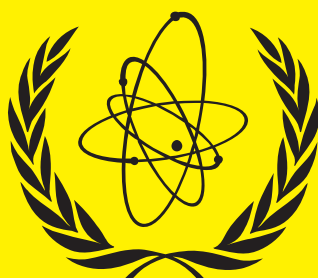


Resolutions and Other Decisions of the General Conference

**Sixty-Seventh Regular Session
25–29 September 2023**



IAEA

International Atomic Energy Agency

Resolutions and Other Decisions of the General Conference

Sixty-Seventh Regular Session
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**Sixty-Seventh Regular Session
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GC(67)/RES/DEC(2023)

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Introductory Note

1. The 19 resolutions adopted and the 12 other decisions taken by the General Conference at its sixty-seventh (2023) 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(67)/OR.1–12).

Agenda for the Sixty-Seventh (2023) Regular Session *

Item Number	Title	Allocation for initial discussion
1	Election of officers and appointment of the General Committee	Plenary
2	Message from the Secretary-General of the United Nations	Plenary
3	Statement by the Director General	Plenary
4	Arrangements for the Conference (GC(67)/INF/7, GC(67)/INF/8 and GC(67)/INF/9)	General Committee
	(a) Adoption of the agenda and allocation of items for initial discussion	
	(b) Closing date of the session and opening date of the next session	
5	Approval of the Appointment of the Director General (GC(67)/8)	Plenary
6	Contributions to the Technical Cooperation Fund for 2024	Plenary
7	General debate and Annual Report for 2022 (GC(67)/2)	Plenary
8	Election of Members to the Board of Governors (GC(67)/3)	Plenary
9	The Agency's Financial Statements for 2022 (GC(67)/4)	Committee of the Whole
10	The Agency's Programme and Budget 2024–2025 (GC(67)/5)	Committee of the Whole
11	Amendment to Article XIV.A of the Statute (GC(67)/6)	Committee of the Whole
12	Scale of assessment of Member States' contributions towards the Regular Budget for 2024 (GC(67)/12 and Rev.1)	Committee of the Whole
13	Nuclear and radiation safety (GC(67)/13 and GC(67)/INF/2)	Committee of the Whole
14	Nuclear security (GC(67)/14 and GC(67)/INF/3)	Committee of the Whole

* GC(67)/24.

Item Number	Title	Allocation for initial discussion
15	Strengthening of the Agency's technical cooperation activities (GC(67)/INF/5 and Supplement)	Committee of the Whole
16	Strengthening the Agency's activities related to nuclear science, technology and applications (GC(67)/11 and GC(67)/INF/4)	Committee of the Whole
17	Strengthening the effectiveness and improving the efficiency of Agency safeguards (GC(67)/16)	Committee of the Whole
18	Implementation of the NPT safeguards agreement between the Agency and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (GC(67)/20)	Plenary
19	Application of IAEA safeguards in the Middle East (GC(67)/17)	Plenary
20	Israeli nuclear capabilities (GC(67)/1/Add.1 and GC(67)/15)	Plenary
21	Status of Palestine in the International Atomic Energy Agency (GC(67)/1/Add.5 and GC(67)/22)	Plenary
22	Promotion of Efficiency and Effectiveness of IAEA Decision Making Process (GC(67)/1/Add.2)	Committee of the Whole
23	Restoration of sovereign equality in the IAEA (GC(67)/1/Add.3)	Committee of the Whole
24	Transfer of the nuclear materials in the context of AUKUS and its safeguards in all aspects under the NPT (GC(67)/1/Add.4 and GC(67)/23)	Plenary
25	Nuclear safety, security and safeguards in Ukraine (GC(67)/10)	Plenary
26	Amendment of Article VI of the Statute (GC(67)/9)	Committee of the Whole
27	Personnel	Committee of the Whole
	(a) Staffing of the Agency's Secretariat (GC(67)/18)	
	(b) Women in the Secretariat (GC(67)/19)	
28	Examination of delegates' credentials	General Committee
29	Report on contributions pledged to the Technical Cooperation Fund for 2024 (GC(67)/21)	Plenary

Information documents

GC(67)/INF/1	Inscription in the List of speakers in the General Debate
GC(67)/INF/2	Nuclear Safety Review 2023
GC(67)/INF/3	Nuclear Security Review 2023
GC(67)/INF/4	Nuclear Technology Review 2023
GC(67)/INF/5	Technical Cooperation Report for 2022
GC(67)/INF/5/Supplement	Technical Cooperation Report for 2022 – Supplement
GC(67)/INF/6	List of Participants
GC(67)/INF/7	Statement of Financial Contributions to the IAEA
GC(67)/INF/7/Mod.1	Statement of Financial Contributions to the IAEA
GC(67)/INF/8	Report on Measures Taken to Facilitate Payment of Contributions and Status Report on Member States Participating in a Payment Plan
GC(67)/INF/9	Text of communication dated 25 August 2023 received from the Permanent Mission of the Dominican Republic to the Agency concerning restoration of voting rights

Resolutions

GC(67)/RES/1

Approval of the Appointment of the Director General

The General Conference,

- (a) Having considered the question of the appointment of the Director General,
- (b) Having further considered the recommendation of the Board of Governors on this matter contained in document GC(67)/8,

Approves, in accordance with Article VII.A of the Statute, the appointment of Mr Rafael Mariano Grossi as the Director General from 3 December 2023 to 2 December 2027.

*25 September 2023
Agenda item 5
GC(67)/OR.1, para. 53*

GC(67)/RES/2

The Agency's Financial Statements for 2022

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 2022 and of the report of the Board of Governors thereon.¹

¹ GC(67)/4.

*29 September 2023
Agenda item 9
GC(67)/OR.11, para. 2*

GC(67)/RES/3

Regular Budget Appropriations for 2024

The General Conference,

Accepting the recommendations of the Board of Governors relating to the Regular Budget of the Agency for 2024,¹ while reaffirming, in this context, the effectiveness and integrity of all the relevant provisions in the Statute,

1. Appropriates, on the basis of an exchange rate of US \$1.00 to €1.00, an amount of €430 020 873 for the operational portion of the Regular Budget expenses of the Agency in 2024 as follows:²

¹ Document GC(67)/5.

² Appropriation Sections 1–6 represent the Agency's Major Programmes.

	€
1. Nuclear Power, Fuel Cycle and Nuclear Science	46 709 512
2. Nuclear Techniques for Development and Environmental Protection	47 500 612
3. Nuclear Safety and Security	41 833 006
4. Nuclear Verification	167 729 812
5. Policy, Management and Administration Services	92 267 806
6. Management of Technical Cooperation for Development	30 406 447
Subtotal of Major Programmes	<hr/> 426 447 195
7. Reimbursable work for others	3 573 678
TOTAL	<hr/> 430 020 873 <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 €3 435 000;

from contributions by Member States amounting, at an exchange rate of US \$1.00 to €1.00, to €423 012 195 (€363 616 569 plus US \$ 59 395 626), in accordance with the scale of assessment fixed by the General Conference in resolution GC(67)/RES/6;

3. Appropriates, on the basis of an exchange rate of US \$1.00 to €1.00, an amount of €6 144 000 for the capital portion of the Regular Budget expenses of the Agency in 2024 as follows:³

³ See footnote 2.

	€
1. Nuclear Power, Fuel Cycle and Nuclear Science	-
2. Nuclear Techniques for Development and Environmental Protection	1 536 000
3. Nuclear Safety and Security	307 200
4. Nuclear Verification	716 800
5. Policy, Management and Administration Services	3 276 800
6. Management of Technical Cooperation for Development	307 200
TOTAL	6 144 000

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, at an exchange rate of US \$1.00 to €1.00, to €6 144 000 (€6 072 964 plus US \$71 036), in accordance with the scale of assessment fixed by the General Conference in resolution GC(67)/RES/6;

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 2024, 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 2024; and

With the approval of the Board of Governors, to make transfers between any of the Sections listed in paras 1 and 3 above.

ATTACHMENT

A.1. APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE OPERATIONAL PORTION OF THE REGULAR BUDGET IN 2024

ADJUSTMENT FORMULA IN EUROS

	€	US\$
1. Nuclear Power, Fuel Cycle and Nuclear Science	39 713 391 + (	6 996 121 /R)
2. Nuclear Techniques for Development and Environmental Protection	42 269 624 + (	5 230 988 /R)
3. Nuclear Safety and Security	34 261 107 + (	7 571 899 /R)
4. Nuclear Verification	142 004 800 + (	25 725 012 /R)
5. Policy, Management and Administration Services	82 737 244 + (	9 530 562 /R)
6. Management of Technical Cooperation for Development	26 065 403 + (	4 341 044 /R)
Subtotal of Major Programmes	<hr/> 367 051 569 + (	<hr/>59 395 626 /R)
7. Reimbursable work for others	3 573 678 + (	- /R)
TOTAL	<hr/> 370 625 247 + (	<hr/>59 395 626 /R)

Note: R is the average United Nations dollar to euro exchange rate which will be experienced during 2024.

ATTACHMENT

A.2. APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE CAPITAL PORTION OF THE REGULAR BUDGET IN 2024

ADJUSTMENT FORMULA IN EUROS

	€	US\$
Nuclear Power, Fuel Cycle and Nuclear Science	- + (	- /R)
Nuclear Techniques for Development and Environmental Protection	1 464 964 + (	71 036 /R)
Nuclear Safety and Security	307 200 + (	- /R)
Nuclear Verification	716 800 + (	- /R)
Policy, Management and Administration Services	3 276 800 + (	- /R)
Management of Technical Cooperation for Development	307 200 + (	- /R)
TOTAL	6 072 964 + (	71 036 /R)

Note: R is the average United Nations dollar to euro exchange rate which will be experienced during 2024.

*29 September 2023
Agenda item 10
GC(67)/OR.11, para. 3*

GC(67)/RES/4

Technical Cooperation Fund Allocation for 2024

The General Conference,

- (a) Noting the decision of the Board of Governors of June 2023 to recommend the Technical Cooperation Fund target of €96 000 000 for voluntary contributions to the Agency's Technical Cooperation Fund for 2024; and
 - (b) Accepting the foregoing recommendation of the Board;
1. Decides that for 2024 the target figure for voluntary contributions to the Technical Cooperation Fund shall be €96 000 000;
 2. Allocates, in euros, contributions of €96 000 000 for the Agency's technical cooperation programme for 2024; and

3. Urges all Member States to make voluntary contributions for 2024 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.

*29 September 2023
Agenda item 10
GC(67)/OR.11, para. 3*

GC(67)/RES/5

The Working Capital Fund for 2024

The General Conference,

Accepting the recommendations of the Board of Governors relating to the Agency's Working Capital Fund for 2024,

1. Approves a level of €15 210 000 for the Agency's Working Capital Fund for 2024;
2. Decides that the Fund shall be financed, administered and used in 2024 in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Financial Regulations of the Agency;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; and
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 Document INFCIRC/8/Rev.4.

*29 September 2023
Agenda item 10
GC(67)/OR.11, para. 3*

GC(67)/RES/6

**Scale of Assessment of Member States'
Contributions towards the Regular Budget for 2024**

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 2024 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 2023 or in 2024 it shall be assessed as appropriate:
 - (a) For an advance or advances to the Working Capital Fund, in accordance with Financial Regulation 7.04²; and
 - (b) For a contribution or contributions towards the Agency's Regular Budget, in accordance with the principles and arrangements the Conference has established for the assessment of Member States for such contributions.

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

² INFCIRC/8/Rev.4.

Annex 1

2024 Scale of Assessment

Member State	Base rate %	Scale %	Regular Budget assessment		
			€	+	\$
Afghanistan	0.006	0.006	20 811		3 321
Albania	0.008	0.008	29 575		4 757
Algeria	0.105	0.105	388 174		62 440
Angola	0.010	0.009	34 686		5 535
Antigua and Barbuda	0.002	0.002	7 393		1 190
Argentina	0.692	0.692	2 558 251		411 509
Armenia	0.007	0.007	25 879		4 163
Australia	2.031	2.032	7 510 306		1 208 112
Austria	0.653	0.653	2 414 693		388 429
Azerbaijan	0.029	0.029	107 210		17 245
Bahamas	0.018	0.018	66 544		10 704
Bahrain	0.052	0.052	192 238		30 923
Bangladesh	0.010	0.009	34 686		5 535
Barbados	0.008	0.008	29 575		4 757
Belarus	0.039	0.039	144 178		23 192
Belgium	0.796	0.796	2 943 475		473 489
Belize	0.001	0.001	3 697		594
Benin	0.005	0.005	17 342		2 767
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	0.018	0.018	66 544		10 704
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.011	0.011	40 665		6 542
Botswana	0.014	0.014	51 757		8 326
Brazil	1.937	1.937	7 160 886		1 151 869
Brunei Darussalam	0.020	0.020	73 938		11 893
Bulgaria	0.054	0.054	199 633		32 112
Burkina Faso	0.004	0.004	13 874		2 214
Burundi	0.001	0.001	3 469		553
Cambodia	0.007	0.007	24 280		3 875
Cameroon	0.012	0.012	44 363		7 136
Canada	2.528	2.529	9 348 136		1 503 748
Central African Republic	0.001	0.001	3 469		553
Chad	0.003	0.003	10 406		1 660
Chile	0.404	0.404	1 493 545		240 245
China	14.675	14.675	54 251 938		8 726 734
Colombia	0.237	0.237	876 164		140 936
Comoros	0.001	0.001	3 469		553
Congo	0.005	0.005	18 484		2 973
Costa Rica	0.066	0.066	243 995		39 248
Côte d'Ivoire	0.021	0.021	77 635		12 488
Croatia	0.087	0.087	321 630		51 736
Cuba	0.091	0.091	336 418		54 115
Cyprus	0.035	0.035	129 426		20 820
Czech Republic	0.327	0.327	1 208 885		194 456
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.010	0.009	34 686		5 535
Denmark	0.532	0.532	1 967 247		316 453
Djibouti	0.001	0.001	3 469		553
Dominica	0.001	0.001	3 697		594
Dominican Republic	0.064	0.064	236 601		38 059
Ecuador	0.074	0.074	273 570		44 006
Egypt	0.134	0.134	495 384		79 686
El Salvador	0.012	0.012	44 363		7 136

Annex 1

2024 Scale of Assessment

Member State	Base rate %	Scale %	Regular Budget assessment		
			€	+	\$
Eritrea	0.001	0.001	3 469		553
Estonia	0.042	0.042	155 270		24 976
Eswatini	0.002	0.002	7 393		1 190
Ethiopia	0.010	0.009	34 686		5 535
Fiji	0.004	0.004	14 788		2 379
Finland	0.401	0.401	1 482 831		238 529
France	4.154	4.155	15 360 818		2 470 951
Gabon	0.012	0.012	44 363		7 136
Gambia, The	0.001	0.001	3 469		553
Georgia	0.008	0.008	29 575		4 757
Germany	5.879	5.881	21 739 589		3 497 045
Ghana	0.023	0.023	85 029		13 678
Greece	0.313	0.313	1 157 129		186 130
Grenada	0.001	0.001	3 697		594
Guatemala	0.039	0.039	144 178		23 192
Guyana	0.004	0.004	14 788		2 379
Haiti	0.006	0.006	20 811		3 321
Holy See	0.001	0.001	3 693		594
Honduras	0.009	0.009	33 272		5 352
Hungary	0.219	0.219	809 620		130 232
Iceland	0.035	0.035	129 426		20 820
India	1.004	1.004	3 711 683		597 045
Indonesia	0.528	0.528	1 951 961		313 984
Iran, Islamic Republic of	0.357	0.357	1 319 792		212 296
Iraq	0.123	0.123	454 719		73 144
Ireland	0.422	0.422	1 560 485		251 021
Israel	0.540	0.540	1 996 831		321 212
Italy	3.068	3.069	11 344 967		1 824 959
Jamaica	0.008	0.008	29 575		4 757
Japan	7.728	7.730	28 576 894		4 596 897
Jordan	0.021	0.021	77 635		12 488
Kazakhstan	0.128	0.128	473 203		76 117
Kenya	0.029	0.029	107 210		17 245
Korea, Republic of	2.476	2.476	9 153 513		1 472 394
Kuwait	0.225	0.225	832 010		133 838
Kyrgyzstan	0.002	0.002	7 393		1 190
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.007	0.007	24 280		3 875
Latvia	0.048	0.048	177 451		28 544
Lebanon	0.035	0.035	129 392		20 814
Lesotho	0.001	0.001	3 469		553
Liberia	0.001	0.001	3 469		553
Libya	0.017	0.017	62 848		10 109
Liechtenstein	0.010	0.010	36 980		5 949
Lithuania	0.074	0.074	273 570		44 006
Luxembourg	0.065	0.065	240 356		38 664
Madagascar	0.004	0.004	13 874		2 214
Malawi	0.002	0.002	6 937		1 107
Malaysia	0.335	0.335	1 238 460		199 214
Mali	0.005	0.005	17 342		2 767
Malta	0.018	0.018	66 544		10 704

Annex 1

2024 Scale of Assessment

Member State	Base rate %	Scale %	Regular Budget assessment		
			€	+	\$
Marshall Islands	0.001	0.001	3 697		594
Mauritania	0.002	0.002	6 937		1 107
Mauritius	0.018	0.018	66 544		10 704
Mexico	1.175	1.175	4 343 852		698 733
Monaco	0.010	0.010	36 980		5 949
Mongolia	0.004	0.004	14 788		2 379
Montenegro	0.004	0.004	14 788		2 379
Morocco	0.053	0.053	195 935		31 517
Mozambique	0.004	0.004	13 874		2 214
Myanmar	0.010	0.009	34 686		5 535
Namibia	0.009	0.009	33 272		5 352
Nepal	0.010	0.009	34 686		5 535
Netherlands	1.325	1.325	4 899 632		788 158
New Zealand	0.297	0.297	1 098 257		176 667
Nicaragua	0.005	0.005	17 342		2 767
Niger	0.003	0.003	10 406		1 660
Nigeria	0.175	0.175	646 957		104 067
North Macedonia	0.007	0.007	25 879		4 163
Norway	0.653	0.653	2 414 693		388 429
Oman	0.107	0.107	395 568		63 630
Pakistan	0.110	0.110	406 659		65 414
Palau	0.001	0.001	3 697		594
Panama	0.086	0.086	317 933		51 142
Papua New Guinea	0.010	0.010	36 969		5 947
Paraguay	0.025	0.025	92 422		14 866
Peru	0.157	0.157	580 413		93 362
Philippines	0.204	0.204	754 167		121 312
Poland	0.805	0.805	2 976 001		478 706
Portugal	0.339	0.339	1 253 247		201 592
Qatar	0.259	0.259	957 742		154 063
Republic of Moldova	0.005	0.005	18 484		2 973
Romania	0.300	0.300	1 109 069		178 400
Russian Federation	1.795	1.795	6 637 622		1 067 732
Rwanda	0.003	0.003	10 406		1 660
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.002	0.002	7 393		1 190
Saint Lucia	0.002	0.002	7 393		1 190
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.001	0.001	3 697		594
Samoa	0.001	0.001	3 697		594
San Marino	0.002	0.002	7 393		1 190
Saudi Arabia	1.139	1.139	4 210 764		677 325
Senegal	0.007	0.007	24 280		3 875
Serbia	0.031	0.031	114 604		18 435
Seychelles	0.002	0.002	7 393		1 190
Sierra Leone	0.001	0.001	3 469		553
Singapore	0.485	0.485	1 793 454		288 496
Slovakia	0.149	0.149	550 837		88 605
Slovenia	0.076	0.076	281 040		45 209
South Africa	0.235	0.235	868 771		139 747
Spain	2.053	2.054	7 591 662		1 221 199
Sri Lanka	0.043	0.043	158 966		25 571

Annex 1

2024 Scale of Assessment

Member State	Base rate %	Scale %	Regular Budget assessment		
			€	+	\$
Sudan	0.010	0.009	34 686		5 535
Sweden	0.838	0.838	3 098 791		498 473
Switzerland	1.091	1.091	4 034 345		648 967
Syrian Arab Republic	0.009	0.009	33 272		5 352
Tajikistan	0.003	0.003	11 091		1 784
Thailand	0.354	0.354	1 308 700		210 512
Togo	0.002	0.002	6 937		1 107
Tonga	0.001	0.001	3 697		594
Trinidad and Tobago	0.035	0.035	129 392		20 814
Tunisia	0.018	0.018	66 544		10 704
Turkmenistan	0.033	0.033	121 997		19 624
Türkiye	0.813	0.813	3 005 576		483 464
Uganda	0.010	0.009	34 686		5 535
Ukraine	0.054	0.054	199 633		32 112
United Arab Emirates	0.611	0.611	2 259 376		363 444
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	4.209	4.210	15 564 204		2 503 668
United Republic of Tanzania	0.010	0.009	34 686		5 535
United States of America	25.000	25.007	92 445 958		14 870 913
Uruguay	0.088	0.088	325 327		52 331
Uzbekistan	0.026	0.026	96 120		15 462
Vanuatu	0.001	0.001	3 469		553
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	0.168	0.168	621 078		99 904
Viet Nam	0.089	0.083	308 700		49 262
Yemen	0.008	0.007	27 748		4 428
Zambia	0.008	0.007	27 748		4 428
Zimbabwe	0.007	0.007	25 879		4 163
TOTAL	100.000	100.000	369 689 533	[a]	59 466 662 [a]

[a] See document GC(67)/5, The Agency's Programme and Budget 2024-2025.

29 September 2023
 Agenda item 12
 GC(67)/OR.11, para. 5

GC(67)/RES/7

Nuclear and radiation safety

The General Conference,

- (a) Recalling resolution GC(66)/RES/6 and previous General Conference resolutions on matters relating to measures to strengthen international cooperation in nuclear, radiation, transport and waste safety, and emergency preparedness and response,
- (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 coordinating international efforts to strengthen nuclear safety globally, in providing expertise and advice in this field and in promoting nuclear safety,
- (d) Recognizing that strengthening nuclear safety globally requires the resolve of Member States to continuous improvement in the pursuit of high levels of safety,
- (e) Recognizing the increasing number of countries considering or introducing nuclear power or radiation technology, and the growing importance of international cooperation to strengthen nuclear safety in this regard, including among embarking countries, those with established nuclear power programmes, and industry organizations,
- (f) Recognizing the need to continue providing appropriate technical, human and financial resources for the Agency to implement its nuclear safety activities and to enable the Agency to provide, upon request, the support needed by Member States,
- (g) Recognizing the importance of technical assistance and capacity building in the field of nuclear safety, and reiterating the role of the Agency in supporting all Member States, as appropriate, in accessing materials, equipment and technology needed in this regard,
- (h) Recognizing that embedding and enhancing safety culture is a key element of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, ionizing radiation and radioactive materials,
- (i) 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,
- (j) Noting GC(XXXIV)/RES/533 and GC(XXIX)/RES/444 regarding attacks or threats of attack against nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful purposes, and GC(53)/DEC/13 which recognized the importance attached to safety, security and physical protection of nuclear material and nuclear facilities, and emphasizing the importance of nuclear safety and security regarding peaceful nuclear facilities, sites and materials in all circumstances, and, without prejudice to the views of Member States, noting the IAEA Director General's "seven indispensable pillars for ensuring nuclear safety and security during an armed conflict, which derive from the IAEA safety standards and nuclear security guidance", advanced on 2 March 2022,
- (k) Noting the relevance of the "five principles" presented by the IAEA Director General in the context of the ZNPP to the United Nations Security Council on 30 May 2023,

- (l) Recognizing the prime responsibility of licence holders for nuclear safety,
- (m) Recognizing the importance of Member States establishing and maintaining effective and sustainable regulatory infrastructures with due consideration for available international experience,
- (n) Acknowledging that research, development, the introduction of innovative methods and technologies and the availability of research and testing facilities are of continuing and long-term fundamental importance in improving nuclear safety worldwide,
- (o) Acknowledging the need to continue to enhance and give due priority to the safety of nuclear installations, including research reactors and nuclear fuel cycle facilities, and other related facilities and activities,
- (p) 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 obligations of the respective Contracting Parties, and recognizing the need for effective and sustainable implementation of these conventions, and recalling the central role of the Agency in promoting adherence to all international nuclear safety conventions concluded under its auspices,
- (q) Noting the actions agreed to address the major common issues arising from country group discussions, as well as good practices, areas of good performance, challenges and suggestions identified by the Contracting Parties at the Joint 8th and 9th Review Meeting of the CNS, and noting with concern the reported challenge in the implementation of the CNS commitments and responsibilities,
- (r) Noting the outcomes of the 7th Review Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Joint Convention, including the actions taken to promote adherence and active participation in the Joint Convention, the overarching issues and good practices and areas of good performance identified by the President and the country groups, and challenges and suggestions identified for Contracting Parties, and noting the importance of the topical discussion during the 7th Review Meeting on stakeholder engagement relating to management of radioactive waste from decommissioning and legacy sites,
- (s) Recalling the objectives of the Code of Conduct on the Safety of Research Reactors as well as the Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources and its Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources and its Guidance on the Management of Disused Radioactive Sources,
- (t) Recalling that States have respective obligations or commitments 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 and the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic (the OSPAR Convention),

- (u) Recognizing that the increase in frequency and severity of weather-related hazards may have an impact on nuclear safety,
- (v) 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 further enhance the safety and security of international transport,
- (w) Recognizing that denials of and delays in shipment of nuclear and radioactive materials can affect the provision of medical treatment and diagnosis, the selection of routes and modes of shipment, and the predictability of transport,
- (x) Noting the need for the Agency to continue to keep abreast of safety matters related to scientific and technological innovations, including with regard to transportable nuclear power plants (TNPPs) and small and medium sized or modular reactors (SMRs),
- (y) Noting that there are ongoing projects to construct and deploy TNPPs and SMRs, and also noting that these installations should be developed and operated pursuant to the existing safety frameworks where applicable, including the Regulations for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Material, and, in the absence of applicable frameworks, so as to achieve the highest standards of safety that can reasonably be achieved,
- (z) Noting the Agency-wide Platform on SMRs and their Applications (SMR Platform) to ensure a cross departmental approach and to provide integrated support, where applicable, to Member States, upon request, on all aspects of the safe and secure development and deployment of SMRs and advanced nuclear reactors, and further noting the launch of the Agency's Nuclear Harmonization and Standardization Initiative (NHSI), which aims to harmonize regulatory activities and standardize industrial approaches to support the safety of SMRs and advanced nuclear reactors,
- (aa) Recalling maritime and air navigation rights and freedoms, as provided for in international law and as reflected in relevant international instruments,
- (bb) Recalling resolution GC(66)/RES/6 and previous resolutions that 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,
- (cc) Recalling 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,
- (dd) Recognizing that transparent communication with and outreach to the public and interested parties enhances public awareness regarding nuclear safety and benefits derived from and potential effects of ionizing radiation,
- (ee) Recognizing that nuclear and radiological incidents, accidents and emergencies and their consequences may raise public concerns about nuclear energy and about the effects of ionizing radiation on present and future generations and the environment, and that some emergencies may have transboundary effects,

- (ff) Recognizing that emergency preparedness and response arrangements may need to be reviewed or updated by Member States to address a potential nuclear accident at nuclear installations including inter alia in armed conflict or subject to armed attacks,
- (gg) Emphasizing the importance of Member States and relevant international organizations responding to nuclear and radiological emergencies, in a timely, effective and transparent manner,
- (hh) Recognizing the importance of a well-developed protection strategy comprised of a justified and optimised set of protective actions, including communication arrangements, as an important component of effective planning and preparedness for and response to nuclear accidents and radiological emergencies,
- (ii) Acknowledging the Secretariat's role in response to nuclear or radiological incidents, accidents and 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 affected State(s), of incident or emergency information to Member States and the public, as well as emphasizing the importance of effective facilitation and coordination of assistance by the Secretariat, upon request,
- (jj) Recognizing that some nuclear accidents and protective actions may have serious long-term effects on people's health and well-being, including mental health and non-radiological health impacts, and that these deserve due consideration together with potential radiation exposure,
- (kk) Emphasizing the importance of capacity building, which should, among other things, take into consideration lessons learned and expertise, in establishing and maintaining an adequate nuclear, radiation, transport and waste safety and emergency preparedness and response infrastructure,
- (ll) Recalling the IAEA Fundamental Safety Principles, according to which radioactive waste must be managed in such a way as to avoid imposing an undue burden on future generations, and emphasizing the importance of the development of national long-term programmes or approaches for the safe management of spent fuel and radioactive waste, including for waste disposal and storage, where appropriate, containing outcomes which are achievable and timely,
- (mm) Reaffirming the importance of planning and implementing long-term safe management for spent fuel and radioactive waste, alongside ensuring that spent fuel and radioactive waste management practices are feasible, and adequately protect individuals, society and the environment against radiological hazards,
- (nn) Recognizing the importance of Member States voluntarily performing self-assessments and using the Agency's peer review services as effective tools for continued efforts to evaluate, maintain effective practices and further improve their respective nuclear safety, as well as shared learning with other Member States,
- (oo) Recognizing that regional organizations of regulatory authorities strengthen regional efforts to improve safety through the exchange of information and experience, 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 such as the EU, FORO and other stress tests and topical peer reviews, and further recognizing that such activities can be of interest to other organizations or regulatory authorities,

(pp) Underscoring that medical uses of ionizing radiation constitute by far the largest source of artificial exposure, and emphasizing the need for enhanced efforts at national level to justify medical exposures, and to optimize radiation protection for patients, health workers, carers and comforters of patients, and volunteers subject to exposure,

(qq) 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,

(rr) Emphasizing the importance of the establishment, implementation, regular exercise and continuous improvement of relevant national, bilateral, regional and international emergency preparedness and response mechanisms and arrangements, and contributing to the harmonization of national protective actions and other response actions within their State as outlined in GSR Part 7,

(ss) Emphasizing the need to prepare for decontamination or remediation following a nuclear or radiological incident, accident or emergency, which may involve planning for the safe management of large volumes of waste or unusual waste forms,

(tt) Noting the importance of decommissioning programmes and spent fuel and radioactive waste management activities as facilities reach end of life,

(uu) Recalling United Nations General Assembly resolution A/RES/77/119 of 12 December 2022 related to the effects of atomic radiation, and the Board decision in March 1960 on health and safety measures (INFCIRC/18/Rev.1),

(vv) Noting the guidance of the World Health Organization (WHO) for controlling radionuclides in drinking water, and the recent work of the Codex Committee on Contaminants in Food on radionuclides in food and drinking water in non-emergency situations, and also noting the recent documents on ‘Exposure Due to Radionuclides in Food Other Than During a Nuclear or Radiological Emergency’ jointly sponsored by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Agency and WHO,

(ww) 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 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,

(xx) 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,

(yy) Recognizing the importance of coordination between the Agency and the OECD Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA), when appropriate, with respect to conventions concluded under their auspices related to civil nuclear liability,

(zz) Acknowledging that diligent cross-border cooperation contributes to effective and harmonized emergency preparedness and response (EPR) and that participation in joint exercises on bilateral and/or multilateral level as appropriate also enhances national EPR,

(aaa) Looking forward to the International Conference on Research Reactors: Achievements, Experience and the Way to a Sustainable Future, Dead Sea, Jordan, from 27 November to 1 December 2023,

1.

