

Open-Ended Meeting of Technical and Legal Experts for Sharing Information of States' Implementation of the Guidance on the Management of Disused Radioactive Sources

9 – 13 June 2025

Report of the Chair

1. The Open-ended Meeting of Legal and Technical Experts for sharing information of States' Implementation of the Guidance on the Management of Disused Radioactive Sources (Guidance), was held from 9 to 13 June 2025, from IAEA Headquarters in Vienna, under the chairmanship of Ms Cristina Dominguez (Argentina).
2. The meeting was attended by 151 experts from 112 Member States: Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Comoros, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Eswatini, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Hungary, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kingdom of Netherlands, Lao Peoples's Democratic, Latvia, Libya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Montenegro, Mexico, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, , Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Senegal, Seychelles, Slovakia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Venezuela and 2 International Organizations (Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes (UNODC)).
3. The Scientific Secretaries for the meeting were Mr Timothy Hayes (IAEA, Division of Radiation, Transport and Waste Safety, NSRW) and Ms Heather Looney (IAEA, Division of Nuclear Security, NSNS).
4. The purpose of the event was to enable Member States to exchange experiences in relation to the management of disused radioactive sources, as recommended by the Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources (Code of Conduct) and by the Guidance; to provide guidance on the safe management and secure protection of disused radioactive sources; and to discuss challenges in this area. The exchange of experiences and discussions was voluntary in nature and focus on the effective regulatory control and management options for all radioactive sources within the scope of the Code of Conduct and Guidance (Category 1 to 3 radioactive sources), including: establishment of national policy and strategy for the management of disused radioactive sources; legislative and regulatory requirements for the management of disused radioactive sources; regulatory body functions and responsibilities for the control of the safety and security of disused radioactive sources;

requirements and practices for short-term storage, transport, transit and transshipment, reuse and recycling, long-term storage and disposal, return to the supplier and management of orphan sources. The benefits of implementing the Code of Conduct and Guidance provisions to assist in ensuring continued regulatory control over disused radioactive sources were highlighted.

5. The meeting was opened by Ms Elena Buglova, Director of the Division of Nuclear Security (NSNS). In her opening remarks, Ms Buglova highlighted that this meeting represents the first in-person Open-ended Meeting dedicated to the management of disused radioactive sources under the Code of Conduct since the IAEA Board of Governors approval of the Guidance in September 2017, and its publication in 2018 and underscored that the Code of Conduct promotes the safe and secure management of radioactive sources throughout their complete lifecycle.

In her opening remarks, Ms Buglova emphasized the role of radioactive sources to provide critical benefits in areas such as medicine, industry, food safety, agriculture, and environmental protection, while emphasizing that use of such sources requires the consideration of practical end-of-life management options such as reuse, recycling, long-term storage, disposal, and return to supplier. Ms Buglova further noted the role of the Guidance and encouraged States to define clear national policies and strategies for the management of disused radioactive sources. Ms Buglova also highlighted the need for strong regulatory oversight, noting incidents reported to the IAEA Incident and Trafficking Database, since 1993 which involved radioactive sources, reminding participants of the potential consequences from lapses in regulatory control. Although the Code of Conduct and its Guidance are legally non-binding instruments, Ms Buglova stressed that they serve as valuable complements to binding agreements like the Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management (Joint Convention), the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM) and its Amendment, and the Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (ICSANT).

In conclusion, Ms Buglova reported that, to date, 75 Member States have formally committed to implementing the Guidance, and 153 have done so for the Code of Conduct. Despite this momentum, she cautioned that sustainable, continuous implementation remains essential and reiterated the IAEA's readiness to assist States in bolstering their regulatory frameworks noting that the meeting is an ideal venue for exchanging lessons learned, discussing emerging challenges, and identifying best practices, encouraging participants to actively engage and contribute.

6. The meeting consisted of Plenary and Country Group Sessions. Throughout the week, presentations on topics relevant to the safety and security of disused radioactive sources were delivered by representatives of the IAEA Secretariat and invited participants. All presentations were made available to participants on a secure shared webpage; therefore, their detailed contents are not replicated in this report, and only a short summary is provided.

Plenary Sessions

The following presentations were done in Plenary Sessions by the IAEA Secretariat and meeting participants.

