

**RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED
AND OTHER RELEVANT
DECISIONS TAKEN
DURING THE 52nd
REGULAR SESSION OF
THE GENERAL
CONFERENCE
29 September –
4 October 2008**

General Conference

GC(52)/DEC/9

Date: October 2008

General Distribution

Original: English

Fifty-second regular session

Item 11 of the agenda
(GC(52)/21)

Amendment of Article XIV.A of the Statute

Decision adopted on 3 October 2008 during the seventh plenary meeting

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 and GC(51)/DEC/14.
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(52)/INF/9 that as of 27 August 2008 only 43 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 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 53rd 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".

General Conference

GC(52)/DEC/10

Date: October 2008

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Item 17 of the agenda
(GC(52)/21)

Cooperation agreements with intergovernmental organizations

Decision adopted on 4 October 2008 during the ninth plenary meeting

The General Conference approved the conclusion of the proposed cooperation agreement with the ITER International Fusion Energy Organization.

General Conference

GC(52)/RES/1

Date: October 2008

General Distribution

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Fifty-second regular session

Item 2 of the agenda
(GC(52)/21)

Applications for membership of the Agency

Application by the Sultanate of Oman

Resolution adopted on 29 September 2008 during the first plenary meeting

The General Conference,

- (a) Having received the recommendation of the Board of Governors that the Sultanate of Oman should be approved for membership of the Agency,¹ and
 - (b) Having considered the application of the Sultanate of Oman for membership in the light of Article IV.B of the Statute,
1. Approves the Sultanate of Oman for membership of the Agency; and
 2. Determines, pursuant to Financial Regulation 5.09², that in the event of the Sultanate of Oman becoming a Member of the Agency during the remainder of 2008 or in 2009, it shall be assessed as appropriate:
 - (a) For an advance or advances to the Working Capital Fund, in accordance with Financial Regulation 7.04³; and
 - (b) For a contribution or contributions towards the Agency's Regular Budget, in accordance with the principles and arrangements the Conference has established for the assessment of Members for such contributions.⁴

¹ GC(52)/7, para. 3

² INFCIRC/8/Rev.2

³ INFCIRC/8/Rev.2

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

General Conference

GC(52)/RES/2

Date: October 2008

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Item 2 of the agenda
(GC(52)/21)

Applications for Membership of the Agency

Application by the Kingdom of Lesotho

Resolution adopted on 29 September 2008 during the first plenary meeting

The General Conference,

- (a) Having received the recommendation of the Board of Governors that the Kingdom of Lesotho should be approved for membership of the Agency,¹ and
 - (b) Having considered the application of the Kingdom of Lesotho for membership in the light of Article IV.B of the Statute,
1. Approves the Kingdom of Lesotho for membership of the Agency; and
 2. Determines, pursuant to Financial Regulation 5.09,² that in the event of the Kingdom of Lesotho becoming a Member of the Agency during the remainder of 2008 or in 2009, it shall be assessed as appropriate:
 - (a) For an advance or advances to the Working Capital Fund, in accordance with Financial Regulation 7.04;³ and
 - (b) For a contribution or contributions towards the Agency's Regular Budget, in accordance with the principles and arrangements the Conference has established for the assessment of Members for such contributions.⁴

¹ GC(52)/18, para 3

² INFCIRC/8/Rev.2

³ INFCIRC/8/Rev.2

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

General Conference

GC(52)/RES/3

Date: October 2008

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Item 2 of the agenda
(GC(52)/21)

Application for Membership of the Agency

Application by the Independent State of Papua New Guinea

Resolution adopted on 29 September 2008 during the first plenary meeting

The General Conference,

- (a) Having received the recommendation of the Board of Governors that the Independent State of Papua New Guinea should be approved for membership of the Agency,¹ and
 - (b) Having considered the application of the Independent State of Papua New Guinea for membership in the light of Article IV.B of the Statute,
1. Approves the Independent State of Papua New Guinea for membership of the Agency; and,
 2. Determines, pursuant to Financial Regulation 5.09,² that in the event of the Independent State of Papua New Guinea becoming a Member of the Agency during the remainder of 2008 or in 2009, it shall be assessed as appropriate:
 - (a) For an advance or advances to the Working Capital Fund, in accordance with Financial Regulation 7.04;³ and
 - (b) For a contribution or contributions towards the Agency's Regular Budget, in accordance with the principles and arrangements the Conference has established for the assessment of Members for such contributions.⁴

¹ GC(52)/19, para. 3

² INFCIRC/8/Rev.2

³ INFCIRC/8/Rev.2

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

General Conference

GC(52)/RES/4

Date: October 2008

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Fifty-second regular session

Item 9 of the agenda
(GC(52)/21)

The Agency's Accounts for 2007

Resolution adopted on 3 October 2008 during the seventh plenary meeting

The General Conference,

Having regard to Financial Regulation 11.03(b),

Takes note of the report of the External Auditor on the Agency's accounts for the year 2007 and of the report of the Board of Governors thereon [*].

[*] GC(52)/11

General Conference

GC(52)/RES/5

Date: October 2008

General Distribution

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Fifty-second regular session

Item 10 of the agenda
(GC(52)/21)

Regular Budget appropriations for 2009

Resolution adopted on 3 October 2008 during the seventh plenary meeting

The General Conference,

Accepting the recommendations of the Board of Governors relating to the regular budget of the Agency for 2009^{1/},

1. Appropriates on the basis of an exchange rate of \$1.00 to €1.00,^{2/} an amount of €296 313 702 for the operational and recurrent portion of regular budget expenses of the Agency in 2009 as follows^{3/}:

	€
1. Nuclear Power, Fuel Cycle and Nuclear Science	28 737 814
2. Nuclear Techniques for Development and Environmental Protection	32 862 865
3. Nuclear Safety and Security	23 681 676
4. Nuclear Verification	117 150 480
5. Policy, Management and Administration	75 050 660
6. Management of Technical Cooperation for Development	16 307 161
	<hr/>
Subtotal for Major Programmes	293 790 656
7. Reimbursable Work for Others	2 523 046
	<hr/>
TOTAL	<u>296 313 702</u>

^{1/} See document GC(52)/5/Rev.1.

^{2/} Refer to paragraph 33 of the Overview of GC(51)/2.

^{3/} Appropriation Sections 1–6 represent the Agency's major programmes.

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 €4 482 000 (representing €3 363 600 plus \$1 118 400);

from contributions by Member States amounting, for an exchange rate of \$1.00 to €1.00, to €289 308 656 (€232 665 100 plus \$56 643 556), in accordance with the scale of assessment fixed by the General Conference in resolution GC(52)/RES/8;

3. Appropriates on the basis of an exchange rate of \$1.00 to €1.00, an amount of €533 934 for the essential investments portion of the regular budget of the Agency in 2009 as follows^{4/}:

	€
1. Nuclear Power, Fuel Cycle and Nuclear Science	51 050
2. Nuclear Techniques for Development and Environmental Protection	193 990
3. Nuclear Safety and Security	112 310
4. Nuclear Verification	3 367 074
5. Policy, Management and Administration	1 489 710
6. Management of Technical Cooperation for Development	319 800
	<hr/>
TOTAL	5 533 934
	<hr/> <hr/>

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 €533 934 (€4 027 473 plus \$1 506 461), in accordance with the scale of assessment fixed by the General Conference in resolution GC(52)/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 2009, 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 2009; 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.

^{4/} Appropriation Sections 1–6 represent the Agency's major programmes.

ATTACHMENT

A.1 APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE OPERATIONAL AND RECURRENT PORTION OF THE REGULAR BUDGET IN 2009

ADJUSTMENT FORMULA IN EURO

	€			US\$	
1. Nuclear Power, Fuel Cycle and Nuclear Science	22 527 494	+	(	6 210 320	/R)
2. Nuclear Techniques for Development and Environmental Protection	26 324 010	+	(	6 538 855	/R)
3. Nuclear Safety and Security	18 262 792	+	(	5 418 884	/R)
4. Nuclear Verification	91 470 104	+	(	25 680 376	/R)
5. Policy, Management and Administration	64 164 417	+	(	10 886 243	/R)
6. Management of Technical Cooperation for Development	13 279 883	+	(	3 027 278	/R)
Subtotal for Major Programmes	236 028 700	+	(	57 761 956	/R)
7. Reimbursable Work for Others	1 946 827	+	(	576 219	/R)
TOTAL	237 975 527	+	(	58 338 175	/R)

Note: R is the average United Nations dollar-to-euro exchange rate which will be experienced during 2009.

ATTACHMENT

A.2. APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE ESSENTIAL INVESTMENTS PORTION OF THE REGULAR BUDGET IN 2009

ADJUSTMENT FORMULA IN EURO

	€			US\$	
1. Nuclear Power, Fuel Cycle and Nuclear Science	33 744	+	(	17 306	/R)
2. Nuclear Techniques for Development and Environmental Protection	128 227	+	(	65 763	/R)
3. Nuclear Safety and Security	74 237	+	(	38 073	/R)
4. Nuclear Verification	2 300 316	+	(	1 066 758	/R)
5. Policy, Management and Administration	1 316 018	+	(	173 692	/R)
6. Management of Technical Cooperation for Development	174 931	+	(	144 869	/R)
TOTAL	4 027 473	+	(	1 506 461	/R)
	4 027 473	+	(	1 506 461	/R)

Note: R is the average United Nations dollar-to-euro exchange rate which will be experienced during 2009.

General Conference

GC(52)/RES/6

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Item 10 of the agenda
(GC(52)/21)

Technical Cooperation Fund Allocation for 2009

Resolution adopted on 3 October 2008 during the seventh plenary meeting

The General Conference,

- (a) Noting the decision of the Board of Governors on 1 August 2008 to recommend the target figure of \$85 000 000 for voluntary contributions to the Agency's Technical Cooperation Fund for 2009, and
 - (b) Accepting the foregoing recommendation of the Board,
1. Decides that for 2009 the target for voluntary contributions to the Technical Cooperation Fund shall be \$85 000 000;
 2. Notes that funds from other sources, estimated at \$1 000 000, are expected to be available for that programme;
 3. Allocates the amount of \$86 000 000 for the Agency's Technical Cooperation programme for 2009; and
 4. Urges all Member States to make voluntary contributions for 2009 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.

General Conference

GC(52)/RES/7

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Item 10 of the agenda
(GC(52)/21)

The Working Capital Fund in 2009

Resolution adopted on 3 October 2008 during the seventh plenary meeting

The General Conference,

Accepting the recommendations of the Board of Governors relating to the Agency's Working Capital Fund in 2009,

1. Approves a level of €15 210 000 for the Agency's Working Capital Fund in 2009;
2. Decides that the Fund shall be financed, administered and used in 2009 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.2.

General Conference

GC(52)/RES/8

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Fifty-second regular session

Item 12 of the agenda
(GC(52)/21)

Scale of Assessment of Members' contributions towards the Regular Budget

Resolution adopted on 3 October 2008 during the seventh plenary meeting

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 2009 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 2008 or in 2009 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, resolution GC(39)RES/11 as amended by resolution GC(44)/RES/9 and resolution GC(47)/RES/5.

² INFCIRC/8/Rev.2.

ANNEX 1
2009 SCALE OF ASSESSMENT

Member	Base rate %	Scale %	Regular Budget assessment		
			€	+	\$
Afghanistan, Islamic Republic of	0.001	0.001	1 937		458
Albania	0.006	0.005	11 727		2 781
Algeria	0.082	0.067	160 273		38 006
Angola	0.003	0.002	5 811		1 375
Argentina	0.313	0.260	618 945		147 127
Armenia	0.002	0.002	3 910		927
Australia	1.724	1.770	4 185 418		1 032 507
Austria	0.856	0.879	2 078 146		512 661
Azerbaijan	0.005	0.004	9 773		2 317
Bangladesh	0.010	0.008	19 369		4 584
Belarus	0.019	0.016	37 136		8 807
Belgium	1.063	1.091	2 580 681		636 632
Belize	0.001	0.001	1 954		463
Benin	0.001	0.001	1 937		458
Bolivia	0.006	0.005	11 727		2 781
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.006	0.005	11 727		2 781
Botswana	0.013	0.011	25 409		6 025
Brazil	0.845	0.701	1 670 956		397 194
Bulgaria	0.019	0.016	37 136		8 807
Burkina Faso	0.002	0.002	3 874		917
Cameroon	0.009	0.007	17 591		4 171
Canada	2.872	2.948	6 972 453		1 720 044
Central African Republic	0.001	0.001	1 937		458
Chad	0.001	0.001	1 937		458
Chile	0.155	0.129	306 506		72 859
China	2.573	2.110	5 029 065		1 192 578
Colombia	0.101	0.083	197 409		46 813
Costa Rica	0.031	0.025	60 591		14 369
Côte d'Ivoire	0.009	0.007	17 591		4 171
Croatia	0.048	0.039	93 819		22 247
Cuba	0.052	0.043	101 637		24 102
Cyprus	0.042	0.043	101 963		25 153
Czech Republic	0.271	0.225	535 892		127 385
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.003	0.002	5 811		1 375
Denmark	0.713	0.732	1 730 980		427 018
Dominican Republic	0.023	0.019	44 955		10 661
Ecuador	0.020	0.016	39 091		9 270
Egypt	0.085	0.070	166 137		39 397
El Salvador	0.019	0.016	37 136		8 807
Eritrea	0.001	0.001	1 937		458
Estonia	0.015	0.012	29 318		6 952
Ethiopia	0.003	0.002	5 811		1 375
Finland	0.544	0.558	1 320 689		325 803
France	6.078	6.239	14 755 776		3 640 122
Gabon	0.008	0.007	15 820		3 760
Georgia	0.003	0.002	5 864		1 390
Germany	8.274	8.493	20 087 082		4 955 310
Ghana	0.004	0.003	7 818		1 854
Greece	0.575	0.525	1 245 811		301 406
Guatemala	0.031	0.025	60 591		14 369

