



ABACC

Agência Brasileiro-Argentina de Contabilidade
e Controle de Materiais Nucleares

Agencia Brasileño-Argentina de Contabilidad
y Control de Materiales Nucleares

Brazilian-Argentine Agency for Accounting
and Control of Nuclear Materials



**Relatório Anual
Informe Anual
Annual Report
2023**

ANNUAL REPORT 2023

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MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY



Augustín Arbor González
Secretary

It is with great satisfaction that the Brazilian-Argentine Agency for Accounting and Control of Nuclear Materials (ABACC) presents its activity report for the year 2023.

ABACC has diligently and responsibly delivered on its mission to verify that the commitments undertaken by the Agreement for the Exclusively Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy (Bilateral Agreement) signed between Brazil and Argentina in July 18, 1991 have been fulfilled.

Based on all the nuclear material verification activities performed in 2023, ABACC concludes that both countries have complied with all the terms of the Bilateral Agreement.

Among the various verification activities carried out, I would like to highlight those related to the transfers of irradiated fuel elements to the new dry storage facilities at nuclear power plants in Brazil and Argentina. At Unit 2 of the Almirante Álvaro Alberto Nuclear Power Plant (CNAAA), considering the extensive irradiated fuel element transfer campaigns scheduled to begin in mid-2024, a great deal of effort was put into developing an unattended monitoring system in order to reduce the inspection effort. At the Atucha I Nuclear Power Plant, transfers of irradiated fuel elements to the dry storage unit have been carried out continuously and successfully verified using an unattended monitoring system. These activities reflect the ABACC Secretariat's constant willingness to increase efficiency and effectiveness in the implementation of the Common System for Nuclear Materials Accounting and Control (SCCC).

With regards to the coordination of inspections between ABACC and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), I would like to emphasize the excellent coordination between the operations areas of the two agencies, which has enabled inspections to be successfully conducted, including unannounced inspections and short notice random inspections.

Inspector training courses provided training for a total of 81 inspectors, through six on-site courses and two workshops in various areas related to the verification of nuclear material.

In the context of an effort to improve the Secretariat's internal technical and administrative processes, I am pleased to report that significant progress has been made in implementing an integrated information management system for ABACC.

I would like to emphasize the permanent support and commitment of Argentina and Brazil to ABACC's activities and their provision of the human and financial resources that make its operations possible. I would also like to thank the members of the ABACC Commission for their continued support and interest in the Secretariat, whose staff continues to work with enthusiasm and dedication to successfully fulfill ABACC's mission.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'H. H. H. H.', written over a horizontal line.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The objective of ABACC is to apply the SCCC, laid down in the Bilateral Agreement. The SCCC is a set of technical verification and control criteria and procedures to ensure that nuclear materials are not diverted to the manufacture of nuclear weapons or other explosive nuclear devices.

The ABACC Annual Verification Plan was fully complied with in 2023, with 108 inspections and 59 visits to verify design information at nuclear facilities (DIV). In Argentina, there were 49 inspections and 38 DIV, with an inspection effort of 159 inspector-days, whereas in Brazil there were 59 inspections and 21 DIV with an inspection effort of 181 inspector-days.

Based on the results of the assessments of all verification activities, the Secretariat concludes that there was no evidence of non-compliance with the countries' commitments under the Bilateral Agreement.



With regard to the ongoing training of staff and inspectors, a number of on-site courses were given, most notably the containment and surveillance course; the workshop on inspection procedures at Brazilian uranium enrichment facilities; and the advanced safeguards workshop.

An intense schedule of safeguards implementation coordination meetings with the national authorities of the two countries and with the IAEA was fulfilled, with the holding of seven coordination meetings with national authorities and 29 bilateral and trilateral meetings with the IAEA and national authorities. In addition to these, the meetings established in the Agreement between the Republic of Argentina, the Federative Republic of Brazil, ABACC and the IAEA for the Application of Safeguards (Quadripartite Agreement) were held: the 21st meeting of the Liaison Sub-Committee, the 37th ABACC/IAEA Coordination meeting and the 21st meeting of the Liaison Committee.

ABACC carried out several activities under technical cooperation agreements with the following organizations: Autoridad Regulatoria Nuclear (ARN), from Argentina, Comissão Nacional de Energia Nuclear (CNEN), from Brazil, IAEA, European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM), European Safeguards Research and Development Association (ESARDA), the United States Department of Energy (DoE) and the Korean Institute of Nonproliferation and Control (KINAC). The participation of ABACC network analytical laboratories in international intercomparison programs organized by the IAEA and the DoE is also important to mention.

ABACC has approved the "ABACC-Cristallini UF6 Sampling Method" for use in conversion and enrichment facilities submitted to the SCCC and is cooperating with the IAEA for its approval. This method replaces gaseous UF6 sampling and represents a significant contribution to the effectiveness and efficiency of nuclear safeguards.

Mention should be made of the visit to ABACC by 24 fellows of the United Nations Disarmament Fellowship Program (UNODA) and the wide distribution/dissemination of the book "ABACC - 30 Years of a Pioneering Model" among the IAEA Member States' representations.

