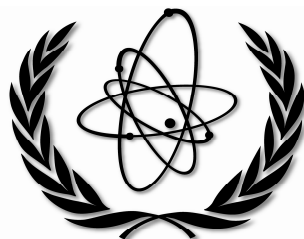


GC(50)/RES/DEC (2006)

Resolutions and Other Decisions of the General Conference

**Fiftieth Regular Session
18-22 September 2006**



IAEA

*Atoms for Peace: The First Half Century
1957–2007*

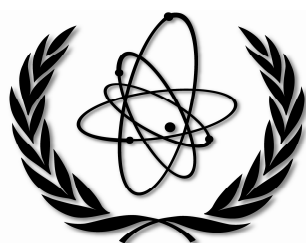
INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

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**Fiftieth Regular Session
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GC(50)/RES/DEC(2006)

Printed by the
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INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

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GC(50)/DEC/1	Election of the President	18 September	1	55
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Introductory Note

1. The seventeen resolutions adopted and the thirteen other decisions taken by the General Conference at its fiftieth (2006) regular session are reproduced in this booklet.
2. The resolutions are, for ease of reference, preceded by the agenda for the session. Before the title of each resolution a serial number is given by which it may be cited. Any footnotes to a resolution appear immediately after the text on the left side of the page; on the right side are given the date of adoption of the resolution, the relevant agenda item and a reference to the record of the meeting at which the resolution was adopted. The other decisions taken by the Conference are presented similarly.
3. This booklet should be read in conjunction with the summary records of the General Conference, where details of the proceedings are contained (GC(50)/OR.1-10).

Agenda for the Fiftieth (2006) Regular Session*

<u>Item Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Allocation for initial discussion</u>
1	Election of officers and appointment of the General Committee	<i>Plenary</i>
2	Applications for membership of the Agency (GC(50)/9, GC(50)/10, GC(50)/11, GC(50)/19)	<i>Plenary</i>
3	Statement by the Federal President of the Republic of Austria	<i>Plenary</i>
4	Message from the Secretary-General of the United Nations	<i>Plenary</i>
5	Statement by the Director General	<i>Plenary</i>
6	Arrangements for the Conference (GC(50)/INF/7, GC(50)/INF/11)	
	(a) Adoption of the agenda and allocation of items for initial discussion	<i>General Committee</i>
	(b) Closing date of the session and opening date of the next session	<i>General Committee</i>
7	Contributions to the Technical Cooperation Fund for 2007 (GC(50)/20)	<i>Plenary</i>
8	General debate and Annual Report for 2005 (GC(50)/4)	<i>Plenary</i>
9	Election of Members to the Board of Governors (GC(50)/5, GC(50)/24)	<i>Plenary</i>
10	The Agency's Accounts for 2005 (GC(50)/8)	<i>Committee of the Whole</i>
11	The Agency's Budget for 2007 (GC(50)/6 and Mod.1)	<i>Committee of the Whole</i>
12	Amendment to Article XIV.A of the Statute (GC(50)/INF/6)	<i>Committee of the Whole</i>
13	Scale of assessment of Members' contributions towards the Regular Budget (GC(50)/16)	<i>Committee of the Whole</i>
14	Measures to strengthen international cooperation in nuclear, radiation and transport safety and waste management (GC(50)/INF/2, GC(50)/3)	<i>Committee of the Whole</i>

* Reproduced from document GC(50)/21.

15	Nuclear security – measures to protect against nuclear terrorism (GC(50)/13 and Mod.1)	<i>Committee of the Whole</i>
16	Strengthening of the Agency's technical cooperation activities (GC(50)/INF/4 and Supplement)	<i>Committee of the Whole</i>
17	Strengthening the Agency's activities related to nuclear science, technology and applications (GC(50)/14 plus Corr.1 and Corr.2 , GC(50)/INF/3 and Add.1)	<i>Committee of the Whole</i>
18	Strengthening the effectiveness and improving the efficiency of the safeguards system and application of the Model Additional Protocol (GC(50)/2)	<i>Committee of the Whole</i>
19	Implementation of the NPT safeguards agreement between the Agency and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (GC(50)/15)	<i>Plenary</i>
20	Application of IAEA safeguards in the Middle East (GC(50)/12)	<i>Plenary</i>
21	Israeli nuclear capabilities and threat (GC(50)/17, GC(50)/18, GC(50)/22)	<i>Plenary</i>
22	Amendment to Article VI of the Statute (GC(50)/7)	<i>Committee of the Whole</i>
23	Elections to the Agency's Staff Pension Committee	<i>Committee of the Whole</i>
24	Examination of delegates' credentials	<i>General Committee</i>
25	Report on contributions pledged to the Technical Co-operation Fund for 2007 (GC(50)/23)	<i>Plenary</i>

Information documents

GC(50)/INF/1	Inscription in the List of speakers in the General Debate
GC(50)/INF/2	Nuclear Safety Review for the Year 2005
GC(50)/INF/3 and Add.1	Nuclear Technology Review 2006
GC(50)/INF/4 and supplement	Technical Cooperation Report for 2005
GC(50)/INF/5 and Add.1	Advance information for delegations
GC(50)/INF/6	Amendment to Article XIV.A of the Statute
GC(50)/INF/7	Text of Communication dated 13 July 2006 received from the Resident Representative of Georgia to the Agency Concerning Restoration of Voting Rights
GC(50)/INF/8 and Rev.1	List of Participants
GC(50)/INF/9	Statement of Financial Contributions to the Agency as at 15 September 2006
GC(50)/INF/10	Report on Measures Taken to Facilitate Payment of Contributions and Status Report on Member States Participating in a Payment Plan
GC(50)/INF/11	Text of Communication dated 5 September 2006 received from the Prime Minister of the Republic of Moldova Concerning Restoration of Voting Rights
GC(50)/INF/12	Message from the Prime Minister of India on the occasion of the 50th regular session of the General Conference
GC(50)/INF/13	Text of statement dated 18 September 2006 from the President of the Russian Federation to the participants of the 50th regular session of the General Conference

Resolutions

GC(50)/RES/1

Application by the Republic of Malawi

The General Conference

- (a) Having received the recommendation of the Board of Governors that the Republic of Malawi should be approved for membership of the Agency,¹ and
- (b) Having considered the application of the Republic of Malawi for membership in the light of Article IV.B of the Statute,
1. Approves the Republic of Malawi for membership of the Agency; and,
 2. Determines, pursuant to Financial Regulation 5.09², that in the event of the Republic of Malawi becoming a Member of the Agency during the remainder of 2006 or in 2007, 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(50)/9, para 2.

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.

18 September 2006

Agenda item 2

GC(50)/OR.1, paras 70-72

GC(50)/RES/2

Application by the Republic of Mozambique

The General Conference

- (a) Having received the recommendation of the Board of Governors that the Republic of Mozambique should be approved for membership of the Agency,¹ and
- (b) Having considered the application of the Republic of Mozambique for membership in the light of Article IV.B of the Statute,
1. Approves the Republic of Mozambique for membership of the Agency; and,
 2. Determines, pursuant to Financial Regulation 5.09², that in the event of the Republic of Mozambique becoming a Member of the Agency during the remainder of 2006 or in 2007, it shall be assessed as appropriate:

GC(50)/RES/4

Application by the Republic of Montenegro

The General Conference,

- (a) Having received the recommendation of the Board of Governors that the Republic of Montenegro should be approved for membership of the Agency,¹ and
- (b) Having considered the application of the Republic of Montenegro for membership in the light of Article IV.B of the Statute,
1. Approves the Republic of Montenegro for membership of the Agency; and
 2. Determines, pursuant to Financial Regulation 5.09², that in the event of the Republic of Montenegro becoming a Member of the Agency during the remainder of 2006 or in 2007, 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(50)/19, para. 2.

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.

*18 September 2006
Agenda item 2
GC(50)/OR.1, paras 70-72*

GC(50)/RES/5

The Agency's Accounts for 2005

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 2005 and of the report of the Board of Governors thereon¹.

¹ GC(50)/8.

*22 September 2006
Agenda item 10
GC(50)/OR.9, para. 36*

GC(50)/RES/6

Regular Budget appropriations for 2007

The General Conference,

Accepting the recommendations of the Board of Governors relating to the Regular Budget of the Agency for 2007 ¹,

1. Appropriates on the basis of an exchange rate of \$1.00 to €1.00, an amount of €283 611 000 for the Regular Budget expenses of the Agency in 2007 as follows ²:

	<u>Euro</u>
1. Nuclear Power, Fuel Cycle and Nuclear Science	27 651 000
2. Nuclear Techniques for Development and Environmental Protection	31 635 000
3. Nuclear Safety and Security	23 050 000
4. Nuclear Verification	110 879 000
5. Information Support Services	16 416 000
6. Management of Technical Cooperation for Development	15 821 000
7. Policy and General Management	<u>52 960 000</u>
Subtotal	278 412 000
8. Special Appropriation for Security Enhancements	<u>2 500 000</u>
Subtotal Agency Programmes	280 912 000
9. Reimbursable Work for Others	<u>2 699 000</u>
TOTAL	<u><u>283 611 000</u></u>

the amounts in the Appropriation Sections to be adjusted in accordance with the adjustment formula presented in the Attachment 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 9); and
- Other Miscellaneous Income of €2 857 000 (representing €1 263 000 plus \$1 594 000);

from contributions by Member States amounting, for an exchange rate of \$1.00 to €1.00, to €278 055 000 (€221 704 000 plus \$56 351 000), in accordance with the scale of assessment fixed by the General Conference in resolution GC(50)/RES/9; and

3. Authorizes the Director General:

(a) To incur expenditures additional to those for which provision is made in the Regular Budget for 2007, 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 2007; and

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

¹ See document GC(50)/6.

² The Appropriation Sections 1–7 represent the Agency’s Major Programmes.

ATTACHMENT

ADJUSTMENT FORMULA IN EURO

	€		US\$	
1. Nuclear Power, Fuel Cycle and Nuclear Science	21 611 000	+	(6 040 000	/R)
2. Nuclear Techniques for Development and Environmental Protection	25 217 000	+	(6 418 000	/R)
3. Nuclear Safety and Security	17 492 000	+	(5 558 000	/R)
4. Nuclear Verification	84 594 000	+	(26 285 000	/R)
5. Information Support Services	13 621 000	+	(2 795 000	/R)
6. Management of Technical Cooperation for Development	12 899 000	+	(2 922 000	/R)
7. Policy and General Management	45 033 000	+	(7 927 000	/R)
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
Subtotal	220 467 000	+	(57 945 000	/R)
8. Special Appropriation for Security Enhancements	<hr/> 2 500 000	+	<hr/> -	
Subtotal Agency Programmes	222 967 000	+	(57 945 000	/R)
9. Reimbursable Work for Others	<hr/> 2 116 000	+	<hr/> (583 000	/R)
TOTAL	<hr/> <hr/> 225 083 000	+	<hr/> <hr/> (58 528 000	/R)

Note: R is the average United Nations dollar-to-euro exchange rate which will be experienced during 2007.