Overview of the Guidance on the Management of Disused Radioactive Sources

7. Mr Timothy Hayes (IAEA/NSRW) presented the historical evolution of Guidance, emphasizing its practical relevance for States seeking to implement effective national policies and procedures for managing disused radioactive sources in a safe and secure manner with focus on the relevant provisions of the Code of Conduct which encourage complete lifecycle management of radioactive sources.
8. Ms Nelli Aghajanyan (IAEA/NSRW) elaborated on the relationship between the Guidance and the Joint Convention. She explained that the Joint Convention is an incentive convention that establishes legally binding obligations and includes a peer review mechanism to promote transparency and compliance among Member States. Ms Aghajanyan noted that the Guidance complements the Joint Convention and highlighted the usefulness of the Guidance due to its voluntary, non-binding nature providing detailed safety and security recommendations and encourages the sharing of good practices. Ms Aghajanyan also clarified the technical differences between ‘spent sources’ and ‘disused radioactive sources’, emphasizing that these distinctions are crucial for their management noting that the Joint Convention applies to radioactive waste, including disused radioactive sources, and understanding these differences ensures that end of lifecycle management practices are implemented.
9. Mr Artem Lazarev (UNODC) highlighted the importance of ICSANT. He explained that ICSANT provides the basis for the harmonization of criminalization provisions across jurisdictions, thus enhancing the framework for, and facilitating, international cooperation against acts of terrorism involving nuclear or other radioactive material.

Successes and Challenges for Implementation of Guidance on the Management of Disused Radioactive Sources

10. Mr Timothy Hayes (IAEA/NSRW) presented the key findings from the 2025 IAEA survey on global implementation efforts of the Guidance. The survey revealed that the establishment of a policy and strategy for the management of disused radioactive sources, supported by the national law and regulations, aids in the management of disused radioactive sources but does not eliminate the following global implementation challenges:
 - Development or the application of a decision-making process for designating a disused radioactive source as waste.
 - Ensuring the development of a national disposal programme for disused radioactive sources.

- Need for timely and sustainable long-term storage along with the necessary financial and organizational resources.
- Not establishing a time limit for short-term storage.
- Lack of appropriate facilities, expertise and technologies related to reuse and recycling of radioactive sources.
- Development of a disposal option.
- Availability of long-term storage facilities and capacity issues for established facilities.
- Reliance on return to supplier as a management option and the lack of appropriate agreements for the return of disused radioactive sources to a supplier.

Role of Industry in the Management of Disused Radioactive Sources

11. Mr Richard Wassenaar (International Source Suppliers and Producers Association (ISSPA)) highlighted the responsibility of manufacturers and suppliers not only in supporting the return or safe disposal of radioactive sources but also in actively participating in planning and engagement with users of radioactive sources for the end of source lifecycle management. Mr Wassenaar called for clearer and more harmonized obligations across jurisdictions, as well as improved collaboration between industry and regulators to ensure that disused radioactive sources are managed in a safe and secure manner in accordance with international standards.

Policy and Strategy for the Management of Disused Radioactive Sources

12. Ms Mercedes Salgado (IAEA/NSNS) provided an overview of the essential elements for developing national policies and strategies on the management of disused radioactive sources, highlighting the need for alignment with the Joint Convention, adequate human and financial resources, and clear allocation of responsibilities amongst relevant organizations. She noted that such policies must incorporate safety and security principles, outline management options for disused radioactive sources and obtain government approval within a comprehensive waste management framework. Emphasizing a graded approach consistent with national policy, as detailed in the IAEA Nuclear Energy Series No. NW-G-1.1, Ms Salgado highlighted the importance of clearly defined responsibilities and adaptable strategies. She also underscored the critical role of IAEA support through interregional projects, donor-funded workshops, and multilingual knowledge-sharing events. Future IAEA initiatives will focus on strengthening national policies and strategies, with particular attention to radioactive source storage facilities, removal, conditioning, and disposal options,

including borehole disposal.

