

# **THE AGENCY'S ACCOUNTS FOR 2004**

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**IAEA**

International Atomic Energy Agency

## Report by the Board of Governors

1. In accordance with Financial Regulation 11.03(b) [1], the Board of Governors hereby transmits to the Members of the Agency the report of the External Auditor on the Agency's accounts for 2004.
2. The Board has examined the report by the External Auditor and the introduction by the Director General to the accounts, and also the accounts themselves, and submits the following draft resolution for the consideration of the General Conference.

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### The General Conference,

Having regard to Financial Regulation 11.03(b),

Takes note of the report of the External Auditor on the Agency's accounts for the year 2004 and of the report of the Board of Governors thereon [\*].

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[\*] GC(49)/7

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[1] INFCIRC/8/Rev.2

**Forty-ninth regular session**

**The Agency's Accounts For 2004**

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# The Agency's Accounts for 2004

## A. Introduction and Financial Highlights

1. I present herewith the Agency's accounts for the year ended 31 December 2004. Part I contains the External Auditor's report to the Board of Governors on the audit of the accounts. Parts II and III contain the Agency's accounts, comprising Statements I to IV and Schedules S1 to S12, respectively. Part IV, entitled "Notes to the Financial Statements", describes the purpose and financing of the Funds and the authority under which they are administered, and the significant accounting policies applied by the Secretariat in preparing the statements and schedules. The notes offer additional information on significant items and events that could have a bearing on the financial position of the Agency, or on funds in its possession or under its control. The Annexes (Part V) present information that under the current United Nations system accounting standards no longer has the status of a financial statement, schedule or note, but is considered useful for Member States.

### A.1. Significant changes

2. There are no significant changes in presentation and format this year. However there are several additional statements/schedules in the accounts. Statement IV (Supplementary), together with Schedules 6 (Supplementary) and 7 (Supplementary), reflect the liquidation of the unobligated balances as at 31 December 2003, relating to the carry forward of funds from 2002; Schedule S1b (Supplementary) reflects the supplementary assessment for 2004, and Schedule S9b (Supplementary) reflects advance payments to National Participation Costs.

3. The initial funding of the VIC Commissary was met from the accumulated surpluses of the IAEA and UNIDO commissaries on 1 October 1979. The share contributed by the IAEA commissary ultimately belongs to the Agency; based on the recommendation of the External Auditor it has been therefore decided that this funding be reflected in the financial statements of the Agency. On grounds of prudence, it has also been decided that the investment is fully provided for. The value of the investment is \$1 097 529 (€808 879).

4. The General Fund has three new accounts under the Extrabudgetary Programme Fund (Fund Group III):

- **Bulgaria** — to support the Agency's International Project on Innovative Nuclear Reactors and Fuel Cycles (INPRO),
- **UNDP** — to support the Pre-salvage Environmental Baseline Survey Service in Iraqi Waterways, Ports and Harbours, and
- **Radiation Protection Fund** — a multi-donor fund for Radiation Protection Activities.

5. The General Fund has five new accounts under the Technical Cooperation Extrabudgetary Fund (Fund Group IV):

- Ecuador – to support project RLA/0/022 (Project Formulation Meetings and Promotion of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (TCDC) (ARCAL LI),

- Haiti — to support project RLA/0/022 (Project Formulation Meetings and Promotion of TCDC (ARCAL LI),
- Ireland (TC-NSF) — transfers from the Nuclear Security Fund to Technical Cooperation Fund (TCF) to support project RER/0/024 (Capacity Building for Detection and Response to Illicit Trafficking of Radioactive Materials),
- Hungary (TC-NSF) — transfer from the Nuclear Security Fund to TCF to support project RER/0/024 (Capacity Building for Detection and Response to Illicit Trafficking of Radioactive Materials), and
- Nuclear Threat Initiative (NTI) — transfer from the Nuclear Security Fund to NTI to support RAF/0/021 (Nuclear Security Implementation Support [AFRA I-3]).

## **A.2. Financial highlights**

### **A.2.1. General**

6. As of the end of 2004, the Agency's total Agency cash holdings in all fund groups amounted to \$213.3 million (2003: \$168.2 million).

### **A.2.2. Fund Group I. Regular Budget Fund and Working Capital Fund**

7. Appropriations originally approved in the amount of \$268.5 million at the rate of 0.9229 euros to the US dollar were recalculated at \$298.8 million using the average rate of exchange of 0.8103 euros, in accordance with Resolution GC (47)/RES/2. A supplementary appropriation, to cover the Agency's share of security enhancements at the Vienna International Centre and corresponding requirements for the Agency's offices and laboratories outside of Vienna, was approved in the amount of \$4 825 000 at the rate of 0.9229 euros to the US dollar. Using the average rate of exchange, this was recalculated at \$5 495 000.

8. Cash for the Regular Budget Fund, including the Working Capital Fund (WCF), increased from \$55.9 million in 2003 to \$71.5 million in 2004. Therefore the cash flow for the year appears to be reasonably healthy. However, I must bring to your attention that \$12.7 million of the \$71.5 million relates to payments for 2005 made in advance by some of our Member States. In addition there was \$57.1 million of assessed contributions unpaid at the yearend.

9. Assessed contributions have risen considerably from the previous year. The current year's figure is \$301.5 million, including the supplementary appropriation, as compared with last year's figure of \$249.1 million. The main reason for this large increase was again the appreciation in the value of the euro over the United States dollar.

10. I am pleased to announce that there was a cash surplus for 2003 amounting to \$2.9 million. This was due mainly to the receipt of contributions relating to prior years amounting to \$38.4 million.

11. The 2004 excess of income over expenditure of \$4.1 million (2003: \$0.6 million) consists of the following:

	<u>Millions of US dollars</u>	
	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
Unused balance of appropriations (Statement IV)	0.6	0.6
Surplus (deficit) of actual resources over adjusted estimates (Annex A1)	3.5	0.0
Contributions assessed on new Member States (Schedule S1)	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Excess (Shortfall) of income over expenditure (Statement I)	<u>4.1</u>	<u>0.6</u>

### **A.3. Fund Group II. General Fund - Technical Cooperation Fund**

12. The Fund's resources increased with total pledges amounting to \$65.2 million (2003: \$57.4 million) against a target of \$74.75 million (2003: \$74.75 million). Cash held was higher than last year at \$47.9 million (2003: \$37.8 million). Approximately 13% of this cash is held in difficult to use currencies. The Agency is continuing its efforts to reduce these holdings.

### **A.4. Other Fund groups**

13. The financial situation of Fund groups III, IV, V and VI is satisfactory. Their resources are based on extrabudgetary contributions from Member States or Member State institutions received before the respective activities are undertaken, or funding agreements with United Nations or other international organizations and agreements with contributors.

(signed) MOHAMED ELBARADEI  
Director General

**STATEMENT OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL'S RESPONSIBILITIES  
AND  
CONFIRMATION OF THE ACCOUNTS WITH THE FINANCIAL  
REGULATIONS  
OF THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY  
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2004**

**The Director General's responsibilities**

The Director General is required by the Financial Regulations to maintain such accounting records as are necessary with due regard to the United Nations system accounting standards and to prepare annual accounts showing the income and expenditure of all the International Atomic Energy Agency's Funds during the financial year and their respective financial positions at the end of the year and the status of Regular Budget appropriations of the Agency. He is also required to give such other financial information as the Board may require or as he may deem necessary or useful.

To lay the foundations for the financial statements, the Director General is responsible for establishing detailed Financial Rules and procedures to ensure effective financial administration, the exercise of economy, and the effective custody of the Agency's assets. The Director General is also required to maintain an internal financial control which shall provide an effective examination of financial transactions to ensure: the regularity of the receipt, custody and disposal of all funds and other financial resources of the Agency; and the conformity of expenditures with the appropriations approved by the General Conference, the decisions of the Board on the use of funds for the Technical Cooperation Programme or other authority governing expenditures from extrabudgetary resources; and the economic use of the resources of the Agency.

**Confirmation of the Accounts with the Financial Regulations**

We hereby confirm that the following appended accounts, comprising Statements I to IV, Schedules S1 to S12 and supporting Notes, were properly prepared in accordance with Article XI of the Financial Regulations, with due regard to the United Nations system accounting standards.

(signed) MOHAMED ELBARADEI  
Director General

(signed) GARY A. EIDET  
Director, Division of Budget and Finance

Vienna, Austria, 23 March 2005

# PART I

## **Letter from the External Auditor to the Chairman of the Board of Governors**

The Chairperson of the Board of Governors  
International Atomic Energy Agency  
A-1400 VIENNA  
Austria

31 March 2005

Madame,

I have the honour to transmit the financial statements of the International Atomic Energy Agency for the year ended 31 December 2004 which were submitted to me by the Director General in accordance with Financial Regulation 11.03(a). I have audited these statements and have expressed my opinion thereon.

Further, in accordance with Financial Regulation 12.08, I have the honour to present my report on the Accounts of the Agency for the year ended 31 December 2004.

Accept Madame, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(signed) Norbert Hauser  
Vice-President of the Federal Court of Audit  
Germany  
External Auditor

# AUDIT OPINION

## CERTIFICATE OF THE EXTERNAL AUDITOR ON THE ACCOUNTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2004

### **To the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency**

I have audited the accompanying financial statements, comprising Statements I to IV, Schedules S1 to S12 and the supporting Notes of the International Atomic Energy Agency for the financial period ended 31 December 2003. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Director-General. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit.

I conducted my audit in accordance with the Common Auditing Standards of the Panel of External Auditors of the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency. Those standards require that I plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by the Director-General, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. I believe that my audit provides a reasonable basis for the audit opinion.

My examination included a general review of the accounting procedures and such tests of the accounting records and other supporting evidence as I considered necessary in the circumstances. I have obtained all the information and explanations that I required for the purpose of the audit.

As a result of my examination, I certify that, in my opinion:

- (a.) The financial statements reflect properly the recorded financial transactions for the biennium ended 31 December 2004 and present fairly, in all material respects, the Organization's financial position as at 31 December 2004;
- (b.) The financial transactions reflected in the statements, which I have tested as part of my audit, have in all significant aspects been in accordance with the applicable Financial Regulations and legislative authority;
- (c.) The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the stated accounting policies and procedures set out in note 2, which were applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding financial period.

In accordance with Article XII of the Financial Regulations, I have also issued a long-form Report on my audit of the International Atomic Energy Agency's financial statements containing additional information and comments on the financial statements and this opinion.

(signed)      Norbert Hauser  
Vice-President of the Federal Court of Audit  
Germany  
External Auditor

Bonn, 31<sup>st</sup> March 2005

**REPORT OF THE EXTERNAL AUDITOR  
ON THE AUDIT OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE  
INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED  
31 DECEMBER 2004**

Comprising:

- |     |  |                        |
|-----|--|------------------------|
| ➤ A | Executive summary  | (paragraphs 1 - 44)    |
|     | A.1 Main audit findings and recommendations  | (paragraphs 1 - 34)    |
|     | A.2 Scope and approach of the audit  | (paragraphs 35 - 44)   |
| ➤ B | Analysis of the financial statements   | (paragraphs 45 - 88)   |
| ➤ C | Detailed findings for 2004   | (paragraphs 89 - 175)  |
|     | - covering a comprehensive financial analysis; Technical Cooperation accounting procedures; administrative matters; and other issues of materiality. |                        |
| ➤ D | Follow-up of the results of my predecessor's findings and recommendations made for 2003  | (paragraphs 176 - 184) |
| ➤ E | Other matters  | (paragraphs 185 - 191) |
|     | E.1 Cases of fraud or presumptive fraud  | (paragraphs 185 - 188) |
|     | E.2 Losses, write-offs and ex-gratia payments  | (paragraphs 189 - 191) |
| ➤ F | Acknowledgement  | (paragraph 192)        |

## A. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### A.1. MAIN AUDIT FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### A.1.1. Overall Results of the Audit

My staff and I have audited the IAEA and four separate funds.

1. My staff and I have audited the accounts of the International Atomic Energy Agency for the financial period 1 January to 31 December 2004 in accordance with the Financial Regulations. I also carried out separate audits of the Funds for which the Agency has management responsibility: the Vienna International Centre Commissary; the Seibersdorf Cafeteria; the Staff Welfare Fund; and the Housing Projects Fund. The financial statements for these Funds, together with my audit opinions on them, have been submitted to the Director General.

I placed an unqualified opinion on the financial statements.

2. My audit examination revealed no weaknesses or errors which I considered material to the accuracy, completeness, and validity of the financial statements as a whole and I have placed an unqualified audit opinion on the Agency's financial statements for 2004.

Apart from the financial audit results I report on matters which are unusual compared to other UN Organizations for the Member States' consideration.

3. My annual report includes observations and recommendations intended to contribute to the improvement of the Agency's financial management and control, arising under paragraph 5 of the Additional Terms of Reference Governing External Audit appended to the Financial Regulations. As the new External Auditor, I feel competent to report on matters within the Agency which are conspicuous, unusual or simply different to other UN Organizations. For 2004, this type of management audit work has covered mainly financial management and technical cooperation (TC) areas:

- My staff analysed the Agency's financial situation and its presentation to Member States. I make several proposals for improvements, especially in the field of elimination of the effects of changes in exchange rates.
- My proposals also deal with the financial impact of TC activities and their reporting and presentation in the financial statements. I recommend several measures to improve the administration of the individual funds within their Fund Groups.

In addition, I report on several findings resulting from our regular audit process.

I also comment on the overall financial situation.

4. In part B of this report, I comment on the overall financial situation of the Organization, showing both positive aspects as well as those requiring improvement. Part C contains the most important findings of our audit work – including performance audits – where, in my view, there is room for further improvement and/or which might be of interest to Member States.

Other matters and follow-up

5. My report also includes a commentary on other matters arising from the audit of the Agency's financial statements for 2004, and a follow-up to audit recommendations made by my predecessor for 2003 (Parts D and E).

We introduce a new reporting format for an easier reading of my report.

6. With my first report I introduce a new reporting format. While following the basic reporting structure of my predecessor, I decided to summarize the content of the report in a separate column in the left margin. This enables the reader to go through the text quickly and go into more detail on issues of particular interest.

## A.1.2. Summary of Findings and Recommendations for the Secretariat

### A.1.2.1 Financial Issues

7. A considerable portion of the outstanding assessed contributions goes back to more than a decade. The oldest amount has been due since 1961. I **recommend** that the Agency continue its efforts to conclude agreements with the Member States concerned in the form of a payment plan (B.4).

8. The Technical Cooperation Fund (TCF) has continuously used up its liquid fund balance and is now dependant on timely and complete payments. The Secretariat **should continue to encourage** Member States to meet the target for 2005 set by the Board of Governors (B.5).

9. As 40% of TCF expenditure is made in Euros, the Secretariat **should increase its efforts** to obtain TCF payments as far as possible in Euros instead of US\$, in order to reduce losses from exchange rate fluctuations (B.5).

10. Implementation of the Extrabudgetary Programme Fund is not satisfactory. The Agency **should put more emphasis** on accelerating project planning and implementation in this Fund Group, particularly in the Nuclear Security Fund (NSF) (B.5 and C.5.6).

11. The Secretariat **should increase** its efforts to obtain voluntary funds without extensive donor conditions, which often impede sound project delivery. To achieve this, Management **should encourage** Member States to adopt a model agreement that avoids such conditions as far as possible (B.5 and C.5.7).

12. I **recommend** that the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) be incorporated into another Fund Group. Any UNDP project activity, where IAEA is the executing agency, can be reported in Fund Group IV. The reporting of other transactions by UNDP on behalf of the Agency and their payment thereof can also be incorporated in another Fund Group (B.5).

13. Trust fund activities (Fund Group VI) now consist of only one single project. I **recommend** reconsidering the need for the existence of a separate Fund Group for one project (B.5).

14. The financial statements of the Agency do not include all its assets and liabilities. Several funds are held separately. The Secretariat has only partly taken up my **recommendation** to report on these funds to Member States (C.1.1.3 and C.1.3.2).

15. To harmonize TC and Regular Budget Fund (RBF) cycles, I **recommend** that the Agency first optimize the TC processes. It is expected that this could be achieved by the end of the year 2006 (C.1.2.1).

16. Common staff costs have been underbudgeted for several years. I **recommend** increasing the ratio of common staff costs to salary costs to a more reasonable level (C.1.2.3).

17. Although some Organizations have funded their After Service Health Insurance (ASHI) liability, for the time being the Secretariat **may continue** its practice of only disclosing the accrued amount of this liability in the Notes to the financial statements. Funding this amount is not strictly required by current United Nations System Accounting Standards (UNSAS); but this issue remains under discussion (C.1.3.1).

#### A.1.2.2 Administrative Matters

18. The Agency's Seibersdorf Laboratories are insufficiently protected. I **encourage** the Secretariat to continue to implement effective security measures (C.1.4.1).

19. I discovered some security problems concerning physical access to Information Technology (IT) equipment, and fire and water protection in the VIC. IT physical security should be improved through strict compliance with the Agency's policy on IT physical security for its IT equipment (C.1.4.2).

20. I **noted** three cases of fraud or presumptive fraud. The Agency reported on write-offs and minor losses of equipment (E.1 and E.2).

#### A.1.2.3 Other

21. Voluntary contributions are not strictly separated from the RBF as required by UNSAS. The Secretariat followed my **recommendation** not only to record but also to disclose the actual costs the Agency incurs for TC activities (C.5.1).

22. I recommend developing and establishing a support cost scheme for extrabudgetary contributions (Fund Groups III-VI) (C.5.2).

23. Until 2002 all interest income from extrabudgetary resources, with the exception of the TCF, was credited to the RBF. I **recommend** crediting interest strictly to the individual fund to which the investment belongs (C.5.4).

24. Exchange rate gains and losses arising from extrabudgetary resources, with the exception of the TCF, are generally recorded in the RBF. I **recommend** that in future these should be recorded in the extrabudgetary fund to which they relate and not mixed with funds financed from assessed contributions (C.5.5).

25. Raising funds from NGOs **requires** an amendment of the financial rules (C.5.8).

26. I **recommend** keeping performance indicators up-to-date and reassessing their validity regularly in order to enhance the effectiveness of results-based-management (D.1).

27. The Secretariat has implemented most of my predecessor's recommendations concerning TC activities (D.2).

### **A.1.3. Recommendations for Consideration by the Member States**

28. My first audit in the Agency identified some issues which I considered unusual based on my experience with other Organizations of the United Nations. As they mainly concern policy questions, I only include them in my report as recommendations to the Governing Bodies. They are not offered as criticism but as an invitation to Member States to consider whether steps should be taken by them which could lead to improvements in the Agency's performance.

29. I **recommend** that Member States take note of the fact that the Agency does not include all its assets and liabilities in the financial statements. The Secretariat concurred with our opinion to include the initial investment in the Commissary in the financial statements. However, the results of the Euro-funds as property of the Agency should also be brought to Member States' attention where applicable (C.1.1.3 and C.1.3.2).

30. After five years, an amendment of the Statute relating to biennial budgeting is still pending, awaiting ratification by a majority of Member States. I recommend that efforts be made by Member States to complete the ratification process (C.1.2.2).

31. Extrabudgetary contributions are not strictly separated from the RBF as required by UNSAS. One of the reasons for this is the lack of a support cost mechanism for those contributions. I recommend considering the advantages of a support cost mechanism for all parties concerned (C.5.2).

32. To facilitate a better separation between the sources of funds I **recommend** considering the implementation of a Special Fund for Programme Support, which would be the source of financing related staff and other expenditure (C.5.3).

33. I **recommend** keeping the National Participation Costs (NPC) scheme under review to avoid shortcomings in project execution due to late or non-payment by recipients (C.5.6).

34. I **invite** Member States to consider the negative effects of the extensive conditions under which some extrabudgetary funds are provided. In order to avoid impeding project execution I **recommend** considering the adoption of a model agreement (C.5.7).

## A.2. SCOPE AND APPROACH OF THE AUDIT

### A.2.1. Scope of the Audit

Principles governing my audit	<p>35. I have audited the accounts of the International Atomic Energy Agency for the financial period 1 January to 31 December 2004 in accordance with Article XII of the Financial Regulations and the Additional Terms of Reference Governing the External Audit annexed thereto. My audit has been conducted in conformity with the Common Auditing Standards of the Panel of External Auditors of the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency. These standards require me to plan and carry out the audit so as to obtain reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement. The Agency's management were responsible for preparing these financial statements, and I am responsible for expressing an opinion on them based on evidence obtained in my audit.</p>
Audit of separate funds	<p>36. I have carried out separate audits of the following Funds, called Euro-Funds since these are accounted for in Euros, for which the Agency has management responsibility:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Vienna International Centre Commissary;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Seibersdorf Cafeteria;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Staff Welfare Fund;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Housing Projects Fund.</p> <p>37. The Vienna International Centre Child Care Centre - Expansion Project was closed at 31 December 2003.</p>
Audit of the financial statements	<p>38. The financial statements for these Funds, together with my audit opinion on them, have been submitted separately to the Director General as provided for by the relevant rules of the individual funds.</p>
Performance audits	<p>39. In addition to my audit of the Agency's accounts and financial transactions, I carried out reviews under paragraph 5 of the Additional Terms of Reference Governing External Audit whereby I may make such observations as I deem necessary on the efficiency of the financial procedures, the accounting system, the internal financial controls and, in general, on the financial consequences of administrative practices.</p>

### A.2.2. Audit Objective

Financial audit to form the audit opinion	<p>40. The main purpose of the audit was to enable me to form an opinion on whether expenditure recorded for the year had been incurred for the purposes approved by the General Conference; whether income and expenditure were properly classified and recorded in accordance with the Agency's Financial Regulations; and whether the financial statements presented fairly the financial position at 31 December 2004.</p>
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Value-for-money audit to give proactive advice

41. In addition, to a large extent I also examined the Agency's performance in order to assess whether the expenditures were incurred according to the principles of economy, efficiency and effectiveness. This enables me to follow my objective of giving constructive advice rather than to criticize after the event.

### A.2.3. Audit Approach

Substantive testing convinced me of the correctness of the Agency's records.

42. My examination was based on a test audit, in which all areas of the financial statements were subject to substantive testing of the transactions recorded. Finally, an examination was carried out to ensure that the financial statements accurately reflected the Agency's accounting records and were fairly presented.

43. My audit examination included a general review and such tests of the accounting records and other supporting evidence as I considered necessary in the circumstances. These audit procedures are designed primarily for the purpose of forming an opinion on the Agency's financial statements.

### A.2.4. Audit Conclusion

There were no material weaknesses that affected the audit opinion.

44. Notwithstanding the observations in this report, my examination revealed no weaknesses or errors which I considered material to the accuracy, completeness, and validity of the financial statements as a whole. In accordance with normal practice, my staff will record additional findings in management letters to the Agency's senior management. None of these matters affects my audit opinion on the Agency's financial statements and schedules, and I have placed an unqualified opinion on the Agency's financial statements for 2004.

## B. ANALYSIS OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

I present a new descriptive chapter.

45. The reader of the financial statements receives a considerable amount of information about the Organization's financial position at a certain date, in the Agency's case, the 31 December. This is valuable and – together with my positive assurance on the validity of the presentation – Member States can rely on the correctness of the reported data.

After the change to the Euro exchange rate differences will no longer affect comparability to this large extent.

46. I add some information, however, which is not available to the reader on the first view, in a separate descriptive part B of the financial statements for 2004. This part discloses that a great number of results in the financial statements are affected by exchange rate differences which make it impossible to compare figures directly. The Agency's change to the Euro in 2006 as the currency for budgeting and reporting purposes will reduce the effect of exchange rate differences.

I report on the Agency's financial development over the last ten years.

47. In my opinion it is often of greater value to be provided with information showing trends, tendencies and background information over several years. For that purpose my staff carried out an analysis of several of the Agency's key figures and their development between 1996 and the year under review. I would like to invite Member States to take note of this additional presentation and accept it as an integral part of my report.

## B.1. BUDGET CYCLE

Effect of the budget rate of exchange on the figures presented in financial statements.

48. Budgetary figures are inevitably affected by exchange rate differences – a fact that severely affects comparability. Over the period 1996 to 2004 the exchange rate applied in the budget was consistently €0.9229 (until 2001, AS12.70) to US\$1. Although it is necessary to adopt a specific exchange rate for the preparation of the budget, this unavoidably leads to budget figures that do not reflect current exchange rate values. The ultimate size of the budget in US\$ terms is determined on the basis of the average UN Euro-to-Dollar exchange rate which will be experienced during a budget year. The difference between the budget rate and the UN official rate of exchange as at 31 December 2004 also leads to unrealized gains of US\$ 25.95 million in the RBF due to a revaluation of cash (Note P.40 refers). This situation will change in 2006 when the Agency will adopt the Euro as the currency of account.

49. Table 1 shows a comparison of the budget estimates at € 0.9229 to US\$ 1 over the years and the effect which actual average exchange rates had on those estimates. It also shows how exchange rate risks are reduced by applying a split assessment system.

Year	Regular Budget Fund	Dollar Portion	Contribution	Contribution	Average exchange Rate	Contributions Combined
	US\$	%	US\$	Budget rate \$ 1 at € 0.9229 €	US\$ in €	US\$ portion + € portion US\$
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1996	219,017,000	18.20	39,372,000	165,794,000	0.76	256,465,099
1997	221,992,000	17.20	38,231,000	169,593,000	0.88	232,029,423
1998	221,370,000	14.20	31,354,000	175,366,000	0.90	225,967,250
1999	224,247,000	17.10	38,310,000	171,601,000	0.94	221,820,854
2000	226,327,000	17.80	40,393,000	171,598,000	1.08	199,250,619
2001	229,984,000	17.90	41,115,000	174,307,000	1.12	197,220,141
2002	243,260,000	18.80	45,680,000	182,347,000	1.07	215,716,367
2003	248,875,000	18.10	44,981,000	188,174,000	0.89	255,513,558
2004	268,534,000	18.80	50,399,000	201,317,000	0.81	298,846,489
2005	281,430,000	19.50	54,827,000	209,132,000	0.75*	333,669,667

Table 1: Budget amounts in Euro and US\$ at budget and actual rates; (Source: Budgets 1996-2005, Department of Management, Division of Budget and Finance (MTBF) for columns No. 3-6)

\* 2005 average exchange rate estimated

Development and effect of contribution income in the split assessment system

50. This table shows the development of the budget estimates in the last decade. Column (2) shows the budgets at the fixed budget rate of € 0.9229 for US\$ 1. Columns (4) and (5) show the contributions split into the US\$ and Euro portions at the budget rate. Column (7) reflects the effect of exchange rate fluctuations arising from the purchase of Euros using the average exchange rate for the year.