ANNEX 1 (continued)
2009 SCALE OF ASSESSMENT

Member	Base rate %	Scale %	Regular Budget assessment		
			€	+	\$
Haiti	0.002	0.002	3 874		917
Holy See	0.001	0.001	2 428		599
Honduras	0.005	0.004	9 773		2 317
Hungary	0.235	0.195	464 704		110 463
Iceland	0.036	0.037	87 396		21 560
India	0.434	0.356	848 276		201 158
Indonesia	0.155	0.127	302 955		71 843
Iran, Islamic Republic of	0.174	0.143	340 093		80 648
Iraq	0.014	0.011	27 364		6 489
Ireland	0.429	0.440	1 041 496		256 928
Israel	0.404	0.415	980 808		241 957
Italy	4.899	5.029	11 893 475		2 934 017
Jamaica	0.010	0.008	19 545		4 635
Japan	16.036	16.461	38 931 168		9 603 983
Jordan	0.012	0.010	23 455		5 562
Kazakhstan	0.028	0.023	54 727		12 978
Kenya	0.010	0.008	19 545		4 635
Korea, Republic of	2.096	1.913	4 541 252		1 098 689
Kuwait	0.176	0.181	427 278		105 406
Kyrgyzstan	0.001	0.001	1 954		463
Latvia	0.017	0.014	33 228		7 880
Lebanon	0.033	0.027	64 500		15 295
Liberia	0.001	0.001	1 937		458
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.060	0.050	118 647		28 203
Liechtenstein	0.010	0.010	24 279		5 989
Lithuania	0.030	0.025	58 637		13 905
Luxembourg	0.082	0.084	199 071		49 109
Madagascar	0.002	0.002	3 874		917
Malawi	0.001	0.001	1 937		458
Malaysia	0.183	0.152	361 876		86 019
Mali	0.001	0.001	1 937		458
Malta	0.016	0.013	31 640		7 521
Marshall Islands	0.001	0.001	1 954		463
Mauritania, Islamic Republic of	0.001	0.001	1 937		458
Mauritius	0.011	0.009	21 500		5 098
Mexico	2.177	1.807	4 304 936		1 023 305
Monaco	0.003	0.003	7 284		1 797
Mongolia	0.001	0.001	1 954		463
Montenegro	0.001	0.001	1 954		463
Morocco	0.040	0.033	78 182		18 540
Mozambique	0.001	0.001	1 937		458
Myanmar	0.005	0.004	9 685		2 292
Namibia	0.006	0.005	11 727		2 781
Nepal	0.003	0.002	5 811		1 375
Netherlands	1.807	1.855	4 386 917		1 082 214
New Zealand	0.247	0.254	599 651		147 929
Nicaragua	0.002	0.002	3 874		917
Niger	0.001	0.001	1 937		458
Nigeria	0.046	0.038	89 909		21 321
Norway	0.754	0.774	1 830 516		451 573

ANNEX 1 (continued)
2009 SCALE OF ASSESSMENT

Member	Base rate %	Scale %	Regular Budget assessment	
			€	+
Pakistan	0.057	0.047	111 410	26 420
Palau	0.001	0.001	1 977	470
Panama	0.022	0.018	43 000	10 197
Paraguay	0.005	0.004	9 773	2 317
Peru	0.075	0.061	146 592	34 762
Philippines	0.075	0.061	146 592	34 762
Poland	0.483	0.396	944 049	223 869
Portugal	0.508	0.464	1 100 647	266 286
Qatar	0.082	0.084	199 071	49 109
Republic of Moldova	0.001	0.001	1 954	463
Romania	0.067	0.055	130 955	31 054
Russian Federation	1.158	1.189	2 811 315	693 526
Saudi Arabia	0.722	0.599	1 427 728	339 378
Senegal	0.004	0.003	7 748	1 834
Serbia	0.020	0.016	39 091	9 270
Seychelles	0.002	0.002	3 955	940
Sierra Leone	0.001	0.001	1 937	458
Singapore	0.335	0.344	813 290	200 632
Slovakia	0.061	0.050	119 228	28 274
Slovenia	0.093	0.095	225 779	55 698
South Africa	0.280	0.230	547 275	129 779
Spain	2.863	2.939	6 950 610	1 714 656
Sri Lanka	0.015	0.012	29 318	6 952
Sudan	0.010	0.008	19 369	4 584
Sweden	1.033	1.060	2 507 852	618 665
Switzerland	1.173	1.204	2 847 733	702 511
Syrian Arab Republic	0.015	0.012	29 318	6 952
Tajikistan	0.001	0.001	1 954	463
Thailand	0.179	0.147	349 865	82 966
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0.005	0.004	9 773	2 317
Tunisia	0.030	0.025	58 637	13 905
Turkey	0.367	0.301	717 321	170 104
Uganda	0.003	0.002	5 811	1 375
Ukraine	0.043	0.035	84 046	19 930
United Arab Emirates	0.291	0.299	706 471	174 280
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	6.407	6.577	15 554 499	3 837 161
United Republic of Tanzania	0.006	0.005	11 621	2 751
United States of America	25.000	25.663	60 693 388	14 972 535
Uruguay	0.026	0.022	51 414	12 222
Uzbekistan	0.008	0.006	15 637	3 708
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	0.193	0.158	377 229	89 455
Vietnam	0.023	0.019	44 550	10 545
Yemen	0.007	0.006	13 559	3 209
Zambia	0.001	0.001	1 937	458
Zimbabwe	0.008	0.006	15 637	3 708
TOTAL	100.000	100.000	236 692 573	58 150 017

[a]

[a] See document GC(52)/5/Rev.1 "The Agency's Budget Update for 2009", draft resolution A.

General Conference

GC(52)/RES/9

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Item 13 of the agenda
(GC(52)/21)

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

Resolution adopted on 3 October 2008 during the seventh plenary meeting

A.

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

The General Conference

- (a) Recalling resolution GC(51)/RES/11 and previous General Conference resolutions on measures to strengthen international cooperation in nuclear, radiation, transport and waste safety,
- (b) Recognizing that a global nuclear, radiation, transport and waste safety culture is a key element of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, ionizing radiation and radioactive substances, and that continuous efforts are required in order to ensure that the technical and human elements of safety are maintained at the optimal level,
- (c) Emphasizing the important role of the Agency in enhancing nuclear, radiation, transport and waste safety through its safety programmes and initiatives and in promoting international cooperation in this regard,
- (d) Recognizing the importance of Member States establishing and maintaining effective and sustainable regulatory infrastructures for the promotion of nuclear, radiation and waste safety,
- (e) Noting with appreciation the Director General's report in document GC(52)/2 on measures to strengthen international cooperation in nuclear, radiation and transport safety and waste management,
- (f) Emphasizing the vital need for sustainable, appropriate and predictable resourcing, as well as efficient management, of the Secretariat's work in the field of nuclear, radiation, transport and waste safety,
- (g) Recalling the objective of the Convention on Nuclear Safety, to achieve and maintain a high level of nuclear safety worldwide through the enhancement of national measures and

international cooperation, including, where appropriate, safety-related technical cooperation, to establish and maintain effective defences in nuclear installations against potential radiological hazards in order to protect individuals, society and the environment from harmful effects of ionizing radiation from such installations, and to prevent accidents with radiological consequences and to mitigate such consequences should they occur,

(h) Recalling the objective of the non-legally-binding Code of Conduct on the Safety of Research Reactors, to achieve and maintain a high level of safety in research reactors worldwide,

(i) Underscoring that medical uses of ionizing radiation constitute by far the largest source of exposure to the public and medical personnel, and emphasizing the need for enhanced efforts to optimize radiation protection for patients in view of the increase in annual doses from medical exposures, as documented in GC(52)/INF/2 (Nuclear Safety Review for the Year 2007), including through the sharing of experience at the international level,

(j) Underscoring the relevance to all Member States of the objective of the Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management (the Joint Convention), to achieve and maintain a high level of safety worldwide in the management of spent nuclear fuel and radioactive waste through the enhancement of national measures and international cooperation, including, where appropriate, safety-related technical cooperation,

(k) Emphasizing the importance of the Secretariat's continued collaboration with the contracting parties of international and regional instruments aimed at protecting the marine environment from radioactive wastes, such as the London Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and other Matter, and at the progressive reduction or elimination of radioactive discharges to the sea,

(l) Recognizing the need to strengthen national capacities to ensure safety in uranium mining and processing, particularly in Member States entering or re-entering the uranium mining industry, and to address the remediation of contaminated sites,

(m) Re-emphasizing the importance of education and training in establishing and maintaining an adequate nuclear, radiation, transport and waste safety infrastructure, and noting the Secretariat's actions in developing strategies for sustainable education and training in nuclear, radiation and waste safety, including the safety and security of radioactive sources,

(n) Recalling the objectives and principles of the non-legally-binding Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources, recognizing the value of promoting widespread information exchange on national approaches to controlling radioactive sources, and emphasizing the continuing need to protect individuals, society and the environment from the harmful effects of incidents and emergencies, and malicious acts, involving radioactive sources,

(o) Recognizing that potential nuclear and radiological incidents and emergencies, including malicious acts associated with nuclear and radiological terrorism, may lead to significant radiological and other serious consequences over wide geographical areas, thereby requiring an international response,

(p) Recalling the obligation of States 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) to notify the Agency of nuclear accidents and, within the limits of their capabilities, to identify and notify the Agency of experts, equipment and materials which could be made available for the

provision of assistance to other States Parties in the event of a nuclear accident or radiological emergency, and recalling further the obligation of the Agency under the Assistance Convention to collect that information and disseminate it to States Parties and other Member States,

(q) Noting with satisfaction the progress made by the Secretariat, Member States and other international organizations in the implementation of the International Action Plan for Strengthening the International Preparedness and Response System for Nuclear and Radiological Emergencies, and recognizing the need for the establishment of mechanisms to ensure effective and sustainable implementation of the Early Notification Convention, the Assistance Convention and the Action Plan,

(r) Noting the importance of ensuring the highest level of nuclear, radiation, transport and waste safety, and of effective and coherent nuclear liability regimes at the national and global levels to provide compensation, if necessary, for damage inter alia to people, property and the environment caused by a nuclear accident or incident, taking fully into account legal and technical considerations, and

(s) Recalling the Vienna Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage, the Paris Convention on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy as well as the Protocols amending these Conventions 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,

1. General

1. Urges the Secretariat to continue to strengthen its efforts to maintain and improve nuclear, radiation, transport and waste safety, focusing particularly on mandatory activities and on technical areas and regions where the need for improvement is greatest;
2. Requests the Director General to continue the current programme to assist Member States in developing and improving their national infrastructure, including legislative and regulatory frameworks, for nuclear, radiation, transport and waste safety;
3. Requests the Secretariat to continue to establish its safety priorities using an integrated assessment process, and to incorporate the insights of this process into all of its review services, taking into account the advice of the relevant standing bodies, including the Commission on Safety Standards (CSS) and the safety standards committees;
4. Encourages the Secretariat and Member States, if they so desire, to make effective use of the Agency's technical cooperation resources for the further enhancement of safety;
5. Acknowledges that safety measures and security measures have in common the aim of protecting human life and health and the environment, calls upon the Secretariat to enhance its efforts to ensure coordination of its nuclear safety and security activities, and encourages Member States to work actively to ensure that neither safety nor security is compromised;
6. Endorses the efforts of the International Nuclear Safety Group (INSAG), the CSS and the safety standards committees in promoting nuclear safety worldwide, welcomes INSAG's report on Improving the International System for Operating Experience Feedback and on Nuclear Safety Infrastructure for a National Nuclear Power Programme based on the IAEA Fundamental Safety Principles, and looks forward to its forthcoming report on the safety-security interface;
7. Recognizes the importance of an effective regulatory body as an essential element of national nuclear infrastructure, urges Member States to continue their efforts to increase regulatory

effectiveness in the field of nuclear, radiation, transport and waste safety, encourages Member States embarking on new nuclear power programmes to take timely and proactive steps, including regulatory self-assessment, to establish and sustain a competent regulatory body with effective independence and the necessary human and financial resources to fulfil its responsibilities, and in this regard underscores the value of the Integrated Regulatory Review Service (IRRS), in particular for Member States embarking on a nuclear power programme;

8. Welcomes the maturing of thematic and regional safety networks, including the work undertaken by the Asian Nuclear Safety Network (ANSN) and the Ibero-American Nuclear and Radiation Safety Network, as well as the establishment of the Asia Region ALARA Network (ARAN);

9. Notes the Agency's efforts in upgrading the Regulatory Authority Information System (RAIS) to assist Member States in improving regulatory control and inventories of radiation sources, and encourages Member States to evaluate the upgraded RAIS for use;

10. Recognizes that the Secretariat has begun developing guidance on the technical and scientific support for regulatory bodies, in accordance with the conclusions of the International Conference on the Challenges faced by Technical and Scientific Support Organizations (TSOs) in Enhancing Nuclear Safety, held in France in April 2007, and encourages the Secretariat to address the other recommendations of that conference;

11. Welcomes the valuable work of the International Expert Group on Nuclear Liability (INLEX) to clarify the application and scope of the international nuclear liability instruments, including its outreach workshop in South Africa in February 2008, encourages relevant Member States to participate in INLEX's workshop in early 2009 for countries having expressed an interest in launching a nuclear power programme, and looks forward to the continuation of INLEX's work, including its examination of ways in which identified gaps in insurance coverage might be addressed and its further outreach efforts to promote adherence to nuclear liability instruments;

12. Encourages Member States, as appropriate, to give due consideration to the possibility of joining international nuclear liability instruments;

13. Takes note of the Secretariat's report on the adequacy and predictability of resources for the Agency's nuclear safety programme, contained in document GOV/INF/2008/1, and requests the Secretariat to undertake in-house coordination in an effort to fulfil the immediate, medium-term and longer-term financing requirements of the IAEA's safety activities, and to consider prioritization, cost savings, and innovative means of financing;

14. Further requests that the actions of the Secretariat called for in this resolution be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources;

15. Requests the Director General to report in detail to its fifty-third (2009) regular session on implementation of this resolution and relevant developments in the intervening period;

2.

The Agency's Safety Standards Programme

16. Welcomes the Board's decision to establish as Agency safety standards, in accordance with Article III.A.6 of the Statute, the Safety Requirements "Predisposal Management of Radioactive Waste" and the revision of the Safety Requirements "Regulations for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Material", and encourages Member States to use these Safety Requirements as a basis for establishing or maintaining their national regulatory programmes;

17. Commends the Commission on Safety Standards (CSS), the safety standards committees and the Secretariat for the establishment and approval of a roadmap for the long-term structure for the safety standards, looks forward to the Director General's report to the Board in this regard, also looks forward to the integration of all thematic areas in a coherent and harmonized set of publications, complemented by a series of facility- and activity-specific safety requirements, and notes that this approach will inter alia promote stability in regulatory approaches;

18. Notes that the Secretariat has developed draft 1.0 of the revised International Basic Safety Standards for Protection against Ionizing Radiation and the Safety of Radiation Sources (BSS) in collaboration with the co-sponsors and potential co-sponsors for initial review by the safety standards committees in the fourth quarter of 2008, notes the recommendation of the technical meeting in July 2007, endorsed by the safety standards committees, for the revised BSS to follow the recommendations of ICRP Publication 103 (2007), underscores that the revised BSS should reflect current challenges in radiation protection, and further notes that the Secretariat has prepared a companion document to track and justify changes to the current BSS, as requested by the safety standards committees, the CSS and in GC(51)/RES/11;

19. Notes resolution A/RES/62/100 of the United Nations General Assembly on the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (UNSCEAR) and encourages the Secretariat to continue to take account of the scientific information provided by UNSCEAR when developing Agency safety standards;

20. Encourages the Secretariat to continue to provide for the application of the Agency safety standards at the request of the Member States, including through the development of supporting guidance;

3.