13. Case studies were presented by Ms Camila Salata (Brazil), Mr Demetris Sakkas (Cyprus), and Mr Todsadol Santawamaitre (Thailand) illustrating the practical challenges and successes encountered by their countries in developing and implementing a national policy and strategy for the safe and secure management of disused radioactive sources. Each case study highlighted unique national circumstances, regulatory frameworks, resource considerations, and lessons learned

Financial Provisions for the Management of Disused Radioactive Sources

14. Mr Ronald Pacheco (IAEA/NSRW) provided an overview of financial provisions for the management of disused radioactive sources, emphasizing the importance of integrating such provisions into national frameworks for the safety and security of radioactive sources. He referred to Paragraph 22(b) of the Code of Conduct and Paragraph 17(b)(ii) of the Guidance, which outlines the need for adequate financial provisions and clearly defined responsibilities. Mr Pacheco highlighted that financial mechanisms are essential to ensure that, if the authorized party is unable to fulfill its obligations, the safe and secure management of sources can still be assured, supporting cradle-to-grave control, and stressed that a disused source remains a radioactive source and should be treated accordingly. Mr. Pacheco also referred to the draft TECDOC on Establishing Financial Provisions for the Management of Disused Radioactive Sources, developed in response to suggestions and needs expressed by Member States seeking more information and guidance on establishing such provisions. Currently under pre-publication review, the TECDOC aims to assist Member States and competent authorities in setting up financial mechanisms and outlines a range of options. It also addresses cost estimation factors, considering a variety of elements and includes national examples of financial schemes
15. Case studies on the establishment of financial provisions for the management of disused radioactive sources were presented by Mr. Mohammed Ali Ebrahim Ali Hasan (United Arab Emirates) and Ms. Milla Korhonen (Finland). Both shared a national case study highlighting the approaches taken in their respective countries to ensure that sustainable financial mechanisms are in place for the safe and secure management of disused radioactive sources. They also shared important lessons learned from the development and implementation of these provisions, as well as the practical challenges encountered, such as defining responsibilities, ensuring compliance, and adapting financial models to different organizational and regulatory contexts. These case studies provided useful references for other countries seeking to strengthen or establish similar financial arrangements within their own national systems.

Management Options for Disused Radioactive Sources

16. Mr Juan Carlos Benitez Navarro (IAEA/NEFW) provided an overview of management options for disused radioactive sources. In his presentation, Mr Benitez Navarro highlighted key lessons learned from past incidents involving disused radioactive sources, emphasizing the consequences of inadequate management. Mr Navarro outlined several technical options for the proper management of disused radioactive sources, aligned with the Guidance, including return to supplier, reuse or recycling, long-term storage and disposal. The presentation also covered practical examples of the conditioning of disused radioactive sources, IAEA support to Member States, requirements for safe and secure disposal, and available disposal options.
17. Mr Richard Dufour (Canada) presented a case study on recycling of disused radioactive sources, highlighting national priorities, technical capabilities, benefits, and experience gained through cooperation programmes focused on Radium-226. Mr Dufour described the various phases involved, including joint ventures and specific activities such as packaging for transportation, as well as environmental commitments, and the collaboration with the IAEA and Member States.
18. Ms Lina AlAttar (Syria) presented a case study on recycling of radioactive sources. Ms AlAttar noted that the option to return disused radioactive sources to the supplier is addressed in the national policy but noted challenges due to the past conflict situation in Syria. She explained that some disused radioactive sources are currently awaiting processing, recycling, or disposal. Ms AlAttar also presented the country's central radioactive waste facility, the implementation of retrieval storage for recovered sources, and the management and dismantling practices applied to disused radioactive sources. She highlighted the role of IAEA Technical Cooperation (TC) projects in supporting disused radioactive source management, as well as the development of a national source registry and quality control systems. Additionally, she shared examples of the recycling of Cesium-137 (^{137}Cs) for various domestic applications.
19. Mr Jens Baldeweg (Germany) and Mr Jorge Gómez (Dominican Republic) shared their experiences in the removal of disused radioactive sources from the Dominican Republic and sent to a supplier in Germany.
 - 19.1. Mr Gómez outlined key challenges encountered in managing the take-over process within the framework of a collaborative international project. He presented the national center for the management of radioactive materials and disused radioactive sources, highlighting the physical protection measures implemented.
 - 19.2. Mr. Baldeweg described the phases involved in the take-over process of Co-60 and Cs-137 disused radioactive sources from the industry perspective. Referring to various international disused radioactive source recovery projects, Mr Baldeweg highlighted pre-mission activities such as inspection of the facility, available space for dismantling of devices and packaging of source or device, transportation routes, and

review of available documentation. He also addressed challenges related to repatriation, including packaging issues, the complexity of removing devices embedded in concrete, and unexpected findings, such as an unanticipated quantity of depleted uranium in some source heads, inconsistencies in declarations and documentation, and the absence of a Class 7 temporary storage facilities at ports.

