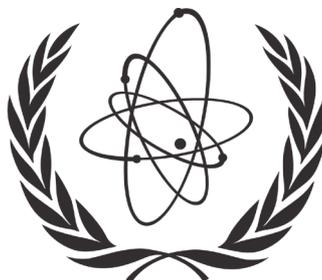


GC(56)/RES/DEC(2012)

Resolutions and Other Decisions of the General Conference

Fifty-sixth Regular Session
17-21 September 2012



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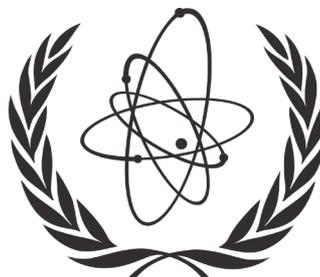
International Atomic Energy Agency

Resolutions and Other Decisions of the General Conference

**Fifty-sixth Regular Session
17-21 September 2012**

GC(56)/RES/DEC(2012)

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Introductory Note

1. The sixteen resolutions adopted and the eleven other decisions taken by the General Conference at its fifty-sixth (2012) regular session are reproduced in this booklet.
2. The resolutions are, for ease of reference, preceded by the agenda for the session. Before the title of each resolution a serial number is given by which it may be cited. Any footnotes to a resolution appear immediately after the text on the left side of the page; on the right side are given the date of adoption of the resolution, the relevant agenda item and a reference to the record of the meeting at which the resolution was adopted. The other decisions taken by the Conference are presented similarly.
3. This booklet should be read in conjunction with the summary records of the General Conference, where details of the proceedings are contained (GC(56)/OR.1-9).

Agenda for the Fifty-sixth (2012) Regular Session *

| <u>Item Number</u> | <u>Title</u> | <u>Allocation for initial discussion</u> |
|------------------------|---|--|
| 1 | Election of officers and appointment of the General Committee | <i>Plenary</i> |
| 2 | Applications for membership of the Agency (GC(56)/8; GC(56)/9;GC(56)/18) | <i>Plenary</i> |
| 3 | Message from the Secretary-General of the United Nations | <i>Plenary</i> |
| 4 | Statement by the Director General | <i>Plenary</i> |
| 5 | Arrangements for the Conference (GC(56)/INF/8) | <i>General Committee</i> |
| | (a) Adoption of the agenda and allocation of items for initial discussion | |
| | (b) Closing date of the session and opening date of the next session | |
| 6 | Contributions to the Technical Cooperation Fund for 2013 (GC(56)/16) | <i>Plenary</i> |
| 7 | General debate and Annual Report for 2011 (GC(56)/2 and Supplement) | <i>Plenary</i> |
| 8 | Election of Members to the Board of Governors (GC(56)/3; GC(56)/20) | <i>Plenary</i> |
| 9 | The Agency's Financial Statements for 2011 (GC(56)/10) | <i>Committee of the Whole</i> |
| 10 | The Agency's Budget Update for 2013 (GC(56)/4) | <i>Committee of the Whole</i> |
| 11 | Amendment to Article XIV.A of the Statute (GC(56)/5) | <i>Committee of the Whole</i> |
| 12 | Scale of assessment of Members' contributions towards the Regular Budget (GC(56)/12/Rev.1) | <i>Committee of the Whole</i> |
| 13 | Measures to strengthen international cooperation in nuclear, radiation, transport and waste safety (GC(56)/6 and Corr.1; GC(56)/INF/2; GC(56)/INF/11; GC(56)/INF/5 and Supplement) | <i>Committee of the Whole</i> |

* Reproduced from document GC(56)/19.

| <u>Item Number</u> | <u>Title</u> | <u>Allocation for initial discussion</u> |
|--------------------|--|--|
| 14 | Nuclear security (<i>GC(56)/15 and Corr.1</i>) | <i>Committee of the Whole</i> |
| 15 | Strengthening of the Agency's technical cooperation activities (<i>GC(56)/INF/4 and Supplement</i>) | <i>Committee of the Whole</i> |
| 16 | Strengthening the Agency's activities related to nuclear science, technology and applications (<i>GC(56)/7; GC(56)/INF/3 and Corr.1; GC(56)INF/6 and Corr.1</i>) | <i>Committee of the Whole</i> |
| 17 | Strengthening the effectiveness and improving the efficiency of the safeguards system and application of the Model Additional Protocol (<i>GC(56)/14</i>) | <i>Committee of the Whole</i> |
| 18 | Implementation of the NPT safeguards agreement between the Agency and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (<i>GC(56)/11</i>) | <i>Plenary</i> |
| 19 | Application of IAEA safeguards in the Middle East (<i>GC(56)/17</i>) | <i>Plenary</i> |
| 20 | Israeli nuclear capabilities (<i>GC(56)/1/Add.1; GC(56)/13</i>) | <i>Plenary</i> |
| 21 | Promotion of Efficiency and Effectiveness of the IAEA Decision Making Process (<i>GC(56)/1/Add.2</i>) | <i>Committee of the Whole</i> |
| 22 | Elections to the Agency's Staff Pension Committee | <i>Committee of the Whole</i> |
| 23 | Examination of delegates' credentials | <i>General Committee</i> |
| 24 | Report on contributions pledged to the Technical Cooperation Fund for 2013 (<i>GC(56)/16</i>) | <i>Plenary</i> |

Information documents

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| GC(56)/INF/1 | Inscription in the List of speakers in the General Debate |
| GC(56)/INF/2 | Nuclear Safety Review for the Year 2012 |
| GC(56)/INF/3, Corr.1 and supplements | Nuclear Technology Review 2012 |
| GC(56)/INF/4 and supplement | Technical Cooperation Report For 2011 |
| GC(56)/INF/5 and supplement | Progress in the Implementation of the IAEA Action Plan on Nuclear Safety |
| GC(56)/INF/6 and Corr.1 | International Status and Prospects for Nuclear Power 2012 |
| GC(56)/INF/7 and Mod.1 | Statement of Financial Contributions to the Agency |
| GC(56)/INF/8 | Report on Measures Taken to Facilitate Payment of Contributions and Status Report on Member States Participating in a Payment Plan - Report by the Director General |
| GC(56)/INF/9 | List of Participants |
| GC(56)/INF/10 | Advance Information for Delegations |
| GC(56)/INF/11 | Communication dated 24 August 2012 from the Chairman of the International Nuclear Safety Group (INSAG) |

Resolutions

GC(56)/RES/1

Application by the Republic of Fiji

The General Conference,

- (a) Having received the recommendation of the Board of Governors that the Republic of Fiji should be approved for membership of the Agency,¹ and
- (b) Having considered the application of the Republic of Fiji for membership in the light of Article IV.B of the Statute,
1. Approves the Republic of Fiji for membership of the Agency; and
 2. Determines, pursuant to Financial Regulation 5.09², that in the event of the Government of the Republic of Fiji becoming a Member of the Agency during the remainder of 2012 or in 2013, it shall be assessed as appropriate:
 - (a) For an advance or advances to the Working Capital Fund, in accordance with Financial Regulation 7.04³; and
 - (b) For a contribution or contributions towards the Agency's Regular Budget, in accordance with the principles and arrangements the Conference has established for the assessment of Members for such contributions.⁴

¹ GC(56)/8 para 3.

² INFCIRC/8/Rev.3.

³ INFCIRC/8/Rev.3.

⁴ Resolutions GC(III)RES/50, GC(XXI)RES/351, GC(39)RES/11, GC(44)/RES/9 and GC(47)/RES/5.

17 September 2012

Agenda item 2

GC(56)/OR.1, paras 29-31

GC(56)/RES/2

Application by the Republic of San Marino

The General Conference,

- (a) Having received the recommendation of the Board of Governors that the Republic of San Marino should be approved for membership of the Agency,¹ and
- (b) Having considered the application of the Republic of San Marino for membership in the light of Article IV.B of the Statute,
1. Approves the Republic of San Marino for membership of the Agency; and
 2. Determines, pursuant to Financial Regulation 5.09², that in the event of the Government of the Republic of San Marino becoming a Member of the Agency during the remainder of 2012 or in 2013, it shall be assessed as appropriate:

- (a) For an advance or advances to the Working Capital Fund, in accordance with Financial Regulation 7.04³; and
- (b) For a contribution or contributions towards the Agency's Regular Budget, in accordance with the principles and arrangements the Conference has established for the assessment of Members for such contributions.⁴

¹ GC(56)/9 para 3.

² INFCIRC/8/Rev.3.

³ INFCIRC/8/Rev.3.

⁴ Resolutions GC(III)/RES/50, GC(XXI)/RES/351, GC(39)/RES/11, GC(44)/RES/9 and GC(47)/RES/5.

*17 September 2012
Agenda item 2
GC(56)/OR.1, paras 29-31*

GC(56)/RES/3

Application by the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago

The General Conference,

- (a) Having received the recommendation of the Board of Governors that the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago should be approved for membership of the Agency,¹ and
- (b) Having considered the application of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago for membership in the light of Article IV.B of the Statute,
1. Approves the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago for membership of the Agency; and
 2. Determines, pursuant to Financial Regulation 5.09², that in the event of the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago becoming a Member of the Agency during the remainder of 2012 or in 2013, it shall be assessed as appropriate:
 - (a) For an advance or advances to the Working Capital Fund, in accordance with Financial Regulation 7.04³; and
 - (b) For a contribution or contributions towards the Agency's Regular Budget, in accordance with the principles and arrangements the Conference has established for the assessment of Members for such contributions.⁴

¹ GC(56)/18 para 3.

² INFCIRC/8/Rev.3.

³ INFCIRC/8/Rev.3.

⁴ Resolutions GC(III)/RES/50, GC(XXI)/RES/351, GC(39)/RES/11, GC(44)/RES/9 and GC(47)/RES/5.

*17 September 2012
Agenda item 2
GC(56)/OR.1, paras 29-31*

GC(56)/RES/4

The Agency's Financial Statements for 2011

The General Conference,

Having regard to Financial Regulation 11.03(b),

Takes note of the report of the External Auditor on the Agency's financial statements for the year 2011 and of the report of the Board of Governors thereon¹.

¹ GC(56)/10

*20 September 2012
Agenda item 9
GC(56)/OR.7, para. 140*

GC(56)/RES/5

Regular Budget Appropriations for 2013

The General Conference,

Accepting the recommendations of the Board of Governors relating to the regular budget of the Agency for 2013,¹

1. Appropriates on the basis of an exchange rate of \$1.00 to €1.00, an amount of €337 933 305 for the operational and recurrent portion of regular budget expenses of the Agency in 2013 as follows:²

| | € |
|--|---------------------------|
| 1. Nuclear Power, Fuel Cycle and Nuclear Science | 34 105 440 |
| 2. Nuclear Techniques for Development and Environmental Protection | 39 112 776 |
| 3. Nuclear Safety and Security | 34 434 484 |
| 4. Nuclear Verification | 130 629 019 |
| 5. Policy, Management and Administration Services | 76 517 489 |
| 6. Management of Technical Cooperation for Development | 20 717 070 |
| Subtotal for Major Programmes | <u>335 516 278</u> |
| 7. Reimbursable Work for Others | <u>2 417 027</u> |
| TOTAL | <u><u>337 933 305</u></u> |

the amounts in the appropriation sections to be adjusted in accordance with the adjustment formula presented in Attachment A.1 in order to take into account the exchange rate variations during the year;

2. Decides that the foregoing appropriation shall be financed, after the deduction of

- Revenues deriving from Reimbursable Work for Others (Section 7); and
- Other Miscellaneous Income of €842 000 (representing €802 000 plus \$40 000);

from contributions by Member States amounting, for an exchange rate of \$1.00 to €1.00, to €334 674 278 (€270 360 635 plus \$ 64 313 643), in accordance with the scale of assessment fixed by the General Conference in resolution GC(56)/RES/8;

3. Appropriates on the basis of an exchange rate of \$1.00 to €1.00, an amount of €8 340 952 for the capital portion of the regular budget expenses of the Agency in 2013 as follows:³

| | € |
|--|------------------|
| 1. Nuclear Power, Fuel Cycle and Nuclear Science | - |
| 2. Nuclear Techniques for Development and Environmental Protection | - |
| 3. Nuclear Safety and Security | - |
| 4. Nuclear Verification | 1 682 710 |
| 5. Policy, Management and Administration Services | 6 658 242 |
| 6. Management of Technical Cooperation for Development | - |
| TOTAL | <u>8 340 952</u> |

the amounts in the appropriation sections to be adjusted in accordance with the adjustment formula presented in Attachment A.2 in order to take into account the exchange rate variations during the year;

4. Decides that the foregoing appropriation shall be financed from contributions by Member States amounting, for an exchange rate of \$1.00 to €1.00, to €8 340 952 (€8 340 952 plus \$0), in accordance with the scale of assessment fixed by the General Conference in resolution GC(56)/RES/8; and

5. Authorizes the Director General:

(a) To incur expenditures additional to those for which provision is made in the regular budget for 2013, provided that the relevant emoluments of any staff involved and all other costs are entirely financed from revenues arising out of sales, work performed for Member States or international organizations, research grants, special contributions or other sources extraneous to the regular budget for 2013; and

(b) With the approval of the Board of Governors, to make transfers between any of the Sections listed in paragraphs 1 and 3 above.

¹ See document GC(56)/4.

² Appropriation Sections 1–6 represent the Agency’s major programmes.

³ Please refer to footnote 2.

ATTACHMENT

A.1 APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE OPERATIONAL PORTION OF THE REGULAR BUDGET IN 2013

ADJUSTMENT FORMULA IN EURO

| | € | | \$ | | |
|--|-------------|---|--------------|-----|--|
| 1. Nuclear Power, Fuel Cycle and Nuclear Science | 26 681 581 | + | (7 423 859 | /R) | |
| 2. Nuclear Techniques for Development and Environmental Protection | 31 704 985 | + | (7 407 791 | /R) | |
| 3. Nuclear Safety and Security | 26 928 769 | + | (7 505 715 | /R) | |
| 4. Nuclear Verification | 103 971 232 | + | (26 657 787 | /R) | |
| 5. Policy, Management and Administration Services | 64 930 425 | + | (11 587 064 | /R) | |
| 6. Management of Technical Cooperation for Development | 16 945 643 | + | (3 771 427 | /R) | |
| Subtotal for Major Programmes | 271 162 635 | + | (64 353 643 | /R) | |
| 7. Reimbursable Work for Others | 1 772 309 | + | (644 718 | /R) | |
| TOTAL | 272 934 944 | + | (64 998 361 | /R) | |

Note: R is the average United Nations dollar-to-euro exchange rate which will be experienced during 2013.

ATTACHMENT

A.2 APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE CAPITAL PORTION OF THE REGULAR BUDGET IN 2013

ADJUSTMENT FORMULA IN EURO

| | € | | US\$ | |
|--|------------------|---|----------|--------------|
| 1. Nuclear Power, Fuel Cycle and Nuclear Science | - | + | (| - /R) |
| 2. Nuclear Techniques for Development and Environmental Protection | - | + | (| - /R) |
| 3. Nuclear Safety and Security | - | + | (| - /R) |
| 4. Nuclear Verification | 1 682 710 | + | (| - /R) |
| 5. Policy, Management and Administration Services | 6 658 242 | + | (| - /R) |
| 6. Management of Technical Cooperation for Development | - | + | (| - /R) |
| TOTAL | <u>8 340 952</u> | + | <u>(</u> | <u>- /R)</u> |

Note: R is the average United Nations dollar-to-euro exchange rate which will be experienced during 2013.

*20 September 2012
Agenda item 10
GC(56)/OR.7, para. 141*

GC(56)/RES/6

Technical Cooperation Fund Allocation for 2013

The General Conference,

(a) Noting the decision of the Board of Governors of June 2011 to recommend the target figure of \$88 750 000 for voluntary contributions to the Agency's Technical Cooperation Fund for 2013, and

(b) Accepting the foregoing recommendation of the Board, and following the language in GOV/2011/37, regarding setting the target for voluntary contributions to the Technical Cooperation Fund in euro and US dollars,

1. Decides that for 2013 the target for voluntary contributions to the Technical Cooperation Fund shall be as follows:

- \$44 375 000;
- and the euro equivalent of \$44 375 000, based on the United Nations rate of exchange in effect at the time when the Board decides to recommend the target figure for voluntary contributions to the TCF for 2013;

2. Notes that funds from other sources, estimated at the euro equivalent of \$500 000, are expected to be available for the programme;

3. Allocates, in euro, contributions to the technical cooperation programme split in \$44 375 000 and the euro equivalent of \$44 375 000. The conversion to euro will be made at the United Nations rate of exchange in effect at the time when the Board decides to recommend the target figure for voluntary contributions to the Agency's Technical Cooperation Fund for 2013; and

4. Urges all Member States to make voluntary contributions for 2013 in accordance with Article XIV.F of the Statute, with paragraph 2 of its Resolution GC(V)/RES/100 as amended by Resolution GC(XV)/RES/286 or with paragraph 3 of the former Resolution, as appropriate.

20 September 2012

Agenda item 10

GC(56)/OR.7, para. 141

GC(56)/RES/7

The Working Capital Fund in 2013

The General Conference,

Accepting the recommendations of the Board of Governors relating to the Agency's Working Capital Fund in 2013,

1. Approves a level of €15 210 000 for the Agency's Working Capital Fund in 2013;

2. Decides that the Fund shall be financed, administered and used in 2013 in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Agency's Financial Regulations;¹

3. Authorizes the Director General to make advances from the Fund not exceeding €500 000 at any time to finance temporarily projects or activities which have been approved by the Board of Governors for which no funds have been provided under the regular budget; and

ANNEX 1

2013 SCALE OF ASSESSMENT

| Member | Base rate % | Scale % | Regular Budget assessment | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|------------|---------------------------|---|-----------|
| | | | € | + | \$ |
| Afghanistan, Islamic Republic of | 0.004 | 0.003 | 9 545 | | 2 167 |
| Albania | 0.010 | 0.009 | 24 458 | | 5 569 |
| Algeria | 0.123 | 0.108 | 300 832 | | 68 498 |
| Angola | 0.010 | 0.009 | 23 862 | | 5 419 |
| Argentina | 0.277 | 0.250 | 698 966 | | 159 689 |
| Armenia | 0.005 | 0.004 | 12 229 | | 2 785 |
| Australia | 1.863 | 1.901 | 5 296 247 | | 1 224 459 |
| Austria | 0.820 | 0.837 | 2 331 143 | | 538 945 |
| Azerbaijan | 0.014 | 0.012 | 34 242 | | 7 797 |
| Bahrain | 0.038 | 0.038 | 105 906 | | 24 439 |
| Bangladesh | 0.010 | 0.009 | 23 862 | | 5 419 |
| Belarus | 0.040 | 0.035 | 97 832 | | 22 275 |
| Belgium | 1.036 | 1.057 | 2 945 204 | | 680 913 |
| Belize | 0.001 | 0.001 | 2 445 | | 557 |
| Benin | 0.003 | 0.003 | 7 159 | | 1 626 |
| Bolivia | 0.007 | 0.006 | 17 120 | | 3 898 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 0.013 | 0.011 | 31 795 | | 7 239 |
| Botswana | 0.017 | 0.015 | 41 579 | | 9 467 |
| Brazil | 1.553 | 1.403 | 3 918 753 | | 895 292 |
| Bulgaria | 0.037 | 0.032 | 90 494 | | 20 605 |
| Burkina Faso | 0.003 | 0.003 | 7 159 | | 1 626 |
| Burundi | 0.001 | 0.001 | 2 386 | | 542 |
| Cambodia | 0.003 | 0.003 | 7 159 | | 1 626 |
| Cameroon | 0.011 | 0.010 | 26 904 | | 6 126 |
| Canada | 3.091 | 3.153 | 8 787 282 | | 2 031 563 |
| Central African Republic | 0.001 | 0.001 | 2 386 | | 542 |
| Chad | 0.002 | 0.002 | 4 773 | | 1 084 |
| Chile | 0.227 | 0.205 | 572 799 | | 130 864 |
| China | 3.074 | 2.690 | 7 518 366 | | 1 711 880 |
| Colombia | 0.139 | 0.122 | 339 965 | | 77 408 |
| Congo | 0.003 | 0.003 | 8 361 | | 1 930 |
| Costa Rica | 0.033 | 0.029 | 80 711 | | 18 377 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 0.010 | 0.009 | 24 458 | | 5 569 |
| Croatia | 0.093 | 0.081 | 227 458 | | 51 791 |
| Cuba | 0.068 | 0.060 | 166 314 | | 37 869 |
| Cyprus | 0.044 | 0.045 | 125 082 | | 28 919 |
| Czech Republic | 0.336 | 0.304 | 847 844 | | 193 702 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 0.003 | 0.003 | 7 159 | | 1 626 |
| Denmark | 0.709 | 0.723 | 2 015 587 | | 465 991 |
| Dominica | 0.001 | 0.001 | 2 787 | | 644 |
| Dominican Republic | 0.040 | 0.035 | 97 832 | | 22 275 |
| Ecuador | 0.038 | 0.033 | 92 940 | | 21 162 |
| Egypt | 0.091 | 0.080 | 222 567 | | 50 677 |
| El Salvador | 0.018 | 0.016 | 44 024 | | 10 024 |
| Eritrea | 0.001 | 0.001 | 2 386 | | 542 |
| Estonia | 0.038 | 0.033 | 92 940 | | 21 162 |
| Ethiopia | 0.008 | 0.007 | 19 090 | | 4 334 |
| Finland | 0.545 | 0.556 | 1 549 359 | | 358 201 |
| France | 5.901 | 6.020 | 16 775 718 | | 3 878 439 |
| Gabon | 0.013 | 0.012 | 32 803 | | 7 494 |

