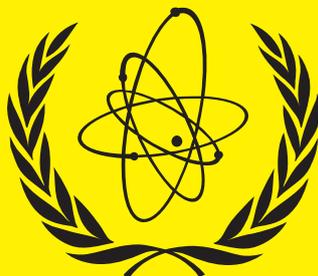


GC(57)/RES/DEC(2013)

Resolutions and Other Decisions of the General Conference

**Fifty-seventh Regular Session
16–20 September 2013**



IAEA

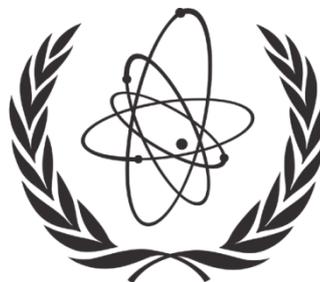
International Atomic Energy Agency

Resolutions and Other Decisions of the General Conference

**Fifty-seventh Regular Session
16-20 September 2013**

GC(57)/RES/DEC(2013)

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Introductory Note

1. The seventeen resolutions adopted and the thirteen other decisions taken by the General Conference at its fifty-seventh (2013) 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(57)/OR.1-10).

Agenda for the Fifty-seventh (2013) 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	Plenary
2	Applications for membership of the Agency (GC(57)/11; GC(57)/23)	Plenary
3	Message from the Secretary-General of the United Nations	Plenary
4	Statement by the Director General	Plenary
5	Arrangements for the Conference (GC(57)/INF/7; GC(57)/INF/8)	General Committee
	(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	Approval of the Appointment of the Director General (GC(57)/7)	Plenary
7	Contributions to the Technical Cooperation Fund for 2014 (GC(57)/21)	Plenary
8	General debate and Annual Report for 2012 (GC(57)/3 and Supplement)	Plenary
9	Election of Members to the Board of Governors (GC(57)/4; GC(57)/25)	Plenary
10	The Agency's Financial Statements for 2012 (GC(57)/12)	Committee of the Whole
11	The Agency's Programme and Budget for 2014-2015 (GC(57)/2)	Committee of the Whole
12	Appointment of the External Auditor (GC(57)/13)	Plenary
13	Amendment to Article XIV.A of the Statute (GC(57)/5)	Committee of the Whole
14	Scale of assessment of Members' contributions towards the Regular Budget (GC(57)/20)	Committee of the Whole

* Reproduced from document GC(57)/24.

<u>Item Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Allocation for initial discussion</u>
15	Measures to strengthen international cooperation in nuclear, radiation, transport and waste <i>safety</i> (<i>GC(57)/8; GC(57)/INF/3; GC(57)/INF/5 and Supplement; GC(57)/INF/12</i>)	Committee of the Whole
16	Nuclear security (<i>GC(57)/16; GC(57)/19 and Corr.1; GC(57)/INF/6</i>)	Committee of the Whole
17	Strengthening of the Agency's technical cooperation activities (<i>GC(57)/INF/4 and Supplement</i>)	Committee of the Whole
18	Strengthening the Agency's activities related to nuclear science, technology and applications (<i>GC(57)/9; GC(57)/INF/2 and Supplement; GC(57)INF/11</i>)	Committee of the Whole
19	Strengthening the effectiveness and improving the efficiency of the safeguards system and application of the Model Additional Protocol (<i>GC(57)/17</i>)	Committee of the Whole
20	Implementation of the NPT safeguards agreement between the Agency and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (<i>GC(57)/22</i>)	Plenary
21	Application of IAEA safeguards in the Middle East (<i>GC(57)/10 and Add.1</i>)	Plenary
22	Israeli nuclear capabilities (<i>GC(57)/1/Add.1; GC(57)/18</i>)	Plenary
23	Promotion of Efficiency and Effectiveness of the IAEA Decision Making Process (<i>GC(57)/1/Add.2</i>)	Committee of the Whole
24	Amendment of Article VI of the Statute (<i>GC(57)/6</i>)	Committee of the Whole
25	Elections to the Agency's Staff Pension Committee	Committee of the Whole
26	Personnel Matters (<i>GC(57)/14; GC(57)/15</i>)	Committee of the Whole
27	Examination of delegates' credentials	General Committee
28	Report on contributions pledged to the Technical Cooperation Fund for 2014 (<i>GC(57)/21</i>)	Plenary

Information documents

GC(57)/INF/1	Inscription in the List of speakers in the General Debate
GC(57)/INF/2 and supplements	Nuclear Technology Review 2013 – Report by the Director General
GC(57)/INF/3	Nuclear Safety Review 2013
GC(57)/INF/4 and supplement	Technical Cooperation Report for 2012
GC(57)/INF/5 and supplement	Progress in the Implementation of the IAEA Action Plan on Nuclear Safety – Report by the Director General
GC(57)/INF/6	International Conference on Nuclear Security: Enhancing Global Efforts 1-5 July 2013 – Report by the Director General
GC(57)/INF/7, Mod.1 and Mod.2	Statement of Financial Contribution to the Agency - Report by the Director General
GC(57)/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(57)/INF/10	Advance information for delegations
GC(57)/INF/11	Renovation of the IAEA’s Nuclear Sciences and Applications Laboratories in Seibersdorf – Report by the Director General
GC(57)/INF/12	Communication dated 21 August 2013 from the Chairman of the International Nuclear Safety Group (INSAG)
GC(57)/INF/13	List of Participants
GC(57)/INF/14	Communication dated 20 September 2013 received from the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Armenia to the Agency concerning statements delivered at the 57 th regular session of the General Conference
GC(57)/INF/15	Communication dated 29 October 2013 received from the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Turkey to the Agency concerning statements delivered at the 57 th regular session of the General Conference.

Resolutions

GC(57)/RES/1

Application by Brunei Darussalam for membership of the Agency

The General Conference,

- (a) Having received the recommendation of the Board of Governors that Brunei Darussalam should be approved for membership of the Agency,¹ and
- (b) Having considered the application of Brunei Darussalam for membership in the light of Article IV.B of the Statute,
1. Approves Brunei Darussalam for membership of the Agency; and
 2. Determines, pursuant to Financial Regulation 5.09², that in the event of the Government of the Brunei Darussalam becoming a Member of the Agency during the remainder of 2013 or in 2014, 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

¹GC(57)/11, para. 3.

²INFCIRC/8/Rev.3.

³INFCIRC/8/Rev.3.

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

16 September 2013

Agenda item 2

GC(57)/OR.1, paras 38–40

GC(57)/RES/2

Application by the Commonwealth of the Bahamas for membership of the Agency

The General Conference,

- (a) Having received the recommendation of the Board of Governors that the Commonwealth of the Bahamas should be approved for membership of the Agency,¹ and
- (b) Having considered the application of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas for membership in the light of Article IV.B of the Statute,
1. Approves the Commonwealth of the Bahamas for membership of the Agency; and

GC(57)/RES/5

Regular Budget Appropriations for 2014

The General Conference,

Accepting the recommendations of the Board of Governors relating to the regular budget of the Agency for 2014¹,

1. Appropriates on the basis of an exchange rate of \$1.00 to €1.00, an amount of €344 450 019 for the operational portion of the regular budget expenses of the Agency in 2014 as follows²:

	€
1. Nuclear Power, Fuel Cycle and Nuclear Science	34 478 803
2. Nuclear Techniques for Development and Environmental Protection	38 483 002
3. Nuclear Safety and Security	37 113 988
4. Nuclear Verification	131 028 878
5. Policy, Management and Administration Services	76 943 995
6. Management of Technical Cooperation for Development	23 561 013
Subtotal of Major Programmes	341 609 679
7. Reimbursable work for others	2 840 340
TOTAL	344 450 019

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 €655 000;

from contributions by Member States amounting, for an exchange rate of \$1.00 to €1.00, to €340 954 679 (€297 169 304 plus \$43 785 375), in accordance with the scale of assessment fixed by the General Conference in resolution GC(57)/RES/8;

3. Appropriates on the basis of an exchange rate of \$1.00 to €1.00, an amount of €8 224 000 for the capital portion of the regular budget expenses of the Agency in 2014 as follows³

	€
1. Nuclear Power, Fuel Cycle and Nuclear Science	-
2. Nuclear Techniques for Development and Environmental Protection	2 672 800
3. Nuclear Safety and Security	-
4. Nuclear Verification	2 261 600
5. Policy, Management and Administration Services	3 289 600
6. Management of Technical Cooperation for Development	-
	<hr/>
TOTAL	8 224 000

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 €8 224 000 (€8 224 000 plus \$0), in accordance with the scale of assessment fixed by the General Conference in resolution GC(57)/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 2014, 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 2014; 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 GC(57)/2.

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 2014

ADJUSTMENT FORMULA IN EURO

	€		US\$
1. Nuclear Power, Fuel Cycle and Nuclear Science	30 125 871	+ (	4 352 932 /R)
2. Nuclear Techniques for Development and Environmental Protection	34 339 998	+ (	4 143 004 /R)
3. Nuclear Safety and Security	31 167 283	+ (	5 946 705 /R)
4. Nuclear Verification	112 304 695	+ (	18 724 184 /R)
5. Policy, Management and Administration Services	69 850 671	+ (	7 093 324 /R)
6. Management of Technical Cooperation for Development	20 035 786	+ (	3 525 226 /R)
Subtotal of Major Programmes	297 824 304	+ (	43 785 375 /R)
7. Reimbursable work for others	2 840 340	+ (	- /R)
TOTAL	300 664 644	+ (	43 785 375 /R)

Note: R is the average United Nations dollar-to-euro exchange rate which will be experienced during 2014.

ATTACHMENT

A.2 APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE CAPITAL PORTION OF THE REGULAR BUDGET IN 2014

ADJUSTMENT FORMULA IN EURO

	€		US\$	
1. Nuclear Power, Fuel Cycle and Nuclear Science	-	+ (	-	/R)
2. Nuclear Techniques for Development and Environmental Protection	2 672 800	+ (	-	/R)
3. Nuclear Safety and Security	-	+ (	-	/R)
4. Nuclear Verification	2 261 600	+ (	-	/R)
5. Policy, Management and Administration Services	3 289 600	+ (	-	/R)
6. Management of Technical Cooperation for Development		+ (		/R)
TOTAL	8 224 000	+ (	-	/R)

Note: R is the average United Nations dollar-to-euro exchange rate which will be experienced during 2014.

*19 September 2013
Agenda item 11
GC(57)/OR.7, para. 182*

GC(57)/RES/6

Technical Cooperation Fund Allocation for 2014

The General Conference,

- (a) Noting the decision of the Board of Governors of July 2013 to recommend the target figure of US \$90 250 000 (equivalent to €69 221 750) for voluntary contributions to the Agency's Technical Cooperation Fund for 2014, and
- (b) Accepting the foregoing recommendation of the Board,
1. Decides that for 2014 the target figure for voluntary contributions to the Technical Cooperation Fund shall be €69 221 750;
 2. Notes that funds from other sources, estimated at €500 000, are expected to be available for the technical cooperation programme;
 3. Allocates, in euro, contributions of €69 221 750 for the Agency's Technical Cooperation programme for 2014; and
 4. Urges all Member States to make voluntary contributions for 2014 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.

*19 September 2013
Agenda item 11
GC(57)/OR.7, para. 182*

GC(57)/RES/7

The Working Capital Fund for 2014

The General Conference,

- Accepting the recommendations of the Board of Governors relating to the Agency's Working Capital Fund for 2014,
1. Approves a level of €15 210 000 for the Agency's Working Capital Fund for 2014;
 2. Decides that the Fund shall be financed, administered and used in 2014 in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Agency's Financial Regulations¹;
 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
 4. Requests the Director General to submit to the Board statements of advances made from the Fund under the authority given in paragraph 3 above.

¹ INFCIRC/8/Rev.3.

*19 September 2013
Agenda item 11
GC(57)/OR.7, para. 182*

GC(57)/RES/8

Scale of Assessment of Members' Contributions for 2014

The General Conference,

Applying the principles it has established for the assessment of Members' contributions towards the Agency's Regular Budget¹,

1. Decides that the individual base rates and the resulting scale of assessment of Members' contributions to the Agency's Regular Budget for 2014 shall be as set forth in Annex 1 hereto; and
2. Determines, pursuant to Financial Regulation 5.09², that in the event of a State becoming a Member of the Agency during the remainder of 2013 or in 2014 it shall be assessed as appropriate:
 - (a) for an advance or advances to the Working Capital Fund, in accordance with Financial Regulation 7.04²; 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.

¹ By resolution GC(III)/RES/50 as amended by resolution GC(XXI)/RES/351, and resolution GC(39)RES/11 as amended by resolutions GC(44)/RES/9 and GC(47)/RES/5.

² INFCIRC/8/Rev.3.

ANNEX 1

2014 SCALE OF ASSESSMENT

Member	Base rate %	Scale %	Regular Budget assessment		
			€	+	\$
Afghanistan	0.005	0.004	13 207		1 852
Albania	0.010	0.009	27 170		3 828
Algeria	0.132	0.117	358 640		50 527
Angola	0.010	0.009	26 415		3 704
Argentina	0.416	0.383	1 171 147		165 920
Armenia	0.007	0.006	19 019		2 679
Australia	1.998	2.050	6 256 979		900 201
Austria	0.769	0.789	2 408 213		346 473
Azerbaijan	0.038	0.034	103 245		14 545
Bahrain	0.038	0.038	116 049		16 638
Bangladesh	0.010	0.009	26 415		3 704
Belarus	0.054	0.048	146 717		20 670
Belgium	0.961	0.986	3 009 486		432 979
Belize	0.001	0.001	2 717		383
Benin	0.003	0.003	7 925		1 112
Bolivia	0.009	0.008	24 452		3 446
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.016	0.014	43 471		6 125
Botswana	0.016	0.014	43 471		6 125
Brazil	2.826	2.601	7 955 916		1 127 137
Bulgaria	0.045	0.040	122 264		17 226
Burkina Faso	0.003	0.003	7 925		1 112
Burundi	0.001	0.001	2 641		371
Cambodia	0.004	0.003	10 566		1 481
Cameroon	0.012	0.011	32 603		4 593
Canada	2.874	2.948	9 000 281		1 294 882
Central African Republic	0.001	0.001	2 641		371
Chad	0.002	0.002	5 283		741
Chile	0.322	0.296	906 513		128 428
China	4.958	4.401	13 470 740		1 897 833
Colombia	0.249	0.221	676 525		95 312
Congo	0.005	0.005	15 269		2 189
Costa Rica	0.037	0.033	100 528		14 163
Côte d'Ivoire	0.011	0.010	29 887		4 211
Croatia	0.121	0.107	328 754		46 317
Cuba	0.066	0.059	179 320		25 263
Cyprus	0.045	0.046	140 927		20 276
Czech Republic	0.372	0.342	1 047 275		148 371
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.003	0.003	7 925		1 112
Denmark	0.650	0.667	2 035 552		292 858
Dominica	0.001	0.001	3 054		438
Dominican Republic	0.043	0.038	116 830		16 459
Ecuador	0.042	0.037	114 112		16 077
Egypt	0.129	0.115	350 489		49 379
El Salvador	0.015	0.013	40 755		5 742
Eritrea	0.001	0.001	2 641		371
Estonia	0.038	0.034	103 245		14 545
Ethiopia	0.010	0.009	26 415		3 704
Fiji	0.003	0.003	9 162		1 314
Finland	0.500	0.513	1 565 809		225 275
France	5.387	5.525	16 870 048		2 427 116

ANNEX 1 (continued)