1. ABACC

1.1 History and Mission

ABACC was created on July 18, 1991, with the signing of the Bilateral Agreement, which entered into force on December 12, 1991, after being approved by the National Congresses of both countries.

ABACC's mission is to verify that Argentina and Brazil have met the commitments laid down in the Bilateral Agreement relative to the exclusively pacific use of nuclear power. In order to fulfill its mission, ABACC applies a bilateral safeguards system named the SCCC, which lays down the verification criteria and procedures to be applied to all nuclear materials in all nuclear activities in both countries, thus guaranteeing the timely detection of possible diversions of these materials towards the manufacture of nuclear weapons.

A timeline showing the main events that have marked its history is presented below.

Creation of ABACC in the Agreement between Argentina and Brazil for the Exclusively Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy (Bilateral Agreement) signed in July and coming into force in December

1991

Signature of the Agreement between Argentina, Brazil, ABACC and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) for the Application of Safeguards (Quadripartite Agreement)

Start of ABACC's activities and first inspections carried out

1992

Inauguration of ABACC's headquarters in Rio de Janeiro

1993

Cooperation Agreement with the Agency for the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (OPANAL)

Mutual Cooperation Adjustment with the National Nuclear Energy Commission (CNEN)

The Quadripartite Agreement and the General Part of its Subsidiary Arrangements take effect

Protocol of Cooperation with the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA) in Argentina

1994

Cooperation Agreement with the United States Department of Energy

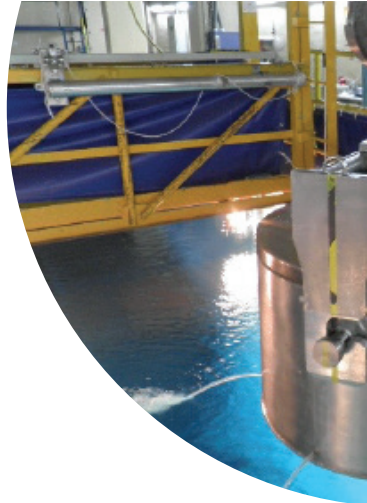
First Joint Inspections with the IAEA

1996

Protocol of Cooperation with National Nuclear Regulatory Body in Argentina (now the Nuclear Regulatory Authority – ARN)