51. Column (2) shows a continuous growth in the Agency's financial resources with a sharp acceleration from 2002 on. However, this is mainly due to the reporting currency rather than actual increases in budget inputs. Columns (4) and (5) show the amounts actually budgeted for the Agency to meet its expenditures in US\$ and in Euro according to the system of split assessment. Column (7) shows the total value of the budget in US\$, including the value of the Euro assessment at the actual average rates experienced during the whole year.

52. It should be noted that in those years when the Euro was stronger than the budget rate of 0.9229 to the US\$ (1996-1998 and 2003-2005), the total US\$ value of the budget was greater than the US\$ total originally approved. On the other hand in those years when the Euro was weaker than the budget rate (1999-2002) the total US\$ value of the budget was considerably lower than the originally approved budget.

Effect of exchange rate fluctuations for Member States purchasing Euros

53. Additionally, the exchange rate of the US\$ against the Euro was very favourable for the US\$ in that period. Due to the split assessment system, this does not significantly affect the Agency because it receives its contributions mainly in the currencies needed. However, the exchange rate has a direct effect on countries which need to purchase Euros to pay the Euro portion of their assessment. As column (7) shows, those Member States profited from a strong dollar between 1999 and 2002. On the other hand, they had an increasingly severe burden in the last three years (table 2, ref.)

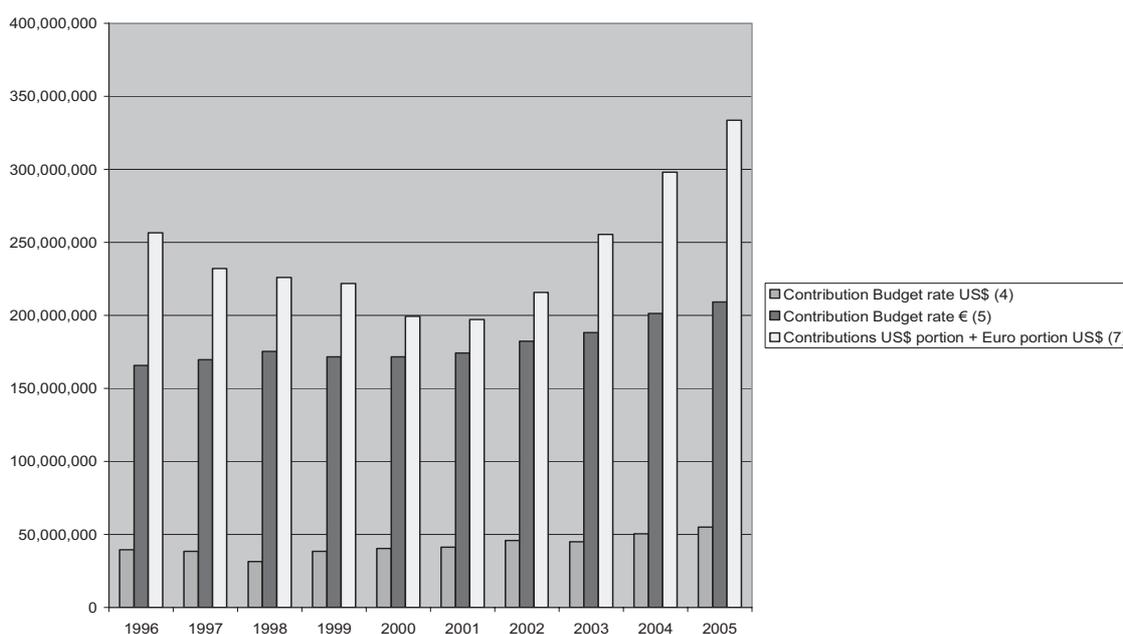


Table 2: Payment requirements; (Source: Table 1 - Budgets 1996-2005, MTBF)

Thanks to the split assessment system the Agency's regular budget fund has limited exposure to exchange rate fluctuations.

Arrears of assessed contributions as a consequence of exchange rate fluctuations

54. Thanks to the split assessment system, the risks and opportunities of the exchange rates are largely borne by the Member States. This measure gives the Agency the necessary financial stability to execute its work.

55. According to the draft budget for 2006/2007, the split assessment system will be continued after the Agency adopts the Euro as its currency of account. I fully support this approach as a necessary measure to conserve the Agency's financial stability.

56. On the other hand, the Agency is nevertheless affected by those exchange rate differences indirectly because of the effect of differing exchange rates on the payment of arrears of assessed contributions by Member States which have to purchase Euros for this purpose.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Assessed Contributions Receivable</b>	<b>Official Rate of Exchange 31 December</b>
<b>(1)</b>	<b>US\$</b>	<b>US\$ in €</b>
	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(3)</b>
1996	64,616,983	0.78
1997	50,932,301	0.89
1998	44,881,491	0.86
1999	37,579,618	0.99
2000	28,686,027	1.16
2001	23,738,265	1.22
2002	43,945,009	0.96
2003	60,800,224	0.80
2004	57,099,130	0.74

Table 3: Outstanding assessed contributions; (Source: Schedules S1a, S1b)

Arrears are influenced by the exchange rate between US\$ and Euro.

That affects IAEA's cash inflows and liquidity.

57. Table 3 shows that outstanding assessed contributions at year-end follow almost consistently the development of the exchange rate of the US\$ against the Euro. This is understandable because Member States that have to pay about 80 percent of their assessed contributions to the RBF in Euro, have to finance the exchange rate losses in excess of their own budget estimates.

58. As Member States' budgets normally contain no provisions for payments in excess of their appropriations, one possible reaction is the non-payment of amounts exceeding the budgeted amounts. As a consequence, exchange rate losses result in higher arrears of contributions, which directly affect the Agency's liquidity.

**B.2. REGULAR BUDGET FUND EXECUTION**

Carry-over into the 2<sup>nd</sup> year of programme biennium has risen to US\$ 19.8 million.

59. Since the accounts of the year 2004 reflect the first year of a programme biennium, statements I, II, IV and Schedule S6 show a provision for unobligated balances of appropriations of US\$ 19.8 million. This amount reflects a carry over in order to permit full biennial programming (GOV/1999/23 and Financial Regulation 4.03). This balance is available for obligation until the end of the second financial year of the programme biennium. Hence only at the end of the year 2005 will an assessment on the use of funds and the implementation rate be possible.

60. Of the total, US\$ 5.2 million stem from the supplemental budget for “Headquarters – Minimum Operating Security Standards” and a considerable part (US\$ 10.8 million) of the rest of the unobligated balance relates to personnel and travel costs.

61. The carry-over is considerably higher than it was in 2002 (US\$ 2.3 million) when this rule was applied for the first time. In view of this high carry-over, we will monitor the execution of the biennial programme closely in 2005.

Presentation by objects of expenditure

62. The following table breaks down the expenditures between 1996 and 2004 into individual objects of expenditure.

In thousands of US\$ at reporting rate	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Salaries	112,145	100,493	100,315	97,747	85,628	85,844	93,933	112,306	124,429
Common Staff Costs	44,987	44,273	44,430	45,101	42,734	41,740	45,877	54,227	59,897
Temporary assistance	9,406	8,337	8,140	7,665	6,666	7,424	9,354	11,721	13,761
<b>Total Staff Costs</b>	<b>166,538</b>	<b>153,103</b>	<b>152,885</b>	<b>150,513</b>	<b>135,028</b>	<b>135,008</b>	<b>149,164</b>	<b>178,254</b>	<b>198,086</b>
Equipment	16,825	14,366	11,043	12,173	9,957	10,745	10,716	11,439	10,462
Travel	18,499	17,090	17,437	15,698	14,494	13,510	14,446	16,116	18,227
Contracts	11,698	13,013	10,480	12,245	10,357	9,930	10,674	12,867	17,628
General Operating Expenses	21,413	18,738	18,988	18,014	16,603	16,378	18,360	24,084	26,392
Training	963	907	813	855	680	658	707	685	771
Supplies and Material	9,763	9,318	7,380	6,817	6,054	7,152	5,853	6,929	8,346
Miscellaneous	4,200	4,182	6,325	5,245	3,252	3,423	4,197	4,517	4,058
<b>Total</b>	<b>83,361</b>	<b>77,614</b>	<b>72,466</b>	<b>71,047</b>	<b>61,397</b>	<b>61,796</b>	<b>64,953</b>	<b>76,637</b>	<b>85,884</b>
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>249,899</b>	<b>230,717</b>	<b>225,351</b>	<b>221,560</b>	<b>196,425</b>	<b>196,804</b>	<b>214,117</b>	<b>254,891</b>	<b>283,970</b>

Table 4: Major objects of expenditure, Fund Group I; (Source: Schedule S7)

The example of salaries shows the real effect of differing exchange rates on expenditure.

63. This table again demonstrates the effects of differing exchange rates in the RBF. In the years when the actual average exchange rate of the US\$ to the Euro was stronger than the budget rate (1999-2002), expenditures on salaries for example seem to drop to a much lower level. However, this is simply the effect of recording and reporting all transactions in US\$ terms at the actual exchange rates prevailing at the time of the transaction.

64. The application of the average exchange rate of the year (table 1 column 6) discloses that salary costs increased slightly year by year as a result of annual salary increases or fluctuations in the number of staff (with a small exception in 2003). Whereas the increase of salaries between 2000 and 2004 in US\$ terms seems to be enormous (about 45 %), in terms of Euros, applying the average exchange rate of each year, the increase amounts to only about 9 % (table 5).

In thousands of Euros at average rate	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Salaries	85,645	87,941	90,394	91,882	92,478	96,145	100,508	99,952	100,787

Table 5: Salaries at average rate in thousands of Euros

### B.3. CASH AND TERM DEPOSITS

Importance of a stable cash position

65. Organizations relying on assessed or voluntary contributions depend on the timely payment of these funds. They have to ensure that there are always enough liquid funds available to be able to meet all payments due. This can be achieved by the installation of a Working Capital Fund and/or by other appropriate cash resources.

The Agency's financial position as at 31 December is satisfactory.

66. The Agency holds a reserve in the form of a fully-paid Working Capital Fund and receives contributions in a timely manner. Therefore, the financial situation of the Agency in terms of liquidity is satisfactory, although in several of the past years in some months (mainly in October) cash resources were nearly used up.

Year	Regular Budget Fund US\$	Technical Cooperation Fund US\$	Extrabudgetary Programme Fund US\$	Member States and int. Org. US\$	UNDP US\$	Trust Funds US\$
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1996	69,928,380	33,006,654	14,867,058	9,221,892	428,561	5,988,310
1997	65,017,217	30,971,929	27,821,131	9,736,853	1,231,124	3,738,853
1998	51,761,735	32,582,527	28,865,361	8,285,040	340,368	3,588,817
1999	35,427,751	40,448,019	25,865,467	7,343,838	1,012,250	2,382,199
2000	26,691,085	44,523,349	24,138,357	8,262,694	553,565	3,776,756
2001	38,908,190	44,207,017	34,937,324	10,376,310	1,455,292	2,333,897
2002	31,228,958	38,755,513	45,125,624	9,905,089	248,906	989,906
2003	55,854,156	37,779,887	56,963,669	16,284,522	78,719	1,200,828
2004	71,465,954	47,925,260	74,184,228	18,467,255	-34,846	1,267,470

Table 6: Cash and term deposits as at 31 December, (Source: Statement II)

Cash resources in the regular budget fund are appropriate. They are, however, affected by the weak US\$.

67. Table 6 shows the cash balances as at 31 December of each year. The RBF shows sufficiently high amounts of liquid cash. However, as already mentioned above, a considerable part of this cash is held in Euro. In times of a strong Euro, cash balances expressed in terms of US\$ are necessarily higher (as explained above) simply as a result of the appreciation of the Euro over the US\$.

68. As a consequence, a provision for revaluation of cash has been made in statement II (also Note P.40, refers) amounting to US\$ 25.95 million, mainly representing exchange rate fluctuations between 2003 and 2004.

Cash resources in voluntary funds have been mainly held in US\$.

69. Because of their voluntary nature, all other Agency's funds are not subject to the split assessment system. Their expenditures are mainly made in US\$, but – to a certain extent – also in Euros. Insofar as contributions and expenditures are paid in US\$, increases or decreases in cash are not affected by exchange rate fluctuations. However, the purchasing power of the funds is affected in the case of payments in currencies other than the US\$.

#### **B.4. AGEING ANALYSIS OF THE ASSESSED CONTRIBUTIONS**

There is a big portion of outstanding assessed contributions going back to more than a decade.

70. The ageing analysis of outstanding contributions in the RBF gives reasons for concern. It is not so much the increase in the last three years or the fact that contributions of the year under review are still outstanding. It can be expected that most of those receivables will be collected.

71. A point of concern is the large portion of outstanding assessments for years prior to the year under review (US\$ 23.3 million in 2003, US\$ 22.6 million in 2004), some going back to the early days of the IAEA. More than US\$ 5 million are still due for the years 1961 to 1996 (Note L. 38, refers). As payments of a Member State are credited against the oldest outstanding debts, I have to conclude that the Agency, despite considerable effort, did not succeed in urging a very small number of its stakeholders to pay anything in the meantime, or at least not during the last decade.

72. I consider this highly questionable and recommend that the Agency conclude agreements with the Member States concerned in the form of agreed payment plans.

## B.5. TECHNICAL COOPERATION AND EXTRABUDGETARY FUNDS

Extrabudgetary Programme Fund's cash balances have consistently increased and ended at a high level.

The UNDP Fund combines project work on behalf of UNDP with the Agency's payments for services rendered by UNDP.

73. The Extrabudgetary Programme Fund's cash balances have continuously increased over the last years and have now reached a level of more than US\$ 74 million. (table 6 column 4). Expenditure in 2004, however, amounted to only US\$ 39.2 million, leaving a fund balance of nearly US\$ 60 million. This may indicate problems with project delivery in that fund, although expenditures increased considerably in the last years. The main component of the Extrabudgetary Programme Fund is the Nuclear Security Fund (NSF).

74. The same applies to Trust Fund activities. Income in Fund Group VI has dropped to only US\$ 351,531 in 2004. Cash resources at 31 December 2004, however, amounted to US\$ 1.27 million, equivalent to 3.5 years' expenditures at the current rate.

75. The purpose of Fund Group V (UNDP Fund) is twofold. Firstly, it captures the income and expenditure of any UNDP project activity where IAEA is the executing agency for UNDP. Secondly, it records all the transactions made between UNDP and the Agency where the Agency has instructed UNDP to act on behalf of the Agency.

76. The balance at the year end shows a very small amount. However, this does not reflect the fact that there is a considerable volume of transactions made with UNDP in the course of any year. In 2004, the Agency transferred US\$ 15 million to UNDP to pay for the services rendered by UNDP. In addition, just over US\$ 1 million was received by UNDP on behalf of the Agency.

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Technical Cooperation Fund	67,305,490	61,740,235	63,001,203	61,086,192	60,865,998	67,459,464
Extrabudgetary Programme Fund	22,300,657	21,610,395	32,540,348	42,364,606	51,153,229	54,189,765
Technical Coop. Extrabudg. Funds						
- Member States / Int. Organizations	3,077,432	4,076,351	6,787,143	5,624,543	11,856,003	10,312,049
- UNDP	1,211,895	-24,750	1,036,715	-1,133,550	-152,424	-93,850
- Trust Funds and Reserve Funds	1,753,324	3,187,351	948,899	451,334	375,626	351,531
<b>Total</b>	<b>95,648,798</b>	<b>90,589,582</b>	<b>104,314,308</b>	<b>108,393,125</b>	<b>124,098,432</b>	<b>132,218,959</b>

Table 7: TC and extrabudgetary activities - total income; (Source: Statement I)

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Technical Cooperation Fund	58,934,544	62,438,515	71,080,210	71,053,802	68,416,180	65,563,025
Extrabudgetary Programme Fund	24,034,350	20,971,715	26,832,277	34,710,336	39,498,719	39,167,409
Technical Coop. Extrabudg. Funds						
- Member States / Int. Organizations	3,478,774	4,600,433	5,355,400	6,723,355	9,948,877	8,078,133
- UNDP	469,796	436,599	-77,988	110,911	7,579	20,136
- Trust Funds and Reserve Funds	2,092,140	1,803,109	3,238,193	764,120	354,227	256,691
<b>Total</b>	<b>89,009,604</b>	<b>90,250,371</b>	<b>106,428,092</b>	<b>113,362,524</b>	<b>118,225,582</b>	<b>113,085,394</b>

Table 8: TC and extrabudgetary activities – total expenditure; (Source: Statement I)

There is a constant overall growth of extrabudgetary activities.

The TCF has continuously used up its liquid fund balance and is now depending on timely and complete payments.

In the fund balance of TCF a total of US\$ 5.6 million are held in non-convertible currencies.

Partial or non-payment of NPCs leads to delays in project execution.

Due to a 40 % demand of Euros the Secretariat should try to obtain TCF contributions as far as possible in Euro instead of US\$.

Implementation of the Extrabudgetary Programme Fund is not satisfactory.

77. Tables 7 and 8 show extrabudgetary income and expenditures between 1999 and 2004. The total of extrabudgetary income has been constantly growing since 2000. As far as expenditures in Euros are concerned, the increase is again partly due to the depreciation of the US\$ against the Euro.

78. Since 2000 income of Fund Group II (TCF) has been continuously lower than expenditure, reducing the fund balance from US\$ 19.9 million in 2000 to US\$ 6.4 million at the end of 2003. In 2004 the situation stabilized, because income (including receipt of prior years' contributions) was considerably higher than expenditure. Cash inflows to this fund nearly reached the level targeted by the Board of Governors at US\$ 74.75 million in 2004. If the Agency wishes to continue its work in this Fund on the same level as in the last five years, timely and sufficient payments to the fund will be necessary.

79. It is important to note that the fund balance in the TCF amounting to US\$ 18.9 million at the end of 2004 is not all freely expendable, as US\$ 5.6 million are held in non-convertible currencies. The use of those funds is therefore restricted.

80. In addition, the Director General reported in his introductory statement to the Board of Governors on 28 February 2005 that another obstacle to sound project execution was partial or non-payment of National Participation Costs (NPCs) by about 40 % of all Member States concerned. Meanwhile, therefore, TC projects in the countries concerned cannot be implemented, resulting in a lower implementation rate in the TCF in the current year.

81. I am aware that contributions to the TCF are voluntary and that the donor decides on the currency in which it pays. This has been almost exclusively the US\$. Only about 5 percent of voluntary contributions to the TCF is paid in Euro. I would like to point out that the Agency's demand for Euros in the TCF is about 40% of the contributions. Therefore, to make payments in Euro the Secretariat has to purchase Euros with US\$, thus bearing an exchange rate risk. In order to further reduce the exposure of the Agency to exchange rate fluctuations, I would encourage Member States to pay their pledges to the TCF as far as possible in Euro, up to a ceiling of about 40%.

82. The Secretariat shares our view that it is advisable to retain funds from Euro-based Member States in Euros and to meet the expenditure in the same currency, thus avoiding exchange rate losses for the fund. Additionally, US\$ cash holdings of some TCF assets have already been converted to Euro holdings in order to retain purchasing power.

83. In Fund Group III, the Extrabudgetary Programme Fund, income exceeded expenditure leaving a significantly higher fund balance at the end of the year under review of US\$ 59.4 million (US \$ 43.8 million at the end of 2003). I am aware that after its introduction in 2002 the Nuclear Security Fund received significant contributions from Member States. However, in view of the high cash resources in the Extrabudgetary Programme Fund, amounting to US\$ 74 million at the end of 2004 (US\$ 56 million in 2003 - table 6, column 4 refers), the Agency should put more emphasis on accelerating project planning and implementation in the NSF and the whole Fund Group.

Restrictive donor conditions often impede sound project delivery.

As UNDP no longer provides significant funds to the Agency, Fund Group V should be closed.

Trust fund activities are reduced to one single project only. The existence of a separate Fund Group for this purpose is questionable.

84. The Secretariat explained that often the contributions to the NSF are received subject to special conditions established by the donor which make it difficult to execute activities. The implementation of the programme, however, would eventually be carried out successfully (para. C.5.7 refers).

85. UNDP projects have diminished year by year and therefore this no longer justifies a separate Fund Group. I recommend that this Fund Group be closed and any transactions recorded in Fund Group IV.

86. Payments and receipts by UNDP on behalf of the Agency, currently in the region of US\$ 15 million, should be recorded in another Fund Group.

87. The future of Trust Funds in the Agency might need to be reconsidered because income in Fund Group VI dropped drastically. This Fund Group now consists exclusively of one single activity: the Research Institute Trust Fund. The existence of a separate Fund Group for this purpose is questionable.

88. The Secretariat agreed to consider folding the existing Trust Fund into another group of extrabudgetary funds.

## C. DETAILED FINDINGS FOR 2004

### C.1. FINANCIAL ISSUES

#### C.1.1. Financial Statements

##### C.1.1.1 Basis for the Certification of the Financial Statements

The certification of the financial statements was based on sample checking.

My staff dealt with nearly half a million accounting entries.

The sample did not disclose material errors.

Additionally, all cash accounts were checked and reconciled.

89. As part of the certification process I had to assess the accounting principles applied as well as the transactions made during 2004. My staff did so by means of sample checking which provides evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.

90. For the 2004 audit, my staff had to consider 475,161 accounting entries in the general ledger. They checked them in a mathematical-statistical sample according to generally accepted auditing standards.

91. Our examination did not disclose any material accounting errors. All transactions made by MTBF were thoroughly checked and carefully coded before being entered into the Agency's Financial Information Management System (AFIMS).

92. With a probability of 90 percent the sample check allows us to state that there are no material errors in the Agency's accounting entries as a whole. Furthermore, this statement is supported by other checks carried out by my staff during their performance audits. Additionally, all cash accounts were fully checked and reconciled without any material discrepancy.

Also a test of the electronic accounting system did not reveal weaknesses of the software used by the Agency.

The unqualified audit opinion has a sound basis.

93. In addition to the sampling, my staff checked the correctness of the AFIMS accounting system following their experience with the same system in UNIDO. For that purpose they requested a download of the general ledger as at 31 December 2004, developed financial statements out of this data and compared them with the Agency's statements. They found no material misstatements.

94. Based on the sample check, the parallel production of financial statements and a complete check of all cash accounts, I am able to express an unqualified audit opinion on the financial statements for the year 2004.

### C.1.1.2 Financial Statements

The Agency agreed on three issues where it could use better reporting methods to give more consistent information to Member States.

95. The financial statements of the Agency show some unusual or inconsistent presentations:

- The Agency did not close the "clearing account travel" until the end of the year (statement II – Assets in the year 2003). There are still claims of about US\$ 1 million open. However, this account is not part of the standard format as prescribed by the UNSAS and may puzzle the reader. Either these receivables should be recorded under another item, or – even better – be cleared before the end of the year. As timely clearing does not seem to be possible, the Secretariat agreed to record this amount under "other accounts receivable" in this year's accounts.
- Statement II shows an amount for uncollected assessed contributions under the liabilities. This presentation is correct for the RBF. In the TCF (Fund Group II) consisting of voluntary contributions, the presentation is obviously inconsistent. In fact the amount shown there is the total of outstanding Assessed Programme Costs (APCs) corresponding to the same amount under accounts receivable. Management agreed to disclose this amount under a separate heading.
- Schedules S1a, and S1b do not contain the scale of assessment. A separate column for the scale of assessment to the RBF should be introduced between the columns "country" and "assessed contributions" in order to give a better overview of the countries' financial participation. The scale is disclosed in Schedule S5 in any case. Therefore I recommended providing for more transparency by disclosing this information in Schedules S1a and b. The Secretariat agreed to act accordingly from 2005 financial year onward.

### C.1.1.3 Completeness of the Financial Statements

The financial statements of the Agency do not include all its assets and liabilities. Several funds are held separately and their results are not reported to Member States.

96. The "Additional Terms of Reference governing the audit of the International Atomic Energy Agency" state that the External Auditor shall perform an audit of the accounts of the Agency, including all Trust and Special Funds, as he may deem necessary in order to satisfy himself, *inter alia*, that the financial statements are in accordance with the books and records of the Agency.

97. Nevertheless, the Rules of several separate funds held in Euro, e. g., the Commissary, oblige the External Auditor to audit and to report on the financial results of those funds to the Director General, although they are not included in the Agency's financial statements.

I received my mandate from Member States but have to provide an audit opinion on funds which are not part of the financial statements.

The Secretariat has taken action. A final decision is still pending.

I follow my predecessors' practice for the time being but I would like to invite Member States to reconsider this anomalous situation.

98. In my opinion this is questionable for two reasons. Firstly, my task is to audit the Agency's financial statements and to express an opinion on them to the Member States. My task is not to audit other funds not presented in the financial statements and to report on them to the Director General, as I received my mandate from the Member States. Secondly, in my opinion the fund balances of these separately held funds are assets of the Agency. As such they should be incorporated in the annual reporting to Member States and thus would automatically be subject to my audit.

99. The Secretariat has partly followed my opinion by including the initial investment of € 808,879 in the Commissary in the financial statements. The question as to whether also surpluses or losses of Euro - funds should be included in those statements is presently under review by the Office of Legal Affairs.

100. I would like to draw Member States' attention to the fund balances of all Euro-funds totalling nearly € 7 million which are held separately from the Agency's other assets.

101. For 2004 I followed the practice applied by my predecessors to provide separate audit opinions to the Director General. However, I would like to encourage the Secretariat to reconsider this matter and to decide whether or not all the Agency's funds should be included in the Agency's financial statements, as is the case in other UN organizations, and thus the result of my audit of all funds brought to the attention of the Member States. This could well be done in a confidential part of my report if deemed necessary.

## **C.1.2. BUDGETARY ISSUES**

### **C.1.2.1 Harmonization of TC and Regular Budget Programme Cycles**

The implementation of harmonized TC and RBF programme cycles is still under discussion.

102. My predecessor had already recommended that the Agency consider harmonizing the TC and RBF programme cycles to ensure compatibility between future programme and budget documents and internal management plans. The Board of Governors in its session of 18 July 2003 approved a "Package Proposal" by an Informal Open-ended Working Group (GOV/2004/48) suggesting that the Secretariat report "on the implications of harmonizing the budget cycles" at the Board's meeting of June 2004. The Board decided on the basis of this report (GOV/INF/2004/6) in its meeting of 14 September 2004 that they needed further information from the Secretariat and intended taking a decision on the matter after the Technical Assistance and Cooperation Committee (TACC) meeting. The topic, however, was not on the agenda of the TACC-meeting of 22 November 2004. The matter is still under review by the Secretariat, and we understand a recommendation to the Board will be forthcoming.

