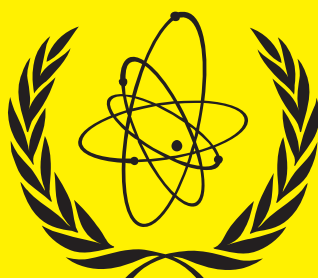


Resolutions and Other Decisions of the General Conference

**Fifty-ninth Regular Session
14–18 September 2015**



IAEA

International Atomic Energy Agency

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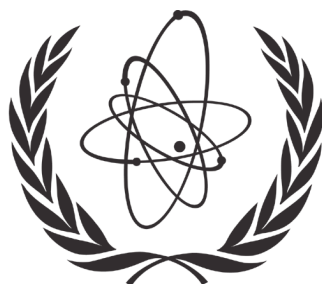
International Atomic Energy Agency

Resolutions and Other Decisions of the General Conference

**Fifty-ninth Regular Session
14–18 September 2015**

GC(59)/RES/DEC(2015)

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Introductory Note

1. The 17 resolutions adopted and the 12 other decisions taken by the General Conference at its fifty-ninth (2015) 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(59)/OR.1–9).

Agenda for the Fifty-ninth (2015) Regular Session*

<u>Item Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Allocation for initial discussion</u>
1	Election of officers and appointment of the General Committee	Plenary
2	Applications for membership of the Agency	Plenary
3	Message from the Secretary-General of the United Nations	Plenary
4	Statement by the Director General	Plenary
5	Arrangements for the Conference	General Committee
6	Contributions to the Technical Cooperation Fund for 2016	Plenary
7	General debate and Annual Report for 2014	Plenary
8	Election of Members to the Board of Governors	Plenary
9	The Agency's Financial Statements for 2014	Committee of the Whole
10	The Agency's Programme and Budget 2016–2017	Committee of the Whole
11	Appointment of the External Auditor	Plenary
12	Amendment to Article XIV.A of the Statute	Committee of the Whole
13	Scale of assessment of Member States' contributions towards the Regular Budget	Committee of the Whole
14	Measures to strengthen international cooperation in nuclear, radiation, transport and waste safety	Committee of the Whole
15	Nuclear security	Committee of the Whole
16	Strengthening of the Agency's technical cooperation activities	Committee of the Whole
17	Strengthening the Agency's activities related to nuclear science, technology and applications	Committee of the Whole

* Reproduced in document GC(59)/25.

18	Strengthening the effectiveness and improving the efficiency of Agency safeguards	Committee of the Whole
19	Implementation of the NPT safeguards agreement between the Agency and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Plenary
20	Application of IAEA safeguards in the Middle East	Plenary
21	Israeli nuclear capabilities	Plenary
22	Promotion of efficiency and effectiveness of the IAEA decision making process	Committee of the Whole
23	Amendment to Article VI of the Statute	Committee of the Whole
24	Elections to the Agency's Staff Pension Committee	Committee of the Whole
25	Personnel	Committee of the Whole
26	Examination of delegates' credentials	General Committee
27	Report on contributions pledged to the Technical Cooperation Fund for 2016	Plenary

Information documents

GC(59)/INF/1	Inscription in the List of speakers in the General Debate
GC(59)/INF/2	Nuclear Technology Review 2015
GC(59)/INF/3 and supplement	Technical Cooperation Report for 2014
GC(59)/INF/4	Nuclear Safety Review 2015
GC(59)/INF/5 and supplement	Progress in the Implementation of the IAEA Action Plan on Nuclear Safety
GC(59)/INF/6 and Mod.1	Statement of Financial Contributions to the IAEA
GC(59)/INF/7	Report on Measures Taken to Facilitate Payment of Contributions and Status Report on Member States Participating in a Payment Plan
GC(59)/INF/8	Advance Information for Delegations
GC(59)/INF/9	Communication dated 21 August 2015 from the Chairman of the International Nuclear Safety Group (INSAG)
GC(59)/INF/10	List of Participants

Resolutions

**GC(59)/RES/1 Application by Antigua and Barbuda for
Membership of the Agency**

The General Conference,

- (a) Having received the recommendation of the Board of Governors that Antigua and Barbuda should be approved for membership of the Agency,¹ and
 - (b) Having considered the application of Antigua and Barbuda for membership in the light of Article IV.B of the Statute,
1. Approves Antigua and Barbuda for membership of the Agency; and
 2. Determines, pursuant to Financial Regulation 5.09², that in the event of the Government of Antigua and Barbuda becoming a Member of the Agency during the remainder of 2015 or in 2016 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(59)/23, para 3.

² INFCIRC/8/Rev.3.

³ INFCIRC/8/Rev.3.

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

*14 September 2015
Agenda item 2
GC(59)/OR.1, paras 31–33*

**GC(59)/RES/2 Application by Barbados for Membership of the
Agency**

The General Conference,

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

1. Approves Barbados for membership of the Agency; and
2. Determines, pursuant to Financial Regulation 5.09², that in the event of the Government of Barbados becoming a Member of the Agency during the remainder of 2015 or in 2016 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

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(59)/24, para 3.

² INFCIRC/8/Rev.3.

³ INFCIRC/8/Rev.3.

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

*14 September 2015
Agenda item 2
GC(59)/OR.1, paras 31–33*

GC(59)/RES/3

Application by Turkmenistan for Membership of the Agency

The General Conference,

- (a) Having received the recommendation of the Board of Governors that Turkmenistan should be approved for membership of the Agency,¹ and
 - (b) Having considered the application of Turkmenistan for membership in the light of Article IV.B of the Statute,
1. Approves Turkmenistan for membership of the Agency; and
 2. Determines, pursuant to Financial Regulation 5.09², that in the event of the Government of Turkmenistan becoming a Member of the Agency during the remainder of 2015 or in 2016 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(59)/11, para 3.

² INFCIRC/8/Rev.3.

³ INFCIRC/8/Rev.3.

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

*14 September 2015
Agenda item 2
GC(59)/OR.1, paras 31–33*

GC(59)/RES/4 The Agency’s Financial Statements for 2014

The General Conference,

Having regard to Financial Regulation 11.03(b),

Takes note of the report of the External Auditor on the Agency’s financial statements for the year 2014 and of the report of the Board of Governors thereon¹.

¹ GC(59)/3.

*17 September 2015
Agenda item 9
GC(59)/OR.8, para. 22*

GC(59)/RES/5 Regular Budget Appropriations for 2016

The General Conference,

Accepting the recommendations of the Board of Governors relating to the Regular Budget of the Agency for 2016¹,

1. Appropriates, on the basis of an exchange rate of \$1.00 to €1.00, an amount of €353 967 788 for the operational portion of the Regular Budget expenses of the Agency in 2016 as follows²:

	€
1. Nuclear Power, Fuel Cycle and Nuclear Science	38 909 564
2. Nuclear Techniques for Development and Environmental Protection	39 487 335
3. Nuclear Safety and Security	34 721 869
4. Nuclear Verification	135 027 060
5. Policy, Management and Administration Services	78 611 528
6. Management of Technical Cooperation for Development	24 536 684
Subtotal of Major Programmes	<hr/> 351 294 039
7. Reimbursable work for others	2 673 748
TOTAL	<hr/> 353 967 788 <hr/>

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

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

- Revenues deriving from Reimbursable Work for Others (Section 7); and
- Other Miscellaneous Income of €550 000;

from contributions by Member States amounting, for an exchange rate of \$1.00 to €1.00, to €350 744 039 (€303 913 518 plus \$46 830 521), in accordance with the scale of assessment fixed by the General Conference in resolution GC(59)/RES/8;

3. Appropriates, on the basis of an exchange rate of \$1.00 to €1.00, an amount of €8 032 000 for the capital portion of the Regular Budget expenses of the Agency, in 2016 as follows:³

	€
Nuclear Power, Fuel Cycle and Nuclear Science	-
Nuclear Techniques for Development and Environmental Protection	2 489 920
Nuclear Safety and Security	301 200
Nuclear Verification	1 204 800
Policy, Management and Administration Services	4 036 080
Management of Technical Cooperation for Development	-
	<hr/>
TOTAL	8 032 000

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

4. Decides that the foregoing appropriation shall be financed from contributions by Member States amounting, for an exchange rate of \$1.00 to €1.00, to €8 032 000 (€8 032 000 plus \$0), in accordance with the scale of assessment fixed by the General Conference in resolution GC(59)/RES/8;

5. Authorizes the transfer of the capital portion of the Regular Budget to the Major Capital Investment Fund; and

6. Authorizes the Director General:

- a. To incur expenditures additional to those for which provision is made in the Regular Budget for 2016, 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 2016; and
- b. With the approval of the Board of Governors, to make transfers between any of the Sections listed in paras 1 and 3 above.

¹ GC(59)/2.

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

³ Please refer to footnote 2.

ATTACHMENT

A.1 APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE OPERATIONAL PORTION OF THE REGULAR BUDGET IN 2016

ADJUSTMENT FORMULA IN EURO

	€		US\$
Nuclear Power, Fuel Cycle and Nuclear Science	33 440 085	+ (	5 469 479 /R)
Nuclear Techniques for Development and Environmental Protection	35 193 595	+ (	4 293 740 /R)
Nuclear Safety and Security	28 845 267	+ (	5 876 602 /R)
Nuclear Verification	115 093 012	+ (	19 934 048 /R)
Policy, Management and Administration Services	70 993 885	+ (	7 617 643 /R)
Management of Technical Cooperation for Development	20 897 674	+ (	3 639 010 /R)
Subtotal of Major Programmes	304 463 518	+ (	46 830 521 /R)
Reimbursable work for others	2 673 748	+ (	- /R)
TOTAL	307 137 267	+ (	46 830 521 /R)

Note: R is the average United Nations dollar to euro exchange rate which will be experienced during 2016.

ATTACHMENT

A.2 APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE CAPITAL PORTION OF THE REGULAR BUDGET IN 2016

ADJUSTMENT FORMULA IN EURO

	€		US\$	
Nuclear Power, Fuel Cycle and Nuclear Science	-	+ (		- /R)
Nuclear Techniques for Development and Environmental Protection	2 489 920	+ (		- /R)
Nuclear Safety and Security	301 200	+ (		- /R)
Nuclear Verification	1 204 800	+ (		- /R)
Policy, Management and Administration Services	4 036 080	+ (		- /R)
Management of Technical Cooperation for Development		+ (		/R)
TOTAL	8 032 000	+ (		- /R)

Note: R is the average United Nations dollar to euro exchange rate which will be experienced during 2016.

*17 September 2015
Agenda item 10
GC(59)/OR.8, para. 23*

GC(59)/RES/6

Technical Cooperation Fund Allocation for 2016

The General Conference,

- (a) Noting the decision of the Board of Governors of June 2015 to recommend the Technical Cooperation Fund target of €84 456 000 for voluntary contributions to the Agency's Technical Cooperation Fund for 2016, and
- (b) Accepting the foregoing recommendation of the Board,
1. Decides that for 2016 the target figure for voluntary contributions to the Technical Cooperation Fund shall be €84 456 000;
 2. Allocates, in euro, contributions of €84 456 000 for the Agency's Technical Cooperation programme for 2016;
 3. Urges all Member States to make voluntary contributions for 2016 in accordance with Article XIV.F of the Statute, with para. 2 of its Resolution GC(V)/RES/100 as amended by Resolution GC(XV)/RES/286 or with para. 3 of the former Resolution, as appropriate.

*17 September 2015
Agenda item 10
GC(59)/OR.8, para. 23*

GC(59)/RES/7

The Working Capital Fund for 2016

The General Conference,

- Accepting the recommendations of the Board of Governors relating to the Agency's Working Capital Fund for 2016,
1. Approves a level of €15 210 000 for the Agency's Working Capital Fund for 2016;
 2. Decides that the Fund shall be financed, administered and used in 2016 in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Agency's Financial Regulations;¹
 3. Authorizes the Director General to make advances from the Fund not exceeding €500 000 at any time to finance temporarily projects or activities which have been approved by the Board of Governors for which no funds have been provided under the Regular Budget;
 4. Requests the Director General to submit to the Board of Governors statements of advances made from the Fund under the authority given in para. 3 above.

¹ INFCIRC/8/Rev.3.

*17 September 2015
Agenda item 10
GC(59)/OR.8, para. 23*

GC(59)/RES/8

**Scale of Assessment of Member States' contributions
towards the Regular Budget for 2016**

The General Conference.

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

1. Decides that the individual base rates and the resulting scale of assessment of Member States' contributions to the Agency's Regular Budget for 2016 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 2015 or in 2016 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 Member States for such contributions.

Annex 1

2016 Scale of Assessment

Member State	Base rate %	Scale %	Regular Budget assessment	
			€	+
Afghanistan	0.005	0.004	13 736	2 023
Albania	0.010	0.009	28 458	4 214
Algeria	0.132	0.120	375 648	55 625
Angola	0.010	0.009	27 473	4 046
Argentina	0.416	0.396	1 237 218	184 449
Armenia	0.007	0.006	19 920	2 950
Australia	1.996	2.034	6 343 382	954 783
Austria	0.768	0.783	2 440 735	367 371
Azerbaijan	0.038	0.035	108 141	16 014
Bahamas	0.016	0.016	49 912	7 492
Bahrain	0.037	0.037	115 420	17 328
Bangladesh	0.010	0.009	27 473	4 046
Belarus	0.054	0.049	153 674	22 756
Belgium	0.961	0.979	3 054 102	459 692
Belize	0.001	0.001	2 845	421
Benin	0.003	0.003	8 241	1 214
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	0.009	0.008	25 612	3 793
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.016	0.015	45 533	6 742
Botswana	0.016	0.015	45 533	6 742
Brazil	2.824	2.690	8 398 811	1 252 125
Brunei Darussalam	0.025	0.025	77 986	11 708
Bulgaria	0.045	0.041	128 061	18 963
Burkina Faso	0.003	0.003	8 241	1 214
Burundi	0.001	0.001	2 747	405
Cambodia	0.004	0.004	10 989	1 618
Cameroon	0.012	0.011	34 150	5 057
Canada	2.872	2.927	9 127 344	1 373 814
Central African Republic	0.001	0.001	2 747	405
Chad	0.002	0.002	5 495	809
Chile	0.321	0.306	954 680	142 328
China	4.955	4.511	14 101 030	2 088 048
Colombia	0.249	0.227	708 609	104 929
Congo	0.005	0.005	15 597	2 342
Costa Rica	0.037	0.034	105 296	15 592
Côte d'Ivoire	0.011	0.010	31 304	4 636
Croatia	0.121	0.110	344 344	50 990
Cuba	0.066	0.060	187 824	27 813
Cyprus	0.045	0.046	143 011	21 525
Czech Republic	0.372	0.354	1 106 358	164 940
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.003	0.003	8 241	1 214
Denmark	0.650	0.662	2 065 734	310 927
Djibouti	0.001	0.001	2 747	405
Dominica	0.001	0.001	3 119	468
Dominican Republic	0.043	0.039	122 371	18 120
Ecuador	0.042	0.038	119 524	17 699
Egypt	0.129	0.117	367 111	54 360
El Salvador	0.015	0.014	42 687	6 321
Eritrea	0.001	0.001	2 747	405
Estonia	0.038	0.035	108 141	16 014
Ethiopia	0.010	0.009	27 473	4 046

Annex 1 (continued)

2016 Scale of Assessment

Member State	Base rate %	Scale %	Regular Budget assessment	
			€	\$
Fiji	0.003	0.003	9 358	1 405
Finland	0.500	0.510	1 589 022	239 173
France	5.383	5.485	17 107 416	2 574 944
Gabon	0.019	0.018	56 508	8 424
Georgia	0.007	0.006	19 920	2 950
Germany	6.874	7.004	21 845 884	3 288 162
Ghana	0.013	0.012	36 995	5 479
Greece	0.614	0.614	1 915 346	287 539
Guatemala	0.026	0.024	73 991	10 956
Guyana	0.001	0.001	3 119	468
Haiti	0.003	0.003	8 241	1 214
Holy See	0.001	0.001	3 178	478
Honduras	0.008	0.007	22 767	3 372
Hungary	0.256	0.244	761 365	113 507
Iceland	0.026	0.026	82 630	12 437
India	0.641	0.584	1 824 170	270 119
Indonesia	0.333	0.303	947 658	140 327
Iran, Islamic Republic of	0.343	0.312	976 116	144 541
Iraq	0.065	0.059	184 978	27 391
Ireland	0.402	0.410	1 277 571	192 295
Israel	0.381	0.388	1 210 832	182 250
Italy	4.281	4.362	13 605 217	2 047 807
Jamaica	0.011	0.010	31 304	4 636
Japan	10.427	10.625	33 137 474	4 987 730
Jordan	0.021	0.019	59 762	8 849
Kazakhstan	0.116	0.106	330 115	48 883
Kenya	0.012	0.011	34 150	5 057
Korea, Republic of	1.919	1.919	5 986 234	898 677
Kuwait	0.263	0.268	835 821	125 805
Kyrgyzstan	0.002	0.002	5 692	843
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.002	0.002	5 495	809
Latvia	0.045	0.041	128 061	18 963
Lebanon	0.040	0.036	113 833	16 857
Lesotho	0.001	0.001	2 747	405
Liberia	0.001	0.001	2 747	405
Libya	0.137	0.130	407 449	60 744
Liechtenstein	0.009	0.009	28 606	4 306
Lithuania	0.070	0.064	199 207	29 499
Luxembourg	0.078	0.079	247 891	37 312
Madagascar	0.003	0.003	8 241	1 214
Malawi	0.002	0.002	5 495	809
Malaysia	0.270	0.257	803 003	119 714
Mali	0.004	0.004	10 989	1 618
Malta	0.015	0.014	44 611	6 650
Marshall Islands	0.001	0.001	2 845	421
Mauritania	0.002	0.002	5 495	809
Mauritius	0.012	0.011	34 150	5 057
Mexico	1.773	1.689	5 273 049	786 126
Monaco	0.012	0.012	38 132	5 740
Mongolia	0.003	0.003	8 537	1 264

Annex 1 (continued)

2016 Scale of Assessment

Member State	Base rate %	Scale %	Regular Budget assessment	
			€	+
Montenegro	0.005	0.005	14 229	2 107
Morocco	0.060	0.055	170 749	25 284
Mozambique	0.003	0.003	8 241	1 214
Myanmar	0.010	0.009	27 473	4 046
Namibia	0.010	0.009	28 458	4 214
Nepal	0.006	0.005	16 484	2 427
Netherlands	1.592	1.622	5 059 445	761 529
New Zealand	0.243	0.248	772 262	116 238
Nicaragua	0.003	0.003	8 241	1 214
Niger	0.002	0.002	5 495	809
Nigeria	0.087	0.079	247 587	36 662
Norway	0.819	0.835	2 602 818	391 766
Oman	0.098	0.098	305 707	45 894
Pakistan	0.082	0.075	233 357	34 555
Palau	0.001	0.001	2 974	443
Panama	0.025	0.023	71 146	10 535
Papua New Guinea	0.004	0.004	12 478	1 873
Paraguay	0.010	0.009	28 458	4 214
Peru	0.113	0.103	321 578	47 618
Philippines	0.148	0.135	421 181	62 368
Poland	0.886	0.807	2 521 395	373 363
Portugal	0.456	0.456	1 422 472	213 547
Qatar	0.201	0.205	638 785	96 148
Republic of Moldova	0.003	0.003	8 537	1 264
Romania	0.217	0.198	617 543	91 444
Russian Federation	2.347	2.392	7 458 870	1 122 682
Rwanda	0.002	0.002	5 495	809
San Marino	0.003	0.003	9 358	1 405
Saudi Arabia	0.832	0.793	2 474 437	368 899
Senegal	0.006	0.005	16 484	2 427
Serbia	0.038	0.035	108 141	16 014
Seychelles	0.001	0.001	2 974	443
Sierra Leone	0.001	0.001	2 747	405
Singapore	0.370	0.377	1 175 879	176 989
Slovakia	0.165	0.150	469 560	69 531
Slovenia	0.096	0.098	305 094	45 922
South Africa	0.358	0.326	1 018 803	150 862
Spain	2.862	2.917	9 095 569	1 369 031
Sri Lanka	0.024	0.022	68 299	10 114
Sudan	0.010	0.009	27 473	4 046
Swaziland	0.003	0.003	9 358	1 405
Sweden	0.924	0.942	2 936 518	441 994
Switzerland	1.008	1.027	3 203 471	482 174
Syrian Arab Republic	0.035	0.032	99 604	14 749
Tajikistan	0.003	0.003	8 537	1 264
Thailand	0.230	0.209	654 538	96 923
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0.008	0.007	22 767	3 372
Togo	0.001	0.001	2 747	405
Trinidad and Tobago	0.042	0.042	131 017	19 669
Tunisia	0.035	0.032	99 604	14 749

Annex 1 (continued)

2016 Scale of Assessment

Member State	Base rate %	Scale %	Regular Budget assessment	
			€	\$
Turkey	1.278	1.164	3 636 956	538 552
Uganda	0.006	0.005	16 484	2 427
Ukraine	0.095	0.087	270 352	40 034
United Arab Emirates	0.573	0.584	1 821 020	274 094
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	4.985	5.079	15 842 559	2 384 563
United Republic of Tanzania	0.009	0.008	24 725	3 641
United States of America	25.000	25.477	79 451 130	11 958 693
Uruguay	0.050	0.048	148 704	22 169
Uzbekistan	0.014	0.013	39 842	5 900
Vanuatu	0.001	0.001	2 747	405
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	0.603	0.549	1 716 029	254 106
Viet Nam	0.040	0.035	109 892	16 181
Yemen	0.010	0.009	27 473	4 046
Zambia	0.006	0.005	16 484	2 427
Zimbabwe	0.002	0.002	5 692	843
TOTAL	100.000	100.000	311 945 518	46 830 521 [a]

[a] See document GC(59)/2, *The Agency's Programme and Budget 2016–2017*.

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

² INFCIRC/8/Rev.3.

³ INFCIRC/8/Rev.3.

17 September 2015
Agenda item 13
GC(59)/OR.8, para. 25

GC(59)/RES/9**Measures to strengthen international cooperation in nuclear, radiation, transport and waste safety**The General Conference,

- (a) Recalling resolution GC(58)/RES/10 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 implementation of the IAEA Action Plan on Nuclear Safety (GC(55)/14), and the results achieved,

- (e) Recognizing the importance of fostering a culture that seeks the continuous improvement of nuclear, radiation, transport and waste safety and emergency preparedness and of taking appropriate subsequent actions after assessments (e.g. stress-tests) of nuclear power plants as well as further analyses of the lessons learned from operating experience,
- (f) Recognizing that a global nuclear, radiation, transport and waste safety culture is a key element of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, ionizing radiation and radioactive substances, and that continuous efforts are required to ensure its maintenance at the optimal level, and recognizing that improving nuclear safety is a continuous process,
- (g) Recognizing that nuclear safety and security have the common aim of protecting people and the environment, while acknowledging the distinctions between the two areas, and affirming the importance of coordination in this regard,
- (h) Recognizing the primary responsibility of operators for ensuring safety,
- (i) Recognizing the importance of Member States establishing and maintaining effective and sustainable regulatory infrastructures for nuclear, radiation, transport and waste safety and emergency preparedness,
- (j) Acknowledging that research, development and introduction of innovative technologies are of fundamental importance in improving nuclear safety worldwide,
- (k) Recalling the objectives of the Convention on Nuclear Safety (CNS), 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,
- (l) 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) and Protocol,
- (m) 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,
- (n) Recalling maritime and air navigation rights and freedoms, as provided for in international law and as reflected in relevant international instruments,
- (o) Noting that the timely shipment of radioactive materials that meet the Agency's Regulations for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Material, particularly those having important uses in the medical, academic and industrial sectors, is being adversely affected by incidents of denial or delay of shipment,

- (p) Recalling resolution GC(58)/RES/10 and 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 Regulations for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Material 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,
- (q) Recognizing the importance of public awareness and outreach regarding nuclear safety in the context of peaceful uses of nuclear energy,
- (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 and relevant international organizations responding to nuclear and radiological emergencies in a timely and effective manner,
- (u) Recognizing the importance of well-developed communication arrangements and regular public information as an important component of effective planning and preparedness for and response to nuclear accidents and radiological emergencies,
- (v) Acknowledging the Secretariat's role in response to nuclear or radiological incidents or emergencies and recognizing the need to ensure the timeliness of the collection, validation, assessment and prognosis and dissemination by the Secretariat, in cooperation with the incident/accident State of incident or emergency information to Member States and the public, as well as seeking effective facilitation and coordination of assistance by the Secretariat, upon request,
- (w) Emphasizing the importance of education, training and knowledge management in establishing and maintaining an adequate nuclear, radiation, transport and waste safety and emergency preparedness infrastructure,
- (x) 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,
- (y) Recognizing that regional organizations of regulatory authorities 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 organizations or regulatory authorities,

- (z) 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 and health workers,
- (aa) Recognizing the need to enhance cooperation and coordination between the Agency and the relevant organizations at the intergovernmental, national, regional and international levels on all nuclear safety-related matters,
- (bb) Emphasizing the importance of the establishment, implementation, regular exercise and continuous improvement of national emergency preparedness and response measures, taking into account the IAEA Safety Standards and relevant action plans, including for communications, and contributing to the harmonization of national protective actions,
- (cc) 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,
- (dd) Recalling United Nations General Assembly resolution A/RES/69/84 of 5 December 2014 related to the effects of atomic radiation, and the Board decision in March 1960 on health and safety measures (INFCIRC/18),
- (ee) Recalling the IAEA Action Plan on Nuclear Safety's objective of establishing a global nuclear liability regime that addresses the concerns of all States that might be affected by a nuclear accident with a view to providing appropriate compensation for nuclear damage,
- (ff) 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 Relating to the Application of the Vienna Convention and the Paris Convention, the protocols amending the Brussels, Paris and Vienna Conventions and recognizing the entry into force of the Convention on Supplementary Compensation for Nuclear Damage (CSC) and noting that these instruments can provide the basis for establishing a global nuclear liability regime based on the principles of nuclear liability law,
- (gg) Stressing 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, recognizing that principles of nuclear liability, including strict liability should apply as appropriate in the event of a nuclear accident or incident, including during the transport of radioactive material, and noting that the principles of nuclear liability can benefit from the advances contained in the 1997 and 2004 instruments concerning broader definition of nuclear damage, expanded jurisdiction over nuclear incidents and increased compensation and from recommendations made by the International Expert Group on Nuclear Liability (INLEX) to provide better protection to victims of nuclear damage,
- (hh) Recalling the central role of the IAEA in promoting adherence to all international conventions concluded under its auspices and related to nuclear safety and civil nuclear liability, and

- (ii) Noting the discussion in INLEX regarding radioactive source insurance and the importance of further discussion on this and related matters,

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;
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, utilizing and improving their national infrastructure, including legislative and regulatory frameworks, and knowledge management practices and procedures for nuclear, radiation, transport and waste safety;
3. Requests the Secretariat, while recognizing the distinction between nuclear safety and nuclear security, to continue facilitating in close cooperation with Member States a coordination process to address their interfaces, and encourages the Agency to develop safety and security publications accordingly;
4. Urges Member States receiving assistance from the Agency to update information in the IAEA 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, encourages Member States to join relevant regional safety fora and networks, and to participate and work in cooperation with other members so that the benefits of membership can be fully realized;
6. Requests the Secretariat to strengthen its cooperation with the regional regulatory organizations FORO and ENSREG 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. Requests the Secretariat to review the arrangements for reporting nuclear incidents and accidents with a view to harmonizing them;
8. Encourages Member States to continue sharing safety-relevant findings and lessons learned among regulators, technical and scientific support organizations, operators, industry and the public, as appropriate with the assistance of the Secretariat;
9. 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;
10. Requests the Secretariat to report, upon consultation with Member States, on progress with recommended actions to further strengthen review services by incorporating lessons learned, ensuring that these reviews appropriately address regulatory and operational effectiveness;

11. 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;
12. Encourages Member States to actively participate in the Global Nuclear Safety and Security Network (GNSSN) and requests the Secretariat to continue to strengthen its effort in maintaining and developing the GNSSN, including the development of the knowledge platforms;

2.