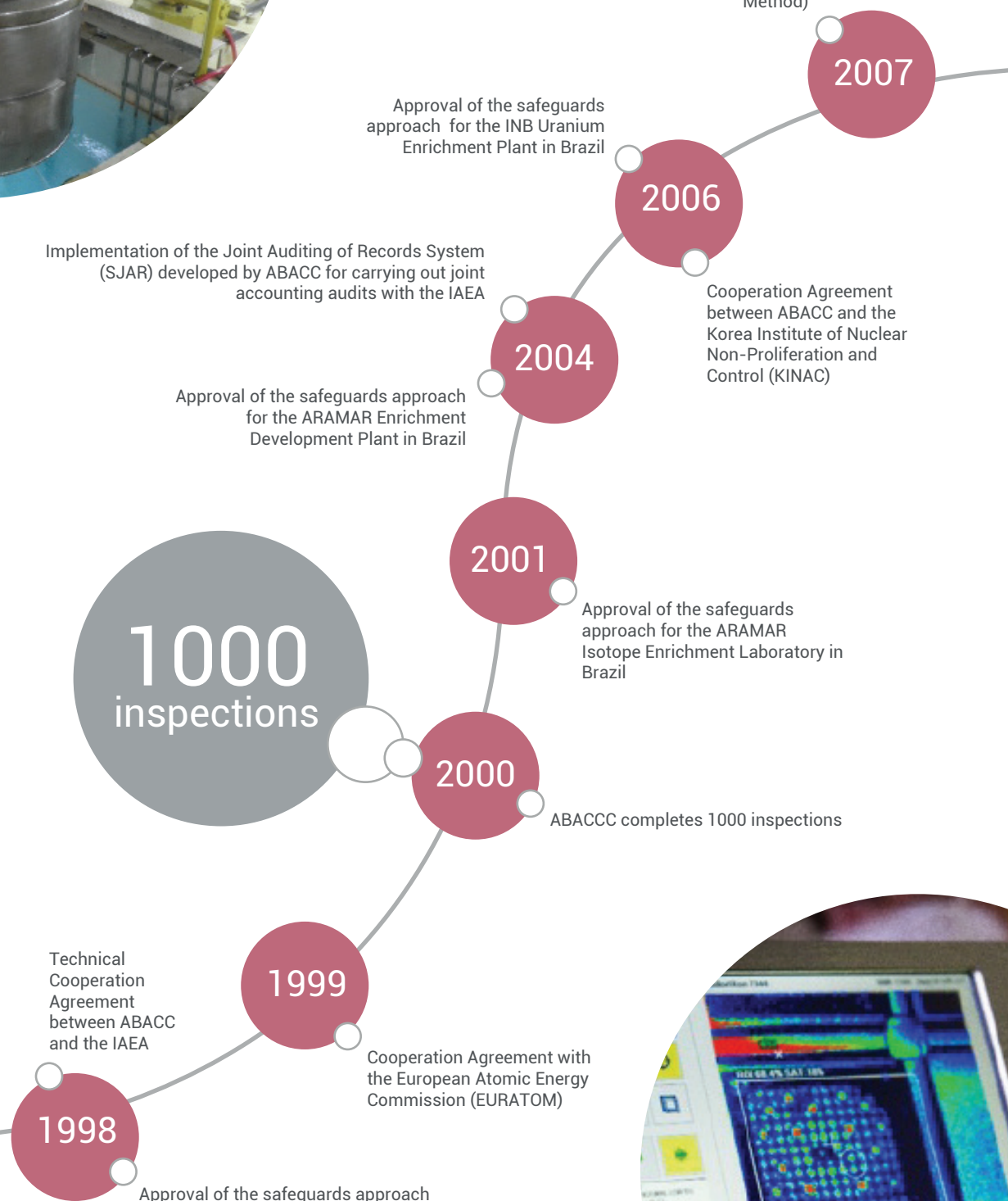
1997

Approval of the document "Guidelines for Coordination of Routine and Ad-Hoc Inspection Activities between the Agency and ABACC"





1000
inspections



1998

Approval of the safeguards approach for the Pilcaniyeu Uranium Enrichment Facility in Argentina

Technical Cooperation Agreement between ABACC and the IAEA

1999

Cooperation Agreement with the European Atomic Energy Commission (EURATOM)

2000

ABACC completes 1000 inspections

2001

Approval of the safeguards approach for the ARAMAR Isotope Enrichment Laboratory in Brazil

2004

Approval of the safeguards approach for the ARAMAR Enrichment Development Plant in Brazil

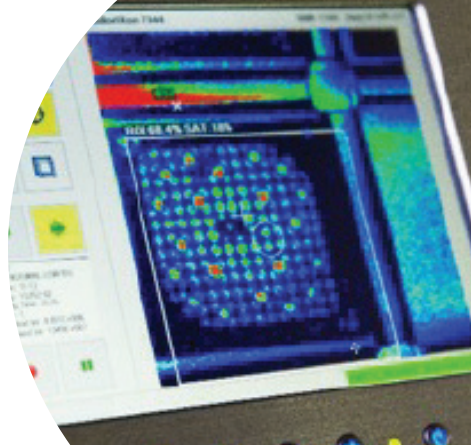
2006

Cooperation Agreement between ABACC and the Korea Institute of Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Control (KINAC)

Approval of the safeguards approach for the INB Uranium Enrichment Plant in Brazil

2007

ABACC's first international publication on the gaseous UF₆ sampling method using alumina pellets (ABACC-Cristallini Method)



Start of the Short Notice Random Inspection (SNRI) program at the conversion and fabrication facilities in Argentina and Brazil

2008

2000 inspections

2009

ABACCC completes 2000 inspections

Launch of the cooperation project between ABACC and the European Commission for safeguards application technologies

2013

Start of the process to modernize the surveillance systems with "Next Generation Surveillance Systems" to be jointly used by ABACC and IAEA

2016

Successful conclusion of the ABACC-Cristallini Method international validation program by excellent laboratories in Argentina, Brazil, Germany, Belgium, France and the IAEA

Introduction of the remote transmission system to the ABACC headquarters, showing the State of Health (SoH) of the surveillance systems and other components used in safeguarding in facilities in Brazil and Argentina