ANNEX 1 (continued)

2013 SCALE OF ASSESSMENT

| Member | Base rate % | Scale % | Regular Budget assessment | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|------------|---------------------------|---|-----------|
| | | | € | + | \$ |
| Georgia | 0.006 | 0.005 | 14 675 | | 3 341 |
| Germany | 7.728 | 7.885 | 21 969 615 | | 5 079 235 |
| Ghana | 0.006 | 0.005 | 14 675 | | 3 341 |
| Greece | 0.666 | 0.666 | 1 856 152 | | 428 329 |
| Guatemala | 0.027 | 0.024 | 66 037 | | 15 036 |
| Haiti | 0.003 | 0.003 | 7 159 | | 1 626 |
| Holy See | 0.001 | 0.001 | 2 840 | | 657 |
| Honduras | 0.008 | 0.007 | 19 567 | | 4 455 |
| Hungary | 0.280 | 0.253 | 706 536 | | 161 417 |
| Iceland | 0.040 | 0.041 | 113 712 | | 26 289 |
| India | 0.515 | 0.451 | 1 259 583 | | 286 799 |
| Indonesia | 0.229 | 0.200 | 560 087 | | 127 528 |
| Iran, Islamic Republic of | 0.225 | 0.197 | 550 303 | | 125 301 |
| Iraq | 0.019 | 0.017 | 46 470 | | 10 581 |
| Ireland | 0.480 | 0.490 | 1 364 575 | | 315 481 |
| Israel | 0.370 | 0.378 | 1 051 859 | | 243 184 |
| Italy | 4.818 | 4.915 | 13 696 902 | | 3 166 636 |
| Jamaica | 0.013 | 0.011 | 31 795 | | 7 239 |
| Japan | 12.077 | 12.322 | 34 333 211 | | 7 937 621 |
| Jordan | 0.013 | 0.011 | 31 795 | | 7 239 |
| Kazakhstan | 0.073 | 0.064 | 178 543 | | 40 653 |
| Kenya | 0.011 | 0.010 | 26 904 | | 6 126 |
| Korea, Republic of | 2.178 | 2.178 | 6 070 121 | | 1 400 752 |
| Kuwait | 0.253 | 0.258 | 719 244 | | 166 284 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 0.001 | 0.001 | 2 445 | | 557 |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | 0.001 | 0.001 | 2 386 | | 542 |
| Latvia | 0.037 | 0.032 | 90 494 | | 20 605 |
| Lebanon | 0.032 | 0.028 | 78 265 | | 17 821 |
| Lesotho | 0.001 | 0.001 | 2 386 | | 542 |
| Liberia | 0.001 | 0.001 | 2 386 | | 542 |
| Libya | 0.124 | 0.112 | 312 894 | | 71 485 |
| Liechtenstein | 0.009 | 0.009 | 25 590 | | 5 916 |
| Lithuania | 0.063 | 0.055 | 154 085 | | 35 084 |
| Luxembourg | 0.087 | 0.089 | 247 325 | | 57 180 |
| Madagascar | 0.003 | 0.003 | 7 159 | | 1 626 |
| Malawi | 0.001 | 0.001 | 2 386 | | 542 |
| Malaysia | 0.244 | 0.221 | 615 696 | | 140 664 |
| Mali | 0.003 | 0.003 | 7 159 | | 1 626 |
| Malta | 0.016 | 0.014 | 40 373 | | 9 224 |
| Marshall Islands | 0.001 | 0.001 | 2 445 | | 557 |
| Mauritania, Islamic Republic of | 0.001 | 0.001 | 2 386 | | 542 |
| Mauritius | 0.011 | 0.010 | 26 904 | | 6 126 |
| Mexico | 2.271 | 2.052 | 5 730 513 | | 1 309 212 |
| Monaco | 0.003 | 0.003 | 8 530 | | 1 972 |
| Mongolia | 0.002 | 0.002 | 4 892 | | 1 114 |
| Montenegro | 0.004 | 0.004 | 9 783 | | 2 227 |
| Morocco | 0.056 | 0.049 | 136 964 | | 31 186 |
| Mozambique | 0.003 | 0.003 | 7 159 | | 1 626 |
| Myanmar | 0.006 | 0.005 | 14 317 | | 3 251 |
| Namibia | 0.008 | 0.007 | 19 567 | | 4 455 |

ANNEX 1 (continued)

2013 SCALE OF ASSESSMENT

| Member | Base rate % | Scale % | Regular Budget assessment | | |
|--|----------------|------------|---------------------------|---|------------|
| | | | € | + | \$ |
| Nepal | 0.006 | 0.005 | 14 317 | | 3 251 |
| Netherlands | 1.788 | 1.824 | 5 083 034 | | 1 175 165 |
| New Zealand | 0.263 | 0.268 | 747 674 | | 172 858 |
| Nicaragua | 0.003 | 0.003 | 7 159 | | 1 626 |
| Niger | 0.002 | 0.002 | 4 773 | | 1 084 |
| Nigeria | 0.075 | 0.066 | 183 434 | | 41 767 |
| Norway | 0.839 | 0.856 | 2 385 163 | | 551 435 |
| Oman | 0.083 | 0.083 | 231 322 | | 53 380 |
| Pakistan | 0.079 | 0.069 | 193 218 | | 43 994 |
| Palau | 0.001 | 0.001 | 2 523 | | 577 |
| Panama | 0.021 | 0.018 | 51 362 | | 11 695 |
| Papua New Guinea | 0.002 | 0.002 | 5 574 | | 1 286 |
| Paraguay | 0.007 | 0.006 | 17 120 | | 3 898 |
| Peru | 0.087 | 0.076 | 212 784 | | 48 450 |
| Philippines | 0.087 | 0.076 | 212 784 | | 48 450 |
| Poland | 0.798 | 0.699 | 1 951 743 | | 444 399 |
| Portugal | 0.492 | 0.492 | 1 371 212 | | 316 423 |
| Qatar | 0.130 | 0.133 | 369 576 | | 85 444 |
| Republic of Moldova | 0.002 | 0.002 | 4 892 | | 1 114 |
| Romania | 0.171 | 0.150 | 418 231 | | 95 229 |
| Russian Federation | 1.544 | 1.575 | 4 389 380 | | 1 014 797 |
| Rwanda | 0.001 | 0.001 | 2 386 | | 542 |
| Saudi Arabia | 0.800 | 0.723 | 2 018 675 | | 461 194 |
| Senegal | 0.006 | 0.005 | 14 317 | | 3 251 |
| Serbia | 0.036 | 0.032 | 88 049 | | 20 048 |
| Seychelles | 0.002 | 0.002 | 5 047 | | 1 153 |
| Sierra Leone | 0.001 | 0.001 | 2 386 | | 542 |
| Singapore | 0.323 | 0.330 | 918 246 | | 212 292 |
| Slovakia | 0.137 | 0.120 | 335 074 | | 76 294 |
| Slovenia | 0.099 | 0.101 | 281 445 | | 65 068 |
| South Africa | 0.371 | 0.325 | 907 389 | | 206 606 |
| Spain | 3.062 | 3.124 | 8 704 840 | | 2 012 503 |
| Sri Lanka | 0.018 | 0.016 | 44 024 | | 10 024 |
| Sudan | 0.010 | 0.009 | 23 862 | | 5 419 |
| Sweden | 1.025 | 1.046 | 2 913 934 | | 673 683 |
| Switzerland | 1.089 | 1.111 | 3 095 877 | | 715 747 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 0.024 | 0.021 | 58 699 | | 13 365 |
| Tajikistan | 0.002 | 0.002 | 4 892 | | 1 114 |
| Thailand | 0.201 | 0.176 | 491 605 | | 111 935 |
| The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | 0.007 | 0.006 | 17 120 | | 3 898 |
| Tunisia | 0.029 | 0.025 | 70 928 | | 16 150 |
| Turkey | 0.595 | 0.521 | 1 455 246 | | 331 349 |
| Uganda | 0.006 | 0.005 | 14 317 | | 3 251 |
| Ukraine | 0.084 | 0.074 | 205 446 | | 46 779 |
| United Arab Emirates | 0.377 | 0.385 | 1 071 759 | | 247 784 |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | 6.365 | 6.494 | 18 094 803 | | 4 183 403 |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 0.008 | 0.007 | 19 090 | | 4 334 |
| United States of America | 25.000 | 25.509 | 71 071 493 | | 16 431 280 |
| Uruguay | 0.026 | 0.023 | 65 606 | | 14 989 |
| Uzbekistan | 0.010 | 0.009 | 24 458 | | 5 569 |

ANNEX 1 (continued)
2013 SCALE OF ASSESSMENT

| Member | Base rate % | Scale % | Regular Budget assessment | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| | | | € | + | \$ |
| Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of | 0.303 | 0.265 | 741 075 | | 168 738 |
| Vietnam | 0.032 | 0.027 | 76 359 | | 17 339 |
| Yemen | 0.010 | 0.009 | 23 862 | | 5 419 |
| Zambia | 0.004 | 0.003 | 9 545 | | 2 167 |
| Zimbabwe | 0.003 | 0.003 | 7 337 | | 1 671 |
| TOTAL | 100.000 | 100.000 | 278 701 587 | | 64 313 643 [a] |

[a] See document GC(56)/4 "The Agency's Budget Update for 2013".

20 September 2012
Agenda item 12
GC(56)/OR.7, para. 143

GC(56)/RES/9

Measures to strengthen international cooperation in nuclear, radiation, transport and waste safety

The General Conference,

- (a) Recalling resolution GC(55)/RES/9 and previous General Conference resolutions on matters relating to measures to strengthen international cooperation in nuclear, radiation, transport and waste safety,
- (b) Acknowledging the Agency's statutory functions with respect to safety and recognizing the central role of the Agency in promoting international cooperation and in coordinating international efforts to strengthen global nuclear safety, in providing expertise and advice in this field and in promoting nuclear safety culture worldwide,
- (c) Recognizing the need for immediate and longer-term actions to be taken nationally and internationally to ensure that all lessons from the accident at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station of Tokyo Electric Power Company are applied so as to achieve the highest level of nuclear safety,
- (d) Noting with appreciation the progress reports on actions taken so far by the Secretariat to implement the IAEA Action Plan on Nuclear Safety (GC(55)/14), which was endorsed at the 55th session of the General Conference, in September 2011, in the light of the Fukushima Daiichi accident,
- (e) Further noting the tangible progress in the restoration from the Fukushima Daiichi accident, including the completion, in December 2011, of the 'roadmap towards settlement of the accident',
- (f) Recognizing that a global nuclear, radiation, transport and waste safety culture is a key element of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, ionizing radiation and radioactive substances, and that continuous efforts are required to ensure its maintenance at the optimal level,
- (g) Recognizing that nuclear accidents may have transboundary effects and raise the concerns of the public about nuclear energy and the radiological effects on people and the environment, and emphasizing the importance of timely and effective responses based on scientific knowledge and full transparency, should a nuclear accident occur,
- (h) Recognizing ongoing efforts of the international community to enhance capacity building and share knowledge in nuclear safety and radiation protection and strengthen international standards in nuclear safety, emergency preparedness and response, and the radiation protection of people and the environment,
- (i) Recognizing the importance of Member States establishing and maintaining effective and sustainable regulatory infrastructures for nuclear, radiation, transport and waste safety,
- (j) Recalling the objectives of the Convention on Nuclear Safety, the Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management (Joint Convention), the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident (Early Notification Convention) and the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency (Assistance Convention) and the respective obligations of States Parties, and recognizing the need to ensure effective and sustainable implementation of these conventions,

- (k) Recalling the objectives of the non-legally-binding Code of Conduct on the Safety of Research Reactors and the non-legally-binding Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources, and the supplementary Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources,
- (l) Welcoming the activities of the Agency in developing safety standards, including through the Commission on Safety Standards and the Safety Standards Committees,
- (m) Welcoming efforts to enhance cooperation and coordination between the Agency and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations on nuclear safety-related matters,
- (n) Underscoring that medical uses of ionizing radiation constitute by far the largest source of man-made exposure, and emphasizing the need for enhanced efforts to optimize radiation protection for patients,
- (o) Noting with interest United Nations General Assembly resolution A/RES/65/96 of 10 December 2010 related to the effects of atomic radiation, and recalling the Board decision in March 1960 on health and safety measures (INFCIRC/18),
- (p) Recalling that States have under international law the obligation to protect and preserve the environment, including the marine and terrestrial environment, and emphasizing the importance of the Secretariat's continued collaboration with the contracting parties of international and regional instruments aimed at protecting the environment from radioactive wastes, such as the London Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and other Matter and the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic (OSPAR),
- (q) Recognizing that, historically, the safety record of civilian transport, including maritime transport, of radioactive materials has been excellent, and stressing the importance of international cooperation to enhance the safety and security of international transport,
- (r) Recalling maritime and air navigation rights and freedoms, as provided for in international law and as reflected in relevant international instruments,
- (s) Noting that the timely shipment of radioactive materials, particularly those having important uses in the medical, academic and industrial sectors, is being affected by incidents of denial and delay of shipment in circumstances where the shipment complies with the Agency's Transport Regulations,
- (t) Recalling resolution GC(55)/RES/9 and the previous resolutions which invited Member States shipping radioactive material to provide, as appropriate, assurances to potentially affected States, upon their request, that their national regulations take into account the Agency's Transport Regulations and to provide them with relevant information relating to shipments of such material, and noting that the information provided should in no case be contradictory to the measures of safety and security,
- (u) Recognizing the need to strengthen national capacities to ensure safety in uranium mining and ore processing, particularly in Member States entering or re-entering the uranium mining industry, and to address the remediation of contaminated sites,
- (v) Emphasizing the importance of education, training and knowledge management in establishing and maintaining an adequate nuclear, radiation, transport and waste safety infrastructure,

- (w) Emphasizing the importance of the establishment and implementation of national emergency preparedness and response measures, based on the Agency's Safety Standards and relevant action plans, for improving preparedness and response, including communication in an emergency, and contributing to the harmonization of national criteria for protective and other actions,
- (x) Acknowledging the Secretariat's role in response to nuclear or radiological incidents or emergencies and recognizing the need to continuously improve the timeliness of the collection, validation, analysis and dissemination by the Secretariat of incident or emergency information to Member States and the public, as well as the Secretariat's role in facilitating and rendering assistance upon request,
- (y) Recognizing the importance of having in place effective and coherent nuclear liability mechanisms at the national and global levels to ensure prompt compensation for damage inter alia to people, property and the environment, including actual economic loss due to a nuclear accident or incident, and believing that the principle of strict liability should apply in the event of a nuclear accident or incident, including during the transport of radioactive material, and
- (z) Recalling the Paris Convention on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy, the Vienna Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage, the Brussels Convention supplementary to the Paris Convention, the Joint Protocol Related to the Application of the Vienna Convention and the Paris Convention and the protocols amending these conventions and the Convention on Supplementary Compensation for Nuclear Damage, and the objectives thereof, and noting also the intention of the Convention on Supplementary Compensation for Nuclear Damage to establish a worldwide nuclear liability regime based on the principles of nuclear liability law, without prejudice to other liability regimes,

1.

General

1. Urges the Secretariat to continue to strengthen its efforts to maintain and improve nuclear, radiation, transport and waste safety, focusing particularly on mandatory activities and on technical areas and regions where the need is greatest;
2. Requests the Director General to continue to assist Member States in developing and improving their national infrastructure, including legislative and regulatory frameworks, for nuclear, radiation, transport and waste safety;
3. Takes account of the outcomes of the 2nd Extraordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention on Nuclear Safety (CNS), held in August 2012, including the Action-Oriented Objectives for Strengthening Nuclear Safety, encourages the Contracting Parties to the CNS to actively participate in the "Effectiveness and Transparency" working group established to report to the next Review Meeting on a list of actions to strengthen the CNS and on proposals to amend, where necessary, the Convention, taking into account the overall output of this Extraordinary Meeting, including the initial proposals to amend the Convention submitted by Switzerland and the Russian Federation, and requests the Secretariat to provide the necessary support;
4. Encourages the Secretariat and Member States to continue to make effective use of the Agency's technical cooperation resources for the further enhancement of safety;
5. Urges Member States to take timely and proactive steps to establish and sustain a competent regulatory body with effective independence and the necessary human and financial resources to fulfil its responsibilities, taking into account Agency Safety Standards;

6. Acknowledges that safety measures and security measures have in common the aim of protecting human life and health and the environment, calls upon the Secretariat to continue its efforts to ensure coordination of its safety activities and security activities, and encourages Member States to work actively to ensure that neither safety nor security is compromised;
7. Urges Member States to strengthen regulatory effectiveness in the field of nuclear, radiation, transport and waste safety, and to continue sharing findings and lessons learned in their regulatory area, including promoting cooperation and coordination among regulatory bodies;
8. Recognizes the primary responsibility of operators for ensuring safety;
9. Recognizes the value of safety review services, notably those offered by the Agency, in enhancing nuclear safety and urges Member States to make use of them, and requests the Secretariat to revise the safety review service guidance as new information becomes available;
10. Encourages Member States and the Secretariat to promote recognition of the importance of technical and scientific support organizations (TSOs) in enhancing nuclear safety;
11. Encourages the sharing of findings and lessons learned between regulators, technical and scientific support organizations, operators, industry and the public;
12. Recognizes that the Agency has developed guidance on Establishing a Nuclear Safety Infrastructure for a National Nuclear Power Programme (SSG-16), and encourages the Secretariat to ensure ongoing consistency among related nuclear power infrastructure publications, including INPRO (International Project on Innovative Nuclear Reactors and Fuel Cycles) publications;
13. Welcomes the maturing regional safety fora and related networks and the establishment of new networks and regional bodies, encourages the Secretariat to assist in the establishment of similar fora and networks in regions where they do not exist, encourages Member States to join relevant fora and networks, urges the Secretariat to continue to support the Global Nuclear Safety and Security Network (GNSSN) and the international Regulatory Network (RegNet), the Regulatory Cooperation Forum (RCF), and further encourages Member States to join and actively support these networks;
14. Requests the Secretariat and Member States, in consultation with the OECD/Nuclear Energy Agency and the INES (International Nuclear and Radiological Events Scale) Advisory Committee, to continue the review of the application of INES as a communication tool;
15. Urges Member States to designate INES national officers and encourages Member States to implement the full scope of INES;
16. Recognizes that there are ongoing projects to construct transportable nuclear power plants, and requests the Secretariat to facilitate information exchange on this issue and the Secretariat and Member States to continue considering the safety and security aspects related to such facilities throughout their life cycle, including through the International Project on Innovative Nuclear Reactors and Fuel Cycles (INPRO);
17. Encourages Member States, as appropriate, to give due consideration to the possibility of joining international nuclear liability instruments;
18. Welcomes the valuable work of the International Expert Group on Nuclear Liability (INLEX), encourages its continuation, including the consideration and identification of specific actions to address gaps or to make enhancements in the scope and coverage of the international nuclear liability regime and outreach activities, to work towards establishing a global nuclear liability regime, and requests the Secretariat to report at appropriate times on the continuing work of INLEX;

19. Further requests that the implementation of actions by the Secretariat called for in this resolution be implemented subject to the availability of financial resources;

2.