Overview of Interactive Sessions:

The following summarizes the results of the Interactive Sessions held in Plenary, where participants provide feedback.

Identifying Shared Priorities Related to Implementation of the Guidance on the Management of Disused Radioactive Sources

20. Ms Heather Looney (IAEA/NSNS) engaged participants in identifying shared implementation obstacles across different national contexts. Participants highlighted a wide range of common issues, including: developing or updating national strategies and policies; reinforcing legislative and regulatory frameworks, establishing clear arrangements with suppliers for the return or appropriate end-of-life management of sources; securing financial mechanisms to support full lifecycle management; strengthening regulatory capacity and human resource development, particularly through practical training; expanding technical knowledge in dismantling disused radioactive sources from equipment, and ensuring their safe and secure transport and storage; improving coordination and capabilities related to transport, including constructively addressing legal and logistic barriers to safe and secure transit within and across borders; exploring technical options for recycling or reuse of sources; disseminating successful practices; increasing awareness and engagement among decision-makers, users and other stakeholders; and enhancing stakeholder communication to build trust and support for source management programs.

Meeting Feedback

21. A second interactive activity was conducted by Ms Looney (IAEA/NSNS) at the conclusion of the meeting and the input from participants will assist in the planning and structure of future-related meetings.

Overview of Panel Discussions

The following summarizes the four Panel Discussion Sessions which occurred in Plenary.

The Role of Industry in the Management of Disused Radioactive Sources

22. A panel discussion with Mr. Gabor Kaszas (IZOTOP, Hungary), Mr. Richard Wassenaar (ISSPA), and Mr. William Stewart (OSRP/USA) highlighted the role of the industry in supporting long-term management solutions and emphasized that take-back schemes require coordination and commitment from all involved stakeholders. Furthermore, the provision of such services comes with financial and logistical demands. Panelists noted that industry

operates on a commercial basis, and for take-back schemes and end-of-life management options to be effective, countries need to put in place appropriate financial mechanisms that make these options accessible, predictable, and feasible from an operational standpoint.

Policy and Strategy for the Management of Disused Radioactive Sources

23. The panel discussion included Ms. Camila Salata (Brazil), Mr. Demetris Sakkas (Cyprus), Mr. Todsadol Santawamaitre (Thailand), Mr Ronald Pacheco (IAEA/NSRW) and Ms Mercedes Salgado (IAEA/NSNS). The panel discussed strategies to maintain policies as dynamic instruments that evolve with emerging challenges and technological developments. The discussions emphasized the importance of maintaining policies as “living documents” that evolve through capacity building and State needs. The panel also highlighted strategies to improve policy implementation and to strengthen regional and international cooperation. Panelists also noted that the policy and strategy is a national endeavor and encouraged States to identify key milestones aligned not only with the recommendations of the Guidance but also with the IAEA Safety Standards, nuclear security guidance and relevant legally binding instruments. Overall, the session provided valuable insights into the complexities of managing disused radioactive sources, underlining the importance of cooperation, resource allocation, and continuous policy development supported by international guidance and technical assistance.

Financial Provisions for the Management of Disused Radioactive Sources

24. The panelists, Mr Mohammed Ali Ebrahim Ali Hasan (United Arab Emirates), Ms Milla Korhonen (Finland), Mr Richard Wassenaar (ISSPA), Mr Ronald Pacheco (IAEA/NSRW), and Ms Luisa Betancourt Hernandez (IAEA/NSNS), had a dynamic interaction with participants reflecting the diverse perspectives and realities of both large and small countries in implementing financial provisions for the management of disused radioactive sources. There was also extended discussion on the sustainability of funding mechanisms, with questions about how to ensure those provisions. Representatives from larger developed States highlighted their experience with more complex cost estimation models but acknowledged that these may not be easily transferable to smaller States and/or developing States. The session concluded with consensus on the need for tailored approaches. Several participants expressed strong interest in the forthcoming draft TECDOC, anticipating that the practical examples it contains would be instrumental in guiding national efforts to establish effective and sustainable financial provisions.

Panel Discussion on Management Options for Disused Radioactive Sources

25. The panel included Mr. Juan Carlos Benítez Navarro (NEFW), Mr. Frank Cocina (NEFW), Mr. Richard Dufour (Canada), Ms. Lina AlAttar (Syria), Mr Jens Baldeweg (Germany), and Mr. William Stewart (USA). They discussed topics such as the role of the IAEA in assisting Member States, specific projects in which they participated, and the capacity to implement solutions with the support of donor funding.

