

# General Conference

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## **Fifty-seventh regular session**

Item 15 of the agenda  
(GC(57)/24)

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

**Resolution adopted on 19 September 2013 during the seventh plenary meeting**

### The General Conference,

- (a) Recalling resolution GC(56)/RES/9 and previous General Conference resolutions on matters relating to measures to strengthen international cooperation in nuclear, radiation, transport and waste safety,
- (b) Acknowledging the Agency's statutory functions with respect to safety and welcoming the activities of the Agency in establishing safety standards,
- (c) Recognizing the central role of the Agency in promoting international cooperation and in coordinating international efforts to strengthen global nuclear safety, in providing expertise and advice in this field and in promoting nuclear safety culture worldwide,
- (d) Noting with appreciation the progress reports on actions taken so far by the Secretariat to implement the IAEA Action Plan on Nuclear Safety (GC(55)/14), which was endorsed in September 2011, at the 55th session of the General Conference, in the light of the accident at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station of Tokyo Electric Power Company,
- (e) Underscoring that the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear accident had a mobilizing effect on international efforts in nuclear safety, and that further analyses of the lessons learned should be carried out by the international community with a view to comprehensively strengthening national and international mechanisms that serve as long-standing pillars of the peaceful uses of atomic energy,
- (f) Noting that the Fukushima Daiichi accident prompted targeted reassessments (e.g. stress-tests) of the safety of many nuclear power plants, giving impetus for NPPs operators to undertake measures aimed at strengthening nuclear safety at power plants and best practices,
- (g) Recognizing that a global nuclear, radiation, transport and waste safety culture is a key element of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, ionizing radiation and radioactive substances,

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

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

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

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

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

(l) Recalling the objectives of the Convention on Nuclear Safety, the Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management (Joint Convention), the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident (Early Notification Convention) and the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency (Assistance Convention) and the respective obligations of States Parties, and recognizing the need to ensure effective and sustainable implementation of these conventions,

(m) Recalling that States have under international law the obligation to protect and preserve the environment, including the marine and terrestrial environment, and emphasizing the importance of the Secretariat's continued collaboration with the contracting parties of international and regional instruments aimed at protecting the environment from radioactive wastes, in particular the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter (the London Convention),

(n) Recognizing that, historically, the safety record of civilian transport, including maritime transport, of radioactive materials has been excellent, and stressing the importance of international cooperation to enhance the safety and security of international transport,

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

(p) Noting that the timely shipment of radioactive materials, particularly those having important uses in the medical, academic and industrial sectors, is being affected by incidents of denial and delay of shipment in circumstances where the shipment meets with the Agency's Transport Regulations,

(q) Recalling resolution GC(56)/RES/9 and the previous resolutions which invited Member States shipping radioactive material to provide, as appropriate, assurances to potentially affected States, upon their request, that their national regulations take into account the Agency's Transport Regulations and to provide them with relevant information relating to shipments of such material, and noting that the information provided should in no case be contradictory to the measures of safety and security,