*22 September 2006
Agenda item 11
GC(50)/OR.9, para. 37*

GC(50)/RES/7

Technical Cooperation Fund Allocation for 2007

The General Conference,

Noting the decision of the Board of Governors to set the target for voluntary contributions to the TCF for the biennium 2007–2008 at the level of \$80 000 000 in each of these years and that the Indicative Planning Figures for 2009–2011 shall be approximately, but not less than, \$82 000 000 and that the actual targets for those years will be set in 2008,

Accepting the recommendation of the Board relating to the target for voluntary contributions to the Agency's Technical Cooperation Fund for 2007,

1. Decides that for 2007 the target for voluntary contributions to the Technical Cooperation Fund shall be \$80 000 000;
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 \$81 000 000 for the Agency's Technical Cooperation programme for 2007; and
4. Urges all Member States to make voluntary contributions for 2007 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.

*22 September 2006
Agenda item 11
GC(50)/OR.9, para. 37*

GC(50)/RES/8

The Working Capital Fund in 2007

The General Conference,

Accepting the recommendations of the Board of Governors relating to the Agency's Working Capital Fund in 2007,

1. Approves a level of €15 210 000 for the Agency's Working Capital Fund in 2007;
2. Decides that the Fund shall be financed, administered and used in 2007 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.

*22 September 2006
Agenda item 11
GC(50)/OR.9, para. 37*

GC(50)/RES/9

**Scale of assessment of Members' contributions towards
the Regular Budget**

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 2007 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 2006 or in 2007 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
2007 SCALE OF ASSESSMENT

Member	Base rate %	Scale %	Regular Budget assessment	
			€	\$
Afghanistan	0.002	0.001	3 386	800
Albania	0.005	0.004	8 465	2 001
Algeria	0.073	0.055	123 598	29 205
Angola	0.001	0.001	1 693	400
Argentina	0.922	0.694	1 561 061	368 860
Armenia	0.002	0.001	3 386	800
Australia	1.536	1.594	3 528 645	904 010
Austria	0.829	0.860	1 904 462	487 908
Azerbaijan	0.005	0.004	8 465	2 001
Bangladesh	0.010	0.007	16 931	4 001
Belarus	0.017	0.013	28 783	6 801
Belgium	1.031	1.070	2 368 513	606 793
Belize	0.001	0.001	1 693	400
Benin	0.002	0.001	3 386	800
Bolivia	0.009	0.007	15 238	3 601
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.003	0.002	5 079	1 200
Botswana	0.012	0.009	20 317	4 801
Brazil	1.469	1.106	2 487 200	587 697
Bulgaria	0.016	0.012	27 090	6 401
Burkina Faso	0.002	0.001	3 386	800
Cameroon	0.008	0.006	13 545	3 200
Canada	2.714	2.817	6 234 867	1 597 322
Central African Republic	0.001	0.001	1 693	400
Chad	0.001	0.001	1 693	400
Chile	0.215	0.162	364 022	86 015
China	1.981	1.491	3 354 080	792 530
Colombia	0.149	0.112	252 276	59 610
Costa Rica	0.029	0.022	49 100	11 602
Côte d'Ivoire	0.010	0.007	16 931	4 001
Croatia	0.036	0.027	60 952	14 402
Cuba	0.041	0.031	69 419	16 403
Cyprus	0.038	0.039	87 299	22 366
Czech Republic	0.176	0.132	297 990	70 411
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.003	0.002	5 079	1 200
Denmark	0.693	0.719	1 592 029	407 865
Dominican Republic	0.034	0.026	57 567	13 603
Ecuador	0.018	0.014	30 477	7 202
Egypt	0.116	0.087	196 403	46 408
El Salvador	0.021	0.016	35 556	8 401
Eritrea	0.001	0.001	1 693	400
Estonia	0.012	0.009	20 317	4 801
Ethiopia	0.004	0.003	6 773	1 600
Finland	0.514	0.533	1 180 812	302 515
France	5.817	6.037	13 363 371	3 423 586
Gabon	0.009	0.007	15 238	3 601
Georgia	0.003	0.002	5 079	1 200
Germany	8.356	8.672	19 196 210	4 917 911
Ghana	0.004	0.003	6 773	1 600
Greece	0.511	0.432	965 153	235 602
Guatemala	0.029	0.022	49 100	11 602

ANNEX 1 (continued)
2007 SCALE OF ASSESSMENT

Member	Base rate %	Scale %	Regular Budget assessment		
			€	+	\$
Haiti	0.003	0.002	5 079		1 200
Holy See	0.001	0.001	2 293		588
Honduras	0.005	0.004	8 465		2 001
Hungary	0.121	0.091	204 868		48 407
Iceland	0.033	0.034	75 809		19 422
India	0.406	0.306	687 409		162 427
Indonesia	0.137	0.103	231 958		54 809
Iran, Islamic Republic of	0.151	0.114	255 662		60 410
Iraq	0.015	0.011	25 396		6 001
Ireland	0.338	0.351	776 485		198 929
Israel	0.450	0.467	1 033 781		264 846
Italy	4.713	4.891	10 827 162		2 773 830
Jamaica	0.008	0.006	13 545		3 200
Japan	18.781	19.492	43 145 523		11 053 528
Jordan	0.011	0.008	18 625		4 400
Kazakhstan	0.024	0.018	40 635		9 601
Kenya	0.009	0.007	15 238		3 601
Korea, Republic of	1.733	1.465	3 273 210		799 019
Kuwait	0.156	0.162	358 381		91 814
Kyrgyz Republic	0.001	0.001	1 693		400
Latvia	0.014	0.010	23 704		5 601
Lebanon	0.023	0.017	38 942		9 201
Liberia	0.001	0.001	1 693		400
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.127	0.096	215 026		50 808
Liechtenstein	0.005	0.005	11 483		2 942
Lithuania	0.023	0.017	38 942		9 201
Luxembourg	0.074	0.077	169 997		43 552
Madagascar	0.003	0.002	5 079		1 200
Malaysia	0.196	0.148	331 853		78 413
Mali	0.002	0.001	3 386		800
Malta	0.013	0.010	22 011		5 201
Marshall Islands	0.001	0.001	1 693		400
Mauritania	0.001	0.001	1 693		400
Mauritius	0.011	0.008	18 625		4 400
Mexico	1.817	1.368	3 076 408		726 919
Monaco	0.003	0.003	6 888		1 764
Mongolia	0.001	0.001	1 693		400
Morocco	0.045	0.034	76 190		18 003
Myanmar	0.010	0.007	16 931		4 001
Namibia	0.006	0.005	10 159		2 400
Netherlands	1.630	1.692	3 744 597		959 335
New Zealand	0.213	0.221	489 326		125 361
Nicaragua	0.001	0.001	1 693		400
Niger	0.001	0.001	1 693		400
Nigeria	0.040	0.030	67 725		16 002
Norway	0.655	0.680	1 504 728		385 499
Pakistan	0.053	0.040	89 736		21 203
Panama	0.018	0.014	30 477		7 202
Paraguay	0.012	0.009	20 317		4 801
Peru	0.089	0.067	150 688		35 606

ANNEX 1 (continued)
2007 SCALE OF ASSESSMENT

Member	Base rate %	Scale %	Regular Budget assessment	
			€	+
Philippines	0.092	0.069	155 767	36 806
Poland	0.445	0.335	753 441	178 029
Portugal	0.453	0.383	855 605	208 860
Qatar	0.062	0.064	142 429	36 489
Republic of Moldova	0.001	0.001	1 693	400
Romania	0.058	0.044	98 201	23 204
Russian Federation	1.061	1.101	2 437 434	624 450
Saudi Arabia	0.688	0.518	1 164 870	275 245
Senegal	0.005	0.004	8 465	2 001
Serbia, Republic of	0.018	0.014	30 477	7 202
Seychelles	0.002	0.001	3 386	800
Sierra Leone	0.001	0.001	1 693	400
Singapore	0.374	0.388	859 189	220 118
Slovakia	0.049	0.037	82 963	19 603
Slovenia	0.079	0.082	181 488	46 496
South Africa	0.282	0.212	477 461	112 818
Spain	2.431	2.523	5 584 725	1 430 761
Sri Lanka	0.016	0.012	27 090	6 401
Sudan	0.008	0.006	13 545	3 200
Sweden	0.963	0.999	2 212 300	566 773
Switzerland	1.155	1.199	2 653 377	679 773
Syrian Arab Republic	0.037	0.028	62 646	14 802
Tajikistan	0.001	0.001	1 693	400
Thailand	0.201	0.151	340 318	80 413
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0.006	0.005	10 159	2 400
Tunisia	0.031	0.023	52 487	12 402
Turkey	0.359	0.270	607 832	143 623
Uganda	0.006	0.005	10 159	2 400
Ukraine	0.038	0.029	64 338	15 203
United Arab Emirates	0.227	0.236	521 489	133 602
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	5.911	6.135	13 579 323	3 478 911
United Republic of Tanzania	0.006	0.005	10 159	2 400
United States of America	25.000	25.947	57 432 410	14 713 712
Uruguay	0.046	0.035	77 884	18 403
Uzbekistan	0.013	0.010	22 011	5 201
Venezuela	0.165	0.124	279 366	66 011
Vietnam	0.020	0.015	33 863	8 001
Yemen	0.006	0.005	10 159	2 400
Zambia	0.002	0.001	3 386	800
Zimbabwe	0.007	0.005	11 852	2 800
TOTAL	100.000	100.000	221 704 000	56 351 000

[a]

[a] See document GC(50)/6, "The Agency's Budget Update for 2007", Annex, draft resolution A.

22 September 2006
Agenda item 13
GC(50)/OR.9, para. 39

GC(50)/RES/10

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

A.