General

1. Urges the Agency to continue to strengthen its efforts to maintain and improve nuclear, radiation, transport and waste safety and emergency preparedness and response, and to enhance its support and assistance to Member States, upon their request;
2. Encourages Member States to develop, maintain and improve their nuclear and radiation safety infrastructure and related scientific and technical capabilities, including through international nuclear cooperation; and both requests the Secretariat and encourages Member States in a position to do so, to assist in this regard, upon request, in a coordinated, efficient and sustainable manner;
3. Encourages Member States to develop and maintain strategies, approaches and contingency plans in managing extraordinary circumstances, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, extreme natural disasters and armed conflicts, in order to ensure nuclear and radiation safety;
4. Encourages the Agency to continue providing technical support and assistance to Member States in maintaining nuclear safety and security for nuclear facilities and activities involving radioactive sources, including during armed conflicts and to enhance this support and assistance upon request;
5. Requests the Secretariat to provide Member States introducing research reactors, radiation technology or a nuclear power programme, upon request in a timely and efficient manner, with guidance on how to use the Agency's safety services in support of the development of their nuclear safety infrastructure;
6. Acknowledges the actions undertaken by Contracting Parties of the CNS, the Joint Convention, the Early Notification Convention and the Assistance Convention in response to the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant accident; recalls the IAEA Action Plan on Nuclear Safety, the IAEA Report on the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant accident, the Vienna Declaration on Nuclear Safety on principles for the implementation of the objective of the CNS to prevent accidents and mitigate radiological consequences, and the experience from their implementation by Member States; requests the Agency to continue to build upon them and use them for refining its nuclear safety strategy and programme of work, including priorities, milestones, timelines and performance indicators; and requests that the Secretariat continue to

report periodically in this regard in the lead up to the March Board of Governors and the General Conference;

7. Encourages Member States to continue to enhance safety culture at all levels in their nuclear and radiation activities, and requests the Secretariat to support Member States, upon request, in promoting, assessing, and improving safety culture in all relevant organizations, including regulatory body oversight of licensee safety culture, and on practices to promote and sustain the regulatory body's own safety culture;

8. 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 interface in a timely manner, and encourages the Agency to continue to develop safety and security publications, to ensure consistency and to foster culture accordingly;

9. Encourages the Secretariat to coordinate its programmatic activities in safety with other relevant activities of the Agency, and to ensure consistency of safety aspects of relevant Agency publications;

10. 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 and requests the Secretariat to continue to assist Member States in the establishment, maintenance and functioning of such fora and networks;

11. Requests the Secretariat to strengthen its cooperation with the regional regulatory organizations or expert advisory groups, such as 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, such as the forthcoming technical documents about FORO's results on risk matrix methodology to improve safety in intensity-modulated radiotherapy, diagnostic nuclear medicine treatments and industrial radiography;

12. Encourages Member States to continue sharing safety-relevant experiences, findings and lessons learned among regulatory authorities, technical and scientific support organizations, operators and industry, as appropriate with the assistance of the Secretariat to foster such sharing, and to benefit from, as appropriate, interaction within international organizations and fora such as the OECD/NEA and the World Association of Nuclear Operators (WANO);

13. Encourages Member States to continue to communicate effectively to interested parties, including to their general public, about regulatory processes and safety aspects, including health effects, and environmental aspects of nuclear and radiological facilities and activities, on the basis of scientific data as available, and encourages Member States to provide for consultation with their public as appropriate, and to reach out to the younger generations with clear and concise communications;

14. 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;

15. Encourages Member States to exercise effective supply chain management and to increase efforts in detecting non-conforming, counterfeit, fraudulent or suspect items received from suppliers and prevent them from being installed in the facilities;

2.

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

16. 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 consider becoming Contracting Parties to the CNS;
17. Urges all Member States that have not yet done so, particularly those managing radioactive waste or spent fuel, to become Contracting Parties to the Joint Convention;
18. Stresses the importance of CNS and Joint Convention Contracting Parties fulfilling their respective obligations stemming from these Conventions and reflecting these in their actions to strengthen nuclear safety and in particular when preparing National Reports, and actively participating in peer reviews for CNS and Joint Convention Review Meetings;
19. Requests the Secretariat to provide full support for the CNS and Joint Convention Review Meetings, and to consider addressing their outcomes in the Agency's activities, as appropriate and in consultation with Member States;
20. Urges all Member States that have not yet done so to become Contracting Parties to the Early Notification Convention and the Assistance Convention, and stresses the importance of Contracting Parties fulfilling the obligations stemming from these Conventions, and actively participating in regular meetings of the Representatives of Competent Authorities;
21. Requests the Secretariat, in collaboration with regional and international organizations and Member States, to continue its activities to promote the importance of conventions concluded under the auspices of the Agency and to assist Member States upon request with adherence, participation and implementation as well as strengthening of their related technical and administrative procedures;
22. Encourages all Member States to make political commitments to the voluntary and non-legally binding Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources, its Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources, and its Guidance on the Management of Disused Radioactive Sources, and to implement these, as appropriate, in order to maintain effective safety and security of radioactive sources throughout their life cycle, and requests the Secretariat to continue supporting Member States in this regard;
23. Encourages Member States to apply the guidance of the Code of Conduct on the Safety of Research Reactors at all stages in the lifetime of research reactors, including planning, and encourages Member States to freely exchange their regulatory and operating information and experience with regard to research reactors;
24. Encourages the Secretariat to take into account recommendations of the International Meeting of the Points of Contact for the Purpose of Facilitating the Export and Import of Radioactive Sources in Accordance with the Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources, held from 24 to 27 January 2023;
25. Requests the Secretariat to continue to support Member States, upon request, in application of the guidance of the Code of Conduct on the Safety of Research Reactors;
26. 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, is competent, and has the

legal authority, and the appropriate human, financial and technical resources for fulfilling its responsibilities, and encourages Member States, who have not already done so, to take the appropriate steps to ensure an effective separation between the functions of the regulatory body and those of any other body or organization concerned with the promotion or utilization of nuclear energy and ionizing radiation;

27. Urges Member States to strengthen regulatory effectiveness in the field of nuclear, radiation, transport and waste safety, and emergency preparedness and response, and to continue promoting cooperation and coordination among regulatory bodies within a Member State, as appropriate, and among Member States;

28. Notes the International Conference on Effective Nuclear and Radiation Regulatory Systems: Preparing for the Future in a Rapidly Changing Environment held in February 2023 and requests the Secretariat, in collaboration with Member States, to continue identifying actions to improve regulatory effectiveness and to report regularly about the progress of actions taken;

29. Requests the Secretariat to help Member States' regulatory bodies, upon request, to establish systematic regulatory experience feedback mechanisms;

30. Encourages Member States to continue to enhance their national regulatory inspection programmes, including, as appropriate, by applying a risk-informed, performance-based and graded approach;

31. Encourages Member States to consider establishing organizations to provide technical and scientific support to regulatory functions, as appropriate, and requests the Secretariat to promote cooperation between Member States, including through the Technical and Scientific Support Organization (TSO) Forum and regional TSO networks, and to assist, upon request, in this regard, including in applying the TSO Self Capability Assessment (TOSCA) methodology;

32. Urges Member States to establish or maintain systematic and robust regulatory decision-making processes that take into account scientific knowledge and expertise, including, where appropriate, from TSOs and other relevant institutions;

33. Encourages the Secretariat to continue communication with Member States on a regular basis regarding the work of the International Nuclear Safety Group (INSAG), its major outcomes and recommendations of INSAG to the Director General;

34. Encourages Member States to give due consideration to the possibility of joining the international nuclear liability instruments, as appropriate, and to work towards establishing a global nuclear liability regime;

35. Requests the Secretariat, in coordination with the OECD/NEA when appropriate, to assist Member States, upon request, in their efforts to adhere to any international nuclear liability instruments concluded under the auspices of the Agency or the OECD/NEA, taking into account the recommendations of the INLEX in response to the IAEA Action Plan on Nuclear Safety;

36. 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 Agency's outreach activities to facilitate the achievement of a global nuclear liability regime, and requests that INLEX, via the Secretariat informs Member States on a regular and transparent basis about the work of INLEX and its recommendations to the Director General;

3.

Agency Safety Standards

37. Encourages Member States to implement measures nationally, regionally and internationally to ensure and continuously enhance, as necessary, nuclear, radiation, transport and waste safety, as well as emergency preparedness and response, taking into account the Agency's Safety Standards;
38. Encourages Member States to use the Agency's Safety Standards in their national regulatory programmes, as appropriate, and to periodically review national legislation, regulations and guidance taking into account the latest revision of the Agency's Safety Standards and report on progress in appropriate international fora;
39. Urges all Member States to be mindful of the importance of nuclear safety and security regarding peaceful nuclear facilities and materials in all circumstances, and, without prejudice to the views of Member States, notes the IAEA Director General's "seven indispensable pillars for ensuring nuclear safety and security during an armed conflict, which derive from the IAEA safety standards and nuclear security guidance", advanced on 2 March 2022;
40. Takes note of the relevance of the "five principles" presented by the IAEA Director General in the context of the ZNPP to the United Nations Security Council on 30 May 2023;
41. Requests the Agency to continue to support the work of the Commission on Safety Standards (CSS) and the Safety Standards Committees;
42. Encourages the Secretariat to continue to address any delays in the publication process, in particular in the editing of drafts, and improve the coherence of the translation of Safety Standards into all Agency official languages, and welcomes the development and implementation of an action plan aimed at clearing the backlog of awaiting publications and at finding a sustainable solution, so that the Safety Standards endorsed by the CSS are published in a timely manner;
43. Requests further efforts of the Secretariat to enable representatives of all Member States, including those considering introducing nuclear power or radiation technology, to participate in the work of the CSS and Safety Standards Committees;
44. Requests the Agency to continuously review and, if necessary, strengthen, in close consultation with Member States, as broadly and effectively as possible, the Agency's Safety Standards, and to reflect the lessons learned from extraordinary circumstances such as the COVID-19 pandemic and armed conflicts, and the potential effects of climate change in the relevant Agency Safety Standards, as appropriate;
45. Encourages the Secretariat, in close consultation with Member States, to continue its review of nuclear safety standards to identify potential challenges in applying the Nuclear Safety Standards including inter alia in armed conflict situations;
46. Encourages the Agency to keep up to date with the latest relevant findings of research supporting nuclear safety expertise as well as scientific and technological innovations, to enhance technical capabilities accordingly and to strengthen the Agency's Safety Standards as appropriate;
47. Requests the Agency to strengthen education and training programmes aimed at increasing awareness of the Agency's Safety Standards;

48. Requests the Secretariat to continue its close cooperation, where appropriate, 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 Agency Safety Standards;

49. Encourages the Secretariat to continue updating the Safety Standards based on the results of the applicability study to small modular reactors, most notably through the CSS as well as affiliated and relevant Agency committees, and to keep abreast of any new developments and challenges in this regard;

4.

Self-assessments and the Agency's Peer Review and Advisory Services

50. Encourages Member States to carry out regular self-assessments of their domestic nuclear, radiation, transport and waste safety, as well as their emergency preparedness and response measures, taking into account the Agency's self-assessment tools and, on a voluntary basis, and for transparency, to make the outcomes publicly available;

51. Further encourages Member States, including those considering introducing nuclear power or radiation technology, on a voluntary basis, to regularly use advisory services, to host Agency peer review and associated follow-up missions, at appropriate phases, to make findings and outcomes publicly available and to implement recommended actions in a timely manner;

52. Encourages Member States in a position to do so to continue making the necessary expertise available to the Secretariat for Agency safety peer reviews and advisory services and further encourages the Secretariat to make available training courses for future reviewers;

53. Requests that the Secretariat continues to provide for and promote the regular interaction of the Peer Review and Advisory Services Committee with Member States and, in close consultation and coordination with Member States, continues to assess and strengthen the overall structure, effectiveness and efficiency of services within the purview of the Committee, and to report to the Board of Governors on the outcomes of this common effort;

54. Requests the Secretariat to continue improving the effectiveness and efficiency of Integrated Regulatory Review Service (IRRS) and Integrated Review Service for Radioactive Waste and Spent Fuel Management, Decommissioning and Remediation (ARTEMIS) peer review missions, including the back-to-back IRRS-ARTEMIS missions which take place when requested by a Member State, using lessons learned from relevant past experiences, in close cooperation with Member States;

55. Requests the Secretariat to continue efforts in support of long-term safe operation of nuclear installations, and encourages Member States to make use of Agency safety peer review services such as Safety Aspects of Long Term Operation (SALTO) or Operational Safety Review Team (OSART) on long-term safe operation of nuclear power plants and research reactors and to make use of the Agency peer review service on Safety Evaluation of Fuel Cycle Facilities During Operation (SEDO);

56. Encourages Member States operating research reactors to request, as appropriate, Agency peer review missions, including Integrated Safety Assessment of Research Reactors (INSARR) and Operation and Maintenance Assessment for Research Reactors (OMARR) review missions;

57. Requests the Secretariat to continue to cooperate with Member States and the WHO to ensure that the Agency's Emergency Preparedness Review (EPREV) service coordinates with

the WHO's Joint External Evaluations for the International Health Regulations in the area of radiation emergencies;

5.

Nuclear Installation Safety

58. Encourages all Member States to contribute to the realization of CNS objectives, including those contained in the Vienna Declaration on Nuclear Safety on Principles for the Implementation of the Objective of the CNS to Prevent Accidents and Mitigate Radiological Consequences, inter alia through the implementation of the relevant provisions of this Resolution and calls upon all Contracting Parties to the CNS to address the Challenges and Suggestions from their review process in a timely manner and recommends that all Contracting Parties take into account the major common issues as well as good practices accordingly;

59. Renews the request to the Secretariat, in consultation with all Member States, using the safety issues highlighted in the summary report of the Joint 8th and 9th Review Meeting of the Contracting Parties of the CNS, to identify issues of particular relevance for civilian reactors not covered by the scope of the CNS;

60. Calls upon all Member States with nuclear installations that have not yet done so to establish and maintain effective operational experience feedback programmes including identifying safety-related precursors, and to share freely their experience, assessments and lessons learned, including through the submission of incident reports, including via the Agency's web-based reporting systems related to operational experience;

61. Encourages Member States to participate in the Agency's NHSI and requests the Agency to further elaborate its strategic vision, programmatic objectives and expected outcomes from the initiative;

62. Encourages Member States embarking on nuclear programmes to consider requesting assistance in site safety review and capacity building of both regulator and operator organizations in relation to site selection and site safety assessment;

63. Requests the Secretariat to consider the safety and regulatory aspects of fusion facilities, and continue to organize meetings and activities on the safety of fusion facilities with a view to using the findings to consider the various safety aspects of such facilities in the future development or revision of safety standards for fusion facilities;

64. Encourages Member States to address ageing management, including physical ageing and obsolescence, throughout the lifetime of nuclear installations, and to share lessons learned from available international experience, as appropriate, and further requests the Secretariat to support Member States in this regard;

65. Renews its calls upon Member States to ensure that comprehensive and systematic safety assessments are carried out periodically and regularly for existing installations throughout their lifetime in order to identify safety improvements that are oriented to meet the objective of preventing accidents with radiological consequences and mitigating such consequences should they occur, and that reasonably practicable or achievable safety improvements are implemented in a timely manner and requests the Secretariat to continue to facilitate information exchange on experiences and lessons learned in this regard;

66. Encourages Member States that have not already done so to perform safety assessments, including at multi-unit sites or SMRs at remote sites, to evaluate the robustness of nuclear power

plants and other installations against one or more plausible extreme events, with due account taken for the effects of climate change, in particular related to the increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather conditions, and encourages the Secretariat to continue supporting Member States in this regard by considering updating technical guidance for site and design evaluation to protect nuclear installations against external hazards, in consultation with Member States;

67. Encourages Member States to further their understanding of the impact of the increase in frequency and severity of weather-related hazards on nuclear installations, encourages the Secretariat to continue assisting Member States in their efforts, upon their request, and notes the launching of the coordinated research project to focus on how climate change and severe weather could impact the safety of nuclear installations;

68. Encourages the Agency to continue, as appropriate, activities relating to the safety of multi-unit sites, in a manner which facilitates Member States' development and application of new technologies;

69. Further encourages Member States to exchange regulatory information and share experiences with regard to new nuclear power plants and advanced reactors, including SMRs and Generation IV reactors, taking into account that new nuclear power plants are to be designed, sited, and constructed consistent with the objective of preventing accidents in the commissioning and operation and, should an accident occur, mitigating possible releases of radionuclides causing long-term off-site contamination and avoiding both early radioactive releases and radioactive releases large enough to require long-term protective measures and actions and encourages Member States to ensure that new reactor technologies take into account lessons from the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant accident;

70. Requests the Secretariat to continue identifying issues important to safety of operational and new nuclear power plants and also advanced reactors, including through the organization of meetings and conferences such as the International Conference on Topical Issues in Nuclear Installation Safety;

71. Encourages the Secretariat to provide for the exchange of information on and experience in conducting the safety assessment of digital instrumentation and control systems;

72. Encourages the Agency to facilitate the exchange of results of research and development on severe accident management strategies for nuclear power plants;

73. Encourages Member States to share information on research programmes needed to ensure availability and durability of scientific expertise to support nuclear safety;

74. Encourages Member States to develop as necessary and implement severe accident management guidelines taking into account, inter alia, lessons learned from the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant accident, and requests the Secretariat to support their efforts through training workshops;

75. Requests the Secretariat, in close cooperation with Member States, to continue to support the Agency's Fuel Incident Notification and Analysis System (FINAS), the International Reporting System for Operating Experience (IRS) and the Incident Reporting System for Research Reactors (IRSRR), and invites Member States to benefit from participation in these systems;

76. Calls upon the Secretariat to continue considering the safety and security aspects, including emergency preparedness and response, of TNPPs and SMRs throughout their life cycle, including through the Small Modular Reactor Regulators' Forum, the NHSI and its regulatory track and, where relevant, the NHSI industry track and the International Project on Innovative Nuclear Reactors and Fuel Cycles (INPRO), and to draw upon the knowledge and experience of other international organizations and Member States, and renews its request to the Secretariat to continue to organize meetings and activities on TNPPs and SMRs, with a view to using their findings to consider, under the common existing requirements and legal instruments, the various safety aspects of such power plants, including their transport, as well as identifying, understanding and addressing regulatory challenges related to their lifecycles;

6.

Radiation Safety and Environmental Protection

77. Encourages Member States to align their national radiation protection programmes to the revised International Basic Safety Standards (GSR Part 3), and requests the Secretariat to support the effective application of GSR Part 3, in relation to occupational, public and medical exposure under planned exposure situations, emergency exposure situations and existing exposure situations, as well as protection of the environment, and further requests the Secretariat to continue to organize national and regional workshops on applying GSR Part 3, upon request;

78. Invites Member States operating nuclear power plants and those considering introducing nuclear power, to encourage their utilities and authorities to become members of the IAEA-OECD/NEA Information System on Occupational Exposure (ISOE) programme, and requests the Secretariat to assist in this regard and to continue supporting the ISOE programme;

79. Requests the Secretariat to promote and to assist Member States, upon request, in using the Information System on Occupational Exposure in Medicine, Industry and Research (ISEMIR) programme to strengthen the radiation protection of workers who risk exposure to ionizing radiation in the fields of medicine and industry and research, and recommends that Member States provide data on occupational exposure to the ISEMIR programme;

80. Requests the Secretariat to make recommendations and assist Member States, upon request, to enhance radiation protection of workers by utilizing efficient and effective dosimetry techniques and recalls the holding of the 2022 International Conference on Occupational Radiation Protection in Geneva, Switzerland, in cooperation with the International Labour Organization (ILO);

81. 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 material (NORM), and to assist Member States in managing NORM, including technologically enhanced NORM (TENORM) and NORM residues and waste, and to continue to organize national and regional workshops and training on these topics;

82. Calls upon Member States receiving assistance from the Agency to update periodically information in the Agency's Radiation Safety Information Management System (RASIMS) so as to enable them and the Secretariat to identify the technical assistance needed to help strengthen their national radiation safety infrastructure for existing and planned use of radiation sources;

83. Requests the Agency, in cooperation with the WHO and in coordination with other international organizations, to strengthen the radiation protection of patients, health professionals, carers and comforters of patients, and volunteers subject to exposure and to enhance the safety of radiological procedures;
84. Requests the Secretariat to promote regional technical cooperation projects on medical exposure and encourages Member States to use safety reporting and learning systems developed by the Agency for radiological procedures and radiotherapy;
85. Requests the Secretariat, upon request by Member States, to continue to assist with the implementation of radiation protection guidance for the regulatory control of the use of human imaging techniques for non-medical purposes;
86. Encourages Member States to assess the extent of public and occupational exposure to radon in homes, schools and other buildings, and workplaces and, where relevant, to take appropriate actions to reduce exposure taking into account the Agency's Safety Standards, and requests the Secretariat, in cooperation with Member States, the WHO and other relevant international organizations, to assist Member States in this regard;
87. Urges the Secretariat, following recent work of the Codex Committee on Contaminants in Foods, in collaboration with the FAO, WHO and interested Member States, to promote discussion of and potential application of the recently released documents 'Exposure Due to Radionuclides in Food Other Than During a Nuclear or Radiological Emergency', parts 1 and 2;
88. Welcomes the work on consumer goods containing radionuclides carried out by the Secretariat in compliance with resolution GC(66)/RES/6 and requests the Secretariat to develop, in consultation with Member States and relevant international organizations, a guidance document on managing radionuclides present in all consumer goods;
89. Requests the Secretariat to continue its work in order to develop a Safety Report on international trade of consumer goods containing radionuclides, in consultation with Member States and relevant international organizations;
90. Welcomes the Secretariat's efforts to develop Safety Guides on the 'Application of the Concept of Clearance' and on the 'Application of the Concept of Exemption', and encourages the Secretariat to promote international consistency in applying these Safety Guides to facilitate safe transboundary shipments of materials;
91. Requests the Secretariat to continue updating 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)" as appropriate;

7.

Transport Safety

92. Urges Member States that do not have a national regulatory framework governing the safe transport of radioactive material to adopt and implement such a framework expeditiously and calls upon all Member States to ensure that such a regulatory framework is in conformity with the applicable edition of the Agency's Regulations for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Material (SSR-6);

93. Stresses the importance of having effective liability mechanisms to ensure prompt compensation for damage incurred during the transport of radioactive material, including maritime transport, and in this context notes the application of the principles of nuclear liability, including strict liability;
94. Calls upon Member States to facilitate the transport of radioactive material, and to identify, if they have not done so, a national focal point on denials of shipment of radioactive materials to achieve a satisfactory and timely resolution of this issue;
95. Takes positive note of the work of the Working Group and the Secretariat on the issue of 'denials of shipment' in compliance with resolution GC(66)/RES/6 and requests the Secretariat to consider next steps on the draft Code of Conduct on the Facilitation of Safe and Secure Transport of Radioactive Materials that has been prepared by the Working Group;
96. Encourages the Agency to continue to strengthen and widen efforts to make available relevant education and training on the safety of radioactive material during transport, and acknowledges the progress made in that regard, including the preparation of training materials and their translation into Agency official languages;
97. Welcomes the practice of some shipping States and operators of providing timely information and responses to relevant coastal States in advance of maritime transport 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;
98. Calls upon Member States to further enhance mutual confidence, such as through the use of guidelines, voluntary communication practices and tabletop exercises, and relevant outcomes thereof, and requests the Secretariat to provide appropriate support to interested Member States upon their request;
99. Encourages the continuation of the positive dialogue process between coastal and shipping States, which has improved mutual understanding, confidence building and enhanced communication in relation to the safe maritime transport of radioactive material, and takes note that other interested Member States are invited to join in this informal dialogue process and to implement, as appropriate, the best practices as contained in document INFCIRC/863, subject to confidentiality and security constraints;

8.

The Safety of Spent Fuel and Radioactive Waste Management

100. Encourages Member States to plan, develop and implement national long-term programmes or approaches for the safe management of radioactive waste and spent fuel, containing outcomes which are achievable and timely to avoid undue burdens on future generations, and put mechanisms in place to ensure adequate resources are available, and to share experience and lessons learned in this regard;
101. Encourages the Agency to continue its activities relating to the safety of predisposal management, near-surface, borehole and geological disposal of radioactive waste and, where appropriate, spent nuclear fuel, and further encourages the early engagement of regulatory bodies before the licensing process is launched;
102. Encourages the Agency to work on safety-related aspects of radioactive waste and spent fuel management, including for SMRs and advanced nuclear technologies;

103. Requests the Secretariat to foster exchange of information, experience and knowledge on safety-related aspects of storage of spent nuclear fuel and radioactive waste, emphasizing that safe disposal is the long-term solution for radioactive waste and spent fuel, if considered as waste;

104. Encourages Member States to explore ways and means to enhance cooperation in radioactive waste management;

105. Encourages Member States to plan for the management of all kinds of wastes arising from a nuclear or radiological emergency, including damaged nuclear 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;

9.

Safety in Decommissioning, Uranium Mining and Processing, and Environmental Remediation

106. Encourages Member States to plan for the safe decommissioning of facilities, including during the facility design phase, and update as appropriate, and to put mechanisms in place to ensure human and financial resources are available so that decommissioning can start as soon as justified at a national level;

107. Encourages Member States to consider developing and adopting plans and measures for managing the end state of decommissioning;

108. Encourages Member States to benefit from the exchange of lessons learned and good practices from decommissioning and remediation activities, and to take them into account in their own activities, as appropriate;

109. Requests the Secretariat to continue supporting the exchange of information, experience and knowledge on safety-related aspects of decommissioning and remediation of radioactively contaminated areas;

110. Requests the Secretariat to work on safety-related aspects of decommissioning of novel types of facilities;

111. Requests the Secretariat to assist Member States, upon request, in developing plans for radiological protection of the environment during uranium mining and processing and for the safe decommissioning and remediation of facilities involving NORM residues, including the management of these residues;

112. Requests the Secretariat to continue supporting efforts 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; and encourages Member States, in a position to do so, to provide support to this end;

113. Requests the Agency to continue implementing activities through the International Working Forum on Regulatory Supervision of Legacy Sites and the Regulatory Forum for Safety of Uranium Production and NORM;

10.