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

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

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

- (u) Acknowledging the Secretariat's role in response to nuclear or radiological incidents or emergencies and recognizing the need to continuously improve the timeliness of the collection, validation, analysis and dissemination by the Secretariat of incident or emergency information to Member States and the public, as well as the Secretariat's role in facilitating and coordinating assistance upon request,
- (v) Emphasizing the importance of education, training and knowledge management in establishing and maintaining an adequate nuclear, radiation, transport and waste safety infrastructure,
- (w) Recognizing ongoing efforts of the international community to enhance capacity-building and share knowledge in nuclear safety and radiation protection and strengthen international standards in nuclear safety, emergency preparedness and response, and the radiation protection of people and the environment,
- (x) Recognizing that regional regulatory organizations have been strengthening regional efforts through the exchange of information and experience and technical programmes, and recognizing also the transparent cross peer reviews among the respective members of the Ibero-American Forum of Radiological and Nuclear Regulatory Agencies (FORO), the European Nuclear Safety Regulators Group (ENSREG) and the Western European Nuclear Regulators' Association (WENRA) of targeted reassessments of their nuclear power plants in the light of the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear accident, and further recognizing that such activities can be of interest to other regulatory organizations,
- (y) Underscoring that medical uses of ionizing radiation constitute by far the largest source of man-made exposure, and emphasizing the need for enhanced efforts to optimize radiation protection for patients,
- (z) Recognizing the need for enhancing cooperation and coordination between the Agency and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental, national and international organizations on nuclear safety-related matters,
- (aa) Emphasizing the importance of the establishment, implementation and continuous improvement of national emergency preparedness and response measures, taking into account the IAEA's Safety Standards and relevant action plans, including in the area of communication, and contributing to the harmonization of national protective actions,
- (bb) Emphasizing the need to be prepared for remediation following a nuclear or radiological incident or accident, and the need for appropriate plans for the safe management of waste, including unusual waste forms and large volumes of waste,
- (cc) Recalling United Nations General Assembly resolution A/RES/67/112 of 18 December 2012 related to the effects of atomic radiation, and the Board decision in March 1960 on health and safety measures (INFCIRC/18),
- (dd) Recognizing the importance of having in place effective and coherent nuclear liability mechanisms at the national and global levels to ensure prompt, adequate and non-discriminatory compensation for damage to - inter alia - people, property and the environment, including actual economic loss due to a nuclear accident or incident, and believing that the principle of strict liability should apply in the event of a nuclear accident or incident, including during the transport of radioactive material,
- (ee) Recalling the Paris Convention on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy, the Vienna Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage, the Brussels Convention supplementary to the Paris Convention, the Joint Protocol Related to the Application of the Vienna Convention and the Paris Convention and the protocols amending these conventions and

the Convention on Supplementary Compensation for Nuclear Damage, and the objectives thereof, and noting the intention of the Convention on Supplementary Compensation for Nuclear Damage to establish a worldwide nuclear liability regime based on the principles of nuclear liability law, without prejudice to other liability regimes, while taking into account ongoing discussions of INLEX concerning the above-mentioned conventions, and

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

## 1. General

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

11. Encourages Member States in a position to do so to continue making the necessary expertise available to the Secretariat for effective implementation of the IAEA safety peer reviews;
12. Requests the Secretariat to further strengthen review services by incorporating lessons learned, ensuring that these reviews appropriately address regulatory and operational effectiveness;
13. Encourages the Secretariat and Member States to continue to make effective use of the Agency's technical cooperation resources for the further enhancement of safety;

## 2

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

14. Urges all Member States planning, constructing, commissioning or operating nuclear power plants, or considering a nuclear power programme, to become Contracting Parties to the Convention on Nuclear Safety (CNS);
15. Welcomes the increase in the number of Contracting Parties to the Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management (Joint Convention) to 67, and urges all Member States, in particular those exploring nuclear energy, to become parties to the Joint Convention;
16. Urges all Member States to become Parties to the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident (the Early Notification Convention) and the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency (the Assistance Convention), thereby contributing to a broader and stronger international emergency response capability, to the benefit of all Member States;
17. Continues to endorse the principles and objectives of the Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources, underlines the important role of the Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources, welcomes the progress made by many Member States in implementing and working towards the sustainable control of radioactive sources through these instruments, and requests the Secretariat to continue providing support in order to facilitate States' implementation of these instruments;
18. Notes that, as at 30 June 2013, 117 States had made a political commitment to implement the Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources, 89 of those States having notified the Director General of their intention to act in accordance with the Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources, and urges other States to act similarly;
19. Urges Member States with research reactors under construction, in operation, being decommissioned or in extended shutdown to apply the guidance of the non-legally-binding IAEA Code of Conduct on the Safety of Research Reactors;
20. Requests the Agency to review the effectiveness of existing international instruments for the safety of nuclear facilities;
21. Urges Member States to establish and sustain a regulatory body that is effectively independent and has the legal authority and the human and financial resources necessary for fulfilling its responsibilities;
22. Urges Member States to strengthen regulatory effectiveness in the field of nuclear, radiation, transport and waste safety, and to continue promoting cooperation and coordination among regulatory bodies within a Member State, as appropriate, and among Member States;

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

### 3.

#### **Action Plan on Nuclear Safety**

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

### 4.

#### **The Agency's Safety Standards Programme**

33. Encourages Member States to implement measures nationally, regionally and internationally to provide the highest levels of nuclear, radiation, transport and waste safety, taking full account of IAEA Safety Standards;