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

13. Urges all Member States that have not yet done so, especially those planning, constructing, commissioning or operating nuclear power plants, or considering a nuclear power programme, to become Contracting Parties to the CNS;
14. Urges all Member States that have not yet done so, including those managing radioactive waste from the use of radioactive sources and nuclear energy, to become Parties to the Joint Convention;
15. Urges all Member States that have not yet done so to become Contracting Parties to the Early Notification Convention and the Assistance Convention, thereby contributing to a broader and stronger international emergency response capability, to the benefit of all Member States;
16. Calls on all Member States that have not yet done so to make a political commitment to implement the Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources and its supplementary Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources, further calls on all Member States to act in accordance with the Code and the Guidance, and requests the Secretariat to continue supporting Member States in this regard;
17. Encourages the Agency to promote the identification of actions to enhance the effective implementation of the Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources and improve the long-term management of disused sources;
18. Urges Member States with research reactors under construction, in operation, being decommissioned or in extended shutdown to apply the guidance of the IAEA Code of Conduct on the Safety of Research Reactors;
19. Urges Member States that have not already done so to establish and sustain a regulatory body that is effectively independent in its regulatory decision-making, competent, and has the legal authority, and human, financial and technical resources organized as necessary for fulfilling its responsibilities;
20. Urges Member States to strengthen regulatory effectiveness in the field of nuclear, radiation, transport and waste safety, and emergency preparedness, and to continue promoting cooperation and coordination among regulatory bodies within a Member State, as appropriate, and among Member States;
21. Urges Member States to establish or maintain regulatory decision-making processes that take into account scientific knowledge and expertise, and, where appropriate, technical and scientific support organizations and other relevant institutions;

22. Requests the Secretariat to ensure ongoing consistency among safety-relevant aspects of nuclear power infrastructure publications;
23. Encourages Member States to work towards establishing a global nuclear liability regime and, as appropriate, to give due consideration to the possibility of joining the international nuclear liability instruments;
24. Encourages the Secretariat, upon request, in coordination with the OECD Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA), to assist Member States in their efforts to adhere to any international nuclear liability instruments concluded under the auspices of the IAEA and the OECD NEA, taking into account the recommendations of the INLEX in response to the IAEA Action Plan on Nuclear Safety;
25. Recognizes the valuable work of INLEX, and takes note of its recommendations and best practices on establishing a global nuclear liability regime, including through the identification of actions to address gaps in and enhance the existing nuclear liability regimes, encourages the continuation of INLEX, especially for its 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

26. Acknowledges the efforts undertaken by Member States and the Secretariat to implement the Action Plan on Nuclear Safety, and welcomes the integration of projects/activities arising from the Action Plan into the Agency's regular programme;
27. Welcomes the publication of the IAEA Report on the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant accident, consisting of the Director General's Report and five technical volumes and requests the Secretariat, in close consultation with Member States, to integrate actions arising from the Observations and Lessons in the Report into the Agency's regular programme;
28. Requests the Secretariat to continue follow-up on the projects/activities arising from the Action Plan and to build upon the findings, lessons learned, and measures implemented from the Fukushima Daiichi accident, and encourages Member States to continue to work and to share information on follow-up projects/activities carried out at the national level;
29. Requests the Agency to continue to build upon the 2011 Action Plan on Nuclear Safety, the experience of States in implementing the Action Plan, as well as the observations and lessons contained in the IAEA Fukushima Report and the principles of the Vienna Declaration, and use them for defining its nuclear safety strategy and its programme of work and requests the Secretariat to report periodically to the Board of Governors;

4.

The Agency's Safety Standards Programme

30. Encourages Member States to implement measures nationally, regionally and internationally to ensure nuclear, radiation, transport and waste safety, as well as emergency preparedness, taking full account of IAEA Safety Standards;

31. Notes the establishment of the Emergency Preparedness and Response Standards Committee (EPreSC) (GOV/INF/2015/9) and calls on the Secretariat to consult with Member States on its role and operation and encourages Member States to actively participate in this Committee;
32. 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 Nuclear Power Station accident, as well as the lessons identified in the IAEA Report on the Fukushima Daiichi Accident;
33. Requests the Secretariat to continue its close cooperation with the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (UNSCEAR), the International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP) and other relevant organizations in the development of Safety Standards, including, but not limited to, the protection of the environment;
34. 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;
35. Requests the Secretariat, given the importance of the Safety Standards Committees, to promote the effective participation of all Member States in those committees;

5.

Nuclear Installation Safety

36. Recalls the outcomes of the 6th Review Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the CNS, including the actions taken to strengthen the effectiveness and transparency of the Convention particularly when preparing for the 7th Review Meeting of the Convention, to be held in 2017, and further welcomes the adoption by consensus of the Vienna Declaration on Nuclear Safety at the CNS Diplomatic Conference of February 2015, encourages all Contracting Parties to report as decided by the Diplomatic Conference, and further encourages all Member States to contribute to the realization of its principles including through the implementation of the relevant provisions of this Resolution;
37. Welcomes in this regard the Informal Technical Meeting to be held in Buenos Aires on 16-17 November 2015 to exchange views on how to improve CNS reporting on the basis of the Vienna Declaration;
38. Requests the Secretariat, in consultation with all Member States, using the safety issues highlighted in the summary report of the 6th Review Meeting of the Contracting Parties of the CNS, to identify issues of particular relevance for civilian nuclear reactors not covered by the scope of the CNS;
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 reporting systems related to operational experience;

40. Encourages all Member States with operating nuclear power plants that have experienced internal or external events beyond those considered in the design basis to share internationally their experience and the results of the review of the plant's condition, and requests the Secretariat to provide appropriate assistance programmes;
41. Encourages Member States who are constructing new nuclear power plants to share with other Member States, on a voluntary basis, their relevant constructing and commissioning experiences;
42. Encourages Member States to ensure regular self-assessments of their domestic nuclear, radiation, transport and waste safety, as well as emergency preparedness, using the IAEA self-assessment tools and taking into account relevant IAEA Safety Standards;
43. Further encourages Member States, on a voluntary basis, to regularly host Agency peer review services, to implement recommended actions, and to make publicly available in a timely manner the results of such self-assessments and peer review services;
44. Requests the Agency continue to strengthen its peer review services by incorporating lessons learned into its criteria and processes;
45. Encourages Member States to communicate effectively to interested parties, including to the general public, about regulatory processes and safety aspects, including health and environmental aspects of facilities and activities, and further encourages Member States to provide for consultation with their public as appropriate;
46. 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;
47. Renews its calls upon Member States to ensure that systematic and comprehensive safety assessments of nuclear installations are performed at regular intervals by the operating organizations throughout the installation's operational lifetime, with due account taken of operating experience and significant safety related information from all relevant sources, and further calls upon Member States to ensure that any necessary corrective actions and reasonably practicable modifications aimed at enhancing the safety of the plant are implemented in a timely manner;
48. Encourages Member States which have not already done so to perform safety assessments in accordance with international best practice and relevant IAEA Safety Standards, including at multi-unit sites, to evaluate the robustness of nuclear power plants against multiple extreme events, and share their experience and the results of such assessments with other interested Member States;
49. 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;
50. Encourages the Agency 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;

51. Requests the Agency to promote safety culture and further encourages Member States to continue to exchange regulatory information and share experience on the effectiveness of safety culture approaches, including the sharing of best practical examples, through multilateral, bilateral and other channels;
52. Further encourages Member States to exchange regulatory information and share experiences with regard to new nuclear power plants, taking into account that such nuclear power plants should be designed, sited, constructed, commissioned and operated with the objectives of preventing accidents, and, should an accident occur, mitigating possible releases of radionuclides causing long-term off-site contamination and avoiding early radioactive releases or radioactive releases large enough to require long-term protective measures and actions, and further requests the Agency to continue its review of existing standards, including analysing gaps if necessary;
53. Encourages the Secretariat to provide for the exchange of information and experience of conducting the safety assessment of the digital Instrumentation and Control system;
54. Encourages the Agency to facilitate the exchange of results of research and development on severe accident management strategies for nuclear power plants;
55. Recognizes that there are ongoing projects to construct transportable nuclear power plants, requests the Secretariat and Member States to continue considering the safety and security aspects related to such facilities throughout their life cycle, including through INPRO, and requests the Secretariat to organize a technical meeting for information exchange on safety aspects for such power plants;
56. Notes a number of States have plans to embark or are interested in embarking on nuclear power plants, and encourages Member States which have licenced similar types of reactors to share important nuclear safety knowledge and experience with international bodies and with other operating organizations and regulatory bodies, through bilateral and multilateral mechanisms;

6.

Radiation Safety and Environmental Protection

57. 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), and requests the Secretariat to support the effective implementation of the revised BSS in relation to occupational, public and medical exposure, as well as protection of the environment, including the ongoing revision and development of new guidance in this respect;
58. Requests the Secretariat to continue supporting the IAEA-OECD/NEA Information System on Occupational Exposures (ISOE) programme, and invites Member States operating nuclear power plants, and those planning, constructing or commissioning nuclear power plants to encourage their utilities and authorities to become members of the ISOE programme;
59. Requests the Secretariat to promote the Information System on Occupational Exposure in Medicine, Industry and Research (ISEMIR) Programme to facilitate the implementation of As Low As Reasonably Achievable (ALARA) practices and effective exposure control, and encourages them to provide data on occupational exposure to the ISEMIR programme;

60. Requests the Secretariat, in cooperation with other international organizations, to assist Member States in the application of the guidance in 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 these doses for workers who may receive significant doses;
61. Requests the Secretariat to follow up, in consultation with Member States, on the actions identified by the 2014 IAEA International Conference on Occupational Radiation Protection: Enhancing the Protection of Workers – Gaps, Challenges, and Developments;
62. 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 continue to develop guidance to optimize radiation protection in the management of such materials, taking into account GSR Part 3;
63. Requests the Agency, in coordination with other international organizations, to continue implementation of the *International Action Plan for the Radiation Protection of Patients*, and the *Bonn Call for Action*, to strengthen the radiation protection of patients and health workers and to enhance the safety of radiological procedures;
64. Encourages the Secretariat, in cooperation with the World Health Organization (WHO), to develop further guidance on the radiation protection principles of justification of medical exposure and optimization of protection and safety in the medical field, including on radiation protection education and training for health professionals, and fully documenting the individual radiation procedure histories of patients;
65. Encourages Member States to take advantage of regional technical cooperation projects on medical exposure and to use safety reporting and learning systems developed by the Agency for radiological procedures and radiotherapy;
66. Encourages the Secretariat to develop radiation protection guidance for the regulatory control of the use of human imaging techniques for non-medical purposes;
67. Requests the Secretariat, in cooperation with Member States, as well as with the WHO and other relevant international organizations and Member States, to, as appropriate, assist Member States to reduce risks from public exposure due to radon indoors;
68. Strongly encourages the Secretariat to cooperate with relevant international organizations in developing a technical document on a harmonized framework for the current international standards relating to radioactivity in food and drinking water and urges the Secretariat to further develop a technical document on a harmonized framework for the current international standards relating to radioactivity in commodities;
69. Encourages the participation of Member States in the Modelling and Data for Radiological Impact Assessments (MODARIA) programme to foster, develop and maintain capabilities in assessing radiological impacts from radionuclides being released or extant in the environment;
70. Encourages the continuing activities of the Secretariat relating to the database on Discharges of Radionuclides to the Atmosphere and the Aquatic Environment (DIRATA) and further encourages Member States to provide data;

71. Notes the preparation of the “*Inventory of Radioactive Materials Resulting from Historical Dumping, Accidents and Losses at Sea (For the Purposes of the London Convention 1972 and Protocol 1996)*”, and looks forward to its publication as a TECDOC;

7.

Transport Safety

72. Urges Member States that do not have national regulatory documents governing the safe 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 Regulations for Safe Transport of Radioactive Material, welcomes the ongoing comprehensive review of the Regulations to ensure that they remain relevant and up-to-date, and reiterates its request to the Secretariat to complete the update of document GOV/1998/17, entitled “*Safety of transport of radioactive material*”;

73. Calls upon Member States and the Secretariat to continue, in as inclusive a manner as appropriate, the follow-up actions from the 2011 International Conference on the Safe and Secure Transport of Radioactive Material and as identified by annual Technical Meetings;

74. Welcomes the practice of some shipping States and operators of providing timely information and responses to relevant coastal States in advance of shipments in order to address concerns regarding nuclear safety and security, including emergency preparedness, and notes that the information and responses provided should in no case be contradictory to measures of nuclear security and safety of the shipment or of the shipping State;

75. Calls upon Member States to further enhance mutual confidence, such as through the use of guidelines, voluntary communication practices and tabletop exercises, including with Secretariat involvement, as appropriate;

76. Recalls the issuing of the Best Practices 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 (INFCIRC/863) in 2014 and welcomes the test of the communications channels through the Tabletop Exercise of the Dialogue of Coastal and Shipping States held on 17 June 2015, which was recognized as successful by its participants, and takes note of the useful lessons learned during the exercise;

77. Recognizes the very positive developments since 2013 in the dialogue process between shipping and coastal States aimed at improving mutual understanding, confidence-building and enhanced communication in relation to the safe maritime transport of radioactive material and encourages the continuation of this positive dialogue;

78. Takes note that relevant shipping and coastal States invite other Member States to join in the informal dialogue process between coastal and shipping States to improve mutual understanding and confidence regarding shipments of radioactive material and to implement as appropriate, the best practices as contained in document INFCIRC/863, subject to confidentiality and security constraints;

79. 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;

80. Requests the Secretariat, Member States and relevant international organizations 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, encourages Member States to register their national assistance capabilities in the field of transport under the IAEA Response and Assistance Network (RANET);

81. Calls upon Member States to use the relevant networks of competent authorities to build capacity for effective regulation of the safe transport of radioactive material;

82. Encourages efforts to address problems related to denials of and delays in the shipment of radioactive material, particularly shipment by air, calls upon Member States to facilitate the transport of radioactive material when it is carried out in compliance with the Agency's Regulations for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Material, and to each identify, if they have not done so, a national focal point on denials on shipment of radioactive materials to assist the Transport Safety Standards Committee (TRANSSC) in its work on denials of shipment of radioactive material, as appropriate, to achieve a satisfactory and timely resolution of this issue;

83. Encourages the Agency and Member States to continue to strengthen and widen efforts to make available relevant education and training on the safety and security of radioactive material during transport, including through the Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) and through the development of 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, acknowledges the progress made in that regard, including the preparation and translation of training materials into IAEA official languages, and looks forward to the completion of public information material on the safety and security of transport;

8.

The Safety of Spent Fuel and Radioactive Waste Management

84. Calls upon Member States to work to continuously improve 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;

85. Takes note of the outcomes of the 5th Review Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Joint Convention, including the action taken to promote adherence and active participation in the Joint Convention, and encourages further discussions in the Joint Convention on the safety of the back end of the nuclear fuel cycle;

86. Encourages Member States to plan for the management of waste arising from a nuclear or radiological emergency, 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 emergency and/or environmental remediation;

87. 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;

88. Recognizes the crucial role of planning for post-accident situations, and requests the Agency to continue to strengthen its guidance on remediation and waste management after a radiological or nuclear accident to assist Member States in facilitating the return of affected areas to safe conditions;

89. Encourages the Agency to continue its activities relating to the safety of facilities for the geological disposal of high-level radioactive waste and, where appropriate, spent nuclear fuel, requests the Secretariat to undertake the further development of guidance on safety of geological disposal facilities, which encourages early engagement of the regulatory bodies in the period before the formal licensing process is launched and through all stages of the life cycle and encourages Member States to share lessons about their relevant regulatory experiences;

90. Welcomes the development of the ARTEMIS review service for radioactive waste and spent fuel management, decommissioning and remediation programmes, and encourages Member States to benefit from the service, including follow-up missions, as appropriate;

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

9.

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

92. Emphasizes the importance of the Agency's activities on decommissioning, and encourages the Secretariat to continue its efforts to facilitate international cooperation in safety assessment and risk management for decommissioning;

93. Encourages Member States to ensure that plans for the decommissioning of facilities are developed during the facility design phase and updated during subsequent facility construction and operational phases as necessary, and that mechanisms are put in place for establishment and maintenance of the resources necessary to implement these plans;

94. Encourages the Agency to share, as appropriate, the lessons learned from decommissioning activities and IAEA peer review missions, including from the decommissioning of TEPCO's Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station;

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

10.

Safety in Uranium Mining and Processing and Remediation of Contaminated Sites

96. Requests the Secretariat to assist Member States, upon request, particularly those entering or re-entering the uranium mining industry, in implementing Safety Standards and recognized international best practices in uranium production, including management of the resulting waste (WS-G-1.2);

97. 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 consult relevant Member States in Africa, upon request, with a view to implementing similar initiatives;

98. Requests the Secretariat to support the work of the International Working Forum on Regulatory Supervision of Legacy Sites and, in consultation with Member States, to incorporate the recommendations of the Forum into Agency standards and guidance documents;

99. 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;

11.

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

100. 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;

101. 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 and the safe disposal of radioactive waste;

102. 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

103. Calls upon all Member States to ensure that their legislative or regulatory framework includes specific provisions for the safe management of radioactive sources through all stages of the life cycle;

104. Calls upon all Member States to ensure that there is adequate provision, including financial arrangements, as appropriate, for safe and secure storage and disposition pathways for disused 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 or consider other options including the reuse or recycling of sources wherever possible;

105. 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;

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

107. Encourages Member States to support the dedicated international meetings under the auspices of the IAEA on the Code of Conduct on the 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;

108. Requests the Secretariat to further develop detailed guidance for Member States to self-assess their level of implementation of the provisions of the Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources and present it to Member States for consideration;

109. Requests the Secretariat to further facilitate, as appropriate, information exchange between interested Member States on radiation safety aspects of the management of movement of scrap metal or materials produced from scrap metal that may inadvertently contain radioactive material;

13.

Nuclear and Radiological Incident and Emergency Preparedness and Response

110. 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;

111. Requests the Secretariat to work with Member States to further develop arrangements for assessments, prognosis and communication, while making effective use of Member States' capabilities and better defining the role of the Incident and Emergency Centre during an emergency, and encourages Member States to inform, and periodically update the Secretariat and other Member States of their capabilities;

112. Encourages Member States to establish and maintain effective communication channels between the responsible national authorities at all times, to ensure respective responsibilities are clear and improve coordination and decision-making process for all types of accident scenarios;

113. Encourages the Secretariat and Member States operating nuclear power plants to work together with a view to further developing arrangements for the timely sharing of relevant technical parameters during an emergency to support the assessment and prognosis processes conducted by the Secretariat and other Member States;

114. Requests the Secretariat to work with Member States to strengthen the IAEA Response and Assistance Network (RANET) to ensure that, if and when requested, timely assistance can be provided, and further requests the Secretariat to work with Member States to facilitate, as appropriate, bilateral and multilateral arrangements, and to enhance efforts to establish technical compatibility for international assistance, and encourages Member States to register national capabilities in RANET;

115. 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 Parties to the two

conventions to strengthen technical and administrative procedures that enhance the implementation of both conventions effectively;

116. 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;

117. Requests the Secretariat, in close cooperation with Member States and appropriate relevant international organizations, to continue a programme of international exercises to ensure a process for continued enhancement and effectiveness of the national, regional and international emergency preparedness and response programme;

118. Encourages the Secretariat to convene further discussions to improve the effectiveness of Emergency Preparedness Review (EPREV) missions, including their suitability for States with large nuclear programmes and further encourages interested Member States to host voluntary EPREV missions;

119. Encourages the Secretariat to continue utilizing the International Radiation Monitoring Information System (IRMIS) and further encourages Member States in a position to do so to provide data to the system;

14.

Implementation and Reporting

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

121. Requests the Director General to report in detail at the sixtieth (2016) regular session of the General Conference on implementation of this resolution, and on other relevant developments in the intervening period.