Capacity-building

114. Encourages Member States to develop national strategies for capacity-building in nuclear and radiation safety including, as applicable, through education and training, promoting gender equality or balance and workforce diversity, human resource development, knowledge management, and knowledge networks and requests the Secretariat to provide support, upon request, and further encourages Member States to ensure that resources are made available for capacity building of this kind, including through the IAEA Marie Skłodowska-Curie Fellowship Programme;

115. Encourages Member States to further strengthen their national regulatory capabilities taking into account new and innovative technologies, calls on Member States in a position to do so to share, to the extent possible, their knowledge and experience to this end, and reiterates the role of the Agency in supporting all Member States, as appropriate, in accessing materials, equipment and technology needed in this regard;

116. Requests the Secretariat to strengthen and expand its programme of education and training activities, focusing on building institutional, technical, managerial and leadership capabilities in Member States;

117. Requests the Secretariat to support Member States' efforts to identify and implement knowledge management measures, and to continue efforts to acquire, update and preserve knowledge and institutional memory relating to nuclear safety, to mitigate lost experience;

118. Requests the Secretariat to support and coordinate regional and inter-regional efforts for the sharing of knowledge, expertise and experience on safety-relevant issues and encourages Member States to participate in knowledge-sharing platforms such as the Global Nuclear Safety and Security Network (GNSSN) for efficient information sharing and effective cooperation;

119. Encourages Member States to utilize, as appropriate, the Agency's Systematic Approach to Training (SAT) and other relevant tools for the self-assessment of capacity building programmes at national and organizational level, and further encourages the Secretariat to continue developing the SAT;

120. Requests the Secretariat support the knowledge management activities of Member States, upon request, and in particular the sustainability of competence and skills in their regulatory bodies;

11.

Safe Management of Radioactive Sources

121. 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;

122. 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 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 or disposal of sources wherever possible;

123. Encourages the Secretariat and Member States to strengthen national and multinational efforts to recover orphan sources and maintain control of disused sources, and invites Member States to establish radiation detection systems, including at international borders, as appropriate;
124. Calls upon all Member States to establish and maintain national registers of high-activity sealed radioactive sources;
125. Encourages Member States to make use of the Agency's services when dealing with issues related to the control or regaining of control over orphan sources, and encourages the Secretariat to advise Member States on how to formulate such assistance requests;
126. Requests the Secretariat to continue to foster information exchange on implementation of the Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources, its Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources and its Guidance on the Management of Disused Radioactive Sources, and further encourages the Secretariat to expedite the redesign and update of the Code platform to enhance exchange of information and experience among Member States;
127. 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;
128. Encourages the Agency to support research efforts on the safety of nuclear and radiation technologies, including on options for safe, economically viable and technically feasible technologies, respecting each Member State's choice in nuclear technology;

12.

Nuclear and Radiological Incident and Emergency Preparedness and Response

129. Encourages Member States to develop and strengthen national, bilateral, regional and international emergency preparedness and response mechanisms and arrangements, including protection strategies; to cooperate closely on precautionary measures to minimize long-term consequences, as appropriate; to facilitate timely information exchange during a nuclear or radiological emergency and enhance transparency among licensees, authorities, the public and the international community; and to continue to improve bilateral, regional and international cooperation among national experts, competent authorities and regulators to that effect, including through the organization of joint trainings and exercises, as appropriate;
130. Encourages the Agency to organize, as appropriate, emergency exercises to test and analyse the effectiveness of emergency preparedness and response systems including in light of potential emergency events at nuclear facilities affected by armed conflicts;
131. Requests the Secretariat, in close cooperation and upon consultation with Member States and appropriate relevant international organizations, to continue to prioritize a programme of exercises emphasizing the importance of multilateral exercises, and further encourages Member States to consider volunteering to host such exercises, including ConvEx-3;
132. Encourages Member States to ensure that radiation protection strategies are developed, justified and optimized to enable effective protective actions and other response actions within their State as outlined in GSR Part 7, to be taken in a timely manner during a nuclear or radiological emergency; and requests the Secretariat to provide assistance to Member States in this regard, upon request;

133. Encourages Member States to make arrangements to ensure that protective actions in a nuclear emergency are justified and optimized by taking into account all potential hazards, including mental health and psycho-social impacts arising from such actions;

134. Requests the Secretariat to work with Member States to maintain and raise awareness of the Agency's arrangements for assessment, prognosis and communication, including arrangements for the timely sharing of relevant technical information, while making effective use of Member States' capabilities and, as necessary, to adapt and refine the technical capabilities and procedures of the Incident and Emergency Centre (IEC) to ensure effectiveness under nuclear and radiological emergencies;

135. Requests the Secretariat to support Member States, upon request, to develop, strengthen and build the capacity of national emergency preparedness and response mechanisms and arrangements;

136. Requests the Secretariat to consolidate the international experience of recovery from nuclear and radiological incidents, accidents and emergencies and review their impact with the purpose to support Member States, upon their request, in decision-making in relation to emergency planning and recovery;

137. 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 to improve coordination and decision-making process for all types of accident scenarios, including "a natural event, a human error, a mechanical or other failure, or a nuclear security event" as outlined in GSR Part 7;

138. Encourages Member States and the Secretariat to continue utilizing the Agency's Unified System for Information Exchange (USIE) as a web portal for contact points of States Parties to the Early Notification Convention and the Assistance Convention, and of Member States to exchange urgent information during nuclear and radiological incidents and emergencies, and for officially nominated International Nuclear and Radiological Event Scale (INES) national officers to post information on events rated using INES, further encourages Member States to exchange information on nuclear and radiological incidents and emergencies, which includes national and transnational emergencies as defined in GSR Part 7 as being of actual or potential or perceived radiological significance for more than one State, and encourages Member States to consider sharing this information with the general public, as appropriate, including through the USIE mechanism;

139. Requests the Secretariat to work with Member States to improve the Agency's Response and Assistance Network (RANET), including by enabling RANET to facilitate the large-scale provision of equipment upon request, to ensure that, if and when requested, timely and effective assistance can be provided, 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 and update, on a regular basis in RANET, national capabilities that could be made available to States requesting international assistance;

140. Recalls the 11th Meeting of the Representatives of Competent Authorities identified under the Early Notification Convention and the Assistance Convention, and requests the Secretariat, in consultation with Member States, to continue to facilitate information exchange between interested Member States and competent authorities;

141. 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;

142. 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 routinely provide data to the system;

143. Encourages Member States to consider providing information to the Emergency Preparedness and Response Information Management System (EPRIMS) and encourages the Secretariat to promote the benefits of EPRIMS to Member States;

144. Requests the Secretariat, in close consultation with Member States, to review the Agency's arrangements for reporting nuclear and radiological incidents, accidents and emergencies, with a view to identifying potential improvements in these arrangements, and calls on all Member States in a position to do so, to contribute to the effectiveness of these arrangements;

145. Requests the Secretariat, in coordination and consultation with Member States, to continue to strengthen cooperation with other relevant international organizations in the area of emergency preparedness and response, including through the Inter-Agency Committee on Radiological and Nuclear Emergencies (IACRNE);

146. Encourages the Secretariat to consider, in coordination with the CSS and the Safety Standards Committees, a review and possible revision of GSR Part 7 to address evolving challenges;

13.

Implementation and Reporting

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

148. Requests the Director General to report in detail at the sixty-eighth (2024) regular session of the General Conference on implementation of this resolution, and on other relevant developments in the intervening period.

*29 September 2023
Agenda item 13
GC(67)/OR.12, para. 30*

GC(67)/RES/8**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 2023 submitted by the Director General in document GC(67)/14, as well as of the Nuclear Security Review 2023 taken note of by the Board of Governors in document GC(67)/INF/3, and of the Nuclear Security Plan 2022–2025 approved by the Board of Governors in document GC(65)/24,
- (c) Asserting that the responsibility for nuclear security within a State rests entirely with that State, and mindful of the sovereign rights and the responsibilities of every Member State, in accordance with its respective national and international obligations, to maintain at all times effective and comprehensive nuclear security of all nuclear and other radioactive material,
- c) bis Respecting that participating in and joining international nuclear security instruments is a voluntary and sovereign decision of a State, while noting efforts towards the widest possible participation in this regard,
- (d) Reaffirming the common goals of nuclear non-proliferation, nuclear disarmament and peaceful uses of atomic energy, recognizing that nuclear security contributes to international peace and security, and stressing that progress in nuclear disarmament is critically needed and will continue to be addressed in all relevant fora, consistent with the relevant obligations and commitments of Member States,
- (e) Recognizing that the terms and concepts addressed in this resolution are based on the Nuclear Security Series (NSS) documents agreed by consensus,
- (f) Recognizing that physical protection is a key element of nuclear security,
- (g) Taking note that physical protection is linked or, in many cases, interconnected with, but not limited to, other areas of nuclear security, such as nuclear material accounting and control, information security and computer security, nuclear security culture, and nuclear security measures for material out of regulatory control, while acknowledging the importance of prevention, detection, deterrence, access delay and response,
- (h) Remaining concerned about existing, evolving and emerging nuclear security risks, challenges and threats, while stressing the need to address them, including those related to technological developments, without prejudice to the sovereign rights of Member States, and reaffirming that the responsibility for nuclear security within a State rests entirely with that State,
- (i) Recognizing that addressing challenges associated with computer technology, as well as other new technologies, plays an increasing and vital role in ensuring the security of nuclear and other radioactive material and associated facilities,

- (j) Acknowledging that advances in science, technology and engineering present opportunities to enhance nuclear security, and noting the potential areas for application and challenges of artificial intelligence,
- (k) Recalling with appreciation the International Conferences on Nuclear Security (ICONS) in 2013, 2016 and 2020, and their related Ministerial Declarations, and taking note of valuable technical expert discussions reflected in the Presidents' Reports,
- (l) Recognizing the importance of maintaining and strengthening the dialogue between relevant government bodies and the nuclear industry at national level on nuclear security,
- (m) 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 in Member States and among the relevant staff of the Secretariat,
- (n) Acknowledging that nuclear security may contribute to the positive perception, at a national level, of peaceful nuclear activities,
- (o) Recognizing the central role of the Agency, as reaffirmed by IAEA Member States for instance at the 16th Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) in 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, have played in the area of nuclear security,
- (q) 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,
- (r) Reaffirming the importance of the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM) and its 2005 Amendment extending its scope, recognizing the importance of acceptance, approval or ratification by further IAEA Member States, and noting the importance of their full implementation by the States Parties and universalization,
- (s) Recalling the Director General's role as depositary of the CPPNM and its 2005 Amendment (A/CPPNM) and the Agency's role in promoting universalization of relevant legal instruments and assisting Member States, upon request, in adherence to, and implementation of, relevant international legal instruments,
- (t) 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 States,
- (u) Recognizing the importance of minimizing the use of highly enriched uranium (HEU) and using low enriched uranium (LEU) where technically and economically feasible,
- (v) Noting United Nations Security Council resolutions 1373, 1540, 1673, 1810, 1977 and 2325, United Nations General Assembly resolution 71/38, 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,

(w) 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,

(x) 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 central role of the Agency in this respect,

(y) 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,

(z) Recognizing that nuclear security and safety measures have the common aim of protecting human health, society and the environment, while acknowledging the distinctions between the two areas, and affirming 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,

(aa) Noting General Conference resolutions GC(XXIX)/RES/444 and GC(XXXIV)/RES/533 regarding attacks or threats of attacks against nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful purposes, and also noting the 2009 General Conference unanimous decision GC(53)/DEC/13, which recognized the importance attached to safety, security and physical protection of nuclear material and nuclear facilities, and, without prejudice to the views of Member States, noting the importance of the IAEA Director General's "seven indispensable pillars for ensuring nuclear safety and security during an armed conflict, which derive from the IAEA safety standards and nuclear security guidance", advanced on 2 March 2022,

(bb) Noting the relevance of the "five principles" presented by the IAEA Director General in the context of the ZNPP to the United Nations Security Council on 30 May 2023,

(cc) 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 process of design, construction, commissioning, operation, maintenance and decommissioning of nuclear facilities,

(dd) Considering that Nuclear Security Fundamentals and Recommendations developed in the Nuclear Security Series apply to small modular reactors (SMRs),

(ee) Recalling the objectives of the voluntary and non-legally-binding Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources, its supplementary Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources and its supplementary Guidance on the Management of Disused Radioactive Sources,

- (ff) Acknowledging the 20th anniversary of the voluntary and non-legally-binding Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources,
- (gg) Noting the importance of security in the 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 insider threats, unauthorized removal, sabotage or other malicious acts,
- (hh) Reaffirming and respecting each Member State's choices and policies in nuclear technology, and calling upon the Agency to promote and facilitate technical exchanges of experience, knowledge and good practices on the use and security of high activity radioactive sources during their full life cycle, and inform Member States, within its mandate, of nuclear and radiation technology options which are technically feasible, economically viable and sustainable,
- (ii) 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,
- (jj) Underlining the importance of Agency's programmes for education and training in nuclear security, as well as other international, regional and national efforts to this end,
- (kk) Recognizing the importance of considering nuclear security when organizing major public events, and commending the work done by the Agency in providing, upon request, technical assistance and expert support to countries hosting major public events,
- (ll) Stressing the essential importance of ensuring the confidentiality of information relevant to nuclear security,
- (mm) Realizing that States have developed their national nuclear security regimes to ensure physical protection of nuclear and radioactive material and against nuclear terrorism and illicit trafficking of nuclear and other radioactive material,
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 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;
 3. Notes the importance of computer security and the need for Member States to take measures within their responsibility to maintain computer security, and also taking into account insider threats, keeping in mind the importance of international cooperation in this respect;
 4. Calls upon the Secretariat to implement the Nuclear Security Plan 2022–2025 (GC(65)/24) in a comprehensive and coordinated manner based on the priorities and needs expressed by Member States and acknowledges the efforts of the Secretariat in initiating consultations with Member States and further calls on the Secretariat, in close consultation with Member States, to assess the development process and the scope of the Nuclear Security Plan, and draw lessons with a view to exploring a future process, under the leadership of Member States;

5. Encourages the Secretariat, in collaboration with Member States, to enhance its technical capabilities and keep abreast of scientific, technological and engineering innovations with a view to developing guidance and facilitating training that will support Member States, upon their request, in implementing measures that will effectively confront current and evolving challenges, risks and threats to nuclear security;
6. Requests the Secretariat, in close consultation with Member States, to continue identifying potential benefits and challenges of artificial intelligence in support of nuclear security, to explore the possibility of providing technical assistance to Member States upon request in this field and to keep Member States informed on any progress;
7. Welcomes the fact that the IAEA Secretariat and Member States have taken into account resolution GC(64)/RES/10 and also have considered the ICONS 2020 Ministerial Declaration in the consultations process between the Secretariat and the Member States during the development of the IAEA's Nuclear Security Plan 2022–2025;
8. Welcomes the ongoing preparations for the ICONS 2024: Shaping the Future, encourages Ministers, policy-makers, senior officials and nuclear security experts from all Member States to participate with a view to achieving substantive outcomes which can further strengthen nuclear security, and further calls upon the Secretariat to continue to organize ICONS every four years;
9. 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;
10. 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 such 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;
11. Takes note of the Agency's Regulatory Infrastructure Development Projects (RIDP) as an effective regional technical assistance project that supports the establishment and enhancement of national regulatory infrastructures for security of radioactive material as well as for radiation safety in many countries and encourages efforts to implement RIDPs in regions and sub-regions in response to requests for assistance;
12. Calls upon all Member States to consider providing the necessary political, technical and financial support, as appropriate, to the Agency's efforts to enhance nuclear security through various arrangements at the bilateral, regional and international levels, and recalls the decision of the Board of Governors on support for the Nuclear Security Fund;
13. Encourages all Parties to the CPPNM and its 2005 Amendment to fully implement their obligations thereunder, encourages States that have not yet done so to become party to this Convention and its Amendment, further encourages the Agency to continue efforts to promote further adherence to the Amendment with the aim of its universalization, reminds all Parties to inform the depositary of their laws and regulations which give effect to the Convention without further delay, and requests the Director General of the IAEA, as the depositary, to continue communicating such information to all Parties;

14. Requests the Secretariat to take the Outcome Document of the 2022 Conference of the Parties to the Amendment to the CPPNM into consideration in line with the Member States' respective legal obligations, including convening a follow-on Conference, in line with Article 16.2 of the Convention;
15. Notes the online repository of documents on the CPPNM, its 2005 Amendment, and relevant Review Conferences as updated after the 2022 Conference, and requests the Secretariat to continue to update it as appropriate;
16. Encourages States that have not yet done so to become parties to the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (ICSANT), also recognizing the ongoing efforts with regard to its universalization and effective implementation;
17. Encourages the Secretariat to continue to assist Member States, upon request, in their development of national legislative and regulatory frameworks and, 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;
18. Calls upon all Member States to fully implement their respective obligations under international legally binding instruments relevant to nuclear security;
19. Takes note that regional organizations of regulatory authorities can strengthen regional cooperation through the exchange of information, experience and technical expertise, and encourages the Secretariat to provide assistance to such fora, on request;
20. Requests the Secretariat to continue improving communication with the public and Member States about its nuclear security activities, such as advisory services, development of non-legally-binding guidance, assistance and training, and how these activities assist Member States to improve nuclear security globally, and welcomes the efforts by Member States to contribute to raising the awareness of the Agency's nuclear security activities, with due respect to confidentiality;
21. Notes the Nuclear Security Review 2023 which includes the Secretariat's analysis of some global trends, the Agency's activities in 2022 and its priorities for 2023, as identified by the Secretariat and Member States, requests the Secretariat to assess, in collaboration with Member States, its value and complementarity with the Nuclear Security Report issued in response to the General Conference Resolution, and further requests the Secretariat to enhance its efforts in coordinating the Nuclear Security Review with the Nuclear Security Report and the Nuclear Security Plan 2022–2025;
22. Recognizes and supports the key role of the Nuclear Security Guidance Committee (NSGC), including through coordination and priority-setting in the development and periodic review, when necessary and in a timely manner, of the Nuclear Security Series publications, encourages all Member States to actively participate in the NSGC and the review process of the Nuclear Security Series publications, and requests the continued assistance of the Secretariat to enable representatives of all Member States to participate in the work of the NSGC;
23. Encourages all Member States to take into account, as appropriate, the Nuclear Security Series publications, and to make use of them at their national discretion in their efforts to strengthen nuclear security;

24. Takes note of the progress made in the Nuclear Security Series (NSS) guidance development and recognizes the need for their timely publication in all United Nations languages;
25. Notes the efforts of the Secretariat and the Nuclear Security Guidance Committee (NSGC) to make nuclear security guidance and the terminology used therein more consistent across the different elements of nuclear security;
26. Welcomes the upcoming revision of the NSS Nuclear Security Fundamentals (NSS 20) and Recommendations (NSS 13, 14 and 15), and requests the Secretariat to further facilitate the revision process as recommended in order to ensure consistent use of terminology and to take into account new and emerging threats, while ensuring stability;
27. 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 in a timely manner, encourages the Agency to continue to develop safety and security publications, to ensure consistency and to foster culture accordingly;
28. Calls upon all Member States to be mindful of the importance of nuclear safety and security regarding peaceful nuclear facilities and materials in all circumstances, and, without prejudice to the views of Member States, notes the importance of the IAEA Director General's "seven indispensable pillars for ensuring nuclear safety and nuclear security during an armed conflict, which derive from the IAEA safety standards and nuclear security guidance", advanced on 2 March 2022;
29. Calls upon all Member States to take into account information security, considering the balance between security and transparency as provided for in IAEA Nuclear Security Series No. 23-G, with a view to further strengthening and improving relevant national mechanisms that handle information pertaining to nuclear or other radioactive material, associated facilities and activities, as well as material encountered out of regulatory control;
30. Notes the Agency-wide Platform on SMRs and their Applications and encourages further work by the Secretariat to provide support to interested Member States, upon their request, in applying, from the design stage, the Nuclear Security Fundamentals and Recommendations for SMRs;
31. Encourages the Secretariat to continue, in coordination with Member States, to actively fulfil its central and coordinating role in nuclear security activities among international organizations and initiatives, taking into account their respective mandates and memberships, and to work jointly, as appropriate, with relevant international and regional organizations and institutions, welcomes regular IAEA Information Exchange Meetings and requests the Secretariat to keep Member States informed in this regard;
32. Encourages the Secretariat to continue promoting international exchanges of experience, knowledge and good practices regarding ways to develop, foster and maintain a robust nuclear security culture compatible with States' nuclear security regimes, and encourages the Secretariat to continue organizing workshops on sustaining a nuclear security culture;
33. Encourages the Secretariat, in consultation with Member States, to increase its assistance to States, upon request, to develop, foster, and maintain a robust nuclear security culture, including publishing guidance, providing training activities and offering related self-assessment support and training materials and tools;

34. Encourages the Secretariat, in cooperation with Member States, to continue its training and train-the-trainers programmes taking into account the IAEA Nuclear Security Series, and to adapt the courses as appropriate, within its mandate, to meet the evolving needs of Member States;
35. Encourages the Agency to continue to conduct e-learning and some technical events in hybrid or virtual formats when appropriate or when physical meetings may not be feasible – recognizing Member States’ preferences and their request for equal access to such events, to ensure resilience of the implementation of the Agency’s nuclear security programme,
36. Encourages ongoing initiatives of Member States, in cooperation with the Secretariat, to further enhance nuclear security culture, in the framework of organizational culture in a balanced, risk informed manner, through the development of skills and knowledge of personnel, dialogue and cooperation with the nuclear industry as well as international and regional networks, as appropriate, including through centres of excellence, the International Network for Nuclear Security Training and Support Centres (NSSC Network) and the International Nuclear Security Education Network (INSEN), and requests the Secretariat to continue to report to the Board of Governors on its activities in this respect;
37. Welcomes the planned opening of the Nuclear Security Training and Demonstration Centre (NSTDC) at Seibersdorf and calls upon the IAEA to ensure that activities at the NSTDC complement, and avoid overlap and duplication of the activities of Member States’ Nuclear Security Support Centres, and encourages the Secretariat, in close consultation with Member States and the Friends of the NSTDC, to develop strategies to mobilize the financial and technical resources to enable the long-term sustainability and operation of the NSTDC, and notes the Secretariat’s progress in reviewing its ability to apply programme support costs from extrabudgetary contributions related to the NSTDC to its continued operations, and calls on the Secretariat to keep Member States informed on progress made on the NSTDC, including through regular briefings and the IAEA’s Nuclear Security Review and Nuclear Security Report;
38. 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 resolutions 1540 and 2325, provided that the requests are within the scope of the Agency’s statutory responsibilities;
39. 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 assistance in the implementation of Agency Nuclear Security Fundamentals and Recommendations when radioactive material is supplied by the Agency;
40. Encourages States to make further use of assistance in the field of nuclear security, including, as appropriate, through the establishment of Integrated Nuclear Security Sustainability Plans (INSSPs), and similarly encourages States in a position to do so to make such assistance available;
41. Encourages the Secretariat to assist Member States, upon request, in the development of implementation strategies of their INSSPs in close consultation with the concerned Member State;
42. Requests the Secretariat to continue developing, 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 and asks the Secretariat to keep Member States informed of progress;

43. Calls upon the Agency to support continued dialogue on the security of radioactive sources and disused radioactive sources, including during their transport, and to promote research and development in this field;

44. Calls upon the Agency, within its mandate, to inform Member States of nuclear and radiation technology options which are technically feasible, economically viable and sustainable, while respecting Member States' choices and policies in nuclear technologies;

45. Takes positive note of the 20th anniversary of the voluntary and non-legally-binding Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources and encourages all Member States to make political commitments to the Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources and its two supplementary Guidances on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources and on the Management of Disused Radioactive Sources, and to implement these, as appropriate, in order to maintain effective safety and security of radioactive sources throughout their life cycle, and requests the Secretariat to continue supporting Member States in this regard upon request;

46. 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, notes the support provided by the Agency to implement disposal solutions which combine financial affordability and technological feasibility, where disused sealed radioactive sources can be safely, securely and permanently emplaced, and 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;

47. Calls upon 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;

48. Encourages Member States, as appropriate, to conduct national and regional exercises and to strengthen their capacities to prepare and respond to a nuclear security event involving nuclear or other radioactive material;

49. Notes the utility of the Incident and Trafficking Database (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 facilitate, including through designated Points of Contact, the timely exchange of information including through secured electronic access to information contained in the ITDB, and further encourages all States to join and participate actively in the ITDB programme in support of their national efforts to prevent, detect and respond to nuclear and other radioactive materials that may have fallen out of regulatory control;

50. Calls upon States to continue efforts on their territory to recover and secure nuclear and other radioactive material that has fallen out of regulatory control;

51. 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);
52. 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 facilities using radioactive sources, and during transport;
53. Notes the Agency's efforts to raise awareness of the threats of cyber-attacks, and their potential impact on nuclear security, encourages States within their responsibility to take effective security measures against such attacks, and requests the Secretariat to continue its efforts to strengthen computer 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;
54. Welcomes the Agency's 2023 International Conference on Computer Security in the Nuclear World: Security for Safety and requests the Secretariat to take into consideration the recommendations from the Conference in the planning of a future programme of work;
55. 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 make available experts, to share experiences, knowledge and good practices, in nuclear forensics with due regard to the principle of protection of sensitive information, and, if they have not yet done so, to consider establishing, where practical, national nuclear forensics libraries;
56. Encourages the Agency to continue to provide, upon request, technical assistance, including procurement and capacity building, to Member States hosting major public events, and to share, on a voluntary basis, good practices and lessons learned after such events, as appropriate;
57. Requests the Secretariat to continue the implementation of and to report on the coordinated research projects (CRPs) in the field of nuclear security and to provide further information in this respect;
58. 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, and requests the Agency to continue to advise and assist Member States, upon request, in this regard;
59. Encourages Member States to voluntarily use, and make available experts to the Agency to carry out, 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 International Physical Protection Advisory Service (IPPAS), International Nuclear Security Advisory Service (INSServ) and INSSP 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 to these missions;

60. Requests the Secretariat to improve, in close consultation with Member States, the effectiveness of the management of the nuclear security programme, including the Nuclear Security Fund, giving due consideration to the recommendations contained in the evaluation by the Office for Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) as contained in document GOV/2023/15, Annex 1, with the aim to strengthen internal planning and results-based management of the nuclear security programme, while keeping Member States updated and informed;
61. Requests the Secretariat to continue paying due regard to the principle of professionalism and to promote workforce diversity, including gender equality and women's empowerment and geographical diversity, in the context of its nuclear security activities, and encourages Member States to establish an inclusive workforce within their national nuclear security regimes, including providing equal access to education and training;
62. Notes with appreciation the IAEA Marie Skłodowska-Curie Fellowship Programme (MSCFP), Lise Meitner Programme and the Women in Nuclear Security Initiative (WINSI) and encourages Member States in a position to do so to contribute to them;
63. 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;
64. Encourages the Secretariat to further develop assistance to States, upon their request, in the relevant areas of importance to them to include prevention, detection, deterrence, access delay and response;
65. Encourages Member States to make use of the IAEA Nuclear Security Information Management System (NUSIMS), on a voluntary basis;
66. 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;
67. Requests the Director General to submit an annual Nuclear Security Report to the General Conference at its sixty-eighth (2024) regular session on activities undertaken by the Agency in the area of nuclear security, and on external users of the ITDB and on past and planned activities of educational, training and collaborative networks, as well as highlighting significant accomplishments of the previous year within the framework of the Nuclear Security Plan and indicating programmatic goals and priorities for the year to come;
68. Encourages the Secretariat, in close consultation with Member States, to continue its work in reviewing nuclear security guidance to identify challenges in applying Nuclear Security Series in armed conflict situations;
69. Requests the Secretariat to implement the actions called for in this resolution in a prioritized manner within available resources.

