

**INTRODUCTORY REMARKS
TO THE
BOARD OF GOVERNORS**

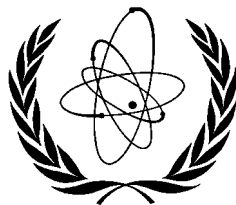
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INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

Mr. Chairman:

I would like to provide you with a brief introduction for items 3a and 3b of the Agenda, starting with some information complementing that which the Director General provided in his statement regarding recent activities on the leaks of contaminated water at the Fukushima Daiichi NPP, announced by TEPCO on June 19, 2013.

The Agency's IEC has recently provided advice to Japan regarding INES ratings on the storage tank water leak at the Fukushima Daiichi NPP and also on communication.

The current leakage issues are not classified as emergencies, so the Agency's IEC reporting mechanism was not used, but, taking into account the high interest in this topic expressed by Member States, the Agency is working closely with official counterparts in Japan to obtain the most recent information, such as referred to in the *"Basic Policy for the Contaminated Water Issue at the TEPCO's Fukushima Daiichi NPS"* announced by the Government of Japan. The Agency will share the information received from Japan through various channels, namely the Agency's home page and the Unified System for Information Exchange in Incidents and Emergencies. As DG noted, the Agency will be sending a mission to Japan in autumn, to offer further advice.

Items 3a and 3b

Turning now to Item 3a:

- **“Measures to strengthen international cooperation in nuclear, radiation, transport and waste safety.”**

This report provides information on the Agency's continued efforts and activities in strengthening nuclear, radiation, transport and waste safety, as well as on activities in improving legal and regulatory infrastructures in Member States. Some noteworthy events of this past year include:

- The IAEA's *"International Conference on Radiation Protection in Medicine: Setting the Scene for the Next Decade"*, held in December 2012 in Bonn, Germany, where a joint IAEA and WHO "Call-for-Action", identified essential actions needed for the next decade and set priorities in strengthening radiation protection in medicine.
- The Agency concluded a seven-year effort to address delays and denials of radioactive material shipments. At the closing plenary of its 8th and final meeting in June of this year, the International Steering Committee on Delays and Denials was congratulated on its success in

establishing regional networks, raising awareness, and engaging government officials and non-governmental organizations to significantly reduce delays and denials of radioactive material shipments.

- With regard to Emergency Preparedness and Response, we would like to announce that the updated IAEA's Response and Assistance Network (RANET) Manual became operational on September 1. Member States are encouraged to register in RANET response capabilities to provide expertise and/or services needed to address severe accidents.

As concerns the near future, I would like to note that we will celebrate the 30th anniversary of OSART missions next month from 29th October to 1st November in Busan, Korea, where the first OSART mission was carried out at the Kori NPP in 1983. OSART is the IAEA's oldest world-wide peer review service and has been a cornerstone of the IAEA's efforts to improve the safety of NPPs.

With regard to Item 3b:

- **Implementation of the IAEA Action Plan on Nuclear safety**

We have provided the second detailed yearly report on the Progress in the Implementation of the Action Plan on Nuclear Safety, covering the period 2012-2013. In preparing this report, we have endeavoured to answer requests from Member States. A detailed briefing, on the report was made to all MS on 27 August, so I will be brief

I would like to stress that all work being carried out by the Secretariat under the Action Plan has the objective to improve nuclear safety worldwide: starting from the review of the IAEA Safety Standards, one of the cornerstones of this framework. They represent an international consensus on what constitutes a high level of safety for protecting people and the environment. We have undertaken a review of the relevant Safety Standards in the light of the Fukushima accident, and identified proposals to further strengthen them. In addition we are continuing to promote implementation of these Standards through our peer review services.

These services have been further strengthened under the action plan providing more effective recommendations and advice to regulators, operators, and others for strengthening safety at the national level.

However, improvements to safety from all the activities reported to you under Agenda Item 3b, will only be wholly realised through the full implementation and application of the strengthened global nuclear safety framework by Member States.

At the general Conference next week we will make available three reports on key topics in relation with the Action Plan: a report outlining the conclusions of the international experts meeting held on Decommissioning and Remediation after a nuclear accident, along with two other reports in the same format on lessons learned in the areas of regulatory effectiveness and emergency preparedness and response.

Significant work progress has been made on the IAEA Comprehensive Report on TEPCO's Fukushima Daiichi accident. Currently, experts from two working groups working on this report are in Vienna this week to continue with preparation of initial drafts. Several meetings are planned for September, October and December involving all experts (some 140) that contribute actively to this endeavour.

Thank you for your attention.

Items 4a and 4b

Mr. Chairman, I would like to provide you with a brief introduction for items 4a and 4b of the Agenda

- **Item 4a: Nuclear Security Report 2013**

This report has been produced in accordance with the General Conference Resolution GC(56)/RES/10, covering the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013, it highlights significant accomplishments as well as indicates programmatic goals and priorities for the year to come. The highlights of this report were presented in a briefing on 4 September, so I will not repeat comments made during this briefing.

I will turn now to Item 4b

- **Nuclear Security Plan for 2014 – 2017**

This plan covers the next four years and, as the Director General noted in his statement, reflects the increasing maturity of the programme. This report represents the fourth such plan of its kind. It consolidates the achievements made under the previous plans and is designed to reflect the priorities and needs of the Member States as set out in the General Conference resolutions and, where appropriate, the output from the July Nuclear Security Conference.

As in previous Plans, the Secretariat consulted Member States in the course of preparing the draft, holding open ended meetings on 20 March and 16 July. We are grateful to those States who provided comments and input to the draft. We will continue working closely with Member States in implementing the Plan.

The emphasis of the Plan is to increase Member State involvement in Agency activities through the establishment and reinforcement of collaborative networks and mechanisms such as the Nuclear Security Guidance Committee. The Director General has highlighted the promotion of human resource development as one of our priorities and we will continue to work to assist Member States in this area, particularly through support centres or centres of excellence that many of you are establishing. In this way, implementation of the Plan before you will be carried out in full cooperation with you.

I would like to re-emphasize four key points that were covered in the Member States' briefing on 4 September:

1. Responsibility for nuclear security rests entirely with the State;

2. The focus of the Plan is on work for which the IAEA is an established actor. The Agency is not seeking to extend its responsibilities through this Plan into new areas but will lead, as requested by the GC and the Ministerial Declaration, coordination with other initiatives and organisations involved in nuclear security to avoid duplication;
3. Nothing in the Plan is intended to impose new obligations on States in respect to nuclear security. As mentioned, the responsibility for nuclear security rests with the State and it is for the States to decide if and how they wish to change the nuclear security framework; and
4. The Agency will implement the plan in close cooperation with MSs and will provide assistance as requested by the recipient State.

Finally, this Plan will continue to rely heavily on extra-budgetary contributions for its implementation—without these contributions, this work would not be possible. Again, let me extend the Agency’s appreciation for your generous financial support and also for the “in kind” support we have received, such as the provision of experts and facilities.

Thank you for your attention.