Action Plan on Nuclear Safety

20. Calls upon the Secretariat and Member States to implement the Action Plan on Nuclear Safety as an overarching priority in a comprehensive and coordinated manner; recognizing that its success is dependent on the full cooperation and commitment of Member States, and requests the Secretariat to continue to report on its implementation, including information shared by Member States on actions taken at the national level;

21. Calls upon Member States to participate actively in the Fukushima Ministerial Conference on Nuclear Safety, to be hosted by Japan in co-sponsorship with the IAEA in December 2012, and in the IAEA Conference on Effective Nuclear Regulatory Systems, to be hosted by Canada in April 2013, which will provide further opportunities to discuss lessons learned from the Fukushima Daiichi accident;

22. Welcomes the intention of the Secretariat to prepare, by the time of the Fukushima Ministerial Conference, a report integrating the conclusions of the International Experts' Meetings held so far, and looks forward to the Secretariat concluding work for a comprehensive report on the Fukushima Daiichi accident to be published in 2014, taking into account lessons learned, identified by other relevant organizations or fora;

23. Requests the Secretariat, in close collaboration with Member States and others as appropriate, to plan the integration of the activities and outcomes resulting from the Action Plan into the Agency's regular programme;

3.

The Agency's Safety Standards Programme

24. Emphasizes the importance of implementing enhanced national and international measures to ensure that the highest and most robust levels of nuclear safety are in place, based on IAEA Safety Standards, which should be continuously reviewed, strengthened and implemented as broadly and effectively as possible, and commits to increase bilateral, regional and international cooperation to that effect;

25. Supports the Commission on Safety Standards (CSS) in its review of the relevant safety standards in the light of the Fukushima Daiichi accident, in particular those pertaining to multiple severe hazards such as tsunamis and earthquakes, and to the particular requirements in siting, design and severe accident management, taking into account the outcomes of the 2nd Extraordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention on Nuclear Safety, and requests the Secretariat to revise them accordingly in a timely manner;

26. Encourages Member States to use the safety standards issued by the IAEA in their national regulatory programmes, and notes the need to consider the periodic alignment of national regulations and guidance to internationally established standards and guidance, for the inclusion particularly of new lessons learned from global experiences of the impact of external hazards;

27. Requests the Secretariat, given the importance of the Safety Standards Committees, to facilitate the effective participation of all interested Member States in those committees;

4.

Nuclear Installation Safety

28. Urges all Member States operating, commissioning, constructing or planning nuclear power plants, or considering a nuclear power programme, to become parties to the Convention on Nuclear Safety;
29. Emphasizes the responsibility of the nuclear industry, nuclear operator associations and nuclear operators for taking timely measures on nuclear safety;
30. Calls upon all Member States with nuclear installations that have not yet done so to establish effective operational experience feedback programmes, and to share freely their experience, assessments and lessons learned, including through the submission of incident reports to the Agency's web-based incident reporting systems and within the Global Nuclear Safety and Security Network (GNSSN);
31. Requests the Secretariat to continue efforts in the area of plant life management for the long-term operation of nuclear power plants and the management of ageing research reactors, and invites all Member States with nuclear power plants and research reactors to consider the Agency's guidance and services in this area;
32. Calls upon Member States which have not already done so to perform safety assessments to evaluate the impact of multiple extreme events on the safety of nuclear power plants (NPPs), and calls upon all Member States to contribute to the Agency's development of guidance in this area;
33. Encourages Member States to consider further the impact of Beyond Design Basis Accident and Design Extension Conditions on the resilience of NPPs, and requests the Secretariat to plan for appropriate assistance programmes;
34. Continues to endorse the principles and objectives of the non-legally-binding Code of Conduct on the Safety of Research Reactors, and encourages Member States constructing, operating or decommissioning research reactors or with research reactors in extended shutdown to apply the guidance in the Code;
35. Acknowledges the continued assistance provided by the Secretariat for monitoring and enhancing the safety of research reactors and encourages Member States with such reactors to participate in relevant IAEA programmes (or projects), taking into consideration lessons learned from the Fukushima Daiichi accident;
36. Calls upon Member States, in cooperation with the Secretariat, to strengthen nuclear safety while carrying out projects related to the development of nuclear power technologies and the implementation of innovative technologies;
37. Further encourages Member States to exchange regulatory information and share experiences with regard to new nuclear power plant designs and design certification;

5.

Radiation Safety

38. Encourages Member States to align their national radiation protection regulatory programmes to the revised international Basic Safety Standards (BSS), and requests the Secretariat to support the effective implementation of the revised BSS in relation to occupational, public and medical exposure, including the development of new guidance in this respect;

39. Notes the advances and increasing use of radiodiagnostics and radiotherapy, welcomes the Secretariat's continued progress in implementing the International Action Plan for the Radiation Protection of Patients, and encourages the Secretariat to develop further guidance on justification of medical exposures and optimisation of protection;
40. Encourages Member States to take advantage of regional technical cooperation projects on medical exposure and to use safety reporting systems for radiological procedures and radiotherapy developed by the IAEA;
41. Requests the Secretariat to assist Member States, upon request, to strengthen their capabilities for realistic assessment of radiological impacts from material containing enhanced levels of naturally occurring radioactive materials (NORM) and to develop situation-specific measures for the management of such materials, taking into account the Basic Safety Standard;
42. Urges the Secretariat:
- i. to continue to use the estimates of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (UNSCEAR) for the development of the Agency's safety standards, to continue to base such standards, as much as possible, on the recommendations of the International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP) and to maintain close cooperation with UNSCEAR and ICRP to that end;
 - ii. to cooperate closely with UNSCEAR in the development and use of databases that support UNSCEAR assessments;
 - iii. to liaise closely with UNSCEAR in UNSCEAR's follow-up of the assessments of exposures, and health and environmental effects from the Fukushima Daiichi accident; and
 - iv. to cooperate further with the OECD Nuclear Energy Agency in promoting greater participation of Member States in the Information System on Occupational Exposures (ISOE);

6.

Transport Safety

43. Calls upon Member States and the Secretariat to take note of the outcomes of the International Conference on the Safe and Secure Transport of Radioactive Material, held in 2011, and its follow-up Technical Meeting, held in 2012, and to initiate immediate action on them in an inclusive manner as appropriate;
44. Urges Member States that do not have national regulatory documents governing the transport of radioactive material to adopt and implement such documents expeditiously, and further urges all Member States to ensure that such regulatory documents are in conformity with the current edition of the Agency's Transport Regulations;
45. Stresses the importance of having effective liability mechanisms in place to ensure prompt compensation for damage to people, property and the environment as well as actual economic loss due to a radiological accident or incident during the transport of radioactive material, including maritime transport, and notes the application of the principles of nuclear liability, including strict liability, in the event of a nuclear accident or incident during the transport of radioactive material;
46. Welcomes the practice of some shipping States and operators of providing in a timely manner information and responses to relevant coastal States in advance of shipments for the purpose of addressing concerns regarding safety and security, including emergency preparedness, invites others

to do so in order to improve mutual understanding and confidence regarding shipments of radioactive material, and notes that the information and responses provided should in no case be contradictory to measures of physical protection and safety;

47. Emphasizes the importance of maintaining dialogue and consultation aimed at improving mutual understanding, confidence building and enhanced communication in relation to the safe maritime transport of radioactive material, welcomes the ongoing informal discussions on communication between relevant shipping and coastal States, including with Agency involvement, and expresses the hope that further enhancements to mutual confidence, such as through the development of best practice guidelines and voluntary communication practices, with due regard to particular circumstances, will result;

48. Requests the Secretariat, Member States and relevant international organizations in their follow-up of the Action Plan for Strengthening the International Preparedness and Response System for Nuclear and Radiological Emergencies also to emphasize the specific challenges and requirements for efficient international cooperation in relation to nuclear and radiological incidents and emergencies in relation to the transport of radioactive materials, and encourages the Secretariat to discuss with interested Member States how appropriate information can be made available to authorities preparing for or responding to an incident or emergency during the transport of radioactive materials, taking fully into account the requirements of physical protection and safety;

49. Requests the Secretariat to ensure that its efforts provide effective support to its initiative to develop, in close cooperation with Member States, guidance for States on how to respond to a maritime emergency involving radioactive material;

50. Notes the Agency's ongoing work on the security of radioactive material during transport, welcomes the development and provision of relevant training courses, and encourages Member States to make relevant training available;

51. Welcomes networks of competent authorities whose goal is to support the harmonized implementation of the Agency's transport safety standards, and calls upon Member States to use these networks to build capacity in the effective regulation of the safe transport of radioactive material;

52. Welcomes and encourages efforts to address problems related to denials of and delays in the shipment of radioactive material, including through the implementation of the action plan developed by the International Steering Committee on Denial of Shipment of Radioactive Material and the creation of regional action plans and networks to address key issues, calls upon Member States to facilitate the transport of radioactive material when it is carried out in compliance with the Agency's Transport Regulations, calls upon Member States to each nominate a national focal point on denials of shipment of radioactive material to assist the Steering Committee in its work, welcomes the efforts to address problems related to denials of air shipments of radioactive material (in particular for medical applications), and looks forward to a satisfactory and timely resolution of this issue;

53. Acknowledges the progress made in relation to education and training for the safe transport of radioactive material, including the preparation and translation of training materials into IAEA official languages, and requests the Secretariat to continue to strengthen and widen efforts in this area, including through the Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP), in particular to ensure synergy between regional training courses and the Agency's work related to denials of shipment, involving to the extent possible experts from the regions concerned;

54. Calls for the timely publication of the recently approved 2012 edition of the IAEA's Regulations for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Material and welcomes the start of a new review cycle to ensure that they remain relevant and up-to-date;

7.

The Safety of Spent Fuel and Radioactive Waste Management

55. Welcomes the increase in the number of Contracting Parties to the Joint Convention to 64, and urges all Member States, in particular those exploring nuclear energy, to become parties to the Joint Convention;

56. Calls upon Member States to continue work on maintaining a high level of safety in the management of spent fuel and radioactive waste;

57. Encourages the Secretariat to undertake the further development of guidance on safety during the operation of geological disposal facilities;

8.

The Safe Decommissioning of Nuclear Facilities and Other Facilities Using Radioactive Material

58. Emphasizes the importance of IAEA decommissioning activities, and encourages Member States to ensure that plans for the decommissioning of facilities are developed and mechanisms are put in place for establishment and maintenance of the resources necessary to implement these plans;

59. Encourages the Secretariat to continue its efforts to gain a better understanding of the factors that constrain the implementation of decommissioning and environmental remediation programmes by the review of Member State practices followed in decommissioning and remediating nuclear facilities and sites, and encourages Member States to participate in activities aimed at ensuring greater progress in the decommissioning and remediation of radioactively contaminated sites worldwide;

60. Acknowledges the successful work of the International Decommissioning Network (IDN) in training and the exchange of knowledge and information, encourages its further development, and calls upon Member States to participate in associated projects;

9.

Safety in Uranium Mining and Processing and Remediation of Contaminated Sites

61. Encourages Member States, where necessary, to strengthen the development and implementation of appropriate safety standards in uranium mining and ore processing, and requests the Secretariat to assist Member States, particularly those entering or re-entering the uranium mining industry, in implementing such safety standards;

62. Encourages Member States to ensure that plans for the remediation of contaminated sites are developed and mechanisms are put in place for the establishment and maintenance of the resources necessary for implementation;

63. Encourages Member States to participate in the International Working Forum for the Regulatory Supervision of Legacy Sites, and requests the Secretariat to support its work;

64. Requests the Secretariat to provide technical coordination for multilateral initiatives to remediate legacy uranium production sites, notably in Central Asia;

10.

Education, Training and Knowledge Management in Nuclear, Radiation, Transport and Waste Safety

65. Underlines the fundamental importance of sustainable programmes for education, training and knowledge management in nuclear, radiation, transport and waste safety, remaining convinced that such education and training is a key component of safety infrastructure, and encourages Member States to develop national strategies for training and education;

66. Welcomes the ongoing commitment of the Secretariat and Member States to the implementation of the Strategy for Education and Training in Nuclear, Radiation, Transport and Waste Safety, and calls upon the Secretariat to strengthen and expand its programme of training and education activities, while focusing on building institutional, technical and managerial capabilities in Member States, and to continue its efforts to preserve its knowledge and institutional memory in nuclear safety;

11.

Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources

67. Commends the many national and multinational efforts to recover and maintain control of disused, vulnerable and orphan sources, encourages the Secretariat and Member States to strengthen and continue these efforts, and invites Member States to establish radiation detection systems, as appropriate;

68. Calls upon all States to establish national registers of high-activity sealed radioactive sources as they pose the highest safety and security risks;

69. Continues to endorse the principles and objectives of the non-legally-binding Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources, underlines the important role of the Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources, welcomes the progress made by many Member States in implementing and working towards the sustainable control of radioactive sources through these instruments, and requests the Secretariat to continue to provide support to facilitate States' implementation of these instruments;

70. Notes that, as at 30 June 2012, 113 States had made a political commitment to implement the Code, 75 of those States having notified the Director General of their intention to act in accordance with the Code's supplementary Guidance, and urges other States to act similarly;

71. Encourages Member States to support the review meetings on the Code of Conduct and its supplementary Guidance so as to ensure their maintenance, and requests the Secretariat to continue to foster information exchange on implementation of the Code of Conduct and its supplementary Guidance;

72. Calls upon the Secretariat to continue with the development of a code of conduct on the transboundary movement of scrap metal that may inadvertently contain radioactive material, and requests the Secretariat to continue to involve Member States in its further development;

12.

Nuclear and Radiological Incident and Emergency Preparedness and Response

73. Urges all Member States to become Parties to the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident (the Early Notification Convention) and the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency (the Assistance Convention), thereby contributing

to a broader and stronger international emergency response capability, to the benefit of all Member States;

74. Recognizes that implementation of the Assistance Convention and the Early Notification Convention may be further enhanced, and requests the Secretariat, in close cooperation with relevant Member States and other international organizations, to strengthen technical and administrative procedures so as to enhance effective implementation of both conventions, and invites Contracting Parties to the Early Notification Convention to consider proposals to strengthen it and its implementation;

75. Welcomes the actions taken by the Secretariat, Member States and relevant international organizations in implementing the strategy outlined in the final report on the International Action Plan for Strengthening the International Preparedness and Response System for Nuclear and Radiological Emergencies, and requests that the Secretariat, in close cooperation with Member States and relevant international organizations, take necessary actions to follow up on the recommendations made in the report and to fully implement the strategy when developing and implementing activities, including under the Action Plan on Nuclear Safety;

76. Emphasizes the importance for all Member States of implementing emergency preparedness and response programmes, including strengthening mechanisms to facilitate timely international information exchange during a nuclear emergency, and requests the Secretariat, Member States and relevant international organizations to address compatibility issues in the development of national and international emergency response mechanisms and procedures consistent with the Agency's safety standards;

77. Welcomes the continued registration of Member States' capabilities in the Agency's Response and Assistance Network (RANET), and requests the Secretariat, in close cooperation with Member States and relevant international organizations, to further develop and strengthen assistance mechanisms so as to ensure that, if and when requested, necessary assistance can be provided promptly;

78. Requests the Secretariat to continue its efforts to improve the capabilities of the Agency's Incident and Emergency Centre as coordinator and facilitator of cooperation among Member States and international organizations in the area of emergency preparedness and response, in line with the Action Plan on Nuclear Safety;

79. Requests the Secretariat, in collaboration with other relevant international organizations and institutions, to provide Member States and the general public with timely, clear, factually correct, objective and easily understandable information on nuclear emergencies and their potential radiological impact, including analysis of the emergency and prognosis of possible scenarios based on scientific knowledge and evidence, and further requests the Secretariat, in close cooperation with Member States, to establish mechanisms and procedures to achieve that;

80. Requests the Secretariat, as coordinator of the Joint Radiation Emergency Management Plan of the International Organizations, to cooperate with Member States in the development and conduct of international nuclear emergency exercises;

81. Requests the Secretariat, in collaboration with Member States, to address the conclusions of the Sixth Meeting of the Representatives of Competent Authorities, held in Vienna in April 2012, and to enhance further development of the international nuclear and radiological emergency preparedness and response system, including through the early establishment of the Emergency Preparedness and Response Expert Group; and

**13.
Reporting**

82. Requests the Director General to report in detail at its fifty-seventh (2013) regular session on implementation of this resolution, including implementation of the Action Plan on Nuclear Safety and other relevant developments in the intervening period.

*20 September 2012
Agenda item 13
GC(56)/OR.7, para. 144*

GC(56)/RES/10 Nuclear Security

The General Conference,

- (a) Recalling its previous resolutions on measures to improve the security of nuclear and other radioactive material and on measures against the illicit trafficking of these materials,
- (b) Taking note of the Nuclear Security Report 2012 submitted by the Director General in document GC(56)/15 and the Nuclear Security Plan for 2010-13 approved by the Board of Governors in September 2009,
- (c) Mindful of the responsibilities of every Member State, in accordance with its respective international obligations, to maintain effective nuclear security, asserting that the responsibility for nuclear security within a State rests entirely with that State, and noting the central role of the Agency in facilitating international cooperation in supporting the efforts of States to fulfill their nuclear security responsibilities,
- (d) Noting United Nations Security Council resolutions 1373, 1540, 1673, 1810 and 1977, United Nations General Assembly resolution 65/62, the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, and international efforts in conformity with these instruments to prevent access by non-State actors to weapons of mass destruction and related material,
- (e) Reaffirming the importance of the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and the value of the Amendment extending its scope,
- (f) Noting the conclusions and recommendations for follow-on actions of the 2010 NPT Review Conference relating to nuclear security,
- (g) Recognizing the need to strengthen and improve the cooperation and co-ordination of international efforts in the field of nuclear security in order to avoid duplication and overlap,
- (h) Recognizing the Agency's central role, as emphasized for instance by the 16th NAM Summit held in Teheran in August 2012, in developing comprehensive nuclear security guidance documents and, on request, providing assistance to Member States in order to facilitate their implementation,
- (i) Welcoming the conference to be hosted by the Agency in July 2013 entitled "International Conference on Nuclear Security: Enhancing Global Efforts" and open to all States,
- (j) Emphasizing the need for the involvement of all Member States of the Agency in nuclear security-related activities and initiatives in an inclusive manner, and noting the role

that international processes and initiatives, including the Nuclear Security Summits held in Washington D.C. and Seoul and the one to be held in the Netherlands in 2014, could play in facilitating synergy and cooperation in the area of nuclear security,

(k) Recalling that UN General Assembly Resolution 65/62 states that progress is urgently needed in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation in order to maintain international peace and security and to contribute to global efforts against terrorism, and acknowledging the need to make further progress towards achieving nuclear disarmament,

(l) Acknowledging that security and safety measures have in common the aim of protecting human health and the environment, and reaffirming the importance of coordination between security and safety activities;

(m) Noting the requirements for measures to protect against sabotage of nuclear facilities and nuclear material in use and storage included in IAEA Nuclear Security Series No. 13 and looking forward to the preparation of further guidance on their implementation including during the process of construction and maintenance of nuclear facilities,

(n) Reaffirming the importance and the value of the non-legally-binding Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources and underlining the important role of the supplementary Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources,

(o) Noting the importance of security for the safe transport of radioactive material and the strong concern of some States in this regard, and stressing the need to take adequate measures to protect radioactive material during transport against unauthorized removal or sabotage,

(p) Noting the central contribution of Member States' systems of accounting for and control of nuclear material to preventing loss of control and illicit trafficking and to deterring and detecting the unauthorized removal of nuclear material, underlining the importance of IAEA programmes for education and training in nuclear security, as well as other international, regional and national efforts to this end, and welcoming in that regard the efforts to establish a collaborative network of national nuclear security support centers (NSSCs) and an international nuclear security education network (INSEN),

(q) Recognizing the work done by the Agency in providing technical assistance and expert advice to countries hosting major public events, and welcoming in that regard the publication of the Nuclear Security Series document NSS 18 on Nuclear Security Systems and Measures for Major Public Events,