2017

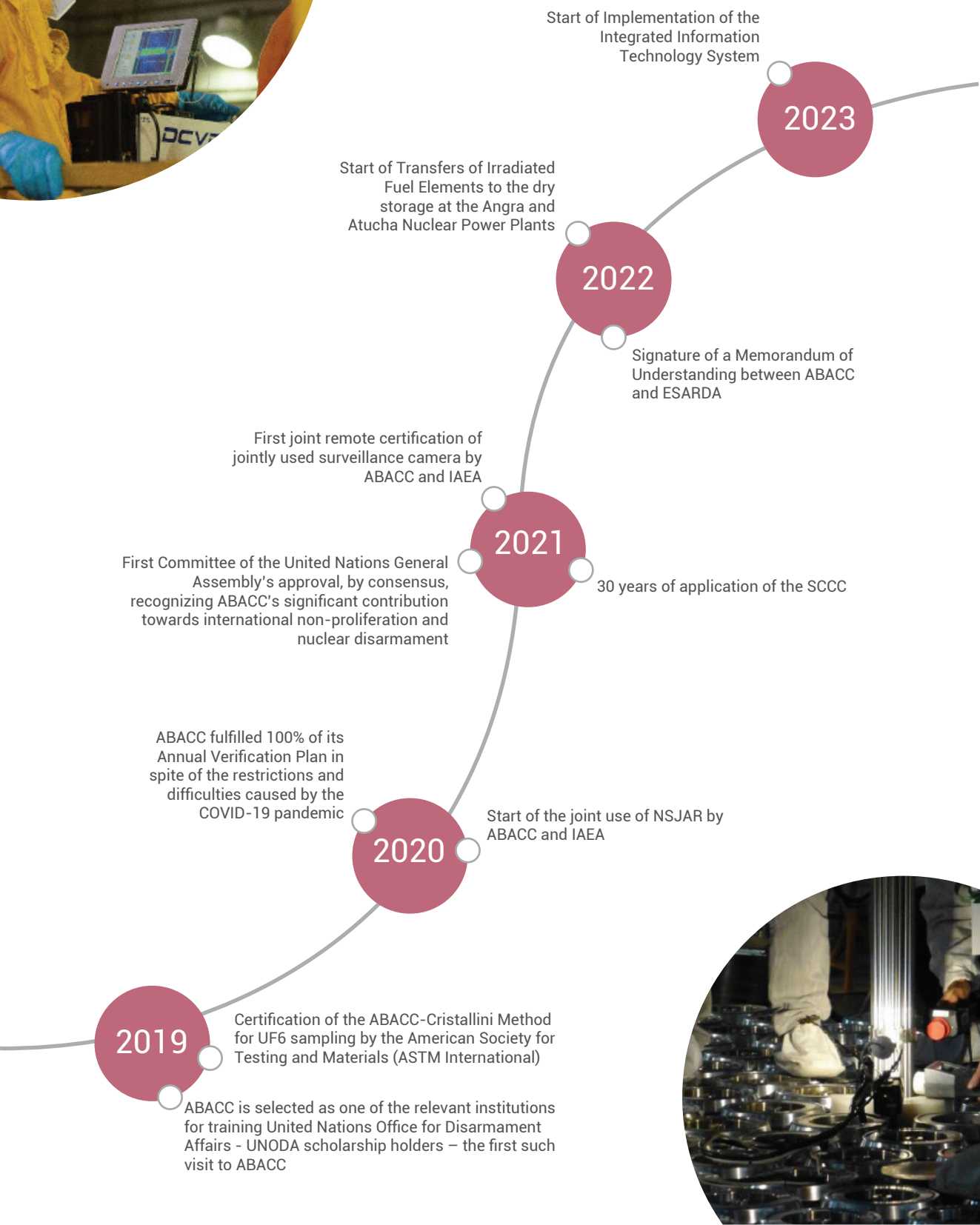
Start of the development of the New Software for Joint Auditing of Records (NSJAR) by ABACC

2018

ABACCC completes 3000 inspections

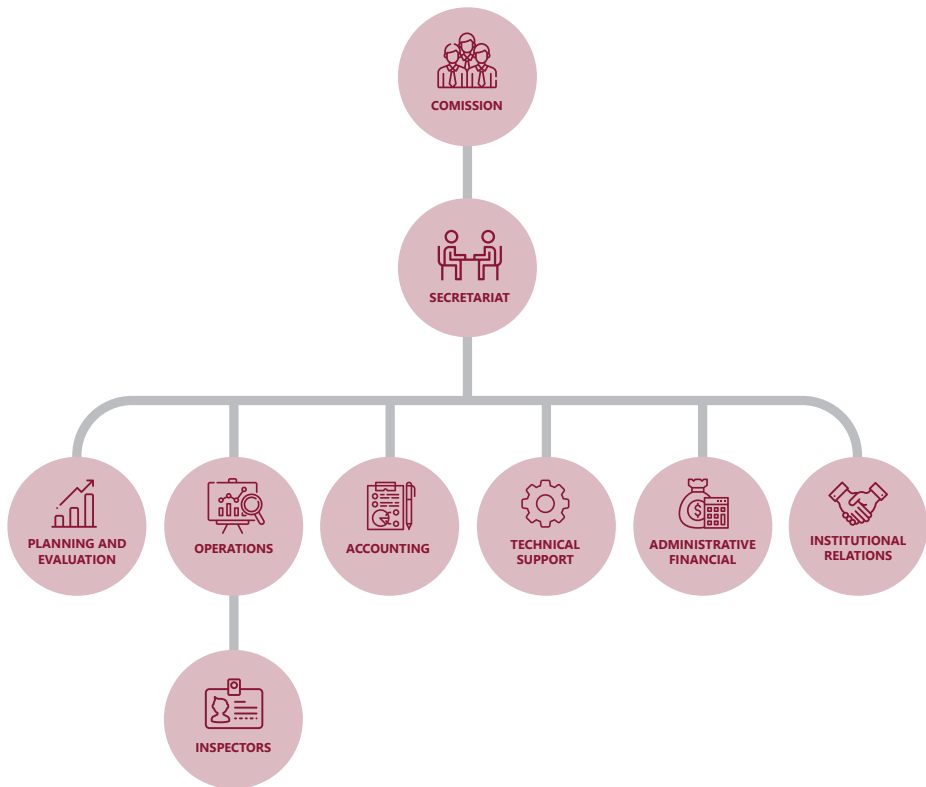
3000 inspections





1.2 Organizational Chart

ABACC's organizational chart is shown below.