2014 SCALE OF ASSESSMENT

Member	Base rate %	Scale %	Regular Budget assessment		
			€	+	\$
Gabon	0.019	0.017	53 490		7 578
Georgia	0.007	0.006	19 019		2 679
Germany	6.878	7.055	21 539 300		3 098 889
Ghana	0.013	0.012	35 321		4 976
Greece	0.614	0.614	1 875 115		268 842
Guatemala	0.026	0.023	70 641		9 952
Haiti	0.003	0.003	7 925		1 112
Holy See	0.001	0.001	3 132		451
Honduras	0.008	0.007	21 736		3 062
Hungary	0.256	0.236	720 706		102 105
Iceland	0.026	0.027	81 418		11 714
India	0.641	0.569	1 741 578		245 363
Indonesia	0.333	0.296	904 751		127 467
Iran, Islamic Republic of	0.343	0.304	931 921		131 294
Iraq	0.065	0.058	176 604		24 881
Ireland	0.403	0.413	1 262 045		181 573
Israel	0.381	0.391	1 193 147		171 660
Italy	4.284	4.395	13 415 871		1 930 159
Jamaica	0.011	0.010	29 887		4 211
Japan	10.434	10.703	32 675 354		4 701 048
Jordan	0.021	0.019	57 057		8 039
Kazakhstan	0.116	0.103	315 168		44 403
Kenya	0.012	0.011	32 603		4 593
Korea, Republic of	1.920	1.920	5 863 552		840 679
Kuwait	0.263	0.270	823 618		118 495
Kyrgyzstan	0.002	0.002	5 434		765
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.002	0.002	5 283		741
Latvia	0.045	0.040	122 264		17 226
Lebanon	0.040	0.036	108 679		15 311
Lesotho	0.001	0.001	2 641		371
Liberia	0.001	0.001	2 641		371
Libya	0.137	0.126	385 690		54 642
Liechtenstein	0.009	0.009	28 183		4 055
Lithuania	0.070	0.062	190 188		26 795
Luxembourg	0.078	0.080	244 264		35 143
Madagascar	0.003	0.003	7 925		1 112
Malawi	0.002	0.002	5 283		741
Malaysia	0.271	0.249	762 934		108 087
Mali	0.004	0.003	10 566		1 481
Malta	0.015	0.014	42 229		5 983
Marshall Islands	0.001	0.001	2 717		383
Mauritania, Islamic Republic of	0.002	0.002	5 283		741
Mauritius	0.012	0.011	32 603		4 593
Mexico	1.774	1.633	4 994 266		707 553
Monaco	0.012	0.012	37 581		5 407
Mongolia	0.003	0.003	8 151		1 149
Montenegro	0.005	0.004	13 585		1 914
Morocco	0.060	0.053	163 018		22 967
Mozambique	0.003	0.003	7 925		1 112
Myanmar	0.010	0.009	26 415		3 704

ANNEX 1 (continued)

2014 SCALE OF ASSESSMENT

Member	Base rate %	Scale %	Regular Budget assessment		
			€	+	\$
Namibia	0.010	0.009	27 170		3 828
Nepal	0.006	0.005	15 849		2 223
Netherlands	1.593	1.634	4 988 669		717 727
New Zealand	0.244	0.250	764 118		109 935
Nicaragua	0.003	0.003	7 925		1 112
Niger	0.002	0.002	5 283		741
Nigeria	0.087	0.077	236 376		33 302
Norway	0.820	0.841	2 567 926		369 451
Oman	0.098	0.098	299 285		42 910
Pakistan	0.082	0.073	222 791		31 388
Palau	0.001	0.001	2 815		399
Panama	0.025	0.022	67 925		9 569
Papua New Guinea	0.004	0.004	12 216		1 751
Paraguay	0.010	0.009	27 170		3 828
Peru	0.113	0.100	307 018		43 254
Philippines	0.148	0.131	402 112		56 652
Poland	0.887	0.787	2 409 953		339 528
Portugal	0.456	0.456	1 392 593		199 661
Qatar	0.201	0.206	629 456		90 561
Republic of Moldova	0.003	0.003	8 151		1 149
Romania	0.218	0.194	592 300		83 446
Russian Federation	2.348	2.409	7 353 045		1 057 892
Rwanda	0.002	0.002	5 283		741
Saudi Arabia	0.832	0.766	2 342 294		331 839
Senegal	0.006	0.005	15 849		2 223
Serbia	0.038	0.034	103 245		14 545
Seychelles	0.001	0.001	2 815		399
Sierra Leone	0.001	0.001	2 641		371
Singapore	0.370	0.380	1 158 698		166 703
Slovakia	0.165	0.146	448 301		63 159
Slovenia	0.096	0.098	300 632		43 252
South Africa	0.358	0.318	972 676		137 036
Spain	2.863	2.937	8 965 832		1 289 926
Sri Lanka	0.024	0.021	65 207		9 187
Sudan	0.010	0.009	26 415		3 704
Swaziland	0.003	0.003	9 162		1 314
Sweden	0.925	0.949	2 896 751		416 760
Switzerland	1.008	1.034	3 156 678		454 156
Syrian Arab Republic	0.035	0.031	95 094		13 397
Tajikistan	0.003	0.003	8 151		1 149
Thailand	0.230	0.204	624 903		88 040
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0.008	0.007	21 736		3 062
Togo	0.001	0.001	2 641		371
Trinidad and Tobago	0.042	0.042	128 265		18 390
Tunisia	0.035	0.031	95 094		13 397
Turkey	1.279	1.135	3 475 005		489 579
Uganda	0.006	0.005	15 849		2 223
Ukraine	0.095	0.084	258 113		36 364
United Arab Emirates	0.573	0.588	1 794 420		258 166
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	4.988	5.117	15 620 533		2 247 347

and that continuous efforts are required to ensure its maintenance at the optimal level, and recognizing that improving nuclear safety is a continuous process,

(h) Recognizing that nuclear safety and security have the common aim of protecting human health, society and the environment, while acknowledging the distinctions between the two areas, and affirming the importance of coordination in this regard,

(i) Recognizing the primary responsibility of operators for ensuring safety,

(j) Recognizing the importance of Member States establishing and maintaining effective and sustainable regulatory infrastructures for nuclear, radiation, transport and waste safety,

(k) Acknowledging that research, development and introduction of innovative technologies are of fundamental importance in improving nuclear safety worldwide,

(l) 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,

(m) 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, in particular the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter (the London Convention),

(n) 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,

(o) Recalling maritime and air navigation rights and freedoms, as provided for in international law and as reflected in relevant international instruments,

(p) 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 meets with the Agency's Transport Regulations,

(q) Recalling resolution GC(56)/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,

(r) Recognizing that nuclear accidents may have transboundary effects and raise public concerns about nuclear energy and the radiological effects on people and the environment,

(s) Recognizing that radiological emergencies also raise public concerns about the radiological effects on people and the environment,

(t) Emphasizing the importance of Member States responding to nuclear and radiological emergencies in a timely and effective manner,

- (u) 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 coordinating assistance upon request,
- (v) Emphasizing the importance of education, training and knowledge management in establishing and maintaining an adequate nuclear, radiation, transport and waste safety infrastructure,
- (w) 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,
- (x) Recognizing that regional regulatory organizations have been strengthening regional efforts through the exchange of information and experience and technical programmes, and recognizing also the transparent cross peer reviews among the respective members of the Ibero-American Forum of Radiological and Nuclear Regulatory Agencies (FORO), the European Nuclear Safety Regulators Group (ENSREG) and the Western European Nuclear Regulators' Association (WENRA) of targeted reassessments of their nuclear power plants in the light of the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear accident, and further recognizing that such activities can be of interest to other regulatory organizations,
- (y) 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,
- (z) Recognizing the need for enhancing cooperation and coordination between the Agency and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental, national and international organizations on nuclear safety-related matters,
- (aa) Emphasizing the importance of the establishment, implementation and continuous improvement of national emergency preparedness and response measures, taking into account the IAEA's Safety Standards and relevant action plans, including in the area of communication, and contributing to the harmonization of national protective actions,
- (bb) Emphasizing the need to be prepared for remediation following a nuclear or radiological incident or accident, and the need for appropriate plans for the safe management of waste, including unusual waste forms and large volumes of waste,
- (cc) Recalling United Nations General Assembly resolution A/RES/67/112 of 18 December 2012 related to the effects of atomic radiation, and the Board decision in March 1960 on health and safety measures (INFCIRC/18),
- (dd) Recognizing the importance of having in place effective and coherent nuclear liability mechanisms at the national and global levels to ensure prompt, adequate and non-discriminatory compensation for damage to - inter alia - 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,
- (ee) 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 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, while taking into account ongoing discussions of INLEX concerning the above-mentioned conventions, and

(ff) Aware of the Joint Statement on liability for nuclear damage issued by France and the United States,

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 mandated activities and on technical areas and regions where the need is greatest;
2. Requests the Secretariat to continue to assist, upon request, Member States, particularly Member States considering and/or embarking on a nuclear power programme, in developing and improving their national infrastructure, including legislative and regulatory frameworks, for nuclear, radiation, transport and waste safety;
3. Encourages the Secretariat to continue implementing a coordination process to address interfaces between the publications of the Nuclear Security Series and the IAEA Safety Standards;
4. Encourages Member States receiving assistance from the Agency to update information in the IAEA's Radiation Safety Information Management System (RASIMS) so as to enable the Secretariat to identify the technical assistance needed to strengthen radiation safety infrastructure in accordance with IAEA Safety Standards;
5. Welcomes the establishment of regional safety fora and related networks, requests the Secretariat to continue assisting such fora and networks, and encourages Member States to join relevant regional safety fora and networks;
6. Requests the Secretariat to strengthen its cooperation with the regional regulatory organizations FORO, ENSREG and WENRA in areas of mutual interest, and further requests the Secretariat to promote wide dissemination of technical documents and outcomes of projects developed by these organizations;
7. Encourages Member States to continue sharing safety-relevant findings and lessons learned between regulators, technical and scientific support organizations, operators, industry and the public, as appropriate with the assistance of the Secretariat;
8. Requests the Agency, in consultation with the OECD Nuclear Energy Agency and the INES (International Nuclear and Radiological Events Scale) Advisory Committee, to complete its review of the application of INES as a communication tool and issue its guidance document;
9. Requests the Secretariat to review the arrangements for reporting incidents and accidents with a view to harmonizing them;
10. Encourages Member States to perform regular assessments of their domestic nuclear, radiation, transport and waste safety and, on a voluntary basis, to make use of, where applicable, the IAEA self-assessment tools and review services, including regular follow-up reviews, and

encourages the Agency to make publicly available, in a timely manner, the results of such reviews, with the consent of the State concerned;

11. Encourages Member States in a position to do so to continue making the necessary expertise available to the Secretariat for effective implementation of the IAEA safety peer reviews;

12. Requests the Secretariat to further strengthen review services by incorporating lessons learned, ensuring that these reviews appropriately address regulatory and operational effectiveness;

13. 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;

2

Conventions, Regulatory Frameworks and Supporting Non-Legally-Binding Instruments for Safety

14. Urges all Member States planning, constructing, commissioning or operating nuclear power plants, or considering a nuclear power programme, to become Contracting Parties to the Convention on Nuclear Safety (CNS);

15. Welcomes the increase in the number of Contracting Parties to the Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management (Joint Convention) to 67, and urges all Member States, in particular those exploring nuclear energy, to become parties to the Joint Convention;

16. 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;

17. Continues to endorse the principles and objectives of the 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 providing support in order to facilitate States' implementation of these instruments;

18. Notes that, as at 30 June 2013, 117 States had made a political commitment to implement the Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources, 89 of those States having notified the Director General of their intention to act in accordance with the Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources, and urges other States to act similarly;

19. Urges Member States with research reactors under construction, in operation, being decommissioned or in extended shutdown to apply the guidance of the non-legally-binding IAEA Code of Conduct on the Safety of Research Reactors;

20. Requests the Agency to review the effectiveness of existing international instruments for the safety of nuclear facilities;

21. Urges Member States to establish and sustain a regulatory body that is effectively independent and has the legal authority and the human and financial resources necessary for fulfilling its responsibilities;

22. Urges Member States to strengthen regulatory effectiveness in the field of nuclear, radiation, transport and waste safety, and to continue promoting cooperation and coordination among regulatory bodies within a Member State, as appropriate, and among Member States;
23. Urges Member States to make informed regulatory decisions, taking into account scientific knowledge and expertise, and, where appropriate, use technical and scientific support organizations (TSOs) and other relevant institutions;
24. Encourages the Secretariat to ensure ongoing consistency among safety-relevant aspects of nuclear power infrastructure publications, including International Project on Innovative Nuclear Reactors and Fuel Cycles (INPRO) documents;
25. Encourages Member States, as appropriate, to give due consideration to the possibility of joining international nuclear liability instruments;
26. Recognizes the valuable work of the International Expert Group on Nuclear Liability (INLEX), and takes note of its recommendations on establishing a global nuclear liability regime, encourages the continuation of INLEX, notably for the identification of actions to address gaps in existing nuclear liability regimes, and support for the IAEA's outreach activities to facilitate the achievement of a global nuclear liability regime, and requests the Secretariat to report on the continuing work of INLEX;

3.

Action Plan on Nuclear Safety

27. 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;
28. Requests the Secretariat to continue reporting on its progress in implementing the Action Plan, including by providing a clear identification of initiated projects/activities and information shared by Member States on national-level actions taken and relevant programmes ongoing under each action of the Plan and on remaining projects/activities that need to be completed under each action of the Plan;
29. Calls upon Member States and the Secretariat to take note of the outcomes of the Fukushima Ministerial Conference on Nuclear Safety, hosted by Japan in co-sponsorship with the IAEA in December 2012, and of the IAEA Conference on Effective Nuclear Regulatory Systems, hosted by Canada in April 2013, and to take appropriate actions based on the lessons learned from the Fukushima Daiichi accident;
30. Calls upon the Secretariat to continue organizing experts' meetings on lessons learned from the Fukushima Daiichi accident, building upon the results of international experts' meetings (IEMs) in 2012-2013;
31. Encourages the Secretariat to complete its comprehensive report on the Fukushima Daiichi accident in 2014, and to take into account the lessons learned, and the findings of Japan, UNSCEAR, and other relevant international organizations and fora, and calls upon Member States in a position to do so to provide the necessary expertise and resources in support;
32. Requests the Secretariat, in close consultation with Member States, to plan the integration of the outcomes and future activities resulting from the Action Plan into the Agency's regular programme;

4.

The Agency's Safety Standards Programme

33. Encourages Members States to implement measures nationally, regionally and internationally to provide the highest levels of nuclear, radiation, transport and waste safety, taking full account of IAEA Safety Standards;
34. Requests the Agency to continuously review, strengthen and implement as broadly and effectively as possible the IAEA Safety Standards, and supports the Commission on Safety Standards (CSS) and the Safety Standards Committees in their review of the relevant safety standards in the light of the Fukushima Daiichi accident, in particular those pertaining to extreme events such as earthquakes and tsunamis resulting in multiple and severe effects, and requirements in siting, design and severe accident management;
35. Requests the Secretariat to continue its close cooperation with the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (UNSCEAR) and the International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP) in the development of safety standards;
36. Encourages Member States to use the IAEA Safety Standards in their national regulatory programmes, as appropriate, and notes the need to consider the periodic review of national regulations and guidance against internationally established standards and guidance, and report on progress in appropriate international fora such as review meetings under the terms of the relevant safety conventions;
37. Requests the Secretariat, given the importance of the Safety Standards Committees, to facilitate the effective participation of all interested Member States in those committees;

5.

Nuclear Installation Safety

38. Takes account of the outcomes of the 2nd Extraordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention on Nuclear Safety (CNS), recognizes the efforts of the “*Effectiveness and Transparency*” working group established to report to the Sixth Review Meeting of the Contracting Parties on a list of actions to strengthen the CNS and on proposals to amend, as necessary, the CNS, and encourages the Contracting Parties to actively participate in both the working group and the Sixth Review Meeting, in April 2014;
39. 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 International Reporting System for Operating Experience;
40. Requests the Secretariat to continue efforts in the area of ageing management for the long-term operation of nuclear power plants and research reactors, and invites all Member States with such nuclear installations to consider making use of the Agency's guidance and services in this area;
41. Encourages the Secretariat to develop, in consultation with Member States, the Periodic Safety Review peer review service consistent with the related published safety guide;
42. Encourages Member States which have not already done so to perform safety assessments in accordance with international best practice, including at multi-unit sites, to evaluate the robustness of nuclear power plants against multiple extreme events;

43. Acknowledges the Secretariat's efforts in assisting Member States with safety reassessments of their research reactors and fuel cycle facilities in light of the feedback from the accident at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station, and invites all Member States with such installations to consider the Agency's guidance and assistance in this area;
44. Encourages all Member States with operating nuclear power plants that have experienced a beyond-design-basis event to share internationally their experience and the results of the review of the plant's condition, and requests the Secretariat to plan for appropriate assistance programmes;
45. Encourages the Secretariat to extend the activities, safety services and External Event Notification System of the International Seismic Safety Centre to cover tsunamis and volcanoes, and encourages Member States to actively participate in this effort;
46. Further encourages Member States to exchange regulatory information and share experiences with regard to new nuclear power plant designs and design certification, taking into account that nuclear power plants should be designed, constructed and operated with the objectives of preventing accidents, and, should an accident occur, mitigating its effects and avoiding off-site contamination;
47. 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 INPRO;

6.