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

The General Conference

- (a) Recalling resolution GC(49)/RES/9 on measures to strengthen international cooperation in nuclear, radiation and transport safety and waste management,
- (b) Recognizing that a global nuclear, radiation and waste safety culture is a key element of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy 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) Emphasising the important role of the Agency in enhancing nuclear, radiation and waste safety through its various 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 document GC(50)/3 containing the Secretariat's responses to nuclear, radiation and waste safety issues of concern,
- (f) Recalling the request from the Board of Governors in June 1995 to develop a single Safety Fundamentals document presenting a common, coherent philosophy across radiation protection, nuclear safety 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,
- (h) 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,
- (i) Noting with satisfaction the report of the Second Review Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Joint Convention, particularly the conclusion that significant progress had been made since the First Review Meeting in the improvement of Contracting Parties' overall safety regimes,
- (j) Re-emphasizing the importance of education and training in establishing and maintaining an adequate radiation protection and nuclear safety infrastructure, and noting the actions of the Secretariat directed towards developing strategies for sustainable education and training in nuclear, radiation and waste safety, including on the safety and security of radioactive sources,

- (k) Recalling 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),
- (l) Taking note of the completion of the work of the Chernobyl forum, and recalling the conclusions on the necessity to continue scientific research and monitoring of long term environmental, health and social consequences of the accident and to preserve tacit knowledge developed in the mitigation of the accident consequences,
- (m) Recalling the objective of the Code of Conduct on the Safety of Research Reactors to achieve and maintain a high level of safety in research reactors worldwide,
- (n) Recalling its previous resolutions relevant to the safety and security of radioactive sources, and the objectives and principles of the Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources,
- (o) Recognizing that nuclear and radiological incidents and emergencies, and acts with malicious intent associated with nuclear and radiological terrorism, may lead to significant radiological and other serious consequences over wide geographical areas, thereby requiring an international response, and
- (p) Recalling the ongoing need to protect individuals, society and the environment from the harmful effects of incidents and emergencies, and malicious acts, involving radioactive sources,

1.

General

1. Urges the Secretariat to continue and strengthen, subject to available financial resources, its efforts relating to 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 improving their national infrastructures for nuclear installation, radiation, transport and waste safety;
3. Encourages Member States to continue requesting Agency safety review services in order to enhance nuclear, radiation, transport and waste safety, and integrated regulatory review missions in order to improve regulatory effectiveness continuously;
4. Encourages the Secretariat to implement a more integrated assessment process in the establishment of its safety priorities, and to incorporate the insights of this process into all of its review services;
5. 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;
6. Acknowledges the interactions between nuclear safety and related issues including nuclear security, calls upon the Agency to ensure that interrelated nuclear safety and security activities including the development of guidance are mutually supportive, and encourages Member States to work actively to maintain an appropriate balance between them so as to ensure that the safety of workers, the public and the environment is not compromised;
7. Endorses the efforts of the International Nuclear Safety Group (INSAG) in promoting nuclear safety worldwide and encourages Member States to incorporate the concepts identified in INSAG 20,

Stakeholder Involvement in Nuclear Issues and INSAG 21, *Strengthening the Global Nuclear Safety Regime* into their nuclear programmes, as appropriate;

8. 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 and transport safety and waste management, and consider availing themselves of the Secretariat's new Integrated Regulatory Review Service (IRRS) and notes with satisfaction the increased interest of the Member States in the IRRS;

9. Welcomes the contributions of the Ibero-American Radiation Safety Network (IARSN) of the Ibero-American Forum of Regulators, the Asian Nuclear Safety Network (ANSN) and the Radiation Safety Regulators Network (RaSaReN) to the promotion of effective and sustainable nuclear and radiation safety regimes in Member States, and encourages Member States to work with the Secretariat in the development and implementation of other similar initiatives;

10. Welcomes the outcomes of the *International Conference on Effective Nuclear Regulatory Systems*, held in Moscow from 27 February to 3 March 2006 (IAEA Proceedings Series, "Proceedings of an International Conference, Moscow, 27 February–3 March 2006") and calls upon the Agency to consider the appropriate findings of the Conference in its regulatory guidance and its regulatory review service;

11. Welcomes the valuable work that the International Expert Group on Nuclear Liability (INLEX) has done over the past year to clarify the application and scope of the international nuclear liability regime, including its outreach workshop in Australia in November 2005, and looks forward to the continuation of INLEX's work, including its further examination of possible ways in which identified gaps in the regime might be addressed, and its outreach workshop in Peru in December 2006;

12. Requests the Director General to report, as appropriate, to its fifty-first (2007) regular session on developments relevant to this resolution in the intervening period;

2.

The Agency's Safety Standards Programme

13. Welcomes with satisfaction the Board's decision to establish as Agency safety standards, in accordance with Article III.A.6 of the Statute, the Safety Fundamentals: "*Fundamental Safety Principles*", (GOV/2006/42), and notes that the Fundamental Safety Principles constitute a common and coherent safety philosophy for the establishment of all requirements for the safety of facilities and activities to protect people and the environment against the harmful effects of ionizing radiation;

14. Welcomes the Board's decision to establish as Agency safety standards, in accordance with Article III.A.6 of the Statute, the Safety Requirements "*The Management System for Facilities and Activities*", (GOV/2006/5), and the Safety Requirements "*Decommissioning of Facilities using Radioactive Material*", (GOV/2006/51), and encourages Member States to use these Safety Requirements as a basis for their national regulatory programmes;

15. Welcomes the report on the progress of the Action Plan for the Development and Application of the IAEA Safety Standards contained in GOV/2006/40-GC (50)/3, notes with satisfaction the view of the Commission on Safety Standards that the implementation of the Action Plan has resulted in significant improvement in the quality of the safety standards and their utilization by Member States, and looks forward to the proposals from the Secretariat for the continuing development of the safety standards to be considered by the Commission on Safety Standards in November 2006;_

16. Takes note of the Secretariat's review of the International Basic Safety Standards for Protection against Ionizing Radiation and the Safety of Radiation Sources (BSS) carried out in response to paragraph 10 of resolution GC(49)/RES/9, notes that the revision of the BSS is to be coordinated by a secretariat established by the Agency with the participation of the co-sponsors, and urges that secretariat to carefully consider and justify potential changes, taking into account their implications for national regulations;

17. Encourages the Secretariat to continue assisting Member States to apply the safety standards, including the development of supporting guidance on their application;

3.

Nuclear Installation Safety

18. 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 considering a nuclear power programme to become parties to the Convention as part of the establishment and maintenance of the requisite nuclear power infrastructure;

19. Welcomes the efforts of the Contracting Parties to the Convention on Nuclear Safety to enhance the transparency, efficiency and effectiveness of the review process, including the creation of a website to facilitate the sharing of safety information between Review Meetings, and encourages them to pursue these efforts in preparation for the Review Meeting in 2008;

20. Re-emphasizes the need for all operating organizations and regulatory authorities to retain nuclear safety as the foundation upon which development, construction and operational decisions relating to nuclear installations are based, and encourages the Secretariat to continue its efforts to provide guidance, support and assistance to Member States to establish and maintain adequate safety standards and infrastructure, with particular regard to the needs of Member States considering the development of nuclear power as part of their national energy strategy;

21. Endorses the findings of the *International Conference on Operational Safety Performance in Nuclear Installations* hosted by the Agency from 30 November to 2 December 2005, and calls upon all Member States with power reactors, research reactors or fuel cycle facilities to establish effective operational experience feedback programmes and to share their assessments and insights freely with all other countries with such nuclear installations, including the exchange of information on and lessons learned from incidents, abnormal occurrences and operational events to help preclude their recurrence;

22. Continues to acknowledge the benefits of incorporating both deterministic and probabilistic considerations into operational and regulatory decision-making, urges the Agency to continue its efforts to develop guidance and services that integrate both approaches, and acknowledges the benefit of establishing a Centre for Advanced Safety Assessment Tools to ensure sustainable service to the Member States in the area of safety assessment capabilities;_

23. Appreciates the efforts of the Secretariat in the development of safety standards and safety review services for fuel cycle facilities, commends Brazil for its willingness to host the pilot mission for such a review service, and urges other Member States to avail themselves of such services;

24. Calls upon Member States to continue supporting the Agency in developing guidance concerning the life-cycle management and the long-term operation of nuclear installations, and calls upon all Member States with nuclear installations to consider such guidance as an integral part of their operational safety strategies;

25. Commends the Agency's efforts to integrate Safety Culture assessments into its review services, recognizes the need for a specific review service dedicated to Safety Culture assessments, commends the Republic of South Africa for its efforts in having hosted a pilot safety culture mission focused on the Pebble Bed Modular Reactor (PBMR), and encourages Member States to consider the safety culture factors behind any significant operational incidents or events and to avail themselves of the Agency's service in this area;
26. Continues to endorse the principles and objectives of the 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, supports the recommendation of the open-ended meeting on the effective application of the Code hosted by the Agency from 14 to 16 December 2005 that periodic meetings be organized to discuss the application of the Code in Member States, and looks forward to the convening of such meetings;
27. Looks forward to the outcomes of the *International Conference on Research Reactors: Safe Management and Effective Utilization* to be held in Australia in November 2007, including discussion of the implementation of the Code of Conduct on the Safety of Research Reactors;
28. Supports the continuing assistance provided by the Secretariat to monitoring and improving the safety and security of all research reactors, especially those subject to IAEA Project and Supply Agreements, encourages Member States as appropriate to collaborate closely with the Secretariat in facilitating such assistance, and calls upon the Agency in cooperation with Member States having Project and Supply Agreements to review the appropriate application of current safety standards with regard to those agreements;
29. Acknowledges the Secretariat's current assistance to Member States in nuclear power plant design safety review efforts and urges the Agency to develop and promote internationally the generic safety aspects of new nuclear plant designs;

4.

Radiation Safety

30. Welcomes the progress in implementing the International Action Plan for the Radiological Protection of Patients, including the widespread use by health professionals of the Agency's training and educational materials, and the successful development of a dedicated website to facilitate information exchange, welcomes also the continued cooperation with WHO, PAHO, the EU and relevant professional bodies, encourages Member States to continue supporting these activities, and to take advantage of the regional technical cooperation projects on medical exposure, and requests the Secretariat to continue to keep it informed about the implementation of the Action Plan, including the organization of a second International Conference similar to the first one held in 2001;
31. Welcomes the good progress made in implementing, jointly with ILO, the International Action Plan for Occupational Radiation Protection, encourages the Agency and ILO Secretariats to continue their productive cooperation, and requests the Director General to keep it informed of developments in this area;
32. Welcomes the Secretariat's continuing promotion of effective and sustainable national regulatory infrastructures for the control of radiation sources, in particular high-risk sources, urges Member States to play an active role in the implementation of strategies that will help to enhance the regulatory control of radiation sources, and requests the Secretariat to continue to keep it informed about the implementation of these activities;

33. 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 protection infrastructure;
34. Welcomes the Secretariat's progress in implementing the Plan of Activities on the Radiation Protection of the Environment contained in GOV/2005/49, notes that the Agency has brought together all the concerned international organizations and interested Member States and formulated a range of activities aimed at developing a framework and methodology to provide for protection of the environment based on recommendations of the International Commission Radiological Protection, and requests the Director General to report to the Board and the General Conference on progress in the implementation of the plan;
35. Notes the forthcoming XIIth Congress of the International Radiation Protection Association, "Strengthening Radiation Protection Worldwide" (IRPA 12), which will take place in Buenos Aires in October 2008 and encourages the Secretariat to support the dissemination of information arising from this event and to support the participation of developing countries, subject to the availability of resources;

5.