Positive and negative effects of synchronized programming and planning cycles

103. In general, synchronized programming and planning cycles are to be favoured for reasons of comparability and consistency. However, the Secretariat's report and information retrieved from other sources reveal that in the case of the Agency additional aspects need to be considered:

- The biennial budgeting cycle of RBF is presently executed under an interim Board arrangement; its final approval has not yet been given.
- Planning of the two programmes follows different processes with schedules not matching.
- Synchronizing the programming cycle of TC with the RBF cycle in a sensible way requires changes in the present regime and procedures of TC programming and planning.
- The Agency has taken measures to improve the programming and implementing processes, some of which have already been enforced, while others are still to be developed or are under consideration.
- United Nations Office for Programme Support (UNOPS) suggested in a workload study in TC that the extension of the Planning cycle would decrease workload pressure.

I recommend that the Secretariat first optimizes the TC process before harmonizing the cycles.

104. Taking into account all these aspects, I recommend that the Agency take a step by step approach. First the optimization of TC processes should be finished which, according to the Agency's plans, can be expected by the end of the year 2006. Subsequently, a decision by the Board on the necessity for harmonizing the programming and budgeting cycles of TC and RBF should be made, taking into account all aspects that have developed from the changes made.

### C.1.2.2 Introduction of Biennial Budgeting

A biennial programme should be implemented under a budget that provides resources for the entire biennium.

105. The Agency aims at aligning its regular programme and budgeting and reporting cycles to those common within the UN system. The Agency has taken measures in pursuit of this plan: biennial programming has been introduced in 2001 (effective with the 2002 - 2003 regular programme and budget cycle) and the necessary steps for biennial budgeting have been taken, subject to approval by the required two-thirds of Member States. However, the final ratification of biennial budgeting is still pending.

106. At its session of June 1999 the Board of Governors approved the Secretariat's proposal to change the Agency's programme and budget process to enable the Agency to fully implement biennial programming (GOV/1999/23). As explained in this document, a biennial programme would best be implemented under a budget that provides resources for the entire biennium. The amendment to Article XIV.A of the Statute has been approved by the General Conference in 1999 but is still not in force due to a shortfall in the acceptance of Member States. For the time being a Board-approved interim arrangement is in place which partially addresses some of the shortcomings of annual budgeting.

Synchronized cycles are advantageous for the Agency's performance and help to avoid unnecessary costs.

107. Synchronized budgeting and planning cycles are to be favoured for reasons of comparability and consistency and - above all - economy. The introduction of biennial budgeting would make it much easier to plan the programmes and it also would produce administrative improvements and savings. For example, the biennial programme and budget document would be prepared every second year and the budget update document would no longer be necessary. Secretariat staff would be available for other purposes and the resources which the Member States devote to the consultation process, within both the Programme and Budget Committee and the Board of Governors, as well as in the General Conference, would be reduced. The Agency expects cost reductions from discontinuing the budget update document - which would be possible under biennial budgeting - for printing, translation and interpretation up to US\$ 50,000 per document. Furthermore, there would be savings of around US\$ 140,000 in the working hours of staff directly involved in the preparation of the document and its Management Part. Considerable savings can also be expected on the part of Member States.

After five years the amendment of the Statute is still pending acceptance by the majority of Member States.

108. The amendment of the Statute approved by the General Conference to allow biennial budgeting must be accepted by two-thirds of the Member States, in accordance with their respective constitutional processes, before it enters into force (Article XVIII.C (ii) of the Statute). Although more than five years have passed since the General Conference resolution, to date only 37 Member States have accepted the change in the Statute by the deposit of acceptance instruments with the depositary Government referred to in Article XXI.C of the Statute.

109. After five years the amendment of the statute concerning biennial budgeting is still pending acceptance by the majority of Member States. I recommend that efforts be made by Member States to complete the ratification process

### C.1.2.3 Budget for Personnel Costs

An unreasonably low budget estimate for common staff costs has led to constant overspending.

110. For several years common staff costs were underbudgeted at the end of the financial period. The budget estimates for those expenditures have constantly been underestimated because common staff costs were regularly projected at the rate of 39.6 percent of salaries, which has been significantly lower than the rate actually experienced (see table 9).

111. Member States, who approved the budget, are not in a position to control this type of expenditure, because common staff costs are entitlements and have to be effected even if the budget estimates are exceeded. The deficit is in effect compensated from savings on salary provisions related to delays in filling vacancies.

An increase in the rate for 2005 is still insufficient.

112. For 2005 the Agency increased the ratio between common staff costs and salaries to 41.8 percent. As table 9 shows, this ratio is still insufficient by slightly more than 1 %. I recommend estimating the ratio for future budgets at a more realistic level to avoid overexpenditure in common staff costs. I recognize that the Agency has proposed an increase of its common staff costs in the Modifying Document for the Programme and Budget 2006 - 2007.

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Salaries plus temporary assistance	121,551	108,830	108,455	105,411	92,294	93,268	103,287	124,027	138,189
Common Staff Costs (excluding overtime)	44,431	43,832	44,037	44,720	42,387	41,416	45,472	53,726	59,298
Ratio CSC/Salaries	36.55%	40.28%	40.60%	42.42%	45.93%	44.41%	44.02%	43.32%	42.91%

Table 9: Percentage of common staff costs in thousands of US\$ (Source: Schedule S7, MTBF)

### C.1.3. Management Issues

#### C.1.3.1 After Service Health Insurance

Presentation requirements of ASHI in the financial statements

113. According to the Staff Rules, the Agency has an obligation to pay post-retirement benefits, mainly ASHI. According to UNSAS rule 58 (Revision VI), ASHI should be provided for in the financial statements to the extent required by the financial policies of the organization. Otherwise, appropriate disclosure should be made in the notes. This liability should be quantified.

The Agency discloses accrued liabilities of about US\$ 85 million in the Notes.

114. The Agency follows the policy of leaving this obligation unfunded, but to disclose it in the Notes to the financial statements. Following an actuarial valuation, the Agency projects an accrued liability for ASHI calculated to be about US\$ 85 million (Note W.54). In accordance with the current opinion of the Panel of External Auditors, I fully agree with this method.

The Panel of external auditors currently does not generally see a need to fund the projected amounts.

115. It should be noted that the Panel of External Auditors dealt with this issue in its 2004 meeting. The Panel also endorsed this treatment of ASHI, although some members of the Panel reported that their client Organizations had funded the projected amounts. The majority of UN Organizations, however, did not. In that respect para. 73, "Overview of the Agency's Draft Programme and Budget for 2006-2007" does not reflect the current status of the discussion. In its 2004 meeting the Panel did not express its expectation that in future full provision for those benefits would be made. An actuarial assessment and the disclosure of the future liability in the Notes are considered sufficient for the time being. A task force on UNSAS is expected to deliver its conclusions by the end of 2005. These might require a new assessment.

#### C.1.3.2 Housing Fund

Audit of the Housing Fund

116. One of my "extra tasks" is the certification of the Housing Fund's financial statements. The objective of this housing fund was a long-term rent contract for two houses in Vienna with a number of apartments for rent for UN staff. The contract was terminated in June 2004.

The Fund was closed at year end leaving nearly € 400,000 which will be used in the Agency for staff training.

117. The Secretariat closed the fund at the year-end. The remaining fund balance (€ 399,539) “will be made available for Department of Management, Division of Personnel (MTPR) to finance a staff development and training programme for staff at large.”

118. I would like to draw Member States’ attention to the use of this fund balance (para. C.1.1.3 refers).

### C.1.3.3 National Audit Office’s (NAO) Management Letter

The follow up of my predecessor’s management letter showed that the Secretariat had been responsive.

119. My staff followed up on the Management Letter of my predecessor in May 2004 and the response of the IAEA in June 2004. The implementation of some recommendations is still pending. Many recommendations were followed by the IAEA. The recommendations with regard to the Commissary will be thoroughly reviewed in the course of a more in-depth audit in 2005.

### C.1.4. Security Issues

#### C.1.4.1 Agency’s Laboratories at Seibersdorf

The Agency’s Laboratories Seibersdorf are insufficiently protected against all kinds of attacks.

120. The Agency’s Laboratories at Seibersdorf (Nuclear Sciences and Applications Analytical Laboratories Division - NAAL) are located in an area of the Austrian Research Centres (ARC). They consist of two main areas: the laboratory compound, which is property of the Agency, and the Safeguards Analytical Laboratory, which is rented from the ARC. They comprise an area of 15,000 m<sup>2</sup> with laboratories, offices and technical space.

Hazardous material, radioactive sources and valuable equipment has to be protected.

121. Approximately 200 employees - 10% of the IAEA staff - are presently working on the Seibersdorf premises. Approximately 700 different radioactive sources are stored inside the buildings – all of them highly toxic (class 1) materials, *inter alia* 400 gr. of Plutonium and 2,000 gr. of Uranium (Ur-235). In addition, 200 different toxic materials are stored in the eight NAAL section laboratories, some of them in large quantities.

The compound is secured only by a simple fence and entrance controls are not sufficient.

122. The Seibersdorf ARC compound is physically secured only by one simple metal fence. No adequate technical devices, such as lighting, motion detectors, or video cameras, are installed to secure efficient surveillance of the fence and the areas in front of it and behind it. Nor are the windows in the Agency’s Laboratories Seibersdorf equipped with anti-shatter film.

With regard to the result of a risk assessment by UNSSS I recommend effective security measures.

123. Threat and risk assessments, most recently performed in August 2004 by the United Nations Security and Safety Section (UNSSS), detected safety-related deficiencies and described various actions which could be carried out in order to improve the situation. The most urgent requirement was: “... *to strengthen access control to the main compound – and the blue building should it become part of the laboratory infrastructure. It was noted that at the entrance to the main compound there was little in the way of formal access control. It is imperative that this be improved and we will be in contact with the Director on how best to go about effecting improvement measures.*”

The electronic access control is still deficient.

124. Meanwhile, the ARC has elaborated an electronic site access-control system at its main gate, which represents a theoretical improvement but which is still deficient. One member of the external audit team arriving in Seibersdorf by IAEA shuttle service passed the access control point and reached the laboratory compound twice - in October and December 2004 - without any individual check. The presence of a Gendarmerie post in the compound is regarded as an important factor in securing the IAEA premises. Nevertheless the Austrian authorities have repeatedly announced the withdrawal of the policemen. A final satisfactory solution is highly desirable.

Agency staff and the enormous value of this investment are not protected in a reasonable or adequate manner.

125. In view to the fact that the UN and other international Organizations have become a focus of terrorist activities, the Agency's employees, the hazardous materials and substances, as well as the enormous value of this investment, are not protected in a reasonable or adequate manner. As the laboratories director reported, threatening emails with a possible terrorist origin, addressed to the IAEA facilities and personnel, appeared in 2004 in Seibersdorf. United Nations and Austrian security services became involved.

The security situation of the compound is precarious.

126. I consider the security situation of the IAEA Seibersdorf compound as precarious. With regard to the human beings working there, the dangerous materials stored and the considerable value of the items on the one hand, and the threat situation on the other, I propose the immediate implementation of the measures recommended by the UNSSS in 2004. Member States had already approved an extraordinary budget for improving the security situation for the year 2004. The request for a supplementary appropriation for 2005 presently foresees, *inter alia*, security enhancements for Seibersdorf, mainly the construction of a perimeter fence.

The Secretariat has started action on the issues raised.

127. The Agency shares our security concerns and informed us about a number of actions undertaken to address the issues raised. The Agency is aware of the importance of these matters. Many of the improvements are scheduled for the year 2005.

#### C.1.4.2 IT Physical Security

Security problems exist with access to IT equipment and fire and water protection.

128. In an office environment strongly relying on EDP, IT physical security is an issue of highest priority. To avoid damaging consequences for the Agency the availability of electronic data must be secured at all times. IAEA, however, is lacking basic requirements. Our random checks on a few rooms with IT equipment revealed that access control as well as fire and water protection are insufficient. Some decentralized network distribution cabinets, for example, are freely accessible to everybody in the VIC and their backs are open. Cable canals across walls and ceilings are not insulated against fire. In some offices computer servers are located together with paper and files, which provides a potential fire hazard.

The responsibility of UNIDO/BMS for the physical security does not help the Agency in case of an incident.

129. Our specific questions about contingency plans and specific requirements for rooms with IT-infrastructure are still pending, awaiting a satisfactory answer. According to the Administrative Manual, Part II, Section 19, No. 4.13 the Agency placed this responsibility on UNIDO/Buildings Management Service (BMS). In our opinion - because of the confidentiality of the data - IAEA's security requirements are much greater than those of the UN Building as a whole.

Measures to be taken to achieve improvements

130. The Agency's IT security could be further improved by:

- defining specific procedures to deal with each IT System component (desktop computers, servers, rooms, database systems, etc.) which reflect the degree of importance of IT for the main business of the Agency;
- defining and analysing the risks to which the normal use of each IT System is exposed;
- making contingency plans to carry on the main business without IT, because in case of an attack or fire, a problem would arise not only for UNIDO/BMS, but also for the Agency;
- defining the specific requirements needed to deal with all the risks;
- setting up an active IT Security Management which has to ensure that these requirements will be met by the responsible IT Departments, by the users or by external services such as UNIDO/BMS.

The Agency's IT physical security environment should be regularly updated.

131. This IT physical security environment should be regularly reviewed and updated. One could argue that no problem had arisen in the past. That might be true. However I would like to point out that most attacks come from inside an entity. The purpose of a security concept is to avoid the first incident.

The problems are mainly due to lack of office space or are under the responsibility of UNIDO/BMS.

132. The Secretariat stated that it had already undertaken considerable measures in this direction, such as Information Systems Security Audits, including a network vulnerability assessment and a penetration test. It shared our reservations concerning physical security and announced that it would take further steps towards achieving better IT physical security in the VIC. However, it stated that the problems were mainly due to lack of office space or were the responsibility of UNIDO/BMS and therefore beyond their control. To a certain extent this may be correct, but I have to stress that the damage will be incurred by the Agency should an incident occur.

The Agency's IT physical security-Concept should be complied with.

133. IT physical security should be improved through strict compliance with the Agency's policy in IT physical security for its IT equipment.

## C.2. TECHNICAL COOPERATION AND EXTRABUDGETARY FUND MANAGEMENT

Voluntary contributions are not strictly separated from the RBF as generally required.

134. My management audit focused on accounting and reporting issues in TC. Unlike other UN Organizations, in the IAEA no sharp distinction is made between RBF and voluntary funds. Except for the TCF, interest gains and losses, exchange rate gains and RBF expenditure are not generally assigned to the fund to which they belong. Member States do not receive a clear picture of the real financial situation.

### C.2.1. Accounting for Expenditures Relating to TC Activities

Objectives of the TC Programme within the statutory functions of the IAEA

135. Providing assistance to developing Member States in building up their capacity to research and utilize nuclear energy for peaceful purposes is one of the statutory functions of the IAEA. This task has been confirmed *inter alia* by the UN General Assembly at its 47th session on 22 October 1992. The transfer of technology is central to efforts to increase the quality of life in developing countries. These objectives are to be achieved through TC activities based on a TC programme.

<p>TC activities are directly and indirectly funded by the RBF.</p>	<p>136. TC activities are supported by the Agency's regular budget. Related figures are to be found in the budget and the financial statements for the Department of TC. Statement IV shows that the costs for Management of TC, which are borne by the RBF, amount to about US\$ 16.7 million.</p>
<p>The TC Programme is also funded through contributions in form of the expertise of staff members in the technical departments.</p>	<p>137. However, these figures do not reflect all TC expenditures borne by the regular budget. In addition to the costs of administration and related support to TC projects as shown for the Department of TC, further expenditures/activities are financed by the Technical Departments. One example of such additional costs are expenditures related to the use of the expertise of staff members of the Technical Departments in appraising or implementing TC projects. Since the Agency covers about 900 TC projects, the resources used from Technical Departments are substantial. In addition, no proportionate costs for overall management and common administrative costs are identified.</p>
<p>The Secretariat disclosed those costs in a Note to the financial statements in 2004.</p>	<p>138. Following my recommendations, the Secretariat disclosed the amount of the RBF dedicated to support of the TC Programme in the financial statements 2004 (Note T.50). According to the Agency's Programme and Budget for 2004 and 2005 (para.79) the item "Regular Budget TC support" includes costs of about US\$ 29.7 million, US\$ 15.8 million being direct costs of TC Management in 2004. This leaves about US\$ 14 million as costs of the other departments related to TC. To calculate those costs, the time spent by the departments concerned in dealing with TC activities has to be recognized.</p>
<p>This measure enhances transparency.</p>	<p>139. Thus the Agency shows in its year end reporting its further assistance to developing countries in safely applying nuclear technologies. In my opinion this disclosure enhances the transparency of the accounts and the visibility of the extent of the Agency's contribution to the TC efforts.</p>

### C.2.2. Support Costs Mechanism

<p>The Agency presently does not generally charge Programme support costs.</p>	<p>140. Unlike other organizations of the UN System, IAEA does not generally apply a support cost mechanism for extrabudgetary funds. Only in a small number of agreements with donors for extrabudgetary activities is such an arrangement included.</p>
<p>The financial effects of the introduction of a support cost mechanism should be thoroughly considered.</p>	<p>141. The question of charging programme support costs is currently under discussion. In this issue, arguments of policy are juxtaposed to those of cost-effective management, which creates tension. Nevertheless, before a policy decision is definitely taken, the financial effects on the budgets should be thoroughly established and made transparent.</p>
<p>Costs of project planning and implementation should be measured and identified properly.</p>	<p>142. The level of programme support costs has to be identified. Within this exercise, efforts should be made to measure the actual cost of project planning and implementation. The level of related cost for the programme and the resource planning should not be neglected. On that basis a strategic reflection will be required. Given the limited support capacity in the RBF, it should be decided whether the growing portfolio of TC projects can be maintained in future. A similar decision is required with regard to the size of project budgets.</p>

A support costs scheme would enhance a clear separation between regular budget and extrabudgetary funds.

143. The support costs mechanism could be the appropriate instrument to clearly separate extrabudgetary from regular budget funds. Its advantages and financial effects should be evaluated carefully. Support costs charged in addition to amounts provided for the direct costs of projects could lead to reductions in the RBF.

### C.2.3. Special Fund for Programme Support

Changes in the accounting necessary

144. The introduction of a support cost mechanism should be followed by a new accounting procedure between RBF (Fund Group I) and extrabudgetary funds (Fund Group III – V).

Introduction of a special fund for programme support, which would be the resource for financing the management costs of extrabudgetary activities

145. A very clear distinction between RBF and voluntary contributions would involve the introduction of a “Special Fund for Programme Support”. This would require the design of a Support Cost mechanism in the Agency. Every project expenditure would entail an additional charge of programme support costs financed from the voluntary funds for a specific project. The management costs of extrabudgetary activities would be financed exclusively out of this Special Fund.

A support cost mechanism is normal practice in the UN system.

146. This is normal practice in many Organizations that execute extrabudgetary programmes and trust funds, such as UNDP and UNIDO. Apart from making a clearer distinction between regular and voluntary funds, the advantage is that funds available for the management of voluntary activities would automatically grow or decrease according to the actual level of project expenditure.

No additional costs for Member States involved but a clearer distinction between the funds achieved.

147. The Agency does not have to follow the same procedure. However, I recommend that Member States consider the implementation of such a support cost account. It would not involve additional costs, as contributions to the RBF could be reduced in the same ratio as the special account is filled. Management costs for extrabudgetary activities could be directly linked to income from programme support costs and enhance transparency considerably.

### C.2.4. Accounting of Interest Earned Arising from Extrabudgetary Funds

Until 2002 all interest income from extrabudgetary resources was credited to the RBF.

148. The introduction of support cost accounting is a political question. However, below that level, progress could be made by making a clearer financial distinction between the six individual Fund Groups. The first questionable point I identified is the treatment of interest earnings, which, due to the Agency’s Financial Rules, are not always assigned to the fund to which they belong.

149. Until 2002 interest income from all extrabudgetary resources was credited to the RBF. As from 2003, interest income from the Extrabudgetary Programme Fund was credited to the individual fund concerned if the donor requested so in the agreement (e.g., NSF). Interest income from other resources is still credited to the RBF.

In 2003 such interest was credited to the respective fund if the donor explicitly wished.

150. In the year 2003, investment income arising from extrabudgetary contributions of only one Member State was applied to the extrabudgetary project for which the original contribution was made. We noted that another Government expressed the wish that interest earned on its voluntary cash contribution should be applied to the same purpose as the principal.

I support the donors' desire for a sharp separation between the funds.

151. I explained to the Secretariat that these requests show a logical approach. To credit interest on voluntary contributions to the IAEA's RBF does not seem to be in conformity with the donors' intention to support specifically the extrabudgetary programme. Thus, the Secretariat should proceed in line with the actual practice of other organizations within the UN System in the aforementioned way.

The Secretariat justified its current approach.

152. The Secretariat replied that the matter has to be seen in the context of the application of a support cost mechanism which is currently under consideration by the Secretariat. Furthermore, it indicated that the Agency's major contributor to the RBF is also the biggest contributor of extrabudgetary funding and was the aforementioned requesting Government.

I recommend crediting interest to the individual fund to which the principal relates.

153. I recognize that interest to a certain extent has been used as a means of compensating for the lack of a support cost scheme. However, the equality of Member States and the purpose of the contribution should be the guiding principles.

154. This would require an amendment of the Financial Rules.

### C.2.5. Gains and Losses on Exchange

I am concerned about the practice of accounting for all exchange gains and losses in the RBF.

155. Another aspect of the lack of distinction between the six Fund Groups is the accounting for gains and losses on exchange. Up to now these have only been recorded separately for the TCF (financial statements, Statement I, Fund Group II, refer). All exchange gains and losses from other extrabudgetary resources are recorded in the RBF.

Losses in US\$ are borne by all Member States.

156. This treatment is highly questionable because it distributes the currency risks in the financing of projects to all Member States. e. g. US\$ losses in the NSF due to the strengthening of the Euro against the US\$ are debited to the RBF and borne by all Member States.

I recommend avoiding the mix of voluntary and assessed funds in future.

157. In my opinion, this mixture of assessed and voluntary funds should be strictly avoided. Gains and losses in extrabudgetary funds should be attributed to the fund to which they relate.

### C.2.6. National Participation Costs

NPCs are charged in TCF projects on a test basis.

158. The system of charging NPCs (formerly Assessed Programme Costs - APCs) to the recipients of new TCF projects has been introduced on a trial basis. I have been informed that the charging of support costs in future is under consideration.

NPCs should contribute to the sustainability of projects.

159. I do not want to comment intensively on the ongoing process. Nevertheless, with respect to the documentation reviewed on the transformation from APCs to NPCs I would like to make some remarks.

160. The participation of the recipient Member State through the payment of NPCs is intended as a precondition for the sustainability of a project. However, there are also some risks for project implementation entailed in this NPC scheme.

NPCs impede project execution in TCF.

161. As already stated above (para. B.5 refers) implementation of TCF will probably suffer in 2005 from non-payment, in part or in full, of the amounts due. Considering the relatively small amounts per project that were due from all 85 Member States concerned, it appears questionable whether delaying the start of the project is the appropriate reaction to the failure to pay NPCs in full (the total of all advance payments towards NPCs is US\$ 1.3 million in 2004 – Schedule S9b refers).

Effects of NPC scheme should be thoroughly evaluated.

162. I recommend keeping the effects of the NPC scheme under review during the test phase and making a comprehensive proposal to Member States after the results of this test phase have been thoroughly evaluated.

### C.2.7. Donor Restrictions Tied to Voluntary Contributions

Voluntary contributions are often connected with conditions reflecting the donor's priorities.

163. Donor governments provide funds in accordance with their own priorities. Generally, in view of budgetary constraints, such funds are accepted as long as the conditions are consistent with statutory goals and the principles of the common UN System are observed. In individual cases the accepting organization has to balance the conditions under which the funds are offered and the need to collect resources to fulfil its mandate.

The Agency accepted offers under conditions which were not in line with stated principles.

164. The Agency has accepted offers of voluntary contributions which entailed the following restrictions:

- (a) the funds will only be used for the procurement of equipment manufactured by firms located in the donor country or their foreign subsidiaries;
- (b) the funds will not be used for the purchase of any equipment;
- (c) the recruited experts are to be nationals of the donor country;
- (d) transport or travel is to be undertaken only with carriers of the donor country.

This issue has been considered by the Board of Auditors as not being in line with the Charter of the UN.

165. Other agreements contained an obligation on the Secretariat to allow the donor country to execute special checks - including on the spot checks - by its own representatives to satisfy themselves of the proper use of the funds. In several agreements donors require special reporting.

IAEA rules expressly refer to these UN system-wide principles.

166. The Board of Auditors has already reported in the past (e.g. document A/47/5, supplement No.5, paras. 73-79) that clauses in donor agreements which oblige an organization to recruit experts of a specific nationality may have additional financial implications and are not in line with Article 101 of the Charter of the United Nations and should therefore be avoided.

Such offers could only be accepted with consent of the Board of Governors.

167. Severe restrictions such as those mentioned above can hardly be regarded as consistent with the basic principles of the UN System. These entail that restrictions on voluntary contributions should not diminish the organization's integrity, independence, and impartiality. The IAEA's Rules regarding voluntary contributions to the Agency (GOV/2001/16) expressly refer to this core set of UN System-wide principles.

168. In the light of these facts, offers made under the abovementioned conditions should not have been accepted, but referred by the Director General to the Board of Governors for decision as required by Financial Rule 106.01.

Donor conditions further impede programme execution in the Extrabudgetary Programme Fund.

169. The fact that donors tend to couple their payments with conditions is understandable. However, those conditions should not have a detrimental effect on the execution of the Agency's mandate. As already mentioned above (para. B.5, refers), the Extrabudgetary Programme Fund's execution is severely impeded by donor conditions. Constantly growing cash and fund balances are a clear indication of this.

Donor conditions and the lack of a programmatic approach lead to shortcomings in the NSF.