Radiation Safety and Environmental Protection

48. Encourages Member States to align their national radiation protection regulatory programmes to the revised International Basic Safety Standards (BSS) (IAEA Safety Standards Series No. GSR Part 3 (Interim)), 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;
49. Requests the Secretariat to continue supporting the IAEA-OECD/NEA Information System on Occupational Exposures (ISOE) Technical Centre, and invites Member States with nuclear power plants to encourage their utilities to become members of the ISOE Technical Centre;
50. Requests the Secretariat to organise in 2014 a second International Conference on Occupational Radiation Protection, in collaboration with other international organizations, as recommended to the IAEA by the Fifth Meeting of the Steering Committee of the International Action Plan for Occupational Radiation Protection;
51. Looks forward to the publication of the TECDOC on the implications for occupational radiation protection of the new dose limit for the lens of the eye, and encourages Member States to make arrangements for monitoring doses to the lens of the eye for workers who may receive significant doses to the lens of the eye;
52. Requests the Secretariat to assist Member States, upon request, to strengthen their capabilities for the realistic assessment of radiological impacts of material containing enhanced levels of naturally occurring radioactive materials (NORM) and to develop guidance to optimize the management of such materials, taking into account the Radiation Protection and Safety of Radiation Sources: International Basic Safety Standards (GSR Part 3);

53. Requests the IAEA to review and, where necessary, update the 2002 International Action Plan for the Radiation Protection of Patients, inter alia in the light of the outcomes of the International Conference on Radiation Protection in Medicine, held in Bonn in December 2012, and its related Call for Action;
54. Encourages the Secretariat to develop further guidance on the justification of medical exposures and the optimization of protection, including on radiation protection education and training for health professionals;
55. 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 Agency;
56. Encourages the Secretariat to develop radiation protection guidance for the justification and use of human imaging techniques for non-medical purposes (e.g. airport scanners);
57. Requests the IAEA to cooperate with the WHO and other relevant international organizations, as appropriate, on reducing the risks from public exposure due to radon indoors;
58. Encourages the Secretariat to cooperate with relevant international organizations in developing a harmonized framework for the current international standards relating to radioactivity in food and drinking water;
59. Urges the Secretariat to further develop a harmonized framework for the current international standards relating to radioactivity in commodities;
60. Encourages the participation of Member States in the Modelling and Data for Radiological Impact Assessments (MODARIA) programme, launched in November 2012 to foster, develop and maintain capabilities in assessing radiological impacts from radionuclides being released or extant in the environment;
61. Encourages the activities of the Secretariat in developing a database on Discharges of Radionuclides to the Atmosphere and to the Aquatic Environment (DIRATA);
62. Supports the efforts of the Secretariat to prepare a technically accurate and objective report entitled “*Inventory of waste disposals, accidents and losses at sea involving radioactive materials*” for the purpose of the London Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and other Matter;

7.

Transport Safety

63. 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 action on them in as inclusive a manner as appropriate;
64. Urges Member States that do not have national regulatory documents governing the transport of radioactive material to adopt and implement such documents expeditiously, calls upon all Member States to ensure that such regulatory documents are in conformity with the applicable edition of the Agency’s Transport Regulations; welcomes the ongoing comprehensive review of the Transport Regulations to ensure that they remain relevant and up-to-date, and requests the Secretariat to update document GOV/1998/17, entitled “*Safety of transport of radioactive material*”;

65. 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;
66. 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 nuclear security and safety;
67. 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 use of guidelines, the holding of tabletop exercises and voluntary communication practices, with due regard to particular circumstances, will result;
68. Recognizes the recent positive engagement by both shipping and coastal States and calls upon Member States and the Secretariat to take note of the outcomes of the Working Group on “*Best Practice Guidelines for Voluntary and Confidential Government to Government Communications on the Transport of Mox Fuel, High Level Radioactive Waste and, as appropriate, Irradiated Nuclear Fuel by Sea*”, held during 2012-13;
69. 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 response to nuclear and radiological incidents and emergencies relating to the transport of radioactive material, and requests the Secretariat, in close cooperation with Member States and relevant international organizations, to review and expand as necessary the IAEA’s Response and Assistance Network (RANET) to cover international assistance in the event of an emergency during the transport of radioactive material by sea;
70. Requests the Secretariat to continue its efforts to develop, in close cooperation with Member States, guidance for States on how to respond to a maritime emergency involving radioactive material, and to continue discussion with interested Member States on how appropriate preparedness and response information can be made available to appropriate authorities, taking into account the requirements as regards nuclear security and safety;
71. Welcomes the 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 for effective regulation of the safe transport of radioactive material;
72. Welcomes and encourages efforts to address problems related to denials of and delays in the shipment of radioactive material, particularly shipment by air, including through the continuing 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 TRANSSEC in its work on denials of shipment of radioactive material, and looks forward to a satisfactory and timely resolution of this issue;

73. Welcomes the development and provision of relevant training courses on the safety and security of radioactive material during transport, and encourages Member States to make relevant training available;

74. 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 achieve synergies between regional training courses and the Agency's work related to denials of shipment, involving to the extent possible experts from the regions concerned;

8.

The Safety of Spent Fuel and Radioactive Waste Management

75. Calls upon Member States to continue work on achieving and maintaining the highest level of safety in the management of spent fuel and radioactive waste, in accordance with the relevant safety standards, including work on detailed plans for the decommissioning, storage and subsequent management and disposal of such material;

76. Encourages Member States to plan for the management of waste arising from a nuclear or radiological accident, including waste from damaged facilities, and/or fuel where routine strategies are impractical or less than optimal, and where the potential exists for large volumes of radioactive waste resulting from the accident and/or environmental remediation;

77. Encourages Member States to share lessons learned about actions taken regarding the remediation of radioactively contaminated sites and the resulting waste, and encourages the Secretariat to further develop standards and guidance documents, as appropriate, on the management and disposal of radioactive waste arising from the remediation of existing situations;

78. Encourages the Agency to continue its activities relating to the safety of facilities for the geological disposal of high-level waste, and requests the Secretariat to undertake the further development of guidance on safety during the operation of geological disposal facilities and on safety after their closure;

79. Encourages Member States to engage with all stakeholders, including the general public, in all aspects of radioactive waste management;

80. Encourages Contracting Parties to the Joint Convention to build on the work carried out intersessionally since the Fourth Review Meeting of the Contracting Parties, and encourages the Secretariat to continue supporting the review process;

9.

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

81. Emphasizes the importance of the Agency's decommissioning activities, and encourages Member States to ensure that plans for the decommissioning of facilities are developed during the facility design phase and that mechanisms are put in place for establishment and maintenance of the resources necessary to implement these plans;

82. Encourages the Secretariat to continue its efforts to facilitate international cooperation in safety assessment and risk management for decommissioning;
83. Encourages the Secretariat to share, as appropriate, the lessons learned from decommissioning activities, including the results of IAEA international peer review missions within the framework of the Mid- and Long-Term Roadmap towards the decommissioning of TEPCO's Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station Units 1-4;
84. Requests the Secretariat to assist, upon request, Member States, including those phasing out nuclear power and those with damaged facilities, with the identification of decommissioning strategies, including when decommissioning ends;

10.

Safety in Uranium Mining and Processing and Remediation of Contaminated Sites

85. Requests the Secretariat to assist, upon request, Member States, particularly those entering or re-entering the uranium mining industry, in implementing safety standards and recognized international best practices in uranium production;
86. Commends the efforts of the Secretariat relating to technical coordination for multilateral initiatives to remediate legacy uranium production sites, notably in Central Asia through the Coordination Group for Uranium Legacy Sites, and encourages the Secretariat to do likewise in support of Member States in Africa;
87. Requests the Secretariat to support the work of the International Working Forum for the Regulatory Supervision of Legacy Sites and, in consultation with Member States, to incorporate the recommendations of the Forum into Agency standards and guidance documents;
88. 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;
89. Recognizes the crucial role of planning for post-accident situations, and requests the IAEA to strengthen its programme on remediation after a nuclear accident, to assist **Member** States in facilitating the return of affected areas to safe conditions;

11.

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

90. Underlines the fundamental importance of sustainable programmes for education, training and knowledge management in nuclear, radiation, transport and waste safety, remaining convinced that they are key components of capacity-building for a sustainable safety infrastructure, and encourages Member States to develop national strategies for capacity-building through training, education and knowledge management;
91. Calls upon the Secretariat to strengthen and expand its programme of training and education activities, focusing on building institutional, technical and managerial capabilities in Member States, and to continue its efforts to preserve its knowledge and institutional memory relating to nuclear safety;
92. Encourages the Secretariat to support and coordinate regional and inter-regional efforts for the sharing of knowledge, expertise and experience on safety-relevant issues;

12.

Safe Management of Radioactive Sources

93. Calls upon all Member States to ensure that there is adequate provision for safe and secure storage and disposition pathways for disused sealed radioactive sources so that such sources within their territories remain under regulatory control, and further encourages all Member States to develop arrangements, as practicable, to permit the return of disused sources to the supplier States;

94. Encourages the Secretariat and Member States to strengthen the national and multinational efforts to recover orphan sources and maintain control of disused sources, and invites Member States to establish radiation detection systems, as appropriate;

95. Calls upon all Member States to establish national registers of high-activity sealed radioactive sources;

96. Encourages Member States to support the review meetings on the non-legally-binding Code of Conduct of Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources and its associated Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources so as to ensure their continuing relevance, and requests the Secretariat to continue to foster information exchange on implementation of the Code of Conduct and its associated Guidance;

97. Encourages all Member States to share their experience in implementing the code of conduct by preparing national reports for the *International Conference on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources: Maintaining the Continuous Global Control of Sources Throughout their Life Cycle*, to be held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates, from 27 to 31 October 2013, and to share the challenges they face in endeavouring to achieve full implementation of the provisions of the Code of Conduct;

98. Appreciates the intensive efforts undertaken by the Secretariat to develop a code of conduct on the transboundary movement of scrap metal, or materials produced from scrap metal, that may inadvertently contain radioactive material, and encourages the Secretariat to make the results of the discussion conducted on this issue available to Member States by issuing a relevant TECDOC, and further requests the Secretariat to facilitate meetings between Member States as the need arises on the lessons learned in this regard;

13.

Nuclear and Radiological Incident and Emergency Preparedness and Response

99. Encourages Member States to strengthen their national, bilateral, regional and international emergency preparedness and response mechanisms, as appropriate, to facilitate timely information exchange during a nuclear emergency, and improve bilateral, regional and international cooperation to that effect;

100. Recognizes that implementation of the Assistance Convention and the Early Notification Convention, notably in the areas of technical and administrative procedures, may be further enhanced, and requests the Secretariat to provide support to the Contracting Parties to the two conventions and to other international organizations, in strengthening technical and administrative procedures so as to enhance the implementation of both conventions effectively, and also requests the Secretariat to improve the effectiveness of the international arrangements for communication during a nuclear or radiological emergency;

101. Requests the Secretariat, in collaboration with Member States, to continue to address the conclusions of the Sixth Meeting of the Representatives of Competent Authorities, and to further enhance the international nuclear and radiological emergency preparedness and response system;

102. Requests the Secretariat, in close cooperation with Member States and relevant international organizations, to further develop and strengthen assistance mechanisms, including the IAEA's Response and Assistance Network (RANET), so as to ensure that, if and when requested, timely assistance can be provided, and further requests the Secretariat, as part of this work, to enhance its efforts to establish technical compatibility for international assistance, thereby providing a better basis for operational cooperation among Member States and international organizations, and encourages Member States to register national capabilities in RANET;

103. Requests the Secretariat, in close cooperation with Member States, to continue to develop an effective public communication strategy and to maintain and further develop arrangements to provide Member States, international organizations and the general public with timely, clear, factually correct, objective and easily understandable information during a nuclear or radiological emergency, including the analysis of available information and the prognosis of potential consequences;

104. Requests the Secretariat to cooperate with Member States in the development and conduct of international nuclear and radiological emergency exercises in line with the revised Joint Radiation Emergency Management Plan of the International Organizations;

105. Requests the Secretariat, in cooperation with Member States and international organizations, as appropriate, to continue the implementation of recommendations from the International Action Plan for Strengthening the International Preparedness and Response System for Nuclear and Radiological Emergencies; and

14.

Implementation and Reporting

106. Requests the Secretariat to implement the actions called for in this resolution in a prioritized manner within available resources; and

107. Requests the Director General to report in detail at its fifty-eighth (2014) regular session on implementation of this resolution, including implementation of the Action Plan on Nuclear Safety, and on other relevant developments in the intervening period.

19 September 2013

Agenda item 15

GC(57)/OR.7, para. 185

GC(57)/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 2013 submitted by the Director General in document GC(57)/16,

- (c) Welcoming the International Conference on Nuclear Security: Enhancing Global Efforts organized by the Secretariat in July 2013 and its related Ministerial Declaration, and taking note of valuable technical expert discussions later reflected in the President's Summary Report,
- (d) Mindful of the responsibilities of every Member State, in accordance with its respective national and international obligations, to maintain effective nuclear security of all nuclear and other radioactive material and asserting that the responsibility for nuclear security within a State rests entirely with that State,
- (e) Noting the central role of the Agency in facilitating international cooperation in supporting the efforts of States to fulfill their responsibilities to ensure the nuclear security of civilian nuclear and other radioactive material,
- (f) Recognizing the importance of minimizing the use of highly enriched uranium and using low enriched uranium where technically and economically feasible,
- (g) Noting United Nations Security Council resolutions 1373, 1540, 1673, 1810 and 1977, United Nations General Assembly resolution 67/44, 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,
- (h) Reaffirming the importance of the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and the value of the Amendment extending its scope,
- (i) Noting the conclusions and recommendations for follow-on actions of the 2010 NPT Review Conference relating to nuclear security,
- (j) Recognizing the need to strengthen and improve cooperation in, and the coordination of, international efforts in the field of nuclear security in order to avoid duplication and overlap,
- (k) Recognizing the Agency's central role, as emphasized for instance by the 16th NAM Summit held in August 2012, in developing comprehensive nuclear security guidance documents and, on request, providing assistance to Member States in order to facilitate their implementation,
- (l) 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, could play in the area of nuclear security,
- (m) Recalling that UN General Assembly Resolution 67/44 on "Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction" 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,
- (n) Recognizing that nuclear security and safety measures have the common aim of protecting human health, society and the environment, while acknowledging the distinctions between the two areas, and reaffirming the importance of coordination in this regard,
- (o) Noting the recommended requirements for measures to protect against sabotage of nuclear facilities and unauthorized removal of nuclear material in use, transport and storage

included in IAEA Nuclear Security Series No. 13 (INFCIRC/225/Rev.5), using inter-alia a graded approach, and looking forward to the preparation of further guidance on their implementation, including during the process of construction and maintenance of nuclear facilities,

(p) Reaffirming the importance and the value of the non-legally-binding Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources, as approved by the Board of Governors in 2003, and underlining the important role of the revised supplementary Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources, as approved by the Board of Governors in 2011,

(q) 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,

(r) 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,

(s) 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,

(t) Commending the work done by the Agency in providing, upon request, technical assistance and expert support to countries hosting major public events, and

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

1. Affirms the central role of the Agency in strengthening the nuclear security framework globally and in coordinating international activities in the field of nuclear security, while avoiding duplication and overlap, and welcomes in this regard the upgrade of the Office of Nuclear Security to a division;