The Commission, which is ABACC's governing body, is responsible for defining the guidelines that direct the Secretariat's work and for supervising its activities. It is made up of four members with two nominated by each country.


The Secretariat, which is ABACC's executive body, is composed of twelve members, six Argentinians and six Brazilians. The Secretary and Deputy Secretary, who alternate annually in the performance of their duties, are the highest ranking officers in the hierarchy. They are responsible for ensuring that SCCC's control and verification activities are carried out efficiently and effectively.

Eleven administrative, technical and auxiliary staff support the routine activities that are necessary for the smooth running of the Secretariat.

The inspectors, nominated by the respective country and appointed by the ABACC Commission, are not full-time employees of the agency, but are called for specific inspection missions. The inspectors are employees of the nuclear industry in the two countries, which enables them to carry out inspections more effectively. It should be noted that, as a special feature of the SCCC, inspectors from Argentina carry out inspections at Brazilian facilities and inspectors from Brazil at Argentine facilities.

2. ABACC'S VERIFICATION ACTIVITIES

The chart below presents the facilities subjected to verification by ABACC.

TYPE OF FACILITY	ARGENTINA	BRAZIL	TOTAL	
Conversion and Fuel Fabrication	9*	2	11	
Uranium Enrichment	2	3	5	
Power Reactors	5*	3*	8	
Research Reactors / Critical and Sub Critical Units	6*	7*	13	
Others (Research & Development Facilities, Storage Units, etc.)	29	10*	39	
TOTAL	51	25	76	

* One under construction

The table below shows the verification activities performed between January 1, 2023, and December 31, 2023.

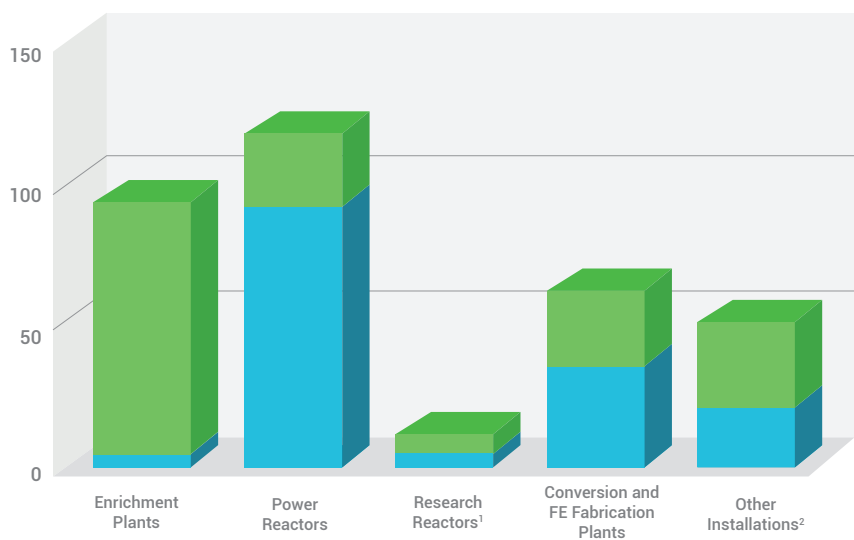
TYPE OF ACTIVITY	ARGENTINA	BRAZIL	TOTAL
Physical inventory verification (PIV)	29	18	47
Interim inspections (II) and short notice inspections (SNRI and SNVA) *	19	27	46
Unannounced inspections (UI)	1	14	15
Verification of information from the Technical Questionnaires (DIV)	38	21	59
TOTAL	87	80	167
Inspection effort (inspector-days)	159	181	340
Availability (inspector-days)	445	429	874

* SNRI- Short Notice Random Inspection and SNVA – Short Notice Visual Access

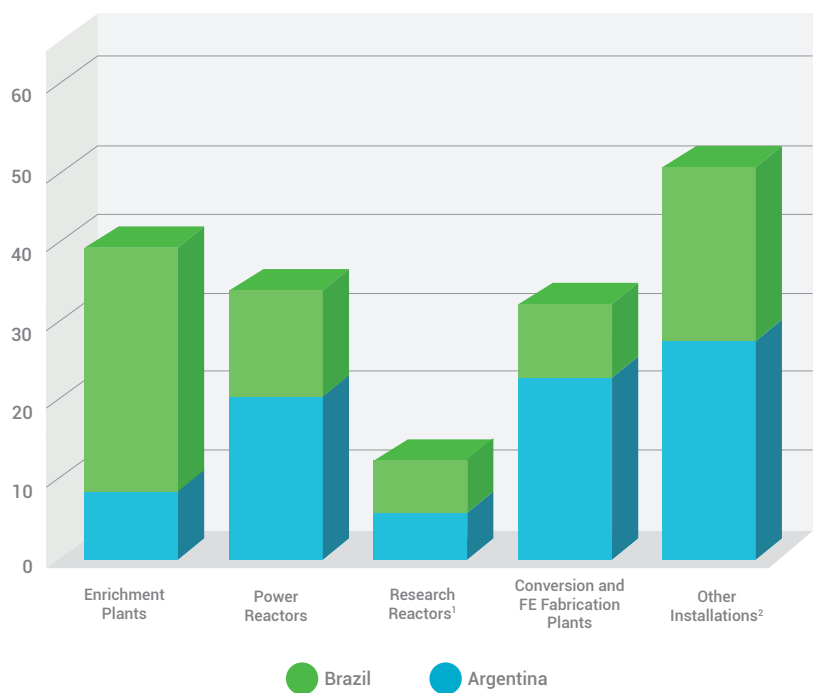
To carry out the verification activities, the Secretariat called in 29 Brazilian inspectors out of the 53 designated and 25 Argentinian inspectors out of the 47 designated.

