. These include “providing overall policy coordination, external relations with Member States and stakeholders, policy planning and strategy, as well as coordinating the activities of the New York and Geneva offices, which liaise with the United Nations and its agencies.”
- *Secretariat of the Policy Making Organs (PMO)*: The goal of this division is to ensure the efficiency of agency meetings and to facilitate the completion of the policy-makers’ responsibilities.
- *Office for Internal Oversight Services (OIOS)* aims to facilitate the agency’s changes through improved management, accountability, and overall program performance. Its roles include conducting investigations into misconduct and advising senior and program managers.
- *Office of Legal Affairs (OLA)* works to ensure the legality of the agency’s actions, prepare legal documents, create a multilateral legal approach, and provide advice and legal guidance common to the UN system. The Office consists of three sections: the General Legal Section, the Non-Proliferation and Policy-Making Section, and the Nuclear and Treaty Law Section.
- *Office of Public Information and Communications (OPIC)* is responsible for supporting the

public-facing aspects of the Agency. Its roles include organizing the Director General’s press briefings, informing the public about the activities of the Agency, and providing coverage of major events at the Agency.

The Director General periodically reports to the Board of Governors on issues such as the implementation of safeguards agreements in a specific member state.

### **Department of Nuclear Sciences and Application:**

The [Department of Nuclear Sciences and Application](#) implements the Major Programme on Nuclear Techniques for Development and Environmental Protection. This programme is composed of the following five areas: food and agriculture, human health, water resources, the marine environment, and radiochemistry and radiation technology. The Department is also responsible for a nuclear science programme. The Department consists of five divisions: the Division of Human Health, the Division of IAEA Marine Environment Laboratories, the Joint FAO/IAEA Centre for Nuclear Techniques in Food and Agriculture, the Division of Physical and Chemical Sciences, and the Research Contracts Administrative Section. In order to implement the programs, the Department is advised by the Standing Advisory Group on Nuclear Applications (SAGNA), a group appointed by the Director General of the IAEA. Additionally, it maintains eight [nuclear laboratories](#) in Seibersdorf, Austria. The Department was created in 2002 by the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg,

South Africa. The department is headed by Ms. Najat Mokhtar.

### **Department of Management:**

The [Department of Management](#) is divided into several divisions and offices: Division of Budget and Finance, Division of General Services, Division of Conference and Document Services, Division of Human Resources, the Division of Information Technology, and the Office of Procurement Services. These divisions and offices work jointly to ensure the overall efficiency of the agency; including finance monitoring, security of the Vienna International Centre, effectiveness of agency meetings, human resources, liaisons with media and the public, oversees the administration of technology information, and finally to ensure the timely acquisition of goods and services. The Department of Management is directed by Ms. Margaret Doane.

### **Department of Nuclear Energy:**

The [Department of Nuclear Energy](#) works to maintain the safe and efficient use of nuclear power by providing services and advice to Member States on nuclear power and the nuclear fuel cycle. The Department is divided into three divisions: [Division of Nuclear Fuel Cycle and Waste Technology](#), the [Division of Nuclear Power](#), and the [Division of Planning, Information and Knowledge Management](#). Services and advice of the Department include developing reliable and safe lifetime operations of present reactor systems and fuel cycle facilities; expanding the use of nuclear power, particularly for countries currently without nuclear power, or with

only small nuclear power programs; developing advanced reactor systems and their fuel cycles for the long term; capacity building for energy analysis and planning; objective consideration of the role of nuclear power for sustainable development; and developing of nuclear knowledge management, information and communication. Research and development plays a large part in the department, particularly in waste technology and nuclear reactors. In accordance with the IAEA, the department focuses on the maintenance and development of nuclear knowledge for peaceful purposes. The department also hosts the [International Nuclear Information System](#), an information source for scientific literature pertaining to the development of peaceful nuclear uses. The department is headed by Mr. Mikhail Chudakov.