Nuclear Installation Safety

21. Notes with satisfaction that all States currently operating nuclear power plants are now Contracting Parties to the Convention on Nuclear Safety, and urges all Member States commissioning, constructing or planning nuclear power plants, or considering a nuclear power programme, to become parties to the Convention as part of the establishment and maintenance of the requisite nuclear power infrastructure;

22. Welcomes the findings and outcomes of the fourth Review Meeting of Contracting Parties to the Convention on Nuclear Safety, and acknowledges that the Review Meeting emphasized the importance of ensuring openness and transparency, and noted that the issues of regulatory independence, as well as the potential conflict between nuclear safety and the need for production of goods and services that are essential for public safety or well-being, require further attention;

23. Commends the Secretariat's efforts to develop safety guides to assist countries embarking on a nuclear power programme in developing national safety infrastructure, notes with satisfaction the Secretariat's convening of the July 2008 workshop on the responsibilities of vendors and of countries embarking on nuclear power programmes, and looks forward to a follow-up meeting with the strong participation of countries considering embarking on nuclear power;

24. Calls upon all Member States with nuclear installations to establish effective operational experience feedback programmes and to share their experience, lessons learned and insights freely with all other countries with such installations, recognizes the value of the Agency's operational safety review services in further enhancing nuclear safety, and urges Member States that have not yet done so to avail themselves of these services;

25. Appreciates the Secretariat's efforts to develop safety culture assessment reviews aligned with the current safety standards and review services, urges Member States to avail themselves of such review services, and encourages the Secretariat to facilitate the exchange of information and experience arising from such review services;
26. Notes with satisfaction the results of the Workshop on IAEA Safety Standards on Management Systems held in Vienna in November 2007, recognizes the importance of strong leadership and effective management for the safe and reliable performance of nuclear installations, and encourages the Secretariat to continue providing guidance and services to Member States on integrated management systems with a view to enhancing safety;
27. Commends the Secretariat's efforts in the area of plant life management for the long-term operation of nuclear installations, and invites all Member States with nuclear installations to consider the Agency's guidance and services as an integral part of their operational safety strategies;
28. Acknowledges the assistance that the Secretariat is providing to Member States by carrying out, based on the application of IAEA safety standards, safety reviews of existing reactor designs and generic safety aspects of new reactor designs, and urges the Secretariat to continue its efforts to develop services and tools that support Member States in promoting the safety of existing and new reactor designs;
29. Commends and encourages further strengthening of the Secretariat's efforts in fostering cooperation between Member States on the seismic safety of nuclear installations, commends Japan for continuing to share findings and lessons learned from the earthquake near the Kashiwazaki-Kariwa Nuclear Power Plant on 16 July 2007 through follow-up IAEA expert missions, for hosting the IAEA International Workshop at Kashiwazaki from 19 to 21 June 2008, and for proposing and funding an extrabudgetary project to constitute an International Seismic Safety Centre at the IAEA, and encourages other Member States to exchange relevant experience;
30. Welcomes the approval by the CSS of new Safety Guides on the safety of uranium fuel fabrication facilities, MOX fuel fabrication facilities and conversion and enrichment facilities and looks forward to their publication, encourages the Secretariat to facilitate the exchange of operating experience for such facilities, and further encourages Member States to utilize Agency safety review services for fuel cycle facilities;
31. Continues to endorse the principles and objectives of the non-legally-binding Code of Conduct on the Safety of Research Reactors, encourages Member States constructing, operating or decommissioning research reactors or with research reactors in extended shutdown to apply the guidance in the Code, and looks forward to the outcome of the International Meeting on the Application of the Code to be held in Vienna in October 2008;
32. Welcomes the outcomes of the *International Conference on Research Reactors: Safe Management and Effective Utilization*, hosted by Australia in November 2007, and looks forward to the publication of its proceedings and the implementation of its recommendations;
33. Encourages Member States to promote regional activities to enhance the safe operation, utilization, shutdown and decommissioning of research reactors;
34. Further encourages Member States to exchange regulatory information with regard to new nuclear power plant designs and design certification;

4. Radiation Safety

35. Welcomes the Secretariat's progress in implementing the International Action Plan for the Radiological Protection of Patients, including its continued cooperation with the World Health Organization, the European Commission, the International Commission on Radiological Protection and a number of relevant professional bodies;
36. Reiterates the desirability of an international conference on radiation protection in medicine involving all relevant international bodies and nuclear safety authorities, in the light of the increasing doses arising from the use of newer techniques in imaging and radiotherapy, and encourages the Agency to involve Technical and Scientific Support Organizations (TSOs) in activities aimed at providing support to regulatory authorities in sharing information and lessons learned about incidents and accidents in the medical applications of radiation;
37. Encourages Member States to take advantage of regional technical cooperation projects on medical exposure, welcomes the Secretariat's development of training material for health personnel on the prevention of accidental and unnecessary exposures, and further encourages networking and information-sharing among medical professionals using ionizing radiation;
38. Welcomes the completion of a majority of actions under the joint IAEA-International Labour Organization (ILO) International Action Plan for Occupational Radiation Protection, and encourages the Agency and ILO Secretariats to complete the remaining actions and to continue their productive cooperation;
39. Urges the Secretariat to continue to use the regional approach, with emphasis on the sub-regional country groupings, in its activities to promote the upgrading of radiation safety infrastructure, welcomes the Secretariat's support to the new Asia Region ALARA Network (ARAN), and encourages the Secretariat to establish similar networks in other regions where such networks do not yet exist;
40. Notes resolution 62/100 of 17 December 2007 of the UN General Assembly inviting the provision of relevant data about doses, effects and risks from various sources of radiation to the UN Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (UNSCEAR), notes the work of the Secretariat to establish an Information System on Occupational Exposure in the Medical, Industrial and Research Areas (ISEMIR) and to update a database on discharges of radionuclides to the atmosphere and the aquatic environment (DIRATA), and urges the Secretariat to cooperate closely with UNSCEAR with a view to avoiding duplication and inconsistencies;
41. Welcomes the Secretariat's efforts to ensure the wide participation of developing countries in the *XIIth Congress of the International Radiation Protection Association: Strengthening Radiation Protection Worldwide* (IRPA 12) to be held in Argentina in October 2008, and urges the Secretariat to take concrete measures to ensure the prompt dissemination of the proceedings of the Congress;

5. The Safety of Radioactive Waste Management

42. Welcomes the increase in the number of Contracting Parties to the Joint Convention from 32 at the first Review Meeting, in 2003, to 46 in 2008, and encourages Member States which have not yet become party to the Joint Convention to do so;
43. Welcomes the continuing efforts of the Contracting Parties to the Joint Convention to enhance the transparency, efficiency and effectiveness of the review process, including the creation of a website to facilitate the sharing of information between Review Meetings, and encourages them to continue to pursue these efforts in preparation for the third Review Meeting to be held in May 2009;

44. Welcomes the results of the Safety Assessment Driven Radioactive Waste Management Solutions (SADRWMS) project, in particular the development of the Safety Assessment Framework software tool (SAFRAN) to assist with safety assessments and the development of safety cases in the predisposal management of radioactive waste;
45. Welcomes the establishment of the Safety of Geological Disposal (GEOSAF) project to explore the development of a common international approach to demonstrate the safe geological disposal of high-level radioactive waste based on the Agency's Safety Requirements No. WS-R-4: *Geological Disposal of Radioactive Waste*, and encourages Member States to participate in this project;
46. Welcomes the Secretariat's design of an integrated package of documents on the borehole disposal concept for the management of small volumes of disused sealed radioactive sources, and invites relevant Member States to consider making use of the concept;
47. Encourages Member States to participate actively in the Agency's database on discharges of radionuclides to the atmosphere and the aquatic environment (DIRATA) and in the Net-Enabled Waste Management Database (NEWMDB) on annual radioactive waste management data from Member States;

6.

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

48. Encourages Member States to ensure that plans for the decommissioning of facilities are developed and mechanisms are put in place for establishment and maintenance of the necessary resources for the implementation of decommissioning activities;
49. Takes note of the first year of implementation of the International Decommissioning Network (IDN), with the organization of workshops in Spain and Belgium in 2008, and encourages the Secretariat to continue its support to the IDN activities, including through technical cooperation;
50. Encourages the Secretariat to continue its support for planning for the decommissioning of research reactors, specifically through the Research Reactor Decommissioning Demonstration Project, and welcomes the inclusion in the project of the Australian HIFAR research reactor and the Philippine Research Reactor;
51. Welcomes the launch of the new Agency safety service for the review of the activities associated with the planning and implementation of decommissioning, which was performed for the first time at the Bradwell site (Magnox NPP) in the United Kingdom in June 2008, and encourages relevant Member States to avail themselves of this service;
52. Encourages the Secretariat to continue its efforts to develop safety guidance for management of Naturally Occurring Radioactive Materials (NORM), welcomes the Secretariat's efforts in relation to the management of NORM residues from the phosphate industry, and encourages the Secretariat to consider the need for such efforts in relation to other industries;
53. Welcomes and encourages Member States' continuing support for the decommissioning and remediation of former nuclear sites in Iraq, and encourages the Secretariat to continue its technical support to that project;
54. Requests the Secretariat to report to the General Conference on its contribution to the implementation of the *UN Action Plan for Chernobyl to 2016*;

7.

Safety in Uranium Mining and Processing and Remediation of Contaminated Mining Sites

55. Encourages Member States, where necessary, to strengthen the development and implementation of appropriate safety standards in the uranium production cycle, and requests the Secretariat to assist Member States in using such safety standards;
56. Emphasizes the need to address shortfalls in the availability of experienced and trained human resources in order to ensure safety in the projected expansion of uranium production worldwide, and encourages the Secretariat to respond to requests for assistance from, in particular, Member States entering or re-entering the uranium mining industry;
57. Encourages relevant Member States to participate in multilateral efforts to remediate the uranium mining legacy sites in Central Asia, including the *International Conference on Remediation of Land Contaminated by Radioactive Material/Residues* in Kazakhstan in May 2009;
58. Commends the Secretariat's efforts to bring together regulators and operators from the major uranium mining countries to produce a code of practice in radiation, environmental and occupational safety designed to assist new partners in the uranium resource development industry;

8.

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

59. Underlines the fundamental importance of sustainable programmes for education and training in nuclear, radiation, transport and waste safety, remaining convinced that such education and training is a key component of safety infrastructure;
60. Emphasizes the need to address shortfalls in the availability of trained and experienced human resources in order to ensure safety in the projected expansion of nuclear power generation worldwide, and encourages the Secretariat to assist Member States in this context, where possible and appropriate, upon their request;
61. Encourages Member States to promote knowledge management, including higher education programmes, to enhance nuclear, radiation, transport and waste safety, and to provide for the transfer of knowledge from experts leaving the field to younger generations of professionals;
62. Welcomes the ongoing commitment of the Secretariat and Member States to the implementation of the Strategy for Education and Training in Nuclear, Radiation, Transport and Waste Safety, and calls upon the Secretariat to strengthen and expand its programme of training and education activities, while focusing on building institutional capacity and technical and managerial capabilities in Member States;
63. Supports the Secretariat's continued focus on developing sustainable educational training programmes in nuclear, radiation, transport and waste safety, including by identifying training needs through Education and Training Appraisal (EduTA) missions, drawing up programmes to meet training requirements, continuing the development of up-to-date training materials including e-learning and multimedia materials, establishing national and regional training centres and networks, and further developing a network of trainers, regional training centres and 'train-the-trainer' workshops and encourages the Secretariat to implement the relevant technical support;
64. Welcomes the Secretariat's progress toward a long-term agreement on education and training with Argentina, and looks forward to the early conclusion of this and further long-term agreements with other regional centres hosting Agency postgraduate educational and specialized training courses;

65. Welcomes the establishment of an inter-departmental Education and Training Support Group within the Secretariat, with the objective of optimizing the use of resources and continuously improving the effectiveness and coordination of the Agency's education and training activities;

9.

Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources

66. Commends the many national and multinational efforts to recover and maintain control of vulnerable and orphan sources, and encourages the Secretariat to continue supporting the efforts of Member States to strengthen control over radioactive sources;

67. Continues to endorse the principles and objectives of the non-legally-binding Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources, welcomes the high level of global support for the Code, noting that, as at 4 July 2008, 92 States had made a political commitment to it in line with resolutions GC(47)/RES/7.B and GC(48)/RES/10.D, and urges other States to make such a commitment;

68. Underlines the important role of the Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources for the establishment of continuous, global control of radioactive sources, notes that, as at 4 July 2008, 46 States had notified the Director General, pursuant to resolution GC(48)/RES/10.D, of their intention to act in accordance with the Guidance on a harmonized basis, reiterates the need for States to implement the Guidance in a cooperative, harmonized and consistent fashion, noting that the Guidance is supplementary to the Code, encourages those States which have not already notified the Director General to do so, recalling operative paragraph 6 of resolution GC(47)/RES/7.B, and further encourages the Secretariat to make available relevant information that will facilitate States' implementation of the Guidance, subject to the consent of the States concerned;

69. Welcomes the progress made by many Member States in working towards implementing the non-legally-binding Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources and the supplementary Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources, and encourages other States to do the same to ensure the sustainable control of radioactive sources;

70. Takes note of the report of the Chairman of the open-ended meeting of technical and legal experts for sharing information on lessons learned from States' implementation of the Guidance on Import and Export Controls supplementary to the non-legally-binding Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources held in Vienna in May 2008, contained in document 2008/Note 26, calls for the report to be made available in all official languages of the Agency, notes the conclusions of the meeting, particularly those relating to the use of networks to discuss the implementation of the Guidance, and requests the Secretariat to take the conclusions of the meeting into account in developing its future programmes in this area;

71. Welcomes the progress made by Member States in strengthening, as necessary, their regulatory infrastructures to ensure the sustainability of the control of radioactive sources, and requests the Secretariat to continue providing support for the efforts of Member States to strengthen those infrastructures;

10.

Nuclear and Radiological Incident and Emergency Preparedness and Response

72. 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;

73. Continues to encourage all Member States to enhance, where necessary, their own preparedness and response capabilities for nuclear and radiological incidents and emergencies, by improving capabilities to prevent accidents, to respond to emergencies and to mitigate any harmful consequences and, where necessary, to request support from the Secretariat or from other Member States in developing national capabilities consistent with international standards;
74. Welcomes the Secretariat's activities to assist Member States in developing and improving preparedness and response capabilities for nuclear and radiological incidents and emergencies and encourages greater involvement of Member States in these activities, and requests the Secretariat to identify available resources for international assistance in the event of radiological incidents and emergencies;
75. Welcomes the Secretariat's implementation of the Response Assistance Network (RANET), and in particular the registration by 13 Member States of assistance capabilities in case of radiation incidents and emergencies, and strongly urges States parties to the Assistance Convention and other Member States to support the Agency's fulfilment of its obligations under the Convention by registering their response capabilities under RANET;
76. Requests the Secretariat, in collaboration with Member States, relevant international organizations and the National Competent Authorities Coordinating Group, to continue the implementation of the International Action Plan for Strengthening the International Preparedness and Response System for Nuclear and Radiological Emergencies and urges Member States to enhance international emergency preparedness by contributing to the implementation of the Action Plan;
77. Encourages the Secretariat to continue its efforts to develop a global and unified system for reporting and sharing information on accidents, incidents and operational anomalies, and encourages Member States to support this development and incorporate the solutions into national procedures;
78. Welcomes the endorsement of the new *International Nuclear and Radiological Event Scale (INES) User's Manual* by the INES Advisory Committee and the INES national officers representing INES Member States as a tool to communicate the safety significance of events to technical communities and the public, and urges Member States to designate INES national officers and utilize the scale;
79. Acknowledges the participation of 75 Member States and ten international organizations in the ConvEx-3 (2008) full scale exercise hosted by Mexico in July 2008, and encourages Member States to engage actively in national, regional and international exercises and to consider hosting future ConvEx exercises;
80. Requests the Secretariat to continue improving the capability of the IAEA Incident and Emergency Centre to better enable it to fulfil its role as coordinator and facilitator of cooperation among Member States in the area of emergency preparedness and response; and
81. Welcomes the Secretariat's decision to institutionalize the Meeting of Representatives of Competent Authorities identified under the Early Notification and Assistance Conventions, and requests that the Secretariat develop and propose, in cooperation with Member States, a mandate for this Meeting that is consistent with the responsibilities stated in the Conventions for Competent Authorities prior to the fifty-third (2009) regular session of the General Conference.