170. The NSF, in particular, severely suffers from conditions under which expenses shall be made. However, in my opinion, after three years of experience in fund-raising, the NSF also needs an adjusted programmatic approach. The free choice between eight different activity areas tends to lead to donors funding for individual purposes. Nevertheless, other obstacles to effective project execution, such as unnecessary restrictions on procurement, should be excluded as far as possible.

A recent OIOS report identified a readiness to accept donations under restrictive conditions.

171. Such conditions are not only in contradiction to UN Regulations, but also to the Agency's own standards. A most recent audit report by the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) shows the extent and the effect of those restrictions on the Agency's flexibility and noted that conditions were too quickly accepted, because of an unwillingness to reject funds offered.

It is in Member States' interest that their money is not invested at low interest rates but utilized by the execution of projects.

172. Apart from legal considerations, I am of the opinion that it cannot be in the best interests of Member States to pay considerable amounts of voluntary contributions for projects which cannot be properly executed. Increasing cash resources in the Extrabudgetary Programme Fund invested at low interest rates are a clear indication of difficulties in implementation. As restrictions in the utilization of the funds are one obstacle to project delivery, I stress the need to avoid such restrictions as far as possible.

I recommend that Member States conclude a model agreement to limit conditions as far as possible.

173. Therefore, I recommend that the Secretariat encourage Member States to limit conditions to their voluntary contributions to the minimum extent necessary and to establish their common understanding on this point in a model agreement, which could be the guideline for future agreements. This model agreement should also include a uniform periodic reporting format for all donors at appropriate intervals.

### **C.2.8. Amendment of Financial Rule 108.03**

Accepting funds from NGOs requires an amendment of financial rules.

174. The Secretariat is striving to attract funds from other than the traditional donors in order to secure its programme activities in the field of TC (voluntary extrabudgetary contributions). I noted that the wording of Financial Rule 108.03, strictly applied, does not cover the receipt of funds by donors such as NGOs and I therefore recommended examining whether established regulations/rules have to be amended.

The Secretariat will act accordingly.

175. The Secretariat concurred and will initiate steps to amend Financial Rule 108.03 accordingly. It should be checked whether further regulations/rules need to be amended.

## **D. FOLLOW-UP TO AUDIT RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY MY PREDECESSOR IN 2003**

### **D.1. RESULTS-BASED MANAGEMENT (RBM)**

Most of my predecessor's recommendations concerning RBM were implemented.

176. In his Audit Report for 2002 contained in document GC (47)/4, my predecessor put high emphasis on Results-Based Budgeting and management in general. In a comprehensive analysis, he described the opportunities the Agency could profit from if it applied this modern management instrument.

177. The Agency responded very quickly and implemented most of his recommendations in its budgeting process. Already in his Audit Report for 2003 he confirmed that the Agency had developed a plan of action to implement his recommendations in full.

I support the approach of RBM.

178. I fully support this approach as an issue of high importance. Having made the decision to implement RBM, it is crucial to define and permanently assess performance indicators. These performance indicators should be simple, reflect reality, and should be aligned to the objectives of the programme.

I recommend keeping performance indicators up-to-date and reassessing their validity regularly.

179. Performance indicators need to be in line with the targets of the organization as a whole. In its budget documents, the Agency has presented its targets as well as the indicators needed to measure the performance of each single programme. I recommend continuing with repeated evaluations of the validity of the performance indicators chosen in every programme cycle. Otherwise, by just transferring the same indicators from one cycle to the next, they might lose their significance.

RBM requires reliable financing once the need for an activity is acknowledged.

180. My overall understanding is that RBM also requires a sound basis in the financing and staffing of the Organization. RBM may become meaningless if, after an appropriate assessment of the need to execute a programme has been made, the required staff or budget is then reduced by member states due to their financial constraints.

### **D.2. TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROJECT MANAGEMENT**

Follow-up of TC issues

181. In his 2003 Audit Report my predecessor reported his findings in this field. He made several recommendations which have presently been partly implemented.

The Agency had implemented most of my predecessor's recommendations.

182. My staff asked the Agency to report to them on the status of the recommendations of my predecessor from the report on the "Agency's Accounts for 2003". Most recommendations have been implemented or are in the process of implementation.

<p>Harmonizing the budget cycles was already recommended by the NAO.</p>	<p>183. The recommendation to consider the harmonization of the TC and regular budget programme cycles (para 7 and 48 in the 2003 report – GC (48/9)) is still under consideration, especially since the complete process is being reviewed within the TC department. However, I still recommend that the Agency work on synchronizing these cycles. For details see para C.1.2.1 above.</p>
<p>Management argued that different types of reporting in TC were needed. I recommend reducing duplications to a minimum.</p>	<p>184. My predecessor recommended that there should be a minimum of duplication between the mid-term or biennial review and annual reports within TC (paras. 8 and 50). The Agency argued that both reports would still be needed, especially for the Member States. My predecessor recommended that, should both reports remain essential, the Agency ensure the consistency of information between them. I re-emphasize this last recommendation.</p>

## E. OTHER MATTERS

### E.1. CASES OF FRAUD OR PRESUMPTIVE FRAUD

<p>Three instances of fraud or presumptive fraud were identified.</p>	<p>185. As part of the external audit process, my staff discussed with management and with the OIOS any investigations into instances of fraud or presumptive fraud. There were three instances of financial loss from fraud which have been reported to me. I would like to draw Member States' attention to the outcome of each of these cases.</p>
<p>Fraud in the procurement of goods or services</p>	<p>186. Over several years, one staff member had collaborated with contractors in bidding processes and had provided them with additional information. The consequence was a loss to the Agency because of faulty items costing US\$ 31,450. The Agency had to spend US\$ 77,240 for the replacement of these items.</p>
<p>Overpaid rental subsidy</p>	<p>187. Another staff member received rental subsidy amounting to US\$ 25,414 without sufficient evidence. It is expected that this amount can be recovered.</p>
<p>Leave taken without request</p>	<p>188. A staff member systematically did not request approval for leave taken while on duty travel. OIOS believes that 13 days of annual leave can be adjusted.</p>

### E.2. Losses, Write-Offs and Ex-Gratia Payments

<p>Agency property with a total value of US\$ 25,532 was lost, but most of this was recovered from the insurers.</p>	<p>189. In accordance with Financial Regulation 10.5, the Agency has informed me of losses of 11 inventory items with a total value of US\$ 25,532. I was informed that with the exception of one laptop all items were covered by the Agency's insurers.</p>
	<p>190. Furthermore, receivables amounting to US\$ 26,149 were written off.</p>
	<p>191. The Agency made no ex-gratia payments in 2004.</p>

## F. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

192. I wish to record my appreciation for the cooperation and assistance extended by the Director General, and the management and staff of the International Atomic Energy Agency during my first year of appointment as External Auditor. I am very grateful for their assistance during the whole external audit process.

(signed) Norbert Hauser  
Vice-President of the Federal Court of Auditors  
Germany  
External Auditor

## PART II

### Statements

#### **Text of a Letter dated 23 March 2005 from the Director General to the External Auditor**

Sir,

Pursuant to Financial Regulation 11.03(a), I have the honour to submit the accounts of the International Atomic Energy Agency for the year ended 31 December 2004, which I hereby approve. The financial statements have been prepared and signed by the Director, Division of Budget and Finance.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(signed) MOHAMED ELBARADEI  
Director General

STATEMENT I

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE AND CHANGES IN RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES  
for the period ending 31 December 2004  
(expressed in United States dollars)

	G E N E R A L F U N D												T O T A L					
	REGULAR BUDGET FUND AND WORKING CAPITAL FUND						TECHNICAL COOPERATION EXTRA BUDGETARY FUND						TRUST FUNDS AND RESERVE FUNDS					
	FUND GROUP I						TECHNICAL COOPERATION FUND			EXTRABUDGETARY PROGRAMME FUND			MEMBER STATES AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS			UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)		
	Schedule/Note	2004	2003	Schedule/Note	2004	2003	Schedule/Note	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	
INCOME																		
Assessed contributions	S1a	295 625 696	249 097 190	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	295 625 696	249 097 190	-	
Supplementary assessed contributions	S1b	5 926 902	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 926 902	-	-	
Voluntary contributions	S8	-	57 432 170	65 228 431	57 432 170	53 464 654	50 353 275	10 217 074	11 779 103	-	-	-	-	351 531	375 626	119 940 174		
Assessed programme costs	S9a	-	2 649 195	1 565 296	2 649 195	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 565 296	2 649 195	-	
Other/Miscellaneous income	N - E. (a)	1 144 196	1 036 138	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 144 196	1 036 138	-	
Revenue producing activities		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Funds received under inter-organization arrangements		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Jointly financed activities	N - E. (b)	2 541 143	3 329 176	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(93 850)	(152 424)	-	
Income for services rendered		38 852	25 053	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 541 143	3 329 176	-	
Interest income		1 547 835	1 739 594	637 661	701 696	725 111	797 879	94 975	76 900	-	-	-	-	-	38 852	25 053	-	
Currency exchange adjustments		357 487	365 158	38 386	99 531	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 005 582	3 316 069	-	
Other/Miscellaneous		666 983	(70 249)	(10 310)	(16 594)	-	2 075	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	395 823	464 689	-	
TOTAL INCOME		307 849 044	255 522 060	67 459 464	60 865 998	54 189 765	51 153 229	10 312 049	11 856 003	(93 850)	(152 424)	351 531	375 626	440 068 003	379 620 492	-		
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		283 969 489	254 891 282	65 563 025	68 416 180	39 167 409	39 498 719	8 078 133	9 948 877	20 136	7 579	256 691	354 227	397 054 883	373 116 864	-		
Provision for unobligated balances of appropriations	S4	19 757 654	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19 757 654	-	-		
EXCESS (SHORTFALL) OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	S4	4 121 901	630 778	1 896 439	(7 550 182)	15 022 356	11 654 510	2 233 916	1 907 126	(113 986)	(160 003)	94 840	21 399	23 255 466	6 503 628	-		
Prior period adjustments	N - G. (a)	933 048	(3 194 576)	8 118 301	1 759 820	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9 051 349	(1 434 756)	-		
Reserve for uncollected contributions		(745 839)	5 595 830	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(745 839)	5 595 830	-		
NET EXCESS (SHORTFALL) OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE		4 309 110	3 032 032	10 014 740	(5 790 362)	15 022 356	11 654 510	2 233 916	1 907 126	(113 986)	(160 003)	94 840	21 399	31 560 976	10 664 702	-		
Savings on or cancellation of prior periods' obligations	S4	1 307 339	1 108 783	2 443 050	2 230 148	591 877	430 542	262 728	69 649	-	-	1 358	4 263	4 606 352	3 843 385	-		
Savings on unobligated balances of appropriations	S4	65 804	22 128	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65 804	22 128	-		
Transfers to reserves		-	750 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	750 000	-		
Net increase (decrease) in Working Capital Fund	S2	(1,440)	(4,140)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,440)	(4,140)	-		
Commissary Working Capital	N - K.	1,097,529	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,097,529	-	-		
Credits to Member States	S5, N - H.	(953 776)	(2 335 816)	6 407 622	9 967 836	43 826 247	31 741 195	7 516 481	5 539 706	79 140	239 143	1 134 001	1 108 339	(953 776)	(2 335 816)	-		
Fund balance, beginning of period		44 544 048	41 971 061	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	103 507 539	90 567 280	-		
RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES, END OF PERIOD		50 368 614	44 544 048	18 865 412	6 407 622	59 440 480	43 826 247	10 013 125	7 516 481	(34 846)	79 140	1 230 199	1 134 001	139 882 984	103 507 539	-		

(signed) GARY A. EIDET  
Director, Division of Budget and Finance



## STATEMENT III

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW**  
**for the period ending 31 December 2004**  
(expressed in United States dollars)

	2004	2003
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Net excess (shortfall) of income over expenditure (Statement I)	31 560 976	10 664 702
(Increase) decrease in contributions receivable	6 081 008	(17 085 561)
(Increase) decrease in other accounts receivable	(1 599 917)	6 598 401
Increase (decrease) in contributions received in advance	(16 960 230)	23 988 114
Increase (decrease) in unliquidated obligations	( 480 021)	5 653 230
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	730 474	( 20 451)
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities	23 629 605	10 019 935
Less: Interest income	(3 005 582)	(3 316 069)
Currency exchange adjustments	( 395 823)	( 464 689)
<b>NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>39 560 490</b>	<b>36 037 612</b>
<b>CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
(Increase) decrease in investment in commissary	(1 097 529)	-
Plus: Interest income	3 005 582	3 316 069
Currency exchange adjustments	395 823	464 689
<b>NET CASH FROM INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>2 303 876</b>	<b>3 780 758</b>
<b>CASH FLOW FROM OTHER SOURCES:</b>		
Savings on or cancellation of prior periods' obligations	4 606 352	3 843 385
Savings on unobligated balances of appropriations	65 804	22 128
Increase (decrease) in provision for uncollected assessed programme costs (TCF)	(1 565 296)	( 186 142)
Transfers to reserves	-	750 000
Net increase (decrease) in Working Capital Fund	( 1 440)	( 4 140)
Net increase (decrease) in Commissary Working Capital	1 097 529	-
Credits to Member States	( 953 776)	(2 335 816)
<b>NET CASH FROM OTHER SOURCES</b>	<b>3 249 173</b>	<b>2 089 415</b>
<b>NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND TERM DEPOSITS</b>	<b>45 113 539</b>	<b>41 907 785</b>
<b>CASH AND TERM DEPOSITS, BEGINNING OF PERIOD</b>	<b>168 161 781</b>	<b>126 253 996</b>
<b>TOTAL CASH AND TERM DEPOSITS, END OF PERIOD (Schedule S12)</b>	<b>213 275 320</b>	<b>168 161 781</b>
consisting of:		
Fund Group I - Regular Budget Fund and Working Capital Fund	71 465 954	55 854 156
Fund Group II - Technical Cooperation Fund	47 925 260	37 779 887
Fund Group III - Extrabudgetary Programme Fund	74 184 228	56 963 669
Fund Group IV - Technical Cooperation Extrabudgetary Fund	18 467 254	16 284 522
Fund Group V - United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	( 34 846)	78 719
Fund Group VI - Trust Funds and Reserve Funds	1 267 470	1 200 828
	213 275 320	168 161 781

(signed) GARY A. EIDET  
Director, Division of Budget and Finance

**STATEMENT IV**

**STATEMENT OF REGULAR BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS  
for the period ending 31 December 2004**

(expressed in United States dollars)

Description of major programme	Adjusted Appropriations	Expenditure				Unliquidated balances of appropriations	Balance
		Disbursements	Unliquidated obligations	Unliquidated obligations for shared services and laboratory activities	Total		
1. Nuclear Power, Fuel Cycle and Nuclear Science a/	26 556 000	24 108 037	1 599 461	294 313	26 001 811	554 189	-
2. Nuclear Techniques for Development and Environmental Protection a/	32 394 000	26 983 343	4 136 899	660 635	31 780 877	613 123	-
3. Nuclear Safety and Security a/	24 883 000	22 890 764	925 023	204 986	24 020 773	862 227	-
4. Nuclear Verification a/	113 937 000	92 509 075	11 535 732	885 274	104 930 081	9 006 919	-
5. Information Support Services a/	20 998 000	17 921 319	617 679	1 133 203	19 672 201	1 325 799	-
6. Management of Technical Cooperation for Development a/	17 758 000	16 540 179	101 964	41 685	16 683 828	1 074 172	-
7. Policy and General Management a/	59 165 000	55 000 475	2 448 118	551 347	57 999 940	1 165 060	-
Supplementary Appropriation b/	5 495 000	46 983	238 623	53 229	338 835	5 156 165	-
Appropriation Budget	301 186 000	256 000 175	21 603 499	3 824 672	281 428 346	19 757 654	-
8. Reimbursable work for others a/	3 155 000	2 511 087	-	30 056	2 541 143	-	613 857
<b>T O T A L</b>	<b>304 341 000</b>	<b>258 511 262</b>	<b>21 603 499</b>	<b>3 854 728</b>	<b>283 969 489</b>	<b>19 757 654</b>	<b>613 857</b>

a/ Attachment to GC(47)/RES/2.

b/ GC(48)/RES/5.

(signed) GARY A. EIDET  
Director, Division of Budget and Finance

**STATEMENT IV (SUPPLEMENTARY)**

**STATEMENT OF UNOBLIGATED BALANCES OF 2002 APPROPRIATIONS  
for the period ending 31 December 2004**  
(expressed in United States dollars)

Description of major programme	Unobligated balances of appropriations brought forward	Expenditure			Balance
		Disbursements	Unliquidated obligations	Total	
1. Nuclear Power, Fuel Cycle and Nuclear Science	45 069	45 014	-	45 014	55
2. Nuclear Techniques for Development and Environmental Protection	4 808	4 669	-	4 669	139
3. Nuclear Safety and Security	-	-	-	-	-
4. Nuclear Verification	374 155	370 334	-	370 334	3 821
5. Information Support Services	-	-	-	-	-
6. Management of Technical Cooperation for Development	-	-	-	-	-
7. Policy and General Management	997 684	935 895	-	935 895	61 789
<b>T O T A L</b>	<b>1 421 716</b>	<b>1 355 912</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1 355 912</b>	<b>65 804</b>

(signed) GARY A. EIDET  
Director, Division of Budget and Finance

# PART III

## **SCHEDULES**

SCHEDULE 51a

**REGULAR BUDGET FUND**  
**STATUS OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE REGULAR BUDGET**  
**AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2004**

(expressed in United States dollars)

Member State	2004		Prior years				Advance payments and credits c/		
	Assessed	a/ Credits	Payments	Total	Outstanding at € 0.737	Payments and credits in 2004 b/		Outstanding	Total outstanding at € 0.737
Afghanistan	2 212	-	2 212	2 212	-	12 327	113 295	113 295	-
Albania	6 824	-	6 824	6 824	-	6 481	-	-	-
Algeria	155 056	2 054	153 002	155 056	-	-	-	-	-
Angola	4 410	185	4 225	4 410	-	-	-	-	2 220
Argentina	2 256 301	-	-	-	2 256 301	4 034 779	2 570 142	4 826 443	-
Armenia	4 471	-	4 471	4 471	-	41 153	135 629	135 629	-
Australia	4 725 022	36 375	4 688 647	4 725 022	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	2 737 167	22 816	2 714 351	2 737 167	-	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	9 743	236	-	236	9 507	-	-	9 507	-
Bangladesh	20 448	185	20 263	20 448	-	-	-	-	-
Belarus	39 133	17 069	22 064	39 133	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	3 274 614	26 955	3 247 659	3 274 614	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	4 370	18	3 857	3 875	495	14 766	-	495	-
Bolivia	19 578	-	-	-	19 578	54	18 522	38 100	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	8 738	101	8 637	8 738	-	-	-	-	735
Botswana	19 915	-	19 915	19 915	-	18 431	-	-	17 624
Brazil	5 562 445	-	-	-	5 562 445	3 501 362	8 104 088	13 666 533	-
Bulgaria	27 268	209	27 059	27 268	-	-	-	-	39 769
Burkina Faso	4 896	-	-	-	4 896	-	5 292	10 188	-
Cameroon	22 025	-	-	-	22 025	-	18 469	40 494	-
Canada	7 082 497	7 082 497	-	7 082 497	-	-	-	-	9 181 515
Central African Republic	2 446	-	-	-	2 446	-	6 181	8 627	-
Chile	494 174	1 358	37 396	38 754	455 420	111 264	-	455 420	-
China	3 222 247	19 936	3 202 311	3 222 247	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	467 411	-	-	-	467 411	272 339	422 663	890 074	-
Costa Rica	46 497	-	-	-	46 497	15 942	163 609	210 106	-
Côte d'Ivoire	22 025	-	-	-	22 025	-	89 282	111 307	-
Croatia	84 087	556	83 531	84 087	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba	70 969	-	-	-	70 969	43 324	68 395	139 364	-
Cyprus	104 229	672	103 557	104 229	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	436 186	-	436 186	436 186	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	9 789	-	-	-	9 789	-	194 629	204 418	-
Denmark	2 174 641	16 950	2 157 691	2 174 641	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	53 838	-	-	-	53 838	-	711 542	765 380	-
Ecuador	58 732	-	-	-	58 732	-	104 313	163 045	-

SCHEDULE S1a (continued)

Member State	2004				Prior years			Advance payments and credits c/
	Assessed	Credits a/	Payments	Total	Outstanding at € 0.737	Payments and credits in 2004 b/	Outstanding	
Egypt	184 571	1 740	182 831	184 571	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	41 603	-	-	-	41 603	-	248 864	290 467
Eritrea	2 273	-	2 273	2 273	-	4 292	-	2 400
Estonia	19 681	19 681	-	19 681	-	-	-	29 826
Ethiopia	8 745	8 745	-	8 745	-	-	-	-
Finland	1 514 746	13 269	1 501 477	1 514 746	-	-	-	4 888
France	18 782 201	159 426	18 622 775	18 782 201	-	-	-	-
Gabon	31 814	-	-	-	31 814	63 098	425 400	457 214
Georgia	12 236	-	-	-	12 236	230	817 223	829 459
Germany	28 131 270	237 594	27 893 676	28 131 270	-	-	-	62 106
Ghana	12 236	-	-	-	12 236	36	11 230	23 466
Greece	1 134 532	6 806	1 127 726	1 134 532	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	63 627	-	-	-	63 627	13 043	115 564	179 191
Haiti	4 896	-	-	-	4 896	5 271	318 097	322 993
Holy See	2 907	2 907	-	2 907	-	-	-	3 273
Honduras	12 236	-	-	-	12 236	-	-	12 236
Hungary	246 933	246 933	-	246 933	-	-	-	300 753
Iceland	90 248	90 248	-	90 248	-	-	-	-
India	738 538	5 855	732 683	738 538	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	464 790	1 376	463 414	464 790	-	420 949	-	-
Iran, Islamic Republic of	621 784	-	618 716	618 716	3 068	473 598	-	3 068
Iraq	315 687	-	-	-	315 687	-	2 227 668	2 543 355
Ireland	855 338	5 600	849 738	855 338	-	-	-	-
Israel	1 230 027	7 411	1 222 616	1 230 027	-	-	-	-
Italy	14 719 235	57 929	14 661 306	14 719 235	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	9 789	-	-	-	9 789	18 278	17 713	27 502
Japan	54 452 706	501 000	53 951 706	54 452 706	-	-	-	-
Jordan	17 691	116	17 575	17 691	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	61 410	-	61 410	61 410	-	330 250	289 481	289 481
Kenya	19 551	193	-	193	19 358	-	-	19 358
Korea, Republic of	4 220 409	32 323	4 188 086	4 220 409	-	-	-	-
Kuwait	427 856	3 226	424 630	427 856	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	2 446	-	-	-	2 446	-	2 345	4 791
Latvia	19 674	19 674	-	19 674	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	24 341	-	24 341	24 341	-	44 790	-	-
Liberia	2 446	-	-	-	2 446	-	193 200	195 646
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	151 971	459	36 101	36 560	115 411	13 088	-	115 411
Liechtenstein	18 381	139	18 242	18 381	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	37 114	395	35 563	35 958	1 156	-	-	1 156
Luxembourg	228 142	1 600	226 542	228 142	-	-	-	-

SCHEDULE S1a (continued)

Member State	2004			Prior years			Advance payments and credits c/		
	Assessed	a/ Credits	Payments	Total	Outstanding at € 0.737	Payments and credits in 2004 b/		Outstanding	Total outstanding at € 0.737
Madagascar	7 182	2 106	-	2 106	5 076	-	-	5 076	-
Malaysia	493 127	3 745	489 382	493 127	-	-	984	-	984
Mali	3 942	64	3 878	3 942	-	-	4 081	-	4 081
Malta	30 621	30 621	-	30 621	-	-	31 025	-	31 025
Marshall Islands	2 166	2 166	-	2 166	-	-	3 012	-	3 012
Mauritius	21 662	21 662	-	21 662	-	-	14 432	-	14 432
Mexico	2 525 212	7 483	22 293	29 776	2 495 436	2 298 512	-	2 495 436	-
Monaco	12 219	93	12 126	12 219	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	2 397	55	2 006	2 061	336	-	336	336	-
Morocco	100 835	1 228	91 513	92 741	8 094	-	8 094	8 094	-
Myanmar	22 012	63	75	138	21 874	19 441	-	21 874	-
Namibia	14 167	14 029	138	14 167	-	-	-	-	14 222
Netherlands	5 048 651	39 876	5 008 775	5 048 651	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	673 195	673 195	-	673 195	-	-	-	-	717 702
Nicaragua	2 391	722	-	722	1 669	-	-	1 669	-
Niger	2 446	-	-	-	2 446	-	65 881	68 327	-
Nigeria	159 067	-	-	-	159 067	-	-	159 067	-
Norway	1 787 484	1 787 484	-	1 787 484	-	-	-	-	2 215 875
Pakistan	131 786	1 090	130 696	131 786	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	40 425	358	13 992	14 350	26 075	-	-	26 075	-
Paraguay	36 708	-	-	-	36 708	-	152 889	189 597	-
Peru	274 084	-	-	-	274 084	187 012	443 783	717 867	-
Philippines	232 481	-	-	-	232 481	43 727	11 468	243 949	-
Poland	816 518	-	816 518	816 518	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	978 779	42 182	936 597	978 779	-	-	-	-	-
Qatar	105 274	-	-	-	105 274	168 765	2 658	107 932	-
Republic of Moldova	4 896	-	-	-	4 896	17 059	364 303	369 199	-
Romania	125 127	1 605	123 522	125 127	-	-	-	-	-
Russian Federation	3 485 060	24 889	3 460 171	3 485 060	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	1 173 981	10 881	1 163 100	1 173 981	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	11 292	-	11 292	11 292	-	14 117	-	-	-
Serbia and Montenegro	41 998	487	41 511	41 998	-	-	-	-	-
Seychelles	4 896	-	-	-	4 896	-	4 687	9 583	-
Sierra Leone	2 446	-	-	-	2 446	5 494	152 618	155 064	-
Singapore	1 052 315	3 931	1 048 384	1 052 315	-	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	98 280	923	97 357	98 280	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	235 218	1 414	233 804	235 218	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	881 673	7 084	874 589	881 673	-	-	-	-	1 598
Spain	7 026 367	63 265	6 963 102	7 026 367	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	36 662	108	5 870	5 978	30 684	26 283	-	30 684	-

SCHEDULE S1a (continued)

Member State	2004				Prior years			Advance payments and credits c/
	Assessed	a/ Credits	Payments	Total	Outstanding at €0.737	Payments and credits in 2004 b/	Outstanding	
Sudan	14 682	-	-	-	14 682	-	22 942	37 624
Sweden	2 980 611	26 352	2 954 259	2 980 611	-	-	-	-
Switzerland	3 713 273	27 955	3 685 318	3 713 273	-	-	-	-
Syrian Arab Republic	168 058	1 362	166 696	168 058	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	2 406	9	2 092	2 101	305	8 731	-	305
Thailand	638 832	-	638 832	638 832	-	-	-	-
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	13 275	-	13 275	13 275	-	13 193	-	-
Tunisia	64 123	510	63 613	64 123	-	-	-	-
Turkey	933 780	-	933 780	933 780	-	36 772	-	3 214
Uganda	12 236	-	-	-	12 236	14 443	185 125	197 361
Ukraine	112 398	21 562	90 836	112 398	-	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates	630 578	6 332	-	6 332	624 246	-	-	624 246
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	15 477 579	15 477 579	-	15 477 579	-	-	-	-
United Republic of Tanzania	8 919	46	8 873	8 919	-	-	-	161
United States of America	80 213 573	231 974	64 592 381	64 824 355	15 389 218	24 707 334	-	15 389 218
Uruguay	185 985	-	-	-	185 985	181 400	297 968	483 953
Uzbekistan	24 471	-	-	-	24 471	18 922	324 895	349 366
Venezuela	484 458	-	1 508	1 508	482 950	1 138 821	-	482 950
Vietnam	33 527	-	33 527	33 527	-	-	-	-
Yemen	13 405	419	11 115	11 534	1 871	-	-	1 871
Zambia	4 422	46	4 376	4 422	-	-	-	460
Zimbabwe	19 578	-	-	-	19 578	40 278	35 495	55 073
Sub-total	295 625 696	27 189 772	238 558 457	265 748 229	29 877 467	38 399 449	19 457 548	49 335 015
Former Members:								
Cambodia d/	-	-	-	-	-	180	259 949	259 949
Democratic People's Republic of Korea e/	-	-	-	-	-	-	152 161	152 161
Yugoslavia f/	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 718 146	2 718 146
Sub-total	-	-	-	-	-	180	3 130 256	3 130 256
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>295 625 696</b>	<b>27 189 772</b>	<b>238 558 457</b>	<b>265 748 229</b>	<b>29 877 467</b>	<b>38 399 629</b>	<b>22 587 804</b>	<b>52 465 271</b>

a/ These amounts reflect advance payments, both full and partial, of 2004 Regular Budget contributions (\$25 566 868), cash surplus credits (\$1 557 204) and Working Capital Fund credits (\$65 700) applied against 2004 Regular Budget contributions.

b/ These amounts reflect advance payments received during 2004 (\$38 277 731), cash surplus credits (\$86 978) and Working Capital Fund credits (\$34 920).

c/ These amounts reflect advance payments of 2005 Regular Budget contributions.

d/ Cambodia withdrew from membership on 26 March 2003.

e/ The Democratic People's Republic of Korea withdrew from membership on 13 June 1994.

f/ Following the approval for membership of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on 17 September 2001, the former Yugoslavia ceased to be a Member State.