(r) Recognizing the IAEA's central role in compiling and sharing information through the Illicit Trafficking Database (ITDB) on illicit trafficking and other unauthorized activities and on events involving nuclear and other radioactive material, and

(s) Stressing the essential importance of ensuring the confidentiality of information relevant to nuclear security,

1. Welcomes the Nuclear Security Report 2012 submitted by the Director General in document GC(56)/15, in particular the goals and priorities for the coming year, and requests the Director General and the Secretariat to continue to implement the Agency's activities relevant to nuclear security;

2. Calls upon all Member States to maintain the highest possible standards of nuclear security and physical protection of nuclear material and facilities;

3. Calls upon all States to ensure that measures to strengthen nuclear security do not hamper international cooperation in the field of peaceful nuclear activities, production, transfer and use of nuclear and other radioactive material, the exchange of nuclear material for peaceful purposes and the promotion of peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and do not undermine the established priorities of the technical cooperation programme;
4. Calls upon all Member States to consider providing the necessary support to international efforts to enhance nuclear security through various arrangements at the bilateral, regional and international levels, and recalls the decision of the Board of Governors on support for the Nuclear Security Fund;
5. Welcomes the Agency's activities promoting the entry into force of the 2005 Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM), calls upon all States Parties to the Convention to ratify the Amendment to the Convention as soon as possible and encourages them to act in accordance with the objectives and purposes of the Amendment until such time as it enters into force, and also encourages all Member States that have not yet done so to become parties to the Convention and adopt its Amendment as soon as possible;
6. Encourages all Member States that have not yet done so to become parties to the International Convention on the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism as soon as possible;
7. Welcomes the establishment of the Nuclear Security Guidance Committee to enhance Member States' interaction with the Secretariat in guiding the further development and accelerated publication of Nuclear Security Series documents, and welcomes the efforts of the Secretariat to enable the participation of representatives of all Member States in the work of the Committee;
8. Welcomes the endorsement by the Board of Governors of the Nuclear Security Fundamentals document "Objective and Essential Elements of a State's Nuclear Security Regime", and encourages all Member States to take into account, as appropriate, the Nuclear Security Series publications in their efforts to strengthen nuclear security;
9. Reaffirms the central role of the Agency, in ensuring coordination of international activities in the field of nuclear security while avoiding duplication and overlap;
10. Encourages the Secretariat to continue, in coordination with Member States, to play a constructive and coordinated role with other nuclear security-related initiatives, inter alia the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism and the Global Partnership, and to work jointly, as appropriate, with relevant international and regional organizations and institutions, and welcomes regular exchanges of information in that regard;
11. Encourages the Secretariat, in cooperation with Member States, to continue training programmes and the education of trainers and to adapt the courses as appropriate to meet the needs of Member States, and welcomes ongoing initiatives of Member States, in cooperation with the Secretariat, to foster nuclear security culture through nuclear security education and training;
12. Invites the Secretariat to provide assistance to Member States, upon their request, in fulfilling their obligations under United Nations Security Council resolution 1540 and to the 1540 Committee, provided that the requests are within the scope of the Agency's statutory responsibilities;
13. Encourages the Secretariat to provide assistance to Member States, upon request, to ensure the security of radioactive sources, particularly when the sources are provided by the Agency;
14. Calls upon all States to identify and provide secure storage and disposition pathways for disused radioactive sealed sources so that such sources within their territories remain under

regulatory control, unless exempted from regulatory control, and further calls upon States to address obstacles to the return of disused sources to the supplier State;

15. Strongly encourages all States to improve their national capabilities to prevent, detect and deter illicit trafficking and other unauthorized activities and events involving nuclear and other radioactive material throughout their territories and to meet their relevant international obligations, and calls upon those States in a position to do so to work to enhance international partnerships and capacity building in this regard;

16. Notes the utility of the Agency's Illicit Trafficking Database (ITDB) Programme and the efforts of the Secretariat to improve the reporting mechanism of the ITDB Programme, and encourages all States to provide timely and relevant information to the ITDB;

17. Notes the Agency's efforts to raise awareness of the growing threat of cyber attacks and their potential impact on nuclear security, including through the publication of Nuclear Security Series document NSS 17 on computer security at nuclear facilities, and encourages the Agency to make further efforts to improve international cooperation and to assist Member States in this area by providing training courses and hosting further expert meetings specific to cyber security at nuclear facilities;

18. Welcomes the Agency's work in the field of nuclear forensics, including the expansion of training courses aimed at assisting Member States in connection with the detection of, response to and determination of the origin of illicitly trafficked, stored or handled nuclear and other radioactive material, and encourages Member States to provide continued support to the Agency's activities in this field, and encourages Member States which have not yet done so to establish national nuclear material databases, where practical, drawing on Agency assistance if required;

19. Encourages the Member States concerned, on a voluntary basis, to further minimize HEU in civilian stocks and use LEU, where technically and economically feasible;

20. Encourages Member States to use the Agency's nuclear security advisory services for exchanges of views and advice on nuclear security measures, welcomes the increased recognition of the value of IPPAS (International Physical Protection Advisory Service) missions by Member States and encourages the organization by the Agency of meetings to allow Member States to share experience and lessons learned from these missions;

21. Encourages the Secretariat, in cooperation with Member States, to establish and promote self-assessment methodologies and approaches that are based on Nuclear Security Series documents and can be used by Member States on a voluntary basis to ensure effective and sustainable national nuclear security infrastructure;

22. Encourages Member States to ensure that nuclear security is fully taken into account at all stages in the life cycle of nuclear facilities, from the initial planning stage through to site selection, design, construction, operation, and decommissioning, drawing on Agency assistance if required;

23. Supports the steps taken by the Secretariat to ensure confidentiality of information relevant to nuclear security and requests the Secretariat to continue its efforts to implement appropriate confidentiality measures in conformity with the Agency's confidentiality regime and to report as appropriate to the Board of Governors on the status of the implementation of the confidentiality measures;

24. Requests that the actions of the Secretariat called for in this resolution be undertaken subject to the availability of resources, with due consideration to assistance requested by States implementing Integrated Nuclear Security Support Plans; and

25. Requests the Director General to submit an annual Nuclear Security Report to the General Conference at its fifty-seventh (2013) regular session on activities undertaken by the Agency in the area of nuclear security, highlighting significant accomplishments of the prior year and indicating programmatic goals and priorities for the year to come.

*21 September 2012
Agenda item 14
GC(56)/OR.9, para. 24*

GC(56)/RES/11 Strengthening of the Agency's technical cooperation activities

1.

Principles and Provisions

The General Conference,

- (a) Recalling resolution GC(55)/RES/11 on “Strengthening of the Agency’s technical cooperation activities”,
- (b) Bearing in mind that the objectives of the Agency as stated in Article II of the Statute are “to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world” and to ensure that the assistance provided by it is not used “to further any military purpose”, and recalling that one of the statutory functions of the Agency is to “encourage and assist research on, and development and practical application of, atomic energy for peaceful uses throughout the world”, and acknowledging that for developing countries, including LDCs, the TC Programme is a major vehicle for executing this function,
- (c) Recalling that the Statute and the Revised Guiding Principles and General Operating Rules to Govern the Provision of Technical Assistance by the Agency as contained in INFCIRC/267 are the Agency’s established guidelines for the formulation of the TC Programme, and also recalling other directives from the General Conference and the Board of Governors relevant to the formulation of the TC Programme, including the Agency’s Medium Term Strategy 2012-2017,
- (d) Further recalling the Board of Governors’ requirement in GOV/1931 of 12 February 1979 that all Member States receiving technical assistance from the IAEA should have signed the Revised Supplementary Agreement (RSA) concerning the provision of technical cooperation by the IAEA,
- (e) Recalling the Brussels Declaration on the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and the 2011-2020 Programme of Action of the Fourth UN Conference of the LDCs and the “Istanbul Declaration on Least Developed Countries: Time for action”,
- (f) Taking into account that the Technical Cooperation Programme of the Agency is needs-based,
- (g) Noting the substantive outcomes of the 2010 NPT Review Conference relating to the Agency’s technical cooperation activities, and

(h) Recognizing that Member States and the Secretariat are working to promote transparency and accountability in project formulation, management, monitoring and evaluation of the TC Programme,

1. Stresses that, when formulating the TC Programme, the Secretariat should adhere strictly to the provisions of the Statute and the guiding principles and policies as contained in INFCIRC/267 and to relevant directives from the General Conference and the Board of Governors, and welcomes the Secretariat's efforts to ensure TC projects are consistent with the IAEA Statute;
2. Stresses the importance of the Revised Supplementary Agreement (RSA) and encourages all Member States receiving technical cooperation to sign a RSA Concerning the Provision of Technical Assistance by the IAEA and implement its provisions.

2.

Strengthening Technical Cooperation Activities

- (a) Considering that the strengthening of technical cooperation activities in the fields of - inter alia - food and agriculture, human health, water resource management, environment, industry, knowledge management, and nuclear energy programming, planning and production will substantially contribute to the sustainable socio-economic development and help enrich the quality of life and the well-being of the peoples of the world, and particularly those of developing Member States of the Agency, including the least developed ones,
- (b) Aware that the TC Programme contributes to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and also to the achievement of national goals for sustainable development, particularly in developing countries,
- (c) Expressing appreciation of the Directors General's initiative in selecting food as a key focus areas in 2012, and aware of the role of TC projects in strengthening national and regional capacities in food and agriculture, particularly in the developing countries,
- (d) Conscious of the potential of nuclear power for meeting increasing energy requirements in a number of countries, and of the need for sustainable development, including environmental protection, and of the need for the application of the IAEA safety standards and nuclear security guidelines to be applied in all uses of nuclear technology in order to protect humankind and the environment and noting the Agency's support aimed at human resources and nuclear power infrastructure development,
- (e) Taking note of the efforts, through – inter alia – the TC Programme, towards the voluntary reduction and return of highly enriched uranium (HEU) fuels of nuclear research facilities,
- (f) Taking note with appreciation of the activities being developed by the Agency in the field of nuclear knowledge management, education and training and particularly of the initiatives being emphasized by the TC Programme in assisting national nuclear and other entities to build and enhance the basic infrastructure and regulatory framework in this field, and to further improve their technical capacity for ensuring sustainability,
- (g) Recognizing that human capital planning, the development of human resources through scientific visits, fellowships and training courses, expert services and appropriate equipment supply continue to be important components of TC activities to ensure impact and sustainability, and expressing appreciation for the extrabudgetary contributions of some States,

as well as in-kind contributions such as, inter alia, experts, training courses and infrastructure, that make those TC activities possible, and

(h) Noting that the *InTouch* communication platform is aimed at responding to Member States' requests for greater use of available institutional capacities in all regions and at facilitating and streamlining the management of the human resource component of the TC Programme,

1. Requests the Secretariat to continue to facilitate and to enhance the transfer of nuclear technology and know-how among Member States for peaceful uses as embodied in the Agency's TC Programme, taking into account and emphasizing the importance of specific needs of developing countries, including those of LDCs in line with Article III of the Statute;

2. Requests the Director General to strengthen the Agency's TC activities, in consultation with Member States, through the development of effective programmes with well-defined outcomes aimed at promoting and improving the scientific, technological, research and regulatory capabilities of the Member States implementing projects, account being taken of the infrastructure and the level of technology of the countries concerned, by continuing to assist them in their peaceful, safe, secure and regulated applications of atomic energy and nuclear techniques;

3. Welcomes the Secretariat's efforts to promote gender equality throughout the TC Programme, and encourages the Secretariat, in close coordination with Member States, to continue its efforts to further advance gender balance in the TC programme;

4. Requests the Director General to make every effort to ensure, where relevant, that the Agency's TC Programme, taking into account specific needs of each Member State, particularly developing countries and Least Developed Countries (LDCs), contributes to the implementation of the principles expressed in the Istanbul Declaration, the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020 and to the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals, and further requests the Director General to keep Member States informed of the Agency's activities in this regard;

5. Requests the Secretariat to continue, within the framework of the TC Programme, to work actively to render assistance and radiological support to the most affected countries in mitigating the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster and rehabilitating the contaminated territories;

6. Requests the Secretariat to continue examining in depth the specific characteristics and problems of the LDCs with respect to the peaceful applications of nuclear energy and to report its conclusions on this matter to the Member States as soon as possible;

7. Encourages the Secretariat to continue implementing the Programme Cycle Management Framework (PCMF) in phases, and to make it simpler and user-friendly so that Member States may use the tools effectively, and to take into account, in designing and implementing subsequent phases, difficulties experienced and concerns of Member States, including lack of adequate training, equipment and IT infrastructure in developing countries, particularly in LDCs.

3.

Effective execution of the Technical Cooperation Programme

(a) Reiterating the need to strengthen technical cooperation activities and to further enhance the effectiveness and efficiency as well as the transparency of the TC Programme in accordance with the Member States requests, based on their needs and national priorities with a view to strengthening their national programmes, and emphasizing that all measures taken in

this regard should also preserve and enhance the ownership of TC projects by recipient Member States,

(b) Stressing the importance for the Agency of regular internal and external evaluations (as performed by the Office of Internal Oversight Services and the External Auditor, respectively) in order to achieve more effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability, as well as results, of the TC Programme,

(c) Appreciating the efforts of the Secretariat in setting up a two-step mechanism of quality assessment and review of projects for the 2012-2013 cycle, on the basis of TC quality criteria, in particular the central criterion of the Logical Framework Approach (LFA), and

(d) Noting that the key lessons from the review process showed that consideration should be given to moving towards bigger and better projects, and that a differentiation in LFA treatment should be made between large, complex projects and small, simple ones,

1. Urges the Secretariat to continue to work in close cooperation with Member States, to strengthen TC activities, including the provision of sufficient resources, in accordance with Member States requests, based on their needs and national priorities, inter alia through ensuring that the components of TC projects, training, expertise and equipment are readily available to Member States;
2. Welcomes the efforts of the Secretariat to rationalize the number of TC projects in order to increase programme efficiency and create synergies among projects, whenever feasible, and in coordination with the Member States concerned, while also ensuring that such rationalization will support programme delivery;
3. Requests the Secretariat to provide Member States with adequate information on project development according to the Logical Framework Approach sufficiently in advance of their consideration by the Technical Assistance and Cooperation Committee and the Board of Governors;
4. Recognizes the importance of regular reporting on implementation and outcomes of TC projects, and urges Member States to adhere to all the requirements in this regard, and requests the Secretariat to provide necessary guidance to Member States on improving their reporting;
5. Requests the Secretariat, when applying the two-step mechanism in monitoring the quality of TC projects, to reflect on the findings in the TC annual report in this regard, as appropriate;
6. Encourages the Secretariat and Member States to enhance adherence with the central criterion and all the TC requirements, and calls upon the Secretariat to guide Member States in this regard;
7. Requests the Secretariat to continue providing updates on the progress of TC Programme implementation in between annual TC reports; and
8. Requests the Office of Internal Oversight Services and the External Auditor, in the course of their regular work and within resources allocated to these offices from the Regular Budget, to evaluate TC projects on the basis of specific outcomes achieved in relation to objectives outlined in the relevant Country Programme Framework or national development plan, and further requests the External Auditor to report the results to the Board of Governors.

4.

Technical Cooperation Programme Resources and Delivery

(a) Recalling that the financing of TC should be in line with the concept of shared responsibility and that all Members States share a common responsibility towards financing

and enhancing the TC activities of the Agency, and recognizing the increase in the number of recipient Member States contributing through government cost-sharing,

(b) Stressing that the Agency's resources for TC activities should be sufficient, assured and predictable (SAP) to meet the objectives mandated in Article II of the Statute,

(c) Recognizing that the number of countries and territories requiring technical support reached 129 in 2011, and that the Technical Cooperation Fund (TCF) target should be set at an adequate level taking into account not only the growing needs of Member States but also funding capabilities,

(d) Noting the decision of the Board of Governors (GOV/2011/37) to set the target for voluntary contributions to the TCF at the level of US\$ 88.75 million in each of the years 2012 and 2013, and that the Indicative Planning Figures for the biennium 2014-2015 should be approximately US\$ 90 million per year,

(e) Aware of the significant number of approved projects that remain unfunded (footnote-a/projects) in the TC Programme, which also results in a workload on the Secretariat in terms of upstream work and concept review,

(f) Stressing the importance of maintaining an appropriate balance between the promotional and other statutory activities of the Agency, and taking note of the decision of the Board, which—inter alia—notes that the synchronization of the TC Programme cycle with the budget cycle provides a framework beginning in 2012, to consider appropriate increases to the resources for the TC Programme, including the TCF target where such adjustments would take into account the changes in the level of the regular operational budget from 2009 onwards, the price adjustment factor and other relevant factors as contained in document GOV/2009/52/Rev.1, and taking note of the decision of the Board on the “split contribution system” as one of the measures to protect the purchasing power of the TCF as contained in GOV/2009/52/Rev.1,

(g) Considering the request to the Secretariat (included in decision GOV/2011/37) to reassess the application of the due account mechanism with a view to its possible future strengthening, and recognizing that its effectiveness depends on its consistent application to all Member States,

(h) Noting further the decision of the Board of Governors as contained in document GOV/2011/37 that one working group dealing with both the level of the Regular Budget and the TCF target be launched in 2013,

(i) Expressing appreciation to those Member States which have paid in full their TCF target shares and their obligatory National Participation Costs (NPCs) in a timely manner, noting the improvement in the number of Member States paying their NPCs and thus their strong commitment to the TC Programme, while recognizing the need to take into account Member States' financial regulations, budgetary and fiscal schedules, and noting with concern the Rate of Attainment of 2011, which fell short of the value set by the Board of Governors in 2004, based on the mechanisms established by resolution GC(44)/RES/8, and looking forward to reaching the rate of 100%, which is central to reconfirming the commitment of Member States to the Agency's TC Programme,

(j) Emphasizing that the financing of TC activities of the Agency should be guaranteed by, inter alia, results-based budgeting and appropriate use of the Regular Budget, and

(k) Noting the use of the Programme Cycle Management Framework and emphasizing the need for assessing its impact on, inter alia, enhancing coordination, programme planning and the quality of programme delivery as well as increasing the implementation rate, and also noting the Secretariat's statement that the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) would have no negative impact on the delivery and implementation of the TC Programme,

1. Urges Member States to pay in full and on time their voluntary contributions to the TCF, encourages Member States to pay their National Participation Costs (NPCs) on time, and requests those which are in arrears with Assessed Programme Costs (APCs) to meet this obligation;
2. Requests the Secretariat to ensure that the commencement of projects within a national programme will take place upon the receipt of at least the minimum payment of the NPCs without affecting the preparatory activities and that, in the event of a failure to pay any second installment during a biennium, funding for a core project in the next biennium will be suspended until full payment is received;
3. Requests the Secretariat to make every effort to strictly apply the due account mechanism to all Member States equally, efficiently and effectively, and to devise specific guidelines for its application, in consultation with Member States, and for further approval by the policy-making organs of the IAEA;
4. Stresses the need for the Secretariat to continue to work, in consultation with Member States, towards establishing means, including mechanisms, that would achieve the goal of making TC resources sufficient, assured and predictable (SAP);
5. Further requests the Director General to continue to take account of the views of the General Conference when requesting Member States to pledge and pay their respective shares of the TCF targets and to make timely payments to the TCF;
6. Requests the Secretariat to continue to actively seek resources to implement footnote-a/ projects;
7. Encourages Member States in a position to make voluntary contributions to show flexibility as regards their use in order to enable the implementation of more footnote-a/ projects;
8. Welcomes all extrabudgetary contributions announced by Member States, including the IAEA Peaceful Uses Initiative, which is designed to raise US\$ 100 million by 2015 as extrabudgetary contributions to IAEA activities, and encourages all Member States in a position to do so to make contributions to meet this goal, and requests the Secretariat to continue to work with all Member States in matching contributions to Member States' needs;
9. Requests the Secretariat to develop a formal process for Member States to share voluntarily their CPFs and footnote-a/ project details, via a searchable electronic format, with other Member States in order to facilitate cooperation and extrabudgetary contributions, while giving at the same time due consideration to the protection of confidentiality of the information contained in CPFs and footnote-a/ project details;
10. Encourages Member States that have not yet started to use the *InTouch* communication platform to do so as soon as possible and requests the Secretariat to take into account the observations of Member States in improving this tool, including through the sharing of experiences and lessons learned by NLOs;

11. Requests that the actions of the Secretariat called for in this resolution that are not directly related to the implementation of TC projects be undertaken subject to the availability of resources; and
12. Looks forward to the implementation of the decision of the Board of Governors (as contained in document GOV/2011/37) that one working group should deal with both the level of the Regular Budget and the TCF target in 2013, taking into account the synchronization of the two cycles.