*17 September 2015
Agenda item 14
GC(59)/OR.8, para. 26*

GC(59)/RES/10

Nuclear Security

The General Conference,

- (a) Recalling its previous resolutions on measures to improve the security of nuclear and other radioactive material and on measures against the illicit trafficking of these materials,
- (b) Taking note of the Nuclear Security Report 2015 submitted by the Director General in document GC(59)/12 and of the Nuclear Security Plan for 2014–2017 approved by the Board of Governors in September 2013,
- (c) Recognizing that nuclear security contributes to the broader goal of strengthening international peace and security, and stressing that further progress is urgently needed in

nuclear disarmament, consistent with relevant international nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation obligations and commitments,¹

(d) Recalling with appreciation the 2013 International Conference on Nuclear Security: Enhancing Global Efforts and its related Ministerial Declaration, taking note of valuable technical expert discussions reflected in its President's Summary Report, and looking forward to the 2016 International Conference on Nuclear Security, including its Ministerial segment,

(e) Asserting that the responsibility for nuclear security within a State rests entirely with that State, and mindful of the responsibilities of every Member State, in accordance with its respective national and international obligations, to maintain effective nuclear security of all nuclear and other radioactive material,

(f) Recognizing the importance of maintaining a dialogue, as appropriate, between government bodies and nuclear industry at national level on strengthening nuclear security,

(g) Underlining the enduring need to raise awareness of nuclear security among all stakeholders, which include users of nuclear and other radioactive material and competent authorities,

(h) Reaffirming the central role of the Agency in facilitating international cooperation in supporting the efforts of States to fulfil their responsibilities to ensure the security of civilian nuclear and other radioactive material,

(i) Recognizing that highly enriched uranium (HEU) and separated plutonium in all their applications require special precautions to ensure their nuclear security and that it is of great importance that they be appropriately secured and accounted for, by and in the relevant State,

(j) Recognizing the importance of minimizing the use of highly enriched uranium (HEU) and using low enriched uranium (LEU) where technically and economically feasible,

(k) Noting United Nations Security Council resolutions 1373, 1540, 1673, 1810 and 1977, United Nations General Assembly resolution 69/39, the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, and international efforts in conformity with these instruments to prevent access by non-State actors, to weapons of mass destruction and related material,

(l) Reaffirming the importance of the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and of its 2005 Amendment extending its scope, recognizing the importance of acceptance, approval or ratification by further States, and recognizing the importance of and welcoming all efforts by Contracting Parties to promote the entry into force of the amendment at the earliest possible date,

(m) Noting the conclusions and recommendations for follow-on actions of the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) relating to nuclear security,

(n) Recognizing the need to strengthen and improve cooperation in, and the coordination of, international efforts in the field of nuclear security in order to avoid duplication and overlap, and acknowledging the Agency's central role in this respect,

- (o) Recognizing the Agency's central role, as emphasized for instance by the 16th Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), held in August 2012, in developing comprehensive nuclear security guidance documents and, on request, providing assistance to Member States in order to facilitate their implementation,
- (p) Emphasizing the need for the involvement of all Member States of the Agency in nuclear security-related activities and initiatives in an inclusive manner, and noting the role that international processes and initiatives, including the Nuclear Security Summits, could play in the area of nuclear security,
- (q) Emphasizing the need for Member States to continue providing appropriate technical, human and financial resources, including through the Nuclear Security Fund, for the Agency to implement its nuclear security activities and to enable the Agency to provide, upon request, the support needed by Member States,
- (r) Recognizing that nuclear security and safety measures have the common aim of protecting human health, society and the environment, while acknowledging the distinctions between the two areas, reaffirming the importance of coordination in this regard, and underlining the importance that, at the national level, both these areas are dealt with, appropriately, by governments and their competent authorities according to their respective competencies,
- (s) Noting the recommended requirements for measures to protect against sabotage of nuclear facilities and unauthorized removal of nuclear material in use, storage and transport included in IAEA Nuclear Security Series No. 13 (INFCIRC/225/Rev.5), using inter alia a graded approach, as well as the ongoing work by the Agency on further guidance on their implementation, including during the processes of design, construction, commissioning, operation, maintenance and decommissioning of nuclear facilities,
- (t) Reaffirming the importance and the value of the non-legally-binding Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources, as approved by the Board of Governors in 2003, and underlining the important role of the revised supplementary Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources, as approved by the Board of Governors in 2011,
- (u) Noting the importance of security of transport of nuclear and other radioactive material and stressing the need to take effective measures to protect nuclear and other radioactive material during transport against unauthorized removal or sabotage,
- (v) Reaffirming and respecting each Member States' choices in nuclear technology, encouraging Member States, to continue taking into account, along with other relevant factors, security aspects,
- (w) Noting the contribution of Member States' systems of accounting for and control of nuclear material to preventing loss of control and illicit trafficking and to deterring and detecting the unauthorized removal of nuclear material,
- (x) Recognizing physical protection as a key element of nuclear security,
- (y) Recognizing nuclear forensics as an important element of nuclear security,
- (z) Underlining the importance of Agency programmes for education and training in nuclear security, as well as other international, regional and national efforts to this end,

and encouraging the Secretariat to continue the coordinated research projects (CRPs) in the field of nuclear security and to provide further information in this respect,

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

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

1. Affirms the central role of the Agency in strengthening the nuclear security framework globally and in coordinating international activities in the field of nuclear security, while avoiding duplication and overlap;
2. Calls upon the Secretariat to continue to organize International Conferences on Nuclear Security every three years and encourages all Member States to participate at a high level;
3. Calls upon the Secretariat to continue to implement the Nuclear Security Plan 2014–2017 (GC(57)/19 and Corr.1) in a comprehensive manner and in close coordination with Member States;
4. Calls upon all Member States, within their responsibility, to achieve and maintain highly effective nuclear security, including physical protection, of nuclear and other radioactive material during use, storage and transport and of the associated facilities at all stages in their life cycle, as well as protecting sensitive information;
5. Calls upon Member States that have not yet done so to establish or designate, and sustain a competent authority or authorities responsible for the implementation of the legislative and regulatory framework, which is or are functionally independent in its or their regulatory decision-making from any other bodies that deal with the promotion or utilization of nuclear or other radioactive material, and which has or have the legal authority and the human, financial and technical resources necessary for fulfilling its or their responsibilities;
6. Calls upon all States to ensure that measures to strengthen nuclear security do not hamper international cooperation in the field of peaceful nuclear activities, the production, transfer and use of nuclear and other radioactive material, the exchange of nuclear material for peaceful purposes and the promotion of peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and do not undermine the established priorities of the Agency's technical cooperation programme;
7. Calls upon all Member States to consider providing the necessary political, technical and financial support to efforts by the Agency to enhance nuclear security through various arrangements at the bilateral, regional and international levels, and recalls the decision of the Board of Governors on support for the Nuclear Security Fund;
8. Encourages Member States that have not yet done so to become party to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM), urges all Parties to the Convention to ratify, accept or approve its 2005 Amendment as soon as possible, encourages all Parties to the Convention to act in accordance with the objectives and purposes of the Amendment until such time as it enters into force, further encourages the Agency to continue efforts to promote the entry into force of the Amendment to the CPPNM at the earliest possible date, welcomes the organization by the Secretariat of the CPPNM meetings and encourages all Parties to the Convention to participate in those meetings;
9. Encourages all Member States that have not yet done so to become parties to the International Convention on the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism as soon as possible;

10. Calls upon the Secretariat to further develop, with coordination and priority-setting by the Nuclear Security Guidance Committee (NSGC), the publication of Nuclear Security Series guidance documents to facilitate the implementation of the Nuclear Security Fundamentals and Recommendations, and encourages further efforts of the Secretariat to enable representatives of all Member States to participate in the work of the NSGC;
11. Encourages the Secretariat, while recognizing the distinction between nuclear safety and nuclear security, to continue facilitating, in close cooperation with Member States, a coordination process relating to their interfaces, and encourages the Agency to continue to develop safety and security publications accordingly;
12. Calls upon all Member States to take into account information security, considering the balance between security and transparency as provided for in the IAEA Nuclear Security Series No. 23-G;
13. Encourages all Member States to take into account, as appropriate, the Nuclear Security Series publications, including the Nuclear Security Fundamentals (IAEA Nuclear Security Series No. 20), and to make use of them at their national discretion in their efforts to strengthen nuclear security;
14. Encourages the Secretariat to continue, in coordination with Member States, to play a constructive and coordinating role in other nuclear security-related initiatives, within their respective mandates and memberships, including the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism and the Global Partnership against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction, and to work jointly, as appropriate, with relevant international and regional organizations and institutions, and welcomes regular exchanges of information in that regard;
15. Encourages the Secretariat to promote international exchanges of experience, knowledge and good practices as regards ways to develop, foster and maintain a robust nuclear security culture compatible with States' nuclear security regimes;
16. Encourages the Secretariat, in consultation with Member States, to consider ways of further promoting and facilitating the exchange, on a voluntary basis, of information on the implementation of the international legal instruments relevant to nuclear security;
17. Encourages the Secretariat, in cooperation with Member States, to continue its training and train-the-trainers programmes taking account of the IAEA Nuclear Security Series, and to adapt the courses as appropriate, within its mandate, to meet the needs of Member States;
18. Encourages ongoing initiatives of Member States, in cooperation with the Secretariat, to further enhance nuclear security culture, as well as skills and knowledge of personnel through nuclear security education and training, and through dialogue with the nuclear industry and collaborative international and regional networks, as appropriate, including through centres of excellence, Nuclear Security Support Centres (NSSCs) and the International Nuclear Security Education Network (INSEN), and taking into account and promoting relevant Nuclear Security Series publications, and requests the Secretariat to continue to report to the Board of Governors on its activities in this respect;
19. Encourages the Secretariat, in consultation with Member States, to increase its assistance to States, upon request, on the development and inculcation of a nuclear security culture, including through published guidance, provision of training and related self-assessment and training materials and tools;

20. Recognizes and supports the Agency's continuing work to assist, upon request, States' efforts to establish effective and sustainable national nuclear security regimes, to fulfil their obligations under United Nations Security Council resolution 1540, provided that the requests are within the scope of the Agency's statutory responsibilities;
21. Recognizes and supports the Agency's continuing work to assist, upon request, States' efforts to ensure the security of their nuclear and other radioactive material, including through the offer of assistance in the implementation of Agency Nuclear Security Fundamentals and Recommendations when radioactive material is supplied by the Agency, and through the provision of such assistance when requested;
22. Encourages States to make further use of assistance in the field of nuclear security, where such assistance is needed and requested, including, as appropriate, through the establishment of Integrated Nuclear Security Support Plans (INSSPs), and similarly encourages States in a position to do so to make available such assistance;
23. Encourages the Secretariat to assist Member States, where such assistance is requested, in the development of implementation strategies of their INSSPs in close consultation with the concerned Member State;
24. Encourages the Secretariat to further develop, in close consultation with Member States, a voluntary mechanism to match Member States' requests for assistance with other Member States' offers of assistance, and highlighting, in cooperation with the recipient State, the most urgent needs for assistance, with due regard to the confidentiality of information relevant to nuclear security;
25. Calls upon the Agency to support continued dialogue on the security of radioactive sources and disused radioactive sources and to promote research and development in this field;
26. Invites States that have not yet done so to make political commitments to implement the non-legally-binding Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources and the revised supplementary Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources, and encourages all States to further implement these instruments to maintain effective security of radioactive sources throughout their life cycle;
27. Notes the discussion on the ongoing development of supplementary guidance to the Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources regarding the management of disused sealed sources;
28. Calls upon all Member States to ensure that there is adequate provision for safe and secure storage and disposition pathways for disused radioactive sealed sources so that such sources within their territories remain under regulatory control, and further encourages all Member States to develop arrangements, as practicable, to permit the return of disused sources to the supplier States or consider other options including the reuse or recycling of sources whenever possible;
29. Strongly encourages all States to improve and sustain, based on national security threat assessments, their national capabilities to prevent, detect, deter and respond to illicit trafficking and other unauthorized activities and events involving nuclear and other radioactive material throughout their territories and to meet their relevant international obligations, and calls upon those States in a position to do so to work to enhance international partnerships and capacity building in this regard;

30. Notes the utility of the ITDB as a voluntary mechanism for the international exchange of information on incidents and illicit trafficking of nuclear and other radioactive material, encourages the Agency to further facilitate, including through designated Points of Contact, the timely exchange of information including through secured electronic access to information contained in the ITDB, and encourages all States to use, join and participate actively in the ITDB programme in support of their national efforts to prevent, detect, and respond to radioactive and nuclear materials that may have fallen out of regulatory control;
31. Encourages States to continue efforts on their territory to recover and secure nuclear and other radioactive material that has fallen out of regulatory control;
32. Calls upon all Member States to continue to take appropriate steps, consistent with the national legislation and regulation, to prevent, detect, and protect against insider threats at nuclear facilities and calls upon the Secretariat to advise Member States, upon request, on taking further preventive and protective measures against insider threats to enhance nuclear security, including through the use of Nuclear Material Accounting and Control for Nuclear Security Purposes at Facilities (IAEA Nuclear Security Series No. 25-G);
33. Notes the Agency's efforts to raise awareness of the threat of cyber-attacks, and their potential impact on nuclear security, encourages States to take effective security measures against such attacks, and encourages the Agency to continue its efforts to strengthen computer security as one of the important elements of nuclear security, to improve international cooperation, to bring together experts and policy-makers to promote the exchange of information and experiences, to develop appropriate guidance and to assist Member States, upon request, in this area by providing training courses and hosting further expert meetings specific to the computer security of nuclear facilities;
34. Welcomes the Agency's work of promotion and support in the field of nuclear forensics, including through the development of guidance, further requests the Secretariat to assist interested Member States, upon their request, through the provision of education and training, and encourages Member States to share experiences and knowledge in nuclear forensics with due regard of the principle of confidentiality, and, if they have not yet done so, to consider establishing, where practical, national nuclear material databases or national nuclear forensics libraries;
35. Encourages the Member States concerned, on a voluntary basis, to further minimize highly enriched uranium (HEU) in civilian stocks and use low enriched uranium (LEU) where technically and economically feasible;
36. Encourages Member States to voluntarily use the Agency's nuclear security advisory services for exchanges of views and advice on nuclear security measures, welcomes the increased recognition of the value of IPPAS (International Physical Protection Advisory Service) and INSServ (International Nuclear Security Advisory Service) missions by Member States, and notes with appreciation the organization by the Agency of meetings to allow interested Member States to share experience and lessons learned, with due regard to the principle of confidentiality, and to make recommendations for improvements of IPPAS and INSServ missions;
37. Encourages the Secretariat, in cooperation with Member States, to continue to develop and promote self-assessment methodologies and approaches that are based on Nuclear Security Series documents and can be used by Member States on a voluntary basis to ensure effective and sustainable national nuclear security infrastructure;

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

39. Requests the Director General to submit an annual Nuclear Security Report to the General Conference at its sixtieth (2016) regular session on activities undertaken by the Agency in the area of nuclear security, and on external users of ITDB and on past and planned activities of educational, training and collaborative networks, as well as highlighting significant accomplishments of the previous year within the framework of the Nuclear Security Plan and indicating programmatic goals and priorities for the year to come;

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

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

¹ The phrase "and stressing that further progress ... obligations and commitments" was voted on separately and was approved with 113 in favour, 3 against and 6 abstentions.

*18 September 2015
Agenda item 15
GC(59)/OR.9, paras 33–34*

GC(59)/RES/11

Strengthening of the Agency's technical cooperation activities

A.

Strengthening of the Agency's technical cooperation activities

1.

General

The General Conference,

- (a) Recalling resolution GC(58)/RES/12 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, as stated in Article III of the Statute, is to “encourage and assist research on, and development and practical application of, atomic energy for peaceful uses throughout the world”,
 - (d) Acknowledging that for developing countries, including least developed countries (LDCs), the TC programme is a major vehicle for executing this function,
 - (e) Recalling that the Statute and the Revised Guiding Principles and General Operating Rules to Govern the Provision of Technical Assistance by the Agency as contained in INFCIRC/267 are the Agency’s established guidelines for the formulation of the TC programme, and also recalling other directives from the General Conference and the Board of Governors relevant to the formulation of the TC programme, including the Agency’s Medium Term Strategy 2012–2017,
 - (f) Further recalling the Board of Governors’ requirement in GOV/1931 of 12 February 1979 that all Member States receiving technical assistance from the Agency should have signed the Revised Supplementary Agreement (RSA) concerning the provision of technical cooperation by the Agency,
 - (g) Recalling the Brussels Declaration on the LDCs and the 2011–2020 Programme of Action of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries and the Istanbul Declaration on the Least Developed Countries: Time for Action,
 - (h) Taking into account that the TC programme of the Agency is needs-based,
 - (i) Mindful of the increasing number of Member States requesting TC projects and of the Agency’s Medium Term Strategy 2012–2017,
 - (j) Noting the substantive outcomes of the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons relating to the Agency’s TC activities,
 - (k) Recognizing that Member States and the Secretariat are working to promote transparency and accountability in project formulation, management, monitoring and evaluation of the TC programme, and
 - (l) Mindful of the shared responsibility of all Member States towards enhancing and supporting TC activities of the Agency,
1. Stresses that, when formulating the TC programme, the Secretariat should adhere strictly to the provisions of the Statute and the guiding principles and policies as contained in INFCIRC/267 and to relevant directives from the General Conference and the Board of Governors, and welcomes the Secretariat’s efforts to ensure that TC projects are consistent with the Agency’s Statute; and
 2. Stresses the importance of the Revised Supplementary Agreement (RSA) and encourages all Member States receiving technical cooperation to sign a RSA Concerning the Provision of Technical Assistance by the Agency and implement its provisions.

2.

Strengthening technical cooperation activities

- (a) Considering that the strengthening of technical cooperation activities in the fields of — inter alia — food and agriculture, human health, water resource management, biotechnology, environment, industry, knowledge management, and nuclear energy programming, planning and production will substantially contribute to the sustainable socio-economic development and help improve the quality of life and the well-being of the peoples of the world, and particularly those of developing Member States of the Agency, including the least developed ones,
- (b) Recognizing that the technical cooperation (TC) programme continues to contribute to the achievement of national goals for sustainable development, particularly in developing countries,
- (c) Further recognizing that the TC programme has contributed to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and that the TC programme will play an active role in realizing the sustainable development agenda beyond 2015,
- (d) Expressing appreciation of the Directors General's initiative in selecting the radiation technology for development as a key focus area in 2015–16, and aware of the role of TC projects in strengthening national and regional capacities in the application of radiation technologies for development, particularly in the developing countries,
- (e) Conscious of the potential of nuclear power for meeting increasing energy requirements in a number of countries, and of the need for sustainable development, including environmental protection, and of the need for the application of the Agency's safety standards and nuclear security guidelines to be applied in all uses of nuclear technology in order to protect humankind and the environment, and noting the Agency's support aimed at human resources and nuclear power infrastructure development,
- (f) Taking note with appreciation of the activities being developed by the Agency in the field of nuclear knowledge management, education and training and particularly of the initiatives being emphasized by the TC programme in assisting national nuclear and other entities to build and enhance the basic infrastructure and regulatory framework in this field, and to further improve their technical capacity for ensuring sustainability,
- (g) Recognizing that human capital planning, the development of human resources through scientific visits, fellowships and training courses, expert services and appropriate equipment supply continue to be important components of TC activities to ensure impact and sustainability, and expressing appreciation for the extrabudgetary contributions of some States, as well as in-kind contributions such as, inter alia, experts, training courses and infrastructure, that make those TC activities possible,
- (h) Recalling that the Programme of Action for Cancer Therapy (PACT) was relocated in 2014 to the Department of Technical Cooperation and acknowledging the continuing efforts of the Secretariat to integrate PACT into the TC programme, and
- (i) Recognizing the need for furthering the work of the Agency in promoting nuclear science, technologies and applications for peaceful uses, and their delivery to Member States through the Agency's TC programme, and the role of high-level international conferences in this regard,

1. Requests the Secretariat to continue to facilitate and to enhance the development of nuclear technology and know-how and its transfer to and among Member States for peaceful uses as embodied in the Agency's TC programme, taking into account and emphasizing the importance of specific needs of developing countries, including those of LDCs in line with Article III of the Statute, and encourages Member States to contribute in sharing knowledge and technology in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear energy;
2. Requests the Director General to strengthen the Agency's TC activities, in consultation with Member States, through the development of effective programmes with well-defined outcomes aimed at promoting and improving the scientific, technological, research and regulatory capabilities of the Member States implementing projects, account being taken of the infrastructure and the level of technology of the countries concerned, by continuing to assist them in their peaceful, safe, secure and regulated applications of atomic energy and nuclear techniques;
3. Welcomes the Secretariat's efforts to promote gender equality throughout the TC programme, and encourages the Secretariat, in close coordination with Member States, to continue its efforts to further advance gender balance in the TC programme;
4. Requests the Director General to make every effort to ensure, where relevant, that the Agency's TC programme, taking into account specific needs of each Member State, particularly developing countries and LDCs, as well as the Agency's adoption of the 'technical cooperation among developing countries' (TCDC) modality in assisting LDCs, contributes to the implementation of the principles expressed in the Istanbul Declaration, the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020 and to the attainment of the internationally agreed development goals, and further requests the Director General to keep Member States informed of the Agency's activities in this regard;
5. Looks forward to the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by the United Nations General (UN) Assembly and to the contribution that the Agency could make to its implementation, in particular through the TC programme;
6. Requests the Secretariat to continue, within the framework of the TC programme, to work actively to provide assistance and support services to Member States to identify and implement the lessons learned from the Fukushima Daiichi accident;
7. Requests the Secretariat to continue, within the framework of the TC programme, to work actively to render assistance and radiological support to the most affected countries in mitigating the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster and rehabilitating the contaminated territories;
8. Requests the Secretariat to continue examining in depth the specific characteristics and problems of the LDCs with respect to the peaceful applications of nuclear energy and, in this regard, reiterates its request to the Secretariat to report its conclusions on this matter to the Member States during the next meeting of the Technical Assistance and Cooperation Committee, and to issue a report, in the form of a supplementary document to the next Technical Cooperation Report;
9. Encourages the Secretariat to continue implementing the Programme Cycle Management Framework (PCMF) in phases, and to make it simpler and user-friendly so that Member States may use the tools effectively, and to take into account, in designing and implementing subsequent phases, difficulties experienced and concerns of Member States,

including lack of adequate training, equipment and IT infrastructure in developing countries, particularly in LDCs; and

10. Requests the Secretariat to organize, in close consultation with Member States, a Ministerial Conference in 2018 on nuclear science, technologies and applications for peaceful uses, and their delivery to Member States through the Agency's TC programme, while highlighting their future contribution to sustainable development.

3.

Effective execution of the technical cooperation programme

(a) Reiterating the need to strengthen technical cooperation activities and to further enhance the effectiveness and efficiency as well as the transparency of the TC programme in accordance with Member States' requests, based on their needs and national priorities with a view to strengthening their national programmes, and emphasizing that all measures taken in this regard should also preserve and enhance the ownership of TC projects by recipient Member States,

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

(c) Appreciating the efforts of the Secretariat in continuing to apply a two-step mechanism of quality assessment and review of projects for the 2014–2015 cycle, on the basis of TC quality criteria, in particular the central criterion of the Logical Framework Approach (LFA),

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

(e) Recognizing the growing number of Member States and their increasing demands on the TC programme and the importance of enhancing within available resources the capacity of Agency staff to meet the needs of Member States, so as to effectively service Member States in line with the Agency's statutory requirements, in particular Articles II and III of the Statute, and further recognizing the valuable contribution of general service staff,

(f) Recognizing the efforts of the Secretariat to introduce outcome monitoring to the TC programme, through a number of pilot projects in the 2016–2017 programme cycle, and

(g) Recalling the IAEA Medium Term Strategy 2012–2017 provision: "The recruitment and retention of staff of the highest standards of efficiency, technical competence and integrity are essential for the success and impact of the Agency's programme". Subject to the above, the Secretariat will continue to promote to the extent possible gender equality and equitable geographical representation in the Agency, especially at managerial levels,

1. Urges the Secretariat to continue to work, in close cooperation with Member States, to strengthen TC activities, including the provision of sufficient resources, in accordance with Member States' requests based on their needs and national priorities, inter alia through ensuring that the components of TC projects, training, expertise and equipment are readily available to the Member States that have made such requests;
2. Requests the Secretariat, within available resources, to enhance TC project implementation capacity by ensuring that staff are adequately and appropriately assigned at all levels;
3. Welcomes and further encourages the continuing efforts of the Secretariat to optimize the quality, the number and the impact of TC projects and to create synergies among them, whenever feasible, and in coordination with the Member States concerned;
4. Requests the Secretariat to continue to provide Member States with adequate information and training on project development according to the Logical Framework Approach sufficiently in advance of their consideration by the Technical Assistance and Cooperation Committee and the Board of Governors;
5. Recognizes the importance of regular reporting on the implementation and outcomes of TC projects, urges Member States to adhere to all the requirements in this regard, welcomes the progress achieved and encourages further progress by Member States in the submission of their Project Progress Assessment Reports (PPARs). In this regard, requests the Secretariat to continue to provide necessary guidance to Member States on improving their reporting, as appropriate;
6. Requests the Secretariat to keep Member States informed of the results of the efforts to implement outcome monitoring in the TC programme, and the financial and human resource implications of its expansion;
7. Requests the Secretariat, when applying the two-step mechanism in monitoring the quality of TC projects, to reflect on the findings in the TC annual report in this regard, as appropriate;
8. Encourages the Secretariat and Member States to enhance adherence to the central criterion and all the TC requirements, and calls upon the Secretariat to guide Member States in this regard;
9. Requests the Secretariat to continue providing updates on the progress of TC programme implementation in between annual TC reports; and
10. Requests the Office of Internal Oversight Services and the External Auditor, in the course of their regular work and within resources allocated to these offices from the Regular Budget, to evaluate TC projects on the basis of specific outcomes achieved in relation to objectives outlined in the relevant Country Programme Framework or national development plan and further requests the External Auditor to report the results to the Board of Governors.

4.