2. Endorses the Board of Governors' decision to approve the Nuclear Security Plan 2014-2017 (GC(57)/19 and Corr.1) and calls upon the Secretariat to implement the plan in a comprehensive manner and in close coordination with Member States;

3. Takes note of the Nuclear Security Report 2013 submitted by the Director General in document GC(57)/16;

4. Calls upon all Member States to maintain and achieve the highest possible level of nuclear security, including physical protection, of nuclear and other radioactive material during transport, use and storage and of the associated facilities at all stages in their life cycle, as well as protecting sensitive information;

5. Calls upon all States to ensure that measures to strengthen nuclear security do not hamper international cooperation in the field of peaceful nuclear activities, the 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 Agency's technical cooperation programme;

6. 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;

7. Encourages all Member States that have not yet done so to become parties to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM) and ratify, accept or approve the 2005 Amendment to it as soon as possible, encourages the Agency to continue efforts to promote the entry into force of the Amendment to the CPPNM at the earliest possible date, calls upon all States parties to the CPPNM that have not yet done so to ratify, accept or approve the Amendment 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;
8. 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;
9. Calls upon the Secretariat to further develop, with coordination and priority-setting by the Nuclear Security Guidance Committee (NSGC), the publication of Nuclear Security Series guidance documents to facilitate the implementation of the existing Nuclear Security Fundamentals and Recommendations, and encourages the efforts of the Secretariat to enable representatives of all Member States to participate in the work of the NSGC;
10. Encourages the Secretariat to continue facilitating in close cooperation with Member States a coordination process to address interfaces between the publications in the Nuclear Security Series and the IAEA Safety Standards;
11. Encourages all Member States to take into account, as appropriate, the Nuclear Security Series publications in their efforts to strengthen nuclear security;
12. Encourages the Secretariat to continue, in coordination with Member States, to play a constructive and coordinated role in other nuclear security-related initiatives, within their respective mandates and memberships, including the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism and the Global Partnership against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction, and to work jointly, as appropriate, with relevant international and regional organizations and institutions, and welcomes regular exchanges of information in that regard;
13. Encourages the Secretariat to promote international exchanges of experience and good practices as regards ways to develop, foster and maintain a robust nuclear security culture compatible with States' nuclear security regimes;
14. Encourages the Agency, in consultation with Member States, to consider ways of further promoting the exchange, on a voluntary basis, of information on the implementation of the international legal instruments relevant to nuclear security;
15. Encourages the Secretariat, in cooperation with Member States, to continue its training and train-the-trainers programmes, and to adapt the courses as appropriate, within its mandate, to meet the needs of Member States, and further encourages ongoing initiatives of Member States, in cooperation with the Secretariat, to foster nuclear security culture through nuclear security education and training and collaborative networks, including through the establishment of Nuclear Security Support Centres (NSSCs) and through the International Nuclear Security Education Network (INSEN);
16. Recognizes and supports the Agency's continuing work to assist, upon request, States' efforts to establish effective and sustainable national nuclear security regimes, to fulfill 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;

17. Recognizes and supports the Agency's continuing work to assist, upon request, States' efforts to ensure the security of their radioactive material, particularly when radioactive material is supplied by the Agency;
18. Encourages States to make further use of assistance in the field of nuclear security, where such assistance is needed, including, as appropriate, through the establishment of Integrated Nuclear Security Support Plans (INSSPs), and similarly encourages States in a position to do so to make available such assistance;
19. Encourages the Secretariat to further develop, in close consultation with Member States, a voluntary mechanism to match Member States' requests for assistance with other Member States' offers of assistance with due regard to the confidentiality of information relevant to nuclear security;
20. Invites States that have not yet done so to make political commitments to implement the non-legally-binding Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources and the revised supplementary Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources, and encourages all States to implement these instruments and to maintain effective security of radioactive sources throughout their life cycle;
21. Calls upon all Member States to ensure that there is adequate provision for safe and secure storage and disposition pathways for disused radioactive sealed sources so that such sources within their territories remain under regulatory control, and further encourages all Member States to develop arrangements, as practicable, to permit the return of disused sources to the supplier States;
22. 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;
23. Notes the utility of the Incident and Trafficking Database (ITDB) which is a mechanism for the international exchange of information on incidents and illicit trafficking of nuclear and other radioactive material, and encourages all States to join and participate actively in the ITDB programme;
24. Encourages States to continue to implement IAEA nuclear security recommendations NSS No. 15 on locating and securing nuclear and other radioactive material that has fallen out of regulatory control;
25. Notes the Agency's efforts to raise awareness of the threat of cyber-attacks and their potential impact on nuclear security, and encourages the Agency to make further efforts to improve international cooperation and to assist Member States, upon request, in this area by providing training courses and hosting further expert meetings specific to cyber security at nuclear facilities;
26. Welcomes the Agency's work of promotion and support in the emerging field of nuclear forensics, and encourages States which have not yet done so to consider establishing, where practical, national nuclear material databases, drawing on assistance, upon request, from the IAEA and other relevant initiatives as necessary;
27. Encourages the Member States concerned, on a voluntary basis, to further minimize HEU in civilian stocks and use LEU, where technically and economically feasible;
28. Encourages Member States to voluntarily 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, encourages the organization by the Agency of meetings to allow Member States to share experience and lessons learned from IPPAS missions, and welcomes in that regard the first international seminar on the sharing of lessons from IPPAS missions, to be hosted in Paris in December 2013;

29. Encourages the Secretariat, in cooperation with Member States, to continue to develop 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;

30. 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;

31. Requests the Director General to submit an annual Nuclear Security Report to the General Conference at its fifty-eight (2014) regular session on activities undertaken by the Agency in the area of nuclear security, including on external users of the ITDB and on past and planned activities of educational, training and collaborative networks as well as highlighting significant accomplishments of the previous year within the framework of the Nuclear Security Plan and indicating programmatic goals and priorities for the year to come;

32. Requests the Secretariat to report on the preparation, in close consultation with Member States, of the next International Conference on Nuclear Security to be held in 2016 according to paragraph 24 of the Ministerial Declaration of the International Conference on Nuclear Security adopted in July 2013; and

33. Requests the Secretariat to implement the actions called for in this resolution in a prioritized manner within available resources.

*20 September 2013
Agenda item 16
GC(57)/OR.10, para. 39*

GC(57)/RES/11

Strengthening of the Agency's technical cooperation activities

1. Principles and Provisions

The General Conference,

- (a) Recalling resolution GC(56)/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”,
- (c) 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

(d) Acknowledging that for developing countries, including least developed countries (LDCs), the TC Programme is a major vehicle for executing this function,

(e) 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,

(f) 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,

(g) 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”,

(h) Taking into account that the Technical Cooperation Programme of the Agency is needs-based,

(i) Mindful of the increasing number of Member States requesting TC projects and of the Agency’s Medium Term Strategy 2012-2017,

(j) Noting the substantive outcomes of the 2010 NPT Review Conference relating to the Agency’s technical cooperation activities, and

(k) 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,

(l) Mindful of the shared responsibility of all Member States towards enhancing and supporting TC activities of the Agency,

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 that TC projects are consistent with the IAEA Statute; and
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, biotechnology, 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 the marine environment as a key focus areas in 2013-14, and aware of the role of TC projects in strengthening national and regional capacities in the application of nuclear techniques for a sustainable ecological balance and the survival of coastal regions and the marine environment, 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 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,

(f) 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

(g) 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 provide assistance and support services to Member States, to identify and implement the lessons learned from the Fukushima accident;
6. 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;
7. 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;
8. 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 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),
- (d) Noting that the key lessons from the review process showed that consideration should be given to moving towards more focused and comprehensive projects, and that a differentiation in LFA treatment should be made between large, complex projects and small, simple ones,

- (e) Recognizing the growing number of Member States and their increasing demands on the TC programme and the importance of enhancing within available resources the capacity of Agency staff to meet the needs of Member States, so as to effectively service Member States in line with the Agency's statutory requirements, in particular Articles II and III of the Statute, and further recognizing the valuable contribution of general service staff, and
- (f) Recalling the IAEA Medium Term Strategy 2012-2017 provision: The recruitment and retention of staff of the highest standards of efficiency, technical competence and integrity are essential for the success and impact of the Agency's programme. Subject to the above, the Secretariat will continue to promote to the extent possible gender equality and equitable geographical representation in the Agency, especially at managerial levels,
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 the Member States that have made such requests;
 2. Requests the Secretariat, within available resources, to enhance TC project implementation capacity through ensuring that staff are appropriately allocated at all levels;
 3. Welcomes the continuing 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;
 4. 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;
 5. Recognizes the importance of regular reporting on the implementation and outcomes of TC projects, urges Member States to adhere to all the requirements in this regard, and requests the Secretariat to continue to provide necessary guidance to Member States on improving their reporting;
 6. 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;
 7. Encourages the Secretariat and Member States to enhance adherence to the central criterion and all the TC requirements, and calls upon the Secretariat to guide Member States in this regard;
 8. Requests the Secretariat to continue providing updates on the progress of TC Programme implementation in between annual TC reports; and
 9. 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, and recognizing in this regard the decision of the Board to establish a Working Group, as contained in GOV/2013/30/Rev.1,

(c) Recognizing 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 to set the target for voluntary contributions to the TCF at the level of US\$ 90.25 million in 2014 and US\$ 91 million in 2015, and that the Indicative Planning Figure for 2016 should not be less than US\$ 92 million and that for 2017 not be less than US\$ 92.5 million,

(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) Stressing that Major Programme 6 should be funded appropriately through the Regular Budget, and recognizing the convening of a single working group dealing with both the level of the Regular Budget and the TCF target (as per decision GOV/2011/37),

(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, and noting with concern the Rate of Attainment of 2012, 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. 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);
 2. 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;
 3. 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;
 4. 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;
 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. Recognizes that the IAEA requests that shipments of radioactive materials in the framework of the TC programme are carried out in compliance with the IAEA regulations on the safe transport of radioactive materials;
 7. While cognizant of the diverse nature of export control regimes, urges Member States to work in close cooperation with the IAEA to facilitate the transfer of necessary equipment for TC activities, in accordance with the Statute, in order to ensure that TC project implementation is not delayed by denials of necessary equipment supply to Member States;
 8. Requests the Secretariat to continue to actively seek resources to implement footnote-a/ projects;
 9. 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;
 10. 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;
 11. Requests the Secretariat to continue 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;

12. 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 National Liaison Officers (NLO);

13. 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

14. Looks forward to the examination of ways and means of rendering the resources of the TC Fund sufficient, assured and predictable to be conducted within the working group to be established in accordance with the decision of the Board of Governors (as contained in document GOV/2013/30/Rev.1).

5. Partnerships and Cooperation

(a) Recalling that Country Programme Frameworks (CPF) 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),

(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, and

(g) Appreciating the work done by the Agency in promoting partnerships with relevant regional and multilateral organizations and recognizing that such partnerships can play a key role in further disseminating the contribution of the IAEA in nuclear applications for peaceful uses, health, and prosperity; maximizing the impact of TC projects; and integrating TC activities into relevant international development frameworks,

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 and 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-eighth (2014) 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”.

*20 September 2013
Agenda item 17
GC(57)/OR.10, para. 40*

GC(57)/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 international organizations such as the International Thermonuclear Experiment Reactor

(ITER) project group in fusion-related projects, and aware of the next biennial IAEA Fusion Energy Conference (FEC2014), to be held in the Russian Federation in October 2014,

(j) Taking note of the “Nuclear Technology Review 2013” (GC(57) /INF/2),

(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 explore the use of radiation technology for waste water treatment and the remediation of pollutants in Member States through coordinated research activities (CRAs),

(l) Taking note of the high potential of electron beams as a source of radiation for the treatment of materials and pollutants, while acknowledging the encouraging results produced through the related CRPs,

(m) 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,

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

(o) Noting the importance of molybdenum-99 availability for medical diagnosis and treatment, 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 the accelerator-based alternative production of technetium-99/molybdenum-99, and aware of the possible interference of xenon radioisotope releases stemming from fission-based large-scale molybdenum-99/technetium-99m production with global radioactive monitoring activity,

(p) Aware of the new cooperative initiatives that have emerged to provide reactor irradiation services in Europe and elsewhere, of the significant advances reported in commissioning new molybdenum-99 production facilities and the expansion of existing facilities, and of the continued interest of many countries in establishing non-HEU based molybdenum-99 production facilities to meet domestic needs, for export and/or serve as a partial reserve capacity,

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

(r) 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,

(s) Noting with concern that the 38 TRIGA reactors worldwide would be adversely affected by the inability of the sole supplier of TRIGA fuel to guarantee a long-term supply of this fuel due to a weak business case,

(t) Noting with appreciation the efforts to develop instruments for monitoring surface radioactivity and provide services to requesting Member States for the mapping of their land,

- (u) 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,
- (v) 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
- (w) 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, and
- (x) Noting with appreciation the efforts of the Secretariat, together with Member States, under the programme and budget for 2014-15, to allocate sufficient resources to renovate the Agency's nuclear applications laboratories at Seibersdorf with facilities and equipment that are fully fit-for-purpose and to ensure that maximum benefits in terms of capacity building and technology enhancement are made available to Member States, particularly developing countries,
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 expanding the scope and outreach of coordinated research activities (CRAs);
 4. Recognizes the importance of and endorses Secretariat 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 waste water, flue gases and other pollutants resulting from industrial activities, using radiation technology;

8. Urges the Secretariat to explore the use of mobile electron accelerators for radiation technology applications and facilitate field demonstrations in interested Member States;

9. Recognizes the Agency's unique capabilities in contributing to global efforts to protect the marine environment, and appreciates the Secretariat's efforts in convening the 2013 Scientific Forum, "The Blue Planet: Nuclear Applications for a Sustainable Marine", to highlight this important aspect of the Agency's work;

10. Welcomes progress made in the establishment of the Ocean Acidification International Coordination Centre at the IAEA Environment Laboratories in Monaco, which was launched during the 2012 UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) 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 financial and in-kind support for the Centre provided by a number of Member States under the IAEA Peaceful Uses Initiative;

11. Requests the Secretariat, in collaboration with interested Member States, to continue with the development of appropriate instruments and make available, to requesting Member States, services for the rapid and economic mapping of radioactivity on the Earth's surface;

12. 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;

13. Requests the Secretariat to provide technical support to emerging national and regional efforts to establish and support non-HEU based molybdenum-99 production capabilities in interested Member States, including the direct production of technetium-99m using cyclotrons;

14. Requests the Secretariat to work actively together with radioisotope production facilities, interested Member States and relevant international organizations such as the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization to minimize the generation and release of xenon radioisotopes at the source;

15. 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 requests the Secretariat to facilitate safe, effective and sustainable operation of these facilities;

16. 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;

17. Requests the Secretariat to assist interested Member States in developing safety infrastructure and in establishing regional training and education centres in their regions, where they do not exist, for the specialized training of nuclear and radiological experts, and requests the Secretariat to take advantage of qualified instructors from developing countries in this regard;
18. 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 fuels, including TRIGA fuel;
19. Request the Secretariat to strengthen the Agency's activities in the area of fusion science and technology;
20. 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;
21. 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;
22. Welcomes FAO's renewed commitment to the Arrangements for the Joint FAO/IAEA Division and FAO's Strategic Framework for 2010-2019, which provides a solid foundation for the strengthening and broadening of collaboration with, inter alia, the IAEA;
23. 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;
24. Requests the Secretariat to make efforts together with Member States in developing industrial irradiation facilities such as electron accelerator and its 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;
25. Requests also that the actions of the Secretariat called for in this resolution be undertaken subject to the availability of resources; and
26. Recommends that the Secretariat report to the Board of Governors and to the General Conference at its fifty-eighth (2014) regular session on the progress made in the areas of nuclear science, technology and applications.

2.