*29 September 2023
Agenda item 14
GC(67)/OR.12, para. 46*

GC(67)/RES/9

Strengthening of the Agency's technical cooperation activities

**1.
General**

The General Conference,

- (a) Recalling resolution GC(66)/RES/8 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 developing countries, including the least developed countries (LDCs), consider the technical cooperation (TC) programme as the major vehicle through which they benefit from this statutory 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 the allocation of its resources, and also recalling other directives from the General Conference and the Board of Governors relevant to the formulation of the TC programme,
- (f) Recalling the Agency's relevant strategy for the coming years relating, inter alia, to providing effective technical cooperation, which was taken note of by the Board of Governors,
- (g) Further recalling the Board of Governors' requirement, in light of the document GOV/1931 of 12 February 1979, that all Member States receiving technical assistance from the Agency should have signed a Revised Supplementary Agreement Concerning the Provision of Technical Assistance by the IAEA (RSA),
- (h) Stressing the importance of the RSA,
- (i) Recalling the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and noting the report by the United Nations (UN) Secretary General entitled "Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals: towards a rescue plan for people and the planet" (A/78/80-E/2023/64) in which it recognizes, inter alia, that "progress against a very worrying proportion of targets is either moving much too slowly or has regressed",
- (j) Recalling the Brussels Declaration and the Istanbul Declaration on the LDCs and the Doha Programme of Action for Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2022–2031 (DPoA) adopted during the first part of the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries,

- (k) Taking into account that the TC programme of the Agency continues to be needs-based and implemented in a transparent and non-discriminatory manner,
 - (l) Stressing that INFCIRC/267 states, inter alia, that “the nature, extent and scope of technical assistance to be provided to the requesting State or group of States shall be defined by the Government or Governments concerned, and the assistance actually provided shall be in conformity with the Government’s request and shall be given only to or through Governments”, and that “if requested, the Agency shall help the Government or Governments concerned in defining the nature, extent and scope of the technical assistance being sought”,
 - (m) Mindful of the increasing number of Member States requesting TC projects, which requires adequate resources for the Agency to meet these demands,
 - (n) 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,
 - (o) Recognizing that Member States and the Secretariat continue to work to promote transparency and accountability in project formulation, management, monitoring and evaluation of the TC programme,
 - (p) Mindful of the shared responsibility of all Member States towards supporting and enhancing TC activities of the Agency, and
 - (q) Recalling the International Conference on the IAEA Technical Cooperation Programme: Sixty Years and Beyond – Contributing to Development, held in 2017 as part of the Agency’s initiatives to strengthen the TC programme and, inter alia, to highlight the achievements of the TC programme in supporting Member States in meeting their socio-economic development priorities, and also welcoming with satisfaction that the Conference participants recognized the benefits derived by Member States from the TC programme,
1. Requests that the Secretariat, when formulating the TC programme, should adhere strictly to the provisions of the Statute and the guiding principles and policies as contained in INFCIRC/267 and to the 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,
 2. Calls upon all Member States receiving technical cooperation to sign an RSA and implement its provisions; and
 3. Requests the Secretariat to continue to assist Member States in the peaceful, safe and secure application of nuclear science and technologies;

2.

Strengthening technical cooperation activities

- (a) Considering that the strengthening of activities in all fields of TC, in particular, food and agriculture, human health, water resource management, biotechnology, nanotechnology, environment, industry, knowledge management, and nuclear energy programming, planning and production will substantially contribute to 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) Stressing the importance of the development of nuclear technology and know-how and its transfer to and among Member States for peaceful uses in order to sustain and enhance their scientific and technological capabilities,

(c) Recognizing that the TC programme continues to contribute to the achievement of national and regional goals for sustainable development, particularly in developing countries,

(d) Further recognizing the growing contribution of the TC programme to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs),

(e) Looking forward to the Agency's continued support to Member States, in particular through the TC programme, in realizing the SDGs in line with the principle of national ownership,

(f) Acknowledging that many Member States assign importance to climate change adaptation and mitigation through the use of nuclear power and nuclear applications and receive support from the TC programme, and recognizing the role of the Agency in this regard,

(g) Recognizing the importance of nuclear innovations to achieve net zero targets, as reflected in the Scientific Forum during the 67th General Conference in 2023, and further recognizing the role of TC projects in strengthening national and regional capacities in this regard,

(h) Conscious of the potential of nuclear power for meeting increasing energy requirements in a number of countries, 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 guidance 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,

(i) 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,

(j) Noting international cooperation through the Agency in providing support to Member States, upon request, in response to radiation overexposure accidents with a view to building their national capacities in this regard,

(k) Noting the Agency's support to Member States, upon request, in response to natural disasters, outbreaks and emergency situations, primarily through the TC programme, including in particular in support of Member States' and non-Member States'¹ efforts to fight against COVID-19, as contained in documents GOV/INF/2020/6, GOV/INF/2021/4, GOV/INF/2021/33 and GOV/INF/2022/4-GC(66)/INF/2,

¹ In accordance with GOV/2810 and GOV/2818.

- (l) Welcoming the provision of assistance to Member States and non-Member States¹, upon their request, through the interregional TC project INT0098: Strengthening Capabilities of Member States in Building, Strengthening and Restoring Capacities and Services in Case of Outbreaks, Emergencies and Disasters, and expressing appreciation to Member States for their extrabudgetary and in-kind contributions enabling the implementation of this project,
- (m) 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,
- (n) Recognizing that human health, mainly cancer, has been the top priority for Member States over several TC programme cycles, as stated in GOV/INF/2019/2,
- (o) Recognizing the important role of the Agency in supporting Member States in comprehensive cancer control, including through the Programme of Action for Cancer Therapy (PACT) and in coordination with all relevant stakeholders, and noting that the establishment of a unified approach for the Agency's cancer control should contribute to strengthening and facilitating enhanced programmatic delivery to Member States, through, inter alia, enhancing coordination and systematic implementation of the Agency's cancer control related activities,
- (p) Recognizing the importance of protecting the marine ecological environment as well as the need to enhance the technical capabilities of Member States, upon their request, in monitoring marine pollution and its impact on human health; and appreciating the valuable results of regional projects under the TC programme in this regard, in areas such as, including but not limited to, microplastics and radioactive pollutants,
- (q) Recalling the report by the Director General entitled Addressing the Challenges Facing Least Developed Countries in the Peaceful Application of Nuclear Energy through the Technical Cooperation Programme (GOV/INF/2016/12), which was published in October 2016, and noting the provision of assistance through the TC programme to LDCs,
- (r) 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 convening regular ministerial conferences,
- (s) Welcoming the Secretariat's ongoing efforts to promote gender equality throughout the TC programme, including the support shown to the International Gender Champions initiative, and encouraging the Secretariat, in close coordination with Member States, to continue its efforts to further advance gender balance, including among experts and lecturers, in the TC programme,
- (t) Welcoming the development of the strategic frameworks for the TC programme by Member States in different regions, and
- (u) Welcoming the Ministerial Conference on Nuclear Science and Technology: Addressing Current and Emerging Development Challenges, and its Ministerial Declaration, held in Vienna in November 2018, where Member States reaffirmed their

commitment to the Agency's objectives and functions, and recognized the important role of science, technology and innovation in addressing the current challenges and meeting the common goals of achieving sustainable development,

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 continue to strengthen the Agency's TC activities, in consultation with Member States, through development of effective, efficient and outcome-oriented programmes aimed at promoting and improving the scientific, technological, research and regulatory capacities and capabilities of the Member States implementing projects, with account being taken of the infrastructure and the level of technology of the countries concerned, by continuing to assist them in their peaceful, safe and secure applications of atomic energy and nuclear techniques;
3. Requests the Secretariat, in close coordination with Member States, to continue its efforts to further advance gender mainstreaming and gender balance, including among experts and lecturers, in the TC programme and encourages Member States to cooperate closely with the Secretariat in this regard;
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 DPoA as adopted at the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in 2022 and to the attainment of the internationally agreed development goals, including the SDGs, and further requests the Director General to keep Member States informed of the Agency's activities in this regard;
5. Calls upon the Secretariat to continue to provide assistance to Member States, upon request, on climate change adaptation and mitigation through the use of nuclear power and nuclear techniques, including 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 to support interested Member States, through the TC programme, in enhancing their technical capabilities for monitoring the impact of marine pollution, such as, including but not limited to, microplastics and radioactive pollutants, and to facilitate the sharing of experiences and best practices among Member States in this regard;
9. 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, also requests the Secretariat to continue to address this matter and to report accordingly in the Technical Cooperation Reports;

10. Requests the Secretariat to implement the new unified approach to cancer control as outlined by the Director General in his report GOV/INF/2019/2, in a manner that enables Member States to continue receiving robust support in maintaining, expanding and improving their cancer control capacity by integrating medical uses of ionizing radiation into a comprehensive cancer control programme that maximizes its effectiveness and public health impact;

11. 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, the difficulties experienced and concerns of Member States, including the lack of adequate training, equipment and IT infrastructure in developing countries, particularly in LDCs;

12. Calls on the Secretariat to build on the lessons learned and experiences gained during the COVID-19 pandemic with a view to maintaining business continuity, enhancing the resilience of the TC programme and ensuring its effective delivery with the least possible disruption in the face of similar challenges in future; and

13. Requests the Secretariat to commence consultations with Member States on convening a follow up to the 2018 Ministerial Conference on nuclear science, technology and applications and the TC programme in 2024, with a view to convening every four years thereafter;

3.

Effective execution of the technical cooperation programme

(a) Reiterating the need to strengthen TC activities and to further enhance the effectiveness, efficiency, transparency and sustainability of the TC programme, specifically in accordance with Member States' requests, based on their needs and national priorities 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 (OIOS) and the External Auditor, respectively), which contribute to achieving more effectiveness, efficiency, transparency and sustainability of the TC programme, with a view to having a positive impact on results,

(c) Appreciating the efforts of the Secretariat in continuing to apply a two-step mechanism of quality assessment and review of the project designs for the 2024–2025 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 carried out by the Secretariat in 2011 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, as well as the Agency's role in supporting Member States to

achieve the SDGs, in line with the principle of national ownership, 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 on outcome monitoring of the TC programme in an effective and efficient manner,

(g) Recognizing that the Secretariat will continue to promote, to the extent possible, gender equality and equitable geographical representation in the Agency, especially at managerial levels, and recalling that 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, and

(h) Considering that the expanded use of the IAEA official languages would increase the universality of the TC programme, and recalling in this regard the 2021 report by the Director General on Multilingualism at the IAEA (GOV/INF/2021/45),

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. Also requests the Secretariat to give due consideration to qualified experts nominated by all Member States, particularly developing countries and LDCs, for participation in TC expert missions;
4. 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;
5. Requests the Secretariat to continue to provide Member States with adequate information and training on project development, including through e-learning, according to the LFA sufficiently in advance of their consideration by the Technical Assistance and Cooperation Committee and the Board of Governors;
6. 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), including through electronic PPARs and, in this regard, requests the Secretariat to continue to provide necessary guidance to Member States on improving their reporting, as appropriate;
7. Requests the Secretariat to continue its efforts to implement outcome monitoring in the TC programme, including, where appropriate, through the Country Programme Frameworks (CPFs);

8. Requests the Secretariat, when applying the two-step mechanism in monitoring the quality of TC projects, to reflect on the findings in the annual TC report in this regard, as appropriate;
9. 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;
10. Requests the Secretariat to continue providing updates on the progress of TC programme implementation in between the annual TC reports;
11. Stresses that the regular work of OIOS and the External Auditor should, within resources allocated to these offices from the Regular Budget, be consistent across all Major Programmes, further stresses that, in this context, OIOS should evaluate TC projects on the basis of specific outcomes achieved in relation to objectives outlined in the relevant CPF or national development plan, and further requests the External Auditor to report the results to the Board of Governors; and
12. Encourages the Secretariat to continue to seek to carry out each TC project in the IAEA official language chosen by the beneficiary Member State, where possible;

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 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 (GOV/2014/49) and the recommendations contained therein, as well as the subsequent Progress Reports on the Secretariat's Implementation of the Recommendations of the WGFAA as contained in GOV/INF/2015/4 and GOV/INF/2016/7,
- (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, and mindful of the increasing number of Member States requesting TC projects,
- (d) Noting the decision of the Board of Governors, as contained in document GOV/2023/32, to set the target for voluntary contributions to the TCF at the level of €96 000 000 in 2024 and €98 000 000 in 2025, and that the Indicative Planning Figure (IPF) for 2026 shall be €98 000 000 and for 2027 shall be €98 000 000,
- (e) Recalling the statutory objective of the Agency to seek to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world, and recognizing the important contribution of its work through the TC programme in support of Member States, including in the attainment of the SDGs, and aware of the need for sufficient, assured and predictable resources,

- (f) Aware of the significant number of approved projects that remain unfunded (footnote-a/ projects) in the TC programme,
 - (g) 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,
 - (h) 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,
 - (i) Acknowledging the decision contained in GOV/2019/25 regarding the application of the due account mechanism with a view to guaranteeing the maximum quality of all national, regional and interregional TC projects as well as the TC programme,
 - (j) 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,
 - (k) 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 the rate of attainment of 2022, which was 97.5%,
 - (l) 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,
 - (m) Noting the use of the PCMF and emphasizing the need for assessing its impact on, inter alia, enhancing coordination, programme planning and the quality of programme delivery as well as increasing the implementation rate, and
 - (n) Recognizing 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,
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;
 2. Urges Member States to pay in full and on time their voluntary contributions to the TCF, encourages Member States to pay their NPCs on time, and requests those 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 strictly apply the due account mechanism in line with all the elements contained in GOV/2019/25 with a view to guaranteeing the maximum quality of all national, regional and interregional TC projects as well as the TC programme;
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. Requests the Secretariat, within available resources, to continue its support to Member States' development efforts, including the attainment of the SDGs;
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 for Agency activities, 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. Encourages Member States to make full use of the tools to share voluntarily their CPFs and footnote-a/ project details, via the electronic search engine;
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 the Agency to continue to take the necessary actions on the recommendations made by the WGFAA including to examine the ways and means to render resources for the TCF sufficient, assured and predictable, as contained in GOV/2014/49, GOV/INF/2015/4 and GOV/INF/2016/7;

5.

Partnership and cooperation

- (a) 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,
- (b) Recognizing that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development presents another opportunity for partnership building and resource mobilization for the benefit of Member States,

- (c) Appreciating the sustained increase in the number of United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (UNSDCFs) signed by the Agency, resulting in improving coordination and collaboration with the UN and other partners, including towards the implementation of the SDGs, while emphasizing the role of the CPF as the main strategic planning tool of national TC programmes for Member States, and that by virtue of their specialized technical focus, some aspects of TC projects may not fit within UNSDCFs, which should not be a requirement for TC projects,
- (d) 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, the Programme Management Officer (PMO), the Project Counterparts (PCs) and the Technical Officers (TOs), and the importance of coordination among them,
- (e) Recalling previous resolutions favouring innovative educational partnerships—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,
- (f) Appreciating the work done by the Agency in promoting partnerships with relevant partners and donors, including regional and multilateral organizations, as well as development agencies, and other entities, as appropriate, 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,
- (g) Noting with appreciation the Agency's efforts in building relationships with international organizations, as well as bodies and agencies within the UN system, which also contribute to achieving the SDGs, including the participation of representatives of the Agency in the United Nations High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, and
- (h) Recalling the approval of the Strategic Guidelines on Partnerships and Resource Mobilization, as contained in document GOV/2015/35, noting the 2021 progress report of the Director General on the implementation of these guidelines, and encouraging the Secretariat to ensure that future regular reports are published in the year immediately following the reporting year so that they are aligned with the budget cycle, while recalling the importance of keeping Member States regularly informed of developments in this regard,
1. Requests the Secretariat to continue to strengthen strategic partnerships and to work in close cooperation with Member States and other relevant partners with a view to assisting Member States in implementing the 2030 Agenda, in accordance with their national priorities, and optimizing the impact and benefits of the Agency's support, and requests the Secretariat to report on the implementation of these partnerships;
 2. Requests the Secretariat 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, including by participating in relevant UN processes such as the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, 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;

3. Welcomes the Agency's participation and contribution with respect to South–South and triangular cooperation, which is an essential tool in addressing common challenges of developing countries efficiently and effectively, as well as fostering the exchange of best practices and encouraging networking, and in this regard, welcomes the Agency's cooperation with the United Nations Office for South–South Cooperation (UNOSSC) and its participation, in consultation with Member States, in the relevant fora and conferences, including the 2nd High-level UN Conference on South–South Cooperation held in 2019 in Buenos Aires, Argentina;

4. 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 the Director General 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;

5. 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. Notes the adoption of UN General Assembly resolution A/RES/72/279 on 'Repositioning of the United Nations development system in the context of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system' and requests the Agency to identify and inform Member States of its possible impacts on the TC programme in any area, 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

7. Requests the Secretariat to strengthen, as appropriate, its public communication, in all official languages of the Agency, on the impact of the TC activities, with a view to showcasing the contribution of atomic energy, including to sustainable development, and to reaching out to new partners, and to regularly provide information to Member States in this regard;

6.

Implementation and reporting

1. Requests the Director General to report to the Board of Governors periodically and to the General Conference at its sixty-eighth (2024) regular session on the implementation of all the content 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”.

29 September 2023

Agenda item 15

GC(67)/OR.11, para. 6

GC(67)/RES/10

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 (R&D) 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 increasing needs of developing countries,
- (c) 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,
- (d) Noting that the United Nations General Assembly, in resolution 66/288, endorsed the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want", which recognized the importance of strengthened national, scientific and technological capacities for sustainable development, and to this end, supported building science and technology capacity, with both women and men as contributors and beneficiaries, including through collaboration among research institutions, universities, the private sector, governments, non-governmental organizations and scientists,
- (e) Recalling the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by the United Nations General Assembly in 2015 (A/RES/70/1), and expressing concern that international efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have not advanced at a sufficient speed or scale and consequently the development gaps among countries continue to grow, while underscoring the importance of further strengthening the activities of the Agency related to nuclear science, technology and applications that contribute to the achievement of the SDGs, and also recalling the report by the United Nations Secretary General entitled "Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals: towards a rescue plan for people and the planet" (A/78/80-E/2023/64) in which it recognizes, inter alia, that progress against a very worrying proportion of targets is either moving much too slowly or has regressed,
- (f) Noting that the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 71/312 endorsed the declaration entitled Our ocean, our future: call for action which calls upon all stakeholders

to conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development,

(g) Noting that for the ten-year period from 2021–2030, the United Nations General Assembly has proclaimed a Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development (Resolution 72/73), and a Decade on Ecosystem Restoration (Resolution 73/284),

(h) Stressing the importance of the Paris Agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,

(i) Recalling the Medium Term Strategy 2024–2029 as noted by the Board of Governors,

(j) Taking note of the Nuclear Technology Review 2023 (document GC(67)/INF/4),

(k) 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 health, nutrition, food and agriculture, water resources, environment, industry, materials, and energy, and noting that many Member States benefit from the application of nuclear techniques in all the above areas,

(l) Recognizing the success of science and technology studies in enhancing scientific communication and their contribution to training the trainer,

(m) Acknowledging that the IAEA Collaborating Centres scheme supports the Agency in its mandate to encourage R&D and foster 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 increasing needs of developing countries, and noting that, at the end of 2022, the Agency had 62 active Collaborating Centres in 35 Member States, 44 of which are in fields related to non-power nuclear applications,

(n) Acknowledging the continued need for assistance and measures to increase the capacity of Member States for using advanced nuclear techniques at all stages of management of communicable and non-communicable diseases, including cancer, and recognizing the need to develop performance indicators for measuring such capacity, including access, quality and outcomes,

(o) Recognizing the Agency's maintenance and development work in databases that provide Member States with information on the international distribution of radiotherapy and nuclear medicine technologies, such as the Directory of Radiotherapy Centres (DIRAC), the Nuclear Medicine Database (NUMDAB), the IAEA Medical Imaging and Nuclear Medicine Global Resources Database (IMAGINE), the IAEA/World Health Organization (WHO) Network of Secondary Standards Dosimetry Laboratories (SSDL Network) services, dosimetry audit networks, the Doubly Labelled Water Database, and the breast milk intake database,

(p) 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,

(q) Aware of the innovative use of IT tools in capacity building and educational tools in human health through the well-developed IAEA Human Health Campus, and

welcoming e-learning tools in the area of strategic planning, forensic science and site remediation,

(r) Noting the increasing demand from Member States in nuclear applications for human health and recognizing the importance of the continued Agency-wide collaboration with the WHO,

(s) Noting the events sponsored by the IAEA Nobel Peace Prize Cancer and Nutrition Fund and aware of an increase in requests from Member States for cooperation and capacity building in the field of infant and young child nutrition, micronutrient nutrition and prevention of obesity related non-communicable diseases, and welcoming the signing of Practical Arrangements with the British Nutrition Society, the Federation of African Nutrition Societies, and the Federation of European Nutrition Societies,

(t) Emphasizing the need for the Agency to increase the capacity of Member States in the field of medical radiation dosimetry, and welcoming the continued support provided to the harmonization of radiotherapy dosimetry worldwide through the IAEA/WHO postal dose audit service, as well as the publication of two guidance documents to assist Member States exploring the possibility of establishing a secondary standards dosimetry laboratory, and to assist those needing to maintain and further develop their capabilities,

(u) Recognizing the Agency's successes at establishing traditional and non-traditional partnerships and expecting further efforts from the Agency to improve partnerships with relevant partners and donors, including regional and multilateral organizations, as well as development agencies and other entities and successful significant funding with non-conventional partners, notably in human health,

(v) Recognizing the efforts of the Agency to promote the education and training of radiation medicine specialists, including medical physicists and the success of the International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP) Master of Advanced Studies programme in Medical Physics, based on Agency guidelines,

(w) Recognizing the role of the Agency in supporting Member States to tackle the burden of non-communicable diseases, especially cardiovascular diseases and neurodegenerative conditions,

(x) Stressing the importance of continued assistance to Member States, in collaboration with external partners, in the fight against cancer, particularly cancers affecting women and children,

(y) Recognizing the close collaboration with WHO and the United Nations Interagency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases (UNIATF) and noting the continuing activities within the United Nations Joint Global Programme on Cervical Cancer Prevention and Control as well as participation in the WHO-led initiative for cervical cancer prevention and control and the Global Initiative for Childhood Cancer,

(z) Welcoming the progress of the Rays of Hope initiative, which aims to integrate the breadth of the Agency's expertise to support Member States in the diagnosis and treatment of cancer using radiation medicine, and noting with appreciation the Agency's partnership with 11 of the leading professional societies in cancer care, which will facilitate the implementation of the initiative,

- (aa) Recognizing the contribution of public–private partnerships and resource mobilization in providing support for educational activities and coordinated research projects (CRPs),
- (bb) Acknowledging the long-term benefits of CRPs and their resulting publications in the development and practical application of nuclear technologies for peaceful uses and their possible positive impact on the technical cooperation programme, while recognizing their differences, and urging the Secretariat to further ensure benefits from possible synergies and avoid duplication in this regard,
- (cc) Recognizing the successful cooperation and significant results being achieved by the Agency and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) through the Joint FAO/IAEA Centre for Nuclear Techniques in Food and Agriculture, including in the area of climate-smart agriculture for resilient and sustainable adaptation to climate change in food and agriculture in developing countries,
- (dd) Recognizing the support of the Joint FAO/IAEA Centre to control certain disease and pest outbreaks in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia and Europe,
- (ee) Recognizing the need for preventive measures and the importance of addressing the challenges posed by climate change and the rise in disease and pest outbreaks that harm human, animal and plant health,
- (ff) Noting the importance of the support provided by the Agency to Member States to apply next generation sequencing molecular characterization technologies for efficient disease diagnosis and surveillance and the support provided through the Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory Network (VETLAB Network), which is complementary to that provided through the Zoonotic Disease Integrated Action (ZODIAC) project,
- (gg) Further recognizing the success of the sterile insect technique (SIT) in the suppression or eradication of populations of insect pests that can harm human, animal and plant health,
- (hh) Aware of the activities of the Latin American and Caribbean Analytical Network (RALACA) and the African Food Safety Network (AFoSaN) to address food contamination issues and improve environmental and food safety with health, trade and economic benefits; and the VETLAB Network to disseminate the use of nuclear techniques for the diagnosis and control of transboundary animal and zoonotic diseases, as well as the Plant Mutation Breeding Network (MBN) to promote R&D activities and foster regional cooperation in the field of plant mutation breeding, related biotechnology and mutant germplasm exchange in the region,
- (ii) Recognizing the work initiated by the Agency, on antimicrobial resistance (AMR), a critical global problem that affects humans, animals and the environment, with a view to offering concrete solutions to addressing the short- and long-term challenges of AMR,
- (jj) Recognizing the work conducted at the Agency’s Nuclear Applications (NA) Laboratories in performing applied and adaptive R&D, developing standards, protocols and guidelines, as well as providing training and specialized services to benefit Member States, recalling the establishment of the linear accelerator (LINAC) facility in Seibersdorf in June 2019 that increases the Agency’s capacity to provide dosimetry services, and welcoming that the Dosimetry Laboratory hosted 24 medical physicists and

radiation metrologists working at SSDLs from 14 Member States for practical training in brachytherapy,

(kk) Welcoming the ongoing modernization of the NA Laboratories in Seibersdorf, including the ReNuAL 2 project contributing to R&D activities and supporting access to nuclear applications to Member States, and the Agency's effort in building traditional and non-traditional partnerships to mobilize resources for these projects,

(ll) 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 management practices for integrated water resources management and planning, especially for surface water related to agricultural use,

(mm) Noting ongoing cooperation and partnership between the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Agency, particularly in the context of marine pollution and the Regional Seas Programme, and the increasing demand from Member States in nuclear applications for environmental management,

(nn) Recognizing the Agency's unique capabilities in contributing to global efforts to protect the environment, including terrestrial, riverine, coastal and marine ecosystems, and aware of the significant contribution nuclear science can make to addressing environmental challenges such as climate change, coastal and ocean pollution, microplastics, threatened habitats, and endangered species,

(oo) Noting the support provided by the Agency to Member States to use radionuclides to assess the rates of carbon sequestration in vegetated coastal areas and to aid Member States in data collection for the evaluation of the capacity of these ecosystems for long-term carbon storage, also known as 'blue carbon',

(pp) Recognizing the NUClear TEChnology for Controlling Plastic Pollution (NUTEC Plastics) initiative, which builds on the Agency's efforts to assist Member States to deal with plastic pollution through recycling using radiation technology and marine monitoring using isotopic tracing techniques, and noting with appreciation the support provided by the Agency to Member States in monitoring microplastic density in coastal areas, the collaboration through the Research Network of Marine-Coastal Stressors in Latin America and the Caribbean (REMARCO),

(qq) Noting with appreciation the work of the Agency over many decades to assist analytical laboratories and research facilities in Member States to improve their analytical performance by organizing regular proficiency tests and inter-laboratory comparisons, and producing certified reference materials from a wide range of environmental matrices,

(rr) Aware of the network of Analytical Laboratories for the Measurement of Environmental Radioactivity (ALMERA) providing accurate measurement for monitoring radioactivity in the environment, represented by 195 laboratories from 90 Member States,

(ss) Acknowledging the important contribution of the Ocean Acidification International Coordination Centre (OA-ICC) at the IAEA Marine Environment Laboratories to the coordination of activities supporting a better understanding of the global effects of ocean acidification, and welcoming the Agency's participation in the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP27), addressing,

inter alia, regional aspects of ocean acidification research, policy and governance, as well as approaches to climate change adaptation and mitigation,

(tt) Recognizing the increasing use of radioisotopes and radiation technology in health care practices, sanitation and sterilization, industrial process management, environment remediation, food preservation, crop improvement, new materials development and analytical sciences, and in assessing the impacts of climate change,

(uu) Noting that the International Symposium on Trends in Radiopharmaceuticals (ISTR-2023) held in April 2023 discussed recent developments in medical radioisotope production and radiopharmaceuticals for diagnostic, therapeutic or theranostic uses and further noting with appreciation that the Agency, in partnership with the WHO, launched new guidelines on meeting the current expectations and trends in good manufacturing practices specific to investigational radiopharmaceuticals used in clinical trials,

(vv) 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 establish, 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,

(ww) 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 to serve as a partial reserve capacity,

(xx) Noting the expanding use of positron emission tomography–computed tomography (PET–CT) and therapeutic radiopharmaceuticals and acknowledging the efforts taken by the Secretariat in planning appropriate activities to address the needs for production of hospital prepared therapeutic radiopharmaceuticals and their use following the applicable national regulatory requirements,

(yy) Noting the role of the Agency in assisting Member States in establishing and strengthening the personalized medicine approach using nuclear techniques including diagnostic radiology, nuclear medicine and radiotherapy,