Technical cooperation programme resources and delivery

- (a) Recalling that the financing of TC should be in line with the concept of shared responsibility and that all Member States share a common responsibility towards financing and enhancing the TC activities of the Agency, and welcoming the

contributions made by Member States, on a voluntary basis through government cost-sharing,

(b) Stressing that the Agency's resources for TC activities should be sufficient, assured and predictable (SAP) to meet the objectives mandated in Article II of the Statute, and welcoming, in this regard, the *Report of the Working Group on Financing the Agency's Activities (WGFAA)*, including to examine the ways and means to render resources for the Technical Cooperation Fund sufficient, assured and predictable, as approved by the Board of Governors in September 2014 (GOV/2014/49) and the recommendations contained therein,

(c) Recognizing that the Technical Cooperation Fund (TCF) target should be set at an adequate level, taking into account not only the growing needs of Member States but also funding capabilities,

(d) Noting the decision of the Board of Governors, as contained in document GOV/2015/37, to set the target for voluntary contributions to the TCF at the level of €84 456 000 in 2016 and €84 915 000 in 2017, and that the indicative planning figure for 2018 shall be the same as the target for 2017 (€84 915 000) and for 2019 no less than €84 915 000,

(e) Aware of the significant number of approved projects that remain unfunded (footnote-a/ projects) in the TC programme,

(f) Also aware that the existence of a significant number of such projects also results in an increased workload on the Secretariat in terms of project planning and design review,

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

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

(i) Stressing that Major Programme 6 should be funded appropriately through the Regular Budget, and recalling the decision GOV/2011/37 that recommends — inter alia — one Working Group dealing with both the level of the Regular Budget and the TCF target,

(j) Expressing appreciation to those Member States which have paid in full their TCF target shares and their obligatory National Participation Costs (NPCs) in a timely manner, noting the improvement in the number of Member States paying their NPCs and thus their strong commitment to the TC programme, and noting with concern the Rate of Attainment of 2014, which, fell short of the value set by the Board of Governors in 2004, based on the mechanisms established by resolution GC(44)/RES/8, and looking

forward to reaching the rate of 100%, which is central to demonstrating the commitment of Member States to the Agency's TC programme,

(k) Encouraging Member States in a position to do so, to consider contributing on a voluntary basis through government cost-sharing to future national and regional TC projects, while recognizing that government cost-sharing is a sovereign decision, and

(l) Noting the use of the Programme Cycle Management Framework and emphasizing the need for assessing its impact on, inter alia, enhancing coordination, programme planning and the quality of programme delivery as well as increasing the implementation rate,

1. Stresses the need for the Secretariat to continue to work, in consultation with Member States, towards establishing means, including mechanisms, that would achieve the goal of making TC resources sufficient, assured and predictable (SAP);
2. Urges Member States to pay in full and on time their voluntary contributions to the TCF, encourages Member States to pay their National Participation Costs (NPCs) on time, and requests those which are in arrears with Assessed Programme Costs (APCs) to meet this obligation;
3. Requests the Secretariat to ensure that the commencement of projects within a national programme will take place upon the receipt of at least the minimum payment of the NPCs without affecting the preparatory activities and that, in the event of a failure to pay any second instalment during a biennium, funding for a core project in the next biennium will be suspended until full payment is received;
4. Requests the Secretariat to make every effort to strictly apply the due account mechanism to all Member States equally, efficiently and effectively, and to further consult with Member States, in a timely manner, regarding specific guidelines for its application, and its approval by the Policy Making Organs of the Agency;
5. Further requests the Director General to continue to take account of the views of the General Conference when requesting Member States to pledge and pay their respective shares of the TCF targets and to make timely payments to the TCF;
6. Recognizes that the Agency requests that shipments of radioactive materials in the framework of the TC programme are carried out in compliance with the Agency's Regulations for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Material;
7. While cognizant of the diverse nature of export control regimes, urges Member States to work in close cooperation with the Agency to facilitate the transfer of necessary equipment for TC activities, in accordance with the Statute, in order to ensure that TC project implementation is not delayed by denials of necessary equipment supply to Member States;
8. Requests the Secretariat to continue to actively seek resources to implement footnote-a/ projects;
9. Encourages Member States in a position to make voluntary contributions to show flexibility as regards their use in order to enable the implementation of more footnote-a/ projects;
10. Welcomes all extrabudgetary contributions announced by Member States, including the Agency's Peaceful Uses Initiative, which is designed to raise extrabudgetary contributions to

Agency activities, and encourages all Member States in a position to do so to make contributions to meet this goal, and requests the Secretariat to continue to work with all Member States in matching contributions to Member States' needs;

11. Welcomes the completion of the mechanism to allow Member States to share voluntarily their Country Programme Frameworks (CPFs) and footnote-a/ project details, via the electronic search engine, and encourages Member States to make full use of these tools;

12. Requests that the actions of the Secretariat called for in this resolution that are not directly related to the implementation of TC projects be undertaken subject to the availability of resources; and

13. Calls upon Member States and the Secretariat to continue to take the necessary actions on the recommendations made by the Working Group on Financing the Agency's Activities (WGFAA), including to examine the ways and means to render resources for the Technical Cooperation Fund sufficient, assured and predictable, as contained in the report approved by the Board of Governors in September 2014 (GOV/2014/49).

5.

Partnerships and cooperation

(a) Recalling that CPFs are developed by Member States in cooperation with the Secretariat with the objective of facilitating an understanding of the real needs of developing Member States and of encouraging technical cooperation between Member States through triangular mechanisms, and stressing that CPFs are non-legally-binding documents and subject to revision as Member States' priorities evolve and should not be made a prerequisite for providing TC programmes,

(b) Noting that interested Member States making their CPFs available to potential partners on a voluntary basis could facilitate additional cooperation and improve understanding of how TC projects respond to the needs of Member States,

(c) Considering that the 'Delivering as One' approach for the development, financing and delivery of country programmes by all UN system organizations may have a possible impact on the TC programme in many areas, including resource mobilization, while noting the relationship between the Agency and the UN system and the nature, character and specificity of the TC programme, and noting that there are pilot countries implementing this exercise on a voluntary basis,

(d) Recognizing the role that the sustainable development agenda beyond 2015 could play in partnership building and resource mobilization for the benefit of Member States,

(e) Appreciating the increase in the number of United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs) signed by the Agency, resulting in higher synergies with the activities of other UN organizations, while emphasizing that, by virtue of their specialized technical focus, some aspects of TC projects may not fit within UNDAFs, which should not be a requirement for TC projects,

(f) Recognizing that national nuclear and other entities are important partners in the implementation of TC programmes in Member States and in promoting the use of nuclear science, technology and innovation for achieving national development

objectives, and recognizing also in this regard the role of the National Liaison Officers, the Permanent Missions to the Agency and the Programme Management Officer (PMO),

(g) Recalling previous resolutions favouring innovative educational partnerships – like the World Nuclear University – involving academia, government and industry, and confident that such initiatives can, with the Agency’s support, play a valuable role in promoting strong educational standards and building leadership for an expanding global nuclear profession,

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

(i) Noting the approval of the Strategic Guidelines on Partnerships and Resource Mobilization, as contained in document GOV/2015/35,

1. Requests the Director General to continue consultations and interactions with interested States, the competent organizations of the UN system, multilateral financial institutions, regional development bodies and other relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental bodies to ensure the coordination and optimization of complementary activities, and to ensure that they are regularly informed, where relevant, about the developmental impact of the TC programme, while aiming at achieving sufficient, assured and predictable resources for the TC programme;

2. Requests the Director General to promote, in close consultation with Member States, TC activities supporting the self-reliance, sustainability and further relevance of national nuclear and other entities in Member States, particularly in developing countries, and, in this context, requests him to continue and further enhance regional and interregional cooperation by (a) encouraging activities under and seeking complementarities between national projects and regional cooperation, including regional cooperation agreements, (b) identifying, utilizing and strengthening established regional capacities and resource centres or other qualified institutes, (c) formulating guidelines for the use of such centres and (d) strengthening guidance for partnership mechanisms; and in this regard to keep Member States informed of the Agency’s activities; and

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 for these partnerships, to ensure that their objectives are Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Timely (SMART).

6.

Implementation and reporting

1. Requests the Director General to report to the Board of Governors periodically and to the General Conference at its sixtieth (2016) regular session on the implementation of this resolution, highlighting significant accomplishments of the prior year and indicating goals and

priorities for the year to come under an agenda item entitled “Strengthening of the Agency’s technical cooperation activities”.

B.
Programme of Action for Cancer Therapy

The General Conference,

- (a) Recalling its resolution GC(57)/RES/12 on the Programme of Action for Cancer Therapy (PACT),
- (b) Concerned about the suffering of cancer patients and their families, the extent to which cancer threatens development, particularly in developing countries, and the alarming growth in cancer incidence, particularly in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs), as reported by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), which estimates that by 2030 cancer will cause 13 million deaths a year globally, with 69% of these deaths occurring in LMICs,
- (c) Also concerned that more than half of all countries worldwide are struggling to prevent cancer and to provide treatment and chronic care to cancer patients, as concluded in the 2013 World Health Organization (WHO) survey for World Cancer Day,
- (d) Welcoming the continued special priority on cancer control assigned to the Agency’s work programme by the Director General, including through the organization of the 2010 Scientific Forum on “Cancer in Developing Countries: Facing the Challenge”, and taking note of its discussions and conclusions,
- (e) Recalling its resolution GC(54)/RES/10.A.5 on “Cancer”, where it, inter alia, requested the Secretariat to continue to undertake activities aimed at enhancing the capacities of developing countries in cancer control,
- (f) Welcoming the convening of the High-Level Meeting of the General Assembly on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases on 19–20 September 2011 and the “Political Declaration of the High-Level Meeting of the General Assembly on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases” adopted through resolution A/RES/66/2 by the General Assembly, which, inter alia, requested the UN Secretary-General to submit a report on the progress achieved in realizing the commitments made in the Political Declaration, including on the progress of multisectoral action and the impact on the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,
- (g) Noting the convening on 11–12 December 2012, in Vienna, of the United Nations Interagency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases, which developed an initial integrated UN framework for addressing non-communicable diseases (NCDs), and welcoming the Agency’s participation in the UN Interagency Task Force on NCD,
- (h) Welcoming the convening of the sixty-sixth session of the World Health Assembly (WHA) on 20–28 May 2013 and its adoption of the WHO’s Global Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases 2013–2020,

including a comprehensive global monitoring framework and targets for the prevention and control of NCDs,

(i) Welcoming the ongoing discussions between the Secretariat, the WHO and the IARC on strengthening the WHO–IAEA Joint Programme on Cancer Control,

(j) Aware that the Programme of Action for Cancer Therapy (PACT) embodies in a clear way the peaceful use of nuclear technology for civilian and humanitarian purposes, and that the timely implementation of PACT, enabling Member States to develop capacities to fight cancer in a comprehensive way, will impact the health and development of all regions, and promote the other statutory activities of the Agency,

(k) Welcoming the Secretariat’s policy of continuing to develop an Agency-wide strategy for the implementation of PACT, and taking note of the Director General’s report on PACT in document GC(59)/19,

(l) Noting the decision of the Director General for the PACT Programme Office (PPO) to be relocated to the Department of Technical Cooperation in 2014 and welcoming the upgrade of the PPO to a Division (hereinafter referred to as the Division of PACT) with a view to enhancing the performance of PACT and to making optimum use of the synergies between TC and PACT activities,

(m) Noting the continued work of the Division of PACT, in coordinating a single unified programme for fundraising and the delivery of projects to Member States for cancer control-related activities, making use of — inter alia — available Agency information, identified resources, and synergies and interactions across all relevant departments, as well as raising funds from extrabudgetary sources,

(n) Recognizing the delivery of activities under the auspices of PACT, in close coordination with the TC programme and relevant technical Divisions of the Secretariat, and the increasing number of requests from Member States for assistance in projects related to cancer control, including capacity- building and radiotherapy infrastructure improvements,

(o) Expressing appreciation for the financial and other contributions and pledges made by Member States and others in support of PACT,

(p) Recognizing that regional efforts can assist Member States in developing comprehensive national cancer control plans (NCCPs) suited to their requirements through knowledge sharing,

(q) Recognizing the value of integrated missions of PACT (imPACT) as a tool for comprehensive assessment and their usefulness in the planning of integrated cancer control programmes, and noting the importance of follow-up activities to support the implementation of imPACT mission recommendations,

(r) Noting with concern the increasing difficulty of retaining qualified medical professionals in LMICs, and recognizing the need for these trained professionals, along with facilities and equipment, for sustaining adequate cancer care capacity, and

(s) Recognizing the potential of the Virtual University for Cancer Control (VUCC) as a cost-effective and sustainable approach to education and training,

1. Commends the Secretariat for the continued progress made in the establishment of partnerships with Member States, other international organizations and private entities, taking into consideration UN General Assembly resolutions 58/129 (2003), 59/250 (2004), 60/215 (2006), 66/223 (2012) and 67/266 (2012), and urges the Division of PACT to foster the development and deployment of cost-effective, affordable, accessible, quality and reliable systems for the radiation treatment of cancer patients through such partnerships;
2. Calls on the Division of PACT to continue to harness the benefits that may be derived from the WHO–IAEA Joint Programme on Cancer Control, particularly in terms of accelerated programme delivery to Member States, strengthened public health approaches to cancer control, and increased resource mobilization potential;
3. Calls on the Secretariat to follow up on the outcomes and the recommendations of the high-level meetings on the prevention and control of NCDs, particularly cancer, including by assisting developing countries to adopt and implement a comprehensive approach to cancer control;
4. Calls on the Secretariat to continue to develop a more integrated and actionable framework for collaboration, including joint project development and resource mobilization, with the WHO and the IARC;
5. Requests the Director General to continue advocating and building support for the Agency’s work on cancer control, including by mobilizing resources for the implementation of PACT as one of the priorities of the Agency;
6. Welcomes the progress in the work done by the Division of PACT, through the TC programme, in collaboration with international partners and donors, to strengthen Member State capabilities to fight cancer, and requests the Secretariat to continue, in an integrated manner, planning and implementing PACT’s activities and projects in Member States;
7. Calls on the Division of PACT, under the Department of Technical Cooperation, in consultation with the WHO and other partners, to harmonize its approaches to helping Member States to develop their financial proposals to mobilize resources for establishing and expanding radiation medicine infrastructure for comprehensive cancer control;
8. Recommends that the Division of PACT, under the Department of Technical Cooperation, with other relevant Agency Departments and the WHO, as appropriate, continue working to assist developing Member States in establishing integrated and comprehensive national cancer control plans, involving the full participation of other organizations and agencies;
9. Notes the continuing need for sufficient human resources in the Division of PACT for the implementation of projects using extrabudgetary funds, welcomes the extrabudgetary and in-kind resources provided to date, and calls on Member States to continue providing support and funding to adequately fulfil the needs of the Division of PACT;
10. Notes that PACT Model Demonstration Sites (PMDSs) are currently operational in eight countries, and calls on the Division of PACT to build on the success of PMDS activities and finalize the development and implementation of joint projects within the framework of the WHO–IAEA Joint Programme on Cancer Control, in partnership with the IARC and other stakeholders;

11. Recommends the continuous development, in consultation with Member States, of imPACT missions as an Agency service available for Member States and calls on the Division of PACT to focus on follow-up activities that build on the findings of imPACT missions and translate the recommendations into actions with sustainable impacts for Member States;
12. Takes note of the progress made by the Advisory Group on Increasing Access to Radiotherapy Technology in Low- and Middle- Income Countries (AGaRT), and encourages the Advisory Group to continue developing sustainable solutions to increase access to safe, quality and affordable radiotherapy health technologies;
13. Welcomes the continued support provided by PACT for the participation of health professionals working in cancer control in LMICs in training courses on cancer prevention and control, and calls on the Division of PACT to continue facilitating such training;
14. Welcomes the significant progress made in the operation of the VUCC for Africa, and calls for the expansion of the VUCC to other countries in the region, including francophone Member States, and the replication of the VUCC in other regions;
15. Requests the Director General to continue seeking, strengthening and facilitating the Agency's involvement in international partnerships, to further pursue, develop and implement PACT, and requests the Director General to continue formalizing, where feasible and appropriate, PACT's collaboration with partners for the more effective development and implementation of country-level PACT projects;
16. Commends the ongoing work of the Division of PACT in mobilizing resources to support its activities, notes that between 2013 and 2015 PACT's resource mobilization efforts secured or facilitated the mobilization of voluntary contributions, pledges, grants, of cash contributions, equipment valued at US \$1.8 million have been received, and encourages the continued implementation of PACT's fundraising and resource mobilization strategy;
17. Calls upon the Director General to ensure that the Division of PACT, under the Department of Technical Cooperation, retains capacities and mechanisms to facilitate and support cancer control-related resource mobilization, its existing competence and its access to relevant technical expertise required to optimize the Agency's efforts in cancer control;
18. Invites Member States, organizations, private foundations and other donors to provide adequate financial support for the implementation of PACT, and requests the Secretariat to keep Member States informed about progress in this regard;
19. Recommends that Secretariat, especially the Division of PACT, continue to raise awareness about the global cancer burden and the crucial role of radiation medicine in cancer diagnosis and treatment as the first link in a chain that connects cancer treatment to the control of non-communicable diseases, through international fora such as the World Cancer Summits and Congresses and the UN Interagency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of NCDs; and
20. Requests the Director General to report on the implementation of this resolution to the General Conference at its sixty-first (2017) regular session.

*17 September 2015
Agenda item 16
GC(59)/OR.8, para. 27*

GC(59)/RES/12

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

A.

Non power nuclear applications

1.

General

The General Conference,

- (a) Noting that the Agency's objectives as outlined in Article II of the Statute include "*to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world*",
- (b) Noting also that the statutory functions of the Agency as outlined in Article III of the Statute, paragraphs A.1 to A.4, include encouraging research and development and fostering the exchange of scientific and technical information and the training of scientists and experts in the field of peaceful uses of atomic energy, with due consideration for the needs of developing countries,
- (c) Noting the Medium Term Strategy 2012–2017 as guidance and input in this respect,
- (d) Stressing that nuclear science, technology and applications address and contribute to a wide variety of basic socio-economic human development needs of Member States, in such areas as energy, materials, industry, environment, food, nutrition and agriculture, human health and water resources, noting that many Member States, both developing and developed, are obtaining benefits from the application of nuclear techniques in all the above areas.
- (e) Recognizing the commitment of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) to the Revised Arrangements regarding the work of the Joint FAO/IAEA Division for Nuclear Techniques in Food and Agriculture, signed in 2013, and the FAO's Strategic Framework for 2010–2019, as well as its five new strategic objectives, all of which provide a foundation for the strong and effective collaboration with, inter alia, the IAEA through the Joint FAO/IAEA Programme of Nuclear Techniques in Food and Agriculture, and taking note of the support of the FAO to continue collaborating with the IAEA through this joint programme,
- (f) Appreciating the support of the Joint FAO/IAEA Division to the control of outbreaks of Ebola and avian influenza in Africa,
- (g) Noting that the United Nations General Assembly, in resolution 64/292, called upon States and international organizations to provide financial resources, capacity-building and technology transfer, through international assistance and cooperation, in particular to developing countries, in order to scale up efforts to provide safe, clean, accessible and affordable drinking water and sanitation for all,

- (h) Noting the sustainable development agenda beyond 2015 and the agreement by United Nations Member States to launch the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and recognizing the importance of and endorsing Secretariat activities that meet the objective of fostering sustainable development and protecting the environment,
- (i) 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,
- (j) Confirming the important role of science, technology and engineering in enhancing nuclear and radiation safety and security, and the need to resolve the issues of managing radioactive waste in a sustainable manner,
- (k) Acknowledging that the peaceful use of fusion energy can be advanced through increased international efforts and with the active collaboration of interested Member States and international organizations, such as the International Thermonuclear Experiment Reactor (ITER) project group, in fusion-related projects, taking note of the 25th biennial IAEA Fusion Energy Conference (FEC2014), held in the Russian Federation in October 2014, and appreciating the efforts taken in leading the demonstration fusion power plant (DEMO) experiments and biennial IAEA Fusion Energy Conferences,
- (l) Recognizing the role of ion beam accelerators and synchrotron radiation sources in research and development in material science, environmental science, bio- and life sciences and cultural heritage,
- (m) Taking note of the *Nuclear Technology Review 2015* (document GC(59)/INF/2),
- (n) Aware of the problems of pollutants arising from urban and industrial activities and the potential of radiation treatment to address some of them, including industrial wastewaters, and noting the initiative taken by the Agency to explore the use of radiation technology for waste water treatment and the remediation of pollutants in Member States through coordinated research activities (CRAs),
- (o) Taking note of the high potential of electron beams as a source of radiation for the treatment of materials and pollutants, while acknowledging the encouraging results produced through the related coordinated research projects (CRPs),
- (p) Recognizing the increasing use of radioisotopes and radiation technology in healthcare practices, crop improvement, food preservation, industrial process management, new materials development, analytical sciences, sanitization and sterilization, and in assessing the impacts of climate change,
- (q) Noting the expanding use of positron emission tomography (PET), PET-computed tomography (PET-CT) and hospital-prepared radiopharmaceuticals and also aware that the Secretariat has taken note of the conclusions and recommendations of the Technical Meeting on the Future of Nuclear Medicine and Diagnostic Imaging held in 2014, and is making efforts to implement the high-priority recommendations in the framework of the 2016–2017 programme,
- (r) Noting the importance of molybdenum-99 availability for medical diagnosis and treatment, and acknowledging with appreciation the efforts made by the Agency, in coordination with other international organizations, Member States and relevant

stakeholders, to facilitate a reliable supply of molybdenum-99 by supporting the development of Member States' abilities to generate, for their indigenous needs and for export, the non-HEU-based production of molybdenum-99 and technetium-99m, where technically and economically feasible, including research into the accelerator-based alternative production of technetium-99 / molybdenum-99,

(s) Aware of the new cooperative initiatives that have emerged to provide reactor irradiation services, of the significant advances reported in the development of new molybdenum-99 production facilities and the expansion of existing facilities, and of the continued interest of many countries in establishing non-HEU-based molybdenum-99 production facilities to meet domestic needs, for export and/or serve as a partial reserve capacity, and noting with appreciation the initiative to hold a workshop on the production of molybdenum-99 through neutron activation in India,

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

(u) Aware that greater regional and international cooperation will be needed to ensure broad access to research reactors, owing to the fact that older research reactors are being replaced by fewer multi-purpose reactors, resulting in a drop in the number of operational reactors and noting with appreciation the Secretariat's integrated and systematic support to countries embarking on their first research reactor project,

(v) Aware of the activities of the Latin American and Caribbean Analytical Network (RALACA), composed of national food safety institutes in 20 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, to address food contamination issues and improve environmental and food safety with health, trade and economic benefits,

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

(x) Recognizing the importance of nuclear instrumentation in the monitoring of nuclear radiation and nuclear materials in the environment and noting with appreciation the efforts to develop instruments for monitoring surface radioactivity and provide services to requesting Member States for the mapping of their land,

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

(z) Recognizing that independent external peer-reviews, forming part of a comprehensive quality assurance programme, are an effective tool for quality improvement of the radiation medicine practice, and appreciating the Secretariat's efforts in developing the peer-review mechanisms in nuclear medicine, diagnostic radiology and radiotherapy,

(aa) Noting ongoing cooperation and partnership between the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Agency, and the increasing demand from Member States in nuclear applications for human health,

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

(cc) Recognizing the Agency's unique capabilities in contributing to global efforts to protect the marine environment, acknowledging the important contribution of the Ocean Acidification International Coordination Centre at the IAEA Environment Laboratories in Monaco to the coordination of activities supporting a better understanding of the global effects of ocean acidification, and welcoming the significant financial and in-kind support for the Centre provided by a number of Member States, including under the IAEA Peaceful Uses Initiative,

(dd) Aware that the events sponsored by the IAEA Nobel Peace Prize Cancer and Nutrition Fund have led to an increase in requests from Member States for cooperation in the field of infant and young child nutrition, and prevention of obesity related non-communicable diseases, and noting that the IAEA International Symposium on Understanding Moderate Malnutrition in Children for Effective Interventions, held in Vienna, Austria from 26 to 29 May 2014 has led to closer cooperation with other agencies working in the area of malnutrition, and

(ee) Noting with appreciation the efforts of the Secretariat, together with Member States, under the programme and budget for 2014–2015, to allocate sufficient resources to renovate the Agency's nuclear applications laboratories at Seibersdorf with facilities and equipment that are fully fit-for-purpose and to ensure that maximum benefits in terms of capacity building and technology enhancement are made available to Member States, particularly developing countries,

1. Requests the Director General, in conformity with the Statute, to continue to pursue, in consultation with Member States, the Agency's activities in the areas of nuclear science, technology and applications, with special emphasis on supporting the development of nuclear applications in Member States with a view to strengthening infrastructures and fostering science, technology and engineering for meeting sustainable growth and development needs of Member States in a safe manner;
2. Requests the Secretariat to fully utilize the capacities of Member State institutions through appropriate mechanisms in order to expand the extent to which nuclear sciences and applications are utilized to achieve socio-economic benefits to attain the Millennium Development Goals and to work towards the achievement of the sustainable development agenda beyond 2015;
3. Underlines the importance of facilitating effective programmes in the areas of nuclear science, technology and applications aimed at pooling and further improving the scientific and technological capabilities of Member States through CRPs within the Agency and between the Agency and Member States and through direct assistance, and urges the Secretariat to further strengthen capacity-building for Member States, particularly through interregional, regional and national training courses and fellowship training in the areas of nuclear science, technology and applications, and expanding the scope and outreach of CRAs;
4. Aware of the use of radiation technology in a wide variety of situations in industries and taking note that the Scientific Forum being held during the 59th General Conference 2015 this year is focused on the theme of radiation technology applications in industry, urges the

Secretariat to communicate the benefits of various applications of nuclear technologies that could benefit Member States;

5. Requests the Secretariat to organize, in close consultation with Member States, a Ministerial Conference in 2018 on nuclear science, technology and applications for peaceful uses, and their delivery to Member States through the Agency's technical cooperation programme, while highlighting their future contribution to sustainable development;

6. Urges the Secretariat to continue implementing efforts that contribute to greater understanding and a well-balanced perspective of the role of nuclear science and technology in sustainable global development, including the Kyoto commitments, and future efforts to address climate change;

7. Welcomes all contributions announced by Member States, including the IAEA Peaceful Uses Initiative, as extrabudgetary contributions to the Agency;

8. Calls upon the Secretariat to continue to address identified priority needs and requirements of Member States in the areas of nuclear science, technology and applications, including nuclear applications related to food and agriculture, such as climate-smart agriculture, the use of the SIT to establish tsetse-free zones and for combating malaria-transmitting mosquitoes and the Mediterranean fruit fly, the unique applications of isotopes to track the global uptake by the oceans of carbon dioxide and the resulting acidification effects on marine ecosystems, the use of isotopes and radiation in groundwater management and applications relating to, human health, including drug development and additional concrete efforts through the Programme of Action for Cancer Therapy (PACT) and in the use of cyclotrons, research reactors and accelerators for the production of radiopharmaceuticals, and the use of radiation technology for development of novel materials, as well as treatment of waste water, flue gases and other pollutants resulting from industrial activities;

9. Takes note with appreciation of the continued efforts of the Secretariat with Member States party to the Regional Cooperative Agreement for Research, Development and Training Related to Nuclear Science and Technology (RCA) for Asia and the Pacific, in particular India, to support cancer management by developing a smart phone application which would enable cancer management professionals to harmonize communication on cancer staging, and encourages the Secretariat to use IT tools in a similar way in other areas of nuclear applications.