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

## 5.

### Nuclear Installation Safety

38. Takes account of the outcomes of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Extraordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention on Nuclear Safety (CNS), recognizes the efforts of the “*Effectiveness and Transparency*” working group established to report to the Sixth Review Meeting of the Contracting Parties on a list of actions to strengthen the CNS and on proposals to amend, as necessary, the CNS, and encourages the Contracting Parties to actively participate in both the working group and the Sixth Review Meeting, in April 2014;
39. Calls upon all Member States with nuclear installations that have not yet done so to establish effective operational experience feedback programmes, and to share freely their experience, assessments and lessons learned, including through the submission of incident reports to the Agency’s web-based International Reporting System for Operating Experience;
40. Requests the Secretariat to continue efforts in the area of ageing management for the long-term operation of nuclear power plants and research reactors, and invites all Member States with such nuclear installations to consider making use of the Agency’s guidance and services in this area;
41. Encourages the Secretariat to develop, in consultation with Member States, the Periodic Safety Review peer review service consistent with the related published safety guide;
42. Encourages Member States which have not already done so to perform safety assessments in accordance with international best practice, including at multi-unit sites, to evaluate the robustness of nuclear power plants against multiple extreme events;
43. Acknowledges the Secretariat’s efforts in assisting Member States with safety reassessments of their research reactors and fuel cycle facilities in light of the feedback from the accident at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station, and invites all Member States with such installations to consider the Agency’s guidance and assistance in this area;
44. Encourages all Member States with operating nuclear power plants that have experienced a beyond-design-basis event to share internationally their experience and the results of the review of the plant’s condition, and requests the Secretariat to plan for appropriate assistance programmes;

45. Encourages the Secretariat to extend the activities, safety services and External Event Notification System of the International Seismic Safety Centre to cover tsunamis and volcanoes, and encourages Member States to actively participate in this effort;

46. Further encourages Member States to exchange regulatory information and share experiences with regard to new nuclear power plant designs and design certification, taking into account that nuclear power plants should be designed, constructed and operated with the objectives of preventing accidents, and, should an accident occur, mitigating its effects and avoiding off-site contamination;

47. Recognizes that there are ongoing projects to construct transportable nuclear power plants, and requests the Secretariat to facilitate information exchange on this issue and the Secretariat and Member States to continue considering the safety and security aspects related to such facilities throughout their life cycle, including through INPRO;

## 6.

### **Radiation Safety and Environmental Protection**

48. Encourages Member States to align their national radiation protection regulatory programmes to the revised International Basic Safety Standards (BSS) (IAEA Safety Standards Series No. GSR Part 3 (Interim)), and requests the Secretariat to support the effective implementation of the revised BSS in relation to occupational, public and medical exposure, including the development of new guidance in this respect;

49. Requests the Secretariat to continue supporting the IAEA-OECD/NEA Information System on Occupational Exposures (ISOE) Technical Centre, and invites Member States with nuclear power plants to encourage their utilities to become members of the ISOE Technical Centre;

50. Requests the Secretariat to organise in 2014 a second International Conference on Occupational Radiation Protection, in collaboration with other international organizations, as recommended to the IAEA by the Fifth Meeting of the Steering Committee of the International Action Plan for Occupational Radiation Protection;

51. Looks forward to the publication of the TECDOC on the implications for occupational radiation protection of the new dose limit for the lens of the eye, and encourages Member States to make arrangements for monitoring doses to the lens of the eye for workers who may receive significant doses to the lens of the eye;

52. Requests the Secretariat to assist Member States, upon request, to strengthen their capabilities for the realistic assessment of radiological impacts of material containing enhanced levels of naturally occurring radioactive materials (NORM) and to develop guidance to optimize the management of such materials, taking into account the Radiation Protection and Safety of Radiation Sources: International Basic Safety Standards (GSR Part 3);

53. Requests the IAEA to review and, where necessary, update the 2002 International Action Plan for the Radiation Protection of Patients, inter alia in the light of the outcomes of the International Conference on Radiation Protection in Medicine, held in Bonn in December 2012, and its related Call for Action;