B. **Transport safety**

The General Conference,

- (a) Noting the report on transport safety contained in document GC (52)/2,
- (b) Noting concerns about a potential accident or incident during the transport of radioactive materials and about the importance of the protection of people, human health and the environment as well as protection from actual economic loss, as defined in relevant international instruments, due to an accident or incident,
- (c) Recognizing that, historically, the safety record of maritime transport of nuclear materials has been excellent,
- (d) Recalling that States have under international law the obligation to protect and preserve the maritime environment,
- (e) Reaffirming the competence of the Agency in relation to the safety of transport of radioactive materials,
- (f) Reaffirming maritime and air navigation rights and freedoms, as provided for in international law and as reflected in relevant international instruments,
- (g) Stressing the importance of international cooperation to enhance the safety of international navigation,
- (h) Recalling that in June 2005 the Board approved a policy for reviewing and revising the Agency's Transport Regulations whereby the Regulations will be reviewed every two years (the current review cycle of the relevant international bodies), with the decision on revision and publication based on the assessments of the Transport Safety Standards Committee (TRANSSC) and the Commission on Safety Standards (CSS) as to whether a proposal for change is sufficiently important for safety,
- (i) Emphasizing that the General Conference has encouraged Member States to make use of the IAEA appraisal service for transportation,
- (j) Recalling resolution GC(51)/RES/11, and the previous resolutions which invited Member States shipping radioactive materials 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 materials. The information provided should in no case be contradictory to the measures of physical protection and safety,
- (k) Recognizing concerns about the potential for damage to arise in the event of an accident or incident during the transport of radioactive materials, including pollution of the environment, recognizing also the importance of having in place effective liability mechanisms, and believing that the principle of strict liability should apply in the event of nuclear damage arising from an accident or incident during the transport of radioactive materials,
- (l) Noting the changing global weather patterns and, in this regard, recognizing the important role of the Agency in continuing to ensure that such changes are addressed,
- (m) Noting the importance of security for the safe transport of radioactive materials and the strong concern of some States in this regard, and stressing the need to take adequate measures to

deter or defeat terrorist and other hostile or criminal actions directed against carriers of radioactive materials, in accordance with international law, and

(n) 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 of shipment in circumstances where the shipment complies with the Agency's Transport Regulations,

1. Notes further progress on implementation of the Action Plan on the Safety of Transport of Radioactive Materials, and encourages the Secretariat to pursue implementation of all areas of the Action Plan and Member States to cooperate fully with the Secretariat to that end;
2. Stresses the importance of having effective liability mechanisms in place to insure against harm to human health and the environment as well as actual economic loss due to an accident or incident during the maritime transport of radioactive materials, welcomes the continuing valuable work of the International Expert Group on Nuclear Liability (INLEX), including the examination of the application and scope of the Agency's nuclear liability regime and the consideration and identification of further specific actions to address any gaps in scope and coverage of the regime, looks forward to the continuation of INLEX's work, in particular its further outreach activities, notes the workshop held in South Africa in February 2008 for African countries, and requests the Secretariat to report at appropriate times on the continuing work of INLEX;
3. 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, and invites others to do so in order to improve mutual understanding and confidence regarding shipments of radioactive materials. The information and responses provided should in no case be contradictory to measures of physical protection and safety;
4. 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 materials, and in this context welcomes the informal discussions on communication held in July 2005, September 2006, September 2007 and October 2008 between relevant shipping States and coastal States, with Agency involvement, notes the intention of those States to hold further discussions with Agency involvement, looks forward to further progress towards addressing and understanding concerns of coastal and shipping States, welcomes the discussions at bilateral level between relevant shipping and coastal States on issues of mutual concern, and expresses the hope that further enhancements to mutual confidence, particularly through voluntary communication practices, with due regard to particular circumstances, will result;
5. Welcomes the implementation so far of the Action Plan for Strengthening the International Preparedness and Response System for Nuclear and Radiological Emergencies and looks forward to its further implementation and to further measures to improve the overall international emergency response capability, especially with respect to potential maritime incidents, and encourages the Secretariat to discuss with interested Member States how appropriate information can be made available to authorities responding to an emergency which has occurred during the transport of radioactive material, taking fully into account the requirements of physical protection and safety;
6. Commends those Member States that have already made use of the IAEA appraisal service and encourages them to put into effect the resulting recommendations and suggestions, as well as to share their good practices with other Member States, and encourages other Member States to avail themselves of IAEA appraisal missions and to improve transport practices based on recommendations and suggestions of such missions;

7. Urges Member States that do not have national regulatory documents governing the transport of radioactive materials to adopt such documents expeditiously, and further urges all Member States to ensure that such regulatory documents are in conformity with the current edition of the Agency's Transport Regulations;
8. Notes the Secretariat's work on the security of transport of radioactive materials, welcomes the development of training courses on transport security and looks forward to the publication of the Nuclear Security Series document on Security of Radioactive Material during Transport;
9. Welcomes the forthcoming XIIth Congress of the International Radiation Protection Association, "Strengthening Radiation Protection Worldwide" (IRPA12) to be held in Argentina from 19 to 24 October 2008, which will include a special technical session on Radiation Protection in Transport of Radioactive Materials (SessionTSIII.5.1.), encourages Member States' specialists, particularly those from developing countries, to participate in such technical sessions and urges the Secretariat to ensure the prompt dissemination of the information produced at the event;
10. Requests Member States to cooperate with the Secretariat in using the procedures for rating radiological incidents during transport and providing information required for the effective operation of the Database on Events in the Transport of Radioactive Material (EVTRAM) and the International Nuclear and Radiological Event Scale (INES), and requests that the Secretariat and Members States work to review and streamline ways to provide information more efficiently to EVTRAM and INES;
11. Calls upon the Agency to continue to take into account scientific evidence of changing global weather patterns, changes to infrastructure and changes to industry operations in the ongoing review of the relevant Agency safety standards, and encourages the Secretariat to develop new fissile-excepted material requirements for the transport of radioactive materials;
12. Welcomes networks of competent authorities whose goal is to support the harmonized implementation of the Agency's transport safety standards, and calls upon Member States to use these networks to build capacity in the effective regulation of the safe transport of radioactive material;
13. Welcomes the establishment of a process in which language differences between IAEA and UN Model Regulations may be reconciled and acknowledges differences between the IAEA text and the UN text as an issue to be considered in the future editions of these texts;
14. Notes the development by the International Steering Committee on Denials of Shipment of Radioactive Material of an action plan, urges the Secretariat to actively facilitate implementation of the action plan and calls upon Member States to each nominate a national focal point for denials of shipment of radioactive material to assist the Steering Committee in its work, welcomes the creation of regional action plans and networks to address key issues that resulted from the recent workshops on denials of shipments held in Uruguay, Italy, Tanzania, Madagascar and China, encourages further regional workshops, welcomes the progress made in conjunction with the International Federation of Air Line Pilots' Associations (IFALPA) on the problems related to refusals of air shipments of radioactive materials (in particular for medical applications), looks forward to a satisfactory resolution of this issue, and in this context further calls upon Member States to facilitate the transport of such radioactive materials when they are carried in compliance with the Agency's Transport Regulations;
15. Acknowledges the progress made in relation to education and training for the safe transport of radioactive materials, including the preparation and translation of training materials into official languages, welcomes the training course held in Argentina in June 2008 and the plans to hold other regional training courses every two or three years, and requests the Director General to continue to strengthen and widen the Agency's efforts in this area, in particular to ensure synergy between regional training courses and the Agency work related to refusals of shipment (by including

information on the uses of radioactive material as a module in the training), involving to the extent possible experts from the concerned regions, subject to the availability of resources; and

16. Requests the Director General to report at the fifty-third (2009) regular session of the General Conference on the implementation of this resolution.

General Conference

GC(52)/RES/10

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Fifty-second regular session

Item 14 of the agenda
(GC(52)/21)

Nuclear security – Measures to protect against nuclear terrorism

Progress on measures to protect against nuclear and radiological terrorism

Resolution adopted on 4 October 2008 during the tenth plenary meeting

The General Conference,¹

- (a) Recalling its previous resolutions on measures to improve the security of nuclear and other radioactive materials and on measures against the illicit trafficking of these materials,
- (b) Considering, in view of the ever growing number of tragic terrorist attacks worldwide, the need to continue to devote specific attention to the potential implications of terrorist acts for the security of nuclear materials, other radioactive materials in production, use, storage and transport, including associated facilities, and emphasizing the importance of physical protection and other measures against illicit trafficking and national control systems for ensuring protection against nuclear terrorism and other malicious acts, including the use of radioactive material in a radiological dispersion device,
- (c) Noting the four-year Nuclear Security Plan 2006-2009 adopted by the Board of Governors in September 2005,
- (d) Recognizing that threat-based risk assessment methodology is relevant for nuclear security,
- (e) Reaffirming that the overall goal of the Agency's nuclear security activities is to assist Member States in improving their nuclear security upon their request, as appropriate,

¹ The resolution was adopted with 77 votes in favour, 0 against and 10 abstentions (roll call vote).

- (f) Mindful of the responsibilities of every Member State, in accordance with its international obligations, to maintain effective nuclear safety and security, and asserting that responsibility for nuclear security within a State rests entirely with that State, and noting the important contribution of the Agency in facilitating international cooperation in supporting the efforts of States to fulfil their responsibilities,
- (g) Noting the United Nations Security Council resolutions 1373, 1540, 1673 and 1810, the United Nations General Assembly resolution 60/78, the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, and other actions of the international community to combat the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and prevent access by non-State actors to weapons of mass destruction and related material, which constitute valuable contributions to the protection against nuclear and radiological terrorism,
- (h) Reaffirming the importance of the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, as the only multilateral legally binding instrument dealing specifically with the physical protection of nuclear material, and the value of its Amendment extending its scope and thereby strengthening global nuclear security,
- (i) Noting the various contributions of the G-8 since the adoption of the Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction at the Kananaskis summit in June 2002, including the Statement on Counter-Terrorism made in Hokkaido Toyako on 9 July 2008, and noting also the implementation of the European Union strategy against proliferation of weapons of mass destruction adopted in December 2003 and other national and international contributions, such as the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism,
- (j) Noting the role of the Agency in facilitating the development of relevant nuclear security documents that establish fundamentals, recommendations and guidance to assist States in implementing the legally binding and non-binding international instruments, and reaffirming that the Agency's recommendations related to enhancing nuclear security are voluntary in nature,
- (k) Recalling, in this context, the important role that the recommendations contained in "The Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and Nuclear Facilities" (INFCIRC/225) have played in providing internationally accepted guidance for effective physical protection, and noting that INFCIRC/225, which was last revised in 1999, is currently being revised to address the current nuclear security threats,
- (l) Recalling that international agreements in the safety area multilaterally negotiated under the auspices of the Agency, as well as the activities of the Agency in the safety area, could be relevant to an integrated approach to nuclear security,
- (m) Reaffirming the importance and value of the Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources, while recognizing that the Code is not a legally binding instrument,
- (n) Noting the central contribution of the Agency's safeguards system, and also of States' Systems of Accounting for and Control of Nuclear Materials, to preventing illicit trafficking and to deterring and detecting the diversion of nuclear materials, to the extent to which such control procedures are applicable,
- (o) Recognizing the work of the Agency's Nuclear Security Equipment Laboratory in cooperation with Member States to ensure the effectiveness and reliability of equipment used to detect illicit movement of nuclear and other radioactive materials,

- (p) Recognizing the work done by the Agency in providing technical assistance and expert advice to countries hosting major public international events, and
- (q) Stressing the essential importance of ensuring the confidentiality of information relevant to nuclear security, in particular information that might be of interest to terrorists,
1. Welcomes the Nuclear Security Report 2008 submitted by the Director General in document GC(52)/12 on measures to improve nuclear security and protect against nuclear terrorism, produced in response to resolution GC(51)/RES/12, commends the Director General and the Secretariat for the implementation of the Nuclear Security Plan for 2006-2009, and looks forward to their continued efforts, in particular in the development of the forthcoming Nuclear Security Plan for 2010-2013;
 2. Requests that the actions of the Secretariat called for in this resolution be undertaken subject to the availability of resources;
 3. Calls upon all Member States to provide political, financial and technical support, including in-kind contributions, to improve nuclear and radiological security and prevent nuclear and radiological terrorism, and to provide the Nuclear Security Fund the political and, on a voluntary basis, financial support it needs, in a manner which enables flexibility to the extent possible;
 4. Calls upon States Parties to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM) to work towards its universal adherence and to accelerate the ratification of the amendment to the Convention and to act for its early entry into force and encourages them to act in accordance with the object and purpose of the amendment until such time as it enters into force, and encourages all States that have not done so to adhere to the Convention and the amendment as soon as possible;
 5. Requests the Secretariat to give priority to facilitating the revision of the recommendations contained in "The Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and Nuclear Facilities" (INFCIRC/225) by Member States as part of the IAEA Nuclear Security Series of documents;
 6. Recalls the functions assigned to the Agency by the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, in force since 7 July 2007 and calls upon all States that have not yet done so to adhere to the Convention as soon as possible;
 7. Recalls the General Assembly resolution on the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy encouraging the Agency to help States to build capacity to prevent terrorists from accessing nuclear materials, ensure security at related facilities and respond effectively in the event of an attack using such materials;
 8. Encourages the Secretariat to continue, in consultation with Member States, to play a constructive role in international nuclear security related initiatives, inter alia the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, within its nuclear security programme;
 9. Invites the Secretariat to provide such assistance upon request to Member States in fulfilling their obligations under the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 and to the 1540 Committee as is within the scope of the Agency's statutory responsibilities;
 10. Calls upon all States to ensure that measures to strengthen nuclear security should not hamper international cooperation in the field of peaceful nuclear activities, production, transfer and use of nuclear and other radioactive materials, the exchange of nuclear material for peaceful purposes and the promotion of peaceful use of nuclear energy, and without undermining the established priorities of the technical cooperation programme;
 11. Invites all States to consider the potential danger of illicit trafficking of nuclear and other radioactive material across their borders and within their countries, notes that the Illicit Trafficking

Database Programme (ITDB) may help identifying vulnerabilities in security systems, takes note in this context of the results of the “International Conference on Illicit trafficking: Collective Experience and the Way Forward” which was held in Edinburgh in November 2007 and the participation of 100 Member states in the ITDB and invites all States to participate in the ITDB on a voluntary basis;

12. Welcomes the Agency’s work in the field of nuclear forensics, aimed at assisting Member States in connection with the detection and response to, and determination of the origin of, illicitly trafficked nuclear and other radioactive materials, and urges Member States to provide continued support to the Agency’s activities in this field;

13. Welcomes the efforts of the Agency to assist countries which, on a voluntary basis have chosen to convert research reactors from HEU to LEU fuel;

14. Notes with appreciation the work of the Advisory Group on Nuclear Security in providing advice from Member States’ experts on the orientations and the implementation of Agency activities relevant to nuclear and radiological security and in reviewing associated documents and services;

15. 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 and to report as appropriate to the Board of Governors on the status of the implementation of the new confidentiality measures;

16. Invites all Member States to contribute to the nuclear security symposium in March 2009 to identify ways forward to continue to enhance global nuclear security, and to explore proposals for the Nuclear Security Plan for 2010–2013;

17. Invites the Director General to continue to implement, in consultation and coordination with Member States, pursuant to the Nuclear Security Plan for 2006-2009, Agency activities relevant to nuclear security, including protection against nuclear and radiological terrorism and detection of and response to terrorist acts involving nuclear and other radioactive material;

18. Welcomes the Agency’s initiative to assist States, upon their request, as appropriate, in planning their future nuclear security activities, in particular through Integrated Nuclear Security Support Plans (INSSP);

19. Welcomes the activities by the Agency in support of States' efforts to enhance nuclear security worldwide and encourages States to use the Agency's nuclear security advisory services for exchange of views and advice on nuclear security measures; and

20. Requests the Director General to submit an annual Nuclear Security report to the General Conference at its fifty-third (2009) regular session on activities undertaken by the Agency in the area of nuclear security, highlighting significant accomplishments of the prior year and indicating programmatic goals and priorities for the year to come.