Programme of Action for Cancer Therapy

The General Conference,

- (a) Recalling its resolution GC(55)/RES/12.A.2 on the Programme of Action for Cancer Therapy (PACT),
- (b) Concerned about the suffering of cancer patients and their families, the extent to which cancer threatens development, particularly in developing countries, and the alarming growth in cancer incidence, particularly in low- and middle-income (LMI) countries, as reported by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), which estimates that by 2030 cancer will cause one in six deaths, with seventy-five per cent of these deaths occurring in developing countries,

- (c) Also concerned that more than half of all countries worldwide are struggling to prevent cancer and provide treatment and chronic care to cancer patients, as concluded by the 2013 WHO survey for World Cancer Day,
- (d) Welcoming the continued special priority assigned to the Agency's work on cancer control by the Director General, including through the organization of the 2010 Scientific Forum on "Cancer in Developing Countries: Facing the Challenge", and taking note of its discussions and conclusions,
- (e) Recalling its resolution GC(54)/RES/10.A.5 on "Cancer", in which it, inter alia, requested the Secretariat to continue to undertake activities aimed at enhancing the capacities of developing countries in cancer control,
- (f) Welcoming the convening of the High-Level Meeting of the General Assembly on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases (NCDs) on 19-20 September 2011 and the "Political Declaration of the High-Level Meeting of the General Assembly on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases" adopted through resolution A/RES/66/2 by the General Assembly, which, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the progress achieved in realizing the commitments made in the Political Declaration, including on the progress of multisectoral action and the impact on the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,
- (g) Noting the convening on 11-12 December 2012, in Vienna, of the United Nations NCD Task Force, which developed an initial integrated United Nations framework for addressing NCDs, and welcoming the Agency's participation in the United Nations NCD Task Force,
- (h) Welcoming the convening of the sixty-sixth session of the World Health Assembly (WHA) on 20-28 May 2013 and its adoption of WHO's 2013-2020 global action plan for the prevention and control of NCDs, including a comprehensive global monitoring framework and targets for the prevention and control of NCDs,
- (i) Welcoming the ongoing discussions between the Secretariat, WHO and the IARC on strengthening the WHO-IAEA Joint Programme on Cancer Control,
- (j) Aware that the Programme of Action for Cancer Therapy (PACT) embodies in a clear way the peaceful use of nuclear technology for civilian and humanitarian purposes, and that the timely implementation of PACT, enabling Member States to develop capacities to fight cancer in a comprehensive way, will impact the health and development of all regions, and promote the other statutory activities of the Agency,
- (k) Welcoming the Secretariat's policy of continuing to develop an Agency-wide strategy for the implementation of PACT, and taking note of the Director General's report on PACT in Annex 1 to document GC(57)/9,
- (l) Noting the continued work of the PACT Programme Office (PPO), as part of the Department of Nuclear Sciences and Applications, in coordinating a single unified programme for fundraising and the delivery of projects to Member States for cancer control-related activities, making use of - inter alia - available Agency information, identified resources, and synergies and interactions across all relevant departments, as well as raising funds from extrabudgetary sources,

- (m) Noting the decision of the Director General for the PPO to be relocated to the Department of Technical Cooperation in 2014 and welcoming the upgrade of the PPO to a division, (hereinafter referred to as the Division of PACT) with a view to enhancing the performance of PACT and to making optimum use of the synergies between TC and PACT activities,
- (n) Recognizing the delivery of activities under the auspices of PACT, in close coordination with the technical cooperation programme and relevant technical divisions of the Secretariat, and the increasing number of requests from Member States for assistance in projects related to cancer control, including capacity-building and radiotherapy infrastructure improvements,
- (o) Expressing appreciation for the financial and other contributions and pledges made by Member States and others in support of PACT,
- (p) recognizing that regional efforts can assist Member States in developing comprehensive national cancer control plans (NCCPs) suited to their requirements through knowledge sharing,
- (q) Recognizing the value of integrated missions of PACT (imPACT) as a tool for comprehensive assessment and their usefulness in the planning of integrated cancer control programmes, and noting the importance of follow-up activities to support the implementation of imPACT recommendations,
- (r) Noting with concern the increasing difficulty of retaining qualified medical professionals in LMI countries, and recognizing the need for these trained professionals, along with facilities and equipment, for sustaining adequate cancer care capacity, and
- (s) Recognizing the potential of the Virtual University for Cancer Control (VUCC) as a cost-effective and sustainable approach to education and training,
1. Calls upon the Secretariat to brief Member States on the move of PACT from Major Programme 2 to Major Programme 6 at a date that would facilitate Member States' discussion at the November 2013 meetings of the Technical Assistance and Cooperation Committee, and requests the Director General to report on the impact of this move on TC and PACT before the 2014 session of the General Conference;
 2. Commends the Secretariat for the continued progress made in the establishment of partnerships with Member States, other international organizations and private entities, taking into consideration UNGA resolutions 58/129 (2003), 59/250 (2004), 60/215 (2006), 66/223 (2012) and 67/266 (2012), and urges the Division of PACT to foster the development and deployment of cost-effective, reliable systems for the radiation treatment of cancer patients through such partnerships;
 3. Calls on the Division of PACT to continue to harness the benefits that may be derived from the WHO-IAEA Joint Programme on Cancer Control, particularly in terms of accelerated programme delivery to Member States, strengthened public health approaches to cancer control, and increased resource mobilization potential;
 4. Calls on the Secretariat to follow up on the outcomes and the recommendations of the high-level meetings on the prevention and control of NCDs, particularly cancer, including by assisting developing countries to adopt and implement a comprehensive approach to cancer control;
 5. Calls on the Secretariat to develop a more integrated and actionable framework for collaboration, including joint project development and resource mobilization, with WHO and the IARC;

6. Requests the Director General to continue advocating and building support for the Agency's work on cancer control, including by mobilizing resources for the implementation of PACT as one of the priorities of the Agency;
7. Welcomes the progress in the work done by the Division of PACT, through the technical cooperation programme, in collaboration with international partners and donors, to strengthen Member State capabilities to fight cancer, and requests the Secretariat to continue, in an integrated manner, planning and implementing PACT's activities and projects in Member States;
8. Calls on the Secretariat to harmonize its approaches to helping Member States to develop their financial proposals for establishing and maintaining radiation medicine infrastructure for comprehensive cancer control;
9. Recommends that the Secretariat, in consultation with relevant partners, including the WHO, as appropriate, continue to help developing Member States to establish integrated and comprehensive national cancer control plans, involving the full participation of other international organizations and agencies;
10. Notes the need for sufficient human resources in the Division of PACT for the implementation of projects using extrabudgetary funds, welcomes the significant extrabudgetary and in-kind resources provided to date, and encourages Member States to continue providing support and funding to adequately fulfil the needs of the Division of PACT;
11. Notes that PACT Model Demonstration Sites (PMDS) are currently operational in eight countries, and calls on the Division of PACT to build on the success of PMDS activities and develop joint projects within the framework of the WHO-IAEA Joint Programme on Cancer Control;
12. Recommends the continuous development, in consultation with Member States, of imPACT missions as an Agency service available for Member States and calls on the Division of PACT to focus on follow-up activities that build on the findings of imPACT missions and translate the recommendations into actions with sustainable impacts for Member States;
13. Takes note of the progress made by the Advisory Group on Increasing Access to Radiotherapy Technology in Low- and Middle-Income Countries (AGaRT), and encourages the Advisory Group to continue developing sustainable solutions to increase access to safe and affordable radiotherapy technologies;
14. Welcomes the continued support provided by PACT for the participation of health professionals working in cancer control in LMI countries in training courses on cancer prevention and control, and calls on the Division of PACT to continue facilitating such training;
15. Welcomes the significant progress made in the transfer of the ownership and operation of the VUCC for Africa to the region, and calls for the expansion of the VUCC to other countries in the region, including francophone Member States, and the replication of the VUCC in other regions;
16. Requests the Director General to continue seeking, strengthening and facilitating the Agency's involvement in international partnerships, to further pursue, develop and implement PACT, and requests the Director General to continue formalizing, where feasible and appropriate, PACT's collaboration with partners already identified for the more effective development and implementation of country-level PACT projects;
17. Commends the ongoing work of the Division of PACT in mobilizing resources to support its activities, notes that between 2011 and 2012 PACT's resource mobilization efforts secured or facilitated the mobilization of voluntary contributions, pledges, grants, long-term loans and

donations of cash, equipment and in-kind expertise and training valued at US\$ 3.5 million, and encourages the continued implementation of PACT's fundraising and resource mobilization strategy;

18. Calls upon the Director General to ensure that the Division of PACT retains capacities and mechanisms to facilitate and support cancer control-related resource mobilization, its existing competence and its access to relevant technical expertise required to optimize the Agency's efforts in cancer control;

19. Invites Member States, organizations, private foundations and other donors to provide adequate financial support for the implementation of PACT, and requests the Secretariat to keep Member States informed about progress in this regard;

20. Recommends that the Division of PACT continue to raise awareness about the global cancer burden and the crucial role of radiation medicine in cancer diagnosis and treatment as the first link in a chain that connects cancer treatment to the control of non-communicable diseases, through international fora such as the World Cancer Summits and Congresses and the recently formed UN Task Force on Non-Communicable Diseases; and

21. Requests the Director General to report on the implementation of this resolution to the General Conference at its fifty-ninth (2015) regular session.

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 main objective of AU-PATTEC is to eradicate tsetse flies and trypanosomosis by creating sustainable tsetse- and trypanosomosis-free areas, by suppression and various eradication techniques, while ensuring that the reclaimed land areas are sustainably and economically exploited, and hence contributing to poverty alleviation and food security,
- (c) Recognising that tsetse fly and trypanosomosis suppression and eradication are unique, complex and logistically demanding exercises which require flexible, innovative and adaptable approaches in the provision of technical support,
- (d) Recognizing that tsetse flies and the trypanosomosis 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,
- (e) 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 37 African countries, most of which are Agency Member States,
- (f) 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,

- (g) 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 AU-PATTEC,
- (h) 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,
- (i) 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,
- (j) 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, 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 sub-regional AU-PATTEC projects,
- (k) Welcoming the adoption of the AU-PATTEC Strategic Plan for the period 2012-2018 on 12 December 2012 and looking forward to its effective implementation,
- (l) 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),
- (m) 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,
- (n) Appreciative of the contributions made by various Members States and UN specialized agencies in support of addressing the T&T problem in West Africa, especially the contributions made by the United States of America through the Peaceful Uses Initiative (PUI) in support of projects for T&T control in Senegal and Burkina Faso,
- (o) Acknowledging the continued close collaboration of the Secretariat and the International Centre of Research and Development for Livestock in Subhumid Zones (CIRDES) in Bobo-Dioulasso, Burkina Faso, the first IAEA Collaborating Centre in Africa for "The Use of the Sterile Insect Technique for Area-Wide Integrated Management of Tsetse Fly Populations",
- (p) Appreciative of the special efforts made by the Joint FAO/IAEA Division and the FAO Animal Health Service in support of AU-PATTEC,
- (q) Welcoming the efforts made by the Secretariat to address and eliminate obstacles to applying the SIT against tsetse flies in African Member States through applied research and methods development, both in-house and through the Agency's coordinated research project mechanism, and

(r) Acknowledging the continued support given to AU-PATTEC by the Agency as outlined in the report submitted by the Director General in document GC(57)/9, Annex 2,

1. Urges the Secretariat to continue assigning high priority to agricultural development in Member States and redouble its 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, while stressing the importance of a needs-driven approach to applied research and methods development and validation for serving field projects;
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. Requests the Secretariat to support Member States through technical cooperation projects on tsetse and trypanosomosis (T&T) baseline data collection and data management and the development of full project proposals for T&T interventions;
5. 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;
6. 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;
7. Requests the Agency and other partners to strengthen capacity-building in Member States for informed decision-making regarding the choice of T&T strategies and the cost-effective integration of SIT operations in area-wide integrated pest management (AW-IPM) campaigns;
8. 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 area-wide integrated pest management (AW-IPM) campaigns against the T&T problem;
9. Encourages the Joint FAO/IAEA Division and the FAO Animal Health Service to continue to support AU-PATTEC; and
10. 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-eighth (2014) regular session.

4.

Plan for producing potable water economically using small and medium-sized nuclear reactors

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) Recognizing that sufficient and clean potable water supplies for all mankind are of vital importance, as emphasized in Agenda 21 of the Rio Summit on Development and Environment, held in 1992, and most recently reaffirmed at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio +20), held in June 2012 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil,
- (c) Noting that potable water shortages are of growing concern in many regions of the world, due to population growth, increased urbanization and industrialization and the effects of climate change,
- (d) Underlining the urgent need for regional and international cooperation in helping to solve the serious problem of potable water shortages, particularly through the desalination of seawater,
- (e) Recognizing that a number of Member States have expressed their interest in participating in activities relating to seawater desalination using nuclear energy,
- (f) Noting that seawater desalination using nuclear energy has been successfully demonstrated through various projects in some Member States and is generally cost-effective, while recognizing that the economics of implementation will depend on site-specific factors,
- (g) Taking note with appreciation of the different activities carried out by the Secretariat in cooperation with interested Member States and international organizations, as outlined in the report of the Director General contained in document GC(57)/9,
- (h) Taking note of the outcomes of the meeting of the Technical Working Group on Nuclear Desalination (TWD-ND) held in January 2013, which include a recommendation that the added value of nuclear desalination through cogeneration be emphasized,
- (i) Noting with appreciation the activities carried out by the Secretariat in producing a technical report on "Efficient Water Management in Water Cooled Reactors" (published in August 2012) and preparing technical reports on "Opportunities for Cogeneration Using Nuclear Energy" and "Industrial Applications of Nuclear Energy" (both to be published in 2014),
- (j) Noting that the "tool kit on nuclear desalination" released by the Agency in 2009 in the form of a web page on nuclear desalination was improved in 2012 and 2013, with links to current information on IAEA activities relating to nuclear desalination,
- (k) Noting also that the desalination economic evaluation programme DEEP has been updated and a new version (DEEP 5.0) was released in May 2013 and that the desalination thermodynamic optimization programme DE-TOP (DE-TOP 2.0b) has been released with new features for analyzing cogeneration plants in either the energy or the exergy mode;

- (l) Noting the release in November 2012 of the “Water Management Programme” software for the estimation of water requirements in nuclear power plants (NPPs) and the analysis of cooling systems and related NPP site requirements,
- (m) Noting that the Coordinated Research Project (CRP) on New Technologies for Seawater Desalination Using Nuclear Energy, completed in 2011, identified potential new technologies that are expected to enhance the use of waste heat from NPPs for seawater desalination,
- (n) Recalling with appreciation that the Agency has initiated a programme to assist developing countries in addressing issues concerning economics, safety, reliability and technical measures for proliferation resistance in the application of small and medium-sized nuclear reactors (SMRs) for the production of potable water,
- (o) Noting the results of technical meetings and regional and national training workshops organized by the Secretariat to disseminate information and strengthen skills relating to efficient water management in NPPs and improve the performance and economics of potable water production through the desalination of seawater using nuclear energy, and
- (p) Taking note of the efforts of the Director General in soliciting additional funds for nuclear desalination,
1. Requests the Director General to continue consultations and strengthen interactions with interested Member States, the competent organizations of the United Nations system, regional development bodies and other relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in activities relating to seawater desalination using nuclear energy;
 2. Encourages the TWG-ND to continue its functions as a forum for advice and review on nuclear desalination activities, and supports the enhancement of the scope of the TWG-ND to address challenges related to integrated water resources management in the efficient use of water in nuclear facilities, which may involve the use of seawater desalination;
 3. Stresses the need for international co-operation in the planning and implementation of nuclear desalination demonstration programmes through national and regional projects open for the participation of any interested country;
 4. Requests the Director General, subject to the availability of resources, to:
 - (a) develop a report that provides generic guidance on cogeneration options and assesses the economics associated with such options; and
 - (b) continue to hold regional training workshops and technical meetings and to use other available mechanisms for disseminating information on nuclear desalination and water management using SMRs and to undertake further activities aimed at better establishing how existing reactors may offer options for cogeneration;
 5. Invites the Director General to raise funds from extrabudgetary sources in order to catalyze and contribute to the implementation of all Agency activities relating to nuclear desalination and the development of innovative SMRs;
 6. Requests the Director General to note the high priority given by interested Member States to the nuclear desalination of seawater in the process of preparing the Agency’s Programme and Budget; and

7. Further 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-eighth (2014) regular session under an appropriate agenda item and thereafter every two years.