### **Department of Technical Cooperation:**

The [Technical Cooperation Department](#) is a specialized organization of the United Nations that works to transfer nuclear technologies for peaceful applications throughout the world. Employing a staff of over 190, the department works to create sustainable energy for member states. The Department disburses more than \$70 million (U.S.) worth of equipment, services and training to approximately 100 countries and territories. The Department is divided into four regional and two technical divisions: the Division for Africa, Division for Asia and the Pacific, Division for Latin America, Division for Europe, the Division of Program Support and Coordination, and the Division of Programme of Action for Cancer Therapy. Avenues for cooperation and

participation include: participation as a Resource Institution; provision of Expert Services; Participation in Meetings and Workshops; Involvement as a Fellow or Scientific Visitor for training in a specific field; participation in a Training Course; and, participation as a Supplier of goods or services. Each year, the Technical Cooperation Department publishes its Technical Cooperation Report, which is prepared by the Director General. The report focuses on three main pillars: 1) Strengthening the Agency's Cooperation Activities, 2) the Program's Accomplishments and Impacts, and 3) the Management, Financial Resources, and Program Delivery Indicators. View an [overview of the regional and inter-regional projects conducted under the technical cooperation \(TC\) program](#). The Department of Technical Cooperation is headed by Mr. Hua Liu.

### **Department of Nuclear Safety and Security:**

The [Department of Nuclear Safety and Security](#) works to establish IAEA safety and security standards as well as knowledge management. It is divided into five divisions: Division of Radiation, Transport, and Waste Safety, the Division of Nuclear Installation Safety, the Division of Nuclear Security, The Incident and Emergency Centre, and the Office of Safety and Security. The Department establishes sustainable education and training programs for Incidents and Emergencies, Nuclear Installation Safety, Nuclear Security and Radiation, transport and waste. The department provides the applications for

standards of the nuclear installations, radioactive sources and materials, and the management of radioactive wastes. Ultimately, the department works to protect people and the environment from the effects of radiation and reduce the chance of nuclear accidents. The department works to advise and protect the public by publishing safety reports and by adhering to the Convention on Nuclear Safety, the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident, the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident, the Code of Conduct of the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources, and the Code of Conduct on the Safety of Research Reactors. In order to maximize safety, the department develops [safety procedures](#) (often derived from existing legal frameworks and management practices) for nuclear facilities and activities. The department is headed by Ms. Lydie Evrard.

### **Department of Safeguards:**

The [Department of Safeguards](#) works to independently verify the correctness and the completeness of the declarations made by States about their nuclear material and activities. The Department of Safeguards is composed of the following divisions and offices: Office of the Deputy Director General, Three Operations Divisions (Operations A is responsible for inspections in Australasia and East Asia; Operations B is responsible for the Middle East, South Asia, Africa, some non-EU European states, and the Americas; and Operations C is responsible for Europe, the Russian

Federation and Central Asia), the Office for Verification in Iran, Division of Concepts and Planning, Divisions of Information Management, Division of Technical Supports, and the Office of Analytical Services. The department uses three strategies to manage safeguards: Traditional Measures, Strengthening Measures, and Integrated Safeguards. Traditional measures and safeguards are performed by the IAEA upon state-declared nuclear facilities. Strengthening measures (which are meant to strengthen the safeguards), fall into two categories: those under legal authority and those under complementary legal authority as confirmed by the Additional Protocol. When implemented by a state, the strengthened measure essentially becomes a comprehensive safeguard that allows for the inspection of declared and undeclared nuclear sites. Finally, the integrated safeguard approach combines all safeguards, including the Additional Protocol, to achieve maximum efficiency and assurance. Verification activities of the Department include: Safeguards Agreements and Facilities; Training the IAEA Inspectorate; Safeguards Measures and Equipment; Safeguards and Current Events; and, Safeguards and Disarmament Initiatives. The department has safeguards agreements with 182 States and with Taiwan and China; Additional Protocol agreements with 126 States and Euratom; and manages safeguards that are in places at more than 1100 facilities around the globe. According to the IAEA's [background paper](#) submitted to the 2010 NPT Review Conference, as of 2010, the Department employed "around 730 staff members, of whom some 245 are

full-time safeguards inspectors." The Department is headed by Mr. Massimo Aparo.