The Safety of Radioactive Waste Management

36. Welcomes the increase in the number of Contracting Parties to the Joint Convention from 32 at the first review meeting in 2003 to 41 at the second review meeting in 2006, and appeals to all Member States which have not yet become party to the Joint Convention to do so;
37. Endorses the conclusions and recommendations of the Second Review Meeting, and calls upon the Contracting Parties to take steps to further improve the implementation of their obligations and to further enhance safety in the management of spent fuel and radioactive waste, particularly in those areas identified as warranting further attention;
38. Welcomes the successful conclusion of the Action Plan on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management, and the integration of further activities into the ongoing radioactive waste management programme;
39. Welcomes the work underway regarding the development of a consolidated safety requirement on radioactive waste disposal and comprehensive safety guidance for all types of waste disposal facilities and on the assessment and demonstration of their safety;
40. Welcomes the significant contribution of the *International Conference on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Disposal*, held in Japan in October 2005, to the progress in developing internationally harmonized approaches to demonstrating the safe disposal of radioactive waste of all types;
41. Welcomes the outcome of the *International Conference on the Management of Spent Fuel from Nuclear Power Reactors*, held in Vienna from 19 to 23 June 2006, and encourages the Secretariat to pursue the conference's expectations of greater international cooperation on research and development related to technical aspects of spent fuel management;

6.

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

42. Encourages Member States to ensure that plans for 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;

43. Welcomes the progress made on implementation of the International Action Plan on Decommissioning of Nuclear Facilities, and encourages the Secretariat to review the Action Plan in the light of the outcomes and findings of the *International Conference on Lessons Learned from the Decommissioning of Nuclear Facilities and the Safe Termination of Nuclear Activities*, to be held in December 2006 in Athens, Greece;
44. Encourages the Secretariat to continue its support for planning for the decommissioning of research reactors, specifically through the Research Reactor Decommissioning Demonstration Project undertaken in cooperation with the Asian Nuclear Safety Network;
45. Welcomes Member States' support for the remediation of contaminated sites in Iraq, encourages the Agency to continue its technical support to this new project, and requests the Director General to report to the Board and the General Conference on the progress of the project activities;
46. Endorses the conclusions and recommendations of the Chernobyl Forum related to the future remediation of the Chernobyl NPP site and management of the associated radioactive waste, and encourages the Agency to continue to provide technical assistance in implementing these recommendations.

7.

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

47. Underlines the fundamental importance of sustainable programmes for education and training in nuclear, radiation, transport safety and waste management, remaining convinced that such education and training is a key component of any adequate safety infrastructure;
48. Welcomes the ongoing commitment of the Secretariat and Member States to the implementation of the Strategy for Education and Training in Radiation, Transport and Waste Safety for a long-term and sustainable programme of education and training, and calls upon the Secretariat to strengthen and expand this programme of activities to include nuclear installations, especially research reactors, subject to the availability of financial resources;
49. Supports the Secretariat's continued focus on developing sustainable educational and training programmes, including through Education and Training Appraisal missions to identify training needs and draw up programmes to meet training requirements, and the further development of a network of training centres and 'train-the-trainer' workshops, and urges the Secretariat to continue to strengthen its activities in these areas, subject to the availability of financial resources;
50. Encourages the Secretariat to employ electronic networking and outreach (ENO) projects to implement e-learning;
51. Requests the Secretariat to take into consideration the recommendation of the Steering Committee on Education and Training that the Secretariat give high priority to the assessment of training needs in Member States;
52. Urges the Secretariat to enhance its support for regional postgraduate training courses, and to conclude long-term agreements with the regional centres organizing such courses to ensure their sustainability, subject to the availability of financial resources;

8.

Nuclear and Radiological Incident and Emergency Preparedness and Response

53. 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 improved basis for international emergency response, to the benefit of all Member States;

54. Continues to encourage all Member States to enhance, where necessary, their own preparedness and response capabilities for nuclear and radiological incidents and emergencies, including their arrangements for responding to acts involving the malicious use of nuclear or radioactive material and to threats of such acts, and to adopt and implement relevant international standards and guidelines, and encourages the Secretariat to continue facilitating information exchange between first responder organizations;

55. Welcomes the new operational capabilities of the Agency's Incident and Emergency Centre, and requests the Director General to continue enhancing the capability of the Agency in order to fulfill its role as a global focal point for preparedness and response and as coordinator and facilitator of cooperation among Member States and international organisations in relation to nuclear and radiological incidents, regardless of whether such incidents arise from accident, negligence, or a deliberate act;

56. Welcomes the initiative to develop a new Code of Conduct on International Emergency Management related to nuclear and radiological incident and emergency response, with the objective of ensuring appropriate development, implementation and maintenance of harmonized emergency preparedness and response programmes;

57. Requests the Secretariat to coordinate the development of the international mechanisms for rendering assistance, including the Agency's Response Assistance Network (RANET) and encourages Member States to put in place arrangements for effective response to requests made under the Assistance Convention and, within their respective capabilities, to make resources available for responding to such requests, and to consider joining the RANET;

58. Welcomes the progress made by the Secretariat and Member States in implementing the International Action Plan for Strengthening the International Preparedness and Response System for Nuclear and Radiological Emergencies, notes with concern that the Secretariat has been largely dependent on extrabudgetary contributions in its implementation of the Action Plan, and requests that the Agency provide a detailed analysis of needs to ensure adequate resources for the long-term sustainability of the international incident and emergency response system;

59. Acknowledges the Secretariat's achievements in streamlining its mechanisms for sharing information on nuclear and radiological incidents and emergencies, and encourages Secretariat and Member States to collaborate in further strengthening the effectiveness of international information-sharing mechanisms;

9.

Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources

60. Takes note of the progress report submitted by the Director General in document GC(50)/3(H) on the safety and security of radioactive sources, and commends the Secretariat for the work it has undertaken in this respect;

61. Welcomes the successful completion of the IAEA/Russian Federation/USA “Tripartite” Initiative on Securing and Managing Radioactive Sources, and expresses appreciation to the Governments of the Russian Federation and the USA for their financial and in-kind contributions;
62. Commends the many national and multinational efforts to recover and maintain control of vulnerable and orphan sources, and encourages the Secretariat to continue providing support to the efforts of Member States to strengthen control over radioactive sources;
63. 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 11 September 2006, 86 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;
64. 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 11 September 2006, 33 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 encourages the Secretariat to make available relevant information that will facilitate States’ implementation of the Guidance, subject to the consent of the States concerned;
65. Welcomes the progress made by many Member States in working towards implementing the 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 sustainability of the control of radioactive sources;
66. Recognizes the value of information exchange on national approaches to controlling radioactive sources; takes note of the Board’s endorsement of the proposal for a formalized process for a voluntary, periodic exchange of information and lessons learned and for the evaluation of progress made by States towards implementing the provisions of the non-legally binding Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources given in Annex 2 to document GC(50)/3; taking into consideration concerns expressed by Member States on the legal and financial aspects;
67. Notes that the Secretariat is taking account of the Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources, and of feedback from Member States on how they are implementing the Code, in any revision of the International Basic Safety Standards for Protection against Ionizing Radiation and the Safety of Radiation Sources (BSS), and encourages the Secretariat to make all Agency guidance documents that pertain to the safety and security of radioactive sources consistent with and complementary to the Code of Conduct; and
68. 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 subject to the availability of resources.

B. Transport Safety

The General Conference,

- (a) Noting the report on transport safety contained in document GC (50)/3,
 - (b) Noting concerns about a potential accident or incident during the transport of radioactive materials by sea 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) Emphasizing that the General Conference has encouraged Member States to make use of the Transport Safety Appraisal Service (TransSAS),
 - (i) Recalling resolutions GC(49)/RES/9, GC(48)/RES/10, GC(47)/RES/7 and GC(46)/RES/9, 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 recently amended 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,
 - (j) Recognizing concerns about the potential for damage to arise in the event of an accident or incident during the maritime transport of radioactive materials, including pollution of the marine 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, and
 - (k) Noting the importance of security for the safe maritime 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,
1. Notes the progress on implementation of the Action Plan on the Safety of Transport of Radioactive Materials, approved by the Board in March 2004 and based on the results of the International Conference on the Safety of Transport of Radioactive Material held in July 2003 and the

request at the 2003 General Conference for the Agency to develop this Action Plan, 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 publication and wide dissemination of its explanatory text on the various nuclear liability instruments, the examination of the application and scope of the Agency's nuclear liability regime, including the examination of any identified gaps, and the holding of a workshop in Australia in November 2005 for representatives of countries in Asia and the Pacific, looks forward to the continuation of INLEX's work, in particular its further outreach activities, welcomes the workshop in Peru in December 2006 for Latin American 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 which took place in July 2005 and September 2006 between shipping States and relevant coastal States, with Agency involvement, as recommended by the President of the 2003 International Conference and included in the Action Plan, notes the intention of those States to hold further discussions with Agency involvement, looks forward to progress towards addressing and understanding concerns of coastal and shipping States 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 constructive exchange of views at the seminar on complex technical issues regarding the transport of radioactive materials held in Vienna in January 2006, which reviewed the latest information related to these issues;

6. Welcomes the implementation so far of the Action Plan for Strengthening the International Preparedness and Response System for Nuclear and Radiological Emergencies, approved by the Board in June 2004, 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;

7. Welcomes the publication of the report on the TranSAS mission to Japan in December 2005, commends those Member States that have already made use of TranSAS 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 TranSAS and to improve transport practices based on recommendations and suggestions of TranSAS missions;

8. 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, recently amended, edition of the Agency's Transport Regulations;

9. Notes the Secretariat's work on the security of transport of radioactive materials, and that a meeting, with wide participation by Member States, was convened on this issue in January 2006;

10. Requests Member States to cooperate with the Agency 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 Event Scale (INES);

11. Recalls that the Board approved in June 2005 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;

12. Looks forward to the development of a dialogue with the United Nations leading to the establishment of a process in which language differences between IAEA and UN Model Regulations may be reconciled;

13. 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, encourages the Secretariat to continue addressing the denial of shipping issues, and welcomes the establishment of a steering committee to oversee the resolution of the problem;

14. 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 course to be held in Malaysia this year 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, involving to the extent possible experts from the concerned regions, subject to the availability of resources; and

15. Requests the Director General to report at the fifty-first (2007) regular session of the General Conference on the implementation of this resolution.