(zz) Recognizing the role of ion beam accelerators and synchrotron radiation sources in R&D in materials science, environmental science, biological and life sciences and cultural heritage, noting the Agency's cooperation with the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) for using nuclear techniques to combat illicit trafficking in cultural goods, and taking note of the Joint ICTP–IAEA Advanced Workshop on Accelerator Mass Spectrometry Radiocarbon Dating for Heritage and Forensic Sciences,

(aaa) 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 wastewater treatment and the remediation of pollutants in Member States through coordinated research activities (CRAs),

(bbb) Taking note of the high potential of electron beams as a source of radiation for the treatment of materials and pollutants, and the attenuation of biohazard materials and of pathogens for the development of vaccines, and acknowledging the encouraging results produced through the related CRPs,

(ccc) Noting the potential areas for application of artificial intelligence, machine learning and data science in various fields of nuclear science, technology and applications, and noting the publication entitled *Artificial Intelligence for Accelerating Nuclear Applications, Science and Technology*,

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

(eee) Acknowledging the multiple uses of research reactors, also within national nuclear research centres and universities, 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,

(fff) Aware that greater regional and international cooperation, including regional research reactor coalitions and IAEA-designated International Centres based on Research Reactors (ICERRs), 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 and the recent efforts to promote support for optimizing utilization of research reactors through the Integrated Research Reactor Utilization Review (IRRUR) service with two IRRUR missions implemented in 2022,

(ggg) 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 ITER project, in fusion-related projects, appreciating the efforts taken in leading the demonstration fusion power plant (DEMO) and noting the first ever *World Survey of Fusion Devices* published by the Agency in December 2022,

(hhh) 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,

(iii) Noting with appreciation the ongoing efforts of the Secretariat, together with Member States, under the programme and budget for 2022–2023, to allocate sufficient resources to renovate the Agency's NA 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, and

(jjj) Welcoming the progress of the IAEA Marie Skłodowska-Curie Fellowship Programme (MSCFP) with the objective to encourage women to pursue a professional

career in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear sciences and technology and non-proliferation, as well as the support offered by various Member States to the MSCFP,

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 and looks forward to the Agency's contribution to Member States' implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (A/RES/70/1) in accordance with their national priorities, as well as the Paris Agreement on climate change;
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 by expanding the scope and outreach of CRAs and relying on the IAEA Collaborating Centres scheme, and requests the Secretariat, in consultation with Member States, to take necessary measures to develop and establish additional collaborating centres in fields relating to non-power applications, in particular in the regions where they are most needed;
4. Urges the Secretariat to communicate the benefits of various applications of nuclear technologies for development that could benefit Member States and to address the needs for human resource training in these applications;
5. Requests the Secretariat to commence consultations with Member States towards convening a follow up to the 2018 Ministerial Conference on nuclear science, technology and applications and the technical cooperation programme in 2024, with a view to convening every four years thereafter;
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 relevant commitments, and future efforts on climate change mitigation, monitoring and adaptation;
7. Welcomes all contributions announced by Member States, institutions and the private sector, including through the IAEA Peaceful Uses Initiative, as extrabudgetary and in-kind 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, such as:
 - i. use of radioisotopes and radiation in human health, including through enhancing access and quality,

- ii. nuclear applications related to food and agriculture, such as climate-smart agriculture, land and water management, food safety and security, and crop improvement and management in light of climate change,
 - iii. use of the SIT to establish tsetse-free zones and fruit fly free and low prevalence areas, and to combat mosquitoes transmitting diseases including dengue, malaria, chikungunya and Zika,
 - iv. application of nuclear-derived techniques for early, rapid diagnosis and control of transboundary animal and zoonotic diseases,
 - v. measurement of environmental radioactivity and radiation,
 - vi. unique applications of isotopes to track the global uptake of carbon dioxide by the oceans and the resulting acidification effects on marine ecosystems,
 - vii. use of radioisotopes and stable isotopes to assess risks to seafood safety, including heavy metals, persistent organic pollutants, microplastics and biotoxins,
 - viii. use of isotopes in the protection of threatened habitats and endangered species,
 - ix. use of isotopes in groundwater management,
 - x. use of cyclotrons, research reactors and accelerators for the production of affordable radiopharmaceuticals, and
 - xi. use of radiation technology for development of novel materials, in the treatment of wastewater, flue gases and other pollutants resulting from industrial activities, as well as for the preservation of cultural heritage;
9. Requests the Secretariat, in close consultation with Member States, to continue identifying potential uses of artificial intelligence in support of nuclear science, technology and applications and informing Member States on any progress made in this area;
10. Requests the Secretariat to continue to support Member States through CRPs and to encourage appropriate resource mobilization to support these efforts;
11. Encourages strengthening mutual cooperation between Member States to exchange information on relevant experiences and good practices on water resources management in synergy with the United Nations system organizations dealing with water resources management;
12. Urges the Secretariat to continue strengthening the IAEA–UNEP partnership, in close consultation with Member States, to further explore the possibility for a formalized cooperation, such as a joint programme between the IAEA and UNEP to increase access to beneficial projects and information bearing in mind the need to avoid duplication;
13. Urges the Secretariat to continue to strengthen the IAEA–WHO partnership in full conformity with the Statute of the IAEA;
14. Requests the Secretariat to assist Member States, upon request, in their activities to mitigate the impact of cancer, particularly cancers affecting women and children, with proper prevention, diagnosis, treatment and symptom management mechanisms;
15. Encourages Member States to make use of the existing peer review mechanisms in radiation medicine to strengthen quality diagnosis and patient treatment;

16. Calls for the support of the Agency in setting guidelines for the adoption of advanced techniques and equipment in radiation medicine in Member States;
17. Recognizes the success of the Agency's laboratory Networks, such as VETLAB, ZODIAC, RALACA, AFoSaN and MBN, in prompting R&D activities on nuclear science and applications, disseminating the use of nuclear techniques for food and agriculture and facilitating international cooperation in nuclear applications, including through south-south and triangular partnerships, and therefore requests the Secretariat to further increase the support to strengthen and expand these networks enabling them to fully and effectively undertake technology transfer, capacity building in R&D activities and emergency response for the benefit of Member States;
18. Requests the Secretariat to continue to provide to interested Member States, upon request, technical assistance regarding production and transport of medical isotopes and radiopharmaceuticals, including capacity building for development, production and quality control;
19. Requests the Secretariat to continue providing assistance with capacity building for quality assurance in radiopharmaceutical development and the use of radiation technology in industries, and disseminating radiation technology guidelines based on international quality assurance standards;
20. Urges the Secretariat to continue to implement activities that will contribute to securing and supplementing 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 related initiatives undertaken by other international organizations such as the Nuclear Energy Agency of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD/NEA);
21. Requests the Secretariat, upon request from interested Member States, when technically and economically feasible, 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 and radiopharmaceuticals;
22. Urges the Secretariat to continue exploring the use of accelerators for various radiation technology applications and to facilitate demonstrations and training for interested Member States;
23. 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, health care practices and research, crop improvement, food preservation, industrial applications, sanitization and sterilization, and further requests the provision of technical and material support as well as capacity building for the use of research reactors in the production of radiopharmaceuticals and industrial radioisotopes;
24. Requests the Secretariat, in collaboration with interested Member States, to continue with the development of appropriate instruments and to make available, to requesting Member States, services for the rapid and economic mapping of radioactivity on the Earth's surface;

25. Requests the Secretariat to strengthen the Agency's activities in the area of fusion science and technology in view of the advances in nuclear fusion research at ITER and worldwide and to continue the DEMO activities, expanding the scope and participation to the extent possible, taking into further consideration the need to coordinate the involvement of relevant stakeholders to address the different aspects of fusion facilities;
26. 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 through regional research reactors coalitions, ICERRs and formalization of IRRUR missions as an IAEA review service, and further requests the Secretariat to facilitate safe, effective and sustainable operation of these facilities;
27. 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;
28. 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 Member States as well as the development of an application for accessing nuclear data, and encourages the expansion of such applications to other types of nuclear data to continue the service in future;
29. 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 across all regions in this regard;
30. Requests also that the actions of the Secretariat called for in this resolution be undertaken subject to the availability of resources; and
31. Recommends that the Secretariat report to the Board of Governors and to the General Conference at its sixty-eighth (2024) 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 and thus supporting Member States' efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals,

- (c) Recognizing that tsetse fly and trypanosomosis (T&T) control programmes that include a sterile insect technique (SIT) component are complex and logistically demanding activities that require flexible, innovative and adaptable approaches in the provision of technical support,
- (d) Recognizing that tsetse flies and the trypanosomosis problem which they cause constitute one of the greatest constraints on the African continent's socio-economic development, affecting the health of humans and livestock, limiting sustainable rural development, and thus causing increased poverty and food insecurity,
- (e) Recognizing that, although the new reported cases of human African trypanosomosis (HAT) are now below 1000 per year and are currently at the lowest level in several decades, animal trypanosomosis still affects millions of livestock every year and remains one of the root causes of hunger and poverty, and hence a constraint to rural development for tens of millions of people in rural communities in 37 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 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, strengthening regional capacities 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 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,
- (l) Welcoming the progress made in the Agency-supported tsetse eradication project in the Niayes Region of Senegal, thanks in part to the provision of tsetse pupae by the

Insectary of Bobo-Dioulasso (IBD) in Burkina Faso, which has stopped the transmission of trypanosomosis and led to improvements in food security, animal health and farmers' incomes,

(m) 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 for the last ten years through the Peaceful Uses Initiative (PUI) in support of projects for T&T control in Senegal,

(n) 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',

(o) Acknowledging the close technical collaboration of the Insectarium de Bobo-Dioulasso – Campagne d'Eradication de la Mouche Tsé-Tsé et de la Trypanosomose (IBD-CETT) in Burkina Faso, recently designated as an IAEA Collaborating Centre for 'Operational Programmes against Tsetse Flies with a Sterile Insect Technique Component' in Africa for the period 2021–2024,

(p) Welcoming the efforts made by the Agency's Department of Technical Cooperation and the Joint FAO/IAEA Centre 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,

(r) Acknowledging the need for increasing capacity building on all levels for affected Member States in using advanced nuclear techniques in eradicating the aforementioned disease, and

(s) Acknowledging the continued support given to AU-PATTEC by the Agency as outlined in the report submitted by the Director General in document GC(67)/11, Annex 2,

1. Urges the Secretariat to further intensify the efforts in advocating at the national, regional and international levels in order to sensitize on the burden imposed by tsetse flies and trypanosomosis, to continue assigning high priority to agricultural development in Member States, and to redouble its efforts to build capacity and further develop the techniques for integrating the SIT with other control methods in creating tsetse-free zones in sub-Saharan Africa;

2. Calls upon Member States to strengthen the provision of technical, financial and/or 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 to support 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 selected operational SIT field projects, and to strengthen its support for research and development activities 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 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 Centre to continue supporting and working closely with AU-PATTEC in the agreed areas of collaboration as specified in the Memorandum of Understanding between the African Union Commission (AUC) and the Agency signed in November 2009 and expanded through the AUC/IAEA Practical Arrangements signed in February 2018;
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 AUC and Member States through the provision of technical guidance and quality assurance in planning and implementing sound and viable national and subregional 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 efficient strategies to control T&T and the cost-effective integration of SIT operations in AW-IPM campaigns;
8. Urges the Secretariat and other partners to increase their efforts in providing capacity building and to explore the possibilities of private-public partnership for the establishment and operation of tsetse mass rearing facilities for providing cost-effectively large numbers of sterile male flies to different SIT 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 eradication project in Senegal;
10. Encourages the Agency's Department of Technical Cooperation and the Joint FAO/IAEA Centre to continue supporting subregional mass production and distribution of sterile tsetse flies through strengthened support to the Insectary of Bobo-Dioulasso; 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 sixty-eighth (2024) regular session.

3.

Renovation of the Agency's Nuclear Applications Laboratories at Seibersdorf

The General Conference,

- (a) Recalling resolution GC(66)/RES/9.A.3 on the Renovation of the Agency's Nuclear Applications Laboratories at Seibersdorf,
- (b) Further recalling additional resolutions requiring that the Nuclear Applications (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 disease-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 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 and International Co-operation Fund (ARF) and numerous other initiatives,

(e) Further recognizing the ongoing modernization and construction of the four remaining NA Laboratories at Seibersdorf in order to respond to the evolving range and complexity of the requests submitted to them and the growing needs and demands of Member States, and to 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 and the Addendum to the Strategy as contained in GOV/INF/2014/11/Add.1,

(k) Noting the Director General's report to the Board of Governors on the Renovation of the Nuclear Applications Laboratories (ReNuAL) Project as contained in GOV/INF/2017/1,

(l) Noting the Director General's technical briefing of 3 September, 2020, providing plans for completing the final phase of the Seibersdorf NA laboratory modernization

(ReNuAL 2), to include: construction of a new laboratory building to house the Nuclear Science and Instrumentation Laboratory, the Plant Breeding and Genetics Laboratory and the Terrestrial Environment Laboratory; refurbishment of the Dosimetry Laboratory; and replacement of the laboratory greenhouses,

(m) Further welcoming the Director General's report to the Board of Governors in GC(67)/11, Annex 3, on progress made in implementing the ReNuAL project since the 66th General Conference,

(n) Welcoming the achievements and progress made under ReNuAL and ReNuAL+, including the opening of the Dosimetry Laboratory's new linear accelerator facility in June 2019, the new Insect Pest Control Laboratory (IPCL) in August 2019 and the Yukiya Amano Laboratories (YAL) in June 2020,

(o) Welcoming that over €39 million in extrabudgetary funds were raised for ReNuAL and ReNuAL+, including over €18.5 million for ReNuAL+, and that nine first-time donors and 26 repeat donors are among Member States that have contributed approximately €27.1 million so far to ReNuAL 2,

(p) Further welcoming the financial and in-kind contributions and cost-free experts for the implementation of the ReNuAL project, which have been provided by 51 Member States, as well as the contributions received from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and seven private contributors to date,

(q) Recognizing the efforts of the informal group of Member States known as the 'Friends of ReNuAL', which is 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 the renovation of the NA Laboratories at Seibersdorf,

(r) Further noting the Agency's Budget Update for 2023 (GC(SPL.3)/2) to appropriate an amount of €1.6 million for the capital portion of the Regular Budget expenses of the Agency in 2023 to Major Programme 2 – Capital Project ReNuAL 2,

(s) Taking note of the Director General's call in September 2020 for an additional €14.8 million in extrabudgetary contributions to achieve full funding for construction of the new laboratory building, which commenced in early 2023,

(t) Welcoming the joint pledge of 12 Member States announced at the Board of Governors meeting on 9 March 2023 to provide or support the allocation of the remaining €5.5 million in extrabudgetary funding expected on the basis of initial estimates needed to launch a bidding process for the replacement greenhouses at Seibersdorf, as a demonstration of their commitment to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy,

(u) Acknowledging the efforts and progress made in seeking partnerships and contributions from non-traditional donors, particularly with regard to equipment needs, and further acknowledging with appreciation the establishment of agreements with non-traditional partners for the provision of equipment to the laboratories, and

(v) Noting the Secretariat's regular informal technical briefings to Member States on adjustments to the expected ReNuAL 2 project budget and timeline driven by continuing price escalation and volatility in the construction market, and acknowledging its ongoing efforts to hold down costs,

1. Stresses the need for the Agency, in conformity with its Statute, 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, in particular developing countries, as regards the services of those laboratories are met in the most cost-effective and sustainable way;
3. Calls on the Secretariat to continue to mobilize necessary resources to complete any remaining project elements from Member States, institutions, foundations and the private sector, encourages partnerships including through utilization of the United Nations Global Marketplace and further encourages the Secretariat to consider devoting financial resources from savings or efficiency gains to the project, in consultation with Member States;
4. Further calls on the Secretariat to continue to develop targeted resource mobilization packages, if required, that will match the interest of the potential donors with any further needs of the overall ReNuAL initiative, prioritizing the remaining elements to be completed in the final project phase, ReNuAL 2;
5. Encourages the Secretariat to keep Member States apprised of planning related to the remaining requirements of the NA laboratories;
6. Requests the Secretariat to provide information, as needed, on the financial resources required for upcoming implementation and to indicate where resources are needed to match implementation schedules;
7. Encourages the Secretariat to continue efforts to manage costs in the face of escalating prices and to implement the remaining elements of ReNuAL 2 as expeditiously as practicable;
8. Invites Member States to make financial commitments and contributions, if required, as well as in-kind contributions, in a timely manner, as well as to facilitate cooperation with other partners, as relevant, including institutions, foundations and the private sector, to provide for the enhancement of the core infrastructure of the NA laboratories;
9. Encourages the 'Friends of ReNuAL' under the co-chairmanship of South Africa and Germany, and all Member States to continue to support the implementation and completion of the project;
10. Requests the Secretariat, in consultation with Member States, to consider approaches to optimize the utilization of the laboratory facilities and capabilities enhanced by the ReNuAL initiative in order to meet the growing needs of Member States; and
11. Requests the Director General to report on progress made in the implementation of this resolution to the General Conference at its sixty-eighth (2024) session.

4.

Zoonotic Disease Integrated Action (ZODIAC) Project

The General Conference,

- (a) Recalling resolution GC(66)/RES/9.A.4 adopted at its sixty-sixth regular session,

- (b) Taking note of the Director General's report, as contained in document GC(67)/11 Annex 4 submitted to the Board of Governors,
- (c) Noting the information provided by the Secretariat on ZODIAC including through regional ZODIAC progress meetings and bilateral meetings, as well as the relevant briefings by the Secretariat on this matter,
- (d) Recognizing the role that the Agency continues to play in assisting Member States to achieve the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including Good Health and Well-being (SDG 3), Life on Land (SDG 15) and Partnerships (SDG 17),
- (e) Appreciating the long-standing role of the Agency, in line with its mandate, in assisting Member States to access nuclear science, technology and applications with the aim of addressing a wide variety of socio-economic human development needs, including in human health, food and agriculture, animal health and zoonotic diseases,
- (f) Recognizing that the Agency has a long-standing practice of cooperation with other relevant international organizations and specialized agencies namely the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) and the World Health Organization (WHO), and further recognizing the importance of complementing the respective mandates of such organizations, as well as long-standing protocols that guide cooperation such as the Taking a Multisectoral, One-Health Approach: A Tripartite Guide to Addressing Zoonotic Diseases in Countries (the Tripartite Zoonoses Guide),
- (g) Taking note of the first meeting of the ZODIAC Ad-Hoc Scientific Panel (ZOSP), which was held on January 2023,
- (h) Noting that early detection and diagnosis of zoonotic diseases such as, but not limited to, COVID-19 and vector-borne diseases including malaria, yellow fever, chikungunya, and dengue, continue to have a significant short- and long-term implications on human health and the socio-economic development of Member States,
- (i) Recognizing the importance of nuclear science, technology and applications to detect, trace and control emerging pathogens that could develop into diseases and pandemics, and further recognizing the importance of making these technologies available to all Member States while noting that many developing countries experience challenges with regard to the accessibility as well as the affordability of these technologies,
- (j) Welcoming that ZODIAC builds upon existing, relevant Agency nuclear science and technology applications and structures, such as the Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratories (VETLAB) Network, and other delivery mechanisms such as coordinated research projects (CRPs) and the technical cooperation programme under project INT5157, and that they form part of the Agency's support to Member States in combatting zoonotic diseases and preventing future pandemics,
- (k) Acknowledging that by June 2023, ZODIAC included ZODIAC National Laboratories (ZNLs) in 127 Member States and ZODIAC National Coordinators (ZNCs) nominated by their national authorities in 150 Member States,
- (l) Noting that ZODIAC could support Member States to enhance their preparedness to address emerging and re-emerging zoonotic diseases, through the use of nuclear and

nuclear-derived methods, including molecular biology, by enhancing capacity in Member States to detect, trace and respond to emerging pathogens that could develop into zoonotic diseases and pandemics,

(m) Recognizing that the VETLAB Network continues to fulfil a crucial role in enabling Member States to fight transboundary animal and zoonotic diseases, through building capacity and enabling cross-boundary collaborations, which have significantly improved responses to transboundary animal and zoonotic diseases,

(n) Acknowledging that ZODIAC aims to build on the existing partnership between the Agency and the FAO, to include coordination with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), WHO and WOA, and

(o) Noting that the Agency joined the Global Strategic Preparedness Network (GSPN), which began its work in October 2022,

(p) Appreciating that, as of June 2023, the Secretariat has mobilized resources from 15 Member States amounting to €13.7 million received and/or pledged,

(q) Appreciating that a total of €9.06 million has been allocated to date to capacity building and that, by leveraging information and communication technologies, training courses and workshops implemented under ZODIAC have, by August 2023, reached over 1250 participants from over 100 Member States, and further appreciating that procurement of critical equipment has been processed after reviewing each ZNL's specific needs in 41 Member States, and

(r) Recognizing the importance of the Agency's use of the biosafety level 3 (BSL-3) capabilities provided by the Austrian Government to support Member States' efforts to control transboundary animal and zoonotic diseases, and taking positive note of the access to and use of its BSL-3 facility provided by the Austrian Agency for Health and Food Safety (AGES),

1. Stresses the need for the Agency, in accordance with its Statute, to respond to the needs and priorities of States and to continue the implementation of all its programmatic activities in a balanced manner and in consultation with Member States;
2. Further stresses the need 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, so as to support Member States, in particular developing Member States, upon their request and in conformity with its Statute, in building their capabilities to identify, characterize and accurately detect, diagnose, control and manage zoonotic diseases through the use of nuclear and nuclear-derived techniques;
3. Requests the Secretariat to continue presenting Member States and the Board of Governors with information on ZODIAC, including inter alia on prioritization of tasks in the context of the amount of extrabudgetary resources mobilized, an updated project plan for the implementation of ZODIAC, and the proposed time frame;
4. Requests the Secretariat to concentrate its efforts on utilizing nuclear and nuclear-derived technologies in relation to ZODIAC, and to ensure equal access to ZODIAC planning and implementation, as well as to training materials and relevant information, including through the ZODIAC portal for all interested Member States;

5. Further requests the Secretariat to ensure efficiencies and effectiveness, to avoid duplication and to build and expand upon existing Agency delivery mechanisms and networks in its implementation of ZODIAC;
6. Urges the Secretariat to continue updating ZODIAC's programme design based on the experiences gained and lessons learned from its response to previous outbreaks of zoonotic diseases;
7. Stresses that coordination, consultation and collaboration with the FAO, WOA and WHO, which have complementary expertise and mandates, is instrumental to avoiding duplication and to the successful development and implementation of ZODIAC;
8. Calls on the Secretariat to assist Member States to develop sustainable capacity of national laboratories to enable Member States to obtain the necessary nuclear and nuclear-derived tools and capabilities to more effectively respond to emerging zoonotic diseases;
9. Further calls on the Secretariat to expand coordination with relevant international and regional organizations as required without duplicating existing mandates, and to also utilize existing delivery mechanisms, such as the VETLAB Network, collaborating centres and CRPs in strengthening the capacity of Member States in combating zoonotic diseases and preventing pandemics through the use of nuclear and nuclear-derived techniques;
10. Encourages the Secretariat to strengthen its resource mobilization efforts, including by seeking project-specific extrabudgetary funding for the implementation of ZODIAC, in particular building on its previous experience in mobilizing non-traditional and private sector donors;
11. Encourages the Secretariat to give priority to Member States' needs for research and development in the process of resource mobilization efforts for the implementation of ZODIAC;
12. Requests the Secretariat to consult with Member States and relevant international organizations, including through technical meetings, on the principles, procedures and modalities of planning and implementation of ZODIAC, and to provide periodic reports on developments to Member States and the Board of Governors; and
13. Requests the Director General to report on the progress made in the implementation of this resolution to the Board of Governors and the General Conference at its sixty-eighth (2024) regular session.

B.

Nuclear power applications

1.

Introduction

The General Conference,

- (a) Recalling resolution GC(66)/RES/9 and previous General Conference resolutions on strengthening the Agency's activities related to nuclear science, technology and applications,

- (b) Noting 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 development 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", and "to make provision, in accordance with this Statute, for materials, services, equipment, and facilities to meet the needs of research on, and development and practical application of, atomic energy for peaceful purposes, including the production of electric power", with due consideration for the needs of developing countries,
- (d) 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 Member States' national legislation and respective international obligations, and welcoming the Agency's assistance in these areas,
- (e) Recognizing that the establishment of a robust safety, security and non-proliferation infrastructure in States considering introducing nuclear power programmes, as well as maintaining and expanding such programmes, is vital for any nuclear programme, and welcoming the Agency's assistance in these areas,
- (f) Stressing that primary responsibility for nuclear safety and security rests with States, in particular licensees and operating organizations, supervised by regulatory bodies, in order to achieve the protection of the public and environment, and that a strong infrastructure is necessary to execute this responsibility,
- (g) Recalling that launching new, as well as maintaining and expanding existing nuclear power programmes, requires the development, implementation and continuous improvement of appropriate infrastructure to ensure the safe, secure, efficient and sustainable use of nuclear power, and implementation of the highest standards of nuclear safety, taking into account relevant Agency standards and guidance and relevant international instruments, lessons learned from the Fukushima Daiichi accident, as well as a strong and long-term commitment of national authorities to creating and maintaining this infrastructure,
- (h) Welcoming the progress of the IAEA Marie Skłodowska-Curie Fellowship Programme (MSCFP) with the objective to encourage women to pursue a professional career in the field of nuclear sciences, technology and non-proliferation as well as the support offered by various Member States to the MSCFP and acknowledging its successful three years of implementation, resulting in 360 selected students from 110 Member States studying in 65 countries,
- (i) Also welcoming the launch of the IAEA Lise Meitner Programme (LMP) to boost women's career development in the nuclear sector by providing early- and mid-career women professionals with opportunities to participate in a multi-week visiting professional programme and noting the successful organization by the Secretariat of the visit of the first cohort of 13 women professionals in June 2023 to the USA,
- (j) Recalling the importance of human resource development, education and training, knowledge management and promotion of gender equality and diversity, stressing the

Agency's unique expertise 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, and acknowledging the important role the Agency plays in assisting Member States in the establishment, preservation and enhancement of nuclear knowledge and in implementing effective knowledge management programmes,

(k) Noting the continued value of Integrated Work Plans (IWPs), which provide an operational framework for the delivery of tailored and optimized Agency assistance, notably through its technical cooperation programme, to support Member States with new and expanding nuclear programmes,

(l) Noting that significant concerns related to energy resource availability, the environment, energy security, climate change and its impacts, which have been reflected in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by the Member States of the United Nations in September 2015, suggest that a wide variety of energy options need to be addressed in a holistic manner to promote access to competitive, clean, safe, secure and affordable energy and support sustainable economic growth, and welcoming the proactive approach of the Secretariat to identify relevant areas of activities among the 17 SDGs,

(m) Conscious of the potential contribution of nuclear power to meet the growing energy needs in the 21st century and mitigate climate change and noting 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, and therefore acknowledging the participation of some Member States in the Nuclear Innovation: Clean Energy Future (NICE Future) initiative under the Clean Energy Ministerial, which calls attention to the interest, on the part of some Member States, in including nuclear power in national and international clean energy and climate discussions and engages nuclear expertise to explore how innovative uses of nuclear technologies, including systems that integrate nuclear power and renewable sources together in reliable clean energy systems, can accelerate progress toward clean air and climate objectives,

(n) Noting the work of the IAEA on projections on the future use of nuclear power worldwide, in particular with the annual publication *Energy, Electricity and Nuclear Power Estimates for the Period up to 2050*,

(o) 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 highlighting the support provided by the IAEA to Member States that are considering developing nuclear power, in the field of energy planning and energy systems assessment taking into account environmental and economic aspects,

(p) Recognizing the challenges in obtaining a large amount of financing to construct nuclear power plants as a viable and sustained option in meeting energy needs, and taking into account appropriate financing schemes, which could involve investors from not only the public sector but also the private sector where it is available,

(q) Noting the efforts of the Advisory and Peer Review Services Committee (APReSC) established within the Department of Nuclear Energy to harmonize and improve, as well as monitor, the efficiency and effectiveness of the advisory and peer review services,