54. Encourages the Secretariat to develop further guidance on the justification of medical exposures and the optimization of protection, including on radiation protection education and training for health professionals;



55. Encourages Member States to take advantage of regional technical cooperation projects on medical exposure and to use safety reporting systems for radiological procedures and radiotherapy developed by the Agency;
56. Encourages the Secretariat to develop radiation protection guidance for the justification and use of human imaging techniques for non-medical purposes (e.g. airport scanners);
57. Requests the IAEA to cooperate with the WHO and other relevant international organizations, as appropriate, on reducing the risks from public exposure due to radon indoors;
58. Encourages the Secretariat to cooperate with relevant international organizations in developing a harmonized framework for the current international standards relating to radioactivity in food and drinking water;
59. Urges the Secretariat to further develop a harmonized framework for the current international standards relating to radioactivity in commodities;
60. Encourages the participation of Member States in the Modelling and Data for Radiological Impact Assessments (MODARIA) programme, launched in November 2012 to foster, develop and maintain capabilities in assessing radiological impacts from radionuclides being released or extant in the environment;
61. Encourages the activities of the Secretariat in developing a database on Discharges of Radionuclides to the Atmosphere and to the Aquatic Environment (DIRATA);
62. Supports the efforts of the Secretariat to prepare a technically accurate and objective report entitled “*Inventory of waste disposals, accidents and losses at sea involving radioactive materials*” for the purpose of the London Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and other Matter;

## 7.

### Transport Safety

63. Calls upon Member States and the Secretariat to take note of the outcomes of the International Conference on the Safe and Secure Transport of Radioactive Material, held in 2011, and its follow-up Technical Meeting, held in 2012, and to initiate action on them in as inclusive a manner as appropriate;
64. Urges Member States that do not have national regulatory documents governing the transport of radioactive material to adopt and implement such documents expeditiously, calls upon all Member States to ensure that such regulatory documents are in conformity with the applicable edition of the Agency’s Transport Regulations; welcomes the ongoing comprehensive review of the Transport Regulations to ensure that they remain relevant and up-to-date, and requests the Secretariat to update document GOV/1998/17, entitled “*Safety of transport of radioactive material*”;
65. Stresses the importance of having effective liability mechanisms in place to ensure prompt compensation for damage to people, property and the environment as well as actual economic loss due to a radiological accident or incident during the transport of radioactive material, including maritime transport, and notes the application of the principles of nuclear liability, including strict liability, in the event of a nuclear accident or incident during the transport of radioactive material;
66. Welcomes the practice of some shipping States and operators of providing in a timely manner information and responses to relevant coastal States in advance of shipments for the purpose of addressing concerns regarding safety and security, including emergency preparedness, invites others to

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

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

68. Recognizes the recent positive engagement by both shipping and coastal States and calls upon Member States and the Secretariat to take note of the outcomes of the Working Group on “*Best Practice Guidelines for Voluntary and Confidential Government to Government Communications on the Transport of Mox Fuel, High Level Radioactive Waste and, as appropriate, Irradiated Nuclear Fuel by Sea*”, held during 2012-13;

69. Requests the Secretariat, Member States and relevant international organizations in their follow-up of the Action Plan for Strengthening the International Preparedness and Response System for Nuclear and Radiological Emergencies also to emphasize the specific challenges and requirements for efficient international cooperation in response to nuclear and radiological incidents and emergencies relating to the transport of radioactive material, and requests the Secretariat, in close cooperation with Member States and relevant international organizations, to review and expand as necessary the IAEA’s Response and Assistance Network (RANET) to cover international assistance in the event of an emergency during the transport of radioactive material by sea;

70. Requests the Secretariat to continue its efforts to develop, in close cooperation with Member States, guidance for States on how to respond to a maritime emergency involving radioactive material, and to continue discussion with interested Member States on how appropriate preparedness and response information can be made available to appropriate authorities, taking into account the requirements as regards nuclear security and safety;

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

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

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

74. Acknowledges the progress made in relation to education and training for the safe transport of radioactive material, including the preparation and translation of training materials into IAEA official

languages, and requests the Secretariat to continue to strengthen and widen efforts in this area, including through the Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP), in particular to achieve synergies between regional training courses and the Agency's work related to denials of shipment, involving to the extent possible experts from the regions concerned;

## 8.

### **The Safety of Spent Fuel and Radioactive Waste Management**

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 9.