**SCHEDULE S1b**

**REGULAR BUDGET FUND**

**STATUS OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE 2004 REGULAR BUDGET SUPPLEMENTARY ASSESSMENT  
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2004**

(expressed in United States dollars)

Member State	a/ Assessed	b/ Credits	Payments	Total	Outstanding at € 0.737
Afghanistan	61	-	-	-	61
Albania	179	18	-	18	161
Algeria	4 021	-	419	419	3 602
Angola	112	18	94	112	-
Argentina	55 708	-	-	-	55 708
Armenia	121	-	-	-	121
Australia	91 633	14 408	-	14 408	77 225
Austria	53 369	8 391	-	8 391	44 978
Azerbaijan	242	-	-	-	242
Bangladesh	537	63	-	63	474
Belarus	1 072	126	-	126	946
Belgium	63 616	10 001	-	10 001	53 615
Benin	121	-	-	-	121
Bolivia	483	-	-	-	483
Bosnia and Herzegovina	226	112	-	112	114
Botswana	482	482	-	482	-
Brazil	137 336	-	-	-	137 336
Bulgaria	699	90	609	699	-
Burkina Faso	121	-	-	-	121
Cameroon	544	-	-	-	544
Canada	141 375	22 656	118 719	141 375	-
Central African Republic	61	-	-	-	61
Chile	12 205	-	-	-	12 205
China	86 687	10 550	-	10 550	76 137
Colombia	11 540	-	-	-	11 540
Costa Rica	1 148	-	-	-	1 148
Côte d'Ivoire	544	-	-	-	544
Croatia	2 202	270	-	270	1 932
Cuba	1 752	-	-	-	1 752
Cyprus	2 137	297	-	297	1 840
Czech Republic	11 496	1 295	-	1 295	10 201
Democratic Republic of the Congo	242	-	-	-	242
Denmark	42 173	6 638	-	6 638	35 535
Dominican Republic	1 330	-	-	-	1 330
Ecuador	1 450	-	-	-	1 450
Egypt	4 641	-	511	511	4 130
El Salvador	1 027	-	-	-	1 027
Eritrea	56	9	47	56	-
Estonia	526	63	463	526	-
Ethiopia	239	27	-	27	212
Finland	27 835	4 623	23 212	27 835	-
France	364 281	57 274	-	57 274	307 007
Gabon	786	-	-	-	786
Georgia	303	-	-	-	303
Germany	521 417	86 540	434 877	521 417	-
Ghana	303	-	-	-	303
Greece	30 523	3 705	-	3 705	26 818
Guatemala	1 571	-	-	-	1 571
Haiti	121	-	-	-	121
Holy See	56	9	47	56	-

## SCHEDULE S1b (continued)

Member State	a/ Assessed	b/ Credits	Payments	Total	Outstanding at € 0.737
Honduras	303	-	-	-	303
Hungary	6 648	827	5 821	6 648	-
Iceland	1 836	288	-	288	1 548
India	19 278	2 347	-	2 347	16 931
Indonesia	11 480	-	1 551	1 551	9 929
Iran, Islamic Republic of	15 649	-	-	-	15 649
Iraq	7 794	-	-	-	7 794
Ireland	15 714	2 608	13 106	15 714	-
Israel	23 650	-	3 239	3 239	20 411
Italy	285 322	44 880	-	44 880	240 442
Jamaica	242	-	-	-	242
Japan	1 099 413	172 910	-	172 910	926 503
Jordan	476	54	-	54	422
Kazakhstan	1 605	198	-	198	1 407
Kenya	483	-	-	-	483
Korea, Republic of	106 045	-	12 810	12 810	93 235
Kuwait	8 036	4 130	-	4 130	3 906
Kyrgyz Republic	61	-	-	-	61
Latvia	537	63	-	63	474
Lebanon	643	175	-	175	468
Liberia	61	-	-	-	61
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	3 867	-	-	-	3 867
Liechtenstein	355	54	-	54	301
Lithuania	966	-	-	-	966
Luxembourg	4 502	701	-	701	3 801
Madagascar	182	-	-	-	182
Malaysia	12 877	4 683	-	4 683	8 194
Mali	93	93	-	93	-
Malta	787	99	688	787	-
Marshall Islands	59	9	-	9	50
Mauritius	583	72	511	583	-
Mexico	62 414	-	-	-	62 414
Monaco	237	36	-	36	201
Mongolia	61	-	-	-	61
Morocco	2 537	-	-	-	2 537
Myanmar	544	-	-	-	544
Namibia	394	54	340	394	-
Netherlands	97 913	15 389	-	15 389	82 524
New Zealand	13 306	2 132	11 174	13 306	-
Nicaragua	61	-	-	-	61
Niger	61	-	-	-	61
Nigeria	3 927	-	-	-	3 927
Norway	35 676	5 729	29 947	35 676	-
Pakistan	3 452	414	-	414	3 038
Panama	1 027	-	-	-	1 027
Paraguay	906	-	-	-	906
Peru	6 767	-	-	-	6 767
Philippines	5 739	-	-	-	5 739
Poland	21 382	2 419	-	2 419	18 963
Portugal	26 119	3 184	-	3 184	22 935
Qatar	1 934	-	-	-	1 934
Republic of Moldova	121	-	-	-	121
Romania	3 300	-	358	358	2 942
Russian Federation	67 592	10 568	-	10 568	57 024
Saudi Arabia	31 354	3 813	-	3 813	27 541

**SCHEDULE S1b (continued)**

Member State	a/ Assessed	b/ Credits	Payments	Total	Outstanding at € 0.737
Senegal	298	36	-	36	262
Serbia and Montenegro	1 129	144	-	144	985
Seychelles	121	-	-	-	121
Sierra Leone	61	-	-	-	61
Singapore	22 205	3 076	-	3 076	19 129
Slovakia	2 422	-	2 422	2 422	-
Slovenia	4 562	710	-	710	3 852
South Africa	23 006	3 688	-	3 688	19 318
Spain	141 861	22 314	-	22 314	119 547
Sri Lanka	906	-	-	-	906
Sudan	362	-	-	-	362
Sweden	57 809	9 102	-	9 102	48 707
Switzerland	71 798	11 224	-	11 224	60 574
Syrian Arab Republic	4 520	558	-	558	3 962
Tajikistan	61	-	-	-	61
Thailand	16 678	1 880	-	1 880	14 798
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	357	45	-	45	312
Tunisia	1 666	669	-	669	997
Turkey	23 490	3 040	20 450	23 490	-
Uganda	303	-	-	-	303
Ukraine	2 976	360	-	360	2 616
United Arab Emirates	11 601	-	-	-	11 601
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	311 858	49 044	-	49 044	262 814
United Republic of Tanzania	239	27	-	27	212
United States of America	1 510 516	-	-	-	1 510 516
Uruguay	4 592	-	-	-	4 592
Uzbekistan	604	-	-	-	604
Venezuela	11 963	-	-	-	11 963
Vietnam	894	99	-	99	795
Yemen	362	-	-	-	362
Zambia	118	18	-	18	100
Zimbabwe	483	-	-	-	483
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5 926 902</b>	<b>611 628</b>	<b>681 415</b>	<b>1 293 043</b>	<b>4 633 859</b>

a/ Revalued from euros to dollars at the prevailing UN rates of exchange at the time of receipt.

b/ These amounts reflect advance payments (\$7 925) and cash surplus credits (\$603 703).

## SCHEDULE S2

**STATUS OF THE WORKING CAPITAL FUND  
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2004**  
(expressed in United States dollars)

	2004	2003
Balance as at 1 January	17 988 026	17 970 132
Receipts/(Refunds)		
From Member States	<u>71 435</u>	<u>17 894</u>
Balance as at 31 December	<u>18 059 461</u>	<u>17 988 026</u>
Established Level	18 000 000	18 000 000
Add: Net increase due to new Member States assessment	-	1 440
Total (Statement II/Schedule S3)	<u>18 000 000</u>	<u>18 001 440</u>
Add: Advance contributions from Member States (Schedule S3)	66 824	9 734
Less: Due from Member States (Schedule S3)	<u>( 7 363)</u>	<u>( 23 148)</u>
Balance as at 31 December	<u>18 059 461</u>	<u>17 988 026</u>

**SCHEDULE S3**

**STATUS OF ADVANCES TO THE WORKING CAPITAL FUND  
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2004**

(expressed in United States dollars)

Member State	Assessed	Paid	Outstanding	Advance payments
Afghanistan	180	180	-	-
Albania	540	540	-	-
Algeria	12 060	12 060	-	83
Angola	360	360	-	-
Argentina	165 960	165 960	-	-
Armenia	360	360	-	-
Australia	278 460	278 460	-	-
Austria	162 180	162 180	-	-
Azerbaijan	720	720	-	-
Bangladesh	1 620	1 620	-	-
Belarus	3 240	3 240	-	-
Belgium	193 320	193 320	-	-
Benin	360	360	-	-
Bolivia	1 440	1 440	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	720	720	-	-
Botswana	1 620	1 620	-	540
Brazil	409 140	409 140	-	-
Bulgaria	2 160	2 160	-	720
Burkina Faso	360	360	-	-
Cameroon	1 620	1 494	126	-
Canada	437 940	437 940	-	50 580
Central African Republic	180	-	180	-
Chile	36 360	36 360	-	-
China	262 260	262 260	-	-
Colombia	34 380	34 380	-	-
Costa Rica	3 420	3 420	-	-
Côte d'Ivoire	1 620	1 440	180	-
Croatia	6 660	6 660	-	-
Cuba	5 220	5 220	-	-
Cyprus	6 480	6 480	-	-
Czech Republic	34 740	34 740	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	720	720	-	-
Denmark	128 160	128 160	-	-
Dominican Republic	3 960	1 600	2 360	-
Ecuador	4 320	4 320	-	-
Egypt	13 860	13 860	-	95
El Salvador	3 060	1 000	2 060	-
Eritrea	180	180	-	-
Estonia	1 620	1 620	-	540
Ethiopia	720	720	-	-
Finland	89 280	89 280	-	-
France	1 107 000	1 107 000	-	-
Gabon	2 340	2 340	-	-
Georgia	900	900	-	-
Germany	1 672 380	1 672 380	-	-

**SCHEDULE S3 (continued)**

Member State	Assessed	Paid	Outstanding	Advance payments
Ghana	900	900	-	-
Greece	92 340	92 340	-	-
Guatemala	4 680	4 680	-	-
Haiti	360	360	-	-
Holy See	180	180	-	-
Honduras	900	720	180	-
Hungary	20 520	20 520	-	1 260
Iceland	5 580	5 580	-	-
India	58 320	58 320	-	-
Indonesia	34 200	34 200	-	-
Iran, Islamic Republic of	46 620	46 620	-	-
Iraq	23 220	23 220	-	-
Ireland	50 400	50 400	-	2 892
Israel	71 100	71 100	-	614
Italy	867 060	867 060	-	-
Jamaica	720	720	-	-
Japan	3 340 980	3 340 980	-	-
Jordan	1 440	1 440	-	-
Kazakhstan	4 860	4 860	-	-
Kenya	1 440	1 440	-	-
Korea, Republic of	316 800	316 800	-	-
Kuwait	25 200	25 200	-	519
Kyrgyz Republic	180	-	180	-
Latvia	1 620	1 620	-	900
Lebanon	1 980	1 980	-	-
Liberia	180	180	-	-
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	11 520	11 520	-	-
Liechtenstein	1 080	1 080	-	-
Lithuania	2 880	2 880	-	-
Luxembourg	13 680	13 680	-	-
Madagascar	540	540	-	-
Malaysia	40 140	40 140	-	-
Mali	360	360	-	-
Malta	2 520	2 520	-	-
Marshall Islands	180	180	-	-
Mauritius	1 800	1 800	-	180
Mexico	185 940	185 940	-	-
Monaco	720	720	-	-
Mongolia	180	180	-	-
Morocco	7 560	7 560	-	-
Myanmar	1 620	1 620	-	-
Namibia	1 260	1 260	-	-
Netherlands	297 540	297 540	-	-
New Zealand	41 220	41 220	-	-
Nicaragua	180	180	-	-
Niger	180	180	-	-
Nigeria	11 700	9 963	1 737	-
Norway	110 520	110 520	-	7 380
Pakistan	10 440	10 440	-	-
Panama	3 060	3 060	-	-

**SCHEDULE S3 (continued)**

Member State	Assessed	Paid	Outstanding	Advance payments
Paraguay	2 700	2 700	-	-
Peru	20 160	20 160	-	-
Philippines	17 100	17 100	-	-
Poland	64 620	64 620	-	-
Portugal	79 020	79 020	-	-
Qatar	5 760	5 760	-	-
Republic of Moldova	360	360	-	-
Romania	9 900	9 900	-	67
Russian Federation	205 380	205 380	-	-
Saudi Arabia	94 860	94 860	-	-
Senegal	900	900	-	-
Serbia and Montenegro	3 420	3 420	-	-
Seychelles	360	-	360	-
Sierra Leone	180	180	-	-
Singapore	67 320	67 320	-	-
Slovakia	7 380	7 380	-	-
Slovenia	13 860	13 860	-	-
South Africa	69 840	69 840	-	-
Spain	431 100	431 100	-	-
Sri Lanka	2 700	2 700	-	-
Sudan	1 080	1 080	-	-
Sweden	175 680	175 680	-	-
Switzerland	218 160	218 160	-	-
Syrian Arab Republic	13 680	13 680	-	-
Tajikistan	180	180	-	-
Thailand	50 400	50 400	-	-
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1 080	1 080	-	-
Tunisia	5 220	5 220	-	94
Turkey	75 240	75 240	-	-
Uganda	900	900	-	-
Ukraine	9 000	9 000	-	-
United Arab Emirates	34 560	34 560	-	-
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	947 700	947 700	-	-
United Republic of Tanzania	720	720	-	360
United States of America	4 500 000	4 500 000	-	-
Uruguay	13 680	13 680	-	-
Uzbekistan	1 800	1 800	-	-
Venezuela	35 640	35 640	-	-
Vietnam	2 700	2 700	-	-
Yemen	1 080	1 080	-	-
Zambia	360	360	-	-
Zimbabwe	1 440	1 440	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18 000 000</b>	<b>17 992 637</b>	<b>7 363</b>	<b>66 824</b>

**SCHEDULE S4****REGULAR BUDGET FUND****STATUS OF CASH SURPLUSES  
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2004**  
(expressed in United States dollars)

	2004	2003
<u>Current year</u>		
Receipts	273 171 503	217 942 569
Disbursements (Statement IV)	(258 511 262)	(230 951 743)
Excess (shortfall) of receipts over disbursement	14 660 241	(13 009 174)
Unliquidated obligations (Statement IV)	(25 458 227)	(23 939 539)
Provision for unobligated balances of appropriation	(19 757 654)	-
Provisional deficit	(30 555 640)	(36 948 713)
Contributions receivable (Schedule S1a & S1b)	34 511 326	37 466 581
Miscellaneous income receivable	166 215	112 910
Excess (shortfall) of income over expenditure - (Statement I)	4 121 901	630 778
<u>Disposition of prior year's provisional surplus (deficit)</u>		
Prior year provisional deficit	(36 948 713)	(23 470 431)
Receipt of:		
Contributions all prior years (Schedule S1a)	38 399 629	23 012 620
Miscellaneous income	112 910	226 302
Savings on liquidation of prior years' obligations	1 307 339	1 108 783
Savings on unobligated balances of appropriations	65 804	22 128
Prior year cash surplus/(deficit)	2 936 969	899 402
Other surpluses: (Schedule S5)		
Cash surpluses withheld pending receipt of contributions	424 411	478 785
<b>Total surplus (Statement II)</b>	<b>7 483 281</b>	<b>2 008 965</b>

**SCHEDULE S5**

**REGULAR BUDGET FUND**

**I. SHARES OF MEMBER STATES IN THE 2003 CASH SURPLUS  
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2004**

(expressed in United States dollars)

Member State	2003 Scale of assessment %	Allocation amount \$
Afghanistan	0.006	176
Albania	0.002	59
Algeria	0.054	1 586
Angola	0.002	59
Argentina	0.883	25 933
Armenia	0.002	59
Australia	1.605	47 138
Austria	0.933	27 402
Azerbaijan	0.003	88
Bangladesh	0.007	206
Belarus	0.014	411
Belgium	1.114	32 718
Benin	0.002	59
Bolivia	0.006	176
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.003	88
Botswana	0.007	206
Brazil	1.595	46 845
Bulgaria	0.010	294
Burkina Faso	0.002	59
Cameroon	0.006	176
Canada	2.524	74 129
Central African Republic	0.001	29
Chile	0.142	4 171
China	1.177	34 568
Colombia	0.130	3 818
Costa Rica	0.015	441
Côte d'Ivoire	0.006	176
Croatia	0.030	881
Cuba	0.022	646
Cyprus	0.034	999
Czech Republic	0.131	3 847
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.003	88
Denmark	0.738	21 675
Dominican Republic	0.018	529
Ecuador	0.019	558
Egypt	0.062	1 821
El Salvador	0.014	411
Eritrea a/	0.001	29
Estonia	0.007	206
Ethiopia	0.003	88
Finland	0.515	15 125
France	6.376	187 232
Gabon	0.010	294
Georgia	0.004	117
Germany	9.634	282 918

## SCHEDULE S5 (continued)

Member State	2003 Scale of assessment %	Allocation amount \$
Ghana	0.004	117
Greece	0.414	12 159
Guatemala	0.021	617
Haiti	0.002	59
Holy See	0.001	29
Honduras a/	0.003	88
Hungary	0.092	2 702
Iceland	0.032	940
India	0.262	7 695
Indonesia	0.153	4 494
Iran, Islamic Republic of	0.180	5 287
Iraq	0.078	2 291
Ireland	0.291	8 547
Israel	0.409	12 012
Italy	4.995	146 672
Jamaica	0.003	88
Japan	19.248	565 278
Jordan	0.006	176
Kazakhstan	0.022	646
Kenya	0.006	176
Korea, Republic of	1.422	41 764
Kuwait	0.144	4 229
Kyrgyz Republic a/	0.001	29
Latvia	0.007	206
Lebanon	0.009	264
Liberia	0.001	29
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.051	1 498
Liechtenstein	0.006	176
Lithuania	0.013	382
Luxembourg	0.078	2 291
Madagascar	0.002	59
Malaysia	0.181	5 316
Mali	0.002	59
Malta	0.011	323
Marshall Islands	0.001	29
Mauritius	0.008	235
Mexico	0.834	24 494
Monaco	0.004	117
Mongolia	0.001	29
Morocco	0.035	1 028
Myanmar	0.007	206
Namibia	0.006	176
Netherlands	1.714	50 340
New Zealand	0.238	6 990
Nicaragua	0.001	29
Niger	0.001	29
Nigeria	0.043	1 263
Norway	0.638	18 738
Pakistan	0.047	1 380
Panama	0.014	411

**SCHEDULE S5 (continued)**

Member State	2003 Scale of assessment %	Allocation amount \$
Paraguay	0.012	352
Peru	0.091	2 673
Philippines	0.077	2 262
Poland	0.243	7 137
Portugal	0.355	10 426
Qatar	0.033	969
Republic of Moldova	0.002	59
Romania	0.045	1 322
Russian Federation	1.175	34 509
Saudi Arabia	0.426	12 512
Senegal	0.004	117
Serbia and Montenegro	0.015	441
Seychelles a/	0.002	59
Sierra Leone	0.001	29
Singapore	0.358	10 514
Slovakia	0.033	969
Slovenia	0.079	2 320
South Africa	0.313	9 193
Spain	2.484	72 954
Sri Lanka	0.012	352
Sudan	0.005	147
Sweden	1.013	29 752
Switzerland	1.247	36 624
Syrian Arab Republic	0.062	1 821
Tajikistan	0.001	29
Thailand	0.194	5 698
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0.005	147
Tunisia	0.023	676
Turkey	0.338	9 927
Uganda	0.004	117
Ukraine	0.040	1 175
United Arab Emirates	0.200	5 874
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	5.460	160 329
United Republic of Tanzania	0.003	88
United States of America	25.782	757 151
Uruguay	0.062	1 821
Uzbekistan	0.008	235
Venezuela	0.160	4 699
Viet Nam	0.010	294
Yemen	0.006	176
Zambia	0.002	59
Zimbabwe	0.006	176
Sub-total	100.005	2 936 910
<u>Former Member:</u>		
Cambodia b/	0.002	59
<b>TOTAL (Schedule S4)</b>	<b>100.007 c/</b>	<b>2 936 969</b>

a/ New Member State which joined the Agency after the approval of the scale of assessment.

b/ Cambodia withdrew from membership on 26 March 2003.

c/ The total does not add up to 100% as it contains new Member States that were assessed in addition to the prevailing scale. However, in calculating the allocation amounts to be refunded, this difference was taken into account.

