

**Activities undertaken by International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in 2007,  
regarding maritime safety in the context of environmental protection against  
radioactive materials entering the sea.**

1. Increased attention to the vulnerability of the environment and the need to protect against hazardous industrial pollutants has been reflected in new international policies, legal instruments and agreements, including the Declaration of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (1992). Historically, the risk assessment and management of radionuclides entering or present in the environment was generally based on human health considerations alone. Recently, the approach has been expanded to include the impact on non-human species as well. While reports indicate that controlled releases of man-made radionuclides and exposure to environmental radiation have not had any obvious deleterious effects on other organisms, the impact of accidents and past radioactive waste management on non-human species is still under examination.

2. In this regard, during 2007, the IAEA continued working together with national and international organizations within the *Plan of Activities on the Radiation Protection of the Environment*, approved in 2005 by its Board of Governors (GOV/2005/49). The main aims of this Plan of Activities are to follow up on the findings of the Stockholm Conference with a view to (i) promoting collaborative work by relevant international organizations that enhances current approaches in radiation protection by taking explicit account of non-human

5. The IAEA has, upon the request of the Contracting Parties to the London Convention, developed and maintained an inventory of radioactive materials entering