Discussion touched upon the cost-benefit considerations for industry in taking over disused radioactive sources. A few participants from States with smaller radioactive source inventories discussed a regional approach for the management of disused radioactive sources noting that this option may assist in sharing and managing associated costs. It was noted that such proposals have been made in the past with little progress due to the State's responsibility to manage radioactive sources within their own borders. The panel also highlighted challenges in recovering legacy sources due to poor storage conditions and inconsistencies in inventories or identification.

In cases where repatriation is not possible, participants emphasized the need to consider appropriate long-term disposal solutions. The discussion also covered complications that may arise when a disused radioactive source is transferred to a waste management facility without a clear declaration of its condition (i.e., not declared as waste or a disused radioactive source) and the challenges to manage such sources. The importance of maintaining accurate records and up-to-date inventory tracking was underscored, as these measures help ensure source traceability, confirm their condition, and reduce overall costs when selecting appropriate management options.

Overview of Country Group Sessions:

26. The participants were divided into four Country Groups working in parallel sessions from 10 to 12 June. The Country Groups were chaired by Ms Lina AlAttar (Syrian Arab Republic, Country Group A), Mr Faradally Ollite (Mauritius, Country Group B), Mr Rosbell Bosch (Cuba, Country Group C), and Ms Isabel Villanueva (Spain, Country Group D) and were supported by the following IAEA Technical Officers: Mr Armin Lagumdžija (IAEA/NSRW), Ms Vivian Pereira (IAEA/NEFW), Mr Frank Cocina (IAEA/NEFW), Ms Merinda Volia (IAEA/NSRW), Ms Luisa Betancourt Hernandez (IAEA/NSNS), Ms Vasiliki Kamenopoulou (IAEA/NSRW), Mr Rodolfo Avila Moreno (IAEA/NSRW) and Ms Mercedes Salgado (IAEA/NSNS).
27. Most of the participating Member States provided voluntary presentations in the Country Group sessions with some providing a brief oral statement. Presentations were made available to participants on a secured shared webpage and the main group findings, as summarised by the Country Group Chairs, are provided below.

Policy and Strategy for the Management of Disused Radioactive Sources

28. Many countries, depending on their geographical region, recognize the need to develop national policies and strategies for the management of disused radioactive sources, as current frameworks often rely on lower-level regulations and lack sustained governmental commitment to ensure compliance with IAEA Safety Standards. While most countries do not yet have a dedicated policy and strategy document for the management of disused radioactive sources, many are at various stages of development with some just beginning, others with drafts pending approval, and most have incorporated regulatory requirements into their legal frameworks. In several cases, disused radioactive sources policies are embedded within broader national safety or radioactive waste management strategies. Persistent challenges include insufficient funding, limited human and technical resources,

and logistical difficulties associated with the preferred management option of returning sources to suppliers, which is not always feasible. As a result, some countries have established national storage facilities for long-term management, although only a few have operational national disposal facilities, many of which are nearing capacity and face regulatory hurdles in licensing of disused radioactive sources disposal

Financial Provisions for the Management of Disused Radioactive Sources

29. Most States recognize the importance of financial provisions to support the end-of-life management of disused radioactive sources and the decommissioning of radiological or nuclear facilities. While some States have implemented effective regulatory programs requiring financial guarantees, such as bonds, deposits, or insurance, others lack such frameworks but aspire to develop them. A key challenge is the difficulty in estimating the appropriate funding, especially for radioactive sources with longer half-lives, and addressing legacy cases predating existing provisions. Some States also face obstacles related to regulatory capacity, bankruptcies, and selecting suitable financial instruments, yet many have adopted good practices such as national funds and third-party guarantees to address these issues.

Management Options for Disused Radioactive Sources

30. Many States reported the lack of resources, both financial and technical, for the setting up of the centralized storage facilities for both short-term and long-term storage of disused radioactive sources. In some States the option of long-term storage of disused radioactive sources is not possible due to the unavailability of a storage facility, and their temporary storage at user facilities increases the risk of these sources falling out of regulatory control. While almost all States reported the use of return to supplier as their primary management options, very few established contractual arrangements and those that have noted that the agreement were often inadequate, particularly at the time when the sources reach end-of- life. A few States reported difficulties with the return of legacy sources, especially in cases where the original supplier no longer exists. The management options of reuse and recycling was only reported to be used by a few States with many States requesting further guidance on this option.