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

11. Recognizes the contribution of the VETLAB Network in disseminating the use of nuclear techniques for the diagnosis and control of Ebola and avian influenza in West Africa, and urges the Secretariat to further increase these efforts;

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

13. Urges the Secretariat to continue to implement activities that will contribute to securing and supplementing the molybdenum-99/technetium-99m production capacity, including in developing countries, in an effort to ensure the security of supplies of molybdenum-99 to users worldwide and further urges the Secretariat to continue its cooperative work towards this goal

with other international initiatives such as the High-level Group on the Security of Supply of Medical Radioisotopes established by the OECD Nuclear Energy Agency;

14. Requests the Secretariat, upon request from interested Member States, to provide technical assistance to emerging national and regional efforts to establish non-HEU based molybdenum-99 production capabilities, and to provide technical assistance to transition existing production capabilities to utilize non-HEU-based methods and facilitate training activities such as workshops to support Member States in their efforts to achieve self-sufficiency in local production of medical radioisotopes;

15. Requests the Secretariat to work actively together with interested Member States and relevant expert participation to address the generation and release of xenon radioisotopes at the source;

16. Requests the Secretariat to foster regional and international efforts in ensuring wide access to existing multi-purpose research reactors to increase research reactor operations and utilization, and further requests the Secretariat to facilitate safe, effective and sustainable operation of these facilities;

17. Urges the Secretariat to continue to assist Member States considering their first research reactor with systematic, comprehensive and appropriately graded infrastructure development and to provide guidelines on the applications of research reactors to help Member State organizations make informed decisions that ensure the strategic viability and enduring sustainability of these projects;

18. Requests the Secretariat to assist interested Member States in developing safety infrastructure and in establishing regional training and education centres in their regions, where they do not exist, for the specialized training of nuclear and radiological experts, and requests the Secretariat to take advantage of qualified instructors from developing countries in this regard;

19. Urges the Secretariat to continue to engage with stakeholders and to encourage the international fuel supply industry to ensure uninterrupted and adequate supplies of research reactor fuels, including TRIGA fuel;

20. Encourages the Secretariat to continue cooperating with the World Nuclear University (WNU) biennial School on Radioisotopes and to enhance its support for the participation of applicants from developing countries;

21. Requests the Secretariat to strengthen the Agency's activities in the area of fusion science and technology;

22. Recognizing the underpinning nature of reliable nuclear data for all activities related to nuclear sciences and engineering, expresses its appreciation to the Secretariat for the provision of reliable nuclear data to the Member States for over 50 years as well as the development of an application for accessing nuclear data through mobile phones, and encourages it to continue the service in future;

23. Calls for the support of the Agency in setting guidelines for the adoption of advanced techniques and equipment in radiation medicine in developing Member States;

24. Encourages the Secretariat to further strengthen the IAEA-WHO partnership, and to explore the possibility for a more formalized cooperation, such as a joint programme or entity between the WHO and the IAEA;

25. Requests the Secretariat to continue providing assistance with capacity-building for quality assurance in radiopharmaceutical development and disseminating radiation technology guidelines based on international quality assurance standards;
26. Encourages Member States to make use of the existing peer-review mechanisms in radiation medicine to strengthen quality diagnosis and patient treatment;
27. Requests the Secretariat to make efforts together with Member States in developing industrial irradiation facilities such as electron accelerators and their accessories for use in, inter alia, healthcare practices, crop improvement, food preservation, industrial applications, sanitization and sterilization, and further requests the provision of technical support for the use of research reactors in the production of radiopharmaceuticals and industrial radioisotopes;
28. Requests also that the actions of the Secretariat called for in this resolution be undertaken subject to the availability of resources; and
29. Recommends that the Secretariat report to the Board of Governors and to the General Conference at its sixtieth (2016) regular session on the progress made in the areas of nuclear science, technology and applications.

2.

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

The General Conference,

- (a) Recalling its previous resolutions on support to the African Union's Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomosis Eradication Campaign (AU-PATTEC),
- (b) Recognizing that the main objective of AU-PATTEC is to eradicate tsetse flies and trypanosomosis by creating sustainable tsetse- and trypanosomosis-free areas, using various suppression and eradication techniques, while ensuring that the reclaimed land areas are sustainably and economically exploited and hence contributing to poverty alleviation and food security,
- (c) Recognizing that tsetse fly and trypanosomosis (T&T) control programmes are complex and logistically demanding activities which require flexible, innovative and adaptable approaches in the provision of technical support,
- (d) Recognizing that tsetse flies and the trypanosomosis problem which they cause are increasing and constitute one of the greatest constraints on the African continent's socioeconomic development, affecting the health of humans and livestock, limiting sustainable rural development and thus causing increased poverty and food insecurity,
- (e) Recognizing that trypanosomosis claims tens of thousands of human lives and kills millions of livestock every year and threatens over 70 million people in rural communities in 39 African countries, most of which are Agency Member States,
- (f) Recognizing the importance of the development of more efficient livestock production systems in rural communities affected by tsetse flies and trypanosomosis in order to reduce poverty and hunger and to form the basis for food security and socio-economic development,

- (g) Recalling decisions AHG/Dec.156 (XXXVI) and AHG/Dec. 169 (XXXVII) of the Heads of State and Government of the then Organization of African Unity (now African Union) to free Africa of tsetse flies and on a plan of action for implementing AU-PATTEC,
- (h) Recognizing the upstream work of the Agency under its Joint FAO/IAEA Programme of Nuclear Techniques in Food and Agriculture in developing the sterile insect technique (SIT) against tsetse flies and providing assistance through field projects, supported from the Agency's Technical Cooperation Fund, on integrating tsetse SIT into Member States' efforts to address the T&T problem in a sustainable manner,
- (i) Cognizant that the SIT is a proven technique for the creation of tsetse-free zones when integrated with other control techniques and when applied within an area-wide integrated pest management (AW-IPM) approach,
- (j) Welcoming the continuing close collaboration of the Secretariat with AU-PATTEC, in consultation with other mandated specialized United Nations organizations, in raising awareness regarding the T&T problem, organizing regional training courses and providing, through the Agency's Technical Cooperation programme and Regular Budget programme, operational assistance to field project activities, as well as advice regarding project management and policy and strategy development in support of national and subregional AU-PATTEC projects,
- (k) Welcoming the adoption of the AU-PATTEC Strategic Plan for the period 2012–2018 on 12 December 2012 and looking forward to its effective implementation,
- (l) Welcoming the progress made by AU-PATTEC in increasingly involving – besides international organizations such as the Agency, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Health Organization (WHO) – also non-governmental organizations and the private sector in addressing the T&T problem and to foster sustainable agriculture and rural development (SARD),
- (m) Welcoming the progress made in the Agency-supported tsetse eradication project in Senegal and in the Ethiopian Southern Rift Valley Tsetse Eradication Project (STEP),
- (n) Appreciative of the contributions made by various Members States and United Nations specialized agencies in support of addressing the T&T problem in West Africa, especially the contributions made by the United States of America through the Peaceful Uses Initiative (PUI) in support of projects for T&T control in Senegal and Burkina Faso,
- (o) Acknowledging the continued close collaboration of the Secretariat and the International Centre of Research and Development for Livestock in Subhumid Zones (CIRDES) in Bobo-Dioulasso, Burkina Faso, the first IAEA Collaborating Centre in Africa for the 'Use of the Sterile Insect Technique for Area-Wide Integrated Management of Tsetse Fly Populations',
- (p) Welcoming the efforts made by the Agency's Department of Technical Cooperation and the Joint FAO/IAEA Division of Nuclear Techniques in Food and Agriculture in support of AU-PATTEC,

(q) Welcoming the efforts made by the Secretariat to address and eliminate obstacles to applying the SIT against tsetse flies in African Member States through applied research and methods development, both in-house and through the Agency's coordinated research project mechanism, and

(r) Acknowledging the continued support given to AU-PATTEC by the Agency as outlined in the report submitted by the Director General in document GC(59)/5, Annex 1,

1. Urges the Secretariat to continue assigning high priority to agricultural development in Member States and redouble its efforts to build capacity and further develop the techniques for integrating the SIT with other control techniques in creating tsetse-free zones in sub-Saharan Africa;
2. Calls upon Member States to strengthen the provision of technical, financial and material support to African States in their efforts to create tsetse-free zones, while stressing the importance of a needs-driven approach to applied research and methods development and validation for serving operational field projects;
3. Requests the Secretariat, in cooperation with Member States and other partners, to maintain funding through the Regular Budget and the Technical Cooperation Fund for consistent assistance to operational SIT field projects and to strengthen its support for R&D and technology transfer to African Member States in order to complement their efforts to create and subsequently expand tsetse-free zones;
4. Requests the Secretariat to support Member States through technical cooperation projects on baseline data collection, development of full project proposals and implementation of operational tsetse eradication projects underpinned by on-site based experts, with priority given to genetically isolated tsetse populations;
5. Encourages the Agency's Department of Technical Cooperation and the Joint FAO/IAEA Division to continue working closely with AU-PATTEC in the agreed areas of collaboration as specified in the Memorandum of Understanding between the African Union Commission and the Agency signed in November 2009;
6. Stresses the need for continued harmonized, synergetic efforts by the Agency and other international partners, particularly FAO and WHO, with the aim of supporting the African Union Commission and Member States through the provision of guidance and quality assurance in planning and implementing sound and viable national and sub-regional AU-PATTEC projects;
7. Requests the Agency and other partners to strengthen capacity-building in Member States for informed decision-making regarding the choice of T&T strategies and the cost-effective integration of SIT operations in AW-IPM campaigns;
8. Urges the Secretariat and other partners to continue capacity building and to explore the possibilities of private-public partnership for the establishment and operation of tsetse mass rearing centres for providing cost-effectively large numbers of sterile male flies to different field programmes;
9. Encourages the countries that have selected a T&T strategy with an SIT component to focus initially on the field activities, including releases of sterile males imported from mass production centres as in the case of the successful eradication project in Senegal;

10. Encourages the Agency's Department of Technical Cooperation and the Joint FAO/IAEA Division to continue to support AU-PATTEC; and
11. 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 sixtieth (2016) regular session.

3.

Use of isotope hydrology for water resources management

The General Conference,

- (a) Appreciating the work of the Agency in the area of isotope hydrology in response to resolution GC(57)/RES/12.A.5,
- (b) Taking note of national, regional and international efforts to implement the International Decade for Action, 'Water for Life', 2005–2015, proclaimed by the United Nations to bring about a greater focus on the critical linkage between water and human development at all levels and to improve the sustainable management of freshwater resources, and noting the conclusion in the *Report on the Achievements during the International Decade for Action, Water for Life 2005–2015*,
- (c) Aware that the United Nations continue to recognize the need for greater and concerted action in the area of water and that access to water and water resources management are key issues in achieving the United Nations' Millennium Development Goals (MDGs),
- (d) Aware that the United Nations convened a high-level Conference in 2012 (Rio+20) to secure renewed political commitment for sustainable development which adopted the outcomes document *The Future We Want*,
- (e) Recognizing that the sustainable development agenda beyond 2015, which builds upon the achievements of the MDGs and the Rio+20 outcomes is expected to include a goal of ensuring availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all, the targets for which would emphasize the need for increased availability of freshwater and expanded capacity-building efforts, which continue to be the primary objectives of the Agency's Water Resources Programme,
- (f) Aware that a lack of comprehensive mapping of water resources and related human capacity adversely impacts the ability of Member States to increase water availability and use,
- (g) Recognizing that the Agency has continuously demonstrated the importance of isotope techniques for water resources development and management, particularly for groundwater management in arid and semi-arid regions and for improved understanding of the water cycle,
- (h) Noting that initiatives of the Agency, as mentioned in document GC(59)/5, Annex 2, are addressing national priorities and have resulted in a wider use of isotope techniques for water resources and environmental management,
- (i) Appreciating the fact that the initiatives taken by the Agency, particularly in conjunction with bilateral and other international agencies, including the development of

a new series of isotope hydrology outreach materials and the holding of joint training workshops, by the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development and by the World Water Forum have significantly raised awareness of the Agency's work on water resources,

(j) Appreciating the Agency's efforts in providing easier access for Member States to isotope hydrology analytical facilities through laser-based stable isotope analyzers,

(k) Recognizing the Agency's efforts in strengthening Member States' capacities for performing standardized and high-quality isotope measurements, including through the development of software for the operation and performance assessment of laboratories engaged in the routine analysis of hydrogen and oxygen isotopes in water samples,

(l) Noting that, under the IWAVE (IAEA Water Availability Enhancement) Project, the Agency is assisting Member States in increasing the availability and sustainability of freshwater based on comprehensive assessments of national water resources, and welcoming the fact that steps are being taken to expand the IWAVE Project to other Member States by including its methodology in new regional technical cooperation projects in the upcoming technical cooperation project cycle,

(m) Noting the discussions and conclusions of the 2011 Scientific Forum, entitled "Water Matters: Making a Difference with Nuclear Techniques", and taking note of the Agency's participation in the sixth "World Water Forum",

(n) Noting the efforts of the Secretariat to assist Member States to better manage water resources, including its work aimed at improving expertise and collaboration among participating Member States in the use of environmental isotopes to better assess nitrogen pollution and eutrophication of lakes and rivers for optimal water resources management and remediation strategies, and

(o) Noting the organization of a Technical Meeting on Surface Water and Groundwater Contamination Following the Accident at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant which highlighted the importance of characterization of detailed hydrogeological settings of nuclear power plant sites,

1. Requests the Director General, subject to the availability of resources:

(a) to continue to further strengthen the efforts directed towards the fuller utilization of isotope and nuclear techniques for water resources development and management in the interested countries through appropriate programmes, by increased collaboration with national and other international organizations dealing directly with water resources management,

(b) to continue to help Member States obtain easy access to isotopic analysis by upgrading selected laboratories and by assisting Member States in adopting new and less expensive analytical techniques based on recent advances in relevant technologies, including laser-based ones,

(c) to expand activities related to the IWAVE Project and to groundwater management, particularly the assessment and management of fossil groundwater resources, including in arid and semi-arid areas, as well as to the safety and sustainability of these resources, in collaboration with regional and other international

organizations, and to develop tools and methodologies for the improved mapping of water resources,

(d) to provide easier access for Member States to new techniques for the use of noble gas isotopes in the age-dating of groundwater, and

(e) to strengthen activities which contribute to the understanding of climate and its impact on the water cycle and which are aimed at better prediction and mitigation of water-related natural calamities, and to contribute to the success of the International Decade for Action, 'Water for Life', 2005–2015;

2. Requests the Agency to continue, along with other relevant United Nations agencies and with relevant regional agencies, to develop human resources in isotope hydrology through appropriate courses, at universities and institutes in Member States, through the use of advanced communication techniques and educational tools and at regional training centres, designed to provide practicing hydrologists with the ability to use isotope techniques;

3. Requests the Agency to continue taking follow-up actions from the Technical Meeting on Surface Water and Groundwater Contamination Following the Accident at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant; and

4. Further requests the Director General to report on achievements in implementing this resolution to the Board of Governors and to the General Conference at its sixty-first (2017) session under an appropriate agenda item.

4.

Renovation of the Agency's Nuclear Applications Laboratories at Seibersdorf

The General Conference,

(a) Recalling paragraph 9 of resolution GC(55)/RES/12.A.1, in which the General Conference called upon the Secretariat to make efforts, together with Member States, to modernize the Agency's Nuclear Applications (NA) Laboratories at Seibersdorf, thus ensuring maximum benefits to Member States, particularly developing ones,

(b) Further recalling additional resolutions requiring that the NA Laboratories at Seibersdorf be fully fit-for-purpose (such as resolution GC(56)/RES/12.A.2, concerning the development of the sterile insect technique for the eradication and/or suppression of malaria-transmitting mosquitoes; resolution GC(57)/RES/12.A.3, concerning support to the African Union's Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomosis Eradication Campaign (AU-PATTEC); resolution GC(56)/RES/12.A.4, on strengthening the support to Member States in food and agriculture; resolution GC(57)/RES/9.13, regarding nuclear and radiological incident and emergency preparedness and response; and resolution GC(57)/RES/11, relating to the strengthening of the Agency's technical cooperation activities),

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

- (d) Acknowledging with appreciation the worldwide leading role of the NA Laboratories at Seibersdorf in the establishment of global laboratory networks in several areas, such as the animal disease control networks supported through the Peaceful Uses Initiative (PUI), the African Renaissance Fund (ARF) initiative and numerous other initiatives,
- (e) Further recognizing that the NA Laboratories at Seibersdorf are in urgent need of modernization in order to respond to the evolving range and complexity of the requests submitted to them and the growing demands of Member States and keep pace with increasingly rapid technological developments,
- (f) Emphasizing the importance of fit-for-purpose laboratories that comply with health and safety standards and that have the appropriate infrastructure,
- (g) Supporting the Director General's initiative regarding the modernization of the NA Laboratories at Seibersdorf, announced in his statement at the 56th regular session of the General Conference,
- (h) Recalling resolution GC(56)/RES/12.A.5, and specifically paragraph 4, in which the General Conference requested the Secretariat "to develop a strategic overarching plan of action for the modernization of the NA Laboratories at Seibersdorf, provide a concept and methodology for the short-, medium- and long-term modernization programme and outline the vision and future role for each of the eight NA laboratories",
- (i) Further recalling the report of the Director General to the Board of Governors (GC(57)/INF/11), mapping out activities and services of the NA Laboratories at Seibersdorf aimed at benefiting Member States and other stakeholders, quantifying projected future needs of and demands by Member States and identifying current and anticipated future gaps,
- (j) Welcoming the Director General's report to the Board of Governors on the Strategy for the Renovation of the Nuclear Sciences and Applications Laboratories in Seibersdorf as contained in GOV/INF/2014/11, which outlines the necessary elements and resource requirements for assuring fit-for-purpose laboratories, known as the ReNuAL project, to be implemented from 2014-2017 within a €31 million target budget, and the Addendum to the Strategy as contained in GOV/INF/2014/11/Add.1, which provides an update to the Strategy defining the additional elements as contained in paragraph 15 of the Strategy, known as ReNuAL Plus (ReNuAL+), and the Agency's efforts to establish its own Biosafety Level 3 (BSL3) laboratory capabilities,
- (k) Further welcoming the Director General's report in GOV/2015/39-GC(59)/5, Annex 3 to the Board of Governors on progress made in preparing and implementing the ReNuAL project since the 58th General Conference,
- (l) Noting the preparation of the conceptual designs as well as the detailed designs of the new Insect Pest Control Laboratory (IPCL), the new Flexible Modular Laboratory (FML) building and the new bunker to house a medical linear accelerator as the final preparatory steps before construction can begin in late 2015,
- (m) Further noting the finalization of a site development plan that identifies the most appropriate location of the new buildings and associated infrastructure at the Seibersdorf site,

- (n) Recognizing the key importance of the Agency's BSL3 capabilities to support Member States' efforts to control transboundary animal and zoonotic diseases, and appreciating the good cooperation with Austrian authorities, in particular the Austrian Agency for Health and Food Safety (AGES) which began providing full access and use of their new BSL3 facility at Mödling thereby enhancing the Agency's ability to provide increased assistance to Member States in controlling transboundary animal and zoonotic diseases, and further appreciating the Austrian Government's offer of a package of land, infrastructure and technical services that it values at €2 million towards the Agency establishing its own BSL3 capabilities at the same facility in Mödling,
- (o) Noting the transfer of five members of the ECAS ('Enhancing Capabilities of the Safeguards Analytical Services') project management group in 2015 to support the ReNuAL project to ensure lessons are learned from the ECAS project as well as to utilize existing capabilities in the Secretariat,
- (p) Appreciating the establishment of a ReNuAL resource mobilization framework as well as the hiring of a Resource Mobilization Officer to guide resource mobilization activities for the project with a focus on identifying and engaging potential donors, including non-traditional donors such as foundations and private companies,
- (q) Recognizing the efforts of the informal group of Member States known as the 'Friends of ReNuAL' who are actively facilitating the mobilization of resources for the project and encouraging all Member States that are in a position to do so, to make resources available to support activities,
- (r) Noting with appreciation that the implementation of the Project has been initiated with an initial €2.6 million per year as provided for in the Agency's Programme and Budget for 2014–2015, and €2.5 million that is planned each year for the 2016–2017 Programme and Budget, and
- (s) Welcoming the financial contributions for the implementation of the ReNuAL project made by Australia, Germany, Indonesia, Israel, Japan, Kazakhstan, the Republic of Korea, Norway, the Russian Federation, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, as well as in-kind contributions from Austria and China, and the cost-free experts provided by China, Germany and the United States of America and the announcements made by China, India, Kuwait and South Africa, at the 59th regular session of the General Conference in 2015, to make voluntary contributions to further support the full implementation of the project,
1. Stresses the need, in conformity with its Statute, for the Agency to continue pursuing adaptive research and development activities in the areas of nuclear science, technology and applications where the Agency has a comparative advantage, and to retain its focus on capacity-building initiatives and the provision of technical services so as to meet the basic sustainable development needs of Member States;
 2. Requests the Secretariat to strive to ensure that, commensurate with the prominence of the NA Laboratories at Seibersdorf within the Agency, the urgent needs and projected future demands of Member States as regards the services of those laboratories are met within the overall funding target for the renovation project;
 3. Encourages the Secretariat to continue to implement the key recommendations of the Standing Advisory Group for Nuclear Applications (SAGNA) as regards prioritization of the redesign and expansion of infrastructure, including buildings, safety and security arrangements

and administration and to ensure that the project results in fully fit for purpose laboratories that meets the needs of Member States;

4. Encourages the Secretariat to continue to explore the possibilities of extrabudgetary funding from non-traditional donors, and to assess the potential for collaboration with the private sector, within the Agency's financial and administrative rules and regulations, with a view to the establishment of low- or no-cost arrangements for equipment acquisition;

5. Calls on the Secretariat to continue to pursue a project specific resource mobilization strategy seeking resources from Member States, foundations and the private sector and encourages partnerships amongst them and further encourages the Secretariat to consider devoting financial resources from savings or efficiency gains to the project, in consultation with Member States;

6. Further calls on the Secretariat to continue to develop targetted resource mobilization packages that will match the interest of the potential donors with the needs of the project;

7. Requests the Secretariat to provide information on the financial resources required to implement upcoming implementation and to indicate where resources are needed to match implementation schedules;

8. Invites Member States to make financial commitments and contributions, as well as in-kind contributions in a timely manner, as well as to facilitate cooperation with other partners, as relevant, including foundations and the private sector, to ensure that that construction begins as early as possible in 2016 of the first building, and to provide the appropriate resource flow, so as to initiate the second building as soon as possible, so as to complete the ReNuAL project by 2017;

9. Further invites Member States to make the appropriate contributions to support the completion of the renovation of the NA Laboratories in Seibersdorf, as provided for in the addendum to the Strategy for the Renovation of the Nuclear Sciences and Applications Laboratories in Seibersdorf, as contained in GOV/INF/2014/11 and so that those elements within ReNuAL+ are implemented as soon as possible, in consultation with all Member States;

10. Encourages the 'Friends of ReNuAL' and all Member States to continue to support the implementation of the project with a focus on mobilizing resources in a timely manner; and

11. Requests the Director General to report to it on progress made in the implementation of this resolution at its sixtieth (2016) session.