General Conference

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Item 15 of the agenda
(GC(52)/21)

Strengthening of the Agency's technical cooperation activities

Resolution adopted on 4 October 2008 during the tenth plenary meeting

The General Conference,

- (a) Recalling resolution GC(51)/RES/13 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”,
- (d) Considering that the strengthening of technical cooperation activities in the field of – inter alia - food and agriculture, human health, water resource management, environment, industry, knowledge management, and nuclear energy planning and production will substantially contribute to the well-being and help enrich the quality of life of the peoples of the world, and particularly those of developing Member States of the Agency,
- (e) Stressing the importance of nuclear knowledge sharing and the transfer of nuclear technology to developing countries for sustaining and further enhancing their scientific and technological capabilities and thereby contributing to their socio-economic development,
- (f) Aware of the significant number of approved projects without financing (including footnote-a/ projects) in the technical cooperation programme,
- (g) 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 climate protection,

- (h) Also conscious of the need for the internationally recognized standards of safety to be applied in all uses of nuclear technology in order to protect mankind and the environment,
- (i) Recalling previous resolutions favouring innovative educational partnerships - like the World Nuclear University - involving academia, government, and industry, confident that such initiatives can, with Agency and Member States' support, play a valuable role in promoting strong educational standards and building leadership for an expanding global nuclear profession,
- (j) Stressing that the Agency's resources for technical cooperation (TC) activities should be sufficient, assured and predictable (SAP) to meet the objectives mandated in Article II of the Statute and noting that the Director General has issued a report entitled "TC Programme Resources – Sufficient, Assured and Predictable",
- (k) Recognizing that the number of countries and territories requiring technical support has been rising and reached 122 in 2007, and hence that the Technical Cooperation Fund (TCF) target should be set at an adequate and realistic level taking into account the growing needs of Member States,
- (l) Noting the decision of the Board of Governors to set the target for voluntary contributions to the TCF at the level of US \$85 million in each of the years 2009 and 2010 and \$86 million for the year 2011, and that the Indicative Planning Figures for the years 2012-2013 shall be approximately, but not less than, US \$87 million,
- (m) Recalling the decision of the Board of Governors (GOV/2003/48), which was endorsed by the General Conference at its forty-seventh session, that an appropriate balance shall be maintained between promotional and other statutory activities of the Agency, as well as across all major programmes, and that TCF targets shall be negotiated, taking into account the voluntary nature of the contributions to the TCF, based on the changes in the level of the Regular Budget and the price adjustment factor in the corresponding years,
- (n) Taking note of the report of the External Auditor on the Agency's Accounts for 2007 (GC(52)/11), which made reference to the erosion in purchasing power of the TCF due to currency fluctuations, and noting the Board's request to the Secretariat for a report on possible options for addressing this issue,
- (o) Recalling the obligation of some Member States in regard to National Participation Costs (NPCs), noting with appreciation the good record of an increasing number of Member States in their payments of NPCs, which demonstrates the strong commitment of recipient Member States to the TC programme, and recognizing the need to take into account the fact that Member States' national financial regulations and budgetary and fiscal schedules differ,
- (p) Taking note of the subsequent results of the Rate of Attainment mechanism as established by resolution GC(44)/RES/8, noting with appreciation the 95.6% Rate of Attainment level at the end of 2007, 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,
- (q) Recalling that the financing of TC should be in line with the concept of shared responsibility and that all members 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,
- (r) Expressing appreciation to those Member States which have contributed to the TCF their full TCF target shares in a timely manner,

- (s) Recognizing that the effectiveness of the due account mechanism depends on its consistent application to all Member States, and taking note of the Director General's report on the application of the mechanism as contained in document GOV/INF/2008/6,
- (t) Expressing concern that some Member States do not contribute their full TCF target shares or do not contribute to the TCF at all,
- (u) Emphasizing the importance of the TC activities of the Agency, the financing of which should be guaranteed by, inter alia, results-based budgeting and the appropriate use of the Regular Budget in supporting and implementing those activities,
- (v) Recognizing that human capital planning and development of human resources, expert services, fellowships, training courses and appropriate equipment supply continue to be important components of TC activities to ensure impact and sustainability,
- (w) Taking note with appreciation of the different activities carried out by the Secretariat in implementing the Technical Cooperation Strategy, including holding regional meetings for planning purposes, carrying out Country Programme Frameworks (CPFs) and thematic planning, efforts to ensure that projects meet the national priorities of Member States, and encouraging technical cooperation activities, particularly through technical cooperation among developing countries (TCDC) and regional resource centres, partnerships in development, greater outreach, and in-house coordination, in line with the Technical Cooperation Management Principles (SEC/NOT/1790: Annex 1),
- (x) Stressing that CPFs are non-legally-binding documents and are subject to revision as Member States priorities evolve, and recalling that they 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 promoting TCDC,
- (y) Reiterating the need to strengthen technical cooperation activities and to continuously enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of the TC programme in accordance with the requests and needs of Member States, and emphasizing that all measures taken in this regard should also preserve and enhance the ownership of TC projects by recipient Member States,
- (z) Appreciating that the TC programme contributes to the achievement of national goals for sustainable development in TC-recipient Member States, particularly in developing countries and the least developed ones,
- (aa) Noting the report of the UN Secretary General's High Level Panel on System Wide Coherence of November 2006, which proposed the establishment of a "Delivering as One" approach for the development, financing and delivery of country programmes by all UN system organizations which 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, noting that there are pilot countries implementing this exercise on a voluntary basis,
- (bb) 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 and related technologies for achieving national development objectives, and recognizing also in this regard the role of the National Liaison Officers,
- (cc) Taking note with appreciation of the activities being developed by the Agency in the field of nuclear knowledge management, and particularly of the initiatives being emphasized by the TC programme in assisting national nuclear and other entities to enhance the basic infrastructure

in this field, including safety aspects, and to further improve their capacity for self-reliance and sustainability,

(dd) Taking note also of the efforts, through – inter alia – the TC programme, towards the voluntary reduction and return of highly enriched uranium (HEU) fuels of nuclear research facilities, and

(ee) Noting the new structure of the Department of Technical Cooperation and its initiatives, such as the Project Cycle Management Framework, emphasizing the need for assessing their 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. 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;
2. Urges Member States to make every effort towards facilitating the process for setting the TCF targets;
3. 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);
4. 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 assure that their objectives are Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic & Timely (SMART);
5. Requests the Secretariat to continue working with Member States, within relevant regions and regional cooperative agreements, in identifying regional resource centres or other qualified institutes, and formulating guidelines for the use of such centres and in developing and refining SMART partnership mechanisms in the context of enhancing regional and interregional cooperation;
6. 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;
7. Encourages Member States to pay in full and on time their voluntary contributions to the TCF, encourages Member States to pay their NPCs on time, and requests those recipient Member States which are in arrears in Assessed Programme Costs (APCs) to meet this obligation,
8. Stresses the need to strengthen TC activities and to continuously enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of the TC programme in accordance with the requests and needs of Member States in all areas of concern;
9. 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 and, in this regard, that preparatory activities will not be affected before this occurs and that, in the event of a failure to pay any second installment falling due during a biennium, funding for a core project in the next biennium will be suspended until full payment is received;

10. Further requests that the Secretariat continue exploring, in consultation with Member States, the possibility and practicability of paying NPCs in kind and, in this context, find efficient ways of accurately valuing in-kind contributions pending the implementation of the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS);
11. Requests the Secretariat to make every effort to apply the due account mechanism to all Member States equally and efficiently and to inform the Board about the application of the mechanism to Member States as appropriate;
12. Stresses the need to strengthen TC activities, including the provision of sufficient resources, and to continually enhance the effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of the programmes and their management, and requests the Secretariat to continue to further refine the Technical Cooperation Strategy 2002 Review (GOV/INF/2002/8) in consultation with all Member States, taking into consideration the increasing number of Member States requesting TC projects;
13. Requests the Secretariat to continue its efforts to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of TC management by, inter alia, ensuring that the components of TC projects, e.g. training, expertise and equipment, are readily available to Member States requesting them, and requests also that the supply of equipment to Member States meet international quality standards;
14. Requests the Secretariat to explore ways of giving an update on the progress of TC programme implementation in between annual TC reports;
15. Requests the Secretariat to play a more proactive role in seeking resources to implement footnote-a/ projects and encourages Member States to show more flexibility in the use of their extrabudgetary contributions in order to enable the implementation of more footnote-a/ projects;
16. Also requests the Director General to pursue, in consultation with Member States, efforts to strengthen the TC activities of the Agency through the development of effective programmes with well-defined outcomes aimed at promoting and improving the scientific, technological, research and regulatory capabilities of TC-recipient Member States, 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 in the fields of – inter alia – (a) food and agriculture, human health, industry, water resource management, environment, knowledge management and biotechnology, and (b) nuclear energy planning and production for those States pursuing nuclear power as a component of their sustainable energy mix, through relevant areas of importance as identified by Member States;
17. 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 about the developmental impact of the TC programme, whilst aiming at achieving sufficient, assured and predictable resources for the TC programme;
18. Requests the Director General to help interested Member States to obtain relevant information on (a) the role of nuclear power in mitigating GHG emissions, guided by the objective of sustainable development, and (b) the role of radiation and nuclear technology in mitigating polluting gases (FGs and GHGs), in managing agricultural and industrial wastes and effluents, and in improving water security, with particular emphasis on the use of electron beams and isotopes, and, where appropriate and requested by Member States, to assist in the preparation of potential TC projects;

19. Requests the Secretariat to continue within the framework of the TC programme, to work actively to render assistance to the most affected countries in mitigating the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster and establishing prerequisites for the sustainable development of the affected areas;
20. Requests the Director General to make every effort to ensure, where relevant, that the Agency's TC programme contributes to the promotion of key areas identified in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation 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;
21. Emphasizes the need to understand the marketplace for nuclear technology and to further develop mechanisms and best practices for working with the private and the public sector;
22. Requests the Director General to promote, within the framework of the TC programme, activities supporting the self-reliance, sustainability and further relevance of national nuclear and other entities in Member States, particularly in developing countries, including encouraging regional and interregional cooperation on this issue;
23. Underlines the importance of consultations between the Secretariat and Member States on the support for and implementation of activities under regional cooperation agreements or other regional cooperation arrangements, and emphasizes also the need for complementarity between the regional cooperative agreements and regular regional projects, and notes the recommendations of SAGTAC in this regard;
24. Encourages the Secretariat to continue implementing the Programme Cycle Management Framework (PCMF) in phases and to make it 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 equipment and IT infrastructure;
25. Requests the Secretariat to establish a specific procedure to facilitate Member States' requests for participation in programmes like the WNU Summer Institute, subject to the availability of resources; and
26. 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-third (2009) 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".

General Conference

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Item 16 of the agenda
(GC(52)/21)

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

Resolution adopted on 4 October 2008 during the ninth plenary meeting

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.1 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 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, food, nutrition and agriculture, human health and water resources, and noting that many Member States are obtaining benefits from the application of nuclear techniques in food and agriculture through the Joint FAO/IAEA Programme,
- (e) 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,

- (f) 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,
 - (g) Confirming the important role of science, technology and engineering in enhancing nuclear safety and security,
 - (h) Acknowledging the need to resolve the issues of managing radioactive waste in a sustainable manner,
 - (i) Acknowledging that the peaceful use of fusion energy can be advanced through increased international efforts and with the active collaboration of interested Member States and organizations in fusion-related projects,
 - (j) Looking forward to the 22nd IAEA Fusion Energy Conference “Fifty Years of Fusion”, to be held in October 2008 in Geneva, Switzerland, and encouraging Member States to participate in this significant event,
 - (k) Taking note of the “Nuclear Technology Review 2008” (GC(52) /INF/3) prepared by the Secretariat,
 - (l) Aware of the problems of pollutants arising from urban and industrial activities and the potential of radiation treatment to address some of them,
 - (m) Recognizing the increasing use of radioisotopes and radiation techniques in healthcare practices, crop improvement, food preservation, industrial process management, new materials development and analytical sciences, and in measuring the effects of climate change on the environment,
 - (n) Aware that strengthening support to capacity-building in developing Member States in emerging areas of nuclear techniques is important for accrual of benefits from nuclear applications,
 - (o) Noting the expanding use of positron emission tomography (PET) and hospital-prepared radiopharmaceuticals,
 - (p) Acknowledging the increased capacity of Member States in using nuclear techniques in disease management and aware of the need for developing performance indicators for measuring such capacity,
 - (q) Noting that the Agency has embarked on an effort to compile and disseminate isotope data from aquifers and rivers worldwide aimed at assisting decision-makers in adopting better practices for groundwater management, and
 - (r) Noting with appreciation the fellowships and training sponsored by the IAEA Nobel Peace Prize Cancer and Nutrition Fund to improve cancer control and child nutrition in the developing world,
1. Stresses the need, in conformity with the Statute, to continue to pursue activities of the Agency in the areas of nuclear science, technology and applications for meeting basic sustainable development needs of Member States;
 2. 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 and development within the Agency and between the Agency and Member States and through direct assistance;

3. Recognizes the importance of and endorses Agency activities that meet the objective of fostering sustainable development and protecting the environment;
4. 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;
5. Requests the Director General 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 with due regard to nuclear safety and nuclear security;
6. Calls upon the Secretariat to address specific 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, human health, including additional concrete efforts through PACT and in the use of cyclotrons for the production and quality control of PET radiopharmaceuticals, the development of novel materials, including value-added products from natural polymers, industry and the protection of the environment, including the treatment of greenhouse gases (GHGs) and flue gases resulting from fossil fuel burning;
7. 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;
8. 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;
9. Urges the strengthening of FAO/IAEA partnership activities, in order to enhance the continuing efforts in support of Member States, particularly in the areas of inter-regional and national capacity building, policy advice, establishment of standards and guidelines, and need-driven research and methods development;
10. 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;
11. Requests also that the actions of the Secretariat called for in this resolution be undertaken subject to the availability of resources; and
12. Recommends that the Secretariat report to the Board of Governors and to the General Conference at its fifty-third (2009) regular session on the progress made in the areas of nuclear science, technology and applications.