5.

Use of isotope hydrology for water resources management

The General Conference,

- (a) Appreciating the work of the Agency in the area of isotope hydrology in response to resolution GC(55)/RES/12.A.5,
- (b) Taking note of national, regional and international efforts to implement the International Decade for Action, “Water for Life”, 2005–2015, proclaimed by the United Nations to bring about a greater focus on the critical linkage between water and human development at all levels and to improve the sustainable management of freshwater resources,
- (c) Aware that the United Nations continue to recognize the need for greater and concerted action in the area of water and that access to water and water resources management are key issues in achieving the United Nations’ Millennium Development Goals (MDGs),
- (d) Aware that the United Nations convened a high-level Conference in 2012 (Rio+20) to secure renewed political commitment for sustainable development which adopted the outcomes document “The Future We Want”,
- (e) Recognizing that the ‘Post-2015’ development agenda of the United Nations, which builds upon the achievements of the MDGs and the Rio+20 outcomes, is aiming for a “Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)” for water to highlight its multiple dimensions in sustainable development,
- (f) Aware that a lack of comprehensive mapping of water resources and related human capacity adversely impacts the ability of Member States to increase water availability and use,
- (g) Recognizing that the Agency has continuously demonstrated the importance of isotope techniques for water resources development and management, particularly for groundwater management in arid and semi-arid regions and for improved understanding of the water cycle,
- (h) Noting that initiatives of the Agency, as mentioned in document GC(55)/17, Annex 3, are addressing national priorities and have resulted in a wider use of isotope techniques for water resources and environmental management,
- (i) Appreciating the fact that the initiatives taken by the Agency, particularly in conjunction with bilateral and other international agencies, including the development of a new series of isotope hydrology outreach materials and the holding of joint training workshops, the Commission on Sustainable Development and the World Water Forum have significantly raised awareness of the Agency’s work on water resources,
- (j) Appreciating the Agency’s efforts in providing easier access for Member States to isotope hydrology analytical facilities through laser-based stable isotope analyzers,
- (k) Recognizing the Agency’s efforts in strengthening Member States’ capacities for performing standardized and high-quality isotope measurements, including through the development of software for the operation and performance assessment of laboratories engaged in the routine analysis of hydrogen and oxygen isotopes in water samples,

- (l) Noting that, under the IWAVE (IAEA Water Availability Enhancement) project, the Agency is assisting Member States in increasing the availability and sustainability of freshwater based on comprehensive assessments of national water resources, and welcoming the fact that steps are being taken to expand the IWAVE project to other Member States by including its methodology in new regional TC projects in the upcoming TC project cycle, and
- (m) Noting the discussions and conclusions of the 2011 Scientific Forum, entitled “Water Matters - Making a Difference with Nuclear Techniques”, and taking note of the Agency's participation in the sixth “World Water Forum” and its co-sponsorship of Hydro Predict 2012 and other conferences focusing on impacts of climate change on water resources,
1. Requests the Director General, subject to the availability of resources:
 - (a) to continue to further strengthen the efforts directed towards the fuller utilization of isotope and nuclear techniques for water resources development and management in the interested countries through appropriate programmes, by increased collaboration with national and other international organizations dealing directly with water resources management,
 - (b) to continue to help Member States obtain easy access to isotopic analysis by upgrading selected laboratories and by assisting Member States in adopting new and less expensive analytical techniques based on recent advances in relevant technologies, including laser-based ones,
 - (c) to expand activities related to the IWAVE project and to groundwater management, particularly the assessment and management of fossil groundwater resources, including in arid and semi-arid areas, as well as to the safety and sustainability of these resources, in collaboration with regional and other international organizations, and to develop tools and methodologies for the improved mapping of water resources,
 - (d) to provide easier access for Member State to new techniques for the use of noble gas isotopes in the age-dating of groundwater, and
 - (e) to strengthen activities which contribute to the understanding of climate and its impact on the water cycle and which are aimed at better prediction and mitigation of water-related natural calamities, and to contribute to the success of the International Decade on Freshwater;
 2. Requests the Agency to continue, along with other relevant United Nations agencies and with relevant regional agencies, to develop human resources in isotope hydrology through appropriate courses, at universities and institutes in Member States, through the use of advanced communication techniques and educational tools and at regional training centres, designed to provide practicing hydrologists with the ability to use isotope techniques; and
 3. Further requests the Director General to report on achievements in implementing this resolution to the Board of Governors and to the General Conference at its fifty-ninth (2015) session under an appropriate agenda item.

6.

Renovation 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 the General Conference 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) Further recalling additional resolutions requiring that the NA Laboratories at Seibersdorf be fully fit-for-purpose (such as resolution GC(56)/RES/12.A.2, concerning the development of the sterile insect technique for the eradication and/or suppression of malaria-transmitting mosquitoes; resolution GC(56)/RES/12.A.3, concerning support to the African Union's Pan African tsetse and trypanosomosis eradication campaign (AU-PATTEC); resolution GC(56)/RES/12.A.4, on strengthening the support to Member States in food and agriculture; resolution GC(56)/RES/9.12, regarding nuclear and radiological incident and emergency preparedness and response; and resolution GC(56)/RES/11, relating to the strengthening of the Agency's technical cooperation activities),

(c) Recognizing the growing applications, with economic and environmental benefits, of nuclear and radiation technologies in a wide variety of areas, the vital role that the NA Laboratories at Seibersdorf play in the demonstration of new technologies and in their deployment in Member States, and the dramatic increase in associated training courses and provision of technical services during recent years,

(d) Acknowledging with appreciation the worldwide leading role of the NA Laboratories at Seibersdorf in the establishment of global laboratory networks in several areas, such as the animal disease control networks supported through the Peaceful Uses Initiative (PUI), the African Renaissance Fund (ARF) initiative and numerous other initiatives,

(e) Further recognizing that the NA Laboratories at Seibersdorf are in urgent need of modernization in order to respond to the evolving range and complexity of the requests submitted to them and the growing demands of Member States and keep pace with increasingly rapid technological developments,

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

(g) Supporting the Director General's initiative regarding the modernization of the NA Laboratories at Seibersdorf, announced in his statement at the fifty-sixth regular session of the General Conference,

(h) Further recalling resolution GC(56)/RES/12.A.5, and specifically paragraph 4, in which the General Conference requested 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",

(i) Appreciating the Director General's report to the Board of Governors (GC(57)/INF/11) on progress made towards developing a concept and a strategic overarching plan of action for the modernization of the NA Laboratories at Seibersdorf,

(j) Noting with appreciation that a capital investment project known as Project for the Renovation of the Nuclear Applications Laboratories in Seibersdorf (the ReNuAL project) has been launched and included in the regular budget capital investment plan of the IAEA's draft 2014-2015 Programme and Budget with an initial €2.6 million per year, and that an initial extrabudgetary target of €5.4 million per year has been set for 2014 and 2015,

- (k) Noting the recommendation of the Agency's Standing Advisory Group on Nuclear Applications (SAGNA) that construction under the ReNuAL project should begin no later than the end of 2014 so as to take advantage of the lessons learned from the ECAS (Enhancing the Capabilities of the Safeguards Analytical Services) project and of the project management structure that is currently in place,
- (l) Noting that one of the lessons learned from the ECAS project is the importance of a focused resource mobilization strategy, and
- (m) Welcoming the report of the Director General mapping out current activities and services of the NA Laboratories at Seibersdorf aimed at benefiting Member States and other stakeholders, quantifying projected future needs of and demands by Member States and identifying current and anticipated future gaps,
1. Stresses the need, in conformity with its 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, and to retain its focus on capacity-building initiatives and the provision of technical services so as to meet the basic sustainable development needs of Member States;
 2. Requests the Secretariat to strive to ensure that, commensurate with the prominence of the NA Laboratories at Seibersdorf within the Agency, the urgent needs and projected future demands of Member States as regards the services of those laboratories are met within the overall funding target for the renovation project;
 3. Encourages the Secretariat to fully explore and establish suitable mechanisms for resource mobilization, including the proposed 'Friends of ReNuAL', and welcomes the initiative to secure the services of an expert in this regard;
 4. Urges the Secretariat, in consideration of the imminent establishment of a dedicated Project Board and Project Management Team, to proceed most expeditiously with the planned feasibility study so as to commence the design, construction and renovation phase as soon as possible, with a target date to break ground in September 2014;
 5. Encourages the Secretariat to implement the key recommendations of SAGNA as regards prioritization of the redesign and expansion of infrastructure, including buildings, safety and security arrangements and administration;
 6. Encourages the Secretariat to develop a concrete strategy in the fourth quarter of 2013 as an immediate next step in addressing the resource requirements within the necessary time frame and to present it to Member States in the first quarter of 2014;
 7. Invites Member States to make financial commitments and contributions in advance of the 2014 session of the General Conference and also to make in-kind contributions which will allow for initiation of the implementation phase by no later than 2014, and further invites all Member States to actively contribute to efforts that support attainment of the goal of completion of the ReNuAL project, and welcomes in this regard the announcement made by a Member State;
 8. Encourages the Secretariat to explore the possibilities of extrabudgetary funding from non-traditional donors, and to assess the potential for collaboration with the private sector, within the Agency's financial and administrative rules and regulations, with a view to the establishment of low- or no-cost arrangements for equipment acquisition;
 9. Requests the Director General to report to it on progress made in the implementation of this resolution at its fifty-eighth (2014) session.

B.
Nuclear power applications

1.
General

The General Conference.

- (a) Recalling resolution GC(56)/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 IAEA's contributions to international discussions addressing global climate change, such as the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio +20), held in June 2012 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and the 18th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (CoP-18), held in November-December 2012 in Doha, Qatar,
- (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 that 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 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 energy security and climate protection goals,
- (h) Recalling the concluding statement of the President of the St. Petersburg International Ministerial Conference on "*Nuclear Energy in the 21st Century*" (*the St. Petersburg conference*), organized by the Agency in June 2013 and attended by ministers, high-ranking officials and experts from 87 States and seven international organizations, that for many countries nuclear power is a proven, clean, safe, and economical technology that will play an increasingly important role in achieving energy security and sustainable development goals in the 21st century,
- (i) Taking note 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(57)/INF/2 and the IAEA's Annual Report for 2012, it remains an important option not only for countries with existing nuclear power programmes, but also for developing countries with growing energy requirements,

(j) Noting the organization of workshops by the IAEA on vital topics related to nuclear power, such as technologies and economics, the competitiveness of nuclear power and other energy technologies, regional cooperation to support transitioning to sustainable nuclear energy, the development of the required infrastructure for the safe, secure and efficient use of nuclear power, desalination, partitioning and transmutation, the role of research reactors in the development of nuclear power programmes, and the training of many professionals from Member States through various regional and national courses,

(k) Recognizing that the accident that occurred on 11 March 2011 at TEPCO's Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station (*the Fukushima Daiichi accident*), triggered by an extraordinary natural event, has shown the need for further improvements in nuclear safety, particularly for addressing extreme natural events, and in emergency preparedness and response,

(l) Noting that, following the Fukushima Daiichi accident, most States already engaged in nuclear power programmes prior to this 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 decided, based on their own national assessments of nuclear energy benefits and risks, to phase out their nuclear power programmes or to continue not to use nuclear power,

(m) 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, decommissioning and remediation in a safe and sustainable manner, and confirming the important role of science and technology in continuously addressing these challenges, particularly through innovations,

(n) Recognizing that the management of spent fuel and radioactive waste should avoid imposing undue burdens on future generations, and recognizing further that, while each State should, as far as is compatible with the safety of the management of such material, dispose of the radioactive waste it generates, in certain circumstances the safe and efficient management of spent fuel and radioactive waste might be fostered through agreements among States to use facilities in one of them for the benefit of all of them,

(o) Recognizing also the need for collecting experience and developing adequate methods and techniques for decommissioning and environmental remediation and for managing large volumes of radioactive waste, including contaminated water, resulting from legacy practices and severe radiological or nuclear accidents,

(p) 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 application, 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),

(q) Noting the progress achieved by INPRO in understanding the challenges of global nuclear energy sustainability through Nuclear Energy System Assessments (NESAs) and nuclear energy scenario analysis,

(r) Stressing also the essential role the Agency plays as an international forum for the exchange of information and experience on nuclear power plant operation and for the continuous improvement of this exchange among interested Member States, inter alia through the Nuclear Operator Organization Cooperation Forum held during regular sessions of the General Conference, while recognizing both the role of international organizations, such as the OECD/NEA, NGOs and multinational networks among operators, such as WANO, and the need to strengthen the cooperation between the IAEA and these organizations,

(s) 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 implementation of the highest standards of nuclear safety, taking into account relevant IAEA standards and guidance and relevant international instruments, as well as a strong and long-term commitment of national authorities to creating and maintaining this infrastructure,

(t) 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,

(u) 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 and sustained option in meeting the energy needs, in particular for developing countries,

(v) Recognizing also the need for Member States to evaluate and manage the financial commitments that are necessary for planning and implementing radioactive waste management programmes, including disposal,

(w) Noting the increasing number of requests from Member States for advice on the exploration of uranium resources and on mining and milling for safe, secure and effective uranium production while minimizing the environmental impact, and acknowledging the importance of the Agency's assistance in this field,

(x) Noting the progress made by the Secretariat on the administrative, financial, legal and technical aspects of the IAEA LEU bank to serve as a supply of last resort for nuclear power generation,

(y) Noting also the functioning of the LEU reserve in Angarsk, Russian Federation, comprising 120 tons of LEU under the aegis of the Agency,

(z) 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,

- (aa) Taking note of the “*Nuclear Technology Review 2013*” (GC(57)/INF/2) and its supplements, as well as of the report “*Strengthening the Agency's Activities related to Nuclear Science, Technology and Applications*” (GC(57)/9) prepared by the Secretariat,
- (bb) Recognizing the contribution that fast reactors can make to extending the lifetime of uranium resources and decreasing the environmental burden of nuclear waste, as outlined by the participants in the international conference on *Fast Reactors and Related Fuel Cycles (FR13)*, held in March, in Paris, France,
- (cc) 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, such as the International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER) project, and
- (dd) Taking note of the 24th biennial IAEA Fusion Energy Conference (FEC2012), held October 2012 in San Diego, United States of America,
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. Welcomes the St. Petersburg Conference, a major high-level international conference on the global status and prospects of nuclear energy, where one of the key messages was that, for many countries, nuclear power will play an important role in achieving energy security and sustainable development goals;
 3. 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;
 4. 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;
 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. Welcomes the Agency’s efforts to pursue activities to enhance Member State capabilities and technology in modelling, predicting and improving the understanding of the behaviour of nuclear fuel under accident conditions;
 7. 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, and fostering science, technology and engineering, including capacity building via the utilization of existing research reactors;

8. Requests the Secretariat, in particular, 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;
9. 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;
10. Encourages international cooperation in the safe management of spent fuel and radioactive waste, including the exploration of multinational approaches to storage and disposal;
11. Encourages the Secretariat to work on fostering collaboration among interested Member States with the objective of developing innovative fast neutron systems with enhanced safety, economic and non-proliferation characteristics;
12. 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;
13. Recognizes the importance of assisting Member States interested in uranium production to develop and maintain sustainable activities through appropriate technology, infrastructure and stakeholder involvement and the development of skilled human resources;
14. 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 and assessing the economics/socio-economics of their energy programmes, developing their national infrastructures for nuclear power and defining their long-term strategies for sustainable nuclear energy;
15. Encourages the Secretariat to consider further opportunities to develop, coordinate and integrate the services it provides to Member States, including broad energy planning and long-range nuclear energy planning, economic analysis and techno-economic assessments, nuclear energy system assessments (NESA), Integrated Nuclear Infrastructure Review (INIR) missions and related capacity building;
16. Encourages the Agency to continue organizing workshops on vital topics related to nuclear power (technologies and economics of nuclear power, development of required infrastructure for the safe, secure and efficient use of nuclear power, etc), while ensuring the widest possible participation of experts from all interested Member States;
17. Encourages the Agency to continue gathering data and information and making them available to Member States through the International Nuclear Information System (INIS) and other valuable databases;
18. Encourages the Agency to continue providing assistance in the area of management support, including nuclear knowledge and information management initiatives that address the entire life cycle of nuclear facilities;
19. Encourages the Secretariat to further strengthen management capabilities, human resource development and capacity building through networking in the area of nuclear education and training,

including developing and utilizing e-learning platforms such as CONNECT, and by organizing opportunities for education and training in the field of nuclear energy;

20. Welcomes all contributions announced by Member States, including contributions in support of 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;

21. Takes note of the Secretariat's continuing examination of various aspects of the financing of nuclear power programmes, including radioactive waste management, and 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 for nuclear power;

22. Welcomes the Agency's efforts to provide more detailed information on designing, constructing, operating and closing a radioactive waste disposal facility, and thereby assisting Member States, including those embarking on nuclear power, to develop and implement adequate disposal programmes;

23. 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;

24. Recommends that the Secretariat extend its cooperation with international initiatives such as UN-Energy and explore the possibility of a dialogue forum for the benefit of Member States aimed at defining sustainable global and regional energy scenarios through application of a commonly acknowledged assessment methodology;

25. Encourages the Secretariat to pursue its cooperation with relevant international cooperative frameworks supporting the responsible use of nuclear energy;

26. Requests that the actions of the Secretariat called for in this resolution be undertaken as a priority subject to the availability of resources; and

27. Requests the Secretariat to report to the Board of Governors as appropriate and to the General Conference at its fifty-eighth (2014) session on developments relevant to this resolution.