B.
Nuclear power applications

1.
General

The General Conference,

- (a) Recalling resolution GC(58)/RES/13 and previous General Conference resolutions on strengthening the Agency's activities related to nuclear science, technology and applications,
- (b) Noting that the Agency's objectives as outlined in Article II of the Statute include "*to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world*",
- (c) Noting also that the Agency's statutory functions include "*to encourage and assist research on, and practical application of, atomic energy for peaceful uses*", "*to foster the exchange of scientific and technical information*" and "*to encourage the exchange and training of scientists and experts in the field of peaceful uses of atomic energy*", including the production of electric power, with due consideration for the needs of developing countries,
- (d) Stressing that the availability of energy and access to it are vital to human development, while noting that the health of the planet's environment is a serious concern that must be regarded as a priority by all governments, including taking actions to reduce pollution and waste, and to address the risk of global climate change, and recognizing that Member States pursue different ways to achieve energy security and climate protection goals,
- (e) Noting that significant concerns over energy resource availability, the environment and energy security suggest that a wide variety of energy options needs to be addressed in a holistic manner in order to ensure that they are competitive, environmentally benign, safe, secure and affordable, so as to support sustainable economic growth in all countries,
- (f) Taking note that nuclear power does not produce either air pollution or greenhouse gas emissions during normal operation, which makes it one of the low carbon technologies available to generate electricity,
- (g) Acknowledging that each State has the right to decide its priorities and establish its national energy policy in accordance with its national requirements, taking into account relevant international obligations, and to use diverse portfolios of energy sources when pursuing its own way to achieving its energy security and climate protection goals,
- (h) Recognizing that the accident that occurred on 11 March 2011 at the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant, triggered by an extraordinary natural event, has shown the need for further improvements in nuclear safety, as also brought out in the Director General's report on the Fukushima Daiichi accident,
- (i) Recognizing the continuing efforts and good progress that have been made on the Fukushima Daiichi site, whilst noting the enormous decommissioning, environmental remediation and radioactive waste management challenges which remain,
- (j) Noting that, following Fukushima Daiichi accident, most States engaged in nuclear power programmes and newcomer countries embarking on nuclear power programmes

continue to pursue their programmes, as they consider nuclear energy to be a viable option in meeting their energy needs and addressing climate change, while other States, based on their own national assessments, decided to phase out their nuclear power programmes or to continue not to use nuclear power,

(k) Acknowledging that actions have been taken by the Secretariat and Member States with nuclear power in response to the lessons learned from the Fukushima Daiichi accident towards enhancement of the robustness of nuclear power plants, as well as human and organizational effectiveness, and emphasizing the need for ensuring competent technical support at every stage of the lifetime of a nuclear power plant for safe and reliable operations,

(l) Noting the continued value of Integrated Work Plans (IWPs), which provide an operational framework for the delivery of Agency assistance in support of national nuclear programmes, thereby facilitating optimized assistance by the Agency to embarking and expanding countries,

(m) Acknowledging the value of the contribution of the Secretariat and its Nuclear Infrastructure Development Section in providing a coordinated approach to supporting Member States in the area of nuclear infrastructure,

(n) Recalling the International Conference on Fast Reactors and Related Fuel Cycles: Safe Technologies and Sustainable Scenarios (FR13), held in March 2013, in Paris, where participants reaffirmed their view that the development of innovative fast neutron systems and closed fuel cycles is regarded as a step towards a long-term sustainable energy supply, and the contribution that fast reactors can make to extending the lifetime of nuclear fuel resources and as an effective solution to nuclear waste management,

(o) Recognizing the growing interest in a number of Member States in next generation reactor designs,

(p) Encouraging interested Member States, including both technology users and holders, to consider jointly the improving of innovations in nuclear reactors, fuel cycles and institutional approaches, such as in the framework of the International Project on Innovative Nuclear Reactors and Fuel Cycles (INPRO),

(q) Recognizing that smaller reactors could be better suited to the small electrical grids of many developing countries with less developed infrastructure, and that for some developed countries they could be one way to replace obsolete, ageing or high-carbon-emitting small and medium-sized power sources, but acknowledging that the size of nuclear reactors is a national decision that each Member State takes on the basis of its own needs and the size of its electrical grid,

(r) Noting that small and medium-sized/modular reactors (SMRs) could play a significant role in district heating, desalination and hydrogen production systems in the future, and their potential for use in innovative energy systems,

(s) Noting also the organization of workshops by the Agency on vital topics related to nuclear power, such as technologies and economics, the competitiveness of nuclear power and other energy technologies, regional cooperation to support transitioning to sustainable nuclear energy, the development of the required infrastructure for the safe, secure and efficient use of nuclear power, desalination and other non-electrical uses of nuclear energy, advanced waste management approaches among which are partitioning and transmutation, the role of research reactors in the development of nuclear power programmes, in support of the operating and

future power plants and in the training of many professionals from Member States through various regional and national courses,

(t) Recognizing the difficulties in obtaining financing arising from the high capital costs of large nuclear power plants and the obstacles they create in making nuclear power a viable and sustained option in meeting energy needs, in particular for developing countries,

(u) Recalling the importance of human resource development, education and training and knowledge management and stressing the Agency's unique experience and capacity to assist Member States in building their national capacities to support the safe, secure and efficient use of nuclear power and its application, inter alia through its Technical Cooperation Programme,

(v) Noting the important role that the Agency plays in assisting Member States in the establishment, preservation and enhancement of nuclear knowledge and in implementing effective knowledge management programmes at national and organizational levels and confirming the important role of nuclear knowledge management programmes in strengthening nuclear education, training and networking capabilities,

(w) Recalling that launching, maintaining and expanding nuclear power programmes requires the development, implementation and continuous improvement of appropriate infrastructure to ensure the safe, secure and efficient use of nuclear power in a sustained manner, and implementation of the highest standards of nuclear safety, taking into account relevant Agency standards and guidance and relevant international instruments, as well as a strong and long-term commitment of national authorities to creating and maintaining this infrastructure,

(x) Noting the increasing number of technical cooperation projects, including the provision of assistance to Member States planning to introduce or expand nuclear power generation in conducting energy studies to evaluate future energy options and in establishing appropriate technical, human, legal, regulatory and administrative infrastructure, and acknowledging the Agency's role in facilitating the safe, secure, sustainable and efficient use of nuclear power,

(y) Recognizing the role that safe, secure, reliably operated and well utilized research reactors can play in national, regional and international nuclear science and technology programmes, including support of research and development in the fields on neutron science, fuel and material testing, and education and training,

(z) Stressing the importance of effective utilization of research and development in nuclear safety, technology and engineering, and the organization of International Expert Meetings to analyse all relevant technical aspects and to learn lessons from the Fukushima Daiichi accident,

(aa) Commending the Secretariat for the first International Centre based on Research Reactors announced during the 59th General Conference,

(bb) Stressing that the use of nuclear power must be accompanied at all stages by commitments to and ongoing implementation of the highest standards of safety and security throughout the life of the power plants, and effective safeguards, consistent with States' national legislation and respective international obligations, as well as the need to resolve the issues of managing spent fuel and radioactive waste, decommissioning and remediation in a safe and sustainable manner, and confirming the important role of science and technology in continuously addressing these challenges, particularly through innovations,

- (cc) Recognizing that the management of spent fuel and radioactive waste should avoid imposing undue burdens on future generations, and recognizing further that, while each State should, as far as is compatible with the safety of management of such material, dispose of the radioactive waste it generates, in certain circumstances the safe and efficient management of spent fuel and radioactive waste might be fostered through agreements among States to use facilities in one of them for the benefit of all of them,
- (dd) Recognizing that the growing number of shut down reactors increases the need for collecting experience and developing adequate methods and techniques for decommissioning, environmental remediation and managing large volumes of radioactive waste, including contaminated water, resulting from legacy practices and radiological or nuclear accidents,
- (ee) Acknowledging progress made in the field of deep geological disposal of spent nuclear fuel or highly radioactive waste, and further acknowledging the vital importance of involvement of national authorities including regulatory bodies in order to enhance stakeholders engagement,
- (ff) Recognizing the need for Member States to evaluate and manage the financial commitments that are necessary for planning and implementing radioactive waste management programmes, including disposal,
- (gg) Stressing the importance of Agency safety standards related to the management of nuclear waste and spent fuel and strong cooperation with international organizations,
- (hh) Noting the Agency's integrated peer review service (ARTEMIS) for radioactive waste and spent fuel management, decommissioning and remediation programmes,
- (ii) Recognizing the success of the Scientific Forum entitled "*Radioactive Waste: Meeting the Challenge – Science and Technology for Safety and Sustainable Solutions*", at the 58th General Conference attended by more than 300 participants and which emphasized the need for a comprehensive, cradle-to-grave approach to radioactive waste management, and welcoming the organization of the International Conference on Advancing the Global Implementation of Decommissioning and Environmental Remediation Programmes, which will be held in Madrid in May 2016,
- (jj) Noting the increasing number of requests from Member States for advice on the exploration of uranium resources and on mining and milling for safe, secure and effective uranium production while minimizing the environmental impact, and acknowledging the importance of the Agency's assistance in this field,
- (kk) Welcoming the conclusion of a Host State Agreement between the Agency and Kazakhstan and a Transit Agreement between the Agency and the Russian Federation to support the implementation of the low enriched uranium (LEU) bank to serve as supply of last resort for nuclear power generation,
- (ll) Noting also the remaining challenges faced by the Secretariat in the administrative, financial, legal and technical aspects of the LEU bank,
- (mm) Noting also the functioning of the LEU reserve in Angarsk, Russian Federation, comprising 120 tons of LEU under the aegis of the Agency,
- (nn) Aware of the availability of the American Assured Fuel Supply, a bank of approximately 230 tons of LEU, for responding to supply disruptions in countries pursuing peaceful civilian nuclear programmes,

(oo) Taking note of the “*Nuclear Technology Review 2015*” (GC(59)/INF/2) and its supplements, as well as of the report “*Strengthening the Agency’s Activities related to Nuclear Science, Technology and Applications*” (GC(59)/5), prepared by the Secretariat, and

(pp) Acknowledging that the peaceful use of fusion energy can be advanced through increased international efforts and with the active collaboration of interested Member States and organizations in fusion-related projects, such as the International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER) project and noting the latest biennial IAEA Fusion Energy Conference in St Petersburg,

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 regards, in fostering international cooperation and in disseminating to the public well-balanced information on nuclear energy;

2. Takes note of the success of the Ministerial Conferences on Nuclear Power in the 21st Century, organized by the Agency in Paris, Beijing and St. Petersburg, respectively in 2005, 2009 and 2013, and welcomes the offer by the United Arab Emirates to host the next such Ministerial Conference in 2017 and encourages interested Member States to participate in this important event;

3. Commends the Agency for the assistance and review services it provides to countries embarking on new or expanding nuclear power programmes and encourages these countries to use this assistance and these review services when planning and assessing the economics/socio-economics of their energy programmes, developing their national infrastructure for nuclear power and defining their long-term strategies for sustainable nuclear energy;

4. Further commends the Secretariat for fostering nuclear knowledge management as a vital component of an integrated management system;

5. Encourages the Nuclear Infrastructure Development Section (NIDS) to pursue its activities integrating the Agency’s assistance provided to countries embarking on new nuclear power programmes, such as the Integrated Nuclear Infrastructure review (INIR) missions, and welcomes the publication of the revised Milestones in the Development of a National Infrastructure for Nuclear Power (IAEA Nuclear Energy Series NG-G-3.1 (Rev.1), 2015);

6. Encourages the Secretariat to explore, in consultation with interested Member States, the need for closer collaboration in technology development for advanced reactor lines by hosting a workshop with the aim of considering launching a new project on sharing information about the development of next generation reactors;

7. Recommends that the Secretariat continue to pursue, in consultation with interested Member States, activities in the areas of innovative nuclear technologies with a view to strengthening infrastructure, safety and security, fostering science, technology, engineering and capacity building via the utilization of existing and planned experimental facilities and material test reactors, as well as fostering the development and validation of advanced modelling and simulation tools, and with a view to strengthening the efforts aimed at creating an robust and harmonized regulatory framework so as to facilitate the licensing, construction and operation of these innovative reactors;

8. Encourages the Secretariat to continue to enhance Member States' understanding as they seek to identify potential approaches to financing nuclear energy programmes, including radioactive waste management in a changing international financial landscape, and encourages interested Member States to work with the relevant financial institutions towards addressing financial issues related to the introduction of enhanced safety design and technologies for nuclear power;
9. Requests the Secretariat to continue to pursue, in consultation with interested Member States, the Agency's activities in the areas of nuclear science and technology for nuclear power applications in Member States, with a view to strengthening infrastructure, including safety and security, and fostering science, technology and engineering, including capacity building via the utilization of existing research reactors;
10. Encourages the Agency to continue its support to interested Member States in building their national capacities in the operation of nuclear power plants and in embarking on new nuclear power programmes;
11. Encourages the development of programmes and initiatives such as the Capacity Building Initiative, in close relationship with the Agency, to improve and promote the potential of all Member States in the field of education and training, human resource development, knowledge network and knowledge management;
12. Encourages the Agency to continue to organize capacity building workshops on vital topics relating to nuclear power to understand and implement, in an integrated way, the requirements of effective management systems to ensure the safety, effectiveness and sustainability of nuclear power programmes;
13. Acknowledges the importance of the Agency's technical cooperation projects for assisting Member States in energy analysis and planning, and in establishing the infrastructure required for the safe, secure and efficient introduction and use of nuclear power, and encourages interested Member States to consider how they can further contribute in this field by enhancing the Agency's technical cooperation with developing countries, and notes the importance of active stakeholder involvement in the development or expansion of new nuclear power programmes;
14. Encourages the Secretariat to facilitate 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;
15. Stresses the importance, when planning and deploying nuclear energy, including nuclear power and related fuel cycle activities, of ensuring the highest standards of safety and emergency preparedness and response, security, non-proliferation, and environmental protection for example through the promotion of a platform for the international nuclear community to continuously exchange information on research and development addressing safety issues included those highlighted by the Fukushima Daiichi accident, as well as the strengthening of long term research programmes to learn about severe accidents and related decommissioning activities;
16. Encourages the Secretariat to continue to foster regional and international collaboration and networking that expands access to research reactors, such as international user communities;

17. Encourages the Secretariat to inform Member States considering their first research reactor of the utility, economics, environmental protection, safety and security, reliability, proliferation resistance and waste management issues associated with such reactors and about international alternatives, and, on request, to assist decision makers in pursuing new reactor projects systematically and on the basis of robust, utilization-based strategic plans;
18. Urges the Secretariat to continue to provide guidance on all aspects of the lifetime of research reactors including the development of ageing management programmes at both new and older research reactors, to ensure continuous improvements in safety and reliability, the sustainability of fuel supply and exploration of disposition options for spent fuel and waste management;
19. Encourages the Secretariat to promote the International Centres based on Research Reactors and call on willing Member States to apply for designation, in order to build a comprehensive network comprising different nuclear operating techniques, worldwide and different languages;
20. Calls on the Secretariat to continue to support international programmes working to minimize the civilian use of highly enriched uranium (HEU), for example through the development and qualification of LEU high density fuel for research reactors, where such minimization is technically and economically feasible;
21. Welcomes the Secretariat's efforts in pursuing activities for enhancing Member State capabilities in modelling, predicting and improving the understanding of the behaviour of nuclear fuel under accident conditions;
22. Requests the Secretariat to continue and strengthen its efforts relating to nuclear power, fuel cycle and radioactive waste management, focusing particularly on technical areas where the needs for improvement, advances and enhanced international collaboration are greatest;
23. Encourages discussion among interested Member States on the development of multilateral approaches to the nuclear fuel cycle, including on the one hand possibilities of creating mechanisms for assurance for nuclear fuel supply and on the other hand possible schemes for the back end of the fuel cycle, recognizing that any discussion on these matters should take place in a non-discriminatory, inclusive and transparent manner and be respectful of the rights of each Member State to develop national capabilities;
24. Encourages international cooperation in the safe management of spent fuel and radioactive waste, as well as in exploring multinational approaches to storage and disposal;
25. Stresses in this connection that the safe management of spent fuel, which for some countries includes reprocessing and recycling, as well as the safe management and/or disposal of radioactive waste are of great importance, inter alia for sustainable, safe and secure development of nuclear science and technology, including nuclear power and to avoid imposing undue burdens on future generations;
26. Encourages the Secretariat to continue the preparation of safety and technical guides on the management of large amounts of waste generated after a nuclear or radiological accident and on the implementation of post-accident decommissioning and environmental remediation projects;

27. Encourages the Secretariat to promote the ARTEMIS peer review service concept, explaining its benefits as a means of encouraging Member States to invite such peer reviews where appropriate;
28. Encourages further strengthening of Agency safety standards and strong cooperation of the Agency with international organizations, such as through the Net-Enabled Waste Management Database;
29. Welcomes the Agency's efforts to provide more detailed information on designing, constructing, operating and closing a radioactive waste disposal facility, and thereby assisting Member States, including those embarking on nuclear power programmes, to develop and implement adequate disposal programmes;
30. Recognizes the importance of assisting Member States interested in uranium production to develop and maintain sustainable activities through appropriate technology, infrastructure and stakeholder involvement and the development of skilled human resources and encourages the Agency to cooperate with the OECD/NEA for the publication of the 26th edition of the Red Book on Uranium Resources, Production and Demand;
31. Welcomes the continuation of the IAEA Peaceful Uses Initiative and all contributions announced by Member States and Regional Group of States, and encourages Member States and Groups of States in a position to do so to contribute;
32. Requests that the actions of the Secretariat called for in this resolution be undertaken as a priority subject to the availability of resources; and
33. Requests the Secretariat to report to the Board of Governors as appropriate and to the General Conference at its sixtieth (2016) session on developments relevant to this resolution.

2.

Communication and IAEA cooperation with other agencies

The General Conference,

- (a) Taking note of the Secretariat's contributions to international discussions addressing global climate change, such as at the 20th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP20), held in December 2014 in Lima, Peru, and in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC),
 1. Requests the Secretariat to continue cooperation with international initiatives such as UN-Energy, and to explore the possibility of cooperation with Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All), stressing the importance of ongoing, transparent communications about the risks and benefits of nuclear power in operating and newcomer countries;
 2. Encourages the Secretariat's efforts in providing comprehensive information on nuclear energy's potential contribution to mitigating climate change, in advance of the United Nations Climate Change Conference, COP21, to be held in Paris in 2015, and encourages the Secretariat to work directly with Member States upon request and to further extend its activities in these areas, including the post-2020 UNFCCC agreement and the related national commitments to address climate change in implementing the new UN Sustainable Development Goals to be defined by the General Assembly in September 2015; and

3. Encourages the Agency to consider senior level representation at COP21 and other major international forums where there will be debate and decisions regarding climate change and the potential role of nuclear power.

3. Operating existing nuclear power plants

The General Conference,

- (a) Stressing the essential role the Agency plays as an international forum for the exchange of information and experience on nuclear power plant operation and for continuous improvement of this exchange among interested Member States, inter alia through the Nuclear Operator Organization Cooperation Forum held during regular sessions of the General Conference, while recognizing both the role of international organizations such as the OECD Nuclear Energy Agency, and multinational networks among operators, such as the World Association of Nuclear Operations (WANO), and the need to further strengthen the cooperation between the Agency and these organizations,
 1. Stresses the importance of adequate human resources for ensuring, inter alia, the safe and secure operation and the effective regulation of a nuclear power programme, and noting the increasing need, worldwide, for trained personnel;
 2. Encourages the Secretariat to organize periodic meetings or conferences of groups of nuclear operators for the promotion of networking, as experience sharing in the field of nuclear power plant operation is an effective tool to enhance safety and to promote effectiveness of operating organizations;
 3. Acknowledges the growing interest in life extension programmes for nuclear power plants, and requests the Secretariat to continue its support to interested Member States to strengthen their knowledge, experience and capacity in ageing and plant life management;
 4. Encourages the Secretariat to disseminate, through guidance, best practices and experience with respect to leadership and management, including the need to maintain appropriate organizational structure while nuclear power plants are in long-term shutdown, or in transition to decommissioning; and
 5. Encourages the Secretariat to identify and promote, through Technical Documents and Guides, best practices and lessons learned, with respect to procurement and supply chain issues, including bidding and contract evaluation processes, and also to support experience sharing related to quality control and quality surveillance activities related to nuclear construction, component manufacturing, and modifications.

4. Agency activities in the development of innovative nuclear technology

The General Conference,

- (a) Recalling its previous resolutions on the Agency's activities in the development of innovative nuclear technology,

- (b) Conscious of the need for sustainable development and of the potential contribution of nuclear power to meeting the growing energy needs in the 21st century,
- (c) Referring to the Declaration by the IAEA Ministerial Conference on Nuclear Safety held in June 2011, in Vienna, which notes the role of innovative technologies in addressing improved nuclear safety, which in turn resulted in Action 12 of the IAEA Action Plan on Nuclear Safety,
- (d) Noting the progress achieved in a number of Member States in the development of innovative nuclear energy system technologies and the high technical and economic potential of international collaboration in the development of such technologies,
- (e) Noting that the membership of the Agency's International Project on Innovative Nuclear Reactors and Fuel Cycles (INPRO), which was launched in 2000, is continuing to grow and now comprises 40 Member States and the European Commission,
- (f) Noting also that the Agency fosters collaboration among interested Member States on selected innovative technologies and approaches to nuclear power through INPRO Collaborative Projects, Technical Working Groups (TWGs) working on facilitating innovations for advanced reactors and nuclear fuel cycle options, and Coordinated Research Projects, and acknowledging that the coordination of INPRO-related activities is achieved through the Agency's Programme and Budget and the INPRO Action Plan,
- (g) Noting that the INPRO Action Plan identifies activities in areas of global and regional nuclear energy scenarios, innovations in nuclear technology and institutional arrangements including such key collaborative projects as *Synergistic Nuclear Energy Regional Group Interactions Evaluated for Sustainability (SYNERGIES)*, *Roadmaps for a Transition to Globally Sustainable Nuclear Energy Systems (ROADMAPS)*, the project on *Key Indicators for Innovative Nuclear Energy Systems (KIND)* and other collaborative projects on specific issues of interest related to innovative nuclear reactor and fuel cycle concepts and designs,
- (h) Noting that the scope of INPRO includes activities to support interested Member States in developing national long-range sustainable nuclear energy strategies and related nuclear energy deployment decision making, including nuclear energy system assessments (NESAs) using INPRO methodology, the INPRO Dialogue Forum and regional training on nuclear energy system modelling, including collaborative scenarios, and sustainability assessment using the INPRO methodology,
- (i) Noting the progress of other national, bilateral and international activities and initiatives, and their contributions to joint research and development work on innovative approaches to nuclear energy deployment and operation,
- (j) Recognizing that a number of Member States are planning to license, construct and operate prototypes or demonstrations of innovative fast neutron systems and high temperature reactors within the next decades, and noting that the Secretariat is fostering this process through the provision of international fora for the exchange of information, thus supporting interested Member States to develop innovative technology with enhanced safety, proliferation resistance and economic performance, and

(k) Noting with appreciation the Director General's report on Agency activities in the development of innovative nuclear technology contained in document GOV/2015/39-GC(59)/5,

1. Commends the Director General and the Secretariat for their work in response to the relevant General Conference resolutions, in particular the results achieved to date within INPRO;
2. Emphasizes the important role that the Agency can play in assisting interested Member States in building long-term national nuclear energy strategies and in long-term sustainable nuclear energy deployment decision-making through NESAs, based on the INPRO methodology, and nuclear energy scenario analyses;
3. Encourages the Secretariat to consider further opportunities to develop, coordinate and integrate the services it provides to Member States, including broad energy planning and long-range nuclear energy planning, economic analysis and technico-economic assessments, NESAs and assessments of transition scenarios to sustainable nuclear energy systems using, inter alia, the analytical framework developed by the INPRO Section;
4. Encourages interested Member States, the Secretariat, and the INPRO Section in particular, to further develop and evaluate various nuclear energy scenarios and roadmaps, based on synergistic collaboration among involved countries, that could lead to sustainable nuclear energy development in the 21st century, and to help define collaborative pathways to such development;
5. Requests the Secretariat to promote collaboration among interested Member States in developing innovative, globally sustainable, nuclear energy systems and to support the establishment of effective collaboration mechanisms to exchange information on relevant experiences and good practices;
6. Encourages the Secretariat to articulate summary key indicator sets, consistent with the INPRO methodology, to further examine the application of multi-criteria decision analysis to develop comparative evaluation approaches to consider benefits and associated costs and potential risks in nuclear energy system performance that may be achievable using innovative nuclear energy technologies;
7. Encourages the Secretariat to study cooperative approaches to the back end of the nuclear fuel cycle with a focus on the drivers and institutional, economic and legal impediments to ensure effective cooperation among countries towards the long term sustainable use of nuclear energy;
8. Invites Member States and the Secretariat, specifically the INPRO Section, to examine the role that technological and institutional innovations can play in improving nuclear power infrastructure and enhancing nuclear safety, security and non-proliferation and to exchange information, including through the INPRO Dialogue Forum;
9. Invites all interested Member States to join, under the aegis of the Agency, in the activities of INPRO in considering issues of innovative nuclear energy systems and institutional and infrastructure innovations, particularly by continuing assessment studies of such energy systems and their role in national, regional and global scenarios for the further use of nuclear energy, and also by identifying common topics of interest for possible collaborative projects;

10. Encourages the Secretariat to further its efforts on distance learning/training on development of innovative nuclear technology for students and staff of universities and research centres, and to further develop tools supporting this activity that supports efficient delivery of services to Member States;
11. Notes the role of research reactors in supporting the development of innovative nuclear energy systems;
12. Encourages the Secretariat and interested Member States to complete the revision of the INPRO methodology in the light of the Fukushima Daiichi accident, taking into account the results of NESAs performed in Member States, while noting updates to the INPRO manuals dealing with infrastructure, economics and depletion of resources;
13. Recognizes ongoing efforts by the Secretariat and interested Member States to conduct comprehensive case studies on deployment of factory-fuelled small modular reactors as follow on to the already published preliminary study on transportable nuclear power plants (TNPPs);
14. Recommends that the Secretariat continue to explore opportunities for synergy between the Agency's activities (including INPRO) and those pursued under other international initiatives in areas relating to international cooperation in peaceful uses of nuclear energy, safety, proliferation resistance and other security issues and, in particular, supports collaboration among INPRO, appropriate TWGs, other United Nations organizations, the Generation IV International Forum (GIF), the International Framework for Nuclear Energy Cooperation (IFNEC) and the European Sustainable Nuclear Industrial Initiative (ESNII) with regard to innovative and advanced nuclear energy systems;
15. Invites interested Member States that have not done so to consider joining INPRO and to contribute to innovative nuclear technology activities by providing scientific and technical information, financial support, or technical and other relevant experts and by contributing to joint collaborative projects on innovative nuclear energy systems;
16. Welcomes Coordinated Research Projects launched by the Secretariat after the Fukushima Daiichi accident to address the actions requesting research and development support of the IAEA Action Plan on Nuclear Safety;
17. Encourages the Agency's activities on advanced nuclear fuel cycle relating to fast reactors for potential waste burden minimization;
18. Encourages the Secretariat to continue, through the consolidation of available resources and additional assistance from interested Member States, regular training and workshops on innovative nuclear technologies and their underlying science and technology to exchange knowledge and experience in the area of innovative, globally-sustainable nuclear energy systems;
19. Calls upon the Secretariat and Member States in a position to do so to investigate new reactor and fuel cycle technologies with improved utilization of natural resources and enhanced proliferation resistance, including those needed for the recycling of spent fuel and its use in advanced reactors under appropriate controls and for the long-term disposition of remaining waste materials, taking into account, inter alia, economic, safety and security factors;
20. Recommends that the Secretariat continue to pursue, in consultation with interested Member States, activities in the areas of innovative nuclear technologies, such as alternative

fuel cycles (e.g. thorium, recycled uranium) and Generation IV systems including fast neutron systems, supercritical water-cooled and high-temperature nuclear reactors, with a view to strengthening infrastructure, safety and security, fostering science, technology, engineering and capacity building via the utilization of existing and planned experimental facilities and material test reactors, and with a view to strengthening the efforts aimed at creating an adequate and harmonized regulatory framework so as to facilitate the licensing, construction and operation of these innovative reactors;

21. Welcomes the extra budgetary funds provided to the Secretariat's activities for the development of innovative nuclear technology and encourages Member States in a position to do so to consider how they can further contribute to the Secretariat's work in this area; and

22. 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 sixtieth (2016) regular session under an appropriate agenda item.