Conclusions:

31. The meeting concluded that States continue to implement the disused radioactive source provisions of the Code of Conduct and Guidance. While implementation challenges were raised, the consensus was that the Guidance, at this time does not require revision given that States are still working on implementation of the current document.
32. The exchange of national experiences allowed States to learn from one another, gain insight of other States management of disused radioactive sources, and assess their own progress in implementing the principles of the Code of Conduct and the Guidance.

33. Developing and implementing effective national policies and strategies for the management of disused radioactive sources is essential to assist in ensuring the safety and security of disused radioactive sources. Successful national policies and strategies require sustained human, technical and financial resources, clear responsibility allocation, national adaptation, and ongoing review and updates where applicable. Support to Member States from the IAEA to provide technical assistance, training, and cooperation remain fundamental pillars.
34. Greater efforts are needed to raise awareness amongst policymakers about the specific risks and long-term responsibilities associated with disused radioactive sources to ensure their inclusion in national priorities.
35. Regular updates to national policy and strategy documents are essential to keep pace with evolving challenges and international standards, yet many countries find this process difficult due to institutional and resource constraints.
36. Clear definitions and planning for the final management of disused radioactive sources are still under development in many countries and require coordinated national efforts to transition from temporary to long-term solutions.
37. Improving coordination among stakeholders, regulators, government agencies, industry, and waste management entities is critical to ensure consistent and effective implementation of national strategies.
38. The construction and licensing of waste disposal facilities remains a complex challenge, but sustained support, shared experiences, and regional cooperation may assist countries to overcome technical, legal, and societal barriers.
39. Effective management of disused radioactive sources requires robust national systems for inventory tracking, condition assessment, and clear source classification. Gaps in records and inconsistent declarations continue to pose challenges, particularly in the management of legacy radioactive sources.
40. Regional cooperation and international support, including donor-funded initiatives, can offer practical solutions for countries with limited inventories, technical capacity, or funding especially where repatriation is not feasible.
41. The Secretariat increased its awareness of the status of implementation using various tools including the survey, which will help inform and guide future assistance and cooperation activities.
42. The importance of international cooperation, emphasizing the IAEA's role in promoting technical support, facilitating information exchange, and coordinating global efforts to strengthen the safe and secure management of disused sources was noted.

Recommendations:

43. Considering the observations, discussions and presentations made in Plenary Sessions, Interactive Activities, Country Groups and Panel Discussions, the following recommendations are made, subject to available resources, without any priority in their order:
- a. Member States are encouraged to ensure the adequate provision for safe and secure storage and disposition pathways for disused radioactive sources as outlined in Resolution GC(58)RES/11 para 22;
 - b. The IAEA Secretariat is encouraged to continue to assist Member States in the management of disused radioactive sources with a focus on sustainable management options, capacity building and targeted assistance;
 - c. The IAEA Secretariat is encouraged to prioritize efforts to support Member States which lack comprehensive inventories or records of radioactive sources and consider assistance to establish and maintain robust systems for radioactive source tracking, surveillance, and regulatory control through use of system which includes a national register, for example the Regulatory Authority Information System (RAIS+);
 - d. The IAEA Secretariat is encouraged to increase awareness-raising efforts directed at policymakers to highlight, and where needed, remind States of the risks and long-term responsibilities associated with the complete lifecycle management of radioactive sources and to encourage their inclusion in national priorities and resource allocations.
 - e. Member States are encouraged to utilize Agency Advisory Missions and Experts Missions to accelerate implementation of the provisions of the Code of Conduct and Guidance;
 - f. The IAEA Secretariat is encouraged to increase cooperation with regional networks, such as AFRA, FORO, CARICOM, ASEANTOM, to expand awareness raising efforts on the management of disused radioactive sources and to enhance regional cooperation in this regard;
 - g. The IAEA Secretariat is encouraged to prioritize the finalization of the publication of the TECDOC on Establishing Financial Provisions for the Management of Disused Radioactive Sources; and
 - h. As per paragraph 29 of the Guidance, the IAEA is encouraged to review the Guidance and if appropriate, revise by Member States every five years or earlier if necessary.

Chairperson



Ms Cristina Domínguez