The figures below show the verification effort and number of inspections carried out by type of installation.

VERIFICATION EFFORT BY TYPE OF FACILITY
(INSPECTORS X DAYS) - 2023



VERIFICATION ACTIVITIES BY TYPE OF FACILITY - 2023



1. Includes Critical and Subcritical Assemblies
2. Includes Laboratories, Storages, R&D, Production of Radiosotopes, etc.

To verify the declarations of nuclear material, 741 non-destructive measurements were carried out during the inspections with portable safeguards equipment and a total of 42 samples of nuclear material were collected in Argentina and Brazil for the determination of the element uranium and the isotope U-235 in the analytical laboratories of the ABACC network. In addition, a total of 55 environmental samples were collected for uranium particle analysis.

To control the nuclear material in the facilities of both countries, 862 seals have been applied and 39 ABACC surveillance cameras have been used. Twelve technical missions were carried out for the installation and/or preventive or corrective maintenance of measurement equipment and containment and surveillance systems.

ABACC, together with the IAEA, has systems that remotely transmit information on the state of health (SoH) of safeguards equipment at nuclear facilities to its headquarters, allowing certain faults to be checked and corrected in good time, minimizing the occurrence of loss of knowledge of nuclear material inventories. These systems are currently installed at the Atucha I, Atucha II, Embalse, in Argentina, and CNAEA Unit 2 nuclear power plants, in Brazil.

Safeguard measures were developed to be applied to transfers of irradiated fuels from CNAEA Unit 2 to the Unidad de Almacenamiento a Seco (UAS), based on a hybrid system (Unattended Monitoring System - UMS and a minimum number of inspectors) for monitoring transfers, with the aim of reducing the presence of inspectors at the facilities and making verification more efficient.

The transfers of irradiated fuel elements from the Atucha I Nuclear Power Plant to the Almacenamiento en Seco de Elementos Combustibles Quemados (ASECQ) facility were successfully verified through the UMS, which incorporated the new Laser Curtain for Containment Advance Technology (LCCT) as part of the dual safeguards scheme.

570 accounting reports received from Argentina and Brazil were processed, and 92 accounting audits were carried out at nuclear facilities. At the end of 2023, the value of the total inventory of material in the two countries showed an increase of 3.4% in significant quantities compared to the previous year.

3. COORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES WITH THE IAEA

According to the terms set out in the Quadripartite Agreement, ABACC coordinates its verification activities with those of the IAEA to the maximum in order to minimize the duplication of efforts. To this end, ABACC and IAEA share containment, surveillance, detection and measurement systems under the concept of "joint use" and develop approaches and inspection procedures for the facilities subject to SCCC and IAEA safeguards, which contributes to the optimization and effectiveness of the respective safeguards.

In 2023, ABACC and the IAEA held a total of 29 technical meetings, including bilateral meetings (ABACC and IAEA) and those with the national authorities, to discuss specific issues on the implementation of safeguards in the facilities in both countries.



21st meeting of the Liaison Committee – IAEA headquarters, Vienna

As provided for in the Quadripartite Agreement, the 21st meeting of the Liaison Committee was held in Vienna, preceded by the 21st meeting of the Sub-Committee held at the Safeguards Laboratory (LASAL) of CNEN. The 37th Coordination meeting between ABACC and the IAEA was also held. These meetings are held annually, to assess the status of safeguards implementation and to improve the verification activities of nuclear materials and facilities.

4. COORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES WITH ARGENTINA AND BRAZIL

According to the terms set out in the Bilateral Agreement, the two countries cooperate with ABACC for the satisfactory accomplishment of its mission.

In 2023, seven technical meetings were held with national authorities to discuss specific issues concerning the application of safeguards in facilities in both countries.

It is important to highlight the cooperation of both countries as per supply of design information and the necessary actions for: the carrying out of ABACC inspections, the development of approaches and procedures of safeguards verification, technical cooperation for testing equipment and new technologies, as well as technical support in the fields of destructive and non-destructive tests.