22 September 2006

Agenda item 14

GC(50)/OR.9, para. 40

GC(50)/RES/11

Nuclear security - Measures to protect against nuclear terrorism

Progress on measures to protect against nuclear and radiological terrorism

The General Conference,

- (a) Recalling its previous resolutions on measures to improve the security of nuclear materials and other radioactive materials, and on measures against illicit trafficking in nuclear materials and other radioactive 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 and other radioactive materials in use, storage and transport involving 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 and other radioactive materials,
- (e) Mindful of the obligations of every Member State to keep its peaceful nuclear programmes safe and secure, asserting that responsibility for nuclear security within a State rests entirely with that State, and noting the important contribution of international cooperation in supporting the efforts of States to fulfil their responsibilities,
- (f) Noting United Nations Security Council resolution 1373, which calls on all States to work, particularly through bilateral and multilateral arrangements, to prevent acts of terrorism,
- (g) Noting also that 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, notably United Nations Security Council resolution 1540, constitute valuable contributions to the protection against nuclear and radiological terrorism, and noting the relevant initiatives,
- (h) Noting the adoption of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1673 which extend the mandate of the 1540 Committee in promoting the full implementation of the resolution and intending to continue working actively at national and international levels to achieve this important aim,
- (i) Noting in this context 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 recent Saint-Petersburg Declaration on counter-terrorism and the Statement on strengthening the United Nations' counter-terrorism program, 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 announced in July 2006,

(j) Recalling that international conferences expressed their appreciation for international assistance and support for national programmes to secure and control unsecured nuclear and other radioactive materials, consistent with national laws and regulations,

(k) Reaffirming the importance of the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, as the only multilateral legally binding instrument dealing with the physical protection of nuclear material,

(l) Noting United Nations General Assembly Resolution 60/78 on 8 December 2005 which *inter alia* calls upon all Member States to support international efforts to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery and welcomes the adoption, by consensus, of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism by United Nations General Assembly Resolution 59/290 and noting also that the Convention remains open for signature until 31 December 2006,

(m) Recalling that other international agreements negotiated under the auspices of the Agency are relevant to an integrated approach to nuclear security and the physical protection of nuclear material and other radioactive materials against the threat of nuclear and radiological terrorism, based on prevention, those agreements including the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident, the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency, the Convention on Nuclear Safety and the Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management,

(n) Reaffirming the importance of the Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources as a valuable instrument for enhancement of safety and security of radioactive sources while recognizing that the Code is not a legally binding instrument,

(o) Noting the central contribution of Agency safeguards agreements and additional protocols, and also of States' Systems of Accounting for and Control of Nuclear Materials, to preventing illicit trafficking and to deterring and detecting diversion of nuclear materials,

(p) Recognizing the work done by the IAEA in cooperation with Member States to ensure the effectiveness and reliability of equipment used to detect illicit movement of nuclear and radiological materials and the need to continue its work in this regard, and

(q) Stressing the essential importance of ensuring the confidentiality of information relevant to nuclear and radiological security, in particular information that might be of interest to terrorists,

1. Welcomes the first annual report submitted by the Director General in document GOV/2006/46 on measures to improve nuclear security and protection against nuclear and radiological terrorism, produced in response to GC(49)/RES/10 ; commends the Director General and the Secretariat for the implementation of both the 2002-2005 Plan of Activities and the Nuclear Security Plan for 2006-2009 and looks forward to their continued efforts to improve nuclear and radiological security and prevent nuclear and radiological terrorism;

2. 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;

3. Welcomes the adoption by consensus, at the Conference held in July 2005 in Vienna of an important amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM) which substantially strengthens the convention, extending its scope to cover the physical protection of nuclear facilities and the domestic transport, storage and use of nuclear material, thereby strengthening the global nuclear security; notes that only five States Parties have ratified the amendment ; calls on States Parties to the Convention to ratify as soon as possible the amendment and 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 calls on all States that have not done so to adhere to the Convention and adopt the amendment as soon as possible;

4. Expresses its deep satisfaction at the adoption by the United Nations General Assembly of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism as the 13th multilateral legal instrument dealing with terrorism, invites all States that have not yet done so, to sign it before 31 December 2006 and to strive for its early entry into force;

5. Welcomes the recent adoption of the General Assembly Resolution on the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy encouraging the IAEA 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;

6. Calls on all States not to provide any form of support to non-state actors that commit or intend to commit acts of nuclear or radiological terrorism, and to take all necessary steps required by United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 to *inter alia* prevent illicit trafficking of nuclear and other radioactive material; invites the Secretariat, subject to the availability of resources, to provide such assistance as is within the scope of the Agency's statutory responsibilities upon request to Member States in fulfilling their commitment under the Resolution and to the 1540 Committee;

7. Welcomes the activities in the physical protection of nuclear materials and facilities and the prevention and detection of and response to illicit activities involving nuclear material and other radioactive materials undertaken by the Agency to improve nuclear and radiological security and prevent nuclear and radiological terrorism;

8. Welcomes also the activities undertaken to provide for an exchange of information with Member States, including continued maintenance of the Illicit Trafficking Database programme, invites all States to participate in the Illicit Trafficking Database programme on a voluntary basis, and further invites all States to consider the potential danger of illicit trafficking across their borders and within their countries;

9. Welcomes the Agency's work in the field of nuclear forensics and the establishment of a Coordinated Research Project on improvement of technical measures to detect and respond to illicit trafficking of nuclear material and other radioactive materials, and urges Member States to provide continued support to the Agency's activities in connection with the detection and determination of the origin of illicitly trafficked nuclear or radioactive material;

10. Takes note of the international symposium on the minimization of HEU in the civilian nuclear sector hosted by the Government of Norway in cooperation with the IAEA in Oslo in June 2006 and welcomes the efforts of the IAEA to assist countries which, on a voluntary basis, have chosen to convert research reactors from HEU to LEU fuel;

11. 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 to review associated documents and services;
12. Takes note of the steps taken by the Secretariat to ensure confidentiality of information relevant to nuclear and radiological 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;
13. Invites the Director General to continue to implement, in consultation and coordination with Member States, pursuant to the Nuclear Security Plan for 2006-2009, and subject to the availability of resources, Agency activities relevant to nuclear and radiological security and protection against nuclear and radiological terrorism;
14. Welcomes the Agency's initiative to assist States, as appropriate, in planning their future nuclear security activities in particular through Integrated Nuclear Security Support Plans (INSSP) and encourages the Agency to prepare an annual report, highlighting significant accomplishments of the prior year and establishing goals and priorities for the year to come; and
15. Requests the Director General to submit this report to the General Conference at its fifty-first session on activities regarding these issues undertaken by the Agency.

*22 September 2006
Agenda item 15
GC(50)/OR.9, para. 41*

GC(50)/RES/12 Strengthening of the Agency's technical cooperation activities

The General Conference,

- (a) Recalling resolution GC(49)/RES/11 on "Strengthening of the Agency's technical cooperation activities",
- (b) Bearing in mind that the objectives of the Agency as stated in Article II of the Statute are "to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world" and to ensure that the assistance provided by it is not used "to further any military purpose",
- (c) Recalling that one of the statutory functions of the Agency is to "encourage and assist research on, and development and practical application of, atomic energy for peaceful uses throughout the world",
- (d) Considering that the strengthening of technical cooperation activities relating to the peaceful uses of atomic energy and its practical applications 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, and also recalling the successful second World Nuclear University Summer Institute in Sweden and France in July-August 2006,
- (j) Stressing that the Agency's resources for technical cooperation activities should be assured, predictable and sufficient to meet the objectives mandated in Article II of the Statute,
- (k) Recognizing that the number of countries and territories requiring technical support has been rising and reached 114 in 2005, 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) Recalling the decision of the Board of Governors in July 2003, which was endorsed by the General Conference at its 47th session, that from 2005 onwards the TCF targets shall be negotiated, taking into account the voluntary nature of the contributions to the TCF, based on the changes in the Regular Budget and the price adjustment factor in the corresponding years,
- (m) Noting the decision of the Board of Governors to set the target for voluntary contributions to the TCF for the biennium 2007-2008 at the level of US \$80 million in each of these years, and that the Indicative Planning Figures for the years 2009-2011 shall be approximately, but not less than, US \$82 million, bearing in mind the report of the Co-Chairs of the Working Group on Technical Cooperation Fund Targets and Indicative Planning Figures, specifically the reference to paragraph 8 of document GOV/2003/48, and that the actual targets for those years will be set in 2008,
- (n) Recalling the Board's decision, contained in GOV/2004/46, to replace Assessed Programme Costs (APCs) by National Participation Costs (NPCs) which will be assessed at 5% of the core funding of the national technical cooperation projects, with effect from the 2005-2006 technical cooperation programme, and recognizing the need to take into account the fact that Member States' national financial regulations and budgetary cycles have different fiscal schedules,
- (o) Recalling the obligation of Member States in regard to NPCs, and noting with appreciation the good record of initial payments of NPCs in 2005, reflecting a further indication of a strong commitment of developing Member States to the TC programme,
- (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 achievement of the 90% Rate of Attainment set for 2005, and looking forward to reaching the rate of 100%, as achieving such

improved burden-sharing is central to reconfirming the commitment of Member States to the Agency's TC programme,

(q) Recalling that the financing of technical cooperation should be in line with the concept of "shared responsibility" and all members share a common responsibility towards financing and enhancing the technical cooperation activities of the Agency,

(r) Expressing appreciation to those Member States which have contributed to the TCF their full TCF target shares in a timely manner,

(s) Recognizing the necessity for the Secretariat to continue applying the due account mechanism to Member States, and looking forward to a review of the mechanism in the light of the comments by the External Auditor contained in the Agency's Accounts for 2005 (GC(50)/8) and Member States' concerns,

(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 continuing need to provide adequate financing for the Technical Cooperation Programme and at the same time to ensure an appropriate balance between the promotional activities and other statutory activities of the Agency,

(v) Emphasizing the importance of the technical cooperation 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,

(w) 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 technical cooperation activities to ensure impact and sustainability,

(x) 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 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),

(y) Stressing that Country Programme Frameworks (CPFs) are non-legally binding documents and recalling that they are developed by the 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,

(z) Reiterating the need to strengthen technical cooperation activities and to continuously enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of the Technical Cooperation Programme according to the requests and needs of Member States,

(aa) Appreciating that these programmes contribute to the achievement of national goals for sustainable development in TC-recipient Member States, particularly in developing countries and the least developed ones,

(bb) Recognizing that national nuclear and other entities are important partners in the implementation of technical cooperation 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 Technical Cooperation 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 the Technical Cooperation Programme, towards the voluntary reduction and return of highly enriched uranium (HEU) fuels of nuclear research facilities,

(ee) Noting with satisfaction that the UN General Assembly, in resolution A/RES/60/14 of 14 November 2005 entitled "Strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster", noted with satisfaction assistance rendered by the International Atomic Energy Agency to the most affected countries on remediation of agricultural and urban environments, cost-effective agricultural counter measures and the monitoring of human exposure in areas affected by the Chernobyl disaster and invited States to continue to provide support to the on-going efforts of those countries to mitigate the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster, and