5.

Approaches to supporting nuclear power infrastructure development

The General Conference,

(a) Recognizing that the development and implementation of an appropriate infrastructure to support the successful introduction of nuclear power and its safe, secure and efficient use is an issue of great importance, especially for countries that are considering and planning for the introduction of nuclear power,

(b) Recalling its previous resolutions on approaches to supporting nuclear power infrastructure development,

(c) Stressing that prime responsibility for nuclear safety and security rests with States and their regulatory agencies, licensees and operating organizations in order to achieve the protection of the public and environment, and that a strong infrastructure is necessary to execute this responsibility,

(d) Encouraging the Secretariat to develop stronger support for the development of a knowledgeable future owner/operator, according to the definition by the Agency during the 2012 workshop in Paris,

(e) Commending the Secretariat's effort to provide support in the areas of human resource development, which continues to be a high priority to Member States that are considering and planning for the introduction of nuclear power with assessments of infrastructure needs, taking into account relevant economic, social and policy considerations, to support the safe, secure and efficient use of nuclear power, and noting the Agency's increasing activities in this area, in accordance with the requests of Member States,

(f) Noting the Secretariat's effort to provide support in the area of stakeholder involvement which continues to be of outmost importance to Member States that are considering and planning for the introduction of nuclear power,

(g) Recognizing the continued value of the Agency's Integrated Nuclear Infrastructure Review (INIR) missions, which provide expert and peer-based

evaluations, in helping requesting Member States to determine their nuclear infrastructure development status and needs,

(h) Welcoming the INIR missions in 2013-2015 to Turkey, Jordan, Nigeria and Kenya, and welcoming also the follow-up INIR mission to Viet Nam, and noting that additional countries thinking of extending their nuclear power programmes are considering requesting INIR missions,

(i) Further welcoming the establishment of Integrated Work Plans (IWPs) which provide an operational framework for the delivery of Agency assistance in support of national nuclear programmes, thereby facilitating optimized assistance by the Agency to embarking countries,

(j) Noting the publication of IAEA Nuclear Energy Series reports and the organization of a wide range of conferences, technical meetings and workshops on topics related to infrastructure development,

(k) Recognizing the Nuclear Energy Management School and other training courses on management and leadership and on construction management, and mentoring programmes implemented under the Agency's auspices, in China, the Czech Republic, France, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Sweden, United Kingdom and the United States of America, and in particular the creation of the *International Nuclear Leadership Education Program* at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, as effective platforms for leadership development,

(l) Recognizing the third Conference on Energy and Nuclear Power in Africa, co-organized by the Agency and the International Framework for Nuclear Energy Cooperation in Mombasa, Kenya, in April 2015,

(m) Noting the joint efforts of the Nuclear Infrastructure Development Section (NIDS) and INPRO in developing innovative infrastructure approaches for future nuclear energy systems,

(n) Commending the Technical Work Group on Nuclear Power Infrastructure (TWG-NPI) that provides guidance to the Agency on approaches, strategy, policy and implementing actions for the establishment of a national nuclear power programme,

(o) Recognizing the importance of encouraging effective workforce planning for operating and expanding nuclear power programmes, worldwide, and the increasing need for trained personnel, and

(p) Taking note of other international initiatives focusing on support for infrastructure development,

1. Commends the Director General and the Secretariat for their efforts in implementing resolution GC(55)/RES/12.B.4 as reported in document GC(57)/9 and welcomes the recent publication by the Secretariat of important guidance such as the revision of the "*Milestones in the Development of a National Infrastructure for Nuclear Power*", which has involved numerous consultations between more than 150 contributors coming from numerous Member States during its revision and, in this context, ensured enhanced consistency among related nuclear power infrastructure publications and multimedia products (web sites, e-learning modules, etc.);

2. Encourages the Secretariat to facilitate broad international participation at all technical meetings, workshops, training courses and conferences on Nuclear Infrastructure development sponsored by in kind support from Member States;
3. Encourages Member States to ensure the development of the appropriate legislative and regulatory frameworks, which are necessary for the safe introduction of nuclear power;
4. Encourages Member States launching a nuclear power programme to invite an INIR mission and relevant peer review missions, including site design safety reviews, prior to commissioning the first nuclear power plant and to make public their INIR mission reports in order to promote transparency and to share best practices;
5. Notes the Secretariat's establishment of the Nuclear Infrastructure Development Section and its internal coordination and holistic approach to nuclear infrastructure development, and encourages the Secretariat to strengthen and tailor the services provided to countries introducing new nuclear power programmes, while taking into account the results of assessments of infrastructure requirements, such as INIR mission outcomes;
6. Invites Member States to make use of INIR follow-up missions to assess progress and determine whether recommendations and suggestions were successfully implemented;
7. Requests the Secretariat to continue to learn lessons from INIR missions and to enhance the effectiveness of its activities;
8. Encourages Member States to develop action plans to address the recommendations and suggestions provided by the INIR mission and takes note that a Technical Meeting on Lessons Learned from INIR Missions will be held in November 2015;
9. Encourages the Secretariat to finalize the development of Phase 3 (before commissioning) INIR missions, taking into account the synergy with other Agency review services;
10. Welcomes the development of the catalogue of services as a useful tool to help Member States plan technical cooperation and other assistance;
11. Welcomes the Secretariat's efforts in the production of a series of e-learning modules, based on the 19 infrastructure issues defined by the Agency's Milestones approach, from which 12 have already been released on line, supporting capacity building in both countries embarking on new nuclear programmes and countries expanding their nuclear programmes;
12. Encourages the Secretariat to continue providing training related to the development of the 'knowledgeable customer' concept;
13. Invites all Member States that are considering or planning for the introduction or expansion of nuclear power to provide, as appropriate, information and/or resources to enable the Agency to apply its full spectrum of tools in support of nuclear infrastructure development;
14. Takes note of the Secretariat's cooperation with the International Framework for Nuclear Energy Cooperation (IFNEC) on the development of a workforce planning modelling tool for countries launching nuclear power programmes;
15. Calls on the Secretariat to facilitate, as necessary, 'soft coordination' among Member States for the more efficient implementation of multilateral and bilateral assistance to countries considering or planning for the introduction or expansion of nuclear power;

16. Welcomes the activities undertaken by Member States, both individually and collectively, to cooperate on a voluntary basis in nuclear infrastructure development and encourages further such cooperation;
17. Encourages the activities undertaken by the Secretariat to enhance dialogue between countries newly embarking on nuclear power programmes and those with expanding programmes;
18. Welcomes the extra budgetary funds provided to the Secretariat's activities for infrastructure development support to Member States and encourages Member States in a position to do so to consider how they can further contribute to the Secretariat's work in this area; and
19. 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 sixtieth (2016) session under an appropriate agenda item.

6.

Small and medium-sized nuclear reactors – Development and deployment

The General Conference,

- (a) Recalling its previous resolutions on small and medium-sized nuclear reactors – development and deployment,
- (b) Noting that the Agency has a dedicated project, to support small and medium or modular reactors (SMRs), highlighting their potential as an option for enhancing energy availability and supply security both in expanding and embarking countries and to address economics, environmental protection, safety and security, reliability, proliferation resistance and waste management issues,
- (c) Aware of activities in some Member States, related to the development and deployment of small modular reactors, that produce electric power up to 300 MW(e), and which can be manufactured as modules in factory setting and transportable to utilities for installation,
- (d) Aware also of the work of the International Framework for Nuclear Energy Cooperation on SMRs, in particular its June 2014 workshop on practical deployment issues and approaches, with participation by the IAEA, and a report of the workshop available on www.ifnec.org,
- (e) Recognizing that smaller reactors could be better suited to the small electrical grids of many developing countries with less developed infrastructure, and that for some developed countries they could be one way to replace obsolete, ageing or high-carbon-emitting power sources, but acknowledging that the size of nuclear reactors is a national decision that each Member State takes on the basis of its own needs and the size of its electrical grid,
- (f) Noting that SMRs could play an important role in cogeneration such as district heating, desalination and hydrogen production systems in future, and their potential for innovative energy systems,

- (g) Acknowledging that the Secretariat in 2013 – 2014 has published Nuclear Energy Series reports “*Approaches for Assessing the Economic Competitiveness of Small and Medium Sized Reactors*” (NP-T-3.7) and “*Options to Enhance Proliferation Resistance of Innovative Small and Medium Sized Reactors*” (NP-T-1.11), a TECDOC “*Progress in Methodologies for the Assessment of Passive Safety System Reliability in Advanced Reactors*” (IAEA-TECDOC-1752), and a technical booklet “*Advances in Small Modular Reactor Technology Developments – A Supplement to IAEA Advanced Reactors Information System (ARIS)*”, and looking forward to the forthcoming Nuclear Energy Series report on “*Instrumentation and Control Systems for Advanced Small Modular Reactors*”,
- (h) Noting the outcomes of the 6th INPRO Dialogue Forum on “*Global Nuclear Energy Sustainability: Licensing and Safety Issues for Small and Medium Sized Reactors (SMRs)*” and the meeting on “*Incorporating Lessons Learned from the Fukushima Daiichi Accident in SMR Technology Assessment for Design of Engineered Safety Systems*” and the consequent agreement to organize a Small Modular Reactor Regulators’ Forum on a two year pilot basis and the first meeting of the Forum held in March 2015,
- (i) Recognizing the role that innovative technologies can play in developing SMRs, and noting the new initiative from INPRO of a collaborative project “*The INPRO Case Study for the Deployment of a Factory Fuelled Small Modular Nuclear Reactor (SMR)*”, and
- (j) Noting with appreciation the Director General’s report entitled “*Development and Deployment of Small and Medium Sized Reactors, Including Small Modular Reactors*” annexed to document GC(59)/5,
1. Commends the Director General and the Secretariat for their work in response to previous relevant General Conference resolutions;
 2. Encourages the Secretariat to continue taking appropriate measures to assist Member States, particularly embarking countries, engaged in the process of preparatory actions with regard to demonstration projects, and encouraging the development of safe, secure, economically viable SMRs with enhanced proliferation resistance;
 3. Calls upon the Secretariat to continue to promote effective international exchange of information on options as regards SMRs available internationally for deployment and on topics such as technology roadmaps for SMR development and deployment, infrastructure requirements for countries embarking on new nuclear power programmes, operational performance, maintainability, safety and security, waste management, constructability, economics, and proliferation resistance, by organizing technical meetings and workshops, as appropriate, and to produce relevant status and technical reports;
 4. Invites the Secretariat and the Member States that are in a position to offer SMRs to foster international cooperation in undertaking studies of the social and economic impacts of SMR deployment in developing countries;
 5. Encourages the Secretariat to continue consultations and interactions with interested Member States, the competent organizations of the United Nations system, financial institutions, regional development bodies and other relevant organizations regarding advice on the development and deployment of SMRs;

6. Encourages the Secretariat to continue working on defining indicators of safety performance, operability, maintainability and constructability so as to assist countries in assessing advanced SMR technologies, and developing guidance for SMR technology implementation, and looks forward to upcoming reports on enhancing energy supply security and approaches to environmental impact assessment;
7. Also encourages the Secretariat to continue providing guidance for regulatory reviews of SMRs of various designs;
8. Encourages the Secretariat to foster collaboration among interested Member States with the objective of facilitating the licensing of SMRs;
9. Encourages the Secretariat to facilitate capacity building in embarking countries as regards SMR technology assessment;
10. Encourages the Secretariat to finalize the publication of the Nuclear Energy Series reports provisionally entitled “*Technology Roadmap for SMR Deployment*” and “*Status of Environmental Impact Assessment for SMR Deployment*”, and the TECDOCs provisionally entitled “*Options to Enhance Energy Supply Security using Hybrid Energy Systems using SMRs – Synergizing Nuclear and Renewable Energies*” and “*Considerations to Enhance the Defence in Depth Design and Operability of Water-Cooled Small Modular Reactors in coping with Extreme Natural Hazards*”, which contribute to the IAEA Nuclear Safety Action Plan item 12 on Effectively Utilizing Research and Development;
11. Encourages the Secretariat to continue the activities of the Regular Budget project *Common Technologies and Issues for SMRs* on both the development of key enabling technologies and the resolution of key infrastructure issues for innovative SMRs of various types, which is complementary to INPRO;
12. Invites the Director General to raise appropriate funding from extrabudgetary sources in order to contribute to the implementation of all Agency activities relating to the sharing of construction and operating experience for the development and deployment of SMRs; and
13. Requests the Director General to continue to report on:
 - i. the status of the programme initiated to assist developing countries interested in SMRs,
 - ii. progress made in the research, development, demonstration and deployment of SMRs in interested Member States intending to introduce them, and
 - iii. progress made in the implementation of this resolution to the Board of Governors and to the General Conference at its sixty-first (2017) regular session under an appropriate agenda item.

*18 September 2015
Agenda item 17
GC(59)/OR.9, para. 49*

GC(59)/RES/13

Strengthening the effectiveness and improving the efficiency of Agency safeguards

The General Conference,

- (a) Recalling resolution GC(58)/RES/14,
- (b) Convinced that the Agency's safeguards are a fundamental component of nuclear non-proliferation, promote greater confidence among States, inter alia, by providing assurance that States are complying with their obligations under relevant safeguards agreements, contribute to strengthening their collective security and help to create an environment conducive to nuclear cooperation,
- (c) Considering the Agency's essential and independent role in applying safeguards in accordance with the relevant articles of its Statute, the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), nuclear-weapon-free zone treaties and Agency bilateral and multilateral safeguards agreements,
- (d) Considering also nuclear-weapon-free zones and the positive role that the establishment of such zones, freely arrived at among States of the region concerned, and in accordance with the 1999 Guidelines of the United Nations Disarmament Commission, could play in furthering the application of Agency safeguards in those regions,
- (e) Noting that the 2010 Review Conference of the States party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons achieved a substantive outcome in the form of a Final Document, including conclusions and recommendations for follow-on actions applicable to Agency safeguards,
- (f) Taking note of the Agency's Safeguards Statement for 2014,
- (g) Recognizing that safeguards must be effective and implemented in an efficient manner, in accordance with relevant safeguards agreements,
- (h) Noting that in implementing safeguards, the Agency makes every effort to ensure efficiency, without compromising effectiveness,
- (i) Noting that the implementation of comprehensive safeguards agreements should be designed to provide for verification by the Agency of the correctness and completeness of a State's declarations,
- (j) Stressing the importance of the Model Additional Protocol approved on 15 May 1997 by the Board of Governors aimed at strengthening the effectiveness and improving the efficiency of Agency safeguards,
- (k) Noting that safeguards agreements are necessary for the Agency to provide assurances about a State's nuclear activities, and that additional protocols are very important instruments for enhancing the Agency's ability to derive safeguards conclusions regarding the absence of undeclared nuclear materials and activities,
- (l) Stressing the importance of the Agency exercising fully its mandate and its authority in accordance with its Statute to provide assurances about the non-diversion of declared nuclear material and the absence of undeclared nuclear material and activities

in accordance with respective safeguards agreements and, where relevant, with additional protocols,

(m) Welcoming the Board's decision, in September 2005, that the Small Quantities Protocol (SQP) should remain part of Agency safeguards, subject to the modifications in the standardized text and the change in the criteria for an SQP referred to in paragraph 2 of document GC(50)/2,

(n) Noting that decisions adopted by the Board of Governors aimed at further strengthening the effectiveness and improving the efficiency of Agency safeguards should be supported and implemented and that the Agency's capability to detect undeclared nuclear material and activities should be increased within the context of its statutory responsibilities and safeguards agreements,

(o) Welcoming the work the Agency has undertaken in verifying nuclear material from dismantled nuclear weapons,

(p) Recalling the IAEA Statute and in particular Article III.B.1, which states that, in carrying out its functions, the Agency shall conduct its activities in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations to promote peace and international cooperation, and in conformity with policies of the United Nations furthering the establishment of safeguarded worldwide disarmament and in conformity with any international agreements entered into pursuant to such policies,

(q) Recalling that the 2010 NPT Review Conference in Action 30 of the Final Document called for the wider application of safeguards to peaceful nuclear facilities in the nuclear weapon States, under the relevant voluntary offer safeguards agreements, in the most economic and practical way possible, taking into account the availability of IAEA resources, and stressed that comprehensive safeguards and additional protocols should be universally applied once the complete elimination of nuclear weapons has been achieved,

(r) Recognizing that the Agency's safeguards implementation is continually reviewed and evaluated by the Agency,

(s) Recognizing that effective and efficient safeguards implementation requires a cooperative effort between the Agency and States, and that the Secretariat will continue to engage in open dialogue on safeguards matters with States to increase transparency and build confidence and to interact with them on the implementation of safeguards,

(t) Noting that the Supplementary Document to The Report on the Conceptualization and Development of Safeguards Implementation at the State Level (GOV/2014/41), together with its Corrigenda, is the reference point and is part of the continuing process of consultations,

(u) Stressing that safeguards should remain non-discriminatory and only objective factors should be used to determine safeguards implementation, while political or other extraneous considerations are not included,

(v) Emphasizing that there is a distinction between the legal obligations of States and voluntary measures aimed at facilitating and strengthening the implementation of safeguards and aimed at confidence building, bearing in mind the obligation of States to cooperate with the Agency to facilitate the implementation of safeguards agreements,

(w) Noting that bilateral and regional safeguards agreements involving the Agency play an important role in the further promotion of transparency and mutual confidence between States and also provide assurances concerning nuclear non-proliferation,

(x) Stressing that the strengthening of Agency safeguards should not entail any decrease in the resources available for technical assistance and cooperation and that it should be compatible with the Agency's function of encouraging and assisting the development and practical application of atomic energy for peaceful uses and with adequate technology transfer, and

(y) Stressing the importance of maintaining and observing fully the principle of confidentiality regarding all information related to the implementation of safeguards in accordance with the Agency's Statute and safeguards agreements,

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

1. Calls on all Member States to give their full and continuing support to the Agency in order to ensure that the Agency is able to meet its safeguards responsibilities;
2. Stresses the need for effective safeguards in order to prevent the use of nuclear material for prohibited purposes in contravention of safeguards agreements, and underlines the vital importance of effective and efficient safeguards for facilitating cooperation in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear energy;
3. Emphasizes the obligation of States to cooperate with the Agency in order to facilitate the implementation of safeguards agreements;
4. Stresses the importance of States complying fully with their safeguards obligations;
5. Recognizes the importance of the Agency continuing to implement safeguards in accordance with the rights and obligations under the respective safeguards agreements between States and the Agency;
6. Regrets that not all State parties to the NPT obligated to do so have concluded comprehensive safeguards agreements with the Agency;
7. Bearing in mind the importance of achieving the universal application of Agency safeguards, urges all States which have yet to bring into force comprehensive safeguards agreements to do so as soon as possible;¹
8. Calls on the Agency to continue to exercise fully its authority in accordance with the Statute in the implementation of safeguards agreements, drawing independent objective conclusions using only impartial and technically based evaluation methods;
9. Underscores the importance of resolving all cases of non-compliance with safeguards obligations in full conformity with the Statute and States' legal obligations, and calls on all States to extend their cooperation in this regard;
10. Calls on all States with unmodified SQPs to either rescind or amend their respective SQPs as soon as their legal and constitutional requirements allow, and requests the Secretariat to continue to assist States with SQPs, through available resources, in the establishment and maintenance of their State Systems of Accounting for and Control of Nuclear Material (SSACs);

11. Welcomes the fact that, as of 18 September 2015, 61 States have accepted SQPs in accordance with the modified text endorsed by the Board of Governors;
12. Welcomes the fact that, as of 18 September 2015, 147 States and other parties to safeguards agreements have signed additional protocols, and that additional protocols are in force for 127 of those States and other parties;
13. Bearing in mind that it is the sovereign decision of any State to conclude an additional protocol, but once in force, the additional protocol is a legal obligation, encourages all States which have not yet done so to conclude and to bring into force additional protocols as soon as possible and to implement them provisionally pending their entry into force in conformity with their national legislation;
14. Notes that, for States with both a comprehensive safeguards agreement, and an additional protocol in force or being otherwise applied, Agency safeguards can provide increased assurances regarding both the non-diversion of nuclear material placed under safeguards and the absence of undeclared nuclear material and activities for a State as a whole;
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. Recommends that the Agency further facilitate and assist concerned Member States, at their request, in the conclusion and entry into force of comprehensive safeguards agreements, additional protocols and modified SQPs;
17. Notes the commendable efforts of some Member States and the Agency Secretariat in implementing elements of the plan of action outlined in resolution GC(44)/RES/19 and the Agency's updated plan of action (September 2015), and encourages them to continue these efforts, as appropriate and subject to the availability of resources, and review the progress in this regard, and recommends that the other Member States consider implementing elements of that plan of action, as appropriate, with the aim of facilitating the entry into force of comprehensive safeguards agreements and additional protocols, and the amendment of operative SQPs;
18. Reaffirms that the Director General use the Model Additional Protocol as the standard for additional protocols which are to be concluded by States and other parties to comprehensive safeguards agreements with the Agency and which should contain all of the measures in the Model Additional Protocol;
19. Invites the nuclear-weapon States to keep the scope of their additional protocols under review;
20. Notes that the Agency must remain ready to assist, in accordance with its Statute, with verification tasks under nuclear disarmament or arms control agreements that it may be requested to carry out by the States parties to such agreements;
21. Notes that for 2014 the Secretariat has been able to draw the broader safeguards conclusion that all nuclear material remains in peaceful activities and there is no diversion of declared nuclear material from peaceful nuclear activities and no indication of undeclared nuclear material and activities for 65 States that have both a comprehensive safeguards agreement and additional protocol in force;

22. Encourages the Agency to continue the implementation of integrated safeguards for those States where both a comprehensive safeguards agreement and additional protocol are in force and the Secretariat has drawn the broader conclusion that all nuclear material remains in peaceful activities;
23. Welcomes the clarifications and additional information provided by the Director General in the Supplementary Document to the Report on The Conceptualization and Development of Safeguards Implementation at the State Level (GOV/2014/41, and its Corrigenda), taken note of by the Board of Governors in September 2014, following the intensive consultation process undertaken over the past year;
24. Welcomes the important assurances contained in GOV/2014/41 and its Corrigenda, and in the statements by the Director General and the Secretariat as noted by the Board of Governors in its September 2014 session, including inter alia:
- The State-level concept (SLC) does not, and will not, entail the introduction of any additional rights or obligations on the part of either States or the Agency, nor does it involve any modification in the interpretation of existing rights and obligations;
 - The SLC is applicable to all States, but strictly within the scope of each individual State's safeguards agreement(s);
 - The SLC is not a substitute for the Additional Protocol and is not designed as a means for the Agency to obtain from a State without an Additional Protocol the information and access provided for in the Additional Protocol;
 - The development and implementation of State-level approaches requires close consultation with the State and/or regional authority, particularly in the implementation of in-field safeguards measures;
 - Safeguards-relevant information is only used for the purpose of safeguards implementation pursuant to the safeguards agreement in force with a particular State – and not beyond it;
25. Notes the Secretariat's intention to continue to concentrate its verification effort on the sensitive stages of the nuclear fuel cycle;
26. Notes that the development and implementation of State-level approaches requires close consultation and coordination with the State and/or regional authority, and agreement by the State concerned on practical arrangements for effective implementation of all safeguards measures identified for use in the field if not already in place;
27. Notes that, on the basis of GOV/2014/41 and its Corrigenda, the Secretariat will continue to keep the Board of Governors informed of progress made in the development and implementation of safeguards in the context of the SLC and requests the Director General to report to the Board on progress made in the development and implementation of safeguards in the context of the SLC, including in the annual Safeguards Implementation Report;
28. Welcomes the Secretariat's ongoing open dialogue with States on safeguards matters and its intention to maintain the enhanced dialogue and to issue periodic update reports, as further experience is gained;
29. Notes the statement of the Director General that the focus of the Agency for the immediate future is on updating existing State-level approaches for States under integrated

safeguards and that State-level approaches will be progressively developed and implemented for other States;

30. Encourages the Secretariat to continue to implement State-level approaches, making every effort to ensure optimal efficiency in the economical use of its resources without compromising effectiveness;

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

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

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

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

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

36. Welcomes the steps taken by the Director General to protect classified safeguards information as described in document GC(59)/18, urges the Director General to exercise the highest vigilance in ensuring the proper protection of classified safeguards information, and requests the Director General to continue to review and update the established procedure for the protection of classified safeguards information within the Secretariat and report, as appropriate, to the Board about the implementation of the regime for the protection of classified safeguards information;

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

38. 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

39. Requests the Director General to report on the implementation of this resolution to the General Conference at its sixtieth (2016) regular session.

