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Acidification International Coordination Centre was bringing together leading scientists to examine the impacts of ocean acidification on marine ecosystems and to provide essential data on changes in that area.

28. IAEA helped countries to use nuclear technology to make informed decisions about sustainable water resource management. As part of the IAEA General Conference, to be held in September 2015, a scientific forum would be organized to discuss how radiation technologies could be used to lessen the negative impact of industrial effluents and assist in the production of environmentally friendly materials. IAEA laboratories also provided direct scientific and technical assistance to member States, but eight of those laboratories were in need of modernization. Extrabudgetary contributions were needed to support





of the Convention by each of the States parties. The Declaration also called for the strengthening of the



59. His delegation hoped that the Review Conference would reflect the advances in peaceful nuclear technology-

to exercise those rights collectively. It supported international cooperation to facilitate the fullest possible exchange of equipment and information for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, recognized the particular importance of peaceful nuclear energy to developing countries, and encouraged relevant IAEA programmes to focus on those needs.

68. Australia remained a staunch supporter of IAEA and its Technical Cooperation Programme, and would continue to contribute to that Programme by paying its target share in full and on time, and urged others to do likewise. Australia had, in that regard, announced that it would contribute an additional 350,000 euros to the Peaceful Uses Initiative, of which 250,000 euros would be for the revitalization of the Research Centre in Seibersdorf, Austria and the remaining 100,000 euros would be for Peaceful Uses Initiative projects in the Asia-Pacific region.

69. With regard to nuclear safety and security, Australia urged all States to avail themselves of the IAEA guidance offered through the Agency's Safety Standards and Nuclear Security Series documents and many peer review services, and underscored the importance of the Convention on Nuclear Safety. Australia was a leader in the use of low-enriched uranium fuel and targets for medical isotope production. By 2016, its molybdenum-99 production

agriculture, food security, water, the environment, energy, radiation technology and security and safety.

76. The Fukushima Daiichi accident had served as a reminder of the need to adhere to the highest standards of safety. After the disaster, some countries had begun phasing out use of nuclear power, while others had postponed plans to build new facilities. The accident had led to new IAEA guidance on nuclear safety, to be followed by all nations, whether experienced in the use of nuclear power or not. In that context, countries were once again including nuclear energy in their power supply strategies, which was particularly important in the light of growing energy demand and increasing production and urbanization.

completed. An experimental fast-neutron reactor based on Russian technology was operating in China. A research institute in Dimitrovgrad was carrying out a project involving the construction of a new multipurpose research fast reactor to replace its only functional research fast reactor using sodium coolant BOR-