(ff) Noting the new structure of the Department of Technical Cooperation and its initiatives, such as the Project Cycle Management Framework, and 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,

1. Requests the Secretariat to continue to facilitate and to enhance transfer of nuclear technology and know-how among Member States for peaceful uses as this is an essential objective of the Agency's Technical Cooperation Programme;
2. Requests the Secretariat to explore means to ensure that resources for the Technical Cooperation Programme are sufficient, assured and predictable, and to report to the Board of Governors on its findings;
3. Requests the Director General to resume and to further develop and facilitate cost-sharing, outsourcing and other forms of partnership in development by reviewing and amending or simplifying, as appropriate, relevant financial and legal procedures and by developing a model arrangement and agreement for these partnerships, to assure that their objectives are Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic & Timely (SMART);
4. 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 TCDC;
5. Further requests the Director General to continue to take account of the views of the General Conference when requesting Member States to pledge and pay their respective shares of the TCF targets and to make timely payments to the TCF;

6. Urges Member States to pay in full and on time their voluntary contributions to the TCF and requests those recipient Member States which are in arrears in APCs to meet this obligation;
7. Stresses the need to strengthen technical cooperation activities and to continuously enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of the Technical Cooperation Programme according to the requests and needs of Member States in all areas of concern;
8. Requests the Secretariat to ensure that commencement of projects within the 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 instalment falling due during a biennium, funding for a core project in the next biennium would be suspended until full payment is received;
9. 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);
10. Endorses the decision of the Board to request the Secretariat to inform it about the application of the due account mechanism to Member States and its effectiveness, and further requests it to include in its reports information on its efforts to apply this mechanism to all Member States equally and efficiently;
11. Stresses the need to strengthen technical cooperation activities, including the provision of sufficient resources, and to continually enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of the programmes, 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;
12. Requests the Secretariat to continue its efforts to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of technical cooperation management by inter alia ensuring that the components of technical cooperation 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;
13. Requests the Secretariat to explore ways of giving an update on the progress of TC programme implementation in between annual TC reports;
14. 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;
15. Also requests the Director General to pursue, in consultation with Member States, efforts to strengthen the technical cooperation 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 in the 21st century, through relevant areas of importance as identified by Member States;

16. 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 optimisation of complementary activities;
17. 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 technical cooperation projects;
18. Requests the Director General to make every effort to ensure, where relevant, that the Agency's Technical Cooperation 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;
19. Requests the Secretariat to continue, within the framework of the Technical Cooperation 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. 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;
21. Requests the Director General to promote, within the framework of the Technical Cooperation 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;
22. 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 harmonizing projects under the regional cooperative agreements and regular regional projects, and notes the efforts of SAGTAC in this regards;
23. Encourages the Secretariat to continue to implement in phases the Programme Cycle Management Framework (PCMF) and to assess, in consultation with Member States, its effectiveness, particularly in terms of programme quality and efficient delivery, and to take into account, in designing and implementing subsequent phases, difficulties experienced and concerns of Member States;
24. Requests the Secretariat to support Member States' requests for assistance to participate in programmes like the WNU Summer Institute in increasing numbers subject to the availability of resources; and
25. 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-first (2007) session on the implementation of this resolution under an agenda item entitled "Strengthening of the Agency's technical cooperation activities".

22 September 2006

Agenda item 16

GC(50)/OR.9, para. 42

GC(50)/RES/13

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

A.

Non-power nuclear applications

1.

General

The General Conference,

- (a) Noting that the Agency's objectives as outlined in Article II of the Statute include "to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world",
- (b) Noting also that the statutory functions of the Agency as outlined in Article III of the Statute, paragraphs A.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 Agency's Medium Term Strategy 2006-2011 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,
- (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 has been responsible for severe famine in certain countries,
- (g) Noting also that a regional conference on approaches for the integrated combating of locusts held in Algiers (Algeria) from 23 to 24 July 2006, with the participation of many African countries and of representative from FAO and the IAEA, recommended the integration of nuclear applications in combating of locusts as a component of a cooperative and an integrated approach and called for the establishment of a regional centre for studies and training in this field,

- (h) Confirming the important role of science, technology and engineering in enhancing nuclear safety and security,
 - (i) Acknowledging the need to resolve the issues of managing radioactive waste in a sustainable manner,
 - (j) 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,
 - (k) Welcoming the 21st IAEA Fusion Energy Conference to be held at Chengdu, People's Republic of China, from 16 to 21 October 2006 and 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 these significant events,
 - (l) Taking note of the "Nuclear Technology Review 2006" (GC(50)/INF/3) prepared by the Secretariat,
 - (m) Aware of the problem of pollutants arising from urban and industrial activities and the potential of radiation treatment to address some of them,
 - (n) Recognising the increasing use of radioisotopes and radiation techniques in healthcare practices, crop improvement, food preservation, industrial process management, new materials development and analytical sciences,
 - (o) Aware that strengthening support to capacity-building in developing Member States in emerging areas of nuclear techniques is important for the accrual of benefits from nuclear applications,
 - (p) Noting the expanding use of positron emission tomography (PET) and hospital-prepared radiopharmaceuticals,
 - (q) 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,
 - (r) Noting with concern that, due to high costs related to nuclear medicine, the full deployment of up-to-date techniques has been hampered, and
 - (s) Noting that the Agency has embarked on an effort to compile and disseminate isotope data on aquifers and rivers worldwide aimed at assisting decision-makers in adopting better practices for groundwater management,
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 effort which 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, including those which do not have nuclear power facilities, 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 use of isotopes and radiation in groundwater management and applications relating to agriculture such as crop improvement, human health, including additional concerted efforts through PACT and in the use of cyclotrons for the production and quality control of PET radiopharmaceuticals, novel materials development, industry and the protection of the environment, including the treatment of greenhouse gases (GHGs) and flue gases resulting from fossil fuel burning;
7. Requests the Agency 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;
8. Requests also that the actions of the Secretariat called for in this resolution be undertaken subject to the availability of resources; and
9. Recommends that the Secretariat report to the Board of Governors and to the General Conference at its fifty-first session on the progress made in the areas of nuclear science, technology and applications.

2.

Programme of Action for Cancer Therapy

The General Conference,

- (a) Recalling its resolution GC(49)/RES/12.C on the Programme of Action for Cancer Therapy (PACT),
- (b) Concerned about the suffering of cancer patients and their families, the extent to which cancer threatens development, particularly in developing countries, and that the number of new cases could reach 16 million by 2020 unless the international community acts, and concerned also that 12.5% of all deaths worldwide are caused by cancer as reported by the World Health Organization,
- (c) Aware that PACT embodies in a clear way the peaceful use of nuclear technology for civilian and humanitarian purposes, and that the timely implementation of PACT, enabling Member States to develop capacities to fight cancer in a comprehensive way, will impact the health and development of all regions, and promote the other statutory activities of the Agency, and

(d) Noting the Agency's policy of seeking to develop an Agency-wide strategy for the implementation of PACT, and taking note of the Director General's report GOV/2006/25/Rev.1 on funding PACT in 2006 and 2007,

1. Welcomes the decision of the Board of Governors on 25 November 2005 to approve the Director General's proposal that the Agency's share of the Nobel Peace Prize for 2005 be used for human resource development in developing regions of the world in the areas of cancer management and nutrition;
2. Welcomes the establishment in December 2005 of the PACT Programme Office (PPO) as part of the Department of Nuclear Sciences and Applications to coordinate a single unified programme for fundraising and the delivery of projects to Member States for cancer-related activities, making use – inter alia – of available Agency information, of identified resources, and of synergies and interactions cross all relevant departments, as well as raising funds from extrabudgetary sources;
3. Commends the PPO for the progress made in the establishment of public-private partnerships with Member States, other international organizations and private entities, taking into consideration UNGA resolutions 58/129 (2003), 59/250 (2004) and 60/215 of 29 March 2006, and requests the Director General to continue to advocate, build support, and allocate and mobilize resources for the implementation of PACT as one of the priorities of the Agency;
4. Takes note of World Health Assembly resolution 58.22 on Cancer Prevention and Control;
5. Welcomes the number of imPACT missions conducted in Member States, further welcomes the plan to establish Model Demonstration Sites in countries which have developed national plans, and in this regard notes the intention of the Secretariat to establish Networks for Regional Cancer Training in each region;
6. Expresses appreciation for the financial and other contributions and pledges made by Member States and others to PACT, and encourages Member States to show more flexibility in the use of such contributions;
7. Encourages the PPO to enter into public-private partnerships at the country, the regional and the global level in order to accelerate expansion and widespread access to sustainable cancer therapy services in low and middle income countries;
8. Notes with interest the Secretariat's intention that PACT is to be part of the Human Health programme under Major Programme 2 in 2008–2009 and beyond and that Regular Budget funding will be sought for staff salaries and essential support;
9. Urges the Director General to seek and strengthen the Agency's involvement in international partnerships with non-traditional donors to further pursue, develop and implement PACT, and in this regard, requests the Director General to continue formalizing, where feasible and appropriate, PACT's collaboration with partners already identified for the benefit of more effective development and implementation of country-level PACT projects;
10. Encourages the Director General to continue the consultations with the Director General of WHO on the feasibility of a joint programme of the Agency and WHO for cancer prevention, control, treatment and research as well as the best means to partner in the implementation of PACT;
11. Recommends that, at an early stage, the PPO, in consultation with relevant Agency departments and WHO, as appropriate, continue to develop tools to assist developing Member States in

establishing national plans and strengthening their capabilities to enhance the benefits to be achieved from the implementation of PACT;

12. Invites Member States, interested organizations, private donors, and other non-traditional donors to contribute to the implementation of PACT and requests the Secretariat to keep Member States informed about its efforts in this regard; and

13. Requests the Director General to report on the implementation of this resolution at its fifty-first regular session in 2007.

3.

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 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 more orthodox technologies, conforming to the WHO’s roll-back strategy of not relying on any single approach to control and eradication of malaria,

- (j) 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 2004-2005,
- (k) Noting with appreciation the interest shown by some donors and their support for R&D on SIT for combating malaria-transmitting mosquitoes, and
- (l) Acknowledging with appreciation the support given by the Agency to development of the SIT for the control and eradication 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 and eradication 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-second session (2008).

4.