2.

Development of the sterile insect technique for the control or eradication of malaria-transmitting mosquitoes

The General Conference.

- (a) Recalling its resolution GC(44)/RES/24 on “Servicing Immediate Human Needs” and its resolution GC(48)/RES/13.C on “Development of the Sterile Insect Technique for the Control or Eradication of Malaria-Transmitting Mosquitoes”,
- (b) Taking note of the declaration of the Special Summit of the African Union on HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria held in May 2006 in Abuja, Nigeria, that the dual challenges of poverty and lack of human resources have led to slow progress that has not met the expectations of the Plan of Action agreed upon at the Roll-Back Malaria Summit of African Heads of State and Government in April 2000 in Abuja, Nigeria, to pursue a target to halve malaria mortality in Africa by 2010, and the recommendations for a Roll-Back Malaria global partnership,
- (c) Taking note also of the joint efforts against malaria being implemented by the Andean Community,
- (d) Appreciating the important role that nuclear applications play in addressing human needs,
- (e) Conscious that the work done by the Agency in the field of nuclear sciences and applications in the non-power sector contributes to sustainable development, especially with programmes aimed at enhancing the quality of life in various ways, including improving human health,
- (f) Recognizing the success of the area-wide integrated application of the sterile insect technique (SIT) in the eradication of the tsetse fly, the Mediterranean fruit fly and other insects of economic importance,
- (g) Noting with concern that malaria, transmitted by mosquitoes, causes about two million deaths a year and about 300-500 million cases of clinical malaria annually,
- (h) Noting with serious concern that over 90% of the world’s malaria cases occur in Africa, slowing down economic growth by 1.3% annually, and thus constitutes a major obstacle to poverty eradication in Africa,
- (i) Noting that the malaria parasite has continued to develop resistance to drugs and that mosquitoes too have continued to develop resistance to insecticides, and that it is envisaged that SIT would be used under specific conditions as an adjunct to conventional technologies, conforming to the WHO’s roll-back strategy, including integrated vector management, of not relying on any single approach to control malaria,
- (j) Noting that the control of malaria-transmitting mosquitoes over large areas will require an area-wide approach of which SIT is often a part in agricultural pest control programmes and that this characteristic represents a novel and potentially powerful supplement to existing community-based programmes,
- (k) Welcoming the fact that R&D on malaria-transmitting mosquitoes, which commenced with the inauguration of the SIT-Malaria Facility in the Agency’s Laboratories in Seibersdorf on 26 June 2003, intensified during 2006-2007,
- (l) Noting with appreciation the interest shown by some donors and their support for R&D on SIT for combating malaria-transmitting mosquitoes, and

(m) Acknowledging with appreciation the support given by the Agency to development of the SIT for the control of malaria-transmitting mosquitoes as outlined in the report by the Director General in document GC(50)/14, Annex 1,

1. Requests the Agency to continue and strengthen, through the activities mentioned above, the research, both in the laboratory and in the field, required to use SIT for the control of malaria-transmitting mosquitoes;
2. Also requests the Agency to increasingly involve African and other developing Member States' scientific and research institutes in the research programme in order to ensure their participation, leading to ownership by the affected countries;
3. Further requests the Agency to increase its efforts to raise funds for the research programme;
4. Invites the donors to continue with their financial support, and other Member States to make financial contributions to the research programme; and
5. Requests the Director General to report on the progress made in the implementation of this resolution to the General Conference at its fifty-fourth session (2010).

3

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

The General Conference,

- (a) Recalling its resolution GC (47)/RES/9 on "Strengthening of the Agency's technical cooperation activities" and its resolutions GC (45)/RES/12.D, GC (46)/RES/11.D, GC(48)/RES/13.B, GC (49)/RES/12.D, GC (50)/RES/13.A.4 and GC(51)/RES/14.A-3 on support to the African Union's Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomosis Eradication Campaign (AU-PATTEC),
- (b) Recognizing that tsetse flies and the trypanosomosis disease which they transmit are a major transboundary African challenge and constitute one of the greatest constraints on the African continent's socio-economic development, affecting the health of humans and livestock, limiting land use and thus causing increased poverty,
- (c) Recognizing that this disease 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 35 countries, most of which are Agency Member States, and that the situation continues to worsen,
- (d) Recognizing the upstream work of the Agency under its Joint FAO/IAEA Programme in developing the sterile insect technique (SIT) against the tsetse fly and in spearheading successful pilot field projects financed from the Technical Cooperation Fund, which have formed the basis for renewed interest on the part of African Member States in addressing the tsetse fly and trypanosomosis problem in a more holistic and sustainable manner,
- (e) Recognizing the significant contribution by the Agency's programmes in addressing the objectives of the African Union's New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs),

- (f) Recalling decisions AHG/Dec.156 (XXXVI) and AHG/Dec. 169 (XXXVII) of the Heads of State and Government of the then Organization for Africa Unity (now African Union) to free Africa of tsetse flies and on a plan of action for implementing PATTEC,
- (g) Noting the steps taken by the Commission of the African Union to establish at its headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, an office to act as the focal point for AU-PATTEC and with the mandate to coordinate the implementation of the AU-PATTEC Plan of Action,
- (h) Noting the progress being made by the Commission of the African Union in building partnerships for AU-PATTEC, including with the African Development Bank and other funding organizations and partners,
- (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, and
- (j) Acknowledging the continued support given to AU-PATTEC by the Agency as outlined in the report submitted by the Director General in document GC(52)/3, Annex 1,
1. Appreciates the continuous support of the Agency to Member States in their 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, and also appreciates the contributions provided by some Member States and United Nations specialized agencies in support of these efforts;
 2. Welcomes the special donors' conference organized in February 2007 in Addis Ababa by the African Union and the African Development Bank to generate further loans and grants for additional countries embarking on subregional tsetse and trypanosomosis control programmes;
 3. 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;
 4. Requests the Secretariat, in cooperation with Member States and international organizations, to strengthen – through the Regular Budget, the Technical Cooperation Fund and other partnerships – its support for R&D in and technology transfer to African Member States in order to complement their efforts to create and subsequently expand tsetse-free zones;
 5. Urges the Secretariat to strengthen capacity building and to support the establishment of regional training centres in the affected Member States so as to promote the development of the human resources necessary for implementing the operational national and regional PATTEC projects;
 6. Stresses the need for enhanced cooperation with the Commission of the African Union and other regional and international partners, particularly FAO and WHO, with the aim of harmonizing efforts in line with the AU-PATTEC Plan of Action and providing guidance and quality assurance in planning and implementing national and subregional AU-PATTEC projects; and
 7. 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-third (2009) regular session.

4.

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

The General Conference,

- (a) Recalling its resolutions GC(43)/RES/15, GC(44)/RES/22, GC(45)/RES/12.A, GC(47)/RES/10.E, (49) RES/12.E, and GC(51)/RES/14,
- (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 and subsequently recalled at the 19th special session of the United Nations General Assembly,
- (c) Taking note with great concern of the fact that a great portion of the world's population will, over the next years, face the ever-growing problems of potable water shortages,
- (d) Noting that seawater desalination using nuclear energy is technically feasible and in general cost-effective,
- (e) Noting also that a number of Member States have expressed their interest in activities relating to seawater desalination using nuclear energy,
- (f) Noting in addition that nuclear desalination has been successfully demonstrated through various projects in some States,
- (g) Underlining the urgent need for regional and international co-operation in helping to solve the serious problem of potable water shortages, particularly through the desalination of seawater,
- (h) 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(52)/3,
- (i) Taking note of the results of the ninth meeting of the International Nuclear Desalination Advisory Group (INDAG), held in January 2008, and expressing its appreciation for INDAG's continued efforts,
- (j) Taking note of INDAG's recommendation that the IAEA create a "nuclear desalination tool kit" to provide guidelines and information on launching desalination programmes in Member States,
- (k) Recalling that the Agency has initiated a programme to assist developing countries interested in small and medium-sized reactors (SMRs) to address economics, safety, reliability and technical measures for proliferation resistance,
- (l) Acknowledging that innovative SMRs are of particular interest also for non-electrical energy, particularly in the desalination of seawater,
- (m) Noting IAEA-TECDOC-1536, "Status of Small Reactor Designs without On-site Refuelling", published in January 2007,
- (n) Noting with appreciation the activities on nuclear desalination carried out by the Agency in a number of countries,
- (o) Commending the efforts of the Secretariat in coordinating the development of nuclear reactor simulators for use on personal computers, 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 interactions with interested Member States, the competent organizations of the United Nations system, multilateral financial institutions, regional development bodies and other relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in activities relating to seawater desalination using nuclear energy;
 2. Invites the Director General to:
 - (a) continue to take the appropriate measures to assist Member States, particularly developing countries, engaged in the process of preparatory actions with regard to demonstration projects, and
 - (b) carry out, subject to the availability of resources, further work on safety-related aspects in connection with the desalination of seawater;
 3. Invites INDAG to continue its functions as a forum for advice and review on nuclear desalination activities;
 4. 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;
 5. Requests the Director General and interested Member States to include in the feasibility studies, besides the technical aspects, the social and economic impacts of this technology;
 6. Further invites the Director General to raise seed funds and other appropriate funding from extra budgetary resources in order to catalyze and contribute to the implementation of all Agency activities relating to nuclear desalination and the development of innovative SMRs;
 7. Requests the Director General to note the high priority given by interested Member States to the nuclear desalination of seawater and SMR development in the process of preparing the Agency's Programme and Budget and to promote effective international information exchange and co-operation in this area; and
 8. 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-third (2009) regular session under an appropriate agenda item.

5.

Strengthening the support to Member States in food and agriculture

The General Conference,

- (a) Noting the global food security crisis with rapidly rising global food prices that are having significant negative socioeconomic impacts and political implications in all regions of the world,
- (b) Recognizing the central role of agricultural development in achieving several of the key Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), in particular to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger,
- (c) Acknowledging that increased agricultural productivity, achieving higher crop yields and higher-producing and better-adapted livestock rather than bringing more land under cultivation, will be one of the key determinants to reduce poverty, meet the increasing food demand, and

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

(d) Welcoming the establishment in 1964 of a Joint Division between the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) dedicated to the development and application of nuclear techniques in food and agriculture,

(e) Recognizing the importance of making available to developing Member States nuclear technologies in the field of food and agriculture,

(f) Noting that many Member States joined the Agency specifically to obtain the benefits from the peaceful application of nuclear techniques in food and agriculture,

(g) Recognizing that the demand from Member States for technical assistance in the area of nuclear applications in food and agriculture has significantly increased, as is evidenced by an increase of 44 per cent of technical cooperation projects in agriculture between 2002 and 2007, and

(h) Welcoming document GOV/INF/2008/12-GC(52)/INF/10 on the “Contribution by the Joint FAO/IAEA Division to Food and Agriculture” and recalling its resolution GC (51)/RES/14.A.1,

1. Stresses the need to harness and expand agriculture’s unique poverty-reducing power in developing countries;
2. Requests the Secretariat to expand efforts to address, inter alia, food insecurity in Member States, to increase its contribution to raise agricultural productivity and sustainability through the development and integrated application of nuclear science and technology;
3. Requests the Secretariat to continue developing and applying nuclear techniques, inter alia, in areas of food and agriculture using an integrated and holistic approach – namely, land and water management, plant breeding and crop production, insect pest control, animal production and health, and food safety;
4. Expresses appreciation for the work undertaken by the Joint FAO/IAEA Division of Nuclear Techniques in Food and Agriculture, including the FAO/IAEA Agriculture and Biotechnology Laboratory in Seibersdorf, under the Regular Budget and the Technical Cooperation Fund for Member States in the fields of food and agriculture and natural resource management through, inter alia, capacity building and training, applied research to improve and adapt new technologies, networking with other national, regional and international partners, and technology transfer to pilot and operational field projects;
5. Urges the Secretariat to continue to strengthen its activities in the field of food and agriculture through inter-regional, regional and national capacity building, to facilitate the transfer of technology to developing Member States;
6. Expresses appreciation for the financial and extrabudgetary contributions made by Member States and others in support of, inter alia, the food and agriculture programme of the Agency and encourages Member States to continue making contributions to these activities;
7. Encourages the Secretariat to pursue the consultations with FAO to continue this partnership, which should be further strengthened through a joint review of the activities and achievements, and to continue adjusting and adapting its technology development, capacity building and technology transfer and services in response to Member States’ demands and needs in food and agriculture; and

8. Requests the Director General to report on the progress made in the implementation of this resolution to the Board of Governors and the General Conference at its fifty-fourth (2010) regular session.

B. Nuclear power applications

1. General

The General Conference,

- (a) Recalling resolution GC(51)/RES/14/B 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,
- (e) Recognizing that the health of the planet's environment, including action to reduce air pollution and address the risk of global climate change, is a serious concern that must be regarded as a priority by all governments, and noting that nuclear power generation does not produce air pollution or greenhouse gas emissions during normal operation,
- (f) Recognizing the safety and security issues associated with nuclear energy, as well as the need to resolve the issues of managing radioactive waste in a sustainable manner, while also recognizing the continuing international efforts to address those issues,
- (g) Recognizing that a diverse portfolio of energy sources will be needed in the 21st century to allow access to sustainable energy and electricity resources in all regions of the world, and that Member States pursue different ways to achieve energy security and climate protection goals,
- (h) Acknowledging that each State has a right to define its national energy policy in accordance with its national requirements and its relevant international obligations,
- (i) Recalling the final statement of the President of the Paris International Ministerial Conference on "Nuclear Power for the 21st Century", organized by the Agency in March 2005, where a wide range of views were expressed and where a vast majority of participants affirmed that nuclear power can make a major contribution to meeting energy needs and sustaining the world's development in the 21st century, for a large number of both developed and developing countries,
- (j) Aware of the present role of nuclear power in providing 15.2 % of world electricity supply, and that a number of countries that have or are considering plans for nuclear energy believe it will make a crucial input to their sustainable development strategies and contribute to

global energy security while reducing air pollution and addressing climate change, while others hold different views based on their assessments of benefits and risks,

(k) Stressing in that regard the role and contribution of various nuclear power, fuel cycle and waste technology programmes, including furthering understanding of future global nuclear scenarios, in promoting international cooperation on nuclear power, and noting various initiatives,

(l) Confirming that the use of nuclear power must be accompanied by commitments to and ongoing implementation of effective levels of safeguards, safety and security, consistent with States' national legislation and respective international obligations,

(m) Recognizing the unique role which the Agency plays, and in particular the current role it is playing through the International Project on Innovative Nuclear Reactors and Fuel Cycles (INPRO), by bringing together all interested Member States to consider jointly innovations in nuclear reactors and fuel cycle systems,

(n) 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, taking into account relevant IAEA standards, is an issue of central importance, especially for countries that are considering and planning for the introduction of nuclear power,