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

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

82. Encourages the Secretariat to continue its efforts to facilitate international cooperation in safety assessment and risk management for decommissioning;

83. Encourages the Secretariat to share, as appropriate, the lessons learned from decommissioning activities, including the results of IAEA international peer review missions within the framework of the Mid- and Long-Term Roadmap towards the decommissioning of TEPCO's Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station Units 1-4;

84. Requests the Secretariat to assist, upon request, Member States, including those phasing out nuclear power and those with damaged facilities, with the identification of decommissioning strategies, including when decommissioning ends;

## 10.

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

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

## 11.

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

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

## 12.

### **Safe Management of Radioactive Sources**

93. Calls upon all Member States to ensure that there is adequate provision for safe and secure storage and disposition pathways for disused sealed radioactive sources so that such sources within their territories remain under regulatory control, and further encourages all Member States to develop arrangements, as practicable, to permit the return of disused sources to the supplier States;
94. Encourages the Secretariat and Member States to strengthen the national and multinational efforts to recover orphan sources and maintain control of disused sources, and invites Member States to establish radiation detection systems, as appropriate;

95. Calls upon all Member States to establish national registers of high-activity sealed radioactive sources;
96. Encourages Member States to support the review meetings on the non-legally-binding Code of Conduct of Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources and its associated Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources so as to ensure their continuing relevance, and requests the Secretariat to continue to foster information exchange on implementation of the Code of Conduct and its associated Guidance;
97. Encourages all Member States to share their experience in implementing the code of conduct by preparing national reports for the *International Conference on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources: Maintaining the Continuous Global Control of Sources Throughout their Life Cycle*, to be held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates, from 27 to 31 October 2013, and to share the challenges they face in endeavouring to achieve full implementation of the provisions of the Code of Conduct;
98. Appreciates the intensive efforts undertaken by the Secretariat to develop a code of conduct on the transboundary movement of scrap metal, or materials produced from scrap metal, that may inadvertently contain radioactive material, and encourages the Secretariat to make the results of the discussion conducted on this issue available to Member States by issuing a relevant TECDOC, and further requests the Secretariat to facilitate meetings between Member States as the need arises on the lessons learned in this regard;

### 13.

#### **Nuclear and Radiological Incident and Emergency Preparedness and Response**

99. Encourages Member States to strengthen their national, bilateral, regional and international emergency preparedness and response mechanisms, as appropriate, to facilitate timely information exchange during a nuclear emergency, and improve bilateral, regional and international cooperation to that effect;
100. Recognizes that implementation of the Assistance Convention and the Early Notification Convention, notably in the areas of technical and administrative procedures, may be further enhanced, and requests the Secretariat to provide support to the Contracting Parties to the two conventions and to other international organizations, in strengthening technical and administrative procedures so as to enhance the implementation of both conventions effectively, and also requests the Secretariat to improve the effectiveness of the international arrangements for communication during a nuclear or radiological emergency;
101. Requests the Secretariat, in collaboration with Member States, to continue to address the conclusions of the Sixth Meeting of the Representatives of Competent Authorities, and to further enhance the international nuclear and radiological emergency preparedness and response system;
102. Requests the Secretariat, in close cooperation with Member States and relevant international organizations, to further develop and strengthen assistance mechanisms, including the IAEA's Response and Assistance Network (RANET), so as to ensure that, if and when requested, timely assistance can be provided, and further requests the Secretariat, as part of this work, to enhance its efforts to establish technical compatibility for international assistance, thereby providing a better basis for operational cooperation among Member States and international organizations, and encourages Member States to register national capabilities in RANET;
103. Requests the Secretariat, in close cooperation with Member States, to continue to develop an effective public communication strategy and to maintain and further develop arrangements to provide Member States, international organizations and the general public with timely, clear, factually correct,

objective and easily understandable information during a nuclear or radiological emergency, including the analysis of available information and the prognosis of potential consequences;

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

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

#### **14. Implementation and Reporting**

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

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