¹ Operative paragraph 7 was voted on separately and was approved with 122 in favour, 1 against and 3 abstentions.

*18 September 2015
Agenda item 18
GC(59)/OR.9, paras 60–61*

**GC(59)/RES/14 Implementation of NPT safeguards agreement
between the Agency and the Democratic People’s
Republic of Korea**

The General Conference,

- (a) Recalling previous reports by the Agency’s Director General regarding nuclear activities in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK), as well as relevant resolutions of the Agency’s Board of Governors and General Conference,
- (b) Recalling with deep concern the steps taken by the DPRK which led the Board of Governors to find that the DPRK was in non-compliance with its safeguards agreement and to report the DPRK’s non-compliance to the United Nations Security Council,
- (c) Further recalling with grave concern the nuclear tests by the DPRK on 9 October 2006, on 25 May 2009, and on 12 February 2013, in violation of United Nations Security Council resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), and 2087 (2013),
- (d) Conscious that a Korean Peninsula free of nuclear weapons would contribute positively to regional and global peace and security,
- (e) Recognizing the importance of the Six-Party Talks, in particular all the commitments made by the Six Parties in the 19 September 2005 Joint Statement, and on 13 February and 3 October 2007, including the commitment to denuclearization,
- (f) Recalling the important role that the Agency has played in monitoring and verification activities at the Yongbyon nuclear facilities, including as agreed in the Six-Party Talks,
- (g) Noting that the Agency unfortunately was not able to conduct monitoring and verification activities in the DPRK following the discontinuation of the DPRK’s invitation to the Agency, as noted in the Director General’s report (GC(59/22)),
- (h) Noting with deep concern the DPRK’s decision to cease all cooperation with the Agency, its demand on 14 April 2009 that Agency inspectors leave the DPRK and remove all Agency containment and surveillance equipment from its facilities, and the subsequent actions announced by the DPRK, including the reactivation of all facilities at Yongbyon, reprocessing of spent fuel and weaponization of the extracted plutonium, the development of uranium enrichment technology, and the construction of a light water reactor,

- (i) Recalling with grave concern the DPRK's 30 March 2014 statement announcing that it would consider conducting a "new form of nuclear test", and its subsequent statements regarding further nuclear tests,
 - (j) Noting the Director General's report that the nuclear programme of the DPRK remains a matter of serious concern, and in that regard, expressing serious concern about the DPRK's ongoing efforts to further develop its nuclear capabilities, as outlined in the Director General's report, including steam discharges and the outflow of cooling water at the 5MW(e) graphite-moderated reactor, signatures which are consistent with the reactor's operation, the construction of an extension effectively doubling the floor area of the building housing the centrifuge enrichment facility at Yongbyon, construction activities at the light water reactor site, and observation of activity at the Pyongsan uranium mine and uranium concentration plant, and noting that such actions are clear violations of relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions,
 - (k) Noting with concern the DPRK's 15 September 2015 report that it readjusted and started normal operation of all nuclear facilities at Yongbyon, including the uranium enrichment facility and the 5 MW(e) reactor,
 - (l) Noting with concern that the DPRK's policy of building its nuclear forces and its statements asserting the need to bolster and diversify its nuclear deterrent capability, as outlined in the Director General's report, are contrary to its denuclearization commitments,
 - (m) Stressing the importance of a complete understanding of the DPRK's entire nuclear programme,
 - (n) Noting the Director General's report that contrary to the requirements of relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions, the DPRK has not abandoned its existing nuclear programme in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner or ceased all related activities,
 - (o) Reiterating the international community's firm opposition to the DPRK's possession of nuclear weapons,
 - (p) Reiterating support for the IAEA's efforts to maintain preparedness to conduct monitoring and verification in the DPRK, and
 - (q) Having considered the Director General's report contained in document GC(59)/22,
1. Condemns the three nuclear tests conducted by the DPRK in violation and flagrant disregard of the relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions;
 2. Calls upon the DPRK to refrain from conducting any further nuclear test, pursuant to the relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions;
 3. Strongly deplores all the DPRK's ongoing nuclear activities, as outlined in the Director General's report, including the restart and operation of the 5MW(e) graphite-moderated reactor, the extension and operation of the uranium enrichment facility, and ongoing construction activities at the light water reactor site at Yongbyon; and urges the DPRK to halt all such activities, and any efforts to readjust or expand its nuclear facilities, aimed at the production of fissile material;

4. Stresses its desire for a diplomatic resolution of the DPRK nuclear issue so as to achieve the complete, verifiable and irreversible denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula;
5. Supports the Six-Party Talks as an effective mechanism for dealing with the DPRK nuclear issue, stresses the importance of the full implementation of the 19 September 2005 Joint Statement, and underscores the need for continued efforts by all the parties concerned in this regard, with a view to creating the favourable conditions for the resumption of the Six-Party Talks aimed at achieving substantive progress towards the complete, verifiable, and irreversible denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, and maintaining peace and security in the Korean Peninsula and North East Asia;
6. Strongly urges the DPRK to renounce its policy of building its nuclear forces, and to honour its commitment to denuclearization and the 19 September 2005 Joint Statement of the Six-Party Talks;
7. Strongly urges the DPRK to fully comply with all its obligations under United Nations Security Council resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013) and other relevant resolutions, and to fulfill its commitments under the 19 September 2005 Joint Statement of the Six-Party Talks, including abandoning all its nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programmes, and immediately ceasing all related activities;
8. Stresses the importance of all Member States fully implementing their obligations pursuant to United Nations Security Council resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), and 2094 (2013), including the DPRK's non-proliferation obligations;
9. Reaffirms that the DPRK cannot have the status of a nuclear-weapon State in accordance with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), as stated in United Nations Security Council resolutions 1718 (2006) and 1874 (2009), and in the Final Document of the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to NPT;
10. Calls upon the DPRK to come into full compliance with the NPT and to cooperate promptly with the Agency in the full and effective implementation of Agency comprehensive safeguards, including all necessary safeguards activities provided for in the safeguards agreement, which the Agency has not been able to conduct since 1994, and to resolve any outstanding issues that may have arisen due to the long absence of Agency safeguards and the lack of Agency access since April 2009;
11. Deplores the DPRK's actions to cease all cooperation with the Agency, strongly endorses actions taken by the Board of Governors, commends the impartial efforts of the Director General and the Secretariat to apply comprehensive safeguards in the DPRK, and encourages the Secretariat to maintain its readiness to play an essential role in verifying the DPRK's nuclear programme, including the capability to re-establish implementation of safeguards-related activities in the DPRK;
12. Supports and encourages the international community's peaceful efforts in all available and appropriate forums to address the challenge posed by the DPRK; and

13. Decides to remain seized of the matter and to include the item “Implementation of the NPT safeguards agreement between the Agency and the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea” in the agenda for its sixtieth (2016) regular session.

*18 September 2015
Agenda item 19
GC(59)/OR.9, paras 5–6*

GC(59)/RES/15 Application of IAEA safeguards in the Middle East

The General Conference,¹

- (a) Recognizing the importance of the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons – both globally and regionally – in enhancing international peace and security,
 - (b) Mindful of the usefulness of the Agency's safeguards system as a reliable means of verification of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy,
 - (c) Concerned by the grave consequences, endangering peace and security, of the presence in the Middle East region of nuclear activities not wholly devoted to peaceful purposes,
 - (d) Welcoming the initiatives regarding the establishment of a zone free of all weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons, in the Middle East and earlier initiatives regarding arms control in the region,
 - (e) Recognizing that full realization of these objectives would be promoted by the participation of all States of the region,
 - (f) Commending the efforts of the Agency concerning the application of safeguards in the Middle East and the positive response of most States in concluding a full-scope safeguards agreement, and
 - (g) Recalling its resolution GC(58)/RES/16,
1. Takes note of the Director General's report in document GC(59)/15;
 2. Calls upon all States in the region to accede to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT);²
 3. Calls upon all States in the region, to accede to and implement, all relevant nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation conventions, to fulfill in good faith international obligations and commitments relating to safeguards, and to cooperate fully with the IAEA within the framework of their respective obligations;
 4. Affirms the urgent need for all States in the Middle East to forthwith accept the application of full-scope Agency safeguards to all their nuclear activities as an important confidence-building measure among all States in the region and as a step in enhancing peace and security in the context of the establishment of a NWFZ;
 5. Calls upon all parties directly concerned to consider seriously taking the practical and appropriate steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a mutually and effectively verifiable NWFZ in the region, and invites the countries concerned which have not yet done so to adhere to international non-proliferation regimes, including the Treaty on the

Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, as a means of complementing participation in a zone free of all weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East and of strengthening peace and security in the region;

6. Further calls upon all States of the region, pending the establishment of the zone, not to pursue actions that would undermine the goal of establishing the zone, including developing, producing, testing or otherwise acquiring nuclear weapons;
7. Further calls upon all States in the region to take measures, including confidence-building and verification measures, aimed at establishing a NWFZ in the Middle East;
8. Urges all States to render assistance in the establishment of the zone and at the same time to refrain from any action that would hinder efforts aiming at its establishment;
9. Mindful of the importance of establishing the Middle East as a nuclear weapons free zone, and in this context, emphasizing the importance of establishing peace therein;
10. Requests the Director General to pursue further consultations with the States of the Middle East to facilitate the early application of full-scope Agency safeguards to all nuclear activities in the region as relevant to the preparation of model agreements, as a necessary step towards the establishment of a NWFZ in the region, referred to in resolution GC(XXXVII)/RES/627;
11. Calls upon all States in the region to extend their fullest cooperation to the Director General in the fulfillment of the tasks entrusted to him in the preceding paragraph;
12. Calls upon all other States, especially those with a special responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, to render all assistance to the Director General by facilitating the implementation of this resolution; and
13. Requests the Director General to submit to the Board of Governors and the General Conference at its sixtieth (2016) regular session a report on the implementation of this resolution and to include in the provisional agenda for that session an item entitled “Application of IAEA safeguards in the Middle East”.

¹ The resolution was adopted with 126 in favour, 0 against and 14 abstentions (roll call vote).

² Operative paragraph 2 was voted on separately and was approved with 126 in favour, 1 against and 13 abstentions (roll call vote).

*17 September 2015
Agenda item 20
GC(59)/OR.8, para. 83*

GC(59)/RES/16

Personnel

A. Staffing of the Agency's Secretariat

The General Conference,

- (a) Recalling resolution GC(57)/RES/16.A adopted by it at its fifty-seventh regular session,
 - (b) Taking note of the report submitted by the Director General in document GC(59)/16 and the continuing efforts made, in response to relevant resolutions adopted by the General Conference since 1981, to increase the recruitment of staff members from developing countries and those other Member States which are unrepresented or under-represented in the Agency's Secretariat,
 - (c) Noting document N6.76 Circ., dated 17 September 2014, which contains the forecast of vacancies in the Professional category until 31 December 2016,
 - (d) Noting the Secretariat's projection indicating that, as a result of staff retirements and the application of the rotation policy, 506 of the 1047 regular Professional staff positions in the Agency's Secretariat will become vacant during the period up to 2022,
 - (e) Noting the length of the recruitment process and the need to improve and streamline actions undertaken in the recruitment and selection of staff, as part of the Agency-wide Information System for Programme Support (AIPS);
 - (f) Remaining concerned that the representation of developing countries and some other Member States in the Agency's Secretariat, including at the senior and policy-making levels, continues to be inadequate,
 - (g) Reaffirming the availability of qualified candidates from these countries who could be considered and selected for different positions at the Professional and executive levels,
 - (h) Noting with concern the low percentage of consultants from developing countries holding Special Service Agreements, while acknowledging the slight increase of around 2% during the reporting period of 2013–2015,
 - (i) Convinced that the implementation of measures taken in response to previous resolutions on this subject should be continued and enhanced, and
 - (j) Further convinced that joint efforts and close cooperation between Member States and the Secretariat can assist the Agency in attracting applicants of the highest standards of technical competence, efficiency and integrity,
1. Requests the Director General, pursuant to Article VII of the Statute, to continue to secure employees of the highest standards of efficiency, technical competence, and integrity and to intensify his efforts to increase accordingly, the number of staff members from developing countries and from those other Member States which are unrepresented or under-represented in the Agency's Secretariat, particularly at the senior and policy-making levels, and for Professional posts requiring specific skills;

2. Calls on Member States to continue encouraging well-qualified candidates to apply for vacant posts in the Agency's Secretariat, and requests the Director General to strengthen, within available resources, the recruitment efforts in Member States, particularly in developing countries;
3. Requests the Director General to fully implement the provisions of this resolution and to work with Member States in this regard, including by making use of the opportunity offered by staff retirements and the application of the rotation policy;
4. Encourages the Secretariat, in concert with Member States, to continue taking advantage of the opportunities presented by Agency-sponsored meetings by undertaking recruitment efforts parallel with such meetings, and to establish a voluntary network of former staff members for recruitment purposes;
5. Requests the Director General and the Secretariat to pursue concrete measures to improve the recruitment and selection process as part of AIPS, and to enhance the efficiency and transparency of these processes and to report to the sixty-first (2017) regular session of the General Conference on the same;
6. Requests the Director General to address the issue of under-representation and non-representation, organizing recruitment and/or information events in developing countries and other Member States that are unrepresented or under-represented in the Agency's Secretariat, and subsequently to report to the sixty-first (2017) regular session of the General Conference on this issue;
7. Requests the Director General, in consultation with Member States to harness liaison officers who are designated as points of contact in Member States, particularly those which are unrepresented or under-represented in the Agency's Secretariat, to actively support and coordinate with the Secretariat in recruitment efforts;
8. Further requests the Director General to continue to ensure that consultants are engaged based on their ability to provide the required expertise while giving due consideration to the geographical distribution of consultants holding Special Service Agreements, and to continue to identify the nationalities of such consultants in future reports; and
9. Further requests the Director General to continue submitting biennially a report to the Board of Governors and the General Conference on the implementation of this resolution and of similar resolutions adopted in the past, and requests that future reports identify those geographic regions which are under-represented and the number of positions, based on the Secretariat's indicative figures, where they are under-represented.

B. Women in the Secretariat

The General Conference,

- (a) Recalling its resolution GC(57)/RES/16.B on "Women in the Secretariat",
- (b) Commending the wide range of important measures implemented by the Secretariat in order to make progress in rectifying the gender imbalance and improve the representation of women in the Professional and higher categories, as reported in document GC(59)/17,

- (c) Welcoming the actions undertaken by the Agency's Focal Point for Gender Concerns and the points of contact nominated by Member States to support the Agency's efforts to respond to the request made in the above-mentioned resolution,
- (d) Concerned that the 2014 report by the United Nations (UN) Secretary-General on "Improvement of the status of women in the United Nations System" shows that within the Professional and higher categories the Agency is still among the UN organizations with the lowest representation of women Professional staff,
- (e) Aware of the lower rate of participation of women in the nuclear field,
- (f) Recognizing that since June 2013 there was an improvement in the percentage of applications received by the Agency from "well-qualified" female candidates which increased from 23.3% to 29.2%, and that the percentage of female staff in the Professional and higher categories has grown by 1.8 %,
- (g) Further recognizing the increase to 37.6% of external appointments accounted for by the recruitment of women, and
- (h) Asserting the principle of equal gender representation throughout the Secretariat as an ultimate goal,
1. Continues to request the Director General, pursuant to Article VII of the Statute, to secure employees of the highest standards of efficiency, technical competence, and integrity, particularly drawing upon developing countries and upon those Member States which are unrepresented or under-represented, and to pursue a target of equal representation of women across all occupational groups and categories in the Agency, including in senior policy-level and decision-making posts;
 2. Urges the Secretariat to continue the implementation of its comprehensive gender policy, which covers gender equality in staffing as well as mainstreaming gender considerations in the Secretariat's programmes and operation, and further urges the Secretariat to enhance its implementation in order – inter alia – to achieve a higher representation of women, especially from developing Member States as well as unrepresented and under-represented Member States, in the Agency's Professional and higher categories;
 3. Requests the Secretariat to improve its process for the recruitment of female staff, to continue undertaking ongoing recruitment measures and to facilitate access by qualified female candidates from developing Member States to training opportunities, as well as their participation in the fellowship programme, the programme for job opportunities for young professionals and as experts participating in the technical cooperation programme, in order to gain experience in various fields of work within the Agency;
 4. Calls upon the Secretariat to intensify the implementation of its Action Plan on Gender Concerns, including measures to improve the status of female staff and to enhance the promotional and placement process, within the framework of the Agency's programmatic needs and regulations;
 5. Stresses that the work relating to the achievement of the objectives stated above should be financed primarily from the Regular Budget of the Agency, within available resources, but also invites Member States to provide voluntary contributions in order to assist with their achievement;

6. Encourages Member States that have not yet done so to nominate contact points to actively support the Agency's efforts to meet the terms of this resolution; and
7. Further requests the Director General to report biennially on the implementation of this resolution to the Board of Governors and the General Conference in 2017.

*17 September 2015
Agenda item 25
GC(59)/OR.8, para. 31*

GC(59)/RES/17

Examination of delegates' credentials

The General Conference,

Accepts the report by the General Committee on its examination of the credentials of delegates to the Conference's fifty-ninth regular session, which is set forth in document GC(59)/29.

*17 September 2015
Agenda item 23
GC(59)/OR.7, paras 100–101*

Other Decisions

GC(59)/DEC/1 Election of the President

The General Conference elected HE Mr Filippo Formica (Italy) as President of the General Conference, to hold office until the close of the fifty-ninth regular session.

*14 September 2015
Agenda item 1
GC(59)/OR.1, paras 11–13*

GC(59)/DEC/2 Election of Vice Presidents

The General Conference elected the delegates of Hungary, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Malaysia, Nigeria, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal and the United States of America as Vice-Presidents of the General Conference, to hold office until the close of the fifty-ninth regular session.

*14 September 2015
Agenda item 1
GC(59)/OR.1, paras 27–28*

GC(59)/DEC/3 Election of the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole

The General Conference elected HE Mr Mohamed Benhocine (Algeria) as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, to hold office until the close of the fifty-ninth regular session.

*14 September 2015
Agenda item 1
GC(59)/OR.1, paras 27–28*

GC(59)/DEC/4 Election of additional members of the General Committee¹

The General Conference elected the delegates of Argentina, Canada, Germany, Lebanon and the Russian Federation as additional members of the General Committee, to hold office until the close of the fifty-ninth regular session.

¹ As a result of the decisions taken under GC(59)/DEC/1, 2, 3 and 4, the General Committee appointed for the fifty-ninth (2015) regular session was composed as follows:
HE Mr Filippo Formica (Italy) as President;
the delegates of Hungary, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Malaysia, Nigeria, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal and the United States of America as Vice-Presidents;
HE Mr Mohamed Benhocine (Algeria) as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole;
and the delegates of Argentina, Canada, Germany, Lebanon and the Russian Federation as additional members.

*14 September 2015
Agenda item 1
GC(59)/OR.1, paras 27–28*

GC(59)/DEC/5 Adoption of the agenda and allocation of items for initial discussion

The General Conference adopted the agenda for its fifty-ninth regular session and allocated the items for initial discussion (GC(59)/1, Add.1 and Add.2).

*14 September 2015
Agenda item 5(a)
GC(59)/OR.2, paras 1–2*

GC(59)/DEC/6 Closing date of the session

The General Conference fixed Friday, 18 September 2015, as the closing date for the fifty-ninth regular session.

*14 September 2015
Agenda item 5(b)
GC(59)/OR.2, paras 3–4*

GC(59)/DEC/7 Opening date of the sixtieth regular session of the General Conference

The General Conference fixed Monday, 26 September 2016, as the opening date for the sixtieth regular session of the General Conference.

*14 September 2015
Agenda item 5(b)
GC(59)/OR.2, paras 3–4*

**GC(59)/DEC/8 Election of Members to the Board of Governors
(for 2015–2017)¹**

The General Conference elected the following eleven members of the Agency to serve on the Board until the end of the sixty-first (2017) regular session:

Paraguay and Uruguay	for Latin America
Spain and Turkey	for Western Europe
Belarus and Latvia	for Eastern Europe
Ghana and Namibia	for Africa
Pakistan	for the Middle East and South Asia
The Philippines	for the Far East
The Republic of Korea	for the Far East, the Middle East and South Asia, or South East Asia and the Pacific

¹As a result, the composition of the Board of Governors 2015-2016 at the conclusion of the fifty-ninth (2015) regular session of the General Conference was as follows: Argentina, Australia, Belarus, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, India, Ireland, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Latvia, Malaysia, Mexico, Namibia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, the Philippines, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, and Uruguay.

*17 September 2015
Agenda item 8
GC(59)/OR.7, paras 109–123*

GC(59)/DEC/9 Appointment of the External Auditor

The General Conference appointed the Chairman of the Audit Board of the Republic of Indonesia as the External Auditor to audit the Agency's accounts for the 2016 and 2017 financial years.

*17 September 2015
Agenda item 11
GC(59)/OR.7, paras 124–127*

GC(59)/DEC/10 Amendment to Article XIV.A of the Statute

1. The General Conference recalls its resolution GC(43)/RES/8, which approved an amendment to Article XIV.A of the Agency's Statute permitting the establishment of biennial budgeting, and its decisions GC(49)/DEC/13, GC(50)/DEC/11, GC(51)/DEC/14, GC(52)/DEC/9, GC(53)/DEC/11, GC(54)/DEC/11, GC(55)/DEC/10, GC(56)/DEC/9, GC(57)/DEC/10 and GC(58)/DEC/9.

2. The General Conference notes that, in accordance with Article XVIII.C (ii) of the Statute, two thirds of all the members of the Agency will have to accept the amendment in order for it to enter into force, but also notes from document GC(59)/9 that as of 15 July 2015 only 57 Member States had deposited instruments of acceptance with the depositary Government. For this reason, the General Conference encourages and urges Member States that have not yet deposited an instrument of acceptance of this amendment to do so as soon as

feasible in order to allow the benefits of biennial budgeting to be attained. This would permit the Agency to come into line with the virtually universal practice among United Nations system organizations of biennial budgeting.

1. The General Conference requests the Director General to draw the attention of the governments of Member States to this issue, to submit to the Conference at its sixtieth (2016) regular session a report on the progress made towards the entry into force of this amendment and to include in the provisional agenda for that session an item entitled “Amendment to Article XIV.A of the Statute”.

*17 September 2015
Agenda item 12
GC(59)/OR.8, para. 24*

GC(59)/DEC/11 Promotion of efficiency and effectiveness of the IAEA decision making process

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

*17 September 2015
Agenda item 22
GC(59)/OR.8, para. 28*

GC(59)/DEC/12 Amendment to Article VI of the Statute

1. The General Conference recalls its resolution GC(43)/RES/19 of 1 October 1999, by which the Conference approved an amendment to Article VI of the Agency’s Statute, and its decisions GC(47)/DEC/14, GC(49)/DEC/12, GC(50)/DEC/12, GC(51)/DEC/13, GC(53)/DEC/12, GC(55)/DEC/12 and GC(57)/DEC/12.

2. The General Conference takes note of the report by the Director General contained in document GC(59)/10.

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

4. The General Conference requests the Director General to draw the attention of the Governments of Member States to this issue, to submit to the Conference at its 61st (2017) regular session a report on the progress made towards the entry into force of this amendment and to include in the provisional agenda for that session an item entitled “Amendment to Article VI of the Statute”.

*17 September 2015
Agenda item 23
GC(59)/OR.8, para. 29*