- (r) Looking forward to the Second International Conference on Climate Change and the Role of Nuclear Power: Atoms4NetZero, to be held on 9–13 October 2023, in Vienna, Austria,
- (s) Taking note of the successful organization of the IAEA International Ministerial Conference on Nuclear Power in the 21st Century in October 2022, in Washington DC, which highlighted the opportunities and challenges for a larger role nuclear power can play in achieving net zero emissions by 2050, while emphasizing the importance of an inclusive approach to participation of all interested Member States, and
- (t) Taking note of the Nuclear Technology Review 2023 (GC(67)/INF/4), as well as of the report Strengthening the Agency's Activities related to Nuclear Science, Technology and Applications (GOV/2023/34-GC(67)/11) prepared by the Secretariat,
1. Commends the Director General and the Secretariat for their work in response to previous relevant General Conference resolutions as reported in document GC(67)/9;
 2. Affirms the importance of the role of the Agency in facilitating the development and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, in fostering international cooperation among interested Member States, and in disseminating well-balanced information on nuclear energy to the public;
 3. Requests the Director General to keep Member States informed on the progress of the implementation of the MSCFP and the LMP and encourages Member States in a position to do so, to provide support for the Programmes;
 4. Encourages the Agency to continue its support to interested Member States in building their national capacities in the operation of nuclear power plants and their nuclear power infrastructure when embarking on new nuclear power programmes;
 5. Encourages the Secretariat to support initiatives in the areas of knowledge management, including capacity building activities for senior management and the development of e-learning materials, and to facilitate participation in regional Nuclear Energy Management (NEM) Schools for qualified students, in particular those from developing countries through regional funding or cooperation mechanisms;
 6. Encourages the Agency to maintain and strengthen the assistance and peer review and advisory services provided to Member States embarking on a nuclear power programme or expanding such programmes, including the coordination and integration of such services, and calls on those Member States to voluntarily use these services when planning the possible introduction or expansion of a nuclear energy capacity in their national infrastructures and energy mix;
 7. Encourages Member States that are considering developing nuclear power to voluntarily use the support provided by the Agency to Member States on energy planning and assessment of energy systems in relation to environment, climate and economic factors and requests the Agency to continue its services to help interested Member States in this regard;
 8. Commends the Agency's efforts in providing comprehensive information on nuclear energy's potential as a low carbon energy source and its potential to contribute to mitigating climate change, during COP27 in Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt, in 2022, notes with appreciation that the Agency had a dedicated Pavilion, and encourages the Secretariat to continue these efforts in its preparations for the upcoming COP28 to be held in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, from 30 November to 12 December 2023, and encourages the Secretariat to work directly with Member

States upon request and to continue to extend its activities in these areas, including in the context of the Paris Agreement;

9. Notes the launch by the Secretariat at COP27 of the Atoms4NetZero initiative, aimed at supporting interested Member States in including nuclear energy in their national energy mix to achieve net zero objectives, and requests the Secretariat to keep Member States informed on its progress;

10. Acknowledges the importance of the Agency's technical cooperation projects for assisting Member States in energy analysis and planning, including to develop pathways towards net zero emissions through energy system modelling, and in establishing the infrastructure required for the safe, secure and efficient introduction and use of nuclear power, encourages interested Member States to consider how they can further contribute in this field by enhancing the Agency's technical assistance to developing countries, and highlights the importance of active and balanced stakeholder engagement in the development or expansion of nuclear power programmes;

11. Encourages the Secretariat to continue to enhance interested Member States' understanding of funding requirements for nuclear power infrastructure and potential approaches to financing nuclear power programmes, including management of radioactive waste and spent fuel, 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;

12. Encourages the Secretariat to analyse the technical and economic cost drivers for economic sustainability of nuclear power operation, especially with regard to decisions of Member States concerning the long-term operation of nuclear power plants, to determine the value of nuclear power in the energy mix considering environmental conditions and, inter alia, climate objectives;

13. Stresses the importance, when planning, deploying, operating, or decommissioning nuclear energy facilities, including nuclear power plants and related fuel cycle activities, of ensuring the highest standards of safety and also ensuring emergency preparedness and response, security, non-proliferation, environmental protection, of being informed of the best available technologies and practices, of continuously exchanging information and research and development (R&D) to address safety issues, of strengthening long-term research programmes to learn about severe accidents and related decommissioning activities, and of enabling continuous improvement in this regard, and values the role of the IAEA in fostering exchange of expertise and discussions within the international nuclear community on such issues;

14. Welcomes the continuation of the IAEA Peaceful Uses Initiative and all contributions announced by Member States or regional groups of States, and encourages Member States and groups of States, in a position to do so, to contribute, including with in-kind contributions;

15. Encourages the Secretariat to finalize establishing a Technical Working Group on Nuclear Fuel Cycle Facilities' Operation, which will include ageing and upgrade challenges;

16. Encourages the Secretariat to streamline, harmonize and improve peer reviews and advisory services based on Member States' needs, also through the APReSC; and

17. Encourages the Secretariat to ensure that Agency programmes and activities are not duplicative, including across its departments.

2.

IAEA communication, cooperation with other agencies and stakeholder engagementThe General Conference,

- (a) Recalling the importance of involving the Member States in the drafting and publication process of important publications on nuclear energy,
 - (b) Welcoming the Secretariat's contributions to international discussions addressing global climate change, such as at the Conferences of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP), and taking note of the participation of the Agency in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC),
 - (c) Commending the proactive approach of the Secretariat to identify relevant areas of activities among the 17 SDGs adopted by the United Nations in 2015,
 - (d) Stressing the importance of appropriate and applicable engineering and industrial national and international codes and standards for the safe, timely and cost-effective deployment of nuclear technology,
 - (e) Acknowledging that it is important for Member States that opt to use nuclear power to engage the public in a science based and transparent dialogue, and recognizing the utmost importance of active and balanced stakeholder engagement in Member States that operate nuclear power plants or that are considering and planning for the introduction or expansion of nuclear power,
 - (f) Welcoming the Agency's efforts to enhance its work on stakeholder engagement and public information, including through the Nuclear Energy Stakeholder Engagement Coordination Committee (NESECC), and encouraging the Secretariat to report on the work of this committee, and
 - (g) Taking note of the Secretariat's cooperation with the International Framework for Nuclear Energy Cooperation (IFNEC), in areas of nuclear infrastructure, the back end of the nuclear fuel cycle, and sustainable delivery chains, as well as advanced reactors and small and medium sized or modular reactors (SMRs),
1. Welcomes efforts of the Secretariat to involve interested Member States in the preparation of Nuclear Energy Series publications, including through the Member States' external review process and the sharing of information on drafts under preparation, and encourages the Secretariat to continue consolidating the drafting and review process of Nuclear Energy Series publications and to report to the Member States on this matter;
 2. Welcomes the establishment of the IAEA Preprint Repository to enable faster access to the Agency's publications at an advanced stage of the publication process, encourages the Secretariat to improve the timeliness of information available during the publication process, and further encourages the Secretariat to continue to develop Nuclear Energy Series documents as a more integrated, comprehensive and clearly organized set of publications to be maintained up-to-date by clearly marking which publications are most current and which have been superseded, in order to enhance accessibility and navigation among these documents;
 3. Welcomes the development of the IAEA website in all official languages of the United Nations (UN) and encourages the Secretariat to include more content relevant to policy makers

and experts involved in IAEA activities, such as organizational charts and activities of expert groups, and to make access to Agency guidance documents and TECDOCs easier;

4. Encourages the Agency to seek efficiencies in the development and management of digital information systems, to ensure and improve long-term accessibility and public access to these tools and databases, as relevant, and to anticipate the needs to update and maintain these tools in the long term;

5. Requests the Secretariat to continue cooperation with international initiatives such as UN-Energy, and Sustainable Energy for All (SEforALL), stressing the importance of ongoing, transparent communications about the risks and benefits of nuclear power in operating and embarking countries to ensure that the IAEA's capacity building in energy planning can be widely recognized within the UN system as an important contributor to SDGs, in particular SDG 7;

6. Encourages the strengthening of mutual cooperation between Member States by exchanging information on relevant experiences and good practices with respect to nuclear power programmes, through international organizations such as the IAEA, Nuclear Energy Agency of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD/NEA), IFNEC, the World Nuclear Association (WNA) and the World Association of Nuclear Operators (WANO);

7. Encourages the Secretariat to work further with the OECD/NEA, in particular, on capacity building issues and in the preparation of key IAEA publications such as the *Status and Trends in Spent Fuel and Radioactive Waste Management* and the next edition of the 'Red Book' on *Uranium: Resources, Production and Demand*;

8. Encourages the Secretariat to cooperate with national and international industrial organizations for standardization, such as the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC), with regard to their development of appropriate engineering and industry codes and standards in order to better respond to the needs of the Member States;

9. Recommends that the Secretariat continues to explore opportunities for synergy between the Agency's activities (including the International Project on Innovative Nuclear Reactors and Fuel Cycles (INPRO)) and those pursued under other international initiatives in areas relating to international cooperation in peaceful uses of nuclear energy, safety, proliferation resistance and security issues and, in particular, supports collaboration among the IAEA, including INPRO, the Generation IV International Forum (GIF), IFNEC, the Sustainable Nuclear Technology Platform (SNETP) and the International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER) with regard to innovative and advanced nuclear energy systems; and

10. Encourages the Secretariat to continuously assist Member States in enhancing public awareness and understanding of peaceful uses of nuclear energy, as well as in building their stakeholder engagement capacity, including through the NESECC, and by publishing relevant reports as well as by organizing schools on stakeholder engagement and establishing a stakeholder engagement advisory service and conferences, technical meetings and workshops, among other mechanisms.

3.

Nuclear fuel cycle and waste managementThe General Conference,

- (a) 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,
- (b) Noting the importance of identifying undiscovered uranium or secondary uranium resources, while underlining the necessity of safe and effective uranium mine remediation, as part of a sustainable nuclear programme,
- (c) Recognizing the importance of assurance of supply and availability of LEU for eligible Member States, and noting the continued functioning of the IAEA Low Enriched Uranium (LEU) Bank, in Oskemen, Kazakhstan, following the completion of LEU supply to the bank by France and Kazakhstan and the implementation of the first recertification campaign in June 2023,
- (d) Noting also the functioning of the LEU Guaranteed Reserve in Angarsk, Russian Federation, comprising 120 tons of LEU under the aegis of the Agency, and 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,
- (e) Recognizing the role that the effective management of spent fuel and radioactive waste should play in avoiding imposing undue burdens on future generations, and recognizing that, while each Member State should 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 Member States to use facilities in one of them for their mutual benefit, and stressing the importance of Agency safety standards on this issue related to the management of radioactive waste and spent fuel and the benefits of strong cooperation with relevant international organizations,
- (f) Emphasizing the need to ensure effective management of spent fuel which, for some Member States, includes reprocessing and recycling, as well as of radioactive waste, including its transport, storage and disposal, in a safe, secure and sustainable manner, and confirming the important role of science and technology in continuously addressing these challenges, particularly through innovations,
- (g) Welcoming the Secretariat's efforts in pursuing activities for enhancing Member State capabilities in modelling, predicting and improving the understanding of the behaviour of current and advanced nuclear fuel in normal operation and under accident conditions,
- (h) Welcoming progress made in the field of deep geological disposal of spent fuel and high- level radioactive waste, and further recognizing the need for Member States to evaluate and manage the financial commitments that are necessary for planning and implementing radioactive waste and spent fuel management programmes, including disposal,

- (i) Supporting Member States in the adoption of best practices for managing naturally occurring radioactive material (NORM) residue/wastes (including inventory determination, reuse, recycle, storage, and disposal options) and for remediating NORM contaminated sites, and noting the recommendations of the International Conference on Management of Naturally Occurring Radioactive Materials (NORM) in Industry held in October 2020 in Vienna, Austria,
 - (j) Recognizing the continuing efforts and good progress that have been made on the Fukushima Daiichi site, and noting the important and complex decommissioning, environmental remediation and radioactive waste management challenges that remain,
 - (k) Recognizing that the growing number of shutdown reactors and an anticipated growing number of shutdown fuel cycle and research facilities increase the need for developing adequate methods, techniques and financing for decommissioning, environmental remediation and managing of all forms of radioactive waste resulting from the decommissioning of facilities, legacy practices and radiological or nuclear accidents and sharing lessons learned in that regard,
 - (l) Welcoming the organization of the IAEA International Symposium on Uranium Raw Material for the Nuclear Fuel Cycle, held from 8 to 12 May 2023 in Vienna, Austria,
 - (m) Welcoming also the organization of the IAEA International Conference on Nuclear Decommissioning: Addressing the Past and Ensuring the Future, held from 15 to 19 May 2023 in Vienna, Austria,
 - (n) Looking forward to the organization by the IAEA of the International Conference on the Management of Spent Fuel from Nuclear Power Reactors - Meeting the Moment, to be held in June 2024 in Vienna, Austria,
 - (o) Welcoming ongoing activities of the Agency's project entitled "Global Status of Decommissioning" and the Nuclear Energy Series report on the topic published in March 2023,
 - (p) Commending the continuous efforts of the Secretariat to help support the safe, secure and effective borehole disposal of disused sealed radioactive sources (DSRS), based on expertise from interested Member States, and
 - (q) Welcoming the increased use of the Integrated Review Service for Radioactive Waste and Spent Fuel Management, Decommissioning and Radiation (ARTEMIS) peer review missions and encouraging Member States to make further use of these IAEA services,
1. Recognizes the importance of assisting Member States interested in uranium production to improve and maintain safe and sustainable activities through appropriate technology, infrastructure and stakeholder engagement, including Indigenous engagement where Member States deem it appropriate, and the development of skilled human resources;
 2. Welcomes the Agency's release of the first Nuclear Energy Series Guide-level publication (IAEA Nuclear Energy Series No. NF-G-1.1), aimed at supporting countries considering or initiating a uranium production programme, and encourages interested Member States to use the IAEA Integrated Uranium Production Cycle Review (IUPCR) mission in this field, which is based on the analysis and promotion of practical know-how and innovative knowledge regarding environmental aspects of uranium exploration, mining and site remediation;

3. Encourages the Secretariat to assist interested Member States in analysing the technical challenges that may hinder the sustainable operation of nuclear fuel cycle facilities, such as ageing management issues;
4. Encourages the Secretariat to analyse the potential technical challenges that may affect the transportability of spent fuel after long storage, and welcomes the Agency's release of the first interactive Guidebook on Spent Fuel Storage Options and Systems;
5. Encourages the Secretariat to keep Member States informed of the status of the LEU Bank;
6. Encourages discussion among interested Member States on the development of multilateral approaches to the nuclear fuel cycle, and on ensuring robust and resilient nuclear fuel supply chains, as well as possible schemes for the back end of the fuel cycle and disposal of radioactive waste, 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 in compliance with their respective commitments and international obligations;
7. Requests the Secretariat to continue and strengthen its efforts relating to the fuel cycle, spent fuel and radioactive waste management, as well as decommissioning, and to assist Member States to develop and implement adequate programmes, in accordance with relevant safety standards and security guidance;
8. Encourages the Secretariat to promote information sharing to better integrate approaches to the back end of the fuel cycle that impact processing, transport, storage, and recycling of spent fuel and radioactive waste management, for example through the coordination of research projects and to provide more information on all stages of radioactive waste management, including waste pre-disposal management and disposal, and thereby assisting Member States, including those embarking on nuclear power programmes, to develop and implement adequate disposal programmes, in accordance with relevant safety standards and security guidance;
9. Encourages the Secretariat to continue its activities on 'Status and Trends in Spent Fuel and Radioactive Waste Management' by publishing a series of reports on global inventories on radioactive waste and spent fuel and on advanced planning for their management in cooperation with the OECD/NEA and the European Commission;
10. Encourages further strengthening of Agency safety standards as well as strong cooperation with international and regional organizations, such as through the Spent Fuel and Radioactive Waste Information System (SRIS) and the joint reporting tool Spent Fuel and Radioactive Waste Information Tool (SWIFT);
11. Requests the Agency to formulate guidance documents on decommissioning and action plans to support decommissioning, with a view to promoting the safe, secure, efficient, and sustainable execution of these activities, and to facilitate the systematic review of these guidance documents based on recent developments, as appropriate;
12. Encourages the Secretariat to formulate recommendations on practical enablers of end-state definition, controls and long-term stewardship for decommissioning and contaminated sites, including compliance demonstration and stakeholder engagement aspects;
13. Encourages the Agency to further strengthen its activities in the area of environmental remediation, in close collaboration between the Department of Nuclear Energy and the Department of Nuclear Safety and Security;

14. Encourages the Secretariat to further promote the ARTEMIS peer review service, explaining its benefits as a means of encouraging Member States to invite such peer reviews where appropriate, and requests the Secretariat to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of this service, including combined and back-to-back Integrated Regulatory Review Service (IRRS)-ARTEMIS missions, through cooperation and coordination, between the Department of Nuclear Energy and the Department of Nuclear Safety and Security;

15. Encourages the Agency to further strengthen its activities in support of the effective management of DSRS through, inter alia, the DSRS Technical Centre peer review mission (DSRS TeC) and cooperative efforts to strengthen supporting information on the borehole disposal of DSRS, with a view to enhancing safety and security of DSRS in the long term; and

16. Encourages Member States and the Agency to ensure appropriate decommissioning, radioactive waste and spent fuel management plans for all nuclear power plants, including small and advanced modular reactors, so that these considerations are built into the earliest stages of development, taking into account lessons learned from legacy nuclear power activities.

4.

Research reactors

The General Conference,

(a) 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 R&D in the fields of neutron science, provision of diverse services and products, fuel and material testing, and education and training, and

(b) Commending the Secretariat for the continued support provided for the implementation and promotion of the International Centres based on Research Reactors (ICERRs) and acknowledging with appreciation the designation of the National Centre for Nuclear Energy, Sciences and Technology (CNESTEN) in Morocco as an ICERR,

1. Requests the Secretariat to continue assisting interested Member States in their efforts to utilize existing research reactors for nuclear science and technology, including nuclear power applications, with a view to strengthening infrastructure, including safety and security, and fostering science, technology, engineering and capacity building;

2. Encourages the Secretariat to continue to foster regional and international collaboration and networking that expands access to research reactors, such as international user communities, and welcomes the establishment, in March 2023, of a new Agency-facilitated Regional Network of Research Reactors and Related Institutions in Latin America and the Caribbean;

3. Encourages the Secretariat to inform Member States considering the development or installation of their first research reactor of the issues related to utilization, cost-effectiveness, environmental protection, safety and security, emergency preparedness and response, nuclear liability, proliferation resistance, the application of comprehensive safeguards, and radioactive waste management associated with such reactors, and, on request, to assist Member States that are pursuing new reactor projects following the Agency-developed *Specific Considerations and Milestones for a Research Reactor Project*, including systematic, comprehensive and appropriately graded infrastructure development;

4. Urges the Secretariat to continue to provide guidance on all aspects of the research reactor life cycle, including the development of ageing management programmes at all research

reactors, to ensure continuous improvements in safety and reliability, sustainable long-term operation, the sustainability of fuel supply, exploration of efficient and effective disposition options for spent fuel and radioactive waste management, and the development of a knowledgeable customer capability in Member States decommissioning research reactors;

5. Acknowledges the Agency peer review service Integrated Nuclear Infrastructure Review for Research Reactors (INIR-RR) mission implemented in Nigeria, and encourages the Agency to continue to provide this service to interested Member States;
6. Acknowledges the implementation of Operation and Maintenance Assessment for Research Reactors (OMARR) missions in Poland and Thailand, and encourages Member States to make further use of this IAEA service;
7. 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, through regional research reactor coalitions and ICERRs;
8. Acknowledges the implementation of Integrated Research Reactor Utilization Review (IRRUR) missions to Chile, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Peru and South Africa as an IAEA review service aiming at supporting interested Member States to improve the utilization of their research reactors, and requests the Secretariat to provide assistance in facilitating safe, effective and sustainable operation of these facilities;
9. Acknowledges with appreciation the engagement of the Secretariat in the promotion of ICERR, calls on willing Member States to apply for designation, and encourages already designated facilities and expected unique facilities to cooperate through ICERR-Net or other international networks and research programmes on relevant activities of interest to Member States;
10. Acknowledges the expansion of the IAEA Internet Reactor Laboratory project in the Asia-Pacific, Europe and Africa regions, and encourages the Secretariat to further strengthen its efforts to support capacity building based on research reactors; and
11. Calls on the Secretariat to continue to support international programmes working to minimize the civilian use of high 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.

5.

Operating 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,
- (b) Recognizing the role that operating nuclear power plants will play, for Member States with nuclear power programmes, in the transition to sustainable energy systems through the supply of reliable, low-emission electricity and heat,
- (c) Acknowledging the work of the Secretariat on nuclear leadership, management systems, and quality assurance and control for the nuclear industry and the whole life

cycle of facilities and activities, including while nuclear power plants are in permanent shutdown, or in transition to decommissioning,

(d) Noting the growing importance, for some Member States, of long-term operation of existing nuclear power plants and underlining the need to share relevant lessons learned from long-term operations including safety aspects, for the benefit of new programmes that may have nuclear power plants capable of operating beyond 60 years,

(e) Stressing the importance of adequate human resources for ensuring, inter alia, the safe and secure operation and the effective regulation of a nuclear power programme, and noting the increasing need, worldwide, for trained and qualified personnel to implement nuclear energy related activities during construction, commissioning and operation including long-term operation, performance improvement, effective management of radioactive waste and spent fuel and decommissioning through focusing on the optimization of training programmes for operating organizations, and

(f) Noting the launch of the International Network on Innovation to Support Operating Nuclear Power Plants (ISOP) in April 2023 to increase, structure and improve the efficiency of collaboration and experience sharing in the field of innovation for the nuclear industry, and encourages the Secretariat to promote international cooperation to deploy innovation that helps ensure the sustainability of operating nuclear power plants,

1. Requests the Secretariat to promote collaboration among interested Member States for strengthening excellence for the safe, secure, efficient and sustainable operation of nuclear power plants and welcomes the Agency's release of the Nuclear Energy Series publication, *Sustaining Operational Excellence at Nuclear Power Plants* (IAEA Nuclear Energy Series No. NR-G-3.1), aimed at providing strategic responses to current business challenges and effective measures to sustain high performance levels;
2. Requests the Secretariat to continue this work through experience sharing and identification and promotion of best practices, and taking into account quality assurance and control activities related to nuclear construction, component manufacturing, and modifications, with respect to fitness for service issues and independent nuclear training accreditation;
3. Requests the Secretariat to continue its support to interested Member States, in particular through strengthening their knowledge, experience and capacity in management of ageing and plant life management, and welcomes the launch of the IAEA International Network of Life Management of Nuclear Power Plants (LMNPP) in November 2022, aimed at promoting international cooperation to increase the efficiency of sharing international experience in nuclear power plant life management, and the organization of the Fifth International Conference on Nuclear Power Plant Life Management (PLiM-5), held from 28 November to 2 December 2022 in Vienna, Austria;
4. Encourages the Secretariat to support interested Member States in their activities to improve the safe, secure and economical operation of existing nuclear power plants throughout their operational lifetime;
5. Acknowledges the growing interest in the application of advanced instrumentation and control (I&C) systems and encourages the Agency to provide further support to interested Member States, by means of sharing best practices and strategies used in the justification of commercial industrial I&C equipment for nuclear power plant applications and I&C aspects of human factors engineering as well as for discussing the challenges and issues that need to be resolved in this area;

6. Recognizes the need to enhance the support for grid and nuclear power plant interfaces, grid reliability, and cooling water usage, and recommends that the Secretariat collaborate on these matters with Member States that have operating nuclear power plants;
7. Encourages the Secretariat to share best practices and lessons learned with respect to procurement, supply chain, engineering, and related issues in the delivery of large, capital-intensive nuclear engineering projects, to promote and disseminate them through publications, training courses and web-based tools with respect to supply chain management, and to identify opportunities that may exist to enhance supply chain resilience;
8. Encourages the nuclear owner/operating organizations of Member States to share their experience and knowledge related to methods and strategies for the implementation of post-Fukushima actions at nuclear power plants;
9. Encourages the nuclear owner/operating organizations of Member States to share their experience and knowledge related to fuel performance and technology;
10. Encourages the Secretariat to analyse the status and future challenges of human resources in the nuclear power industry, and welcomes the Agency's publication *Managing Human Resources in the Field of Nuclear Energy* (IAEA Nuclear Energy Series No. NG-G-2.1 (Rev.1)), aimed at providing guidance through the plant life cycle and at the organizational level; and
11. Encourages the Secretariat to support interested Member States in their activities to utilize nuclear power plants for non-electrical applications, including gathering and quantifying data, and to identify best practices and lessons learned.

6.

Agency activities in the development of innovative nuclear power technology

The General Conference,

- (a) Recalling its previous resolutions on the Agency's activities in the development of innovative nuclear technology,
- (b) 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 and highlighting the need for transition from the R&D and innovation stage to proven technology stage,
- (c) Acknowledging the importance of fostering increased international collaboration in research on advanced nuclear power technologies and alternative non-electric nuclear energy systems and their applications,
- (d) Noting the IAEA's ongoing collaboration with the Generation IV International Forum (GIF) as well as the ongoing multilateral collaborative research and development aimed at establishing the viability of Generation IV advanced nuclear energy systems,
- (e) Noting that the membership of INPRO has reached a total of 44 members comprising 43 IAEA Member States plus the European Commission, and acknowledging that the coordination of INPRO-related activities is achieved through the Agency's Programme and Budget and the INPRO Subprogramme Plan,

- (f) Noting also that the Agency fosters collaboration among interested Member States on selected innovative technologies and approaches to nuclear power through coordinated research projects and INPRO Collaborative Projects,
- (g) Noting that the INPRO Subprogramme Plan identifies activities in areas of global and regional nuclear energy scenarios, innovations in nuclear technology and institutional arrangements and in this area includes the final reports of collaborative efforts in Comparative Evaluation of Nuclear Energy System Options (CENESO) and Economic Evaluation of Alternative Nuclear Energy Systems,
- (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, the INPRO School and regional training on nuclear energy system modelling, including collaborative scenarios, and a new INPRO initiative with universities to create a model curriculum for use in master's degree programmes on strategic planning for nuclear energy development,
- (i) 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 and comparative evaluations of nuclear energy systems and scenario options based on the approaches and tools developed by INPRO,
- (j) Acknowledging the need for increasing, as appropriate, capacity building in interested Member States on strategic planning for sustainable nuclear energy development and deployment,
- (k) Noting that the INPRO Collaborative Project on Comparative Evaluation of Nuclear Energy System Options (CENESO) has been completed and the service package "Analysis Support for Enhanced Nuclear Energy Sustainability" (ASENES) has been developed, and further noting the ongoing activities of the INPRO Collaborative Projects on the ASENES "Sustainable Deployment Scenarios for small modular reactors" (ASENES SMR) and "ASENES Pilot Study on Potential of Innovative Nuclear Installations to Support Multi-recycling of Fuel in a Nuclear Energy System" (STEP FORWARD),
- (l) Recognizing that a number of Member States are planning to license, construct and operate prototypes or demonstrations of fast neutron systems, high temperature reactors, fusion power plants, and other innovative reactors and integrated systems, noting the latest technology developments in these areas and encouraging the Secretariat to foster these developments through the provision of international fora for the exchange of information, thus supporting interested Member States to develop innovative technology and improve safety, proliferation resistance and economic performance,
- (m) Welcoming the increased effort of the Secretariat in exploring synergies between fusion and fission technologies, and in implementing new activities in the sphere of fusion technology development and deployment in response to the increasing interest of Member States in such technology,

(n) Looking forward to the 29th IAEA Fusion Energy Conference to be held on 16–21 October 2023, in London, United Kingdom, and

(o) Looking forward to the International Symposium on the Deployment of Floating Nuclear Power Plants, to be held on 14–15 November 2023, in Vienna, Austria,

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. Encourages the Secretariat to consider further opportunities to develop and coordinate the services it provides on these subjects focusing on transition to sustainable nuclear energy systems using, inter alia, the analytical approaches, tools and services developed by INPRO;
3. Encourages the Secretariat to consider further use of web based tools for implementing the INPRO Collaborative Project: Analytical Framework for Analysis and Assessment of Transition Scenarios to Sustainable Nuclear Energy Systems, an approach for comparative evaluation of nuclear energy system options based on key indicators and multi-criteria decision analysis methods;
4. Encourages interested Member States to use methods and tools developed by the Agency for nuclear energy evolution scenario modelling, nuclear energy system economic assessments, comparative evaluation of nuclear energy system or scenario options, and road mapping, including the ASENES service and its applications;
5. Encourages interested Member States and the Secretariat to apply the ROADMAPS templates for national case studies, including case studies based on cooperation among technology holder and technology user countries, and for national and regional long-term energy planning to enhance sustainability of nuclear energy systems;
6. 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;
7. Requests the Secretariat to promote further application of multi-criteria decision analysis methods for comparative evaluation of plausible nuclear energy system options by interested INPRO Member States to support decision analysis and prioritization in national nuclear energy programmes;
8. 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 and requests the Secretariat to facilitate discussion among developers of advanced reactors (e.g. SMRs, Generation IV reactors) on the challenges and technologies related to decommissioning and radioactive waste and spent fuel management at the earliest stage of their design thinking;
9. Notes the Agency's efforts in developing innovative infrastructure approaches for future nuclear energy systems and invites Member States and the Secretariat 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;

10. 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;
11. Requests the Secretariat to continue providing assistance on strategic planning for sustainable nuclear energy development and deployment, including through capacity building, INPRO Schools, and the establishment of an integrated service to advise interested Member States in this regard;
12. Encourages the Secretariat to further its efforts on distance learning/training on development and evaluation 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;
13. Encourages the Secretariat and interested Member States to complete the revision of the INPRO methodology and to publish its overview, while noting updates to the INPRO manuals dealing with infrastructure, economics, depletion of resources, environmental stressors, radioactive waste management and safety of nuclear reactors and nuclear fuel cycle facilities;
14. Encourages the Secretariat to continue, through activities 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;
15. Notes the role of research reactors in supporting the development of innovative nuclear energy systems and invites interested Member States to share access to unique research reactors and facilities, currently operated and being constructed, for development of innovative nuclear technologies;
16. 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 proliferation resistance, including technologies for the recycling of spent fuel and its use in advanced reactors under appropriate controls and for the long-term disposition of remaining waste materials, taking into account economic, safety, and security factors;
17. Recommends that the Secretariat continue to explore, in consultation with interested Member States, innovative nuclear technologies, including alternative fuel cycles, associated back-end management capabilities, innovative nuclear energy systems and fusion power plants, with a view to strengthening and fostering infrastructure, safety, security, science, technology, engineering, and capacity building via the use of experimental facilities and material testing reactors, to facilitate licensing, construction, and operation of these technologies;
18. Encourages the Secretariat to study the legal and institutional aspects of fusion facilities deployment and to work on identification and development of the basic framework to support the pre-feasibility study of a fusion demonstration plant, and to strengthen activities in the area of fusion technology development and deployment; and
19. Welcomes the extrabudgetary 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.