5.

Partnerships and Cooperation

- (a) Recalling that Country Programme Frameworks (CPFs) are developed by Member States in cooperation with the Secretariat with the objective of facilitating an understanding of the real needs of developing Member States and of encouraging technical cooperation between Member States through triangular mechanisms, and stressing that CPFs are non-legally-binding documents and subject to revision as Member States' priorities evolve and should not be made a prerequisite for providing TC programmes,
 - (b) Noting that interested Member States making their CPFs available to potential partners on a voluntary basis could facilitate additional cooperation and improve understanding of how TC projects respond to the needs of Member States,
 - (c) Considering that the "Delivering as One" approach for the development, financing and delivery of country programmes by all UN system organizations may have a possible impact on the TC Programme in many areas, including resource mobilization, while noting the relationship between the Agency and the UN system and the nature, character and specificity of the TC Programme, and noting that there are pilot countries implementing this exercise on a voluntary basis,
 - (d) Appreciating the increase in the number of UNDAFs signed by the Agency, resulting in higher synergies with the activities of other UN organizations., while emphasizing that, by virtue of their specialized technical focus, some aspects of TC projects may not fit within UNDAFs, which should not be a requirement for TC projects,
 - (e) Recognizing that national nuclear and other entities are important partners in the implementation of TC programmes in Member States and in promoting the use of nuclear science, technology and innovation for achieving national development objectives, and recognizing also in this regard the role of the National Liaison Officers, the Permanent Missions to the IAEA and the Programme Management Officer (PMO), and
 - (f) Recalling previous resolutions favouring innovative educational partnerships – like the World Nuclear University – involving academia, government and industry, and confident that such initiatives can, with the Agency's support, play a valuable role in promoting strong educational standards and building leadership for an expanding global nuclear profession,
1. Requests the Director General to continue consultations and interactions with interested States, the competent organizations of the United Nations system, multilateral financial institutions, regional development bodies and other relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental bodies to ensure the coordination of optimization of complementary activities, and to ensure that they are regularly informed, where relevant, about the developmental impact of the TC Programme, while aiming at achieving sufficient, assured and predictable resources for the TC Programme;

2. Requests the Director General to promote TC activities supporting the self-reliance, sustainability and further relevance of national nuclear and other entities in Member States, particularly in developing countries, and, in this context, requests him to continue and further enhance regional and interregional cooperation by (a) encouraging activities under and seeking complementarities between national projects and regional cooperation, including regional cooperation agreements, (b) identifying, utilizing and strengthening established regional capacities and resource centres or other qualified institutes, (c) formulating guidelines for the use of such centres and (d) developing and refining Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic & Timely (SMART) partnership mechanisms;
3. Requests the Director General to resume and to further develop and facilitate cost-sharing, outsourcing and other forms of partnership in development by reviewing and amending or simplifying, as appropriate, relevant financial and legal procedures and by developing a model arrangement and agreement for these partnerships, to ensure that their objectives are SMART; and
4. Requests the Director General and the Board of Governors to remain seized of this matter and further requests the Director General to report to the Board of Governors periodically and to the General Conference at its fifty-seventh (2013) regular session on the implementation of this resolution, highlighting significant accomplishments of the prior year and indicating goals and priorities for the year to come under an agenda item entitled "Strengthening of the Agency's technical cooperation activities".

*21 September 2012
Agenda item 15
GC(56)/OR.9, para. 25*

GC(56)/RES/12

Strengthening the Agency's activities related to nuclear science, technology and applications

A.

Non-power nuclear applications

1.

General

The General Conference,

- (a) Noting that the Agency's objectives as outlined in Article II of the Statute include "to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world",
- (b) Noting also that the statutory functions of the Agency as outlined in Article III of the Statute, paragraphs A.I to A.4, include encouraging research and development and fostering the exchange of scientific and technical information and the training of scientists and experts in the field of peaceful uses of atomic energy, with due consideration for the needs of developing countries,
- (c) Noting the Medium Term Strategy 2012-2017 as guidance and input in this respect,
- (d) Stressing that nuclear science, technology and applications address and contribute to a wide variety of basic socio-economic human development needs of Member States, in such areas as energy, materials, industry, environment, food, nutrition and agriculture, human health and water resources, noting that many Member States are obtaining benefits from the

application of nuclear techniques in food and agriculture through the Joint FAO/IAEA Programme, and welcoming the decision of the FAO to continue collaborating with the IAEA through this joint programme, including exploring ways of improving such collaboration,

(e) Noting that the United Nations General Assembly, in resolution 64/292, called upon States and international organizations to provide financial resources, capacity-building and technology transfer, through international assistance and cooperation, in particular to developing countries, in order to scale up efforts to provide safe, clean, accessible and affordable drinking water and sanitation for all,

(f) Recognizing the success of the sterile insect technique (SIT) in the suppression or eradication of the screw-worm, the tsetse fly, and various fruit flies and moths that can cause large economic impacts,

(g) Noting the perpetual serious problem of locusts in Africa, especially in areas highly prone to environmental degradation and desertification, and that it has been responsible for severe famine in certain countries,

(h) Confirming the important role of science, technology and engineering in enhancing nuclear and radiation safety and security, and the need to resolve the issues of managing radioactive waste in a sustainable manner,

(i) Acknowledging that the peaceful use of fusion energy can be advanced through increased international efforts and with the active collaboration of interested Member States and organizations in fusion-related projects, and aware of the next biennial IAEA Fusion Energy Conference (FEC2012), to be held in the United States of America in October 2012,

(j) Taking note of the “Nuclear Technology Review 2012” (GC(56) /INF/3),

(k) Aware of the problems of pollutants arising from urban and industrial activities and the potential of radiation treatment to address some of them, including industrial waste waters, and noting the initiative taken by the Agency to enable exploration of this radiation technology for waste water treatment in Member States through a coordinated research project (CRP),

(l) Recognizing the increasing use of radioisotopes and radiation technology in healthcare practices, crop improvement, food preservation, industrial process management, new materials development, analytical sciences, sanitization and sterilization, and in measuring the effects of climate change on the environment,

(m) Noting the expanding use of positron emission tomography (PET), PET/computed tomography (PET/CT) and hospital-prepared radiopharmaceuticals,

(n) Noting the importance of molybdenum-99 availability for medical diagnosis and treatment and acknowledging with appreciation the efforts made by the Agency, in coordination with other international organizations, Member States and relevant stakeholders, to facilitate a reliable supply of molybdenum-99 by supporting the development of Member States’ abilities to generate, for their indigenous needs and for export, the non-HEU-based production of molybdenum-99 and technetium-99m, including research into alternative molybdenum-99 direct production routes,

(o) Aware of the new cooperative initiatives that have emerged to provide reactor irradiation services in Europe, of the significant advances reported in commissioning new molybdenum-99 production facilities, and of the continued interest of many countries in

establishing non-HEU-based molybdenum-99 production facilities to meet domestic needs and/or serve as a partial reserve capacity,

(p) Acknowledging the multiple uses of research reactors, including TRIGA reactors, as valuable tools for, inter alia, training, research, radioisotope production and materials testing as well as a learning tool for Member States that are considering the introduction of nuclear power,

(q) Noting the successful convening of the Agency-organized International Conference on Research Reactors: Safe Management and Effective Utilization in November 2011, and aware that greater regional and international cooperation will be needed to ensure broad access to research reactors, owing to the fact that older research reactors are being replaced by fewer multi-purpose reactors, resulting in a drop in the number of operational reactors,

(r) Noting with concern that the 35 TRIGA reactors worldwide would be adversely affected by the decision of the sole supplier of TRIGA fuel to cease the production of this fuel,

(s) Acknowledging the need for increasing the capacity of Member States for using advanced nuclear techniques in disease – including cancer – management, and aware of the need to develop performance indicators for measuring such capacity,

(t) Noting that the Agency has compiled and disseminated isotope data on aquifers and rivers worldwide and is addressing links between climate change, rising food and energy costs and the global economic crisis, with the aim of assisting decision-makers in adopting better practices for integrated water resources management and planning, and

(u) Noting with appreciation the fellowships and training sponsored by the IAEA Nobel Peace Prize Cancer and Nutrition Fund to improve cancer control and child nutrition in the developing world,

1. Requests the Director General, in conformity with the Statute, to continue to pursue, in consultation with Member States, the Agency's activities in the areas of nuclear science, technology and applications, with special emphasis on supporting the development of nuclear applications in Member States with a view to strengthening infrastructures and fostering science, technology and engineering for meeting sustainable growth and development needs of Member States in a safe manner;
2. Requests the Secretariat to fully utilize the capacities of Member State institutions through appropriate mechanisms in order to expand the extent that nuclear sciences and applications are utilized to achieve socio-economic benefits and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
3. Underlines the importance of facilitating effective programmes in the areas of nuclear science, technology and applications aimed at pooling and further improving the scientific and technological capabilities of Member States through coordinated research projects (CRPs) within the Agency and between the Agency and Member States and through direct assistance, and urges the Secretariat to further strengthen capacity-building for Member States, particularly through interregional, regional and national training courses and fellowship training in the areas of nuclear science, technology and applications, and by expanding the scope and outreach of coordinated research activities (CRAs);
4. Recognizes the importance of and endorses Agency activities that meet the objective of fostering sustainable development and protecting the environment;

5. Urges the Secretariat to continue implementing efforts that contribute to greater understanding and a well-balanced perspective of the role of nuclear science and technology in sustainable global development, including the Kyoto commitments, and future efforts to address climate change;
6. Welcomes all contributions announced by Member States, including the IAEA Peaceful Uses Initiative, which is designed to raise US\$ 100 million as extrabudgetary contributions to IAEA activities by 2015, and encourages all States in a position to do so to make additional contributions;
7. Calls upon the Secretariat to continue to address identified priority needs and requirements of Member States in the areas of nuclear science, technology and applications, including the use of the SIT to establish tsetse-free zones and for combating malaria-transmitting mosquitoes and the Mediterranean fruit fly, the unique applications of isotopes to track the global uptake by the oceans of carbon dioxide and the resulting acidification effects on marine ecosystems, the use of isotopes and radiation in groundwater management and applications relating to agriculture such as crop improvement and management in light of climate change, human health, including drug development and additional concrete efforts through PACT and in the use of cyclotrons, research reactors and accelerators for the production of radiopharmaceuticals, the development of novel materials, including the treatment of greenhouse gases (GHGs) and flue gases resulting from fossil fuel burning;
8. Welcomes the Secretariat's announcement during the 2012 UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) about the establishment of the Ocean Acidification International Coordination Centre at the IAEA Environment Laboratories in Monaco to coordinate and carry out activities for helping to develop a more comprehensive understanding of the global effects of ocean acidification, an important step towards enhanced global cooperation in ocean acidification research, and further welcomes the significant extrabudgetary support for the Centre provided by a number of Member States under the IAEA Peaceful Uses Initiative;
9. Calls upon the Secretariat to make efforts, together with Member States, so that there are sufficient resources to modernize the Agency's nuclear applications laboratories at Seibersdorf with state-of-the-art facilities and equipment and ensure that maximum benefits in terms of capacity-building and technology enhancement are made available to Member States, particularly developing countries;
10. Urges the Secretariat to continue its cooperative work with other international initiatives, including the high-level group on the security of supply of medical radioisotopes established by the NEA, and to continue to implement activities that will contribute to securing and supplementing the molybdenum-99 production capacity, including in developing countries, in an effort to ensure the security of supplies of molybdenum-99 to users worldwide;
11. Requests the Secretariat to provide technical support to emerging national and regional efforts to establish non-HEU-based molybdenum-99 production capabilities in interested Member States;
12. Requests the Secretariat to foster regional and international efforts in ensuring wide access to existing multi-purpose research reactors in order to increase research reactor operations and utilization, and further request the Secretariat to facilitate the safe, effective and sustainable operation of these facilities;
13. Encourages the Secretariat to continue cooperating with the World Nuclear University (WNU) Annual School on Radioisotopes and to enhance its support for the participation of applicants from developing countries;

14. Requests the Secretariat to assist Member States interested in developing safety infrastructure in establishing regional training and educational centres in their regions, where they do not exist, for the specialized training of nuclear and radiological experts;
15. Urges the Secretariat to continue to engage with stakeholders and to encourage the international fuel supply industry to ensure uninterrupted and adequate supplies of research reactor fuel, including TRIGA fuel;
16. Calls for the support of the Agency in setting guidelines for the adoption of advanced techniques and equipment in radiation medicine in developing Member States;
17. Requests the Secretariat to continue providing assistance with capacity-building for quality assurance in radiopharmaceutical development and disseminating radiation technology guidelines based on international quality assurance standards;
18. Welcomes FAO's renewed commitment to the Arrangements for the Joint FAO/IAEA Division and FAO's Strategic Framework for 2010-2019, which provide a solid foundation for the strengthening and broadening of collaboration with, inter alia, the IAEA;
19. Requests the Secretariat to initiate, in collaboration with FAO and Member States, R&D on the possible use of nuclear techniques as a component of an integrated approach for combating locusts and to provide appropriate assistance to this end;
20. Requests the Secretariat to make efforts, together with Member States, to develop industrial irradiation facilities such as electron accelerators, with accessories for use in, inter alia, healthcare practices, crop improvement, food preservation, industrial applications, sanitization and sterilization, and further requests the provision of technical support for the use of research reactors in the production of radiopharmaceuticals and industrial radioisotopes;
21. Requests that the actions of the Secretariat called for in this resolution be undertaken subject to the availability of resources; and
22. Recommends that the Secretariat report to the Board of Governors and to the General Conference at its fifty-seventh (2013) regular session on the progress made in the areas of nuclear science, technology and applications.

2.

Development of the sterile insect technique for the eradication and/or suppression of malaria-transmitting mosquitoes

The General Conference,

- (a) Recalling its resolution GC(44)/RES/24 on "Servicing Immediate Human Needs" and its resolutions GC(48)/RES/13.C and GC(52)/RES/12 on "Development of the Sterile Insect Technique for the Control or Eradication of Malaria-Transmitting Mosquitoes",
- (b) Taking note of the decisions taken by the Summit of the African Union at its Fifteenth Ordinary Session, held in Kampala, Uganda, on 25-27 July 2010: on the five-year review of the Abuja Call for Accelerated Action Towards Universal Access to HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria Services in Africa; reaffirming the commitments undertaken at the Special Summit on HIV/AIDS, TB and Malaria, as well as under the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Decade for Roll Back Malaria; and deciding to extend the Abuja Call for Accelerated Action Towards Universal Access to HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria Services (the Abuja Call) to 2015 to coincide with attainment of the MDGs,

- (c) Appreciating the important role of nuclear applications in addressing human needs,
 - (d) Conscious that the work done by the Agency in the field of nuclear sciences and applications in the non-power sector contributes to sustainable development, especially with programmes aimed at enhancing the quality of life in various ways, including improving human health,
 - (e) Recognizing the success of the area-wide integrated application of the sterile insect technique (SIT) in the eradication and or suppression of tsetse flies, moths, fruit flies and other insects of economic importance,
 - (f) Noting with concern that malaria, transmitted by mosquitoes, causes about two million deaths a year and about 300-500 million cases of clinical malaria annually mainly, in Africa, where it is slowing down economic growth by 1.3% annually, thus constituting a major obstacle to poverty eradication in Africa,
 - (g) Noting that the malaria parasite has continued to develop resistance to drugs and that mosquitoes have continued to develop resistance to insecticides, and that it is envisaged that the SIT would be used under specific conditions as an adjunct to conventional technologies, conforming to the WHO's roll-back strategy, including integrated vector management, of not relying on any single approach to control malaria,
 - (h) Noting with serious concern that mosquito-transmitted dengue has become in recent years a major international public health concern due to the increasing spread of invasive mosquito species, with 2.5 billion people living in areas where dengue viruses can be transmitted, and that insecticide-treated bed nets are not effective in combating dengue as the mosquito vectors are active during the day and other control tactics are urgently required,
 - (i) Noting that the suppression of disease-transmitting mosquitoes using the SIT will be suitable mostly in urban areas, where aerial spraying with insecticides is prohibited or not indicated, and that an area-wide approach is required, which represents a novel and potentially powerful supplement to existing community-based programmes,
 - (j) Welcoming the fact that R&D on malaria and other disease-transmitting mosquitoes, which commenced with the inauguration of the SIT Facility in the Agency's Laboratories in Seibersdorf on 26 June 2003, continued during 2010-2011,
 - (k) Noting with appreciation that the Insect Green House in Seibersdorf is nearing completion and has been equipped with adequate internal climate control equipment and is now being used for competitiveness and other behavioural studies,
 - (l) Noting with appreciation the interest shown by some donors and their support for R&D on the SIT for combating malaria- and other disease-transmitting mosquitoes, and
 - (m) Acknowledging with appreciation the support given by the Agency to development of the SIT for the control of malaria- and other disease-transmitting mosquitoes as outlined in the report by the Director General in document GC(56)/7, Annex 1,
1. Requests the Secretariat to continue and strengthen, through the activities mentioned above, the research, both in the laboratory and in the field, required to use the SIT for the control of malaria- and other disease transmitting mosquitoes;

2. Requests the Agency to increasingly involve African and other developing Member States' scientific and research institutes in the research programme in order to ensure their participation, leading to ownership by the affected countries;
3. Requests the Agency to increase efforts to develop and transfer more efficient sex separation systems that allow complete removal of the female mosquitoes in production facilities;
4. Requests the Agency to develop a thematic plan for the SIT and related genetic and biological control methods for disease-transmitting mosquitoes;
5. Further requests the Agency to increase its efforts to attract extrabudgetary funds to enable expansion of the mosquito research programme, laboratory/office space and staffing;
6. Also requests the Secretariat to solicit extrabudgetary resources so as to enable increased efforts to be made in validating in the field the SIT package for disease-transmitting mosquitoes;
7. Invites the donors to continue with their financial support, and other Member States to make financial contributions to the research programme; and
8. Requests the Director General to report on the progress made in the implementation of this resolution to the General Conference at its fifty-eight session (2014).

3.