(o) Noting the numerous requests received from Member States planning to introduce nuclear power generation for assistance in conducting energy studies to evaluate future energy options and in establishing appropriate technical, human, legal, regulatory and administrative infrastructure, acknowledging the Agency's role in this regard and the importance of the assistance it provides, and noting with interest its activities in this field for the safe, secure and efficient use of nuclear power,

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

(q) Noting with interest the growing importance of human resource development and knowledge management in the current context of revival of interest in nuclear power, and acknowledging in that context the important contribution of Agency programmes and guidance and the need to continue these activities,

(r) Taking note of the Agency's activities supporting Member States interested in the development and deployment of small and medium-size reactors, and encouraging it to further strengthen and focus these activities to help meet the demand from developing countries with small electrical grids in a cost-effective, safe and secure manner, taking due account of waste management,

(s) Taking note of the improved performance record of nuclear power plants globally, and recognizing the essential role which the Agency plays, as the principal international forum for the exchange of information and experience on nuclear power plant operation, for their continual improvement among Member States and international organizations such as the OECD/NEA and NGOs such as WANO,

(t) Confirming the important role of science and technology in addressing the continuing challenges of nuclear safety, security and non proliferation,, and in the management of nuclear waste,

- (u) Taking note of the “Nuclear Technology Review 2008” (GC(52)/INF/3) prepared by the Secretariat,
 - (v) Emphasizing the increasing importance of Agency databases and web-based systems for the exchange of and the access to nuclear safety information and knowledge for the general public as well as for dedicated experts, and
 - (w) Taking note of other bilateral and multilateral cooperations intended to complement and supplement Agency programmes,
1. Affirms the importance of the role of the Agency in facilitating, through international cooperation among interested Member States, the development and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, including the specific application of the generation of electric power, in assisting these States in that regard, in fostering international cooperation and in disseminating to the public well balanced information on nuclear energy;
 2. Underlines the importance of facilitating effective programmes in the areas of nuclear science, technology and applications related to nuclear power, aimed at pooling and further improving the scientific and technological capabilities of interested Member States through cooperation and coordinated research and development within the Agency, among Member States including through regional cooperation agreements, and between the Agency and interested Member States;
 3. Requests that the actions of the Secretariat called for in this resolution be undertaken subject to the availability of resources;
 4. Recognizes the importance of and endorses the Agency activities that meet the objective of fostering sustainable development and protecting the environment;
 5. 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, and in that context acknowledges its contributions to relevant international discussions;
 6. Stresses the importance, when developing nuclear energy, including nuclear power and related fuel cycle activities, of ensuring safety, security, non-proliferation and environmental protection;
 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 and fostering science, technology and engineering;
 8. Requests in particular the Secretariat to continue and strengthen its efforts relating to nuclear power, fuel cycle and waste technology, focusing particularly on technical areas where the needs for improvement, advances and enhanced international collaboration are greatest;
 9. Recognizes the work of the Nuclear Power Support Group in the Secretariat for the provision of coordinated support to interested Member States for the safe, secure and efficient introduction or expansion of nuclear power with respect to required infrastructures;
 10. Welcomes the organization in Beijing in 2009 of a high-level international conference on the global nuclear energy status and future developments, with particular focus on nuclear power, and encourages interested Member States to participate in this important event;
 11. Takes note of the Secretariat’s report on the financing of nuclear power as an option in meeting energy needs (NG-T-4.2) and its continuing work on the issue, in particular with regard to the needs of

the interested developing countries, and encourages interested Member States to work towards addressing financial issues related to the introduction of nuclear power;

12. Notes with satisfaction the organization of workshops on vital topics related to nuclear power, such as technologies and economics, the competitiveness of nuclear power and other energy technologies, the development of the required infrastructure for the safe, secure and efficient use of nuclear power, desalination, partitioning and transmutation, as well as the training of many professionals from Member States through various regional and national courses, and encourages the Agency to continue such activities;

13. Acknowledges the importance of Agency technical cooperation projects to assist 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 in developing countries through enhanced Agency technical cooperation;

14. Notes with interest the Secretariat's report International Status and Prospects of Nuclear Power (GC(52)/INF/6), which provides a comprehensive overview of the international status and prospects of nuclear power for the benefit of Member States and policy-makers worldwide, and that it will be published biennially; and

15. Recommends that the Secretariat report to the Board of Governors and to the General Conference at its fifty-third session on developments relevant to this resolution.

2.

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 and efficient use is an issue of concern, especially for countries that are considering and planning for the introduction of nuclear power,

(b) Recalling its resolutions GC(50)/RES/13.B.2 and GC(49)/RES/12.G 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,

(d) Taking note of the importance in a nuclear power programme of adequate human resources for ensuring – inter alia – safe and secure regulation, and of the worldwide shortage of such resources in both developed and developing countries,

(e) Acknowledging that the development of innovative nuclear energy technologies offers promising possibilities for lessening the infrastructure requirements through novel approaches to infrastructure needs, which may be possible thanks to the innovative aspects of future nuclear energy technologies, and acknowledging that such approaches to infrastructure needs may also apply to supporting the safe, secure and efficient use of existing nuclear power technologies,

- (f) Recognizing that the issue of infrastructure requirements for innovative nuclear energy technologies is an important topic within the Agency's International Project on Innovative Nuclear Reactors and Fuel Cycles (INPRO), and
- (g) 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(50)/RES/13.B.2 as reported in document GC(52)/3, in particular the publication of IAEA Nuclear Energy Series document No. NG-G-3.1, *Milestones in the Development of a National Infrastructure for Nuclear Power*, which provides valuable guidance on the infrastructure that a country needs to develop;
 2. Welcomes the planned December 2008 workshops to provide information on infrastructure evaluation methodology and the establishment of the Nuclear Energy Programme Implementing Organization (NEPIO), which is referenced in the Agency's 'Milestones' document;
 3. Encourages the Secretariat, within the framework of its existing programmes and budget, and drawing on its work on innovative nuclear technologies and its existing programmes for promoting effective and sustainable national regulatory infrastructures, to undertake further assessments on approaches and options for addressing infrastructure requirements so as to support the introduction of nuclear energy technologies and their safe, secure and efficient use for those Member States that are considering or planning for the introduction of nuclear energy technologies in the 21st century;
 4. Invites all Member States that are interested in developing and applying current and innovative nuclear energy systems, and especially developing Member States that are interested in considering or planning for the introduction of nuclear energy technologies, to contribute, as appropriate, to such assessments by providing information enabling the Agency to apply its full spectrum of tools in support of infrastructure development;
 5. Encourages the Secretariat to take the results of its assessments of infrastructure requirements into account as part of the Agency's ongoing programme and activities regarding nuclear power;
 6. Calls on the Secretariat to, in particular and subject to the availability of resources, focus on activities aimed at helping interested Member States to assess their human resource needs and identify ways to address those needs;
 7. Notes with interest the activities undertaken by Member States, both individually and collectively, to cooperate in infrastructure development and encourages this exchange; and
 8. 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 53rd session under an appropriate agenda item.

3.

Agency activities in the development of innovative nuclear technology

The General Conference.

- (a) Recalling the Agency's statutory functions "to encourage and assist research on, and development and practical application of, atomic energy for peaceful uses...and...to foster the exchange of scientific and technical information",

- (b) Recalling also its resolutions GC(44)/RES/21, GC(45)/RES/12.F, GC(46)/RES/11.C, GC(47)/RES/10.C, GC(48)/RES/13.F, GC(49)/RES/12.F, GC(50)/RES/13.B1 and GC(51)/RES/14.B.3 on the Agency's activities in the development of innovative nuclear technology,
- (c) 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,
- (d) Noting that the Agency's International Project on Innovative Nuclear Reactors and Fuel Cycles (INPRO) can provide a forum for technical experts to discuss global scenarios, visions and perspectives and explore the development and deployment of innovative nuclear energy systems,
- (e) 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,
- (f) Noting that the Agency has Technical Working Groups (TWGs) working on facilitating innovations for advanced reactors and fuel cycles and that INPRO, which has 27 Member States and the European Commission as members, complements these activities,
- (g) Recognizing that INPRO is suitable for providing a platform and tools for:
- (1) the assessment, using a holistic approach, of innovative nuclear power systems from the viewpoints of economics, infrastructure, safety, resource use, waste minimization, environmental protection, proliferation resistance and physical protection, in order to identify the actions necessary for the development and deployment of such systems that may contribute to sustainable development,
 - (2) the conduct of discussions and of collaborative projects among interested Member States to commonly study innovative nuclear energy systems, including innovative power reactors and innovative fuel cycle options, and
 - (3) dialogue between the potential users in developing countries and the holders of nuclear energy system technology, to address innovative institutional and infrastructural issues, to foster the development of innovative nuclear energy systems, or as the basis for discussions at different stages during the deployment of such systems,
- (h) Recalling the recommendations contained in the 2007 Programme Evaluation Report regarding INPRO,
- (i) Noting the progress of other bilateral and international initiatives, such as the Generation IV International Forum and the Global Nuclear Energy Partnership (GNEP), and their contribution to developing innovative approaches to nuclear power, and
- (j) Noting with appreciation the Director General's report on the development of innovative nuclear energy system technology contained in document GC(52)/3,
1. Commends the Director General and the Secretariat for their work in response to the relevant General Conference resolutions, in particular the results achieved to date within INPRO;
 2. Emphasizes the important role that the Agency can play in assisting interested Member States with the planning and development of their nuclear infrastructures through the application of the INPRO methodology for assessments of safety, proliferation resistance, sustainability, environmental,

infrastructural and economic aspects of innovative reactors and fuel cycles, and with the selection and implementation of efficient strategies in line with their development needs;

3. Requests that the actions of the Secretariat called for in this resolution be undertaken subject to the availability of resources;

4. Urges that INPRO Member States study the role and place of nuclear energy in energy mixes for sustainable economic development;

5. Recommends that INPRO continue and initiate activities aimed at identifying and facilitating the development and deployment, including capacity building, of innovative reactor technologies and fuel cycle options;

6. Calls upon the Secretariat to address the recommendations regarding INPRO in the 2007 Programme Evaluation Report and to report to the Board of Governors;

7. Requests the Secretariat to provide, for interested Member States, training in INPRO methodology and its application and assistance with its application as requested by them;

8. Invites all interested Member States to join, under the aegis of the Agency, in the activities of INPRO Phase 2 in considering the issues of innovative nuclear reactors and fuel cycles systems, institutional capacity, infrastructure development, particularly by continuing assessment studies of such technologies and systems and their role in national, regional and global scenarios for the further use of nuclear energy, as well as identifying common issues for possible collaborative projects, including coordinated research projects and joint initiatives, and methods for their joint implementation;

9. Encourages interested Member States, through the concerted efforts of developed and developing countries, to jointly consider how to meet their energy needs and contribute to economic development, inter alia, by developing and deploying innovative nuclear power systems, taking into account the possible role of recent initiatives aimed at the further development of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy in a manner consistent with non-proliferation commitments;

10. Recommends that the Secretariat continue to examine, using the INPRO methodology, infrastructure options for the deployment of innovative nuclear energy systems and innovative fuel cycle options with reduced concerns regarding proliferation and with broad applications;

11. Calls upon the Secretariat and Member States in a position to do so to investigate the availability of new, more proliferation-resistant technologies 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;

12. Recognizing that the funding of INPRO comes partly from the Regular Budget and in large part from extrabudgetary resources, requests the Director General to strengthen the Agency's efforts related to the development of innovative technology, subject to the availability of resources, in particular by better coordinating activities of the TWGs and INPRO;

13. Stresses the need for international collaboration for the development of innovative nuclear technology, including enabling technologies, and the high potential and added value achieved through such collaborative efforts, as well as the importance of taking advantage of synergies between international activities on innovative nuclear technology development;

14. Recommends that the Secretariat and INPRO continue to explore opportunities for synergy between INPRO's activities 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;

15. Recommends that each year the Secretariat publish a technical report concerning INPRO activities;

16. Invites all interested Member States to contribute to innovative nuclear technology activities in terms of scientific and technical information, financial support or the support of technical and other relevant experts and by performing joint innovative nuclear power system collaborative projects; and

17. 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-third (2009) regular session under an appropriate agenda item.

C. Nuclear knowledge

The General Conference,

(a) Recognizing that preserving and enhancing nuclear knowledge and ensuring the availability of qualified manpower are vital to all aspects of human activity related to the continued and expanded safe and secure utilization of all nuclear technologies for peaceful purposes,

(b) Recalling its resolutions GC(50)/RES/13.C, GC(48)/RES/13.E, GC(47)/RES/10.B and GC(46)/RES/11.B on nuclear knowledge,

(c) Noting the important role which the Agency plays in assisting Member States in their preservation and enhancement of nuclear knowledge and in facilitating international collaboration on this,

(d) Aware of concerns about a shortage of personnel in nuclear fields and about a possible erosion of the nuclear knowledge base,

(e) Recognizing that preserving and enhancing nuclear knowledge involves both education and training for succession planning and the preservation or growth of existing knowledge in nuclear science and technology,

(f) Noting that the need to preserve, enhance or strengthen nuclear knowledge arises irrespectively of future expansion in the applications of nuclear technologies, including their regulation,

(g) Recognizing the useful role of international coordination and cooperation in facilitating exchanges of information and experience and in implementing actions to help address common problems, and also in benefiting from opportunities relating to education and training and to nuclear knowledge preservation and enhancement, and

(h) Noting the recommendations of the International Conference on Knowledge Management in Nuclear Facilities held in Vienna in 2007, and the meeting of Senior Officials on Nuclear Knowledge Management Cooperation for Development held in Vienna in 2008,

1. Commends the Director General and the Secretariat for their efforts in addressing issues of preservation and enhancement of nuclear knowledge in response to relevant General Conference

resolutions, and as described in document GC(52)/3, including, in particular, the holding of the International Conference on Knowledge Management in Nuclear Facilities in 2007;

2. Commends the Secretariat on developing comprehensive methodology and guidance for managing nuclear knowledge and on providing eight publications on key pilot nuclear knowledge management projects during the past two years;

3. Urges the Secretariat to continue to strengthen, subject to the availability of resources, its current and planned efforts in this area, recognizing the need for a focused and consolidated approach, to consult with Member States and other international organizations, to take into account the results of relevant international meetings in the ongoing development of a comprehensive Agency strategy for all aspects of nuclear education, training and qualification, as well as nuclear knowledge preservation and enhancement, and to further increase the level of awareness of its efforts in the preservation and enhancement of nuclear knowledge, and in particular it:

(a) Requests the Secretariat to assist Member States, particularly developing ones, at their request and subject to the availability of resources, in their efforts to ensure the preservation of nuclear education and training in all areas of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes, which is a necessary prerequisite for succession planning, in particular through the networking of nuclear education and training, including activities of the World Nuclear University and the Asian Network for Education in Nuclear Technology, encourages Member States in a position to do so to participate in and support such networking, and underlines the importance of the technical cooperation programme in that context;

(b) Requests the Secretariat to further develop, in consultation with Member States, guidance and methodologies for planning, designing and implementing nuclear knowledge management programmes, including programmes for preserving knowledge and sustaining education and training, and to disseminate that guidance through expert missions, publications and workshops in Member States;

(c) Requests the Secretariat to continue to enhance and make available to Member States nuclear information and knowledge resources on the peaceful use of nuclear energy, including the International Nuclear Information System (INIS) and the IAEA Library; and

(d) Requests the Secretariat to continue to develop tools and methods to capture, share and preserve nuclear knowledge, considering also the increasing importance of information and knowledge available through the Internet;

4. Requests the Director General to take into account the continuing high level of interest of Member States in the range of issues associated with nuclear knowledge when preparing and carrying out the Agency's programme; and

5. Requests the Director General to report on progress made in the implementation of this resolution to the Board of Governors and to the General Conference at its 54th session under an appropriate agenda item.