7.

Approaches to supporting nuclear power infrastructure developmentThe General Conference,

- (a) Recognizing that the development, implementation, and maintenance 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,
- (b) 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 in a safe, secure, and efficient manner,
- (c) Supporting the Milestones approach (IAEA Nuclear Energy Series No. NG-G-3.1 (Rev. 1)) as the leading document for use by Member States in the development of new nuclear power programmes and in the establishment of corresponding IWPs, and welcomes the initiation of the revision of the publication to further incorporate lessons learned, and to include an annex on infrastructure considerations for SMRs,
- (d) 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, welcoming the Agency's efforts to share lessons learned from INIR missions and noting the 35 INIR and follow-up INIR missions performed since 2009 at the request of 24 Member States, most recently an INIR Phase 1 follow-up mission to Kazakhstan in March 2023, and that additional countries considering embarking on or expanding a nuclear power programme are considering requesting INIR missions,
- (e) Recognizing the finalization of the evaluation methodology for Phase 3 INIR missions, (IAEA Nuclear Energy Series No. NG-T-3.2 (Rev. 2), published in September 2022), with input from all relevant Departments and taking into account feedback from the first Phase 3 INIR missions, and welcoming that, for each phase of nuclear power programme development, evaluation methodologies and guidelines are now available to support Member States' self-evaluation and to conduct INIR missions,
- (f) Noting the importance of coordination of activities, including the integrated and tailored Agency support to Member States for nuclear infrastructure development, through the Nuclear Power Support Group and the Infrastructure Coordination Group,
- (g) 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, especially in the scope of their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), taking into account the highest standards of safety and planning for appropriate nuclear security frameworks,
- (h) Recognizing the importance of encouraging effective workforce planning for operating and expanding nuclear power programmes, worldwide, and the increasing need for trained personnel,
- (i) Taking note of other international initiatives focusing on support for infrastructure development,

- (j) Recognizing the importance of effective management systems for new nuclear power programmes and the need to strengthen senior management understanding and execution of their leadership role and responsibilities in this regard, and
- (k) Recognizing the growing interest of Member States in the Agency's reactor technology assessment methodology for near term deployment in embarking or expanding countries within the Milestones approach, and noting the increasing number of requests from embarking Member States to receive training to use this tool,
1. Encourages the Secretariat to pursue its assistance activities in the area of nuclear infrastructure development provided to Member States embarking on or expanding nuclear power programmes;
 2. Emphasizes the necessity for Member States to ensure the development of the appropriate legal and regulatory frameworks, which are necessary for the safe introduction of nuclear power;
 3. Encourages Member States interested in or embarking on new or expanding nuclear power programmes to make use of the Agency services related to nuclear infrastructure development and to conduct a self-evaluation based on IAEA Nuclear Energy Series No. NG-T-3.2 (Rev. 2) to identify gaps in their national nuclear infrastructure and to invite an INIR mission and other relevant peer review missions, including site and design safety reviews, prior to commissioning the first nuclear power plant, and to make public their INIR and follow-up INIR mission reports in order to promote transparency and to share best practices;
 4. Requests the Secretariat to continue to incorporate lessons learned from INIR missions and to enhance the effectiveness of such INIR activities, including based on the TECDOC on 10 years of INIR missions (IAEA TECDOC Series No. 1947);
 5. Urges Member States to develop and keep updated action plans to address the recommendations and suggestions provided by the INIR missions, encourages them to participate in the development of their Member State-specific IWPs, to implement these IWPs to plan and integrate the IAEA support, to use the Country Nuclear Infrastructure Profiles (CNIPs) as a tool for monitoring and reporting progress, and to make use of INIR follow-up missions for each phase of the programme to assess progress and determine whether recommendations and suggestions were successfully implemented;
 6. Encourages the Secretariat to be prepared to perform INIR missions in all UN official languages, to allow the highest level of information exchange during the missions, and to expand the panel of related experts, especially in countries using one of these languages other than English as a working language, while ensuring that the use of such experts does not constitute a conflict of interest or convey commercial advantage;
 7. Encourages Member States to use the competency framework and requests the Secretariat to continue to update the nuclear infrastructure bibliography, as useful tools to help Member States plan technical cooperation and other assistance for the development of their national nuclear power programmes such as training needs for capacity building;
 8. 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, and encourages the strengthening of activities undertaken by Member States, both individually and collectively, to cooperate on a voluntary basis in nuclear infrastructure development;

9. Encourages the Secretariat to facilitate, where possible, international coordination, including through consultations with Member States that are providing financial support for nuclear infrastructure development activities, to improve efficiency and reduce overlap and duplication of multilateral and bilateral assistance to Member States, provided it avoids all conflicts of interest and excludes areas which are commercially sensitive;
10. Encourages the Agency to review and adapt the evaluation methodology, taking into account the work being coordinated and carried out under the Agency-wide Platform on Small Modular Reactors and their Applications (IAEA SMR Platform) and the activities being undertaken under the SMR Regulators' Forum and the Nuclear Harmonization and Standardization Initiative (NHSI);
11. Welcomes the extrabudgetary 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 further contribution to the Secretariat's work in this area;
12. Encourages the Agency to continue to organize workshops on management systems and the leadership roles and responsibilities of senior management in the context of a new nuclear power programme;
13. Encourages the Secretariat to finalize the reactor technology assessment methodology to incorporate the lessons learned in seven years of its application with embarking countries, and to expand the methodology to be relevant to advanced reactor technology, including SMRs, and non-electric applications; and
14. Welcomes the continued development of a gradual comprehensive capacity building programme for embarking countries using introductory e-learning modules, interregional technical cooperation training programmes and tailor-made national training events delivered through the IAEA matrix structure and covering all aspects of nuclear power programme development.

8.

Small and medium-sized reactors or small modular reactors — Development and deployment

The General Conference,

- (a) Welcoming the work of the IAEA SMR Platform to ensure a cross departmental approach and to provide consistent and integrated support to interested Member States on all aspects of SMR development, deployment and oversight, and noting the development of the Agency's Medium Term Strategy for SMRs, and the progress of the interregional technical cooperation project Supporting Member States' Capacity Building on Small Modular Reactors and Micro-reactors and their Technology and Applications as a Contribution of Nuclear Power to the Mitigation of Climate Change,
- (b) Noting the work done in the Nuclear Harmonization and Standardization Initiative (NHSI) that aims to advance the harmonization and standardization of SMR design, construction, regulatory and industrial approaches and noting that, to ensure full internal coordination and consistency of the NHSI with all the other Agency activities in the area of SMRs, a Special Task Force was established in the framework of the IAEA SMR Platform,

- (c) Noting that the Agency has a dedicated project to support technology development and deployment of 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, regulation, technology development, decommissioning, and waste management issues,
 - (d) Recognizing the role that SMRs could play in the transition to sustainable energy systems and recognizing that smaller reactors could be better suited to the small electrical grids of many developing countries, and that for developed countries they could be one way to replace, in line with goals to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, 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,
 - (e) Noting that SMRs could play an important role in the future in appropriate markets with cogeneration by supplying process heat for district heating, desalination, and hydrogen production, and their potential for innovative integrated energy systems,
 - (f) Acknowledging the two ongoing projects on Generic User Requirements and Criteria, and Industrial Codes and Standards for SMRs, which are aimed at fostering harmonization and standardization at the international level,
 - (g) Acknowledging that the Secretariat has published every two years a booklet on Advances in Small Modular Reactor Technology Developments, which represents an international reference document on status of development and deployment of SMRs, as well as various TECDOCs and Nuclear Energy Series reports on SMRs including the Nuclear Energy Series report *Technology Roadmap for Small Modular Reactor Deployment*, which provides Member States with a set of generic roadmaps that can be used as a reference in the deployment of SMRs,
 - (h) Acknowledging that the Secretariat has launched a new coordinated research project on Challenges, Gaps and Opportunities for Managing Spent Fuel from Small Modular Reactors,
 - (i) Noting the 21st INPRO Dialogue Forum on the Deployment of Small Modular Reactors and Technologies to Support the Sustainable Development Goals (SMRs for SDGs),
 - (j) Looking forward to additional reports from the SMR Regulators' Forum,
 - (k) Recognizing the role that innovative technologies can play in developing SMRs, noting the ongoing initiative from INPRO of a Collaborative Project on the Case Study for the Deployment of a Factory Fuelled Small Modular Nuclear Reactor, and noting the launch of a new NESAs using the INPRO methodology in cooperation with Viet Nam and Seaborg Technologies, and
 - (l) Taking note that there are ongoing projects to construct and deploy SMRs,
1. Encourages the Secretariat to continue its efforts to facilitate support to Member States in a consistent and coordinated manner, including through the tools and activities developed in the framework of the IAEA SMR Platform, and encourages Member States to use these tools as well as INPRO tools and services for assessment of SMR deployment sustainability;

2. Requests that the Secretariat ensure coordination between the IAEA SMR Platform and the NHSI and report back to Member States in this regard;
3. Requests the Agency to further elaborate its strategic vision, programmatic objectives and expected outcomes from the NHSI;
4. Encourages the Secretariat to take into account Member States' expertise on SMR-related issues, to consider how to best engage Member States across all relevant initiatives in this regard, and to take note of relevant initiatives across other international organizations;
5. 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 proliferation resistance and comprehensive strategies for decommissioning and radioactive waste and spent fuel management;
6. Calls upon the Secretariat to continue to promote effective international exchange of information on options with regard to SMRs available internationally by organizing technical meetings and workshops, as appropriate, and to produce relevant status and technical reports;
7. Invites the Secretariat and 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 embarking countries, their potential integration with renewables, and their non-electric applications;
8. Encourages the Secretariat to continue consultations and interactions with interested Member States, the competent organizations of the UN system, financial institutions, regional development bodies, and other relevant organizations regarding advice on the development and deployment of SMRs;
9. 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;
10. Encourages the Secretariat to continue providing guidance for technology development and deployment, safety, security, economics, licensing, and regulatory reviews of SMRs of various designs and to foster collaboration among interested Member States working to license and deploy SMRs;
11. Looks forward to the First IAEA International Conference on Small Modular Reactors and their Applications planned in October 2024, in Vienna, Austria, and requests the Secretariat to keep Member States informed on the progress of its organization;
12. Encourages the Secretariat to continue developing generic user requirements and criteria, sharing information on codes and standards, and experiments and validation of simulation computer codes for SMRs, as well as accelerating the implementation of a nuclear infrastructure for SMRs in the framework of the workstreams of the NHSI and in cooperation with Member States and relevant stakeholders;
13. Invites the Director General to raise appropriate funding from extrabudgetary sources in order to support the activities under the IAEA SMR Platform and to contribute to the implementation of Agency activities relating to the sharing of experience and lessons learned from the development and deployment of SMRs; and

14. Requests the Director General to continue to report on:
- i. the activities coordinated and carried out by the IAEA SMR Platform,
 - ii. progress made on the NHSI, and
 - iii. progress made in the research, development, demonstration and deployment of SMRs in interested Member States intending to introduce them.

9.

Implementation and reporting

The General Conference,

1. Requests that the actions of the Secretariat called for in this resolution be undertaken as a priority subject to the availability of resources; and
2. Requests the Director General to report on progress made in the implementation of this resolution to the Board of Governors as appropriate and to the General Conference at its sixty-eighth (2024) session.

C.

Nuclear knowledge management

The General Conference,

- (a) Recalling its previous resolutions on nuclear knowledge management,
- (b) Noting the importance of establishing and strengthening governance processes to advance knowledge management within organizations and having systems in place to measure the success of knowledge management programmes,
- (c) Emphasizing the increasing importance of the role of the Agency in providing information and good practices in the safe and efficient utilization of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes including information and knowledge for the general public,
- (d) Recognizing that preserving and enhancing nuclear knowledge and ensuring the renewed and sustained availability of qualified human resources are vital to the continued safe, economic and secure utilization of all nuclear technologies for peaceful purposes,
- (e) Recognizing that nuclear knowledge management involves both education and training for succession planning as well as the preservation or growth of existing knowledge in nuclear science and technology,
- (f) Aware of the value of diversity, inclusion in fostering innovation and increased performance of the nuclear industry, and, in this regard, of the need to encourage more women to join the nuclear field, and welcoming the renaming of the IAEA library as the Lise Meitner Library to emphasize Lise Meitner's pioneering research and scientific legacy,
- (g) Noting the important role that the Agency plays in assisting Member States in the establishment, preservation and enhancement, as well as effective implementation of nuclear knowledge programmes at national and organizational levels,

- (h) Recognizing the importance of knowledge management in all areas of the Secretariat's activities and programmes, and the cross-cutting interdisciplinary and interdepartmental nature of many knowledge management issues and initiatives,
- (i) Acknowledging the importance of adequate nuclear knowledge in understanding and applying safety principles in the design, construction, licensing, operation, life extension, closure and decommissioning of nuclear facilities,
- (j) Acknowledging the importance of mitigating risks of knowledge loss for operating facilities and relevant organizations,
- (k) Aware of the benefits of utilizing nuclear knowledge management approaches to support long-term, safe and secure operation of nuclear facilities, disposal of radioactive waste, decommissioning projects, environmental remediation projects, and the need to improve learning from incidents and events,
- (l) Noting the increased interest of Member States in the development and use of modern plant information models and guidelines to support nuclear knowledge management, including design knowledge, throughout the entire life cycle of facilities and projects,
- (m) Acknowledging the utility of collaborations towards development and adoption of integrated national and regional strategic planning approaches to strengthen and make sustainable university nuclear education programmes,
- (n) Recognizing the benefits of collaboration between the Agency, universities, industry, national laboratories, nuclear education networks and government institutes, and the role that international and national human resource and knowledge development (HRKD) networks play in facilitating this collaboration,
- (o) Recognizing the useful role of international coordination and cooperation in facilitating exchanges of information and experience and in implementing actions to help address common problems, and also in benefitting from opportunities relating to education and training and to nuclear knowledge preservation and enhancement,
- (p) Noting the participation of the Agency in the OECD/NEA Nuclear Education, Skills and Technology (NEST) joint undertaking, aiming to foster the next generation of nuclear scientists and technology practitioners, and to establish networks and information sharing among the future workforce in pursuit of concrete research objectives, and the value of the Agency's cooperation with the OECD/NEA in this regard,
- (q) Noting the success of the nine Nuclear Energy Management (NEM) and Nuclear Knowledge Management (NKM) Schools conducted in 2022 and of all the NEM and NKM Schools, held across Member States and also annually at the International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP) in Trieste, Italy, and noting the highly-valued continuous cooperation between the IAEA and the ICTP and Member State institutions in this regard,
- (r) Further noting the sustainable outcomes of the regional, national and international NEM Schools held since September 2010, and most recently the NEM Schools held in Canada, China, Japan, the Russian Federation and South Africa in 2022 and in Japan, Poland, the Russian Federation, the United States of America and ICTP in 2023, and welcoming the continued interest of other Member States in hosting NEM Schools, and

(s) Looking forward to the Fourth International Conference on Nuclear Knowledge Management and Human Resources Development, to be held from 1 to 5 July 2024, in Vienna, Austria,

1. Commends the Director General and the Secretariat for their significant, interdepartmental efforts in addressing issues of preservation and enhancement of nuclear knowledge, in response to relevant General Conference resolutions;
2. Commends the Secretariat for its support to Member States in applying a comprehensive methodology and guidance for managing nuclear knowledge, requests the Agency to continue supporting Member States in this area and to acquire, update and preserve knowledge and institutional memory, and welcomes in this regard the IAEA Knowledge Management Assist Visit (KMAV) service;
3. Further commends the Secretariat for fostering nuclear knowledge management and addressing the related human resources development issues as vital components of an integrated management system, and welcomes the launch of the new Technical Working Group on Managing Human Resources and Knowledge in the Field of Nuclear Energy;
4. Encourages the Director General and the Secretariat to continue to strengthen their current and planned efforts in this area, in a holistic, interdepartmental manner, while consulting and engaging Member States and other relevant international organizations, and to further increase the level of awareness of efforts in managing nuclear knowledge;
5. Requests the Secretariat to assist Member States, at their request, in their efforts to ensure the sustainability of nuclear education and training in all areas of the peaceful use of nuclear energy, including its regulation, inter alia by taking advantage of, and supporting, the activities of the regional networks in Asia (ANENT), Latin America (LANENT) Africa (AFRA-NEST), and Eastern Europe and Central Asia (STAR-NET) as well as associated educational networks in Europe (ENEN), Canada (UNENE) and the United Kingdom (NTEC);
6. Notes in particular the needs of developing countries or those considering or launching a nuclear power programme and in this regard, encourages Member States in a position to do so to participate in and support networking, and underlines the importance of the technical cooperation programme in that context;
7. Requests the Secretariat, in consultation with Member States, to further develop and disseminate guidance and methodologies for planning, designing, implementing and evaluating nuclear power programmes, including programmes for sustaining nuclear knowledge management;
8. Acknowledges with appreciation the publication of the 'NE Useful Terms and Definitions' on the Nuclear Knowledge Management Hub (NKMH) and encourages the Secretariat to continue efforts to harmonize the use of terms and definitions in its publications across the Agency, with an ultimate goal to develop and publish a glossary on nuclear science, technology and applications;
9. Requests the Secretariat to continue to make available to Member States training programmes of the NEM School and the NKM School at the ICTP in Trieste, Italy, and through regional NEM and NKM Schools;
10. Requests the Secretariat to review the broad range of education and training programmes established by the Department of Nuclear Energy and other departments of the Secretariat, as

appropriate, in order to develop the most cost-effective and sustainable combination of events to maximize effectiveness and minimize unnecessary duplication among Agency offerings;

11. Requests the Secretariat to further develop and utilize e-learning material, relevant content and technologies to make nuclear education and knowledge more broadly available in a modern, effective and efficient manner, including collaboration with Member State organizations and the further development and effective use of the IAEA's CLP4NET and CONNECT platforms as e-learning repositories; and

12. Encourages the Secretariat to promote the use of state of the art knowledge management technologies, including those related to the application of modern plant information models and guidelines to support knowledge management, including design knowledge, throughout the entire life cycle of facilities and projects, and support interested Member States in their further development and collaboration via exchange of information on good practices and lessons learned;

13. Requests the Secretariat to continue to gather, and make available to Member States, nuclear data, information and knowledge resources on the peaceful use of nuclear energy, including the International Nuclear Information System (INIS) and other valuable databases as well as the IAEA Lise Meitner Library and the International Nuclear Library Network (INLN);

14. Calls on the Secretariat, to continue to focus, in particular, on activities aimed at helping interested Member States assess their human resource needs and to identify ways to address those needs, inter alia by encouraging the development of new tools and opportunities to gain practical experience through fellowships;

15. Invites the Secretariat, in consultation with Member States, to further develop and disseminate guidance and methodologies for planning, designing, implementing, and evaluating nuclear knowledge management programmes and practices in nuclear operator, regulatory and research organizations;

16. Supports the Agency's continued programme of NEM and NKM Schools, and looks forward to the Fourth International Conference on Nuclear Knowledge Management and Human Resources Development that will be held in Vienna in 2024, and requests that the Secretariat continue to develop activities, tools and services in the areas of knowledge management and human resources development in an integrated manner, with a particular focus on capacity building;

17. Requests the Secretariat to promote gender equality and diversity in the context of nuclear knowledge management activities and encourages Member States to establish an inclusive workforce within their nuclear industry, including ensuring equal access to education and training in nuclear knowledge management;

18. Requests the Secretariat to ensure effective coordination among the Agency's Major Programmes, given the cross-cutting, interdepartmental nature of knowledge management issues and activities;

19. Encourages the Secretariat to continue to facilitate the establishment of and maintain effective human resource and knowledge management (HRKM) networks in developing countries, and where appropriate in collaboration with other UN organizations and with the support of existing such networks in developed countries;

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

21. Requests the Director General to report on progress made in the implementation of this resolution to the Board of Governors and to the General Conference at its sixty-eighth (2024) session under an appropriate agenda item.

29 September 2023

Agenda item 16

GC(67)/OR.11, para. 7

GC(67)/RES/11

Strengthening the effectiveness and improving the efficiency of Agency safeguards

The General Conference,

- (a) Recalling resolution GC(66)/RES/10,
- (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) Noting that nothing should be done to undermine the authority of the Agency in accordance with its Statute,
- (e) 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,
- (f) Noting that the 2010 Review Conference of the States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons achieved a substantive outcome in the form of a Final Document, including conclusions and recommendations for follow-on actions applicable to Agency safeguards,
- (g) Taking note of the Agency's Safeguards Statement for 2022,
- (h) Recognizing that the Agency, in a professional and impartial manner, makes and should continue to make every effort to ensure effectiveness, non-discrimination and efficiency in implementing safeguards, which must be in accordance with relevant safeguards agreements,
- (i) Expressing grave concern that attacks or threats of attacks on, against or in the vicinity of nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful purposes can impede the Agency in conducting safeguards activities in accordance with relevant safeguards agreements,
- (j) Recalling the central importance of the comprehensive safeguards agreements for the implementation of the NPT obligations pursuant to its article III,
- (k) 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,
- (l) Stressing the importance of the Model Additional Protocol approved by the Board of Governors aimed at strengthening the effectiveness and improving the efficiency of Agency safeguards,

- (m) 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,
- (n) 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,
- (o) 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,
- (p) 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 in accordance with safeguards agreements,
- (q) Noting that when approving safeguards agreements and additional protocols, the Board of Governors authorizes the Director General to implement safeguards in accordance with the terms of the safeguards agreement or additional protocol concerned,
- (r) Welcoming the work the Agency has undertaken in verifying nuclear material from dismantled nuclear weapons,
- (s) 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,
- (t) 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,
- (u) Recognizing that the Agency's safeguards implementation is continually reviewed and evaluated by the Agency,
- (v) 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 and active dialogue and discussions on safeguards matters with States to maintain and foster transparency and confidence in the implementation of safeguards,

(w) 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,

(x) 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,

(y) 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,

(z) 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,

(aa) 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

(bb) 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, and stressing the importance of the Secretariat continuing to communicate with States on this principle,

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. Urges all Member States to refrain from attacks or threats of attacks on, against or in the vicinity of nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful purposes in order to ensure that the Agency is able to conduct safeguards activities in accordance with relevant safeguards agreements;
4. Emphasizes the obligation of States to cooperate with the Agency in order to facilitate the implementation of safeguards agreements;
5. Stresses the importance of States complying fully with their safeguards obligations;
6. 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;

7. Regrets that not all State parties to the NPT obligated to do so have concluded comprehensive safeguards agreements with the Agency;
8. 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;
9. 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 and rigorously reviewed and validated information, including other information to be assessed for accuracy, credibility and safeguards relevance, as described in GOV/2014/41;
10. 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;
11. Bearing in mind the repeated calls and outreach efforts by the Director General and States, calls on all States with original SQPs to either rescind or amend their respective SQPs as soon as their legal and constitutional requirements allow, with a view that States with limited quantities of nuclear material strengthen their safeguards implementation in an adequate manner, thereby strengthening the Agency's ability to continue to draw safeguards conclusions for such States, 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);
12. Welcomes the fact that, as of 25 September 2023, 78 States have accepted SQPs in accordance with the modified text endorsed by the Board of Governors;
13. Welcomes the fact that, as of 25 September 2023, 158 States and other parties to safeguards agreements have signed additional protocols, and that additional protocols are in force for 142 of those States and other parties;
14. 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;
15. 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;
16. 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;
17. 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;
18. 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 2023), 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;

19. 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;

20. Invites the nuclear-weapon States to keep the scope of their additional protocols under review;

21. 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;

22. Notes that for 2022 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 74 States that have both a comprehensive safeguards agreement and additional protocol in force;

23. 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;

24. 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 preceding year;

25. 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;
26. Notes the Secretariat's intention to continue to concentrate its verification effort on the sensitive stages of the nuclear fuel cycle;
27. 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;
28. 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, but not limited to, the annual Safeguards Implementation Report;
29. 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;
30. Notes the statement of the Director General that the focus of the Agency for the immediate future would be 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;
31. Notes the Director General's report to the Board of Governors in September 2018 on the experience gained and lessons learned in the implementation of State-level safeguards approaches for States under integrated safeguards and requests the Director General, taking into account questions and issues raised by some Member States, to keep the Board of Governors fully informed through additional timely reports for discussion by Member States as the Secretariat gains further experience with the implementation of State-level safeguards approaches particularly in States with integrated safeguards and also notes that further progressive development and implementation of State-level safeguards approaches for other States would require close coordination and consultation, and should be done without prejudice to bilateral safeguards agreements between States and the Agency, as well as other safeguards agreements with the Agency;
32. 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 and with a view to optimizing safeguards implementation for States concerned;
33. 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;
34. Recognizes the conduct of the 14th IAEA Symposium on International Safeguards in 2022;

35. Welcomes efforts to strengthen safeguards, and in this context takes note of the Secretariat's activities in verifying and analysing information provided by Member States on nuclear supply and procurement in accordance with the Statute and relevant State safeguards agreements, taking into account the need for efficiency, and invites all States to cooperate with the Agency in this regard;
36. Welcomes continued cooperation between the Secretariat and State and Regional Systems of Accounting for and Control of Nuclear Material (SSACs and RSACs), and encourages them to increase their cooperation, taking into account their respective responsibilities and competencies;
37. Encourages States to maintain and, as appropriate, to continue to strengthen their SSAC or RSAC, recognizing the important role SSACs and RSACs play in safeguards implementation;
38. Recalls the Comprehensive Capacity-Building Initiative for SSACs and SRAs (COMPASS) launched by the Director General in 2020, the implementation of which was concluded in the seven pilot States in 2023, and encourages States to take advantage of the comprehensive assistance provided by the Agency;
39. 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;
40. Encourages States to support the Agency's efforts to strengthen the Safeguards Analytical Laboratories and the Network of Analytical Laboratories, especially in developing countries;
41. Welcomes the steps taken by the Director General to protect classified safeguards information as described in document GC(67)/16, urges the Director General to exercise the highest vigilance in ensuring the proper protection of classified safeguards information, and, with a view to maintaining a strengthened confidentiality regime, recalls the Board's request that the Director General continue to review and update the established procedure for the stringent protection of classified safeguards information within the Secretariat and report periodically to the Board in order to receive Member States' views about the implementation of the regime for the protection of classified safeguards information;
42. 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;
43. 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
44. Requests the Director General to report on the implementation of this resolution to the General Conference at its sixty-eighth (2024) regular session.