Support to the African Union's Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomosis Eradication Campaign (AU-PATTEC)

The General Conference,

- (a) Recalling its previous resolutions on support to the African Union's Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomosis Eradication Campaign (AU-PATTEC),
- (b) Recognizing that the tsetse flies and the trypanosomosis disease problem which they cause are spreading and constitute one of the greatest constraints on the African continent's socio-economic development, affecting the health of humans and livestock, limiting sustainable rural development and thus causing increased poverty and food insecurity,
- (c) Recognizing that trypanosomosis continues to claim tens of thousands of human lives and millions of livestock every year and threatens over 60 million people in rural communities in 36 African countries, most of which are Agency Member States,
- (d) Recognizing the importance of livestock development in rural communities affected by tsetse flies and trypanosomosis as a pathway out of poverty and hunger and a basis for food security and socio-economic development,
- (e) Recalling decisions AHG/Dec.156 (XXXVI) and AHG/Dec. 169 (XXXVII) of the Heads of State and Government of the then Organization for Africa Unity (now African Union) to free Africa of tsetse flies and on a plan of action for implementing PATTEC,
- (f) Recognizing the upstream work of the Agency under its Joint FAO/IAEA Programme in developing the sterile insect technique (SIT) against tsetse flies and providing assistance through field projects, supported from the Agency's Technical Cooperation Fund, on integrating tsetse SIT into Member States' efforts to address the tsetse fly and trypanosomosis problem in a sustainable manner,

- (g) Cognizant that the SIT is a proven technique for the creation of tsetse-free zones when integrated with other control techniques and when applied within an area-wide integrated pest management (AW-IPM) approach,
- (h) Welcoming the continuing close collaboration of the Secretariat with AU-PATTEC, in consultation with other mandated specialized UN organizations, in raising awareness regarding the tsetse fly and trypanosomosis problem, organizing regional training courses, reviewing the AU-PATTEC Plan of Action, drafting a PATTEC Strategic Plan for the period 2012-2018, and providing, through the Agency's Technical Cooperation Programme and Regular Budget Programme, operational assistance to field project activities, as well as advice regarding project management and policy and strategy development in support of national and subregional AU-PATTEC projects,
- (i) Welcoming the progress made by AU-PATTEC in increasingly involving – besides international organizations like the Agency, FAO and WHO – also NGOs and the private sector in the concerted effort to create and expand zones that are free of the tsetse and trypanosomosis (T&T) problem and to foster sustainable agriculture and rural development (SARD),
- (j) Welcoming the significant progress made under the Ethiopian Southern Tsetse Eradication Project (STEP) and the progress made in the Agency-supported tsetse eradication project in Senegal,
- (k) Appreciative of the contributions made by various Member States and United Nations specialized agencies in support of addressing the T&T problem in West Africa, especially for contributions made by the United States of America through the Peaceful Uses Initiative (PUI) projects for the control of T&T in Senegal,
- (l) Acknowledging the continued close collaboration of the Secretariat and the Centre International de Recherche-Développement sur l'Élevage en Zone Sub-Humide (CIRDES) in Bobo-Dioulasso, Burkina Faso, the first IAEA Collaborating Centre in Africa in "The Use of the Sterile Insect Technique for Area-Wide Integrated Management of Tsetse Fly Populations",
- (m) Appreciative of the special efforts made by the Joint FAO/IAEA Division and the FAO Animal Health Service in support of AU-PATTEC,
- (n) Welcoming the efforts made by the Secretariat to address and eliminate obstacles to applying the tsetse SIT component in African Member States through applied research and methods development, both in-house and through the Agency's coordinated research project mechanism, and
- (o) Acknowledging the continued support given to AU-PATTEC by the Agency as outlined in the report submitted by the Director General in document GC(56)/7, Annex 2,
1. Urges the Secretariat to continue assigning high priority to agricultural development in Member States, including efforts to build capacity and further develop the techniques for integrating the SIT with other control techniques in creating tsetse-free zones in sub-Saharan Africa;
 2. Calls upon Member States to strengthen the provision of technical, financial and material support to African States in their efforts to create tsetse-free zones;
 3. Requests the Secretariat, in cooperation with Member States and other partners, to maintain funding through the Regular Budget and the Technical Cooperation Fund for consistent assistance to

operational SIT field projects and to strengthen its support for R&D in African Member States and technology transfer to African Member States in order to complement their efforts to create and subsequently expand tsetse-free zones;

4. Encourages the Secretariat to continue working closely with AU-PATTEC in the agreed areas of collaboration as specified in the Memorandum of Understanding between the African Union Commission and the Agency, signed in November 2009;
5. Stresses the need for continued harmonized, synergetic efforts by the Agency and other international partners, particularly FAO and WHO, with the aim of supporting the African Union Commission and Member States through the provision of guidance and quality assurance in planning and implementing sound and viable national and sub-regional AU-PATTEC projects;
6. Urges the Secretariat and other partners to strengthen capacity building and to support the establishment and operation of regional centres for providing large numbers of sterile male tsetse flies and for coordinating SIT operations as an important component of AW-IPM campaigns against the T&T problem;
7. Encourages the Joint FAO/IAEA Division and the FAO Animal Health Service to continue to support AU-PATTEC;
8. Stresses the need for continued need-driven and applied research and methods development and validation to serve field projects; and
9. Requests the Director General to report on the progress made in the implementation of this resolution to the Board of Governors and to the General Conference at its fifty-seventh (2013) regular session.

4.

Strengthening the support to Member States in food and agriculture

The General Conference,

- (a) Recalling its resolutions GC(54)/RES/10.A.4 and GC(52)/RES/12.A.5 on “Strengthening the support to Member States in food and agriculture” and its resolution GC(51)/RES/14 on “Strengthening the Agency’s activities related to nuclear science, technology and applications”,
- (b) Recognizing the central role of agricultural development in achieving several of the key Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), in particular to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger,
- (c) Noting that, according to the FAO publication “The State of Food Insecurity in the World 2011”, high food prices worsen food insecurity, and will have significant negative socio-economic impacts and political implications in all regions of the world,
- (d) Noting the benefits from the peaceful application of nuclear techniques in food and agriculture, and the importance of making appropriate technologies available, particularly to developing Member States,
- (e) Acknowledging that increased agricultural productivity, achieving higher crop yields and higher-producing and better-adapted livestock rather than bringing more land under cultivation, will be one of the key determinants to reduce poverty, meet the increasing food

demand, and address the diminishing agricultural resources, whilst sustaining agricultural natural resources and conserving the environment,

(f) Appreciating the work of the Joint Division of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) dedicated to the development and application of nuclear and related techniques in food and agriculture, and welcoming the decision of FAO in 2009 to extend and to strengthen the work of the Joint FAO/IAEA Division of Nuclear Techniques in Food and Agriculture,

(g) Affirming the unique role of the Secretariat, and the contribution of the Joint FAO/IAEA Division in priority areas established by Member States — sustainable intensification of crop production, increased sustainable livestock production, sustainable management of land, water and genetic resources, improved responses to global environmental challenges affecting food and agriculture, and improved quality and safety of food at all stages of the food production chain,

(h) Noting the five pillars of FAO's amended strategy — eradication of hunger, sustainable food production and consumption, greater fairness in global food management, conclusion of FAO's organizational reform to improve efficiency, transparency and accountability, and expansion of partnerships and South-South cooperation,

(i) Expressing appreciation for the work undertaken by the Joint FAO/IAEA Division, including the FAO/IAEA Agriculture and Biotechnology Laboratory in Seibersdorf,

(j) Noting the importance of fit-for-purpose laboratories that comply with health and safety standards and that have the appropriate infrastructure,

(k) Commending the Secretariat on the effective support provided to Mongolia in containing the spread of foot-and-mouth disease in the country in 2011 and the assistance provided in the development of a pilot facility for the production of irradiated vaccines,

(l) Noting with appreciation the eradication of the Mediterranean fruit fly (medfly) from 300 000 hectares in Guatemala, facilitating the export of fresh fruit and vegetables to the United States of America and other high-value, medfly-free international markets,

(m) Applauding the support provided by the Agency to the African Union's Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomosis Eradication Campaign (AU-PATTEC), fostering the suppression of tsetse flies and the disease they transmit in several affected Member States, including 10 000 km² of the Southern Rift Valley in Ethiopia, which has permitted an increase of productive livestock and has opened up opportunities for sustainable agricultural and rural development, benefiting thousands of farmers,

(n) Commending the Agency on its key role in the achievement of Global Freedom from Rinderpest, including its contributions of diagnostic capabilities and know-how and its support for building national and regional capacity, improving epidemiological studies and data management and setting up pertinent networks, and congratulates the Joint FAO/IAEA Division on the awards bestowed upon it by the Government of Kenya, the African Union Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR) and FAO in recognition of these outstanding contributions,

(o) Applauding the initiation of new demand-driven R&D at the FAO/IAEA Agriculture and Biotechnology Laboratories in Seibersdorf on the development of the sterile insect technique (SIT) for mosquitoes, the use of isotopes in food traceability and in the investigation

of irradiated animal vaccines, and the application of stable isotopes in tracing technologies and in enhancing animal disease (including foot-and-mouth disease) diagnostic applications,

(p) Welcoming the support of the Secretariat to the some African countries in the development of low-cost, small-scale drip irrigation technologies affordable to resource-poor farmers, which improved irrigation scheduling for high-value crops and reduced overall water requirements by up to 45%,

(q) Recognizing that the demand from Member States for technical assistance in the area of nuclear applications in food and agriculture remains high, as evidenced by Joint FAO/IAEA Division scientific and technical support for more than 230 national, regional and interregional technical cooperation projects and 33 coordinated research projects,

(r) Welcoming the official designation and inauguration of three further IAEA Collaborating Centres — in Burkina Faso (the first collaborating centre in Africa), Costa Rica and Italy — to support the Agency’s mission in food and agriculture, and

(s) Commending the Secretariat on the successful 2012 Scientific Forum on “Food for the Future: Meeting the Challenges with Nuclear Applications - Increasing Food Production, Ensuring Food Protection, Enhancing Food Safety”, dedicated exclusively to food and agriculture,

1. Urges the Secretariat to further expand, in an integrated and holistic manner, its efforts to address, inter alia, food insecurity in Member States and to increase its contribution to raising agricultural productivity and sustainability through the development and integrated application of nuclear science and technology;
2. Encourages the Secretariat, and in particular the Joint FAO/IAEA Division, to continue playing its unique role in strengthening the capacity of Member States in the use of nuclear and related techniques to improve food security and sustainable agriculture through international cooperation in research, training and outreach activities;
3. Urges the Secretariat to address the impacts of climate change on food and agriculture through the use of nuclear technologies, with the priority of adaptation and mitigation of climate change in the areas of soil and water management, insect pest control, plant breeding, livestock production and food safety, and requests the Secretariat to carry out new activities to address these challenges under the thematic heading of ‘climate-smart agriculture’;
4. Encourages the Joint FAO/IAEA Division, including the FAO/IAEA Agriculture and Biotechnology Laboratory in Seibersdorf, to continue its valuable work;
5. Requests the Secretariat to work towards the modernization of the FAO/IAEA Agriculture and Biotechnology Laboratory in Seibersdorf, in conjunction with the other programmatic entities of the laboratories of the Department of Nuclear Sciences and Applications, in order to assist Member States’ research and development activities;
6. Urges the Secretariat to continue to strengthen its activities in the area of food and agriculture through inter-regional, regional and national capacity building, to facilitate the transfer of technology to developing Member States;
7. Expresses appreciation for the financial and extrabudgetary contributions made by Member States and others in support of, inter alia, the food and agriculture programme of the Agency and encourages Member States to continue making contributions to these activities by funding projects which would further enhance agricultural productivity;

8. Urges the Secretariat to further strengthen its efforts to seek extrabudgetary funding for infrastructure improvement and modernization of the Seibersdorf laboratories, especially the FAO/IAEA Agriculture and Biotechnology Laboratory;
9. Encourages the Secretariat to further strengthen its partnership with FAO and to continue adjusting and adapting its technology development, capacity building and technology transfer services in response to Member States' demands and needs in food and agriculture;
10. Appreciates the activities undertaken by the Secretariat in relation to emergency preparedness and response to nuclear incidents, including the accident at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station in March 2011, especially in the areas of agricultural countermeasures and remediation strategies to mitigate immediate and longer-term effects arising from radionuclide contamination, and urges the Secretariat to develop technologies to strengthen the capacity of Member States in emergency situations to deal with radiological contamination in the area of food and agriculture;
11. Urges the Secretariat to implement the outcomes of the 2012 Scientific Forum on "Food for the Future: Meeting the Challenges with Nuclear Applications - Increasing Food Production, Ensuring Food Protection, Enhancing Food Safety"; and
12. Requests the Director General to report on the progress made in the implementation of this resolution to the Board of Governors and the General Conference at its fifty-eighth (2014) regular session.

5.

Modernization of the Agency's Nuclear Applications Laboratories at Seibersdorf

The General Conference,

- (a) Recalling paragraph 9 of resolution GC(55)/RES/12.A.1, in which it called upon the Secretariat to make efforts, together with Member States, to modernize the Agency's Nuclear Applications (NA) Laboratories at Seibersdorf, thus ensuring maximum benefits to Member States, particularly developing ones,
- (b) Affirming the major conclusions and recommendations in the OIOS evaluations of the "Contribution and Role of the FAO/IAEA Agriculture and Biotechnology Laboratory" (GOV/2010/59 and GOV/2011/18) and the findings that "the ABL is an indispensable asset of the Joint FAO/IAEA Food and Agriculture Programme's quest to improve the quality of life of the citizens of Member States" and that "no other global development enterprise within it has such vital scientific expertise that offers a conduit into the world's technical institutions", and acknowledging that these findings are relevant not only to each of the five laboratories of the ABL, but also to the three other NA laboratories at Seibersdorf,
- (c) Acknowledging with appreciation that the Agency's NA Laboratories at Seibersdorf have served Member States well over the past half-century through R&D activities, capacity building and laboratory services,
- (d) Fully supporting the continuation of the mandate and the role of the Agency's NA Laboratories at Seibersdorf within the strategic direction of the Department of Nuclear Sciences and Applications,
- (e) Recognizing that appropriate reference NA laboratories at Seibersdorf would substantially add to the credibility of the Agency and the quality of the services provided to Member States,

- (f) Emphasizing the importance of fit-for-purpose laboratories that comply with health and safety standards and that have the appropriate infrastructure,
- (g) Recognizing that the NA Laboratories at Seibersdorf are in urgent need of modernization in order to respond to the evolving range and complexity of requests and the growing demands of Member States and to keep pace with increasingly rapid technological developments,
- (h) Noting with concern that the facilities of the NA Laboratories at Seibersdorf, initially established in the 1960s, no longer meet the standards that may be rightfully expected of the Agency, and that activities relating to the three pillars of R&D, capacity building and laboratory services are clearly suffering from a severe lack of space and fit-for-purpose resources, and
- (i) Fully supporting the concept of modernization of the NA Laboratories at Seibersdorf initiated by the Director General,
1. Stresses the need, in conformity with the Statute, for the Agency to continue pursuing R&D activities in the areas of nuclear science, technology and applications where the Agency has a comparative advantage so as to meet the basic sustainable development needs of Member States;
 2. Underlines the importance of appropriate reference NA laboratories for facilitating effective programmes in the areas of nuclear science, technology and applications aimed at pooling and further improving scientific and technological capabilities in Member States through coordinated R&D within the Agency and between the Agency and Member States;
 3. Urges the Secretariat to map current activities/services of the NA Laboratories at Seibersdorf aimed at benefiting Member States and other stakeholders, to quantify future needs/demands and to identify current and anticipated future gaps;
 4. Requests the Secretariat to develop a strategic overarching plan of action for the modernization of the NA Laboratories at Seibersdorf, provide a concept and methodology for the short-, medium- and long-term modernization programme and outline the vision and future role for each of the eight NA laboratories;
 5. Requests the Secretariat to determine overall funding needs, to outline options for resource mobilization and partnerships, including with research institutes, intergovernmental organization, NGOs and private companies, and to draft proposals for increasing visibility in order to attract the required funding;
 6. Further urges the Secretariat to ensure that the NA Laboratories at Seibersdorf have the necessary equipment, that they are modernized and continually upgraded and that the infrastructure of the current laboratory space of the NA Laboratories at Seibersdorf is expanded so as to ensure that both current and future demands of Member States can be proficiently met in a manner that fully addresses the criteria and requirements for good laboratory practices and quality management systems;
 7. Invites Member States to provide financial support for modernizing the NA Laboratories at Seibersdorf, and other potential donors to make appropriate financial contributions; and
 8. Requests the Director General to report to it on progress made in the implementation of this resolution at its fifty-seventh session (2013).

**B.
Nuclear power applications**

**1.
General**

The General Conference,

- (a) Recalling resolution GC(55)/RES/12 and previous General Conference resolutions on strengthening the Agency's activities related to nuclear science, technology and applications,
- (b) Noting that the Agency's objectives as outlined in Article II of the Statute include "to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world",
- (c) Noting also that the Agency's statutory functions include "to encourage and assist research on, and practical application of, atomic energy for peaceful uses", "to foster the exchange of scientific and technical information", and "to encourage the exchange and training of scientists and experts in the field of peaceful uses of atomic energy", including the production of electric power, with due consideration for the needs of developing countries,
- (d) Stressing that the availability of energy and access to it are vital to human development, while noting that the health of the planet's environment is a serious concern that must be regarded as a priority by all governments, including taking actions to reduce pollution and waste and to address the risk of global climate change, and recognizing that Member States pursue different ways to achieve energy security and climate protection goals,
- (e) Taking note of the Agency's contributions to relevant international discussions, including those addressing global climate change, such as the 17th Conference of the Parties (CoP-17) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, held in December 2011 in Durban, South Africa, and the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio 10+20), held in June 2012 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil,
- (f) Noting that significant concerns over energy resource availability, the environment and energy security suggest that a wide variety of energy options needs to be addressed in a holistic manner in order to ensure they are competitive, environmentally benign, safe, secure and affordable, so as to support sustainable economic growth in all countries,
- (g) Acknowledging that each State has the right to decide on its priorities and establish its national energy policy in accordance with its national requirements, taking into account relevant international obligations, and to use diverse portfolios of energy sources when pursuing its own way to achieving its goals,
- (h) Noting that nuclear power does not produce either air pollution or greenhouse gas emissions during normal operation and that, according to the Director General's report contained in document GC(56)/INF/3 and the Agency's Annual Report for 2011, it remains an important option not only for countries with existing nuclear programmes but also for developing countries with growing energy requirements,
- (i) Recognizing that the accident that occurred on 11 March 2011 at TEPCO's Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station, triggered by an extraordinary natural event, has shown the need for further improvements in nuclear safety, particularly for addressing extreme natural events,

- (j) Noting that, a year after the Fukushima Daiichi accident, most States already engaged in nuclear power programmes prior to the accident and newcomer countries embarking on nuclear power programmes will continue to pursue their programmes, as they consider nuclear energy to be a viable option in meeting their energy needs and addressing climate change, while a few of those States and some other States have decided, based on their own national assessments of nuclear power benefits and risks, to phase out their nuclear power programmes or to continue not to use nuclear power,
- (k) Stressing that the use of nuclear power must be accompanied at all stages by commitments to and ongoing implementation of the highest standards of safety and security throughout the life of the power plants, and effective safeguards, consistent with States' national legislation and respective international obligations, as well as the need to resolve the issues of managing radioactive waste in a safe and sustainable manner, and confirming the important role of science and technology in continuously addressing these challenges, particularly through innovations,
- (l) Recalling the importance of human resource development, education and training and knowledge management, and stressing the Agency's unique experience and capacity to assist Member States in building their national capacities in nuclear power and its applications, inter alia through its technical cooperation programme and by bringing together interested Member States, including both technology users and holders, to consider jointly innovations in nuclear reactors, fuel cycles and institutional approaches, such as the International Project on Innovative Nuclear Reactors and Fuel Cycles (INPRO),
- (m) Noting the progress achieved by the Agency's International Project on Innovative Nuclear Reactors and Fuel Cycles (INPRO) in understanding the challenges of global nuclear energy sustainability through Nuclear Energy System Assessments (NESAs) and global nuclear energy scenario analysis,
- (n) Stressing also the essential role the Agency plays as an international forum for the exchange of information on and experience nuclear power plant operation and for the continuous improvement of this exchange among interested Member States, and noting the launching of the Nuclear Operator Organization Cooperation Forum during the 55th regular session of the General Conference, while recognizing both the role of international organizations such as OECD/NEA, NGOs and multinational operators networks such as WANO, and the need to strengthen the cooperation between the Agency and these organizations,
- (o) Recalling that launching a nuclear power programme requires the development and implementation of an appropriate infrastructure to ensure the safe, secure and efficient use of nuclear power in a sustained manner, and the assurance of the highest standards of nuclear safety, taking into account relevant Agency standards and guidance and relevant international instruments, as well as a strong and long-term commitment of national authorities to creating and maintaining this framework,
- (p) Noting the increasing number of technical cooperation projects including the provision of assistance to Member States planning to introduce nuclear power generation in conducting energy studies to evaluate future energy options and in establishing appropriate technical, human, legal, regulatory and administrative infrastructure, and acknowledging the Agency's role in facilitating the safe, secure and efficient use of nuclear power,