## SCHEDULE S5 (continued)

**II. STATUS OF OTHER CASH SURPLUSES WITHHELD PENDING  
RECEIPT OF CONTRIBUTIONS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2004**

Budget years	31 December 2003	Surrendered	31 December 2004
1959-1968	1 836	590	1 246
1979-1990	93 312	3 503	89 809
1992	31 971	-	31 971
1993	22 844	-	22 844
1994	76 117	-	76 117
1995	3 608	-	3 608
1996	72 997	-	72 997
1997	53 676	16 757	36 919
1998	49 298	-	49 298
1999	15 420	233	15 187
2001	57 706	53 744	3 962
2002	899 402	878 949	20 453
<b>TOTAL (Schedule S4)</b>	<b>1 378 187</b>	<b>953 776</b>	<b>424 411</b>

**SCHEDULE S6**

**REGULAR BUDGET FUND**

**REGULAR BUDGET 2004**

**SUMMARY BY ITEM OF EXPENDITURE  
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2004**

(expressed in United States dollars)

Item of expenditure	2004 Adjusted budget a/ & b/	Expenditures			Unused (over-expended) balances d/	Balance
		Disbursements	Unliquidated obligations	Total expenditure		
Salaries - established posts - P	78 293 300	69 501 256	-	69 501 256	8 792 044	-
Temporary assistance - P/MT	7 225 300	6 314 380	-	6 314 380	910 920	-
Temporary assistance - P/ST	1 162 300	771 481	-	771 481	390 819	-
Salaries - established posts - GS	37 832 400	36 654 702	-	36 654 702	1 177 698	-
Temporary assistance - GS/MT	3 736 700	3 601 143	-	3 601 143	135 557	-
Temporary assistance - GS/ST	336 000	1 260 161	-	1 260 161	( 924 161)	-
Common staff costs	48 476 300	50 678 442	-	50 678 442	(2 202 142)	-
Overtime	290 500	413 968	-	413 968	( 123 468)	-
<b>Sub-total: Staff costs</b>	<b>177 352 800</b>	<b>169 195 533</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>169 195 533</b>	<b>8 157 267</b>	<b>-</b>
Travel - staff	12 478 800	8 135 833	3 046 800	11 182 633	1 296 167	-
Travel - non-staff	8 093 800	6 497 606	213 012	6 710 618	1 383 182	-
<b>Sub-total: Travel costs</b>	<b>20 572 600</b>	<b>14 633 439</b>	<b>3 259 812</b>	<b>17 893 251</b>	<b>2 679 349</b>	<b>-</b>
Interpretation Services	676 500	569 199	-	569 199	107 301	-
Representation and hospitality	263 800	285 474	4 963	290 437	( 26 637)	-
Training	1 372 100	583 844	99 714	683 558	688 542	-
Equipment: leased or rented	399 900	510 019	74 886	584 905	( 185 005)	-
Equipment: purchased/construction work	9 281 000	2 315 677	5 158 770	7 474 447	1 806 553	-
Supplies and materials	6 267 600	4 517 473	1 205 438	5 722 911	544 689	-
General operating expenses	26 211 900	19 123 804	2 803 608	21 927 412	4 284 488	-
Contracts	10 864 600	4 163 356	6 047 392	10 210 748	653 852	-
Research and technical contracts	4 970 000	1 951 973	2 929 772	4 881 745	88 255	-
Miscellaneous	3 391 100	3 184 396	19 145	3 203 541	187 559	-
<b>Sub-total: Other direct costs</b>	<b>63 698 500</b>	<b>37 205 215</b>	<b>18 343 688</b>	<b>55 548 903</b>	<b>8 149 597</b>	<b>-</b>
Direct Implementation Costs	12 256 900	11 466 625	833 105	12 299 730	( 42 830)	-
Management and Operation Costs	4 964 000	4 781 642	227 034	5 008 676	( 44 676)	-
<b>Sub-total: Laboratory Activities</b>	<b>17 220 900</b>	<b>16 248 267</b>	<b>1 060 139 c/</b>	<b>17 308 406</b>	<b>( 87 506)</b>	<b>-</b>
Translation and Records Services	6 525 500	6 458 085	94 444	6 552 529	( 27 029)	-
Printing Services	2 452 100	2 318 405	307 606	2 626 011	( 173 911)	-
Data Processing Application Services	931 600	574 895	832 405	1 407 300	( 475 700)	-
Data Processing Central Services (unallocated)	7 686 000	5 381 341	1 019 196	6 400 537	1 285 463	-
Data Processing Central Services (SG fixed)	1 612 000	1 211 354	400 646	1 612 000	-	-
Medical Services	1 068 000	928 456	27 910	956 366	111 634	-
Contracts Administration Services	732 000	639 449	11 767	651 216	80 784	-
Radiation Protection and Monitoring Services	1 334 000	1 205 736	70 558	1 276 294	57 706	-
<b>Sub-total: Shared costs</b>	<b>22 341 200</b>	<b>18 717 721</b>	<b>2 764 532 c/</b>	<b>21 482 253</b>	<b>858 947</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>TOTAL Agency Programmes</b>	<b>301 186 000</b>	<b>256 000 175</b>	<b>25 428 171</b>	<b>281 428 346</b>	<b>19 757 654</b>	<b>-</b>
Reimbursable Work for Others	3 155 000	2 511 087	30 056	2 541 143	-	613 857
<b>TOTAL Regular Budget (Statement I)</b>	<b>304 341 000</b>	<b>258 511 262</b>	<b>25 458 227</b>	<b>283 969 489</b>	<b>19 757 654</b>	<b>613 857</b>

a/ Attachment to GC(47)/RES/2.

b/ GS(48)/RES/5.

c/ These amounts represent unliquidated obligations relating to the Agency's Shared Support Costs and the Agency's Laboratory.

d/ These figures represents the variation from the Budget by item of expenditure. Further information on the unobligated balances of appropriations can be found in Statement IV of the Agency's Accounts for 2004.

**SCHEDULE S6 (SUPPLEMENTARY)****UNOBLIGATED BALANCES OF 2002 APPROPRIATIONS****SUMMARY BY ITEM OF EXPENDITURE****AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2004**

(expressed in United States dollars)

Item of expenditure	Expenditures		
	Disbursements	Unliquidated obligations	Total expenditure
Salaries - established posts - P	-	-	-
Temporary assistance - P/MT	-	-	-
Temporary assistance - P/ST	-	-	-
Salaries - established posts - GS	-	-	-
Temporary assistance - GS/MT	-	-	-
Temporary assistance - GS/ST	-	-	-
Common staff costs	-	-	-
Overtime	-	-	-
Sub-total: Staff costs	-	-	-
Travel - staff	11 048	-	11 048
Travel - non-staff	39 133	-	39 133
Sub-total: Travel costs	50 181	-	50 181
Interpretation Services	-	-	-
Representation and hospitality	-	-	-
Training	50 000	-	50 000
Equipment: leased or rented	-	-	-
Equipment: purchased/construction work	174 258	-	174 258
Supplies and materials	202 592	-	202 592
General operating expenses	804 503	-	804 503
Contracts	74 378	-	74 378
Research and technical contracts	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-
Sub-total: Other direct costs	1 305 731	-	1 305 731
Direct Implementation Costs	-	-	-
Management and Operation Costs	-	-	-
Sub-total: Laboratory Activities	-	-	-
Translation and Records Services	-	-	-
Printing Services	-	-	-
Publishing Services	-	-	-
Data Processing Application Services	-	-	-
Data Processing Central Services (unallocated)	-	-	-
Data Processing Central Services (SG fixed)	-	-	-
Medical Services	-	-	-
Contracts Administration Services	-	-	-
Radiation Protection and Monitoring Services	-	-	-
Sub-total: Shared costs	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL (Statement IV Supplementary)</b>	<b>1 355 912</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1 355 912</b>

**SCHEDULE S7**

**SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE BY MAJOR CATEGORY AND FUND GROUP  
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2004**

(expressed in United States dollars)

Category	2004						2003
	Regular Budget Fund and Working Capital Fund Fund Group I	Technical Cooperation Fund Fund Group II	Extrabudgetary Programme Fund Fund Group III	General Fund		Trust Funds and Reserve Funds Fund Group VI	TOTAL
				Member States and International Organizations Fund Group IV	Technical Cooperation Extrabudgetary Fund United Nations Development Programme Fund Group V		
Salaries	124 428 672	-	-	-	-	-	112 305 569
Common staff costs	59 896 732	-	4 574 673	-	-	-	59 049 527
Temporary assistance	13 760 824	-	11 573 441	-	-	-	22 963 217
<b>Total staff costs</b>	<b>198 086 228</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16 148 114</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>194 318 313</b>
Equipment	10 461 718	21 183 667	8 379 594	4 590 594	-	101 954	49 026 540
Travel	18 226 927	15 571 945	7 061 580	557 552	20 136	-	41 335 052
Contracts	17 627 994	7 608 323	4 972 182	1 999 412	-	-	29 031 627
General operating expenses	26 391 650	1 266 666	72 147	57 100	-	-	25 405 934
Training	771 009	15 330 841	502 783	629 345	-	-	17 233 978
Supplies and materials	8 346 295	3 670 578	1 008 941	196 017	-	154 737	13 426 067
Miscellaneous	4 057 668	931 005	1 022 068	48 113	-	-	6 058 854
<b>Total</b>	<b>85 883 261</b>	<b>65 563 025</b>	<b>23 019 295</b>	<b>8 078 133</b>	<b>20 136</b>	<b>256 691</b>	<b>178 798 551</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (Statement I)</b>	<b>283 969 489</b>	<b>65 563 025</b>	<b>39 167 409</b>	<b>8 078 133</b>	<b>20 136</b>	<b>256 691</b>	<b>397 054 883</b>
							<b>373 116 864</b>

**SCHEDULE S7 (SUPPLEMENTARY)****UNOBLIGATED BALANCES OF 2002 APPROPRIATIONS  
SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE BY MAJOR CATEGORY  
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2004**

(expressed in United States dollars)

Category	Expenditure
Salaries	-
Common staff costs	-
Temporary assistance	-
Total staff costs	-
Equipment	174 258
Travel	50 181
Contracts	74 378
General operating expenses	804 503
Training	50 000
Supplies and materials	202 592
Miscellaneous	-
Total other costs	1 355 912
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (Statement IV Supplementary)</b>	<b>1 355 912</b>

STATUS OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE TECHNICAL COOPERATION FUND

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2004

(expressed in United States dollars)

Member State	Base rate %	Share of \$74.75 million target for 2004 using base rate a/	2004				Prior years				Advance payments		
			Pledged	Paid against pledge	Paid without a formal pledge	Outstanding	Rate of attainment %	Unpaid balance as at 1 January	Paid in 2004	Outstanding		Total outstanding	
Afghanistan	0.001	747	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Albania	0.003	2 242	2 500	2 500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Algeria	0.067	50 082	50 100	50 100	-	-	-	-	111.5	-	-	-	-
Angola	0.002	1 495	1 495	1 495	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-
Argentina	0.922	689 195	-	-	-	-	288 970	159 206	100.0	129 764	129 764	-	1 495
Armenia	0.002	1 495	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia	1.547	1 156 382	1 492 537	1 492 537	-	-	-	-	129.1	-	-	-	-
Austria	0.901	673 497	673 497	3 000	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	0.004	2 990	3 000	6 728	-	-	-	-	100.3	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	0.009	6 728	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-
Belarus	0.018	13 455	-	13 455	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	5 261
Belgium	1.074	802 815	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	0.002	1 495	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	0.008	5 980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.004	2 990	-	2 990	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-
Botswana	0.009	6 728	-	6 728	-	-	-	6 728 b/	100.0	-	-	-	-
Brazil	2.273	1 699 068	400 000	-	-	-	400 000	399 252	111.5	800 748	1 200 748	-	-
Bulgaria	0.012	8 970	10 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 000
Burkina Faso	0.002	1 495	-	-	-	-	-	2 069 c/	-	2 069	2 069	-	-
Cameroon	0.009	6 728	5 840	-	-	-	5 840	195	-	195	6 035	-	-
Canada	2.433	1 818 667	1 808 824	1 808 824	-	-	-	-	99.5	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	0.001	747	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	0.202	150 995	-	135 896	-	-	-	20 000 b/	90.0	-	-	-	-
China	1.457	1 089 108	1 089 108	1 089 108	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	2 117
Colombia	0.191	142 773	-	128 496	-	-	-	118 642 b/	90.0	118 642	118 642	-	3 808
Costa Rica	0.019	14 203	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Côte d'Ivoire	0.009	6 728	-	-	-	-	-	6 570	-	6 570	6 570	-	-
Croatia	0.037	27 658	-	27 658	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-
Cuba	0.029	21 677	21 677	21 677	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	31 775
Cyprus	0.036	26 910	-	26 910	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	0.193	144 268	144 268	144 268	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	3 596
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.004	2 990	2 990	-	-	-	2 990	3 500	-	3 500	6 490	-	-
Denmark	0.712	532 220	532 220	532 220	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	0.022	16 445	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	0.024	17 940	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	0.077	57 558	60 000	60 000	-	-	-	-	104.2	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	0.017	12 708	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eritrea	0.001	747	-	747	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	775
Estonia	0.009	6 728	-	6 728	-	-	-	10 950 b/	100.0	10 950	9 300	-	-
Ethiopia	0.004	2 990	-	2 990	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-

## SCHEDULE S8 (continued)

Member State	Base rate %	Share of \$/4.75 million target for 2004 using base rate a/	2004		Prior years							
			Pledged	Paid against pledge	Paid without a formal pledge	Outstanding	Rate of attainment %	Unpaid balance as at 1 January	Paid in 2004	Outstanding	Total outstanding	Advance payments
Finland	0.496	370 760	370 760	370 760	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-
France	6.150	4 597 125	-	-	4 597 125	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-
Gabon	0.013	9 718	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	0.005	3 737	-	-	-	-	-	18 793 c/	4 000	14 793	14 793	-
Germany	9.291	6 945 023	-	-	4 897 000	-	70.5	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	0.005	3 737	3 737	-	-	3 737	-	-	-	-	3 737	-
Greece	0.513	383 467	383 467	383 467	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	0.026	19 435	-	-	-	-	-	44 820	4 980	39 840	39 840	-
Haiti	0.002	1 495	-	-	1 495	-	100.0	800	800	-	-	-
Holy See	0.001	747	1 000	1 000	-	-	133.9	-	-	-	-	1 272
Honduras	0.005	3 737	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	0.114	85 215	85 215	85 215	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	99 149
Iceland	0.031	23 173	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	0.324	242 190	242 190	242 190	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	2 704
Indonesia	0.190	142 025	80 000	80 000	-	-	56.3	-	-	-	-	-
Iran, Islamic Republic of	0.259	193 602	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	0.129	96 428	-	-	-	-	-	54 600	-	54 600	54 600	-
Ireland	0.280	209 300	-	-	209 300	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	0.395	295 262	-	-	100 000	-	33.9	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	4.817	3 600 708	3 553 922	3 553 922	-	-	98.7	-	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	0.004	2 990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	18.561	13 874 348	13 874 348	13 874 348	-	-	100.0	6 975 670 b/	6 975 670	-	-	-
Jordan	0.008	5 980	6 000	143	-	-	2.4	-	-	-	5 857 d/	-
Kazakhstan	0.027	20 182	-	-	20 182	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	0.008	5 980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korea, Republic of	1.760	1 315 600	-	-	1 000 000	-	76.0	-	-	-	-	-
Kuwait	0.140	104 650	-	-	104 650	-	100.0	104 650 b/	104 650	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	0.001	747	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia	0.009	6 728	6 728	6 728	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	10 850
Lebanon	0.011	8 223	-	-	-	-	-	80	-	80	80	-
Liberia	0.001	747	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.064	47 840	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liechtenstein	0.006	4 485	7 491	7 491	-	-	167.0	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	0.016	11 960	11 960	11 960	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	0.076	56 810	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	0.003	2 242	2 242	-	-	-	-	2 242	-	-	2 242	-
Malaysia	0.223	166 692	166 692	166 692	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	0.002	1 495	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malta	0.014	10 465	10 465	10 465	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	10 075
Marshall Islands	0.001	747	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritius	0.010	7 475	7 475	7 475	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	8 825
Mexico	1.033	772 167	-	-	-	-	-	776 653 b/	776 653	-	-	-
Monaco	0.004	2 990	2 990	2 990	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	0.001	747	-	-	747	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	0.042	31 395	31 395	31 395	-	-	100.0	92 895	92 895	-	-	-

SCHEDULE S8 (continued)

Member State	Base rate %	Share of \$74.75 million target for 2004 using base rate a/	2004										Prior years		
			Pledged	Paid against pledge	Paid without a formal pledge	Outstanding	Rate of attainment %	Unpaid balance as at 1 January	Paid in 2004	Outstanding	Total outstanding	Advance payments			
Myanmar	0.009	6 728	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 682 b/	6 682	-	-	-	
Namibia	0.007	5 232	5 232	5 232	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Netherlands	1.653	1 235 618	1 235 618	1 235 618	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
New Zealand	0.229	171 178	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nicaragua	0.001	747	-	-	747	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Niger	0.001	747	-	-	-	-	-	-	11 510	-	-	11 510	11 510	-	
Nigeria	0.065	48 587	48 587	-	-	48 587	-	-	-	-	-	-	48 587	-	
Norway	0.614	458 965	458 965	458 965	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	507 625	
Pakistan	0.058	43 355	-	-	43 355	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	956	
Panama	0.017	12 708	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Paraguay	0.015	11 213	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 800	-	-	6 800	6 800	-	
Peru	0.112	83 720	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Philippines	0.095	71 013	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Poland	0.359	268 352	268 352	268 352	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Portugal	0.439	328 153	-	-	100 000	-	-	30.5	100 000 b/	-	100 000	-	-	-	
Qatar	0.032	23 920	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Republic of Moldova	0.002	1 495	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Romania	0.055	41 113	41 113	41 113	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Russian Federation	1.141	852 898	-	-	852 790	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Saudi Arabia	0.527	393 932	-	-	10 000	-	-	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Senegal	0.005	3 737	-	-	3 761	-	-	100.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Serbia and Montenegro	0.019	14 203	14 203	14 203	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Seychelles	0.002	1 495	-	-	1 495	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sierra Leone	0.001	747	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Singapore	0.374	279 565	279 565	279 565	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	289 850	
Slovakia	0.041	30 647	30 647	30 647	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Slovenia	0.077	57 558	57 558	57 558	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
South Africa	0.388	290 030	290 030	290 030	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	218 550	
Spain	2.395	1 790 263	-	-	925 293	-	-	51.7	621 891 c/	-	621 891	-	-	-	
Sri Lanka	0.015	11 213	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 000	
Sudan	0.006	4 485	5 000	-	-	-	-	-	14 096	-	-	14 096	19 096	-	
Sweden	0.976	729 560	729 560	729 560	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Switzerland	1.212	905 970	-	-	281 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Syrian Arab Republic	0.076	56 810	48 000	48 000	500	-	-	85.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tajikistan	0.001	747	-	-	747	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	775	
Thailand	0.280	209 300	209 300	207 448	-	-	-	99.1	-	-	-	-	-	1 852	
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0.006	4 485	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tunisia	0.029	21 677	21 677	21 677	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Turkey	0.418	312 455	312 455	312 455	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Uganda	0.005	3 737	3 737	3 737	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ukraine	0.050	37 375	-	-	37 375	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
United Arab Emirates	0.192	143 520	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	5.265	3 935 588	-	-	3 935 588	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
United Republic of Tanzania	0.004	2 990	2 990	2 990	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
United States of America	25.000	18 687 500	18 383 756	18 383 756	-	-	-	98.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	

SCHEDULE 88 (continued)

Member State	Base rate %	Share of \$74.75 million target for 2004 using base rate <sup>a/</sup>	2004					Prior years				
			Pledged	Paid against pledge	Paid without a formal pledge	Outstanding	Rate of attainment %	Unpaid balance as at 1 January	Paid in 2004	Outstanding	Total outstanding	Advance payments
Uruguay	0.076	56 810	-	-	-	-	-	-	60 000	-	60 000	-
Uzbekistan	0.010	7 475	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	0.198	149 065	-	-	136 284	-	92.1	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	0.015	11 213	11 213	11 213	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	0.006	4 485	4 485	4 485	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	0.002	1 495	1 495	1 495	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	0.008	5 980	-	-	-	-	-	6 025	-	-	-	-
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>100.000</b>	<b>74 750 000</b>	<b>47 609 671</b>	<b>47 133 566</b>	<b>17 618 760</b>	<b>476 105</b>	<b>86.6</b>	<b>10 553 589</b>	<b>9 409 024</b>	<b>1 144 565</b>	<b>1 620 670</b>	<b>1 225 458</b>
<b>Former Members</b>												
Democratic People's Republic of Korea <sup>e/</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29 635	29 635	-
Yugoslavia <sup>f/</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	834 026	834 026	-
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>863 661</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>863 661</b>	<b>863 661</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>100.000</b>	<b>74 750 000</b>	<b>47 609 671</b>	<b>47 133 566</b>	<b>17 618 760</b>	<b>476 105</b>	<b>86.6</b>	<b>11 417 250</b>	<b>9 409 024</b>	<b>2 008 226</b>	<b>2 484 331</b>	<b>1 225 458</b>

<sup>a/</sup> As recommended in GC(V)RES/100 and amended in GC(V)RES/256.  
<sup>b/</sup> Pledged a contribution in 2004 relating to 2003: Bolivia - \$6 728, Chile - \$20 000, Colombia - \$59 321, Japan - \$6 975 670, Kuwait - \$104 650, Mexico - \$776 653, Myanmar - \$6 682, Portugal - \$100 000, relating to 2002: Colombia - \$59 321, relating to 2000: Estonia - \$10 940.  
<sup>c/</sup> Revisited pledge of contribution: Spain pledge relating to 2003 - \$2 329; Burkina Faso pledge relating to 2001 - \$166; Georgia pledge relating to 2000 - \$439.  
<sup>d/</sup> Jordan paid an amount of 4 185 Jordanian dinars for the Technical Cooperation Fund to UNDP; however, credit in United States dollars has not yet been received by the Agency from UNDP.  
<sup>e/</sup> The Democratic People's Republic of Korea withdrew from the Agency on 13 June 1994.  
<sup>f/</sup> Following the approval for membership of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on 17 September 2001, the former Yugoslavia ceased to be a Member State.

**SCHEDULE S9a**

**TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROGRAMME**

**STATUS OF ASSESSED PROGRAMME COSTS  
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2004**

(expressed in United States dollars)

Recipients	1975-2002			Credits
	Unpaid balance as at 1 January	Paid in 2004	Outstanding	
Armenia a/	210 861	46 858	164 003	-
Azerbaijan	9 554	9 023	531	-
Bolivia	428 078	-	428 078	-
Brazil	143 056	143 056	-	-
Cameroon	22 164	-	22 164	-
Colombia	40 600	40 600	-	-
Costa Rica a/	182 237	26 034	156 203	71 910 b/
Côte d'Ivoire	223 528	-	223 528	-
Czech Republic	-	-	-	1 140
Dominican Republic	280 770	-	280 770	-
Ecuador	271 150	154 265	116 885	-
Egypt	-	-	-	137
El Salvador	13 146	-	13 146	-
Gabon	7 707	-	7 707	-
Georgia	134 096	6 000	128 096	-
Ghana a/	631 093	57 251	573 842	-
Guatemala a/	271 280	30 142	241 138	-
Honduras	35	-	35	-
Iran, Islamic Republic of	89 957	-	89 957	-
Iraq	163 565	2 540	161 025	-
Israel	72 426	47 312	25 114	-
Jamaica	85 278	-	85 278	-
Kazakhstan	229 705	182 323	47 382	-
Kenya	159 722	131 422	28 300	-
Kuwait	10 574	10 574	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	9 021	-	9 021	-
Lebanon	35 390	35 390	-	-
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	28 455	28 455	-	-
Malta	19 015	15 839	3 176	-
Mexico	110 621	16 065	94 556	-
Mongolia	304 141	69 424	234 717	-
Morocco	48 371	48 371	-	-
Nigeria	37 109	-	37 109	-
Pakistan	90 321	90 321	-	1 093
Panama	5 698	-	5 698	-
Paraguay	74 259	-	74 259	-
Peru	597 533	2 266	595 267	-
Philippines	37 281	-	37 281	-
Poland	9 861	9 861	-	619
Portugal	32 719	25 437	7 282	-
Qatar	2 162	-	2 162	-
Republic of Moldova	18 835	7 941	10 894	-
Romania	71 733	17 402	54 331	-
Russian Federation	23 740	23 740	-	-
Serbia and Montenegro	71	-	71	-

## SCHEDULE S9a (continued)

Recipients	1975-2002			Credits
	Unpaid balance as at 1 January	Paid in 2004	Outstanding	
Slovenia	4 791	4 791	-	-
South Africa	41 391	41 391	-	-
Sri Lanka	443 477	64 576	378 901	-
Tunisia a/	301 796	43 877	257 919	-
United Arab Emirates	1 847	-	1 847	-
Uruguay	102 886	-	102 886	-
Uzbekistan	148 840	-	148 840	-
Venezuela	75 120	75 120	-	-
Zimbabwe	144 835	57 629	87 206	-
<u>Former Member:</u>				
Democratic People's Republic of Korea c/	39 712	-	39 712	-
Yugoslavia d/	1 302	-	1 302	-
<u>Outstanding arrears:</u>				
Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Slovenia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Yugoslavia d/	381 410	-	381 410	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6 924 325</b>	<b>1 565 296</b>	<b>5 359 029</b>	<b>74 899</b>

a/ Categorized as "New" contributor due to conclusion of payment plan agreements.

b/ This amount is being held to the credit of the Government and will be applied in accordance with the payment plan agreement.

c/ The Democratic People's Republic of Korea withdrew from the Agency on 13 June 1994.

d/ Following the approval for membership of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on 17 September 2001, the former Yugoslavia ceased to be a Member States. For the period prior to 1992, unpaid assessed programme costs resulting from technical assistance provided to the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia amounted to \$381 410. Subsequent to that date, additional technical assistance was provided to the former Yugoslavia for which \$1 302 assessed programme costs remain unpaid. Since that time, no technical assistance has been provided to the former Yugoslavia.

**SCHEDULE S9b**

**TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROGRAMME**

**ADVANCE PAYMENTS TOWARDS NATIONAL PARTICIPATION COSTS**

**AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2004**

(expressed in United States dollars)

Member	Amount
Argentina	36 110
Armenia	60 172
Azerbaijan	51 932
Belarus	19 363
Bolivia	2 715
Brazil	57 969 a/
Bulgaria	101 342
China	132 410
Colombia	8 192
Costa Rica	29 188
Cuba	23 694
Ecuador	2 005
Estonia	17 000
Guatemala	8 378
Hungary	21 073
Indonesia	61 067
Iran, Islamic Republic of	82 423
Israel	17 461
Jordan	29 018
Kazakhstan	59 550
Latvia	54 528
Lithuania	23 100
Malaysia	9 136
Mauritius	4 604
Mongolia	29 300
Nicaragua	7 500
Paraguay	1 486
Poland	3 963
Qatar	5 709
Saudi Arabia	361
Slovakia	33 659
South Africa	122 087
Sri Lanka	54 539
Tajikistan	359
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	17 409
Tunisia	62 262
Ukraine	29 339
Uruguay	9 114
Uzbekistan	21 646
Venezuela	22 434
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1 333 597</b>

a/ Represents a credit resulting from the offsetting of training fee charges.

## SCHEDULE S10

CURRENT ACCOUNTS AT BANKS  
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2004

Local currency	Amount in local currency	UN operational exchange rate	US dollar equivalent
<u>Agency Funds</u>			
Australian dollars	281 487	1.2910	218 038
Brazilian reals	15 867	2.6800	5 921
Canadian dollars	18 089	1.2200	14 827
Chinese yuan renminbi	40 695 863	8.2660	4 923 284
Cuban pesos	1 207 714	1.0000	1 207 714
Czech korunas	178 975	22.4700	7 965
Democratic People's Republic of Korea won	1 703 579	135.0000	12 619
Euro	950 009	0.7370	1 289 022
Hungarian forints	16 961 669	180.6000	93 918
Indian rupees	10 539 957	43.3000	243 417
Japanese yen	1 977 915	104.0000	19 018
Pakistani rupees	326 587	58.6800	5 566
Philippine pesos	550 602	55.9800	9 836
Polish zlotys	353 985	3.0300	116 827
Romanian lei	1 408 886 359	29110.0000	48 399
Slovak koruna	3 636 137	28.7000	126 695
Slovenian tolar	2 827 807	176.0000	16 067
Swedish kronor	117 288	6.6100	17 744
Swiss francs	25 748	1.1300	22 786
Thai baht	886 539	39.1000	22 673
United Kingdom pounds	238 972	0.5220	457 800
United States dollars	3 173 328	1.0000	3 173 328
<b>TOTAL CURRENT ACCOUNTS AT BANKS</b>			<b>12 053 464</b>

NOTE: The free use by the Agency of some currencies is legally or otherwise restricted. At year-end, the US dollar equivalent of these currencies is \$6 192 016 (2003: \$5 639 293) based on the respective United Nations rate of exchange.