5. TECHNICAL COOPERATION

Cooperation with institutions that work in the area of nuclear safeguards is relevant for the exchange of information on safeguarding concepts and techniques and for the development of projects of interest to ABACC, in order to contribute to increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of its activities.

ABACC holds technical cooperation agreements with institutions in Argentina, Brazil, the European Community, the United States, South Korea and with the IAEA.

In 2023, the main technical cooperation activities carried out were:

5.1 ABACC - Argentina and Brazil Cooperation



Carrying out tests and training in non-destructive measures (NDA).



Supporting inspector training courses



Supporting in the activities for IAEA approval of the ABACC-Cristallini UF₆ Sampling Method in uranium enrichment facilities subject to the SCCC and IAEA safeguards.

5.2 ABACC – IAEA Cooperation



ABACC participated as an observer in the context of Members States Support Programmes for IAEA Safeguards, contributing to issues to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of international safeguards, including: i) approaches and measures for small modular reactors; ii) design safeguards for new nuclear facilities; and iii) development of destructive analysis (DA) methods for UF₆ sampling.



Continued monitoring of activities to implement the ABACC-Cristallini Method for UF₆ sampling in conversion and enrichment plants, including actions to have the method approved by the IAEA for routine use.



Participation in the Technical Meeting to Evaluate the Results of the TM NMRO2022 Proficiency Test (IAEA 2022 Nuclear Material Round Robin Nuclear Material Proficiency Test) in destructive testing of uranium content measurements and isotopic analysis and in the Workshop on Certified Nuclear Materials, both promoted by the IAEA.



Joint certification of 36 agencies surveillance modules.

5.3 ABACC - United States Department of Energy (DoE) Cooperation



The 25th Meeting of the Permanent Coordinating Group (PCG) was held, dealing with the proficiency exercises of the ABACC network laboratories within the framework of the ABACC-NBL (New Brunswick Laboratory) cooperation agreement, the exchange of information on training management systems, containment and surveillance systems, and NDA measures, among other things.

5.4 ABACC – EURATOM/European Community Cooperation



A meeting was held with the EURATOM safeguards directorate, with a view to identifying technical areas of mutual interest for cooperation.

5.5 ABACC – ESARDA (European Research and Development Association) Cooperation



Participation in ESARDA Work Group meetings on Material Balance Evaluation (MBE) and Training and Knowledge (TKM).

5.6 ABACC – KINAC (Korean Institute of Nuclear Nonproliferation and Control) Cooperation






A meeting was held with the president of KINAC, at the time of the 67th IAEA General Conference, to exchange information of common interest, including collaboration between the agencies

6. TRAINING

Inspector training courses contribute to ABACC maintaining the high level of effectiveness of its inspections. The following training courses were held in 2023.




ABACC/IAEA Joint Audit of Accounting Records (NSJAR)



 **Date:** 14 - 17/03
 **Venue:** Buenos Aires - Argentina
 **Participants:** 10




ABACC/IAEA Joint Audit of Accounting Records (NSJAR)



 **Date:** 28 - 31/03
 **Venue:** Rio de Janeiro - Brasil
 **Participants:** 9




Course on Containment and Surveillance Systems



 **Date:** 11 - 14/04
 **Venue:** Rio de Janeiro - Brasil
 **Participants:** 13




Course on Containment and Surveillance Systems



 **Date:** 02 - 05/04
 **Venue:** Buenos Aires - Argentina
 **Participants:** 13




Fast Neutron Collar (FNCL)



 **Date:** 07 - 11/08
 **Venue:** Rio de Janeiro - Brasil
 **Participants:** 17




General Course for ABACC Inspectors



 **Date:** 28/08 - 01/09
 **Venue:** Buenos Aires - Argentina
 **Participants:** 6




Workshop for ABACC and IAEA inspectors



 **Date:** 16 - 18/10
 **Venue:** Buenos Aires - Argentina
 **Participants:** 6

Advanced Safeguards Workshop



 **Date:** 07 - 09/11
 **Venue:** Rio de Janeiro - Brasil
 **Participants:** 10

7. INSTITUTIONAL ACTIVITIES

In 2019, ABACC was included, for the first time, in the agenda of the UNODA Program, launched by the United Nations General Assembly in 1978. In 2023, 24 fellows of different nationalities and two Program coordinators had activities at ABACC's headquarters in Rio de Janeiro and a visit to the Fuel Element Factory – FEC/INB. They also fulfilled an agenda in Argentina, which included visits to the RA-10 reactor, CONUAR and the National Bank of Controlled Materials



UNODA – ABACC headquarters, Rio de Janeiro



UNODA – INB, Resende

ABACC received the visit of 43 students from the Diplomacy Training Course of the Rio Branco Institute (Class of 2022 - 2023) to learn about the origins, development, structure and activities carried out by ABACC.



Students from the Diplomacy Training Course of the Rio Branco Institute - ABACC headquarters, Rio de Janeiro

ABACC also received high-level delegations and visited Brazilian authorities.



ABACC visits authorities in Brasília



Delegations from Brasil and USA visits ABACC - ABACC headquarters, Rio de Janeiro

ABACC's participation in international forums contributes to the dissemination of its activities and the exchange of information and experiences with representatives of other organizations.