- (q) Recognizing the difficulties in obtaining financing arising from the high capital costs of a nuclear plant and the obstacles they create in making nuclear power a viable option in meeting energy needs, in particular for developing countries,
- (r) Noting the increasing number of requests from Member States for advice on the exploration of uranium resources and on mining and milling for safe and effective uranium production while minimizing the environmental impact, and acknowledging the importance of the Agency's assistance in this field,
- (s) Noting the progress made by the Secretariat on the administrative, financial, legal and technical aspects of the IAEA LEU bank that is to serve as a supply of last resort for nuclear power generation,
- (t) Noting also the functioning of the LEU reserve in Angarsk, Russian Federation, comprising 120 tons of LEU under the aegis of the Agency,
- (u) Aware of the availability of the American Assured Fuel Supply, a bank of approximately 230 tons of LEU, for responding to supply disruptions in countries pursuing peaceful civilian nuclear programmes,
- (v) Taking note of the Nuclear Technology Review 2012 (GC(56)/INF/3) and of the report Strengthening the Agency's Activities related to Nuclear Science, Technology and Applications (GC(56)/7) prepared by the Secretariat,
- (w) Welcoming the announcement by the Secretariat of its intention to hold an International Ministerial Conference on Nuclear Power in the 21st Century - to include a plenary session and technical sessions on "Energy and the Environment", "Nuclear Safety and Reliability through International Cooperation", "Infrastructure, Technology and Institutional Developments – The Way Forward", and "Drivers for Deployment of Sustainable and Innovative Technology" - that will follow similar successful conferences held in Paris in 2005 and Beijing in 2009,
- (x) Noting with interest the update of the Secretariat's report on the International Status and Prospects of Nuclear Power 2012 (document GC(56)/INF/6), which provides a comprehensive overview of the international status and prospects of nuclear power for the benefit of Member States and policy-makers worldwide, and
- (y) Taking note of the publication of the Red Book 2011 on uranium resources, production and demand, produced by the Agency in cooperation with OECD/NEA,
1. Affirms the importance of the role of the Agency in facilitating, through international cooperation among interested Member States, the development and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, including the specific application of the generation of electric power, in assisting these States in that regard, in fostering international cooperation and in disseminating to the public well-balanced information on nuclear energy;
 2. Underlines the importance of facilitating effective programmes in the areas of nuclear science, technology and applications related to nuclear power, aimed at pooling and further improving the scientific and technological capabilities of interested Member States through cooperation and coordinated research and development;
 3. Recommends that the Secretariat continue to implement efforts that contribute to a greater understanding and a well-balanced picture of the role of nuclear science and technology in a global, sustainable development perspective;

4. Recommends that the Secretariat extend its cooperation with international initiatives such as UN-Energy in exploring the possibility of a dialogue forum for the benefit of Member States aimed at defining sustainable global and regional energy scenarios through the application of a commonly recognized assessment methodology;
5. Stresses the importance, when planning and deploying nuclear energy, including nuclear power and related fuel cycle activities, of ensuring the highest standards of safety and emergency preparedness and response, including incorporating the lessons learned from the Fukushima Daiichi accident, security, non-proliferation, and environmental protection;
6. Requests the Secretariat to continue to pursue, in consultation with interested Member States, the Agency's activities in the areas of nuclear science and technology for nuclear power applications in Member States, with a view to strengthening infrastructures, including safety and security infrastructures, and fostering science, technology and engineering;
7. Requests in particular the Secretariat to continue and strengthen its efforts relating to nuclear power, fuel cycle and radioactive waste management, focusing particularly on technical areas where the needs for improvement, advances and enhanced international collaboration are greatest;
8. Stresses in this connection that the safe management of spent fuel, which for some countries includes reprocessing and recycling, as well as the safe management and/or disposal of radioactive waste are of great importance, inter alia for the sustainable, safe and secure development of nuclear power and to avoid imposing undue burdens on future generations, and, while noting that each State remains responsible for the management of its spent fuel and radioactive waste, encourages international cooperation in the safe management of spent fuel and radioactive waste;
9. Welcomes the Agency's assistance and review services provided to countries embarking on new nuclear power programme through, inter alia, the Planning and Economic Studies Section (PESS), the Integrated Nuclear Infrastructure Group (INIG) and INPRO, and encourages these countries to use this assistance and these review services when planning their energy programmes, developing their national infrastructures for nuclear power and defining their long-term strategies for sustainable nuclear energy;
10. Acknowledges the importance of the Agency's technical cooperation projects for assisting Member States in energy analysis and planning, and in establishing the infrastructures required for the safe, secure and efficient introduction and use of nuclear power, and encourages interested Member States to consider how they can further contribute in this field by enhancing the Agency's technical cooperation with developing countries;
11. Notes with satisfaction the organization of workshops on vital topics related to nuclear power, such as technologies and economics, the competitiveness of nuclear power and other energy technologies, the development of the required infrastructure for the safe, secure and efficient use of nuclear power, desalination, partitioning and transmutation, as well as the training of many professionals from Member States through various regional and national courses, and encourages the Agency to continue such activities, while ensuring the widest possible participation of experts from all interested Member States;
12. Welcomes the activities of the Agency in human resource development and knowledge management, the initiatives in creating an IAEA e-learning platform, schools and institutes for education and training in the field of nuclear energy;

13. Welcomes all contributions announced by Member States, including the IAEA Peaceful Uses Initiative, which is designed to raise US\$ 100 million as extrabudgetary contributions to IAEA activities by 2015, and encourages Member States in a position to do so to contribute;
14. Takes note of the Secretariat's continuing examination of various aspects of the financing of nuclear power, and also encourages interested Member States to work with the relevant financial institutions towards addressing financial issues related to the introduction of enhanced safety design and technologies of nuclear power;
15. Respectful of the rights of each Member State, encourages discussions, in a non-discriminatory, inclusive and transparent manner, on the development of multilateral approaches to the nuclear fuel cycle, including the possibilities of creating mechanisms for assurance of nuclear fuel supply, as well as possible schemes dealing with the back-end of the fuel cycle;
16. Encourages interested Member States to participate in the International Ministerial Conference on Nuclear Power in the 21st Century that will be held in St. Petersburg from 27 to 29 June 2013, hosted by the Government of the Russian Federation;
17. Requests that the actions of the Secretariat called for in this resolution be undertaken as a priority subject to the availability of resources; and
18. Requests the Secretariat to report to the Board of Governors as appropriate and to the General Conference at its fifty-seventh (2013) session on developments relevant to this resolution.

2.

Agency activities in the development of innovative nuclear technology

The General Conference,

- (a) Recalling its previous resolutions on the Agency's activities in the development of innovative nuclear technology,
- (b) Conscious of the need for sustainable development and of the potential contribution of nuclear power to meeting the growing energy needs in the 21st century,
- (c) Referring to the Declaration by the IAEA Ministerial Conference on Nuclear Safety held in Vienna on 20 June 2011, which notes the role of innovative technologies in addressing improved nuclear safety, which in turn resulted in Action 12 of the IAEA Action Plan on Nuclear Safety,
- (d) Noting the progress achieved in a number of Member States in the development of innovative nuclear energy systems technology and the high technical and economic potential of international collaboration in the development of such technology,
- (e) Noting that the membership of the Agency's International Project on Innovative Nuclear Reactors and Fuel Cycles (INPRO), which was launched in 2000, continues to grow, reaching 37 Member States and the European Commission,
- (f) Noting with satisfaction the establishment, in April 2012, of the structural unit INPRO Group in the Department of Nuclear Energy in response to previous calls on the Secretariat to strengthen the INPRO management structure,
- (g) Noting that INPRO provides a forum for technology users and technology holders to study national, regional and global nuclear energy scenarios and has successfully completed a collaborative project on Global Architectures of Innovative Nuclear Energy Systems

(GAINS), which developed a comprehensive set of analytical tools, assumptions and considerations (relating to power production, nuclear material resources, discharged fuel, radioactive waste and minor actinides, nuclear fuel cycle services, system safety, and costs and investment) and identified scenarios for transitioning to nuclear energy systems that preserve nuclear material, restrain the accumulation of used fuel and enhance proliferation resistance, highlighting the role of technical and institutional innovations and international cooperation in this respect,

(h) Noting also that the Agency fosters collaboration among interested Member States on selected innovative technologies and approaches to nuclear power through INPRO Collaborative Projects, Technical Working Groups (TWGs) working on facilitating innovations for advanced reactors and nuclear fuel cycle options, and Coordinated Research Projects, and acknowledging that the coordination of INPRO-related activities is achieved through the IAEA programme and budget and the INPRO Action Plan,

(i) Noting that the scope of INPRO includes activities and collaborative projects in areas such as national long-range nuclear energy strategies including Nuclear Energy System Assessments (NESAs), global nuclear energy scenarios including collaborative projects on Synergistic Nuclear Energy Regional Group Interaction Evaluated for Sustainability (SYNERGIES), innovations in nuclear technology and institutional arrangements, and the INPRO Dialogue Forum, including regional cooperation among countries for sustainable nuclear energy, which together provide an Agency programme of activities supporting interested Member States in long-range nuclear energy deployment strategic planning,

(j) Noting the progress of other national, bilateral and international activities and initiatives, including the International Framework for Nuclear Energy Cooperation (IFNEC) initiative, and their contribution to joint research and development work on innovative approaches to nuclear energy deployment and operation, and

(k) Noting with appreciation the Director General's report on Agency activities in the development of innovative nuclear technology contained in document GC (56)/INF/3,

1. Commends the Director General and the Secretariat for their work in response to the relevant General Conference resolutions, in particular the results achieved to date within INPRO;
2. Emphasizes the important role that the Agency can play in assisting interested Member States in building national long-term nuclear energy strategies and in long-term sustainable nuclear energy deployment decision-making through NESAs based on INPRO methodology and nuclear energy development modelling;
3. Encourages interested Member States, the Secretariat and, in particular, INPRO to develop and evaluate various nuclear energy scenarios and roadmaps for transitioning to sustainable nuclear energy systems, based on synergistic collaboration among involved countries, that lead to sustainable nuclear energy development in the 21st century, highlight the role of international cooperation and help to define collaborative pathways to such development;
4. Invites Member States, the Secretariat and, in particular, INPRO to bring into focus and examine the role that technological and institutional innovations can play in improving nuclear safety, security and non-proliferation;
5. Requests the Secretariat to promote the exchange of relevant technical information among interested Member States and to foster human resource training in innovative nuclear technologies;

6. Encourages the Secretariat to promote research in innovative technologies among interested Member States through international centres of excellence and international networks based on existing and newly developed research facilities;
7. Invites all interested Member States to join, under the aegis of the Agency, in the activities of INPRO in considering the issues of innovative nuclear energy systems as well as institutional and infrastructure innovations, in particular by continuing assessment studies of such energy systems and their role in national, regional and global scenarios for the further use of nuclear energy, as well as by identifying common issues for possible collaborative projects;
8. Encourages the Secretariat and interested Member States to jointly consider innovations in developing sustainable nuclear energy systems that could meet their energy needs and contribute to economic development, in a manner consistent with safety, security and non-proliferation commitments, and to cooperate in this area with other UN organizations;
9. Encourages the Secretariat and interested Member States to continue the revision of the INPRO methodology in the light of the Fukushima Daiichi accident and taking into account results of NESAs performed in Member States;
10. Calls upon the Secretariat and Member States in a position to do so to investigate, taking into account, inter alia, economic, safety and security factors, the availability of new, more proliferation-resistant reactor and fuel cycle technologies, including those needed for the recycling of spent fuel and its use in advanced reactors under appropriate controls and for the long-term disposition of remaining waste materials;
11. Recommends that the Secretariat continue to explore opportunities for synergy between Agency's activities (including INPRO) and those pursued under other international initiatives in areas related to international cooperation in peaceful uses of nuclear energy, safety, proliferation resistance and other security issues and, in particular, supports the collaboration of INPRO, appropriate TWGs and the Generation IV International Forum (GIF) on innovative and advanced nuclear energy systems;
12. Invites interested Member States that have not done so to consider joining INPRO and to contribute to innovative nuclear technology activities by providing scientific and technical information, financial support, or technical and other relevant experts and by contributing to joint collaborative projects on innovative nuclear energy systems;
13. Recognizing that the funding of INPRO activities in the development of innovative nuclear technology comes partly from the Regular Budget and in large part from extrabudgetary resources, requests the Director General to strengthen the Agency's efforts related to the development of innovative nuclear technology by further enhancing the effective use of available resources in support of related activities of the TWGs and INPRO; and
14. Requests the Director General to report on the progress made in the implementation of this resolution to the Board of Governors and to the General Conference at its fifty-seventh (2013) regular session under an appropriate agenda item.

3.

Nuclear knowledge management

The General Conference,

- (a) Recognizing that preserving and enhancing nuclear knowledge and ensuring the availability of qualified manpower are vital to all aspects of human activity related to the

continued and expanded safe and secure utilization of all nuclear technologies for peaceful purposes,

- (b) Recalling its previous resolutions on nuclear knowledge,
- (c) Noting the important role which the Agency plays in assisting Member States in their preservation and enhancement of nuclear knowledge and in facilitating international collaboration on this,
- (d) Aware of continuing concerns about a shortage of personnel trained in nuclear fields and about a possible erosion of the nuclear knowledge base,
- (e) Recognizing that nuclear knowledge management involves education and training for succession planning and also the preservation or enhancement of existing knowledge in nuclear science and technology,
- (f) Recognizing the importance of the use of state-of-the-art knowledge management technologies for promoting innovations and intellectual collaboration among Member States, and for identifying and supporting talent, and for providing basic knowledge about the safety principles of nuclear technologies,
- (g) Recognizing the useful role of international coordination and cooperation in facilitating exchanges of information and experience and in implementing actions to help address common problems, and also in benefiting from opportunities relating to education and training and to nuclear knowledge preservation and enhancement,
- (h) Emphasizing the increasing importance of the role of the Agency in providing information on and identifying good practices in the safe and efficient utilization of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes, including information for the general public,
- (i) Noting the successful sessions of the Nuclear Energy Management School (NEMS) held at the International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP), (Trieste, Italy, 2010 and 2011), in Abu Dhabi (United Arab Emirates, 2012) and in Tokai Mura, (Japan, 2012), the decision of the Nuclear Power Institute at Texas A&M University to host the NEMS in 2013 and the strong interest of other Member States in hosting the NEMS in the following years,
- (j) Noting also the successful installation of an e-learning internet platform in the United Arab Emirates, the Republic of Korea, Ghana and Argentina to support regional efforts in introducing modern information and communications (IC) technology for nuclear education and training, and
- (k) Noting further the successful ‘internet reactor laboratory’ - an Agency technical cooperation project through which students in Jordan used a research reactor in the United States of America to conduct reactor experiments through a web-based remote link,

1. Commends the Director General and the Secretariat on the significant interdepartmental efforts in addressing issues of nuclear knowledge preservation and enhancement in response to relevant General Conference resolutions, as described in document GC(56)/7;
2. Commends the Secretariat on developing and applying comprehensive methodology and guidance for managing nuclear knowledge, including through nuclear knowledge management assistance visits and seminars in Member States;
3. Encourages the Director General and the Secretariat to continue to strengthen their current and planned efforts in this area, in a holistic, interdepartmental manner, while consulting and engaging

with Member States and other relevant international organizations, and to further increase the level of awareness of efforts in managing nuclear knowledge, and in particular;

- i. Requests the Secretariat to assist Member States, at their request, in their efforts to ensure the sustainability of nuclear education and training in all areas of the peaceful use of nuclear energy, including its regulation, inter alia by taking advantage of the activities of the regional networks in Asia (ANENT), Latin America (LANENT) and Africa (AFRA-NEST),
 - ii. Notes in particular the needs of developing countries or those considering or launching a nuclear power programme and in this regard, encourages Member States in a position to do so to participate in and support networking, and underlines the importance of the technical cooperation programme in that context,
 - iii. Requests the Secretariat, within the Action Plan on Nuclear Safety and in consultation with Member States, to further develop and disseminate guidance and methodologies for planning, designing and implementing nuclear knowledge management programmes, including programmes for sustaining knowledge, education and training for promoting strong nuclear safety culture,
 - iv. Requests the Secretariat to continue to make available to Member States nuclear information and knowledge resources and best practices relating to the peaceful use of nuclear energy, including its operation and regulation, through the Nuclear Energy Management School, the World Nuclear University and other appropriate institutions,
 - v. Requests the Secretariat to further develop and utilize e-learning technologies and methods to make nuclear knowledge more broadly available in a modern, effective and efficient manner, and
 - vi. Encourages the Secretariat to promote the use of state-of-the-art knowledge management technologies and support interested Member States in their further development;
4. Calls on the Secretariat, in particular, to continue to focus on activities aimed at helping interested Member States to assess their human resource needs and identify ways to address those needs, inter alia by encouraging the development of new tools and opportunities to gain practical experience through fellowships;
5. Invites the Secretariat, in coordination with Member States, as appropriate, to continue its efforts in the dissemination of scientific, technical and regulatory information concerning the peaceful use of nuclear energy to the public in a transparent and objective manner;
6. Requests the Director General to take into account the continuing high level of interest of Member States in the range of issues associated with nuclear knowledge management when preparing and carrying out the Agency's programme; and
7. Requests the Director General to report on progress made in the implementation of this resolution to the Board of Governors and to the General Conference at its fifty-eight (2014) session under an appropriate agenda item.

*20 September 2012
Agenda item 16
GC(56)/OR.7, para. 145*

GC(56)/RES/13

Strengthening the effectiveness and improving the efficiency of the safeguards system and application of the Model Additional Protocol

The General Conference,¹

- (a) Recalling resolution GC(54)/RES/11,
- (b) Convinced that the Agency's safeguards are a fundamental component of nuclear non-proliferation, promote greater confidence among States, inter alia, by providing assurance that States are complying with their obligations under relevant safeguards agreements, contribute to strengthening their collective security and help to create an environment conducive to nuclear cooperation,
- (c) Considering the Agency's essential and independent role in applying safeguards in accordance with the relevant articles of its Statute, the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), nuclear-weapon-free zone treaties and other relevant treaties,
- (d) Considering also the existing initiatives for the establishment of new nuclear-weapon-free zones and the positive role that the establishment of such zones, freely arrived at among States of the region concerned, and in accordance with the 1999 Guidelines of the United Nations Disarmament Commission, could play in furthering the application of Agency safeguards in those regions,
- (e) Recognizing that safeguards must be effective and implemented in an efficient manner, in accordance with relevant safeguards agreements,
- (f) Noting that the 2010 Review Conference of the States party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons achieved a substantive outcome in the form of a Final Document, including conclusions and recommendations for follow-on actions applicable to Agency safeguards,
- (g) Noting that the implementation of comprehensive safeguards agreements should be designed to provide for verification by the Agency of the correctness and completeness of a State's declarations,
- (h) Stressing the importance of the Model Additional Protocol approved on 15 May 1997 by the Board of Governors aimed at strengthening the effectiveness and improving the efficiency of the safeguards system,
- (i) Noting that safeguards agreements are necessary for the Agency to provide assurances about a State's nuclear activities, and that additional protocols are very important instruments for enhancing the Agency's ability to derive safeguards conclusions regarding the absence of undeclared nuclear materials and activities,
- (j) Stressing the importance of the Agency exercising fully its mandate and its authority in accordance with its Statute to provide assurances about the non-diversion of declared nuclear material and the absence of undeclared nuclear material and activities in accordance with respective safeguards agreements and, where relevant, with additional protocols,

¹ The resolution was adopted with 89 votes in favour, 0 against and 16 abstentions (roll call vote).