2.

Small and medium-sized nuclear reactors – Development and deployment

The General Conference,

(a) Recalling its previous resolutions on small and medium-sized nuclear reactors – development and deployment,

(b) Noting that the Agency has in place a programme which includes the preparation of reports and coordinated research projects covering several relevant topics, to assist developing countries interested in small and medium-sized reactors (SMRs) to address economics, environmental protection, safety and security, reliability, proliferation resistance and waste management,

(c) Recognizing that smaller reactors could be better suited to the small electrical grids of many developing countries with less developed infrastructure, and that for some developed countries they could be one way to replace obsolete, ageing or high-carbon-emitting small and

medium-sized power sources, but acknowledging that the size of nuclear reactors is a national decision that each Member State takes on the basis of its own needs and the size of its electrical grid,

(d) Noting that SMRs could play a significant role in district heating, desalination and hydrogen production systems in future, and their potential for innovative energy systems,

(e) Welcoming the publication of Agency reports on SMRs, in particular the report “*Status of Small and Medium Reactor Designs*”, and noting the completion of the Coordinated Research Project “*Advances in Methodologies for the Assessment of Passive Safety Systems Reliability in Innovative Small Reactors*”,

(f) Noting the outcomes of the 6th INPRO Dialogue Forum on “*Licensing and Safety Issues for Small and Medium-Sized Reactors*” and of the meeting on “*Incorporating Lessons Learned from the Fukushima Daiichi Accident in SMR Technology Assessment for Design of Engineered Safety Systems*”,

(g) Recognizing the role that innovative technologies can play in improving nuclear safety, and

(h) Noting with appreciation the Director General’s report entitled “*Small and Medium-Sized Reactors (SMRs) - Development and Deployment*” contained in document GC(57)/9,

1. Commends the Director General and the Secretariat for their work in response to previous relevant General Conference resolutions;
2. Encourages the Secretariat to continue taking appropriate measures to assist Member States, particularly embarking countries, engaged in the process of preparatory actions with regard to demonstration projects, and encouraging the development of safe, secure, economically viable SMRs with enhanced proliferation resistance;
3. Calls upon the Secretariat to continue to promote effective international exchange of information on options as regards SMRs available internationally for deployment and on topics such as roadmaps for technology development, requirements for countries embarking on new nuclear power programmes, regulatory infrastructure, operational performance, maintainability, safety and security, waste management, constructability, economics, proliferation resistance and the state of development of innovative SMRs, by organizing technical meetings and workshops, as appropriate, and to produce relevant status and technical reports
4. Invites the Secretariat and the Member States that are in a position to offer SMRs to foster international cooperation in undertaking studies of the social and economic impacts of SMR deployment in developing countries;
5. Encourages the Secretariat to continue consultations and interactions with interested Member States, the competent organizations of the United Nations system, financial institutions, regional development bodies and other relevant organizations regarding advice on the development and deployment of SMRs;
6. Encourages the Secretariat to continue working on defining indicators of safety performance, operability, maintainability and constructability so as to assist countries in assessing advanced SMR technologies, and developing guidance for SMR technology implementation, and looks forward to upcoming reports on enhancing energy supply security and approaches to environmental impact assessment;

7. Also encourages the Secretariat to continue providing guidance for regulatory reviews of SMRs of various designs;
8. Encourages the Secretariat to foster collaboration among interested Member States with the objective of facilitating the licensing of SMRs;
9. Encourages the Secretariat to facilitate capacity building in embarking countries as regards SMR technology assessment;
10. Also encourages the Secretariat to continue the activities of the Regular Budget project “*Common Technologies and Issues for SMRs*” on both the development of key enabling technologies and the resolution of key infrastructure issues for innovative SMRs of various types, which is complementary to INPRO;
11. Invites the Director General to raise appropriate funding from extrabudgetary sources in order to contribute to the implementation of all Agency activities relating to the sharing of construction and operating experience for the development and deployment of SMRs; and
12. Requests the Director General to continue to report on:
 - i. the status of the programme initiated to assist developing countries interested in SMRs,
 - ii. progress made in the research, development, demonstration and deployment of SMRs in interested Member States intending to introduce them, and
 - iii. progress made in the implementation of this resolution to the Board of Governors and to the General Conference at its fifty-ninth (2015) regular session under an appropriate agenda item.

3.

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 June 2011, in Vienna, 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, is continuing to grow and now comprises 39 IAEA Member States and the European Commission,
- (f) 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,

(g) Noting that INPRO has prepared a final report on the collaborative project “*Global Architectures on Innovative Nuclear Energy Systems*” (GAINS), developed a framework for the assessment of nuclear energy evolution scenarios, including 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 safety and proliferation resistance, highlighting the role of technical and institutional innovations and international cooperation in this respect,

(h) Noting that INPRO has published a report entitled “*Legal and Institutional Issues of Transportable Nuclear Power Plants*”,

(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) with INPRO methodology, global nuclear energy scenarios including collaborative projects on “*Synergistic Nuclear Energy Regional Group Interactions Evaluated for Sustainability*” (SYNERGIES) and “*Roadmaps for a Transition to Globally Sustainable Nuclear Energy Systems*” (ROADMAPS), 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 that the INPRO collaborative project SYNERGIES provides a forum for technology users and technology holders to study national, regional and global nuclear energy scenarios, to analyze drivers of and impediments to collaboration among countries and identify ‘win-win’ strategies for suppliers and users through a collaborative approach to future sustainable nuclear energy systems,

(k) Noting the progress of other national, bilateral and international activities and initiatives, and their contribution to joint research and development work on innovative approaches to nuclear energy deployment and operation, and

(l) Noting with appreciation the Director General's report on Agency activities in the development of innovative nuclear technology contained in document GC(57)/INF/2,

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 the INPRO methodology, and nuclear energy scenario analysis;
3. Encourages interested Member States, the Secretariat and, in particular, INPRO to develop and evaluate various nuclear energy scenarios and roadmaps, based on synergistic collaboration among involved countries, that could lead to sustainable nuclear energy development in the 21st century, and to help define collaborative pathways to such development;

4. Requests the Secretariat and, in particular, INPRO to promote collaboration among interested Member States in developing innovative, globally sustainable nuclear energy systems and to support the establishment of effective collaboration mechanisms through the accumulation and dissemination of world-wide relevant experience and good practices;
5. Encourages the Secretariat to bring together the experience acquired through NESAs and GAINS and other global nuclear energy scenario analyses so as to develop guidance on the evaluation of substantial improvements and associated risks in nuclear energy system performance, potentially achievable with innovative nuclear technologies, on the basis of an INPRO methodology key indicators approach;
6. Invites Member States, the Secretariat and, in particular, INPRO to examine the role that technological and institutional innovations can play in improving nuclear power infrastructure and enhancing nuclear safety, security and non-proliferation and to exchange information, including through the INPRO Dialogue Forum;
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 and institutional and infrastructure innovations, particularly by continuing assessment studies of such energy systems and their role in national, regional and global scenarios for the further use of nuclear energy, and also by identifying common issues for possible collaborative projects;
8. Encourages the Secretariat and interested Member States to complete the revision of the INPRO methodology in the light of the Fukushima Daiichi accident and taking into account the results of NESAs performed in Member States;
9. Recommends that the Secretariat continue to explore opportunities for synergy between the 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, support collaboration among INPRO, appropriate IAEA TWGs, other UN organizations, the Generation IV International Forum (GIF), the International Framework for Nuclear Energy Cooperation (IFNEC) and the European Sustainable Nuclear Industrial Initiative (ESNII) with regard to innovative and advanced nuclear energy systems;
10. 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;
11. Recognizing that the funding of INPRO activities supporting the development of innovative nuclear technology comes mainly from extrabudgetary sources, requests the Director General to strengthen the Agency's efforts related to the development of innovative nuclear technology by further enhancing the effective and efficient use of available resources in support of related activities of the TWGs and INPRO;
12. Recommends that the Secretariat consider establishing, through the consolidation of available resources and assistance from interested Member States, regular training and workshops on innovative nuclear technologies to exchange knowledge and experience in the area of innovative, globally sustainable nuclear energy systems;
13. Calls upon the Secretariat and upon Member States in a position to do so to investigate, taking into account, inter alia, economic, safety and security factors, new reactor and fuel cycle technologies with enhanced proliferation resistance, 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; 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-eighth (2014) regular session under an appropriate agenda item.

4.

Approaches to supporting nuclear power infrastructure development

The General Conference,

- (a) Recognizing that the development and implementation of an appropriate infrastructure to support the successful introduction of nuclear power and its safe, secure and efficient use is an issue of great importance, especially for countries that are considering and planning for the introduction of nuclear power,
- (b) Recalling its previous resolutions on approaches to supporting nuclear power infrastructure development,
- (c) Acknowledging the Agency's significant role in assisting Member States that are considering and planning for the introduction of nuclear power with assessments of infrastructure needs, taking into account relevant economic, social and policy considerations, to support the safe, secure and efficient use of nuclear power, and noting the Agency's increasing activities in this area, in accordance with the requests of Member States,
- (d) Recognizing the value of the Agency's Integrated Nuclear Infrastructure Review (INIR) missions, which provide expert and peer-based evaluations, in helping requesting Member States to determine their nuclear infrastructure development status and needs,
- (e) Welcoming the INIR missions in 2011-2013 to Bangladesh, the United Arab Emirates, Jordan, Vietnam, Belarus and Poland, and welcoming also the INIR mission to South Africa, the first country thinking of extending its nuclear power programme to host such a mission, and noting that additional countries thinking of extending their nuclear power programmes are considering requesting INIR missions,
- (f) Further welcoming the establishment of Integrated Work Plans (IWPs) which provide an operational framework for the delivery of Agency assistance in support of national nuclear programmes, thereby facilitating optimized assistance by the Agency to embarking countries,
- (g) Noting the publication of Nuclear Energy Series documents and the organization of a wide range of conferences, technical meetings and workshops on topics related to infrastructure development,
- (h) Recognizing the Nuclear Energy Management School and other training courses on management and leadership and on construction management, and mentoring programmes implemented under the Agency's auspices, in China, France, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation and the United States of America, and in particular the creation of the "*International Nuclear Leadership Education Program*" at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, as effective platforms for leadership development,
- (i) Noting the joint efforts of the Integrated Nuclear Infrastructure Group (INIG) and INPRO in developing innovative infrastructure approaches for future nuclear energy systems,

- (j) Commending the Technical Work Group on Nuclear Power Infrastructure (TWG-NPI), which has just completed its first triennium cycle, for its advisory activities,
- (k) Stressing the importance of adequate human resources for ensuring, inter alia, the safe and secure operation and the effective regulation of a nuclear power programme, and noting the worldwide shortage of trained personnel in developed and, especially, developing countries, and
- (l) Taking note of other international initiatives focusing on support for infrastructure development,
1. Commends the Director General and the Secretariat for their efforts in implementing resolution GC(55)/RES/12.B.4 as reported in document GC(57)/9 and reiterates its request that the Secretariat provide updates to important publications such as “*Milestones in the Development of a National Infrastructure for Nuclear Power*” and, in this context, ensure enhanced consistency among related nuclear power infrastructure publications and multimedia products (web sites, e-learning modules, etc);
 2. Encourages the Secretariat to prepare, in consultation with interested Member States, a follow-up document to the Director General’s report on “*Strengthening Agency Support to Member States Considering or Launching Nuclear Power Programmes*” (GOV/INF/2009/11), providing a more detailed analysis of – inter alia - legal, financial and practical implications;
 3. Recommends that the Secretariat renew the mandate of the TWG-NPI for another three years;
 4. Encourages Member States launching a nuclear power programme to invite an Agency INIR mission and relevant peer review missions, including site design safety reviews, prior to commissioning the first nuclear power plant and to make public their INIR mission reports in order to share best practices;
 5. Commends the Secretariat’s internal coordination and holistic approach to nuclear infrastructure development, and encourages Member States and the Secretariat to take into account the results of assessments of infrastructure requirements, such as INIR mission outcomes, to optimize ongoing Agency activities in this area;
 6. Requests the Secretariat to continue to learn lessons from INIR missions and to enhance the effectiveness of its activities;
 7. Encourages the Secretariat to continue working on the development of Phase 3 (before commissioning) INIR missions, taking into account the availability of other Agency review services;
 8. Welcomes the development of the catalogue of services as a useful tool to help Member States plan technical cooperation and other assistance;
 9. Commends the development of e-learning as a useful training platform, and encourages its use by all Member States;
 10. Encourages the Secretariat to continue providing training related to the development of the “Knowledgeable Customer” concept;
 11. Invites all Member States that are considering or planning for the introduction of nuclear power to provide, as appropriate, information and/or resources to enable the Agency to apply its full spectrum of tools in support of nuclear infrastructure development;

12. Takes note of the Secretariat's cooperation with the International Framework for Nuclear Energy Cooperation (IFNEC) on the development of a workforce planning modelling tool for countries launching nuclear power programmes;
13. Calls on the Secretariat to facilitate, as necessary, "soft coordination" among Member States for the more efficient implementation of multilateral and bilateral assistance to countries considering or planning for the introduction of nuclear power;
14. Welcomes the activities undertaken by Member States, both individually and collectively, to cooperate on a voluntary basis in nuclear infrastructure development and encourages further such cooperation; and
15. 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-ninth (2015) session under an appropriate agenda item.