ABACC participated virtually in the INMM-ESARDA Joint Annual Meeting – 2023 and presented the paper "ABACC - 31 years verifying the peaceful use of nuclear energy in Argentina and Brazil" in the panel on "Regional Systems for Implementation and capacity building in the field of nuclear safeguards, non-proliferation and nuclear security". In addition, ABACC participated in the session "How to Attract More Women into Nuclear Materials Management" organized by Women in Nuclear (WiN) Global.

From June 26 to 29, an ABACC representative took part in the 16th International Workshop on Separation Phenomena in Liquids and Gases (SPLG 2023), in Buenos Aires, and gave a talk on ABACC and the SCCC in the bilateral and international spheres.



16th International Workshop on Separation Phenomena in Liquids and Gases – Buenos Aires

ABACC also participated in the following events listed in chronological order:

- From March 6 to 10, at the IAEA Board of Governors meeting in Vienna. On March 9, ABACC representatives met with the IAEA Director General, Ambassador Rafael Grossi
- On April 17, ABACC Secretary gave a lecture entitled "ABACC a Pioneering Model", at the invitation of the Centro Interdisciplinario de Estudios Avanzados (CIEA) of the Universidad Nacional de Tres de Febrero, Buenos Aires
- From April 17 to 28, in Buenos Aires, the Secretary and six ABACC officers gave lectures at the "Curso Regional de Capacitación sobre Sistemas Nacionales de Contabilidad y Control de Materiales Nucleares", organized by the IAEA and the government of Argentina, through the ARN, and co-sponsored by ABACC. The Secretariat contributed budgetary resources and coordinated logistical aspects
- On April 27, Deputy Secretary gave a lecture on "The origins, the present and the future of ABACC" and took part in the panel "Brazil and the efforts to create the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPAN)", at the invitation of the International Relations Program of the Universidade Federal de Goiás (UFG)
- From 16 to 18 May, in Vienna, the IAEA organized a meeting of the Advisory Group on Transit Matching. The event was also attended by experts from the IAEA, ABACC, EURATOM, USA, UK, Canada and France
- From June 5 to 9, at the IAEA Board of Governors meeting in Vienna. On this occasion, the book "ABACC - 30 Years of a Pioneering Model" was distributed to the representatives of the Member States present

- On June 26, Deputy Secretary, representing ABACC, attended the lunch offered by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva to the President of the Argentine Republic, Alberto Fernández, in the context of the celebration of 200 years of diplomatic relations between the two countries



IAEA Board of Governors meeting – IAEA headquarters, Vienna



International Relations Program of the Universidade Federal de Goiás (UFG) - UFG, Goiânia



IAEA Board of Governors meeting – IAEA headquarters, Vienna



Preparatory Committee for the Conference of the Parties to Review the NPT

- From July 31 to August 11, in Vienna, the Deputy Secretary took part in the first session of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference of the Parties to Review the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT). The Secretary made an intervention during the plenary session
- On August 23, in Buenos Aires, ABACC organized the event "ABACC - 30 Years of a Pioneering Model". The event was attended by 30 representatives from the fields of international law, political science and international relations, among others, from various universities and institutes, from ARN and Argentine Foreign Ministry
- On August 24, at the ARN's headquarters, Secretary gave a talk at the seminar "The ABACC Model: A view from Argentina", organized by Women in Nuclear Argentina (WiN Argentina), the Argentine national chapter of the Women in Nuclear (WiN Global)
- From September 11 to 15, in Vienna, at the IAEA Board of Governors meeting
- From September 25 to 29, in Vienna, at the IAEA held its 67th General Conference. On this occasion, ABACC took part in the general debates, gave a plenary speech and attended various relevant activities at the Conference. Meetings were held with EURATOM's safeguards director, the chair of KINAC, the IAEA Director General and with staff from the Department of Safeguards. The distribution/dissemination of the book "ABACC - 30 Years of a Pioneering Model" to Member States attending the Conference also continued

- From October 18 to 19, in São Paulo, at a meeting with the Brazilian delegation made up of representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE), CNEN, the Brazilian Navy and the IAEA on the arrangements for special procedures for nuclear materials to be used in the propulsion of conventional submarines, in accordance with Article 13 of the Quadripartite Agreement. The meeting included a visit to the Nuclear-Electric Generation Laboratory
- On November 10, ABACC representatives attended the 67th anniversary of CNEN
- From November 28 to December 1, the Escola Politécnica and the Coordenação dos Programas de Pós-Graduação e Pesquisa de Engenharia/Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (COPPE/UFRJ) held the 11th Nuclear Engineering Week (SEN). On this occasion, ABACC publicized its activities to the participants of the event, providing institutional material



Event "ABACC - 30 Years of a Pioneering Model"



67th IAEA General Conference – IAEA headquarters, Vienna



67th anniversary of CNEN – CNEN headquarters, Rio de Janeiro



ABACC

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