**SCHEDULE 11**

**DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT BANKS  
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2004**

Deposit	Interest rate p.a.	Maturity date	Amount in local currency	UN operational exchange rate	US dollar equivalent
<u>Agency Funds</u>					
Anglo Irish Bank, Vienna	2.250 %	Call	US\$ 3 000 000	1.000	3 000 000
JPMorgan Chase, New York	2.150 %	Call	US\$ 2 000 000	1.000	2 000 000
San Paolo Bank, Vienna	2.000 %	Call	EUR 3 200 000	0.737	4 341 929
BACA AG	2.000 %	Call	EUR 1 300 000	0.737	1 763 909
Societe Generale, Vienna	1.850 %	05/01/03	US\$ 3 000 000	1.000	3 000 000
Societe Generale, Vienna	2.075 %	05/01/05	EUR 1 000 000	0.737	1 356 852
BACA AG, Vienna	2.090 %	05/01/05	EUR 1 000 000	0.737	1 356 852
Anglo Irish Bank, Vienna	2.010 %	05/01/07	US\$ 2 000 000	1.000	2 000 000
SE Banken, London	1.860 %	05/01/10	US\$ 1 500 000	1.000	1 500 000
San Paolo Bank, Vienna	1.860 %	05/01/10	US\$ 2 000 000	1.000	2 000 000
Banco Brasil, Vienna	1.900 %	05/01/10	US\$ 2 000 000	1.000	2 000 000
Anglo Irish Bank, Vienna	2.010 %	05/01/10	US\$ 2 500 000	1.000	2 500 000
Anglo Irish Bank, Vienna	2.020 %	05/01/12	US\$ 1 500 000	1.000	1 500 000
BAWAG, Vienna	2.110 %	05/01/12	EUR 2 000 000	0.737	2 713 704
Banco Brasil, Vienna	2.060 %	05/01/14	US\$ 2 000 000	1.000	2 000 000
Raiffeisen Landesbank, Vienna	1.890 %	05/01/17	US\$ 1 000 000	1.000	1 000 000
Societe Generale, Vienna	1.990 %	05/01/18	US\$ 3 500 000	1.000	3 500 000
BAWAG, Vienna	2.110 %	05/01/19	EUR 2 000 000	0.737	2 713 704
SE Banken, London	1.910 %	05/01/21	US\$ 6 000 000	1.000	6 000 000
Fortis Bank, Brussel	1.910 %	05/01/24	US\$ 3 000 000	1.000	3 000 000
Tokyo-Mitsubishi, London	1.910 %	05/01/24	US\$ 3 000 000	1.000	3 000 000
San Paolo Bank, Vienna	1.910 %	05/01/24	US\$ 6 000 000	1.000	6 000 000
SMBC, London	1.930 %	05/01/24	US\$ 1 000 000	1.000	1 000 000
Societe Generale, Vienna	2.090 %	05/01/26	EUR 3 000 000	0.737	4 070 556
BACA AG, Vienna	2.110 %	05/01/27	EUR 4 000 000	0.737	5 427 408
Raiffeisen Landesbank, Vienna	2.120 %	05/01/27	EUR 2 000 000	0.737	2 713 704
BAWAG, Vienna	1.950 %	05/01/27	US\$ 1 000 000	1.000	1 000 000
Fortis Bank, Brussel	2.120 %	05/01/28	EUR 2 000 000	0.737	2 713 704
San Paolo Bank, Vienna	2.000 %	05/02/01	US\$ 3 000 000	1.000	3 000 000
Banco do Brasil, Vienna	2.100 %	05/02/01	US\$ 2 000 000	1.000	2 000 000
Fortis Bank, Brussel	2.120 %	05/02/01	EUR 2 000 000	0.737	2 713 704
SMBC, London	2.100 %	05/02/08	US\$ 3 000 000	1.000	3 000 000
Raiffeisen Landesbank, Vienna	2.130 %	05/02/08	EUR 2 000 000	0.737	2 713 704
BACA AG, Vienna	2.130 %	05/02/15	EUR 2 500 000	0.737	3 392 130
Fortis Bank, Brussel	2.050 %	05/02/18	US\$ 3 000 000	1.000	3 000 000
Raiffeisen Landesbank, Vienna	2.260 %	05/02/22	US\$ 1 500 000	1.000	1 500 000
Raiffeisen Landesbank, Vienna	2.130 %	05/02/22	EUR 1 500 000	0.737	2 035 278
Fortis Bank, Brussel	2.260 %	05/02/22	US\$ 3 000 000	1.000	3 000 000
Fortis Bank, Brussel	2.120 %	05/02/24	EUR 3 500 000	0.737	4 748 982
Anglo Irish Bank, Vienna	2.130 %	05/02/25	US\$ 1 000 000	1.000	1 000 000
OEVAG, Vienna	2.140 %	05/02/25	EUR 5 000 000	0.737	6 784 262
Tokyo-Mitsubishi, London	2.130 %	05/02/28	US\$ 10 000 000	1.000	10 000 000
SE Banken, London	2.130 %	05/02/28	US\$ 2 000 000	1.000	2 000 000
SE Banken, London	2.130 %	05/03/01	US\$ 1 000 000	1.000	1 000 000
Anglo Irish Bank, Vienna	2.090 %	05/03/01	US\$ 2 000 000	1.000	2 000 000

**SCHEDULE 11 (continued)**

Deposit	Interest rate p.a.	Maturity date	Amount in local currency	UN operational exchange rate	US dollar equivalent
Anglo Irish Bank, Vienna	2.170 %	05/03/01	EUR 2 000 000	0.737	2 713 704
Banco do Brasil, Vienna	2.300 %	05/03/04	US\$ 1 000 000	1.000	1 000 000
BAWAG, Vienna	2.130 %	05/03/07	EUR 2 000 000	0.737	2 713 704
Societe Generale, Vienna	2.110 %	05/03/07	EUR 1 000 000	0.737	1 356 852
Anglo Irish Bank, Vienna	2.230 %	05/03/08	US\$ 1 500 000	1.000	1 500 000
Banco do Brasil, Vienna	2.375 %	05/03/10	US\$ 1 000 000	1.000	1 000 000
Banco do Brasil, Vienna	2.400 %	05/03/16	US\$ 2 000 000	1.000	2 000 000
Fortis Bank	2.080 %	05/03/18	US\$ 3 000 000	1.000	3 000 000
Fortis Bank	2.440 %	05/03/21	US\$ 1 000 000	1.000	1 000 000
SMBC, London	2.330 %	05/03/22	US\$ 6 000 000	1.000	6 000 000
BACA AG, Vienna	2.130 %	05/03/29	EUR 3 500 000	0.737	4 748 982
BAWAG, Vienna	2.400 %	05/03/30	US\$ 1 000 000	1.000	1 000 000
BACA AG, Vienna	2.130 %	05/03/30	EUR 3 500 000	0.737	4 748 982
Societe Generale, Vienna	2.110 %	05/04/01	US\$ 3 000 000	1.000	3 000 000
Anglo Irish Bank, Vienna	2.450 %	05/04/01	US\$ 6 000 000	1.000	6 000 000
SE Banken, London	2.420 %	05/04/06	US\$ 7 000 000	1.000	7 000 000
San Paolo Bank, Vienna	2.420 %	05/04/06	US\$ 4 000 000	1.000	4 000 000
Tokyo-Mitsubishi, London	2.440 %	05/04/06	US\$ 4 000 000	1.000	4 000 000
SMBC, London	2.450 %	05/04/06	US\$ 7 000 000	1.000	7 000 000
SMBC, London	2.460 %	05/04/07	US\$ 5 000 000	1.000	5 000 000
SMBC, London	2.530 %	05/04/20	US\$ 3 000 000	1.000	3 000 000
<b>TOTAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS</b>					<b>200 842 606</b>

**SCHEDULE S12**

**CASH IN HAND, CURRENT AND DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT BANKS  
BY FUND GROUP AND FUNDS**

**AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2004**  
(expressed in United States dollars)

Fund Group	Cash in hand	Current and Deposit Accounts	Total
I Regular Budget Fund and Working Capital Fund	369 518	71 096 436	71 465 954
II Technical Cooperation Fund	9 733	47 915 527	47 925 260
III Extrabudgetary Programme Fund	-	74 184 228	74 184 228
IV Technical Cooperation Extrabudgetary Fund - Member States and International Organization	-	18 467 254	18 467 254
V Technical Cooperation Extrabudgetary Fund - United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	-	( 34 846)	( 34 846)
VI Trust Funds and Reserve Funds: Research Institutes Trust Fund	-	1 267 470	1 267 470
<b>TOTAL (Statement II)</b>	<b>379 251</b>	<b>212 896 069</b>	<b>213 275 320</b>

# PART IV

## Notes to the Financial Statements

### A. Statement of the Agency's objectives

1. The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is an autonomous intergovernmental organization founded in 1957 in accordance with a decision of the General Assembly of the United Nations. Its statutory mandate is to seek to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world and to ensure, so far as it is able, that assistance provided by it or at its request or under its supervision or control is not used in such a way as to further any military purpose.

### B. Significant accounting policies

#### B.1. Basis of presentation

2. The financial statements of the Agency are presented in United States dollars (US dollars) and reflect the application of the IAEA's financial regulations and rules. The statements comply with the United Nations system accounting standards in all material respects.

#### B.2. Fund grouping

3. The Agency maintains separate accounts for each Fund which are combined into six groups for reporting purposes. The Funds are established on the basis of resolutions passed by the General Conference and are administered in accordance with the Financial Regulations adopted by the Board of Governors, Financial Rules which are issued by the Director General, and procedures and practices established by the Secretariat in conformity thereto.

4. The purpose of Fund group I (Regular Budget Fund and Working Capital Fund) is to meet the obligations of the Agency arising from authorized appropriations. The Regular Budget Fund is based on an annual Regular Budget approved by the General Conference and financed from assessed contributions and miscellaneous income. The Working Capital Fund, which serves to finance appropriations pending the receipt of contributions, and for purposes which are determined from time to time by the Board of Governors with the approval of the General Conference, is financed from advances from Member States.

5. The purpose of Fund group II (General Fund - Technical Cooperation Fund) is to meet the obligations related to the approved technical cooperation programme. Fund group II is based on General Conference approved one-year allocations which are financed from voluntary contributions, assessed programme costs and miscellaneous income. Unused funds may be carried forward for the completion of the approved programme.

6. The purpose of Fund group III (General Fund - Extrabudgetary Programme Fund) is to meet the obligations related to extrabudgetary activities in support of the Regular Programme. Fund group III is financed from special voluntary contributions from donor countries and international organizations.

They are available for the approved programmes until they are actually used, and in consultation with the donor concerned.

7. The purpose of Fund group IV (General Fund - Technical Cooperation Extrabudgetary Fund - Member States and International Organizations) is to meet the obligations related to extrabudgetary activities of approved technical cooperation projects. Fund group IV is financed from special voluntary contributions which are available for the approved projects until they are actually used, and in consultation with the donor concerned.

8. The purpose of Fund group V (General Fund - Technical Cooperation Extrabudgetary Fund - United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)) is to meet the obligations related to UNDP projects. Fund group V is financed from UNDP resources which are available for the approved projects until they are actually used, and in consultation with UNDP.

9. The purpose of Fund group VI (Trust Funds and Reserve Funds) is to meet the obligations related to activities financed from their respective resources.

### **B.3. Income recognition**

#### **B.3.1. Fund group I**

10. Assessments from Member States and miscellaneous income (work for others) are recorded on an accrual basis. With regard to other miscellaneous income, for the purpose of calculating surpluses to be returned to Member States, only that portion which is actually received in cash at the year-end is included in the financial statements.

#### **B.3.2. Fund group II**

11. Voluntary contributions from Member States are recorded on an accrual basis. Miscellaneous income and income from assessed programme costs are recorded on a cash basis.

#### **B.3.3. Fund groups III, IV, V and VI**

12. Income in these Fund groups is recorded on a cash basis, except for a receivable guaranteed by a Letter of Credit of \$84 059 (2003: \$390 529).

### **B.4. Cash management**

13. Cash is managed globally to enable the Agency to meet its financial obligations in the currency mix required and in order to reduce the purchase of currencies outside the Agency. Amounts due between Funds or Fund groups are settled at their US dollar equivalents applicable at the transaction date. Interest income is initially recorded in the Regular Budget Fund (Fund group I). At the year-end, it is apportioned between Fund groups I, II, III and IV on the basis of the amounts in interest-bearing currencies held during the year and on the share of cash holdings of a major donor requesting interest income on its voluntary contributions.

### **B.5. Expenditure recognition**

14. Expenditure comprises disbursements and unliquidated obligations incurred in respect of the current budget year.

15. Obligations are engagements involving a liability against resources for which expenditure authority has been given. Unliquidated obligations are obligations or that portion of obligations which are not yet paid. Obligations are recorded in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules on

the basis of contracts, purchase orders, agreements or other forms of legal undertaking, or based upon a liability recognized by the Agency.

## **B.6. Split appropriation/assessment system**

16. The split appropriation/assessment system was introduced in 1986 to reduce the Agency's exposure to the effects of currency exchange rate fluctuations on Regular Budget expenditure. Each year, the General Conference approves a budget for the Agency which is allocated in appropriation sections. The Director General may incur expenditure within the limits stated in the appropriation sections and for the purposes for which they were voted. He cannot make transfers between any of the sections without the prior approval of the Board of Governors. The amount in each section comprises a US dollar component and euro component expressed as a US dollar equivalent on the basis of the average euro-to-US dollar United Nations Operational Rate of Exchange experienced during the budget year. Therefore, the authority granted by the General Conference, expressed in US dollars, can only be determined at the end of the budget year.

17. Member States are assessed in accordance with the scale of assessment fixed by the General Conference. Individual assessments are established with a component in US dollars and a component in euro. These components are in direct proportion to the respective shares of the Regular Budget expenditure linked to the two currencies.

## **B.7. Transactions in foreign currencies**

18. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded in the financial statements at the United Nations Operational Rate of Exchange in effect on the date of the transaction.

19. The treatment of exchange gains and losses is as follows:

### **B.7.1. Fund groups I and II**

- Realized gains and losses resulting from the purchase of other currencies and the liquidation of accounts receivable and payable are credited or charged to miscellaneous income for each of these Fund groups,
- Unrealized net gains resulting from the revaluation of cash are recorded as a provision on the balance sheet, whereas net losses are charged to miscellaneous income for each of these Fund groups, and
- Unrealized gains and losses relating to the revaluation of unliquidated obligations are recorded as adjustments to the corresponding programme expenditure for each of these Fund groups.

### **B.7.2. Fund groups III, IV, V and VI**

- For reporting purposes, all net gains and losses (realized and unrealized) in Fund groups III, IV, V and VI are included with the respective gains and losses of Fund group I.

## **B.8. Cash surpluses/deficits and fund balances**

20. For Fund group I, cash surpluses are allocated to Member States in accordance with the scale of contributions for the year to which they relate. The allocation is applied to Member States who have paid their respective contributions in full. Cash deficits are covered temporarily by advances from the Working Capital Fund pending receipt of prior years' assessed contributions.

21. For Fund groups II, III, IV, and VI, Fund balances represent the net assets or liabilities of the Funds. These balances are carried forward to future periods.

22. For Fund group V, carry-over of balances is subject to approval by UNDP.

### **B.9. Capital assets**

23. Capital assets are charged to expenditure in the year of acquisition. However, inventory records are maintained for all non-expendable equipment, supplies and materials over \$2 000 or of a sensitive nature. The value of the inventory is disclosed in Note R below.

### **B.10. Uncollected assessments and contributions received in advance**

24. A reserve for uncollected assessments in the amount of contributions outstanding for longer than a year is shown as a deduction from available surpluses on the balance sheet. The related income is not adjusted.

25. Contributions received in advance are considered a liability owed to the donor when initially received, and are recorded as income in the following year.

### **B.11. Contributions in kind**

26. Contributions in kind — in the form of human resources, equipment, meetings and fellowships offered by Member States, United Nations, other international organizations and non-governmental sources — are not recorded in the accounts of the Agency. However, estimates of such contributions are disclosed in Note Q below.

### **B.12. Services without charge**

27. The Agency provides certain administrative and audit services to the euro based Funds without charge.

## **C. Pension fund participation**

28. The Agency is a member organization participating in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, (UNJSPF), which was established by the United Nations General Assembly to provide retirement, death, disability and related benefits. The Pension Fund is a funded defined benefit plan. The financial obligations of the Agency to the UNJSPF consists of its mandated contribution at the rate established by the United Nations General Assembly together with any share of any actuarial deficiency payment under Article 26 of the Regulation of the Fund. Such deficiency payments are only payable if and when the United Nations General Assembly has invoked the provision of Article 26, following determination that there is a requirement for deficiency payment based on an assessment of the actuarial sufficiency of the Fund as of the valuation date.

29. At the time of this report the United Nations General Assembly has not invoked this provision.

## D. Common Fund for Major Repairs and Replacements

30. On 1 January 1981 an agreement between the Republic of Austria, the United Nations and the IAEA went into effect to establish a Common Fund for the purpose of financing the cost of major repairs and replacements of buildings, facilities and technical installations which are the property of the Republic of Austria and form part of the headquarters areas of the United Nations and the IAEA at the Vienna International Centre. This agreement has applied to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) since 1986 when it became an independent organization.

31. As at 31 December 2004 the balance of the Fund, which is administered by UNIDO, was \$2 981 037 (2003: \$2 281 637).

## E. Other/Miscellaneous income by major categories

	2004	2003
<b>(a) Revenue producing activities</b>		
Publications of the Agency-INIS	60 784	71 679
Publications of the Agency-Other	382 136	301 569
Laboratory income	195 150	215 066
Amounts recoverable from safeguards agreements	502 926	445 124
Other service income	3 200	2 700
<b>Total (Statement I)</b>	<b>1 144 196</b>	<b>1 036 138</b>
<b>(b) Jointly financed activities</b>		
Data processing services	284 299	690 355
Printing services	912 852	1 200 437
Medical services	813 240	731 781
Radiation protection and monitoring services	114 369	104 925
Translation services	52 228	208 166
Nuclear Fusion journal	165 097	147 825
Laboratory services	199 058	221 380
Marine Environmental Laboratory Services	-	24 307
<b>Total (Statement I)</b>	<b>2 541 143</b>	<b>3 329 176</b>

## F. Expenditure (Statement I)

32. Total expenditure of \$65 563 025 for the Technical Cooperation Fund excludes obligations amounting to \$933 873 against future year project budgets (2003: \$2 296 883). Total expenditure of \$283 969 489 for the Regular Budget Fund excludes obligations amounting to \$1 115 614 against future financial years.

## G. Prior period adjustments

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
<b>(a) Regular Budget Fund:</b>		
Excess of assessment collection over previous years' outstandings		
<b>Total (Statement I)</b>	<b><u>933 048</u></b>	<b><u>(3 194 576)</u></b>
<b>(b) Technical Cooperation Fund:</b>		
Pledges and adjustments to pledges related to prior years' programmes		
<b>Total (Statement I)</b>	<b><u>8 118 301</u></b>	<b><u>1 759 820</u></b>

## H. Credits to Member States

33. Cash surpluses returned to eligible Member States amounted to \$953 776 (2003: \$2 335 816). This comprises cash surpluses from 2002 and prior years which were credited to the respective Member States' assessments (Statement I).

## I. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (Statement I)

	Funds Available 1/	Expenditure	Unused Balance
IAEA as:			
Executing Agency	( 14 710)	20 136	( 34 846)
Associated Agency	-	-	-
<b>Total 2004</b>	<b>( 14 710)</b>	<b>20 136</b>	<b>( 34 846)</b>
Total 2003	86 719	7 579	79 140

1/ Includes unused balances carried forward from prior years.

## J. Trust Funds and Reserve Funds (Statement I)

34. Fund group VI contains one Trust Fund as follows:

	Funds Available 1/	Expenditure	Unused Balance
<u>Trust Funds</u>			
Research Institute Trust Fund (RITF)	1 486 890	256 691	1 230 199
<b>Total 2004</b>	<b>1 486 890</b>	<b>256 691</b>	<b>1 230 199</b>
Total 2003	1 488 228	354 227	1 134 001

1/ Includes unused balances carried forward from prior years.

## K. Investment in commissary

35. The Vienna International Centre (VIC) Commissary was established following an agreement effective 1 April 1972 between the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the Republic of Austria. Pursuant to a Memorandum of Understanding dated 31 March 1977 between the IAEA, the UN and UNIDO concerning the allocation of common services at the VIC, the responsibility for managing and operating the Commissary was assigned to the IAEA.

36. The initial capital investment was provided in equal shares from the accumulated funds of the IAEA and UNIDO Commissaries available as of 1 October 1979.

37. As at 31 December 2004 the investment in the Commissary by the IAEA was \$1 097 529 (euro 808 879) (Statement II).

## L. Assessed contributions receivable

38. Assessments outstanding by budget years amount to:

<u>Budget Year</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
1959-1996	5 622 064	5 723 107
1997	910 899	1 002 514
1998	1 017 927	1 318 701
1999	814 819	826 027
2000	491 405	587 839
2001	361 798	5 070 993
2002	4 476 432	8 804 462
2003	8 892 460	37,466,581
	<u>22 587 804</u>	<u>60 800 224</u>
(Schedule S1)		
2004	34 511 326	-
(Schedule S1)		
<b>Total (Statement II)</b>	<b><u>57 099 130</u></b>	<b><u>60 800 224</u></b>

## M. Accounts receivable – Other

### M.1. Regular Budget Fund

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
Member States	2 795 321	1 890 432
United Nations, specialized agencies and other international organizations	310 461	239 702
Staff	2 722 286	1 550 249
Suppliers and contractors	864 465	810 360
Other accounts	909 255	1 387 838
Working Capital advances	7 363	23 148
<b>Total (Statement II)</b>	<b><u>7 609 151</u></b>	<b><u>5 901 729</u></b>

### M.2. Technical Cooperation Fund

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
Member States	115 982	53 837
United Nations, specialized agencies and other international organizations	289 313	825 230
Staff	31 203	22 789
Suppliers and contractors	420 030	293 083
Funds with agents	3 401 121	3 027 261
<b>Total (Statement II)</b>	<b><u>4 257 649</u></b>	<b><u>4 222 200</u></b>

## N. Unliquidated Obligations - Regular Budget Fund

39. Unliquidated obligations relate to the budget years as follows:

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
Current year	25 458 227	23 939 539
Prior years	1 010 959	991 800
Provision for unobligated balances of 2002 appropriations	-	1 421 716
<b>Total (Statement II)</b>	<b><u><u>26 469 186</u></u></b>	<b><u><u>26 353 055</u></u></b>

## O. Accounts payable – Other

### O.1. Regular Budget Fund

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
Member States	530,083	-
Staff	554 173	1 148 806
Other accounts	854 476	846 291
Suppliers and contractors	69 762	27 093
<b>Total (Statement II)</b>	<b><u><u>2 008 494</u></u></b>	<b><u><u>2 022 190</u></u></b>

### O.2. Technical Cooperation Fund

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
Staff	14 678	6 937
Other accounts	91 188	224 809
Suppliers and contractors	8 155	11 515
<b>Total (Statement II)</b>	<b><u><u>114 021</u></u></b>	<b><u><u>243 261</u></u></b>

## P. Provision for Revaluation of Cash (Statement II)

40. The provision represents net unrealized gains from the revaluation of cash:

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
Regular Budget Fund	25 945 449	22 762 616
Technical Cooperation Fund	768 124	79 006
<b>Total (Statement II)</b>	<b><u>26 713 573</u></b>	<b><u>22 841 622</u></b>

41. The strengthening of the euro against the dollar led to a net unrealized gain for the Regular Budget Fund and the strengthening of certain other currencies including euro against the dollar led to a net unrealized gain in the Technical Cooperation Fund.

## Q. Contributions in kind

42. Contributions in kind made by Member States, United Nations, other international organizations and non-governmental sources are as follows:

	Thousands of US dollars					
	Member States		United Nations, international organizations and non-governmental sources		Totals	
	<u>2004</u>	2003	<u>2004</u>	2003	<u>2004</u>	2003
Fellowships	218	375	-	-	218	375
Equipment and supplies	78	56	47	1	125	57
Meetings and other items	1 653	1 756	-	-	1 653	1 756
Human resources	14 317	10 411	206	26	14 523	10 437
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>16 266</u></b>	<u>12 598</u>	<b><u>253</u></b>	<u>27</u>	<b><u>16 519</u></b>	<u>12 625</u>

43. Because of their nature, the monetary value of these contributions are only estimates. More details can be seen in Annex A3 (unaudited).

## R. Non-expendable equipment

44. The Agency's inventory records show the following net values for equipment:

	Thousands of US dollars	
	2004	2003
Scientific and technical equipment	14 971	16 274
Computer equipment	2 151	2 895
Office equipment	5	20
Transportation equipment	487	427
Furniture and fittings	2	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>17 616</b>	<b>19 620</b>

45. Equipment for inventory purposes are all items with an original purchase value of \$2 000 or more, and all sensitive items.

46. The amounts shown are the current values determined by reducing the original value over the estimated useful life of the items, which is three years for electronic data processing equipment and five years for all others.

47. The title to technical cooperation equipment is passed to the recipient upon delivery and is therefore not included in the Agency's property records.

## S. Contingent liability

48. Three members of the General Service Staff of the Agency have appealed to the Agency's Joint Appeal Board seeking the reintroduction of the language factor with effect from 1 April 2002. If the appeal is ultimately successful, it is estimated that the cost to reinstate the language allowance will be approximately \$6.4 million for the period from 1 April 2002 to 31 December 2004.

## T. Technical Cooperation Support Costs

49. Technical cooperation support arises from two sources: (a) the budget of Major Programme 6, Management of Technical Cooperation for Development and (b) the cost of scientific and technical expertise in support of the Technical Cooperation Programme provided by the other technical departments.

50. In the Programme and Budget for 2004–2005 (GC(47)/3), the amount of the regular budget dedicated to support the Technical Cooperation Programme for 2004 was estimated to be \$29 653 000.