- (k) Noting that decisions adopted by the Board of Governors aimed at further strengthening the effectiveness and improving the efficiency of Agency safeguards should be supported and implemented and that the Agency's capability to detect undeclared nuclear material and activities should be increased within the context of its statutory responsibilities and safeguards agreements,
- (l) Welcoming the Board's decision, in September 2005, that the Small Quantities Protocol (SQP) should remain part of the Agency's safeguards system, subject to the modifications in the standardized text and the change in the criteria for an SQP referred to in paragraph 2 of document GC(50)/2,
- (m) Taking note of the work being undertaken by the Secretariat in conceptualizing and developing State-level approaches to safeguards,
- (n) Taking note of the Agency's Safeguards Statement for 2011,
- (o) Welcoming the work the Agency has undertaken in verifying nuclear material from dismantled nuclear weapons,
- (p) Stressing that in using information received from open sources the Secretariat carefully considers the reliability of the source and whether or not the information is authenticated prior to reflection with the State concerned,
- (q) Recognizing that the Agency's safeguards implementation is continually reviewed and evaluated by the Agency,
- (r) Emphasising that there is a distinction between the legal obligations of States and voluntary measures aimed at facilitating and strengthening the implementation of safeguards and aimed at confidence building, bearing in mind the obligation of States to cooperate with the Agency to facilitate the implementation of safeguards agreements,
- (s) Noting that bilateral and regional safeguards agreements involving the Agency play an important role in the further promotion of transparency and mutual confidence between States and also provide assurances concerning nuclear non-proliferation,
- (t) Stressing that the strengthening of the safeguards system should not entail any decrease in the resources available for technical assistance and cooperation and that it should be compatible with the Agency's function of encouraging and assisting the development and practical application of atomic energy for peaceful uses and with adequate technology transfer, and
- (u) Stressing the importance of maintaining and observing fully the principle of confidentiality regarding all information related to the implementation of safeguards in accordance with the Agency's Statute and safeguards agreements,

Consistent with the respective safeguards undertakings of Member States and in order to pursue further efforts to both strengthen the effectiveness and improve the efficiency of the safeguards system:

1. Calls on all Member States to give their full and continuing support to the Agency in order to ensure that the Agency is able to meet its safeguards responsibilities;
2. Stresses the need for effective safeguards in order to prevent the use of nuclear material for prohibited purposes in contravention of safeguards agreements, and underlines the vital importance

of effective and efficient safeguards for facilitating cooperation in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear energy;

3. Emphasizes the obligation of States to cooperate with the Agency in order to facilitate the implementation of safeguards agreements;
4. Stresses the importance of States complying fully with their safeguards obligations;
5. Regrets that 13 State parties to the NPT have not yet concluded comprehensive safeguards agreements with the Agency;
6. Bearing in mind the importance of achieving the universal application of the Agency's safeguards system, urges all States which have yet to bring into force comprehensive safeguards agreements to do so as soon as possible;²
7. Calls on the Agency to continue to exercise fully its authority in accordance with the Statute in the implementation of safeguards agreements;
8. Underscores the importance of resolving all cases of non-compliance with safeguards obligations in full conformity with the Statute and States' legal obligations, and calls on all States to extend their cooperation in this regard;
9. Calls on all States with unmodified SQPs to either rescind or amend their respective SQPs as soon as their legal and constitutional requirements allow, and requests the Secretariat to continue to assist States with SQPs, through available resources, in the establishment and maintenance of their State Systems of Accounting for and Control of Nuclear Material (SSACs);
10. Welcomes the fact that, as of 21 September 2012, 54 States have accepted SQPs in accordance with the modified text endorsed by the Board of Governors;
11. Welcomes the fact that, as of 21 September 2012, 139 States and other parties to safeguards agreements have signed additional protocols, and that additional protocols are in force for 118 of those States and other parties;
12. Bearing in mind that it is the sovereign decision of any State to conclude an additional protocol, but once in force, the additional protocol is a legal obligation, encourages all States which have not yet done so to conclude and to bring into force additional protocols as soon as possible and to implement them provisionally pending their entry into force in conformity with their national legislation;
13. Notes that, for States with both a comprehensive safeguards agreement, and an additional protocol in force or being otherwise applied, Agency safeguards can provide increased assurances regarding both the non-diversion of nuclear material placed under safeguards and the absence of undeclared nuclear material and activities for a State as a whole;
14. Notes that, in the case of a State with a comprehensive safeguards agreement supplemented by an additional protocol in force, these measures represent the enhanced verification standard for that State;

² Operative paragraph 6 was voted on separately and was approved with 98 in favour, 1 against and 6 abstentions (roll call vote).

15. Recommends that the Agency further facilitate and assist concerned Member States, at their request, in the conclusion and entry into force of comprehensive safeguards agreements and additional protocols;

16. Notes the commendable efforts of some Member States and the Agency Secretariat in implementing elements of the plan of action outlined in resolution GC(44)/RES/19 and the Agency's updated plan of action (September 2012), and encourages them to continue these efforts, as appropriate and subject to the availability of resources, and review the progress in this regard, and recommends that the other Member States consider implementing elements of that plan of action, as appropriate, with the aim of facilitating the entry into force of comprehensive safeguards agreements and additional protocols, and the amendment of operative SQPs;

17. Reaffirms that the Director General use the Model Additional Protocol as the standard for additional protocols which are to be concluded by States and other Parties to comprehensive safeguards agreements with the Agency and which should contain all of the measures in the Model Additional Protocol;

18. Invites the nuclear-weapon States to keep the scope of their additional protocols under review;

19. Encourages the Agency to continue to pursue the implementation of integrated safeguards in those States where both a comprehensive safeguards agreement and additional protocol are in force;

20. Urges the Secretariat to continue to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of safeguards through the use of a State-level approach in the planning, implementation and evaluation of safeguards activities, in conformity with the relevant safeguards agreement(s) in force for a State, and in this context welcomes that, as of 20 September 2012, the Agency is implementing State-level integrated safeguards approaches for 53 States;

21. Requests the Secretariat to report to the Board of Governors on the conceptualization and development of the State-level concept for safeguards;

22. Encourages the Agency to enhance its technical capabilities and keep abreast of scientific and technological innovations that hold promising potential for safeguards purposes, and to continue building effective partnerships with Member States in this regard;

23. Welcomes efforts to strengthen safeguards, and in this context takes note of the Secretariat's activities in verifying and analyzing information provided by Member States on nuclear supply and procurement in accordance with the Statute and relevant State safeguards agreements, taking into account the need for efficiency, and invites all States to cooperate with the Agency in this regard;

24. Welcomes continued cooperation between the Secretariat and State and regional systems of accounting for and control of nuclear material, and encourages them to increase their cooperation, taking into account their respective responsibilities and competencies;

25. Encourages States concerned to promote early consultations with the Agency at the appropriate stage on safeguards-relevant aspects for new nuclear facilities in order to facilitate future safeguards implementation;

26. Encourages States to support the Agency's efforts to strengthen the Safeguards Analytical Laboratories and the Network of Analytical Laboratories, especially in developing countries;

27. Welcomes the steps taken by the Director General to protect classified safeguards information as described in document GC(56)/14, urges the Director General to exercise the highest vigilance in ensuring the proper protection of classified safeguards information, and requests the Director

General to continue to review and update the established procedure for the protection of classified safeguards information within the Secretariat and report, as appropriate, to the Board about the implementation of the regime for the protection of classified safeguards information;

28. Requests the Director General and the Secretariat to continue to provide objective, technically and factually based reports to the Board of Governors and the General Conference on the implementation of safeguards, with appropriate reference to relevant provisions of safeguards agreements;

29. Requests that any new or expanded actions in this resolution be subject to the availability of resources, without detriment to the Agency's other statutory activities; and

30. Requests the Director General to report on the implementation of this resolution to the General Conference at its fifty-seventh (2013) regular session

21 September 2012

Agenda item 17

GC(56)/OR.9, para. 70

GC(56)/RES/14

**Implementation of the NPT safeguards agreement
between the Agency and the Democratic People's
Republic of Korea**

The General Conference,

(a) Recalling previous reports by the Agency's Director General regarding nuclear activities in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), as well as relevant resolutions of the Agency's Board of Governors and General Conference,

(b) Recalling with deep concern the steps taken by the DPRK which led the Board of Governors to find that the DPRK was in non-compliance with its safeguards agreement and to report the DPRK's non-compliance to the United Nations Security Council,

(c) Further recalling with grave concern the nuclear tests by the DPRK on 9 October 2006, and on 25 May 2009 in violation of United Nations Security Council resolution 1718 (2006),

(d) Conscious that a Korean Peninsula free of nuclear weapons would contribute positively to regional and global peace and security,

(e) Recognizing the importance of the Six-Party Talks, in particular all the commitments made by the Six Parties in the 19 September 2005 Joint Statement, and on 13 February and 3 October 2007, including the commitment to denuclearization,

(f) Noting with concern the DPRK's recent announcement, in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' memorandum to the United Nations Security Council on 31 August 2012, to totally re-examine its nuclear policy,

(g) Recalling the important role that the Agency has played in monitoring and verification activities at the Yongbyon nuclear facilities, including as agreed in the Six-Party Talks, contrary to the DPRK's recent statement,

(h) Noting with deep concern the DPRK's decision to cease all cooperation with the Agency, its demand on 14 April 2009 that Agency inspectors leave the DPRK and remove all Agency containment and surveillance equipment from its facilities, and the subsequent actions

announced by the DPRK, including the reactivation of all facilities at Yongbyon, reprocessing of spent fuel and weaponization of the extracted plutonium, and development of uranium enrichment technology,

(i) Noting the report of the Director General (GC(56)/11) that the nuclear programme of the DPRK is a matter of serious concern, and that statements by the DPRK about uranium enrichment activities and the construction of a light water reactor in the DPRK continue to be deeply troubling, and expressing concern regarding the DPRK's claimed uranium enrichment programme and light water reactor construction,

(j) Noting that the Agency unfortunately was not able to conduct monitoring and verification activities in the DPRK following the discontinuation of the DPRK's invitation to the Agency, as noted in the Director General's report,

(k) Noting the Director General's report that contrary to the requirements of United Nations Security Council resolutions 1718 (2006) and 1874 (2009), the DPRK has not abandoned its existing nuclear programme in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner or ceased all related activities, and

(l) Having considered the Director General's report contained in document GC(56)/11,

1. Stresses its desire for a diplomatic resolution of the DPRK nuclear issue so as to achieve the complete, verifiable and irreversible denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula;

2. Supports the Six-Party Talks as an effective mechanism for dealing with the DPRK nuclear issue, stresses the importance of the full implementation of the 19 September 2005 Joint Statement, and underscores the need for continued efforts by all the parties concerned in this regard, with a view to a resumption of the Six-Party Talks at an appropriate time;

3. Strongly urges the DPRK, in any nuclear policy review, to reaffirm its commitment to denuclearization and the 2005 Joint Statement of the Six-Party Talks;

4. Strongly urges the DPRK not to conduct any further nuclear test, to fully comply with all its obligations under United Nations Security Council resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), and other relevant resolutions, and to fulfill its commitments under the 19 September 2005 Joint Statement of the Six-Party Talks, including abandoning all its nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programmes and immediately ceasing all related activities;

5. Stresses the importance of all Member States fully implementing their obligations pursuant to United Nations Security Council resolutions 1718 (2006) and 1874 (2009), including the DPRK's non-proliferation obligations;

6. Reaffirms that the DPRK cannot have the status of a nuclear-weapon State in accordance with the NPT as stated in United Nations Security Council resolutions 1718 (2006) and 1874 (2009), and the Final Document of the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT);

7. Calls upon the DPRK to come into full compliance with the NPT and to cooperate promptly with the Agency in the full and effective implementation of Agency comprehensive safeguards, including all necessary safeguards activities provided for in the safeguards agreement, which the Agency has not been able to conduct since 1994, and to resolve any outstanding issues that may have arisen due to the long absence of Agency safeguards and the lack of Agency access since April 2009;

8. Deplores the DPRK's actions to cease all cooperation with the Agency, strongly endorses actions taken by the Board of Governors, commends the impartial efforts of the Director General and the Secretariat to apply comprehensive safeguards in the DPRK, and encourages the Secretariat to maintain its readiness to play an essential role in verifying the DPRK's nuclear programme, including the capability to re-establish implementation of safeguards-related activities in the DPRK;
9. Supports the international community's peaceful efforts in all available and appropriate forums to address the challenge posed by the DPRK; and
10. Decides to remain seized of the matter and to include the item "Implementation of the NPT safeguards agreement between the Agency and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" in the agenda for its fifty-seventh (2013) regular session.

21 September 2012
Agenda item 18
GC(56)/OR.9, para. 11

GC(56)/RES/15

Application of IAEA safeguards in the Middle East

The General Conference,¹

- (a) Recognizing the importance of the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons – both globally and regionally – in enhancing international peace and security,
 - (b) Mindful of the usefulness of the Agency's safeguards system as a reliable means of verification of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy,
 - (c) Concerned by the grave consequences, endangering peace and security, of the presence in the Middle East region of nuclear activities not wholly devoted to peaceful purposes,
 - (d) Welcoming the initiatives regarding the establishment of a zone free of all weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons, in the Middle East and earlier initiatives regarding arms control in the region,
 - (e) Recognizing that full realization of these objectives would be promoted by the participation of all States of the region,
 - (f) Commending the efforts of the Agency concerning the application of safeguards in the Middle East and the positive response of most States in concluding a full-scope safeguards agreement, and
 - (g) Recalling its resolution GC(55)/RES/14,
1. Takes note of the Director General's report in document GC(56)/17;
 2. Calls upon all States in the region to accede to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT);²

¹ The resolution was adopted with 111 in favour, 0 against and 8 abstentions (roll call vote).

² Operative paragraph 2 was voted on separately and was approved with 110 votes in favour, 1 against and 8 abstentions (roll call vote).

3. Calls upon all States in the region, to accede to and implement, all relevant nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation conventions, to fulfill in good faith international obligations and commitments relating to safeguards, and to cooperate fully with the IAEA within the framework of their respective obligations;
4. Affirms the urgent need for all States in the Middle East to forthwith accept the application of full-scope Agency safeguards to all their nuclear activities as an important confidence-building measure among all States in the region and as a step in enhancing peace and security in the context of the establishment of an NWFZ;
5. Calls upon all parties directly concerned to consider seriously taking the practical and appropriate steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a mutually and effectively verifiable NWFZ in the region, and invites the countries concerned which have not yet done so to adhere to international non-proliferation regimes, including the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, as a means of complementing participation in a zone free of all weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East and of strengthening peace and security in the region;
6. Further calls upon all States of the region, pending the establishment of the zone, not to pursue actions that would undermine the goal of establishing the zone, including developing, producing, testing or otherwise acquiring nuclear weapons;
7. Further calls upon all States in the region to take measures, including confidence-building and verification measures, aimed at establishing an NWFZ in the Middle East;
8. Urges all States to render assistance in the establishment of the zone and at the same time to refrain from any action that would hinder efforts aiming at its establishment;
9. Mindful of the importance of establishing the Middle East as a nuclear weapons free zone, and in this context, emphasizing the importance of establishing peace therein;
10. Requests the Director General to pursue further consultations with the States of the Middle East to facilitate the early application of full-scope Agency safeguards to all nuclear activities in the region as relevant to the preparation of model agreements, as a necessary step towards the establishment of a NWFZ in the region, referred to in resolution GC(XXXVII)/RES/627;
11. Calls upon all States in the region to extend their fullest cooperation to the Director General in the fulfilment of the tasks entrusted to him in the preceding paragraph;
12. Calls upon all other States, especially those with a special responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, to render all assistance to the Director General by facilitating the implementation of this resolution; and
13. Requests the Director General to submit to the Board of Governors and the General Conference at its fifty-seventh (2013) regular session a report on the implementation of this resolution and to include in the provisional agenda for that session an item entitled “Application of IAEA safeguards in the Middle East”.

*20 September 2012
Agenda item 19
GC(56)/OR.8, para. 68*

GC(56)/RES/16

Examination of delegates' credentials

The General Conference,

Accepts the report by the General Committee on its examination of the credentials of delegates to the Conference's fifty-sixth regular session, which is set forth in document GC(56)/23.

20 September 2012

Agenda item 23

GC(56)/OR.7, para. 130

Other Decisions

GC(56)/DEC/1 Election of the President

The General Conference elected HE Mr Carlos Barros (Uruguay) President of the General Conference, to hold office until the close of the fifty-sixth regular session.

*17 September 2012
Agenda item 1
GC(56)/OR.1, paras 13-14*

GC(56)/DEC/2 Election of the Vice Presidents

The General Conference elected the delegates of Australia, Canada, Costa Rica, Islamic Republic of Iran, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Spain and Sudan, Vice-Presidents of the General Conference, to hold office until the close of the fifty-sixth regular session.

*17 September 2012
Agenda item 1
GC(56)/OR.1, paras 25-26*

GC(56)/DEC/3 Election of the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole

The General Conference elected Mr Tariq Shukri (Saudi Arabia) Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, to hold office until the close of the fifty-sixth regular session of the General Conference.

*17 September 2012
Agenda item 1
GC(56)/OR.1, paras 25-26*

GC(56)/DEC/4 Election of additional members of the General Committee¹

The General Conference elected the delegates of Austria, Estonia, France, United States of America and Zimbabwe as additional members of the General Committee, to hold office until the close of the fifty-sixth regular session.

*17 September 2012
Agenda item 1
GC(56)/OR.1, paras 25-26*

GC(56)/DEC/5 Adoption of the agenda and allocation of items for initial discussion

The General Conference adopted the agenda for its fifty-sixth regular session and allocated the items for initial discussion (GC(56)/19).

*17 September 2012
Agenda item 5(a)
GC(56)/OR.2, paras 1-2*

GC(56)/DEC/6 Closing date of the session

The General Conference fixed Friday, 21 September 2012, as the closing date for the fifty-sixth regular session.

*17 September 2012
Agenda item 5(b)
GC(56)/OR.2, paras 3-4*

GC(56)/DEC/7 Opening date of the fifty-seventh regular session of the General Conference

The General Conference fixed Monday, 16 September 2013, as the opening date of the fifty-seventh regular session of the General Conference.

*17 September 2012
Agenda item 8
GC(56)/OR.2, paras 3-4*

¹ As a result of the decisions taken under GC(56)/DEC/1, 2, 3 and 4, the General Committee appointed for the fifty-sixth (2012) regular session was composed as follows:
HE Mr Carlos Barros (Uruguay) as President;
The delegates of Australia, Canada, Costa Rica, Islamic Republic of Iran, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Spain and Sudan as Vice-Presidents;
Mr Tariq Shukri (Saudi Arabia) as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole
and
the delegates of Austria, Estonia, France, United States of America and Zimbabwe as additional members.

GC(56)/DEC/8

Election of Members to the Board of Governors (for 2012-2014)

The General Conference elected the following eleven members of the Agency to serve on the Board until the end of the fifty-eighth (2014) regular session:¹

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Argentina, Costa Rica and Uruguay | for Latin America |
| Greece and Norway | for Western Europe |
| Poland | for Eastern Europe |
| Algeria and Libya | for Africa |
| Pakistan | for Middle East and South Asia |
| Thailand | for South East Asia and the Pacific |
| Nigeria | for Africa, Middle East and South Asia, or South East Asia and the Pacific |

20 September 2012

Agenda item 8

GC(56)/OR.7, paras 156-169

GC(56)/DEC/9

Amendment to Article XIV.A of the Statute

1. The General Conference recalls its resolution GC(43)/RES/8, which approved an amendment to Article XIV.A of the Agency's Statute permitting the establishment of biennial budgeting, and its decisions GC(49)/DEC/13, GC(50)/DEC/11, GC(51)/DEC/14, GC(52)/DEC/9, GC(53)/DEC/11, GC(54)/DEC/11 and GC(55)/DEC/10.

2. The General Conference notes that, in accordance with Article XVIII.C (ii) of the Statute, two-thirds of all the members of the Agency will have to accept the amendment in order for it to enter into force, but also notes from document GC(56)/5 that as of 21 August 2012 only 51 Member States had deposited instruments of acceptance with the depositary Government. For this reason, the General Conference encourages and urges Member States that have not yet deposited an instrument of acceptance of this amendment to do so as soon as feasible in order to allow the benefits of biennial budgeting to be attained. This would permit the Agency to come into line with the virtually universal practice among UN system organizations of biennial budgeting.

¹ As a result, the composition of the Board of Governors in 2012-2013 at the conclusion of the fifty-sixth (2012) regular session of the General Conference was as follows:

Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Libya, Mexico, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Sweden, Thailand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America and Uruguay.

3. The General Conference requests the Director General to draw the attention of the governments of Member States to this issue, to submit to the Conference at its 57th (2013) regular session a report on the progress made towards the entry into force of this amendment and to include in the provisional agenda for that session an item entitled “Amendment to Article XIV.A of the Statute”.

*20 September 2012
Agenda item 11
GC(56)/OR.7, para. 142*

**GC(56)/DEC/10 Promotion of Efficiency and Effectiveness of the IAEA
Decision Making Process**

The General Conference took note of the report of the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole.

*21 September 2012
Agenda item 21
GC(56)/OR.9, paras 30-31*

GC(56)/DEC/11 Elections to the Agency’s Staff Pension Committee

The General Conference elected Ms Carmen Cecilia Villanueva Bracho and Mr Mohamed Jamal Eldien Omer Bukheet as alternate members on the Agency’s Staff Pension Committee

*20 September 2012
Agenda item 22
GC(56)/OR.7, para. 146*