**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 and GC (49)/RES/12.D 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 37 countries, most of which are Agency Member States, and that the situation continues to worsen,
- (d) 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),
- (e) Recalling decisions AHG/Dec.156 (XXXVI) and AHG/Dec.169 (XXXVII) of the Heads of State and Government of the then Organization for African Unity (now African Union) to free Africa of tsetse flies and on a plan of action for implementing PATTEC,

- (f) 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 to coordinate the implementation of the AU-PATTEC Plan of Action,
 - (g) Noting the progress being made by the Commission of the African Union in building partnerships for AU-PATTEC, including with the African Development Bank (ADB) and other funding organizations and partners,
 - (h) Cognisant that SIT is a proven technique for the creation of tsetse-free zones when applied within an area-wide integrated pest management (AW-IPM) approach, and
 - (i) Acknowledging the continued support given to AU-PATTEC by the Agency as outlined in the report submitted by the Director General in document GC (50)/14, Annex 2,
1. Appreciates the continuous support of the Agency to Member States in their efforts to build capacity and further develop the techniques for applying the SIT in creating tsetse-free zones in Africa, and also appreciates the contributions provided by some Member States and United Nations specialized agencies in support of these efforts;
 2. Calls upon Member States to strengthen the provision of technical, financial and material support to African States in their efforts to create tsetse-free zones;
 3. Requests the Secretariat, in cooperation with Member States and international organizations, to continue to support R&D and technology transfer to African Member States in order to complement their efforts to create and subsequently expand tsetse-free zones;
 4. Stresses the need for continued cooperation with the Commission of the African Union and other regional and international partners with the aim of harmonizing efforts in line with the AU-PATTEC Plan of Action; and
 5. 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-first (2007) regular session.

B.

Nuclear power applications

The General Conference,

- (a) Recalling resolution GC(49)/RES/12 and previous General Conference resolutions on strengthening the Agency's activities related to nuclear science, technology and applications,
- (b) Noting that the Agency's objectives as outlined in Article II of the Statute include "to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world",
- (c) Noting also that the Agency's statutory functions include "to encourage and assist research on, and practical application of, atomic energy for peaceful uses", "to foster the exchange of scientific and technical information", and "to encourage the exchange and training of scientists and experts in the field of peaceful uses of atomic energy", including the production of electric power, with due consideration for the needs of developing countries,
- (d) Stressing that the availability of energy and access to it are vital to human development,

- (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 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 16 % 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 safety, security and safeguards, consistent with States' national legislation and respective international obligations,
- (m) 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 and administrative infrastructure, and acknowledging the importance of the Agency's support in this regard,
- (n) 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,

- (o) 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,
- (p) Taking note of the “Nuclear Technology Review 2006” (GC(50)/INF/3) prepared by the Secretariat, and
- (q) Emphasizing the increasing importance of 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,
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, and between the Agency and interested Member States;
 3. Recognizes the importance of and endorses the Agency activities that meet the objective of fostering sustainable development and protecting the environment;
 4. Recommends that the Secretariat continue to implement efforts that contribute to a greater understanding and a well balanced picture of the role of nuclear science and technology in a global, sustainable development perspective;
 5. Stresses the importance, when developing nuclear energy, including nuclear power and related fuel cycle activities, of ensuring safety, security, non-proliferation and environmental protection,
 6. Requests the Secretariat to continue to pursue, subject to the availability of resources and 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;
 7. Requests in particular the Secretariat to continue and strengthen, subject to the availability of resources, 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;
 8. Requests the Secretariat to organize, subject to the availability of resources, a high-level international conference on the global nuclear energy status and future developments, with particular focus on nuclear power;
 9. Requests the Director General to report to the 51st session of the General Conference on innovative means of financing nuclear power as an option in meeting the energy needs of interested developing countries;
 10. Requests also the Secretariat to provide, on a biennial basis, a comprehensive report on international status and prospects of nuclear power, beginning in 2008; and

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

1.

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 and GC(49)/RES/12.F 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 the statement of the G-8 Summit held in St. Petersburg, Russian Federation, in 2006 that those G-8 countries which have, or are considering the development of, innovative nuclear power systems recognized that these systems constitute an important element for efficient and safe nuclear energy development, acknowledging the efforts made in the complementary frameworks of the International Project on Innovative Nuclear Reactors and Fuel Cycles (INPRO) and the Generation IV International Forum,
- (e) Noting the progress achieved in a number of Member States in the development of innovative nuclear technology and the high technical and economic potential of international collaboration in the development of such technology,
- (f) Recognizing the unique role which the Agency plays, and in particular the current role it is playing through INPRO, by bringing together all interested Member States to consider jointly innovations in nuclear reactors and fuel cycle systems,
- (g) Noting that 26 Member States and the European Commission are now members of INPRO, with Belarus, Japan, Slovakia and the United States having joined since the 2005 session of the General Conference,
- (h) Recognizing the progress achieved by the INPRO Member States in the joint assessment of innovative nuclear power systems, the identified interest in the possible options of collaborative projects for innovative systems development and their decision to start Phase 2 of INPRO,
- (i) Noting the progress of other bilateral and international initiatives, such as the Generation IV International Forum, 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 technology contained in document GC(50)/14,

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 the assessment 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 for dealing, in line with their development needs, with the 21st century energy challenges in ways that meet national objectives while contributing to the balanced development of the global energy system;
3. Invites all interested Member States to combine their efforts 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, and the mobilization of unconventional financial resources, in particular by continuing assessment studies of such systems and their role in the national, regional and global scenarios for further use of nuclear energy, as well as identifying common issues for possible collaborative projects, including CRPs and joint initiatives, and methods for their joint implementation;
4. Encourages interested Member States, by the concerted efforts of developed and developing countries, jointly to 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 the recent initiatives aimed at the further development of the peaceful use of nuclear energy in a manner consistent with non-proliferation commitments;
5. Calls on interested Member States to develop, under the auspices of the Agency, nuclear power reactors reflecting the needs of the developing States that choose the nuclear option, and in this regard
 - (a) Encourages the development of small and medium nuclear power reactors that meet grid sizes and economic requirements of developing countries, have very long-lifetime cores, are easily safeguardable, are protected robustly against attempts at sabotage or theft, avoid the use of fissile materials suitable for use in a nuclear weapon or other nuclear explosive device and are safe against accidents that may produce catastrophic consequences;
 - (b) Stresses the need to establish, in line with national circumstances, common user criteria for such nuclear power reactors, including infrastructure development requirements, domestic legal and regulatory frameworks, provisions for removal and disposal of the spent fuel, and flexible financing arrangements;
 - (c) Recommends that INPRO, subject to the availability of resources, refine such common user criteria in a timely manner;
6. Calls on 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;
7. 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 available resources;
8. 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;

9. 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
10. Requests the Director General to report on the progress made in the implementation of this resolution, including the INPRO conclusions on the refining of common user criteria as recommended in paragraph 5(c) above, to the Board of Governors and to the General Conference at its fifty-first session under an appropriate agenda item.

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 central concern, especially for countries that are considering and planning for the introduction of nuclear power,
 - (b) Recalling its resolution GC(49)/RES/12.G on approaches to supporting nuclear power infrastructure development,
 - (c) Acknowledging the Agency's 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) Acknowledging that the development of innovative nuclear energy technologies offers promising possibilities for lessening the infrastructure requirements through innovative approaches to infrastructure needs, which may be possible thanks to the innovative aspects of future nuclear energy technologies, and acknowledging that such innovative approaches to infrastructure needs may also apply to supporting the safe, secure and efficient use of existing nuclear power technologies, and
 - (e) 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),
1. Commends the Director General and the Secretariat for their efforts in implementing resolution GC(49)/RES/12.G as reported in document GC(50)/14, in particular the publication of IAEA-TECDOC-1513, which provides initial guidance on the infrastructure that a country needs to develop;
 2. Welcomes the planned December 2006 workshop to provide information on the infrastructure issues to be addressed during the planning phase of the introduction of nuclear power.
 3. Encourages the Agency, within the framework of its existing programmes and drawing on its work on innovative nuclear technologies and its existing programmes for promoting effective and sustainable national regulatory infrastructures, to continue to undertake generic 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 countries 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 the infrastructure development;
5. Encourages the Agency 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; and
6. 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 52nd 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(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 possible 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, and
 - (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,
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(50)/14, including the adoption by the Agency of an Agency-wide approach and strategy for nuclear knowledge management;
 2. 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;
3. Emphasizes the importance of the planned International Conference on Knowledge Management in Nuclear Facilities in 2007 and invites Member States to contribute to the conference;
 4. Requests the Director General to note the continuing high level of interest of Member States in the range of issues associated with nuclear knowledge in the process of preparing 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 52nd session under an appropriate agenda item.

*22 September 2006
Agenda item 17
GC(50)/OR.9, para. 43*

GC(50)/RES/14

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

The General Conference,

- (a) Recalling resolution GC(49)/RES/13,
- (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 21 September 2006, eight States have accepted SQPs in accordance with the modified text endorsed by the Board of Governors,
- (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 21 September 2006, 111 States and other Parties to safeguards agreements have signed additional protocols, and that additional protocols are in force for 79 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 three of these States,
- (j) Noting the call by the United Nations Secretary-General in his report "In Larger Freedom: Towards Development, Security and Human Rights for All" of March 2005, inter alia, to strengthen the verification authority of the Agency through universal adoption of the Model Additional Protocol,

- (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 material 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 2005,
- (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) Noting that the 2005 Review Conference of the States Party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons was unable to adopt a final consensus on substantive matters, including on the strengthening of Agency safeguards, and encouraging all States Party to work towards a substantive outcome for the 2010 Review Conference, including its Preparatory Committee Meetings,
- (r) 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,
- (s) Noting the importance of maintaining the principles of confidentiality, and
- (t) Welcoming the holding of a seminar in Rabat, Morocco entitled "Regional Seminar for African States on the Conclusion and Implementation of Additional Protocols (October 2005); an interregional seminar in Vienna entitled "IAEA Seminar on the Role of State Systems of Accounting for and Control of Nuclear Material in Implementing Safeguards in States with Comprehensive Safeguards Agreements and with Small Quantities Protocols" (February 2006); a regional seminar in Quito, Ecuador entitled "Verifying Compliance with Nuclear Non-Proliferation Commitments: Strengthened Safeguards, Small Quantities Protocols and Additional Protocols" (April, 2006); and a seminar in Sydney, Australia, entitled "IAEA Regional Seminar for Asia/Pacific on Multilateral Verification of Nuclear Non-Proliferation

Undertakings: IAEA Safeguards Agreements, Small Quantities Protocols and Additional Protocols” (July 2006); and sharing the hope for the continuation of these efforts in order to broaden adherence to the Agency’s strengthened safeguards system,

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,¹
4. 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 and universally by all concerned States and other Parties in compliance with their respective international commitments;
5. 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;
6. 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;
7. Bearing in mind the Director General’s view that for the Agency, within its mandate, to fulfil its verification responsibilities in a credible manner, the verification system has to be further developed, underlines the need to take into full account advances in verification techniques;
8. Acknowledges the work of the Advisory Committee on Safeguards and Verification within the Framework of the Agency’s Statute in accordance with the Board’s decision in June 2005, in whose work all Member States may participate, to consider ways and means to strengthen the safeguards system, and to report thereon, with recommendations, to the Board, and appreciates the Secretariat’s efforts in supporting that work;
9. Attaches great importance to the Committee’s making every effort to take any decisions or make any recommendations by consensus within the Agency’s statutory responsibilities;

¹ Operative paragraph 3 was voted on separately and was approved (77 votes in favour, 3 against, 0 abstentions). The entire resolution was thereupon adopted without a vote.