General Conference

GC(52)/RES/13

Date: October 2008

General Distribution

Original: English

Fifty-second regular session

Item 18 of the agenda
(GC(52)/21)

Strengthening the Effectiveness and Improving the Efficiency of the Safeguards System and Application of the Model Additional Protocol

Resolution adopted on 4 October 2008 during the tenth plenary meeting

The General Conference.¹

- (a) Recalling resolution GC(51)/RES/15,
- (b) Convinced that the Agency's safeguards promote greater confidence among States, inter alia by providing assurance that States are complying with their obligations under relevant safeguards agreements, and thus contribute to strengthening their collective security,
- (c) Considering the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean, the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty, the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty and the Treaty on the Southeast Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone and the Agency's essential role in applying safeguards in accordance with the relevant articles of these treaties,
- (d) 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,
- (e) Welcoming the Board's decision, in September 2005, that the Small Quantities Protocol (SQP) should remain part of the Agency's safeguards system, subject to the modifications in the standardized text and the change in the criteria for an SQP referred to in paragraph 2 of document GC(50)/2,
- (f) Welcoming the fact that, as of 4 October 2008, 29 States have accepted SQPs in accordance with the modified text endorsed by the Board of Governors,

¹ The resolution was adopted with 71 votes in favour, 0 against and 19 abstentions (roll call vote).

- (g) Stressing the importance of the Model Additional Protocol approved on 15 May 1997 by the Board of Governors aimed at strengthening the effectiveness and improving the efficiency of the safeguards system,
- (h) Welcoming the fact that, as of 4 October 2008, 118 States and other Parties to safeguards agreements have signed additional protocols, and that additional protocols are in force for 89 of those States and other parties,
- (i) Welcoming the fact that all nuclear-weapon States have signed protocols additional to their voluntary offer safeguards agreements incorporating those measures provided for in the Model Additional Protocol that each nuclear-weapon State has identified as capable of contributing to the non-proliferation and efficiency aims of the Protocol, when implemented with regard to that State, and as consistent with that State's obligations under article I of the NPT, and noting with satisfaction that protocols additional to the voluntary offer safeguards agreements are in force for four of these States,
- (j) Noting the Director General's statement to the 52nd regular session of the IAEA General Conference, that without safeguards agreements, the Agency cannot provide any assurance about a State's nuclear activities, and without the additional protocol, the Agency cannot provide credible assurance regarding the absence of undeclared nuclear material or activities,
- (k) Noting that additional protocols constitute one of the important instruments in enhancing the Agency's ability to derive safeguards conclusions regarding the absence of undeclared nuclear materials and activities,
- (l) Noting the high priority the Agency attaches, in the context of furthering the development of the strengthened safeguards system, to integrating traditional nuclear material verification activities with strengthening measures,
- (m) Taking note of the Agency's Safeguards Statement for 2007,
- (n) Stressing the continuing need for the Agency's safeguards system to be equipped to respond to new challenges within its mandate,
- (o) Noting the considerable increase in the Agency's safeguards responsibilities since the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and in particular since the approval of the Model Additional Protocol by the Board of Governors in May 1997,
- (p) Recalling that the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons – inter alia –
- (1) reaffirmed that the IAEA is the competent authority responsible for verifying and assuring, in accordance with the Agency's Statute and the Agency's safeguards system, compliance with its safeguards agreements, and
 - (2) recommended that the Director General of the IAEA and the IAEA's Member States consider ways and means, which could include a possible plan of action, to promote and facilitate the conclusion and entry into force of safeguards agreements and additional protocols, including, for example, specific measures to assist States with less experience in nuclear activities to implement legal requirements,
- (q) Stressing the importance of assisting States upon their request to establish and maintain effective systems of accounting for and control of nuclear material,

- (r) Noting that the Preparatory Committee for the 2010 Review Conference of the States Party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons held two successful meetings in April/May 2007 and in April/May 2008, further noting that the third meeting of the Preparatory Committee, to be held in May 2009, should make every effort to agree on substantive recommendations to the Review Conference, and encouraging all States Party to continue to work towards a substantive outcome for the 2010 Review Conference,
- (s) Stressing that the strengthening of the safeguards system 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,
- (t) Stressing the importance of maintaining and observing the principle of confidentiality regarding all information related to the implementation of safeguards in accordance with the IAEA Statute and safeguards agreements,
- (u) Stressing the importance of the State, other concerned parties and the Agency, party to a safeguards agreement, cooperating in a transparent manner in the context of facilitating the implementation of that safeguards agreement,
- (v) Welcoming the holding of IAEA safeguards outreach seminars at Agency Headquarters in February 2008 and in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, in July 2008, as well as briefings on Agency safeguards for the delegations that attended the Second Session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the NPT in Geneva in April/May 2008, and sharing the hope for the continuation of efforts to broaden adherence to the Agency's safeguards system, and
- (w) Noting that the Secretariat ensures that all measures for strengthening the effectiveness and improving the efficiency of the safeguards system remain consistent with the Agency's statutory responsibilities and functions,

Consistent with the respective safeguards undertakings of Member States:

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 safeguards for facilitating co-operation in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear energy;
3. Bearing in mind the importance of achieving the universal application of the Agency's safeguards system, urges all States which have yet to bring into force comprehensive safeguards agreements to do so as soon as possible;²
4. Stresses the importance of States to comply fully with their safeguards obligations;
5. Affirms that measures to strengthen the effectiveness and improve the efficiency of the safeguards system with a view to detecting undeclared nuclear material and activities must be implemented rapidly by all concerned States and other Parties, in compliance with their respective international commitments;

² Operative paragraph 3 was voted on separately and was approved with 86 votes in favour, 2 against and 2 abstentions.

6. Stresses the importance of the Agency's safeguards system, including comprehensive safeguards agreements and additional protocols, which are among the essential elements of the system, and with respect to the safeguards strengthening measures contained in document GOV/2807 and taken note of by the Board of Governors in 1995, requests the Secretariat to pursue the implementation of these measures as broadly as possible and without delay as far as available resources permit, and recalls the need for all concerned States and other Parties to safeguards agreements with the Agency to supply the Agency with all the information required;
7. Takes note of the revised standardized text for SQPs, and encourages States with SQPs to conclude with the Agency, as soon as possible, exchanges of letters consistent with the Board decision of 20 September 2005 with regard to SQPs, and requests the Secretariat to continue to assist States with SQPs, including non-members of the Agency, through available resources, in the establishment and maintenance of their State Systems of Accounting for and Control of Nuclear Material;
8. Requests the Secretariat to examine, subject to the availability of resources, innovative technological solutions to strengthen the effectiveness and to improve the efficiency of safeguards;
9. Stresses the importance of pursuing efforts to improve both the effectiveness and the efficiency of the safeguards system;
10. Requests the Director General to continue to review and update the established procedure for the protection of safeguards confidential information and report periodically to the Board about the implementation of the regime for the protection of safeguards confidential information;
11. Reiterates its support for the Board's decision to request the Director General to 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;
12. Reiterates its support for the Board's decision to request the Director General to negotiate additional protocols with other States that are prepared to accept measures provided for in the Model Additional Protocol in pursuance of safeguards effectiveness and efficiency objectives;
13. Requests all concerned States and other Parties to safeguards agreements, including nuclear-weapon States, that have not yet done so to promptly sign additional protocols and to bring them into force as soon as possible, in conformity with their national legislation;
14. Notes in this regard 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;
15. 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;
16. Notes that, as of 4 October 2008, 84 States have comprehensive safeguards agreements supplemented by additional protocols in force, which represents a majority of those non-nuclear-weapon States parties to the NPT that have concluded comprehensive safeguards agreements, and that, of these, 47 States have significant nuclear activities and 31 States have operative SQPs;
17. Notes with regret that 30 non-nuclear-weapon States parties to the NPT have yet to bring into force a comprehensive safeguards agreement;

18. Further invites the nuclear-weapon States to keep the scope of their additional protocols under review;
19. Notes the important contribution that State-level integrated safeguards approaches can make to the efficiency and effectiveness of safeguards implementation, and welcomes the fact that, as of 4 October 2008, the IAEA is implementing State-level integrated safeguards approaches for 29 States and has developed a further five such approaches;
20. Urges the Secretariat to continue to study, in the context of implementation of integrated safeguards, the extent to which the credible assurance of the absence of undeclared nuclear material and activities, including those related to enrichment and reprocessing, for a State as a whole could lead to a corresponding reduction in the current level of verification efforts with respect to declared nuclear material in that State and a corresponding reduction in the costs associated with such efforts;
21. Urges the Secretariat to continue to ensure that the transition to integrated safeguards is given high priority and that elements of the conceptual framework are continually reviewed in the light of experience and technological developments with a view to maintaining effectiveness and maximizing cost savings for the Agency and for States under integrated safeguards, including the reduction of verification effort;
22. Acknowledges that Agency safeguards can achieve further effectiveness and efficiency when a State-level perspective is used in the planning, implementation and evaluation of safeguards activities taking into account the range of available safeguards measures, in conformity with the relevant safeguards agreement(s) in force for that State;
23. 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;
24. Notes the commendable efforts of some Member States, notably Japan, and the IAEA 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 2008), 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;
25. Welcomes efforts to strengthen safeguards, and in this context takes note of the Secretariat's activities in verifying and analysing 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;
26. 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;
27. Requests Member States to co-operate among themselves as appropriate to provide assistance to facilitate exchange of equipment, material and scientific and technological information for the implementation of additional protocols;
28. 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

29. Requests the Director General to report on the implementation of this resolution to the General Conference at its fifty-third regular session.

General Conference

GC(52)/RES/14

Date: October 2008

General Distribution

Original: English

Fifty-second regular session

Item 19 of the agenda
(GC(52)/21)

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

Resolution adopted on 4 October 2008 during the tenth plenary meeting

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 grave 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 deep concern the nuclear explosive test proclaimed by the DPRK on 9 October 2006, and recognizing the importance of implementing United Nations Security Council resolution 1718,
- (d) Conscious that the Korean Peninsula free of nuclear weapons would contribute positively to regional and global peace and security, and that the DPRK's abandonment of all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programmes would serve that objective,
- (e) Recognizing the importance of the Joint Statement concluded at the end of the fourth round of the Six-Party Talks in September 2005, in which the parties agreed to the goal and basic principles for future discussions,
- (f) Recognizing also the importance of the Six-Party agreements of 13 February 2007 on initial actions for the implementation of the Joint Statement and of 3 October 2007 on second phase actions,
- (g) Having considered the Director General's report contained in document GC(52)/14, which confirmed that the Agency had verified the shutdown status of the Yongbyon nuclear facility and was continuing to implement an *ad hoc* monitoring and verification arrangement with the cooperation of the DPRK, and

(h) Acknowledging positively the progress made in disablement work at the Yongbyon nuclear facilities according to the agreement reached at the Six-Party Talks, but noting with concern the recent halt in disablement work at Yongbyon and steps by DPRK as described in the oral report by the Secretariat during the September Board of Governors meetings,

1. Stresses its desire for a diplomatic resolution of the DPRK nuclear issue which achieves the verifiable denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula;
2. Supports the Six-Party Talks and stresses the importance of the commitments of all participants to the full implementation of the 19 September 2005 Joint Statement, in a phased manner in line with the principle of “Action for Action”;
3. Welcomes the commitments made in the Six-Party agreements of 13 February 2007 and 3 October 2007, and stresses the importance of the efforts that have been made by the Parties to fully meet those commitments;
4. Stresses the importance of an early resumption of disablement and of working to complete disablement and other parallel actions as agreed at the sixth round of the Six-Party Talks;
5. Supports the continuation of monitoring and verification activities by the Agency at the Yongbyon nuclear facilities as agreed in the Six-Party Talks and acknowledges the Agency’s activities in relation to the disablement process;
6. Welcomes the agreement by the Six Parties on 12 July 2008 to establish a verification regime within the Six-Party Talks framework and looks forward to an early agreement on an effective mechanism;
7. Stresses the essential verification role of the Agency and welcomes the Press Communiqué of the Heads of Delegation Meeting of the sixth round of the Six-Party Talks of 12 July 2008 in this regard;
8. Strongly endorses the actions taken by the Board of Governors and commends the impartial efforts of the Director General and the Secretariat to apply comprehensive safeguards in the DPRK, and calls upon the DPRK to cooperate promptly with the Agency in the full and effective implementation of Agency comprehensive safeguards and to resolve any outstanding issues that may have arisen due to the long absence of safeguards;
9. Calls upon the DPRK to come into full compliance with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;
10. Supports the international community’s peaceful efforts in all available and appropriate forums to address the challenge posed by the DPRK nuclear issue; and
11. Decides to remain seized of the matter and to include the item in the agenda for its fifty-third (2009) regular session.

General Conference

GC(52)/RES/15

Date: October 2008

General Distribution

Original: English

Fifty-second regular session

Item 20 of the agenda
(GC(52)/21)

Application of IAEA safeguards in the Middle East

Resolution adopted on 4 October 2008 during the tenth plenary meeting

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(51)/RES/17,
1. Takes note of the Director General's report in document GC(52)/10/Rev.1;
 2. Calls upon all States in the region to accede to the Non-Proliferation Treaty;²

¹ The resolution was adopted with 82 votes in favour, 0 against and 13 abstentions (roll call vote).

² Operative paragraph 2 was voted on separately and was approved with 92 votes in favour, 1 against and 7 abstentions (roll call vote).

3. Calls upon all States in the region of the Middle East to comply with their international obligations and commitments relating to safeguards, and to cooperate fully with the IAEA;³
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 a nuclear-weapon-free zone (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 develop, produce, test or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons, or to pursue actions that would undermine the goal of establishing the zone;
7. Further calls upon all States in the region to take measures, including confidence-building and verification measures, aimed at establishing a 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. Emphasizes the importance of the peace process in the Middle East in promoting mutual confidence and security in the region, including the establishment of a NWFZ;⁴
10. Requests the Director General to continue 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-third (2009) 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”.

³ Operative paragraph 3 was voted on separately and was approved with 46 votes in favour, 38 against and 22 abstentions (roll call vote).

⁴ Operative paragraph 9 was voted on separately and was approved with 45 votes in favour, 34 against and 28 abstentions (roll call vote).

General Conference

GC(52)/RES/16

Date: October 2008

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Fifty-second regular session

Item 23 of the agenda
(GC(52)/21)

Examination of delegates' credentials

Resolution adopted on 3 October 2008 during the seventh plenary meeting

The General Conference,

Accepts the report by the General Committee on its examination of the credentials of delegates to the Conference's fifty-second regular session, which is set forth in document GC(52)/29.