*19 September 2013
Agenda item 18
GC(57)/OR.7, para. 186*

GC(57)/RES/13

Strengthening the Effectiveness and Improving the Efficiency of Agency Safeguards

The General Conference,

- (a) Recalling resolution GC(56)/RES/13,
- (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 Agency bilateral and multilateral safeguards agreements,
- (d) Considering also 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 Agency safeguards,
- (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,
- (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 Agency safeguards, 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 Agency's Safeguards Statement for 2012,
- (n) Welcoming the work the Agency has undertaken in verifying nuclear material from dismantled nuclear weapons,
- (o) Recalling the IAEA Statute and in particular Article III.B.1, which states that, in carrying out its functions, the Agency shall conduct its activities in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations to promote peace and international cooperation, and in conformity with policies of the United Nations furthering the establishment of safeguarded worldwide disarmament and in conformity with any international agreements entered into pursuant to such policies,
- (p) Recalling that the 2010 NPT Review Conference in Action 30 of the Final Document called for the wider application of safeguards to peaceful nuclear facilities in the nuclear-weapon States, under the relevant voluntary offer safeguards agreements, in the most economic and practical way possible, taking into account the availability of IAEA resources, and stressed that comprehensive safeguards and additional protocols should be universally applied once the complete elimination of nuclear weapons has been achieved,
- (q) Recognizing that the Agency's safeguards implementation is continually reviewed and evaluated by the Agency,
- (r) Stressing that safeguards should remain non-discriminatory and only objective factors should be used to determine safeguards implementation, while political or other extraneous considerations are not included,
- (s) Emphasizing 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,

(t) 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,

(u) Stressing that the strengthening of Agency safeguards should not entail any decrease in the resources available for technical assistance and co-operation 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

(v) 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 Agency safeguards:

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 12 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 Agency safeguards, urges all States which have yet to bring into force comprehensive safeguards agreements to do so as soon as possible;¹
7. Calls on the Agency to continue to exercise fully its authority in accordance with the Statute in the implementation of safeguards agreements, drawing independent objective conclusions using only impartial and technically based evaluation methods;
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 20 September 2013, 57 States have accepted SQPs in accordance with the modified text endorsed by the Board of Governors;

11. Welcomes the fact that, as of 20 September 2013, 142 States and other parties to safeguards agreements have signed additional protocols, and that additional protocols are in force for 121 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;
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, additional protocols and modified SQPs;
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 2013), 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. Notes that for 2012 the Secretariat has been able to draw the broader safeguards conclusion that all nuclear material remains in peaceful activities and there is no diversion of declared nuclear material from peaceful nuclear activities and no indication of undeclared nuclear material and activities for 60 States that have both a comprehensive safeguards agreement and additional protocol in force;
20. Encourages the Agency to continue the implementation of integrated safeguards for those States where both a comprehensive safeguards agreement and additional protocol are in force and the Secretariat has drawn the broader conclusion that all nuclear material remains in peaceful activities;
21. Notes the Director General's report to the Board of Governors in September 2013 on the Conceptualization and Development of Safeguards Implementation at the State level, and also notes that the Director General will produce, after consulting with Member States, a supplementary document for consideration and action by the Board of Governors before the fifty-eighth (2014)

session of the General Conference, providing further clarification and information to address questions and issues raised;

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-eighth (2014) regular session under an agenda item entitled "Strengthening the Effectiveness and Improving the Efficiency of Agency Safeguards".

¹ Operative paragraph 6 was voted on separately and was approved with 98 in favour, 1 against and 10 abstentions (roll call vote).

*20 September 2013
Agenda item 19
GC(57)/OR.10, para. 54*

GC(57)/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) 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,
- (g) 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 (GC(57)/22),
- (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 Director General's report that the nuclear programme of the DPRK remains a matter of serious concern, and that recent statements by the DPRK of its intention to readjust and restart its nuclear facilities at Yongbyon, including the 5 MW(e) graphite-moderated reactor and the uranium enrichment facility, as well as previous statements about uranium enrichment activities, and the construction of a light-water reactor are deeply regrettable, and noting that such actions are clear violations of relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions,
- (j) Stressing the importance of a complete understanding of the DPRK's entire nuclear programme,
- (k) Expressing serious concern about the new activities at Yongbyon outlined in the Director General's report, including those related to the 5 MW(e) reactor, the extension of the uranium enrichment facility at Yongbyon, and the continued construction activities at the light-water reactor,

- (l) Noting the Director General's report that, contrary to the requirements of relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions, the DPRK has not abandoned its existing nuclear programme in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner or ceased all related activities, and
- (m) Having considered the Director General's report contained in document GC(57)/22,
1. Condemns the nuclear test conducted by the DPRK on 12 February 2013 (local time) in violation and flagrant disregard of the United Nations Security Council's relevant resolutions;
 2. Strongly deplores all the DPRK's ongoing nuclear activities, including its recent statements of its intention to readjust and restart its nuclear facilities at Yongbyon including the 5 MW(e) graphite-moderated reactor and the uranium enrichment activities, and its operation and extension of the uranium enrichment facility and the construction of a light water reactor at Yongbyon, and urges the DPRK to halt any actions to restart and readjust, and expand its nuclear facilities at Yongbyon;
 3. 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;
 4. 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 creating favourable conditions for a resumption of the Six-Party Talks aimed at achieving complete, verifiable and irreversible denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula and maintaining peace and security in the Korean Peninsula and North East Asia ;
 5. Strongly urges the DPRK to reaffirm its commitment to denuclearization and the 19 September 2005 Joint Statement of the Six-Party Talks;
 6. 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), 2087 (2013) and 2094 (2013) and other relevant resolutions, and to fulfil 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;
 7. Stresses the importance of all Member States fully implementing their obligations pursuant to United Nations Security Council resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013) and 2094 (2013), including the DPRK's non-proliferation obligations;
 8. 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 in the Final Document of the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT);
 9. 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;
 10. 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;

11. Supports the international community's peaceful efforts in all available and appropriate forums to address the challenge posed by the DPRK; and

12. 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-eighth (2014) regular session.

20 September 2013

Agenda item 20

GC(57)/OR.10, paras 3–4

GC(57)/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(56)/RES/15,
1. Takes note of the Director General's report in document GC(57)/10;
 2. Calls upon all States in the region to accede to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT);²
 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-eighth (2014) 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”.

¹ The resolution was adopted with 114 in favour, 0 against and 12 abstentions (roll call vote).

² Operative paragraph 2 was voted on separately and was approved with 112 in favour, 2 against and 11 abstentions (roll call vote).

*20 September 2013
Agenda item 21
GC(57)/OR.10, para. 66*

GC(57)/RES/16

Personnel

A. Staffing of the Agency's Secretariat

The General Conference,

- (a) Recalling resolution GC(55)/RES/15.A adopted by it at its fifty-fifth regular session,
 - (b) Taking note of the report submitted by the Director General in document GC(57)/14 and the continuing efforts made, in response to relevant resolutions adopted by the General Conference since 1981, to increase the recruitment of staff members from developing countries and those other Member States which are unrepresented or under-represented in the Agency's Secretariat,
 - (c) Noting document N6.76 Circ., dated 13 September 2012, which contains the forecast of vacancies in the Professional category until 12 December 2014,
 - (d) Noting the Secretariat's projection indicating that, as a result of staff retirements and the application of the rotation policy, 660 of the 1025 regular Professional staff positions in the Agency's Secretariat will become vacant during the period up to 2020,
 - (e) Noting the length of the recruitment process and the need to streamline actions undertaken in the recruitment of staff,
 - (f) Concerned that the representation of developing countries and certain other Member States in the Agency's Secretariat, including at the senior and policy-making levels, continues to be inadequate,
 - (g) Reaffirming the availability of qualified candidates from these countries who could be considered and selected for different positions at the Professional and executive levels,
 - (h) Noting with concern the low percentage of consultants from developing countries holding Special Service Agreements,
 - (i) Convinced that the implementation of measures taken in response to previous resolutions on this subject should be continued and enhanced, and
 - (j) Further convinced that joint efforts and close cooperation between Member States and the Secretariat can assist the Agency in attracting applicants of the highest standards of technical competence, efficiency and integrity,
1. Requests the Director General, pursuant to Article VII of the Statute, to continue to secure employees of the highest standards of efficiency, technical competence, and integrity and to intensify his efforts to increase accordingly, particularly at the senior and policy-making levels, and for Professional posts requiring specific skills, the number of staff members from developing countries and from those other Member States which are unrepresented or under-represented in the Agency's Secretariat;
 2. Calls on Member States to continue encouraging well-qualified candidates to apply for vacant posts in the Agency's Secretariat, and requests the Director General to strengthen, within available resources, the recruitment efforts in Member States, particularly in developing countries;

3. Requests the Director General to fully implement the provisions of this resolution and to work with Member States in this regard, including by making use of the opportunity offered by staff retirements and the application of the rotation policy;
4. Encourages the Secretariat to continue taking advantage of the opportunities presented by Agency-sponsored meetings by undertaking recruitment efforts in parallel with such meetings, and to establish a voluntary network of former staff members for recruitment purposes;
5. Urges the Secretariat to pursue measures to streamline and to enhance the efficiency of the recruitment process;
6. Requests the Director General to address the issue of under-representation and non-representation, organizing recruitment and/or information events in developing countries and other Member States that are unrepresented or under-represented in the Agency's Secretariat, and subsequently to report to the fifty-ninth (2015) regular session of the General Conference on this issue;
7. Requests the Director General to activate, in consultation with Member States, the liaison officers who are designated as points of contact in Member States, particularly those which are unrepresented or under-represented in the Agency's Secretariat, and who are to actively support and coordinate with the Secretariat in its recruitment efforts;
8. Further requests the Director General to continue to ensure that consultants are engaged based on their ability to provide the required expertise, to give due consideration, if applicable, to the geographical distribution of consultants holding Special Service Agreements, and to continue to identify the nationalities of such consultants in future reports; and
9. Further requests the Director General to continue submitting biennially a report to the Board of Governors and the General Conference on the implementation of this resolution and of similar resolutions adopted in the past, and requests that future reports identify those geographic regions which are under-represented and the number of positions, based on the Secretariat's indicative figures, by which they are under-represented.

B. Women in the Secretariat

The General Conference,

- (a) Recalling its resolution GC(55)/RES/15.B on "Women in the Secretariat",
- (b) Commending the wide range of important measures implemented by the Secretariat in order to make progress in rectifying the gender imbalance and improve the representation of women in the Professional and higher categories, as reported in document GC(57)/15,
- (c) Welcoming the actions undertaken by the Agency's Focal Point for Gender Concerns and the points of contact nominated by Member States to support the Agency's efforts to respond to the request made in the above-mentioned resolution,
- (d) Concerned that the 2012 report by the United Nations Secretary-General on "Improvement of the status of women in the United Nations System" shows that within the Professional and higher categories the Agency is still among the UN organizations with the lowest representation of women Professional staff,
- (e) Aware of the lower rate of participation of women in the nuclear field,

- (f) Recognizing that since June 2011 there was an improvement in the percentage of applications received by the Agency from “well-qualified” female candidates, that the percentage of female staff in the Professional and higher categories has grown by 1.2 %, and that in 82.1% of cases where an external candidate was selected, and external women applicants were among the candidates rated “well-qualified”, a woman was selected for the position,
- (g) Further recognizing the increase to 31.8% of external appointments accounted for by the recruitment of women,
- (h) Noting with concern the decline to 23.2 % of external appointments in the overall number of women recruited, and
- (i) Asserting the principle of equal gender representation throughout the Secretariat as an ultimate goal,
1. Continues to request the Director General, pursuant to Article VII of the Statute, to secure employees of the highest standards of efficiency, technical competence, and integrity, particularly drawing upon developing countries and upon those Member States which are unrepresented or under- represented, and to pursue a target of equal representation of women across all occupational groups and categories in the Agency, including in senior policy-level and decision-making posts;
 2. Urges the Secretariat to continue the implementation of its comprehensive gender policy, which covers gender equality in staffing as well as mainstreaming gender considerations in the Secretariat’s programmes and operation, and further urges the Secretariat to enhance its implementation in order – inter alia – to achieve a higher representation of women, especially from developing Member States as well as unrepresented and under-represented Member States, in the Agency’s Professional and higher categories;
 3. Requests the Secretariat to improve its process for the recruitment of female staff, to continue undertaking its ongoing recruitment measures, and to facilitate access by qualified female candidates from developing Member States to training opportunities, as well as their participation in the fellowship programme, the Job Opportunities for Young Professionals Programme and the Experts Participating in Technical Cooperation programme, in order to gain experience in various fields of work within the Agency;
 4. Calls upon the Secretariat to intensify the implementation of its Action Plan on Gender Concerns, including measures to improve the status of female staff and to enhance the promotional and placement process, within the framework of the Agency’s programmatic needs and regulations;
 5. Stresses that the work relating to the achievement of the objectives stated above should be financed primarily from the Regular Budget of the Agency, within available resources, but also invites Member States to provide voluntary contributions in order to assist with their achievement;
 6. Encourages Member States that have not yet done so to nominate contact points to actively support the Agency’s efforts to meet the terms of this resolution; and
 7. Further requests the Director General to report biennially on the implementation of this resolution to the Board of Governors and the General Conference.

*19 September 2013
Agenda item 26
GC(57)/OR.7, para. 189*

GC(57)/RES/17

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-seventh regular session, which is set forth in document GC(57)/28.

19 September 2013

Agenda item 27

GC(57)/OR.7, paras 169–170

Other Decisions

GC(57)/DEC/1 Election of the President

The General Conference elected HE Mr Xolisa Mfundiso Mabhongo (South Africa) President of the General Conference, to hold office until the close of the fifty-seventh regular session.

*16 September 2013
Agenda item 1
GC(57)/OR.1, paras 18–19*

GC(57)/DEC/2 Election of the Vice Presidents

The General Conference elected the delegates of Chile, Estonia, France, Islamic Republic of Iran, Philippines, Thailand and Zimbabwe, Vice-Presidents of the General Conference, to hold office until the close of the fifty-seventh regular session.

*16 September 2013
Agenda item 1
GC(57)/OR.1, paras 32–35*

GC(57)/DEC/3 Election of the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole

The General Conference elected Mr Richard Stratford (United States of America) Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, to hold office until the close of the fifty-seventh regular session.

*16 September 2013
Agenda item 1
GC(57)/OR.1, paras 34–35*

GC(57)/DEC/4 Election of additional members of the General Committee¹

The General Conference elected the delegates of Bulgaria, Denmark, Lebanon, Mexico, Netherlands and Russian Federation, as additional members of the General Committee, to hold office until the close of the fifty-seventh regular session.

¹ As a result of the decisions taken under GC(57)/DEC/1, 2, 3 and 4, the General Committee appointed for the fifty-seventh (2013) regular session was composed as follows:
HE Mr Xolisa Mfundiso Mabhongo (South Africa) as President;
the delegates of Chile, Estonia, France, Islamic Republic of Iran, Philippines, Thailand and Zimbabwe as Vice-Presidents;
Mr Richard Stratford (United States of America) as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole;
and the delegates of Bulgaria, Denmark, Lebanon, Mexico, Netherlands and Russian Federation as additional members.

*16 September 2013
Agenda item 1
GC(57)/OR.1, paras 34–35*

Vietnam
United Arab Emirates

for Far East
for Far East, Middle East and South Asia, or
South East Asia and the Pacific

¹As a result, the composition of the Board of Governors 2013-2014 at the conclusion of the fifty-seventh (2013) regular session of the General Conference was as follows: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, India, Japan, Kenya, Libya, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Russian Federation, Slovakia, South Africa, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and Vietnam.

19 September 2013
Agenda item 9
GC(57)/OR.7, paras 199–213

GC(57)/DEC/9

Appointment of the External Auditor

The General Conference appointed the Comptroller and Auditor General of India as the External Auditor to audit the Agency's accounts for the financial years 2014 and 2015.

19 September 2013
Agenda item 12
GC(57)/OR.7, paras 216–217

GC(57)/DEC/10

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, GC(55)/DEC/10 and GC(56)/DEC/9.

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(57)/5 that as of 24 July 2013 only 52 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.

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 58th (2014) 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".

19 September 2013
Agenda item 13
GC(57)/OR.7, para. 183

GC(57)/DEC/11

**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.

*20 September 2013
Agenda item 23
GC(57)/OR.10, paras 41–42*

GC(57)/DEC/12

Amendment to Article VI of the Statute

1. The General Conference recalls its resolution GC(43)/RES/19 of 1 October 1999, by which the Conference approved an amendment to Article VI of the Agency's Statute, and its decisions GC(47)/DEC/14, GC(49)/DEC/12, GC(50)/DEC/12, GC(51)/DEC/13, GC(53)/DEC/12 and GC(55)/DEC/12.

2. The General Conference takes note of the report by the Director General contained in document GC(57)/6.

3. The General Conference encourages all Member States which have not done so to accept the amendment as soon as possible in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

4. 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 59th (2015) 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 VI of the Statute".

*19 September 2013
Agenda item 24
GC(57)/OR.7, para. 187*

GC(57)/DEC/13

Elections to the Agency's Staff Pension Committee

The General Conference elected Mr Wolfgang Thill (Austria) as alternate member of the Agency's Staff Pension Committee.

*19 September 2013
Agenda item 25
GC(57)/OR.7, para. 188*