10. Stresses the importance of pursuing efforts to improve both the effectiveness and the efficiency of the safeguards system;
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 75 States have a comprehensive safeguards agreement supplemented by an additional protocol in force; and that, of these, 45 States have significant nuclear activities and 27 States have operative SQPs;
17. Further invites the nuclear-weapon States to keep the scope of their additional protocols under review;
18. Recognizes that elements of the conceptual framework for integrated safeguards continue to be developed in the light of experience, further evaluation and technological development, and requests the Secretariat to continue to extend the implementation of integrated safeguards on a priority basis in an effective and cost-efficient manner;
19. 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;
20. 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;
21. Encourages continued cooperation between the Secretariat and Regional and State Systems of Accounting for and Control of Nuclear Material, taking into account their responsibilities and competencies;

22. 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 2006), 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;
23. 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;
24. Welcomes efforts to strengthen safeguards, including the Secretariat's activities in verifying and analysing information provided by Member States on nuclear supply and procurement, taking into account the need for efficiency, and invites all States to cooperate with the Agency in this regard;
25. Commends the Director General and the Secretariat for the continued objective, factual and technically based reporting to the Board of Governors and the General Conference on the implementation of safeguards with appropriate reference to relevant provisions of safeguards agreements;
26. Requests Member States to co-operate among themselves to provide appropriate assistance to facilitate exchange of equipment, material and scientific and technological information for the implementation of additional protocols;
27. 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
28. Requests the Director General to report on the implementation of this resolution to the General Conference at its fifty-first regular session.

*22 September 2006
Agenda item 18
GC(50)/OR.9, paras 46-56*

GC(50)/RES/15

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

The General Conference,

- (a) Recalling the Board of Governors' resolutions GOV/2636, GOV/2639, GOV/2645, GOV/2692, GOV/2711, GOV/2742, GOV/2002/60, and GOV/2003/3, as well as General Conference resolutions GC(XXXVII)/RES/624, GC(XXXVIII)/RES/16, GC(39)/RES/3, GC(40)/RES/4, GC(41)/RES/22, GC(42)/RES/2, GC(43)/RES/3, GC(44)/RES/26, GC(45)RES/16, GC(46)RES/14, GC(47)RES/12, GC(48) RES/15, and GC(49)RES/14,
- (b) Recalling with grave concern the steps taken by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) which led the Board of Governors to find in document GOV/2003/14 of 12 February 2003 that the DPRK was in further non-compliance with its safeguards agreement and to report the DPRK's non-compliance to the United Nations Security Council,

- (c) 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,
- (d) Expressing concern at the stalling of talks and the lack of progress towards the implementation of commitments undertaken as part of the Joint Statement,
- (e) Noting United Nations Security Council Resolution 1695, unanimously adopted on 15 July 2006, following the multiple launches of ballistic missiles by the DPRK,
- (f) Noting statements by a wide range of high-level multilateral bodies regarding the DPRK's nuclear programmes, which make clear that this is an issue of concern to the international community,
- (g) Noting with serious concern the official DPRK statement dated 10 February 2005 in which it announced that it had manufactured nuclear weapons, while noting also its statements in support of a nuclear-weapon-free Korean Peninsula;
- (h) Conscious that a 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, and
- (i) Having considered the Director General's report contained in document GC(50)15, which describes the DPRK's unilateral actions which render the Agency unable to verify that nuclear material has not been diverted,
1. 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;
 2. Strongly urges the DPRK to return immediately to the Six-Party Talks without precondition and to work towards the expeditious implementation of the Joint Statement issued 19 September 2005, and in particular to implement fully its commitment to abandon all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programmes, as a step towards the goal of the verifiable denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula;
 3. Supports the Six-Party Talks and calls for their early resumption, and stresses the importance of the commitments of all participants to the full implementation of the 19 September 2005 Joint Statement with a view to achieving the verifiable denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula in a peaceful manner and to maintaining peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula and in north-east Asia;
 4. Calls upon the DPRK to cooperate promptly with the Agency in the full and effective implementation of IAEA safeguards and to resolve any outstanding issues that may have arisen due to the long absence of safeguards;
 5. Calls upon the DPRK to comply fully with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;
 6. Stresses the essential verification role of the IAEA;
 7. Stresses its desire for a peaceful resolution through dialogue to the DPRK nuclear issue, leading to a nuclear-weapon-free Korean Peninsula, with a view to maintaining peace and security in the region;

8. Supports the international community's peaceful efforts in all available and appropriate forums to address the challenge posed by the DPRK nuclear issue; and
9. Decides to remain seized of the matter and to include the item in the agenda for its fifty-first regular session.

*22 September 2006
Agenda item 19
GC(50)/OR.9, paras 3-19*

GC(50)/RES/16

Application of IAEA safeguards in the Middle East

The General Conference,¹

- (a) Recognizing the importance of the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons – both globally and regionally – in enhancing international peace and security,
 - (b) Mindful of the usefulness of the Agency's safeguards system as a reliable means of verification of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy,
 - (c) Concerned by the grave consequences, endangering peace and security, of the presence in the Middle East region of nuclear activities not wholly devoted to peaceful purposes,
 - (d) Welcoming the initiatives regarding the establishment of a zone free of all weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons, in the Middle East and earlier initiatives regarding arms control in the region,
 - (e) Recognizing that full realization of these objectives would be promoted by the participation of all States of the region,
 - (f) Commending the efforts of the Agency concerning the application of safeguards in the Middle East and the positive response of most States in concluding a full-scope safeguards agreement, and
 - (g) Recalling its resolution GC(49)/RES/15,
1. Takes note of the Director General's report in document GC(50)/12;
 2. 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);
 3. 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-

¹ The resolution was adopted with 89 votes in favour, 2 against and 3 abstentions (roll call vote).

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;

4. Takes note of the importance of the bilateral Middle East peace negotiations and the activities of the multilateral working group on Arms Control and Regional Security in promoting mutual confidence and security in the Middle East, including the establishment of a NWFZ;
5. 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;
6. 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;
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. 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
9. Requests the Director General to submit to the Board of Governors and the General Conference at its fifty-first 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".

*22 September 2006
Agenda item 20
GC(50)/OR.10, paras 3-34*

GC(50)/RES/17

Examination of delegates' credentials

The General Conference,

Accepts the report by the General Committee on its examination of the credentials of delegates to the Conference's fiftieth regular session, which is set forth in document GC(50)/27.

*21 September 2006
Agenda item 24
GC(50)/OR.7, paras 104-107*

Other Decisions

GC(50)/DEC/1 Election of the President

The General Conference elected Mr. Abdul Samad Minty (South Africa) President of the General Conference, to hold office until the close of the fiftieth regular session.

*18 September 2006
Agenda item 1
GC(50)/OR.1, paras 7-8*

GC(50)/DEC/2 Election of Vice-Presidents

The General Conference elected the delegates of Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Egypt, Republic of Korea, Islamic Republic of Iran and Russian Federation, Vice-Presidents of the General Conference, to hold office until the close of the fiftieth regular session.

*18 September 2006
Agenda item 1
GC(50)/OR.1, paras 17-18*

GC(50)/DEC/3 Election of the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole

The General Conference elected H.E. Mr. Peter Shannon (Australia) Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, to hold office until the close of the fiftieth regular session of the General Conference.

*18 September 2006
Agenda item 1
GC(50)/OR.1, paras 17-18*

GC(50)/DEC/4 Election of additional members of the General Committee¹

The General Conference elected the delegates of Cyprus, France, Poland, Syrian Arab Republic, United States of America and Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela as additional members of the General Committee, to hold office until the close of the fiftieth regular session.

*18 September 2006
Agenda item 1
GC(50)/OR.1, paras 17-18*

GC(50)/DEC/5 Adoption of the agenda and allocation of items for initial discussion

The General Conference adopted the agenda for its fiftieth regular session and allocated the items for initial discussion (GC(50)/21).

*18 September 2006
Agenda item 6(a)
GC(50)/OR.2, paras 1-2*

GC(50)/DEC/6 Closing date of the session

The General Conference fixed Friday, 22 September 2006, as the closing date for the fiftieth regular session.

*18 September 2006
Agenda item 6(b)
GC(50)/OR.2, paras 3-4*

GC(50)/DEC/7 Opening date of the fifty-first regular session of the General Conference

The General Conference fixed Monday, 17 September 2007 as the opening date of the fiftieth regular session of the General Conference.

*18 September 2006
Agenda item 6(b)
GC(50)/OR.2, paras 3-4*

¹ As a result of the decisions taken under GC(50)/DEC/1, 2, 3 and 4, the General Committee appointed for the fiftieth (2006) regular session was composed as follows:
Mr. Abdul Samad Minty (South Africa) as President;
the delegates of Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Egypt, Republic of Korea, Islamic Republic of Iran and Russian Federation as Vice-Presidents;
H.E. Mr. Peter Shannon (Australia) as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole; and
the delegates of Cyprus, France, Poland, Syrian Arab Republic, United States of America and Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela as additional elected members.

GC(50)/DEC/8 Request for the restoration of voting rights

The General Conference rejected the request from Georgia that the last sentence of Article XIX.A of the Statute be invoked in order that it might be permitted to vote during the fiftieth regular session of the General Conference.

*21 September 2006
GC(50)/OR.7, paras 101-103*

GC(50)/DEC/9 Request for the restoration of voting rights

The General Conference rejected the request from the Republic of Moldova that the last sentence of Article XIX.A of the Statute be invoked in order that it might be permitted to vote during the fiftieth regular session of the General Conference.

*21 September 2006
GC(50)/OR.7, paras 101-103*

GC(50)/DEC/10 Election of members to the Board of Governors

The General Conference elected the following eleven Members of the Agency to serve on the Board until the end of the fifty-first (2007) regular session:²

Bolivia, Brazil and Chile	for Latin America
Austria and Finland	for Western Europe
Croatia	for Eastern Europe
Ethiopia and Nigeria	for Africa
Pakistan	for the Middle East and South Asia
Thailand	for South East Asia and the Pacific
Morocco	for Africa, Middle East and South Asia, or South East Asia and the Pacific

*21 September 2006
Agenda item 9
GC(50)/OR.7, paras 108-125*

² As a result, the composition of the Board of Governors in 2006-2007 at the conclusion of the fiftieth (2006) regular session of the General Conference was as follows:

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Croatia, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, India, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Slovenia, South Africa, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