## U. Health Insurance Premium Reserve Fund

51. Vanbreda International provides health insurance coverage to staff members. The Company is custodian of the Health Insurance Premium Reserve Fund. The purpose of the fund is to retain the excess of premiums paid over sums due to Vanbreda International and absorb future increases in premiums. The value of this fund as at 31 December 2004 was euro 1 105 361 (\$1499 811). The fund is owned jointly by the Agency and the plan participants on the basis of their contributions.

## V. Separation benefits

52. Under the Staff Regulations and Staff Rules, staff members of the Agency are eligible to receive certain benefits on separation from the service of the Agency. Expenditure is recorded in the year in which the benefits are paid. Entitlements and the corresponding liabilities as at 31 December 2004 are estimated as follows:

		Thousands of US dollars	
		2004	2003
Repatriation	- grants	16 087	16 016
	- travel and household removal	8 098	8 570
Accrued annual leave		23 122	19 628
End-of-service allowances		21 179	19 323
<b>Total</b>		<b>68 486</b>	<b>63 537</b>

## W. Post-retirement benefits

53. Under the Staff Regulations and Staff Rules, retirees of the Agency are eligible to obtain medical insurance through the Agency. The Agency contributes towards the retiree's total premium and records the cost of this benefit in the year it is incurred. The Agency's share of the total premium was \$1 743 913 (2003: \$1 404 735).

54. However, in order to gain a better understanding of the financial dimensions of the Agency's liabilities for after-service health insurance, an independent consulting actuary was engaged in 2002 to carry out an actuarial valuation of post-retirement health insurance benefits for periods ending 2002-2005. The valuations method used was the projected unit credit cost technique. The accrued liability is projected as at 31 December 2004 to be \$84.9 million (2003: \$80.9 million) based on an Interest rate of 8.5% and Medical inflation rate of 6%.

# PART V

## ANNEXES

ANNEX A1

REGULAR BUDGET FUND

ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL RESOURCES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2004  
(expressed in United States dollars)

	Budget estimates a/	Budget estimates (Supplementary) b/	Budget estimates total	Actual resources			Excess (shortfall) of actual resources over budget estimates total
				Receipts	Outstanding	Total	
Assessed contributions on Member States	295 625 696	-	295 625 696	265 748 229	29 877 467	295 625 696	-
Assessed contributions on Member States (Supplementary)	-	5 926 902	5 926 902	1 293 043	4 633 859	5 926 902	-
Sub-total	295 625 696	5 926 902	301 552 598	267 041 272	34 511 326	301 552 598	-
Difference, Actual/Average Foreign Exchange Rate	(2 764 696)	(431 902)	(3 196 598)	-	-	-	3 196 598
Total assessments and revaluation:	292 861 000	5 495 000	298 356 000	267 041 272	34 511 326	301 552 598	3 196 598
Miscellaneous income							
(a) Reimbursable work for others (Appropriation 8)							
Data processing services	-	-	-	284 299	-	284 299	284 299
Printing services	1 469 000	-	1 469 000	857 716	55 136	912 852	(556 148)
Medical services	888 000	-	888 000	702 161	111 079	813 240	(74 760)
Radiation protection and monitoring services	115 000	-	115 000	114 369	-	114 369	(631)
Translation services	249 000	-	249 000	52 228	-	52 228	(196 772)
Nuclear Fusion Journal	174 000	-	174 000	165 097	-	165 097	(8 903)
Laboratory services	200 000	-	200 000	199 058	-	199 058	(942)
Marine Environmental Laboratory services	60 000	-	60 000	-	-	-	(60 000)
Sub-total	3 155 000	-	3 155 000	2 374 928	166 215	2 541 143	(613 857)
(b) Attributable to specific programmes							
INIS Products	63 000	-	63 000	60 784	-	60 784	(2 216)
Publications of the Agency - other	451 000	-	451 000	382 136	-	382 136	(68 864)
Laboratory income	200 000	-	200 000	195 150	-	195 150	(4 850)
Amounts recoverable under Safeguards agreements	500 000	-	500 000	502 926	-	502 926	2 926
Programme support income	20 000	-	20 000	38 852	-	38 852	18 852
Other Service income	2 000	-	2 000	3 200	-	3 200	1 200
Sub-total	1 236 000	-	1 236 000	1 183 048	-	1 183 048	(52 952)
(c) Not attributable to specific programmes							
Investment and interest income	1 028 000	-	1 028 000	1 547 835	-	1 547 835	519 835
Gain (Loss) on exchange of currencies	-	-	-	357 437	-	357 437	357 437
Other	566 000	-	566 000	666 983	-	666 983	100 983
Sub-total	1 594 000	-	1 594 000	2 572 255	-	2 572 255	978 255
Sub-total (b) and (c)	2 830 000	-	2 830 000	3 755 303	-	3 755 303	925 303
Total Miscellaneous Income (a), (b) and (c)	5 985 000	-	5 985 000	6 130 231	166 215	6 296 446	311 446
TOTAL ASSESSMENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS INCOME	298 846 000	5 495 000	304 341 000	273 171 503	34 677 541	307 849 044	3 508 044

a/ GC(47)/RES/2  
b/ GC(48)/RES/5

## ANNEX A2

**TECHNICAL COOPERATION FUND**  
ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL RESOURCES IN THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2004  
(expressed in United States dollars)

	Current year	2003	2002	2001	2000	Prior to 2000	Total
<b>I. Estimates</b>							
Targets	74 750 000	74 750 000	73 000 000	73 000 000	73 000 000		368 500 000
Estimated other income	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000		5 000 000
<b>Total allocations</b>	<b>75 750 000 <sup>a/</sup></b>	<b>75 750 000</b>	<b>74 000 000</b>	<b>74 000 000</b>	<b>74 000 000</b>		<b>373 500 000</b>
<b>II. Actuals</b>							
<b>1. Voluntary contributions received for 2004</b>							
2004	64 752 326	-	-	-	-		64 752 326
2003	8 703 737	56 371 128	-	-	-		65 074 865
2002	90 711	1 895 103	57 513 069	-	-		59 498 883
2001	498 688	108 760	564 979	57 981 151	-		59 153 578
2000	106 108	361 570	16 456	5 303 360	52 366 914		58 154 408
for prior years	9 780	40 816	53 732	193 400	2 475 236		2 772 964
<b>Total</b>	<b>74 161 350</b>	<b>58 777 377</b>	<b>58 148 236</b>	<b>63 477 911</b>	<b>54 842 150</b>		<b>309 407 024</b>
<b>2. Assessed programme costs received</b>	<b>1 565 296</b>	<b>2 649 195</b>	<b>2 363 301</b>	<b>2 125 644</b>	<b>2 725 402</b>		<b>11 428 838</b>
<b>3. Miscellaneous income</b>	<b>665 737</b>	<b>784 633</b>	<b>420 375</b>	<b>1 687 991</b>	<b>1 042 882</b>		<b>4 601 618</b>
<b>Total received</b>	<b>76 392 383</b>	<b>62 211 205</b>	<b>60 931 912</b>	<b>67 291 546</b>	<b>58 610 434</b>		<b>325 437 480</b>
<b>4. Resources outstanding</b>							
Voluntary contributions pledged and unpaid	476 105	404 680	424 380	158 771	29 484	990 911	2 484 331 <sup>b/</sup>
Assessed programme costs	-	799 931	560 349	414 100	424 604	3 160 045	5 359 029 <sup>c/</sup>
<b>Total outstanding</b>	<b>476 105</b>	<b>1 204 611</b>	<b>984 729</b>	<b>572 871</b>	<b>454 088</b>	<b>4 150 956</b>	<b>7 843 360</b>
<b>Total actual resources</b>	<b>76 868 488</b>	<b>63 415 816</b>	<b>61 916 641</b>	<b>67 864 417</b>	<b>59 064 522</b>	<b>4 150 956</b>	<b>333 280 840</b>
<b>III. Difference between actuals and estimates</b>	<b>1 118 488</b>	<b>(12 334 184)</b>	<b>(12 083 359)</b>	<b>(6 135 583)</b>	<b>(14 935 478)</b>	<b>4 150 956</b>	<b>(40 219 160)</b>

a/ GC(47)/RES/3

b/ Schedule S8

c/ Schedule S9

**RESOURCES MADE AVAILABLE TO THE AGENCY  
BY MEMBER STATES FOR 2004 INCLUDING CONTRIBUTIONS IN CASH AND IN KIND**  
(expressed in United States dollars)

Member State	C A S H				I N K I N D a/ (Note Q)			
	T O T A L	Assessed contributions Schedule S1a/S1b	Voluntary contributions (Technical Cooperation Fund) Schedule S8	Voluntary contributions and other extrabudgetary resources	Type II fellowships	Equipment and supplies	Meetings and other items	Human resources
Afghanistan	2 273	2 273	-	-	-	-	-	-
Albania	10 703	7 003	2 500	-	-	-	-	1 200
Algeria	222 767	159 077	50 100	-	-	4 590	-	9 000
Angola	6 017	4 522	1 495	-	-	-	-	-
Argentina	2 552 627	2 312 009	-	-	-	245	-	240 373
Armenia	8 992	4 592	-	-	-	-	-	4 400
Australia	6 789 336	4 816 655	1 492 537	236 423	-	1 890	-	241 831
Austria	3 552 041	2 790 536	673 497	-	-	7 295	-	80 713
Azerbaijan	166 811	9 985	3 000	149 626	-	-	-	4 200
Bangladesh	31 975	20 985	6 728	-	-	-	-	4 262
Belarus	71 280	40 205	13 455	-	-	-	-	17 620
Belgium	3 636 172	3 338 230	-	111 111	-	1 225	-	285 606
Benin	4 491	4 491	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	21 175	20 061	-	-	-	-	-	1 114
Bosnia and Herzegovina	11 954	8 964	2 990	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	27 125	20 397	6 728 b/	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	6 302 296	5 699 781	400 000	-	-	675	-	201 840
Bulgaria	103 622	27 967	10 000	10 000	-	100	-	55 555
Burkina Faso	28 075	5 017	- c/	23 058	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	28 409	22 569	5 840	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	12 652 494	7 223 872	1 808 824	3 064 546	-	1 220	-	554 032
Central African Republic	2 507	2 507	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	681 222	506 379	135 896 b/	9 349	-	400	-	29 198
China	4 898 072	3 308 934	1 089 108	60 050	-	1 620	-	438 360
Colombia	610 247	478 951	128 496 b/	-	-	-	-	2 800
Costa Rica	47 645	47 645	-	-	-	-	-	-
Côte d'Ivoire	22 569	22 569	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	398 198	86 289	27 658	260 000	-	-	-	24 251
Cuba	131 846	72 721	21 677	-	-	-	-	37 448
Cyprus	133 276	106 366	26 910	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	2 816 270	447 682	144 268	2 089 368	-	725	-	134 227
Democratic Republic of the Congo	13 021	10 031	2 990	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	2 805 422	2 216 814	532 220	-	-	25	-	56 363
Dominican Republic	55 168	55 168	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	81 901	60 182	-	15 000	-	-	-	6 719

ANNEX A3a (continued)

Member State	C A S H				I N K I N D a/ (Note O)			
	T O T A I	Assessed contributions Schedule S1a/S1b	Voluntary contributions (Technical Cooperation Fund) Schedule S8	Voluntary contributions and other extrabudgetary resources	Type II fellowships	Equipment and supplies	Meetings and other items	Human resources
Egypt	274 551	189 212	60 000	-	-	25	-	25 314
El Salvador	43 030	42 630	-	-	-	-	-	400
Eritrea	3 076	2 329	747	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	31 135	20 207	6 728	b/	-	-	-	4 200
Ethiopia	164 174	8 984	2 990	150 000	-	-	-	2 200
Finland	2 120 110	1 542 581	370 760	23 426	-	515	-	182 828
France	25 945 940	19 146 482	4 597 125	1 191 073	-	11 414	30 529	969 317
Gabon	32 600	32 600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	16 139	12 539	-	c/	-	-	-	3 600
Germany	35 208 135	28 652 687	4 897 000	673 819	-	9 895	-	974 734
Ghana	39 226	12 539	3 737	18 750	-	-	-	4 200
Greece	1 568 049	1 165 055	383 467	-	-	185	-	19 342
Guatemala	66 198	65 198	-	-	-	-	-	1 000
Haiti	7 512	5 017	1 495	1 000	-	-	-	-
Holy See	3 963	2 963	1 000	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	12 539	12 539	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	729 841	253 581	85 215	192 829	-	855	-	197 361
Iceland	93 868	92 084	-	-	-	-	-	1 784
India	1 270 092	757 816	242 190	-	-	14 665	-	255 421
Indonesia	675 770	476 270	80 000	-	-	-	-	119 500
Iran, Islamic Republic of	1 069 322	637 433	-	410 500	-	-	-	21 389
Iraq	352 202	323 481	-	-	-	-	-	28 721
Ireland	1 121 739	871 052	209 300	-	-	150	-	41 237
Israel	1 383 567	1 253 677	100 000	-	-	170	-	29 720
Italy	19 437 789	15 004 557	3 553 922	521 256	-	1 015	-	357 039
Jamaica	13 831	10 031	-	-	-	-	-	3 800
Japan	76 360 712	55 552 119	13 874 348	b/	-	3 125	25 237	2 162 926
Jordan	94 689	18 167	6 000	70 522	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	161 054	63 015	20 182	-	-	-	-	77 857
Kenya	21 059	20 034	-	-	-	25	-	1 000
Korea, Republic of	6 629 181	4 326 454	1 000 000	414 893	-	25	51 990	835 819
Kuwait	545 223	435 892	104 650	b/	-	-	-	4 681
Kyrgyz Republic	4 907	2 507	-	-	-	-	-	2 400
Latvia	145 031	20 211	6 728	110 000	-	-	-	8 092
Lebanon	30 719	24 984	-	-	-	-	-	5 735
Liberia	2 507	2 507	-	-	-	-	-	-
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	156 638	155 838	-	-	-	-	-	800
Liechtenstein	26 227	18 736	7 491	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	139 623	38 080	11 960	41 636	-	-	-	47 947
Luxembourg	243 930	232 644	-	-	-	-	-	11 286
Madagascar	17 922	7 364	2 242	-	-	-	-	8 316
Malaysia	690 031	506 004	166 692	864	-	100	-	16 371
Mali	4 035	4 035	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malta	41 873	31 408	10 465	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	2 225	2 225	-	-	-	-	-	-

ANNEX A3a (continued)

Member State	C A S H				I N K I N D a/ (Note O)			
	T O T A L	Assessed contributions Schedule S1a/S1b	Voluntary contributions (Technical Cooperation Fund) Schedule S8	Voluntary contributions and other extrabudgetary resources	Type II fellowships	Equipment and supplies	Meetings and other items	Human resources
Mauritius	29 720	22 245	7 475	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	2 703 083	2 587 626	-	b/	-	350	-	115 107
Monaco	1 830 684	1 245 6	2 990	196 983	-	-	1 545 055	73 200
Mongolia	4 405	2 458	747	-	-	-	-	1 200
Morocco	144 677	103 372	31 395	-	-	-	-	9 910
Myanmar	24 756	22 556	-	b/	-	-	-	2 200
Namibia	24 393	14 561	5 232	-	-	-	-	4 600
Netherlands	7 419 004	5 146 564	1 235 618	866 409	-	715	-	169 698
New Zealand	736 887	686 501	-	25 614	-	75	-	24 697
Nicaragua	3 199	2 452	747	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	5 307	2 507	-	-	-	-	-	2 800
Nigeria	221 606	162 994	48 587	10 000	-	25	-	-
Norway	2 484 741	1 823 160	458 965	126 966	-	100	-	75 550
Pakistan	244 911	135 238	43 355	(25 000)	-	325	-	90 993
Panama	41 452	41 452	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	37 614	37 614	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	285 876	280 851	-	-	-	25	-	5 000
Philippines	244 645	238 220	-	-	-	25	-	6 400
Poland	1 170 847	837 900	268 352	-	-	95	-	64 500
Portugal	1 197 373	1 004 898	100 000	b/	-	25	-	92 450
Qatar	107 208	107 208	-	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of Moldova	9 617	5 017	-	-	-	-	-	4 600
Romania	765 108	128 427	41 113	529 766	-	-	-	65 802
Russian Federation	6 148 075	3 552 652	852 790	935 211	-	-	-	807 422
Saudi Arabia	1 216 774	1 205 335	10 000	(361)	-	-	-	1 800
Senegal	15 351	11 590	3 761	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia and Montenegro	73 219	43 127	14 203	-	-	-	-	15 889
Seychelles	6 512	5 017	1 495	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	2 507	2 507	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	1 360 420	1 074 520	279 565	-	210	25	-	6 100
Slovakia	506 236	100 702	30 647	275 403	-	25	-	99 459
Slovenia	542 724	239 780	57 558	196 077	-	100	-	49 209
South Africa	1 365 535	904 679	290 030	5 000	-	90	-	165 736
Spain	8 618 348	7 168 228	925 293	c/	14 613	500	-	282 962
Sri Lanka	43 089	37 568	-	-	-	-	-	5 521
Sudan	22 444	15 044	5 000	-	-	-	-	2 400
Sweden	4 136 357	3 038 420	729 560	100 247	-	3 145	-	264 985
Switzerland	4 247 309	3 785 071	281 000	-	-	1 235	-	180 003
Syrian Arab Republic	231 524	172 578	48 500	-	-	-	-	10 446
Tajikistan	5 614	2 467	747	-	-	-	-	2 400
Thailand	874 420	655 510	209 300	-	-	50	-	9 560
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	54 237	13 632	-	39 405	-	-	-	1 200
Tunisia	186 745	65 789	21 677	93 000	-	-	-	6 279
Turkey	1 323 950	957 270	312 455	5 000	-	75	-	49 150
Uganda	16 276	12 539	3 737	-	-	-	-	-

ANNEX A3a (continued)

Member State	C A S H				I N K I N D a/ (Note Q)			
	TOTAL	Assessed contributions Schedule S1 a/S1 b	Voluntary contributions (Technical Cooperation Fund) Schedule S8	Voluntary contributions and other extrabudgetary resources	Type II fellowships	Equipment and supplies	Meetings and other items	Human resources
Ukraine	230 058	115 374	37 375	-	-	-	-	77 309
United Arab Emirates	690 879	642 179	-	40 000	-	-	-	8 700
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	24 685 192	15 789 437	3 935 588	4 281 985	-	4 660	-	673 522
United Republic of Tanzania	14 148	9 158	2 990	-	-	-	-	2 000
United States of America	132 397 308	81 724 089	18 383 756	30 200 975	203 560	4 480	-	1 880 448
Uruguay	194 554	190 577	-	-	-	-	-	3 977
Uzbekistan	40 491	25 075	-	-	-	-	-	15 416
Venezuela	639 509	496 421	136 284	-	-	-	-	6 804
Viet Nam	61 394	34 421	11 213	-	-	-	-	15 760
Yemen	18 252	13 767	4 485	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	6 035	4 540	1 495	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	26 338	20 061	-	-	-	-	-	6 277
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>435 668 920</b>	<b>301 552 598</b>	<b>65 228 431</b>	<b>52 621 488</b>	<b>218 383</b>	<b>78 319</b>	<b>1 652 811</b>	<b>14 316 890</b>

- a/ Shown at actual cost where known, otherwise estimates provided by the Agency's scientific Divisions and/or cost as provided by Member States for equipment and supplies; costs as provided by Member States for meetings and other items and for human resources estimated salary cost of \$200 per day plus cost of travel and subsistence provided by Member States.
- b/ Pledged/paid a contribution in 2004 relating to 2003: Botswana - \$6 728; Chile - \$20 000; Colombia - \$59 321; Japan - \$6 975 670; Kuwait - \$104 650; Mexico - \$776 653; Myanmar - \$6 682; Portugal - \$100 000; relating to 2002: Colombia - \$59 321; relating to 2000: Estonia - \$10 950.
- c/ Revalued pledge of contribution: Spain pledge relating to 2003 - (\$2 329); Burkina Faso pledge relating to 2001 - \$166; Georgia pledge relating to 2000 - \$489.

ANNEX A3b

**RESOURCES MADE AVAILABLE TO THE AGENCY  
BY UNITED NATIONS, OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL SOURCES FOR 2004  
INCLUDING CONTRIBUTIONS IN CASH AND IN KIND**

	C A S H		I N K I N D <sup>a/</sup> (Note Q)			
	TOTAL	Voluntary contributions and other extrabudgetary resources	Type II fellowships	Equipment and supplies	Meetings and other items	Human resources
Bureau Internationale des Poids et Mesures (BIPM)	6 000	-	-	6 000	-	-
Commission of the European Communities (CEC)	3 168 570	3 094 377	-	-	-	74 193
International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics (FIGO)	400	-	-	400	-	-
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	1 979 081	1 979 081	-	-	-	-
International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER)	125 725	-	-	-	-	125 725
Nuclear Threat Initiative (NTI)	2 317 850	2 317 850	-	-	-	-
OPEC Fund for International Development	86 340	86 340	-	-	-	-
Pan American Health Organisation (PAHO)	1 000	-	-	-	-	1 000
Regional Organization for the Conservation of Environment of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden (PERSGA)	15 562	15 562	-	-	-	-
The American Society for Therapeutic Radiology and Oncology (ASTRO)	41 000	-	-	41 000	-	-
United Nations (UN)	4 000 000	4 000 000	-	-	-	-
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	(23 850)	(23 850)	-	-	-	-
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	258 201	258 201	-	-	-	-
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	16 050	16 050	-	-	-	-
United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC)	1 000	-	-	-	-	1 000
United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)	32 865	32 865	-	-	-	-
World Health Organization (WHO)	4 075	-	-	-	-	4 075
Other sources	10 000	10 000	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12 039 869</b>	<b>11 786 476</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>47 400</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>205 993</b>

a/ Shown at actual cost where known, otherwise estimates provided by the Agency's scientific Divisions and/or cost as provided by the organizations for equipment and supplies; costs as provided by the organizations for meetings and other items; and for human resources estimated salary cost of \$200 per day plus cost of travel and subsistence provided by the organizations.

ANNEX A.3c

**RESOURCES MADE AVAILABLE TO THE AGENCY  
BY MAJOR PROGRAMME FOR 2004 INCLUDING CONTRIBUTIONS IN CASH AND IN KIND**  
(expressed in United States dollars)

	C A S H		I N K I N D (Note Q)			
	T O T A L	Voluntary contributions and other extrabudgetary resources a/	Type II fellowships	Equipment and supplies	Meetings and other items	Human resources
<b>Major Programme 1 - Nuclear Power, Fuel Cycle &amp; Nuclear Science</b>						
1. Overall Management, Coordination and Common Activities	34 909	2 214	-	32 695	-	-
Programme A - Nuclear Power	2 859 225	1 198 192	-	-	51 990	1 609 043
Programme B - Nuclear Fuel Cycle and Material Technologies	1 550 695	596 729	-	-	-	953 966
Programme C - Capacity Building and Nuclear Knowledge Maintenance for Sustainable Energy Development	156 997	156 997	-	-	-	-
Programme D - Nuclear Science	550 790	-	-	-	-	550 790
	4 556 022	207 200	25 620	-	-	4 323 202
<b>Total Major Programme 1</b>	<b>9 708 638</b>	<b>2 161 332</b>	<b>25 620</b>	<b>32 695</b>	<b>51 990</b>	<b>7 437 001</b>
<b>Major Programme 2 - Nuclear Techniques for Development and Environmental Protection</b>						
2. Overall Management, Coordination and Common Activities	289 319	269 319	-	-	-	20 000
Programme E - Food and Agriculture	2 051 238	2 000 981	21 560	13 600	-	15 097
Programme F - Human Health	540 548	300 000	32 900	69 000	-	138 648
Programme G - Water Resources	16 561	-	-	-	-	16 561
Programme H - Protection of the Marine and Terrestrial Environment	2 393 892	679 720	22 127	10 424	1 600 821	80 800
Programme I - Physical and Chemical Applications	81 819	-	3 220	-	-	78 599
<b>Total Major Programme 2</b>	<b>5 373 377</b>	<b>3 250 020</b>	<b>79 807</b>	<b>93 024</b>	<b>1 600 821</b>	<b>349 705</b>
<b>Major Programme 3 - Nuclear Safety and Security</b>						
3. Overall Management, Coordination and Common Activities	907 445	267 088	-	-	-	640 357
Programme J - Safety of Nuclear Installations	4 975 419	3 563 217	4 853	-	-	1 407 349
Programme K - Radiation and Transport Safety	5 183 172	3 311 232	9 473	-	-	1 862 467
Programme L - Management of Radioactive Waste	3 413 774	1 321 427	-	-	-	2 092 347
Programme M - Nuclear Security	14 735 311	14 511 147	-	-	-	224 164
<b>Total Major Programme 3</b>	<b>29 215 121</b>	<b>22 974 111</b>	<b>14 326</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6 226 684</b>
<b>Major Programme 4 - Nuclear Verification</b>						
4. Overall Management, Coordination and Common Activities	(136 095)	(136 095)	-	-	-	-
Programme N - Safeguards	19 655 213	19 246 013	-	-	-	409 200
Programme O - Verification in Iraq pursuant to UNSC Resolutions	4 000 000	4 000 000	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Major Programme 4</b>	<b>23 519 118</b>	<b>23 109 918</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>409 200</b>
<b>Major Programme 5 - Information Support Services</b>						
Programme P - Public Information and Communication	719 680	719 680	-	-	-	-
Programme Q - Information and Communication Technology (ICT)	8 558	8 558	-	-	-	-
Programme R - Nuclear Information Resource	-	-	-	-	-	-
Programme S - Conference, Translation and Publishing Services	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Major Programme 5</b>	<b>728 238</b>	<b>728 238</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Major Programme 6 - Management of Technical Cooperation for Development</b>						
Programme T - Management of Technical Cooperation for Development	815 269	616 346	98 630	-	-	100 293
<b>Total Major Programme 6</b>	<b>815 269</b>	<b>616 346</b>	<b>98 630</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>100 293</b>
<b>Major Programme 7 - Policy and General Management</b>						
Programme U - Executive Management, Policy Making and Coordination	370 448	370 448	-	-	-	-
Programme V - Administration and General Service	745 852	745 852	-	-	-	-
Programme W - Oversight Services and Performance Assessment	233 500	233 500	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Major Programme 7</b>	<b>1 349 800</b>	<b>1 349 800</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>70 709 561</b>	<b>54 189 765</b>	<b>218 383</b>	<b>125 719</b>	<b>1 652 811</b>	<b>14 522 883</b>

a/ Excludes Technical Cooperation Extrabudgetary Projects Amounting to \$ 10 218 199.