29 September 2023
Agenda item 17
GC(67)/OR.12, para. 47

GC(67)/RES/12

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

The General Conference,

- (a) Recalling previous reports by the Agency's Director General titled *Application of Safeguards in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea* (DPRK) regarding nuclear activities in the 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 in 1993 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 gravest concern the nuclear tests by the DPRK on 9 October 2006, on 25 May 2009, on 12 February 2013, on 6 January 2016, on 9 September 2016, and on 3 September 2017, in violation and flagrant disregard of United Nations Security Council resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013), 2270 (2016), 2321 (2016), 2356 (2017) and 2371 (2017),
- (d) Reiterating the requirements of relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions that the DPRK shall immediately abandon all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programmes in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner, and immediately cease all related activities.
- (e) Also recalling the inter-Korean Summits, the Summits between the United States and the DPRK, and the Summits between China and the DPRK and the Summit between Russia and the DPRK of 2018 and 2019, and highlighting the need for relevant parties to fulfil their commitments, including the DPRK's commitment to complete denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula,
- (f) Conscious that a Korean Peninsula free of nuclear weapons would contribute positively to regional and global peace and security,
- (g) Reiterating the international community's firm opposition to the DPRK's possession of nuclear weapons,
- (h) Noting the DPRK's statement in April 2018 concerning a moratorium on nuclear tests and the Acting Director General's report referencing the DPRK's 1 January 2019 announcement that it "would neither make and test nuclear weapons any longer nor use and proliferate them...",
- (i) Expressing grave concern that on 3 September 2017 the DPRK conducted its sixth nuclear test, which it claimed was a "hydrogen bomb for ICBM" and with the 19 January 2022 announcement by the DPRK Political Bureau giving instructions to "restart all temporarily suspended activities" as well as noting the Director General's reports referencing statements by the DPRK, including the December 2022 announcement highlighting the importance of a "mass production of tactical nuclear weapons" and calling for "an exponential increase of the country's nuclear arsenal" and the March 2023 announcement to "continue to produce powerful nuclear weapons",

- (j) Noting with concern the DPRK's promulgation on 9 September 2022 of an updated law on nuclear policy specifying conditions for the use of nuclear weapons and further noting that any effort by the DPRK to legitimize its possession of nuclear weapons will never be recognized under the NPT,
- (k) 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,
- (l) 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, in accordance with its mandate,
- (m) Noting with deep concern the DPRK's decision to cease all cooperation with the Agency, and its demand on 14 April 2009 that Agency inspectors leave the DPRK and remove all Agency containment and surveillance equipment from its facilities,
- (n) Noting with growing concern the increased level of activity at some of the DPRK's nuclear facilities as indicated in the Director General's report, including deeply troubling indications consistent with the operation of the 5 MW(e) reactor and other facilities, operations and the expansion of the reported centrifuge enrichment facility at Yongbyon, activities at the Kangson complex, and the re-opening of and ongoing activities at the Punggye-ri nuclear test site, and echoing the Director General's assessments that the DPRK's nuclear activities continue to be a cause of serious concern and that the continuation of the DPRK's nuclear programme is a clear violation of relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions and is deeply regrettable,
- (o) Noting that the Agency remains unable to carry out verification activities in the DPRK, and noting that the Agency's knowledge of developments in the DPRK's nuclear programme is limited,
- (p) Reiterating support for the IAEA's efforts to enhance readiness to play its essential role in monitoring and verifying the DPRK's nuclear programme, in accordance with its mandate, stressing the importance of a complete understanding of that programme through the collection and evaluation of safeguards relevant information, welcoming in this regard continued intense efforts by the Secretariat to monitor the DPRK's nuclear programme, and welcoming the report by the Director General that once a political agreement has been reached among the countries concerned, the Agency is ready to return to the DPRK in a timely manner, if requested to do so by the DPRK and subject to approval by the Board of Governors, and
- (q) Having considered the Director General's report contained in document GC(67)/20,
1. Condemns again in the strongest terms the six 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 tests, 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, 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, including enrichment and reprocessing activities;

4. Deplores the DPRK's actions to cease all cooperation with the Agency, strongly endorses actions taken by the Board of Governors, and commends the impartial efforts of the Director General and the Secretariat to apply comprehensive safeguards in the DPRK;

5. Reiterates the importance of sustainable peace and security on the Korean Peninsula and in north-east Asia at large, and to this end, stresses the importance of creating favourable conditions for a diplomatic and peaceful solution in support of the complete denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula;

6. Reaffirms the importance of the Six-Party Talks, the agreements reached, and the full implementation of the 19 September 2005 Joint Statement of the Six-Party Talks aimed at achieving substantive progress towards verifiable denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula;

7. Stresses the importance of working to reduce tensions on the Korean Peninsula, supports efforts at diplomatic engagement and building trust with the DPRK, and urges the DPRK and relevant parties to return to dialogue as well as relevant parties to implement fully previous commitments, including commitments by the DPRK to work toward complete denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula;

8. 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), 2270 (2016), 2321 (2016), 2356 (2017), 2371 (2017), 2375 (2017), 2397 (2017), and other relevant resolutions, and to take concrete steps towards abandoning all its nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programmes in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner, and immediately cease all related activities;

9. Stresses the importance of all Member States implementing their obligations pursuant to relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions fully, comprehensively, and immediately, including, inter alia, the United Nations Security Council's affirmation that it will keep the DPRK's actions under continuous review and is prepared to strengthen, modify, suspend or lift the measures as may be needed in light of the DPRK's compliance, and, in this regard, expresses its determination to take further significant measures in the event of a further DPRK nuclear test or launch;

10. 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 the NPT;

11. 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;

12. Strongly supports the Secretariat's continued enhanced readiness to play its essential role, within the framework of a political solution to be reached by the countries concerned, and subject to a corresponding mandate by the Board of Governors, in verifying the DPRK's nuclear

programme, and encourages the Director General to continue to provide the Board with relevant information about these new arrangements;

13. Supports and encourages the international community's peaceful and diplomatic efforts and initiatives in all available and appropriate forums including confidence building measures to reduce tensions and achieve sustainable peace and security on the Korean Peninsula;

14. Requests the Secretariat continue to make this resolution available to all interested parties; and

15. 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 sixty-eighth (2024) regular session.

29 September 2023

Agenda item 18

GC(67)/OR.11, paras 114–115

GC(67)/RES/13

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(66)/RES/12,

1. Takes note of the Director General's report in document GC(67)/17;
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 fulfil 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 nuclear-weapon-free zone (NWFZ);
5. Calls upon all parties directly concerned to consider seriously taking the practical and appropriate steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a mutually and effectively verifiable NWFZ in the region, and invites the countries concerned which have not yet done so to adhere to international non-proliferation regimes, including the Treaty on the Non- Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, as a means of complementing participation in a zone free of all weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East and of strengthening peace and security in the region;

¹ The resolution was adopted with 115 in favour, 0 against and 8 abstentions (roll-call vote).

² Operative paragraph 2 was voted on separately and was adopted with 114 in favour, 1 against and 11 abstentions (roll-call vote).

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 fulfilment of the tasks entrusted to him in the preceding paragraph;
12. Calls upon all other States, especially those with a special responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, to render all assistance to the Director General by facilitating the implementation of this resolution; and
13. Requests the Director General to submit to the Board of Governors and the General Conference at its sixty-eighth (2024) 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”.

*28 September 2023
Agenda item 19
GC(67)/OR.9, paras 1–11*

GC(67)/RES/14

Status of Palestine in the IAEA

The General Conference,¹

- (a) Recalling General Conference resolution GC(42)/RES/20 of 25 September 1998, in which it granted Palestine additional rights and privileges of participation in the work of the International Atomic Energy Agency,
 - (b) Recalling that United Nations General Assembly resolution A/RES/67/19 of 29 November 2012 accorded Palestine non-member observer State status in the United Nations, without prejudice to the acquired rights, privileges and role of the Palestine Liberation Organization in the United Nations as the representative of the Palestinian people,
 - (c) Bearing in mind that the designation ‘State of Palestine’ is now used in all documents of the United Nations and on nameplates to be used in United Nations meetings,
 - (d) Recalling United Nations General Assembly resolution A/RES/73/5 of 16 October 2018, and the Annex thereto, pursuant to which the General Assembly granted the State of Palestine additional rights in the sessions and work of the General Assembly and the international conferences convened under the auspices of the Assembly or other organs of the United Nations, as well as in United Nations conferences, for the duration of the chairmanship by the State of Palestine of the Group of 77,
 - (e) Recalling that the State of Palestine has been a State Party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons since 2015,
 - (f) Acknowledging the entry into force of the safeguards agreement between the State of Palestine and the Agency signed on 17 July 2022,
 - (g) Noting that Palestine is a State Party to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM) and its Amendment, and to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons,
1. Decides that, as of the date of the present resolution, the designation ‘State of Palestine’ shall be used instead of ‘Palestine’ without prejudice to the observer status of Palestine in accordance with relevant General Conference resolutions and decisions;
 2. Requests the Secretariat to ensure that the designation ‘State of Palestine’ is used in all official documents issued by the Secretariat, and for its nameplate in all meetings under the Agency’s auspices;
 3. Decides to confer upon the State of Palestine in its capacity as observer, and as set forth in the Annex to the present resolution, additional rights and privileges of participation in the work of the General Conference;
 4. Recommends that the Board of Governors favourably considers according the State of Palestine, without prejudice to its status as an observer, the right of inscription on the list of speakers in accordance with the Rules of Procedure of the Board of Governors; and

¹ The resolution was adopted with 92 in favour, 5 against and 21 abstentions.

5. Requests the Director General to inform the General Conference about the implementation of the present resolution.

Annex

The additional rights and privileges of participation of the State of Palestine shall be effected through the following modalities, without prejudice to the existing rights and privileges:

1. The State of Palestine shall have the following additional rights, where applicable, for the duration of its presidency or chairmanship of any relevant Group of States (including but not limited to the Group of 77 and China, and the Group of Arab States):

- (a) The right to make statements on behalf of the Group among representatives of major groups;
- (b) The right to submit resolutions and decisions and introduce them on behalf of the Member States of a Group;
- (c) The right to co-sponsor resolutions and decisions;
- (d) The right to make explanations of vote on behalf of the Member States of a Group;
- (e) The right to reply;
- (f) The right to raise procedural motions, including points of order and requests to put proposals to the vote, on behalf of the Member States of a Group.

28 September 2023

Agenda item 21

GC(67)/OR.9, paras 113–114

GC(67)/RES/15

Restoration of the Sovereign Equality of Member States in the IAEA

The General Conference,¹

- (a) Recalling relevant provisions of the Agency's Statute that relate to the due observance of the sovereign rights of States in the conduct of the Agency's activities and the principle of the sovereign equality of all of the Agency's members,
 - (b) Further recalling that Article VI.A of the Statute identifies eight areas (North America, Latin America, Western Europe, Eastern Europe, Africa, Middle East and South Asia, South East Asia and the Pacific, and the Far East) from which Member States are to be elected to the Board of Governors, but that the Statute does not include procedures for the assignment of Member States to these areas,
 - (c) Recognizing that, in practice, regional groups corresponding to the eight areas identified in Article VI.A of the Statute have provided candidates to the General Conference for election to the Board of Governors,
 - (d) Noting with concern, however, that in practice 17 IAEA Member States listed in INFCIRC/1116 of 10 August 2023 are not yet included in any regional groups,
 - (e) Bearing in mind the amendment to Article VI of the Statute, approved by resolution GC(43)/RES/19 of 1999, the entry into force of which would also require the Board of Governors to adopt, and the General Conference to confirm, a list in which all Member States have been allocated to one of the eight areas listed in Article VI.A,
 - (f) Recognizing that to date 64 Member States have accepted the Amendment, well below the two-thirds majority required in order for the Amendment to enter into force,
 - (g) Noting with appreciation the Director General's efforts to date to encourage all Member States to accept the Amendment,
1. Encourages all regional groups to exercise appropriate flexibility regarding the expansion of their groups to include Member States that do not currently belong to any regional group, for the sake of inclusivity and sovereign equality of Member States in accordance with the Statute;
 2. Welcomes the establishment of the Group of Friends of Arealess States and the Group's efforts to identify opportunities for the inclusion of the 17 Member States listed in INFCIRC/1116 in regional groups as soon as possible and to advance the entry into force of the amendment to Article VI of the Statute, including efforts relating to the development of a comprehensive list of Member States and areas in the context of that amendment, and invites the Secretariat to support these efforts;
 3. Calls upon all Member States of the Agency to accept the amendment to Article VI of the Statute as soon as possible in accordance with their respective constitutional processes, as provided for in Article XVIII.C(ii) of the Statute; and

¹ The resolution was adopted with 99 in favour, 2 against and 16 abstentions.

4. Recommends the Board of Governors to remain seized of this issue.

29 September 2023

Agenda item 23

GC(67)/OR.11, paras 75–76

GC(67)/RES/16

Nuclear safety, security and safeguards in Ukraine

The General Conference,¹

- (a) Recalling the previous Board of Governors and General Conference discussions under the agenda item *Nuclear safety, security and safeguards in Ukraine*, including resolutions GOV/2022/17, GOV/2022/58, and GOV/2022/71 entitled “The safety, security and safeguards implications of the situation in Ukraine” adopted by the Board of Governors on 3 March 2022, 15 September 2022, and 17 November 2022 respectively,
 - (b) Expressing grave concern that the Russian Federation has not heeded the previous calls of the Board of Governors to immediately cease all actions against and at nuclear facilities in Ukraine and to withdraw its military and other personnel from the Zaporizhzhya Nuclear Power Plant (ZNPP),
 - (c) Emphasizing the importance of nuclear safety and security regarding peaceful nuclear facilities and materials in all circumstances, including in armed conflict, and of the IAEA Director General’s ‘seven indispensable pillars for nuclear safety and security’ derived from IAEA safety standards and nuclear security guidance,
 - (d) Noting the Director General’s statements on the situation in Ukraine since 24 February 2022 and his latest report on Nuclear Safety, Security and Safeguards in Ukraine contained in GC(67)/10, including his confirmation that the Agency complies with resolution A/RES/ES-11/4 adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 12 October 2022, and noting with serious concern that the situation at the ZNPP remains “difficult and challenging” and that the Director General’s ‘seven indispensable pillars for nuclear safety and security’ have been “compromised fully or partially”, and
 - (e) Noting the importance of the Director General’s announcement on 30 May 2023 at the United Nations Security Council of five concrete principles for protecting the ZNPP and stressing that the implementation of these principles must be carried out in full respect of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine,
1. Commends the commitment of the Director General and IAEA Secretariat and fully supports the continued and reinforced physical presence of the IAEA Support and Assistance Mission to Zaporizhzhya (ISAMZ), given the ongoing risks to nuclear safety, security, and safeguards implementation at the ZNPP; underscores the need for Agency experts to be provided with unrestricted and timely access to and from all relevant locations at and around the ZNPP; and requests that the Director General continue to regularly report on the situation at the ZNPP, including on the observance of the aforementioned principles for nuclear safety and security;
 2. Calls for the urgent withdrawal of all unauthorized military and other unauthorized personnel from Ukraine’s ZNPP and for the plant to be immediately returned to the full control of the competent Ukrainian authorities consistent with the existing licence issued by the State Nuclear Regulatory Inspectorate of Ukraine (SNRIU) to ensure its safe and secure operation and in order for the Agency to conduct safe, efficient, and effective safeguards implementation, in accordance with Ukraine’s comprehensive safeguards agreement and additional protocol;
 3. Fully supports the Agency’s continued provision, upon request, of technical support and assistance to Ukraine to help ensure the safe and secure operation of nuclear facilities and

¹ The resolution was adopted with 69 in favour, 6 against and 33 abstentions.

activities involving radioactive sources, including the continued physical presence of IAEA technical experts at the Chornobyl, Rivne, Khmelnytsky, and South Ukraine Nuclear Power Plants;

4. Encourages Member States to offer political, financial, and in-kind support to the IAEA comprehensive programme of technical support and assistance to Ukraine, including through the provision of necessary nuclear safety and security equipment as requested by Ukraine;
5. Decides to remain seized of the matter and to include the item “Nuclear Safety, Security, and Safeguards in Ukraine” in the agenda for its sixty-eighth (2024) regular session; and
6. Requests that the Director General continue to report to Member States on Agency activities in Ukraine.

28 September 2023

Agenda item 25

GC(67)/OR.10, paras 120–121

GC(67)/RES/17

Personnel

A.

Staffing of the Agency's Secretariat

The General Conference,

- (a) Recalling resolution GC(65)/RES/15.A adopted by it at its sixty-fifth regular session,
 - (b) Taking note of the report submitted by the Director General in document GC(67)/18 and of the Geographical Diversity Strategy of the United Nations, and pursuant to Article VII of the Statute, and also taking note of 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, with due respect to the principle of equitable geographical distribution,
 - (c) Noting the forecast of vacancies in the Professional category until 31 December 2025, as contained in Issue No. 29 published by the Secretariat, and further noting that, of the total number of appointments made to regular posts during the reporting period, the new appointments from developing Member States increased to 44.5%, from 31.6% in the previous reporting period,
 - (d) Remaining concerned that the representation of developing countries and under represented and unrepresented Member States in the Agency's Secretariat, particularly at the senior and policy-making levels, and actions taken to address this issue, continue to be inadequate,
 - (e) Reaffirming the availability of qualified candidates from these countries who could be considered and selected for different positions in the Professional and executive levels,
 - (f) Noting that, through the use of a web-based application system for advertised vacancies, the Secretariat has received an average of 83 applications for each vacancy notice in the Professional and higher categories, 50.2% of which are from developing countries,
 - (g) Stressing that the paramount consideration in the recruitment and employment of the Agency's staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be to secure employees of the highest standards of efficiency, technical competence and integrity,
 - (h) Convinced that the implementation of measures taken in response to previous resolutions on this subject should be continued and enhanced, and
 - (i) 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 professionalism, efficiency, technical competence 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, with due respect to the principle of equitable geographical distribution, 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 Member States, as well as under-represented and unrepresented Member States;

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 further improve the recruitment and selection process, including towards enhancing the efficiency and transparency of this process and addressing the challenges met in the project's implementation, and to report to the sixty ninth (2025) 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-ninth (2025) regular session of the General Conference on this issue;

7. Requests the Director General, in consultation with Member States, to actively engage and coordinate with 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 support the Secretariat in recruitment efforts;

8. Encourages the Secretariat to continue with its outreach measures, including webinars and recruitment missions, and to exert more efforts towards increasing the number of applications from developing countries as well as from under-represented and unrepresented Member States;

9. 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;

10. Further requests the Director General to continue to ensure that the use of consultants does not result in conflict of interest or commercial advantage; and

11. 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 the Secretariat to identify under-represented Member States and geographic regions and the number of positions, based on the Secretariat's indicative figures, and to take concrete measures to improve the situation of their under-representation, and also requests the Director General to include in the report the progress made in this regard.

B.

Women in the Secretariat

The General Conference.

- (a) Recalling its resolution GC(65)/RES/15.B on Women in the Secretariat,
- (b) Commending the wide range of important measures implemented by the Secretariat in order to make progress in rectifying the gender imbalance and improve the representation of women in the Professional and higher categories, including the promulgation of the revised Gender Action Plan for the 2023–2024 biennium, which provides a coherent analytical framework to assess progress and challenges in the implementation of the Agency's Gender Equality Policy, and commending the efforts made by the Secretariat to enhance gender mainstreaming while planning and delivering programmatic activities, as reported in document GC(67)/19,
- (c) Welcoming the actions undertaken by the Agency's Focal Points 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) Taking note of the lower rate of participation of women in general in the nuclear field,
- (e) Recalling the 2021 Report of the United Nations (UN) Secretary General on the Improvement in the Status of Women in the United Nations System which reported the Agency as having less than 40% representation of women in the Professional and higher categories, while also noting the 2021 Performance Report of the UN System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-SWAP) wherein the Agency met or exceeded 76% of UN-SWAP indicators, above the average for the whole UN system, and noting the joint events organized by the Secretariat in cooperation with gender focal points in other Vienna-based international organizations to mark International Women's Day in 2022 and 2023,
- (f) Noting with appreciation that the percentage of women in the Professional and higher categories has reached 42.5%, and further encouraging the Secretariat to strengthen its efforts aimed at increasing the number of women in the Professional and higher categories,
- (g) Also noting with appreciation, the attainment of gender balance at the DDG and D1 levels, while noting with concern that the representation of women at the P5 level remains low at 33.7%,
- (h) Noting that the percentage of applications received by the Agency from female candidates for the Professional and higher categories increased marginally from 35.9% to 36.1% since the previous reporting period,
- (i) Welcoming that the percentage of women among appointed candidates increased to 70.6% compared with 54.1% during the previous reporting period, and that 66.1% of 82 new hires in the scientific/engineering field were women,
- (j) Asserting the principle of equal gender representation throughout the Secretariat as an ultimate goal and welcoming the Director General's goal to achieve gender parity in the Professional and higher categories by 2025,

- (k) Further asserting the principle of equitable geographical representation in the participation of women in the Secretariat,
 - (l) Noting the importance of Member States pursuing this principle in their efforts to encourage their candidates, particularly women, to apply for senior and policy-making positions in the Secretariat,
 - (m) Welcoming the continuing efforts of the Division of Human Resources and the Director General's Office to integrate gender considerations into the Agency's programmes and operations, and
 - (n) Welcoming the progress of the IAEA Marie Skłodowska-Curie Fellowship Programme (MSCFP), the launch in March 2023 of the Lise Meitner Programme (LMP) to support the career development and retention of women in the nuclear sector, and the corresponding support offered by various Member States to the MSCFP and the LMP,
1. Continues to strongly 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 that 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 balance in staffing, gender mainstreaming in the Secretariat's programmes and operation, and enhanced communications about the Agency's work on gender equality, and to promote an enabling environment supportive of that end, and further urges the Secretariat to enhance its implementation in order to — inter alia — 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 strengthen links with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) and cooperation with gender focal points in other international organizations to maximize the benefits from lessons learned by those organizations that have significantly improved gender parity and gender mainstreaming;
 4. Requests the Secretariat to exert efforts in monitoring rates of advancement towards gender parity in the leadership positions within the Agency, in order to identify gaps and successes;
 5. Requests the Secretariat to further improve its process for the recruitment of female staff and to review and enhance ongoing recruitment and outreach measures and 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;
 6. Calls upon the Secretariat to take effective measures to improve the status of female staff and to enhance gender mainstreaming in the Agency's policies, in its promotional and placement processes, as well as while planning and delivering its programmatic activities, including by taking into consideration the revised Gender Action Plan for 2023–2024, within the framework of the Agency's programmatic needs and regulations, and to include the progress made in the biennial report;

7. 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 in a position to do so to provide voluntary contributions in order to assist with the achievement of these objectives, including by supporting the MSCFP and LMP;
8. Notes the role of the Vienna International Gender Champions and the Group of Friends for Women in Nuclear as important platforms advocating for stronger and concrete actions to promote gender equality in the IAEA and its Secretariat; and invites all interested parties in a position to do so to consider joining both initiatives;
9. Encourages Member States to actively support the Agency's efforts to meet the terms of this resolution; and
10. Further requests the Director General to report biennially on the implementation of this resolution to the Board of Governors and the General Conference in 2025.

29 September 2023

Agenda item 27

GC(67)/OR.11, paras 104–105

GC(67)/RES/18

Examination of Delegates' Credentials

The General Conference,

Accepts the report by the General Committee on its examination of the credentials of Myanmar to the Conference's sixty-seventh regular session, which is set forth in document GC(67)25.

*25 September 2023
Agenda item 28
GC(67)/OR.2, paras 6–8*

GC(67)/RES/19

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 sixty-seventh regular session, which is set forth in document GC(67)/29/Corr.1.

*28 September 2023
Agenda item 28
GC(67)/OR.8, paras 8–9*

Other Decisions

GC(67)/DEC/1

Election of the President

The General Conference elected Ms Vilawan MANGKLATANAKUL (Thailand) as President of the General Conference, to hold office until the close of the sixty-seventh regular session.

*25 September 2023
Agenda item 1
GC(67)/OR.1, paras 5–7*

GC(67)/DEC/2

Election of the Vice-Presidents

The General Conference elected the delegates of Australia, China, Colombia, France, Kenya, the Russian Federation, the United States of America and Yemen as Vice-Presidents of the General Conference, to hold office until the close of the sixty-seventh regular session.

*25 September 2023
Agenda item 1
GC(67)/OR.1, paras 17–18
and 21–22*

GC(67)/DEC/3

Election of the Chair of the Committee of the Whole

The General Conference elected Mr Vilmos CSERVENY (Hungary) as Chair of the Committee of the Whole, to hold office until the close of the sixty-seventh regular session.

*25 September 2023
Agenda item 1
GC(67)/OR.1, paras 17–18*

GC(67)/DEC/4

Election of additional members of the General Committee¹

The General Conference elected the delegates of Canada, Denmark, Honduras, Poland, the Sudan and the United Arab Emirates as additional members of the General Committee, to hold office until the close of the sixty-seventh regular session.

¹ As a result of the decisions taken under GC(67)/DEC/1, 2, 3 and 4, the General Committee appointed for the sixty-seventh (2023) regular session was composed as follows:

Ms Vilawan MANGKLATANAKUL (Thailand) as President;

the delegates of Australia, China, Colombia, France, Kenya, the Russian Federation, the United States of America and Yemen as Vice-Presidents;

Mr Vilmos CSERVENY (Hungary) as Chair of the Committee of the Whole;

and the delegates of Canada, Denmark, Honduras, Poland, the Sudan and the United Arab Emirates as additional members.

25 September 2023

Agenda item 1

GC(67)/OR.1, paras 17–18

GC(67)/DEC/5

Adoption of the agenda and allocation of items for initial discussion

The General Conference adopted the agenda for its sixty-seventh regular session and allocated the items for initial discussion.

25 September 2023

Agenda item 4(a)

GC(67)/OR.2, paras 1–3

GC(67)/DEC/6

Closing date of the session

The General Conference fixed Friday, 29 September 2023, as the closing date for the sixty-seventh regular session.

25 September 2023

Agenda item 4(b)

GC(67)/OR.2, paras 4–5

GC(67)/DEC/7

Opening date of the sixty-eighth regular session of the General Conference

The General Conference fixed Monday, 16 September 2024, as the opening date for the sixty-eighth regular session of the General Conference.

25 September 2023

Agenda item 4(b)

GC(67)/OR.2, para. 4–5

GC(67)/DEC/8**Election of members to the Board of Governors for 2023–2025¹**

The General Conference elected the following eleven members of the Agency to serve on the Board until the end of the sixty-ninth (2025) regular session:

Ecuador and Paraguay	for Latin America
Netherlands and Spain	for Western Europe
Armenia and Ukraine	for Eastern Europe
Algeria and Burkina Faso	for Africa
Bangladesh	for the Middle East and South Asia
Republic of Korea	for Far East
Indonesia	for Africa, the Middle East and South Asia, or South-East Asia and the Pacific (“floating seat”)

¹ As a result, the composition of the Board of Governors 2023–2024 at the conclusion of the sixty-seventh (2023) regular session of the General Conference was as follows: Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, the Republic of Korea, Namibia, Netherlands, Paraguay, Qatar, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Türkiye, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay.

*28 September 2023
Agenda item 8
GC(67)/OR.8, paras 17–28
and 101–103*

GC(67)/DEC/9**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, GC(58)/DEC/9, GC(59)/DEC/10, GC(60)/DEC/10, GC(61)/DEC/10, GC(62)/DEC/10, GC(63)/DEC/11, GC(64)/DEC/10, GC(65)/DEC/11 and GC(66)/DEC/10.
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(67)/6 that as of 5 July 2023 only 61 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.
3. The General Conference requests the Director General to draw the attention of the governments of Member States to this issue, to submit to the Conference at its 68th (2024)

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”.

*29 September 2023
Agenda item 11
GC(67)/OR.11, para. 4*

GC(67)/DEC/10

Amendment of 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, GC(57)/DEC/12, GC(59)/DEC/12, GC(61)/DEC/12, GC(63)/DEC/13 and GC(65)/DEC/14.
2. The General Conference takes note of the report by the Director General contained in document GC(67)/9.
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 69th (2025) 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”.

*29 September 2023
Agenda item 26
GC(67)/OR.11, para. 96*

GC(67)/DEC/11

Promotion of efficiency and effectiveness of the IAEA decision making process

Took note of the report of the Chair of the Committee of the Whole.

*29 September 2023
Agenda item 22
GC(67)/OR.11, para. 8–9*

GC(67)/DEC/12

Restoration of voting rights

Restored the voting rights of the Dominican Republic until the end of its payment plan.

*September 2023
Agenda item (n.a)
GC(67)/OR.8, paras 1–3*

