

# CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT

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**NOTE VERBALE DATED 16 FEBRUARY 2007 FROM THE  
PERMANENT MISSION OF ALGERIA ADDRESSED TO THE  
SECRETARIAT OF THE CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT  
TRANSMITTING COPIES OF THE DOCUMENTS OF THE  
HIGH-LEVEL AFRICAN REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON  
THE CONTRIBUTION OF NUCLEAR ENERGY TO PEACE  
AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, HELD IN ALGIERS  
ON 9 AND 10 JANUARY 2007**

The Permanent Mission of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria to the United Nations Office and the international organizations in Switzerland presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the Conference on Disarmament and has the honour to attach copies in English and French of the following documents of the High-level African Regional Conference on the Contribution of Nuclear Energy to Peace and Sustainable Development, which was held in Algiers on 9 and 10 January 2007, as well as a diskette containing the same documents:

- Statement to the Conference by H.E. Abdelaziz BOUTEFLIKA, President of the Republic;
- Final declaration of the Conference;
- Plan of Action;
- Decision No. 339 of the tenth Summit of the African Union, held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on 29 and 30 January 2007.

The Permanent Mission would be grateful if the Secretary-General would take the necessary steps to issue these documents as official documents of the Conference on Disarmament.

**Statement by H.E. Abdelaziz BOUTEFLIKA, President of the  
People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, at the opening of the  
African regional conference on nuclear energy**

**Algiers, 9 January 2007**

**Mr. President of the Commission of the African Union,  
Mr. Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency,  
Excellencies,  
Ladies and gentlemen,**

The holding in Algiers of a high-level African regional conference on the contribution of nuclear energy to peace and sustainable development is a highly significant and far-reaching event.

This is true both for Algeria and Africa and for the international community as a whole.

The importance of this first African regional conference, and of the theme it addresses, is heightened by the participation of eminent scientific and government figures and of senior officials at the head of international organizations.

As I warmly welcome all the participants, I would like to highlight and express my pleasure at the presence among us of the representatives of the Commission of the African Union, which convincingly outlines the ambitious vision of an Africa that places the inexhaustible ingenuity of its peoples and its elites at the service of its development.

I would like also to welcome Dr. Mohammed El Baradei, Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency, for his personal commitment and that of his Agency to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, a commitment for which he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for 2005 in such a timely manner.

Mr. El Baradei and the Agency under his leadership provided support in many forms to create the conditions necessary for the success of this conference, for which they have rightly earned the keen appreciation of all the participants and that of Algeria.

In the beneficial task of shortening the path to development which Africa must achieve, it is fortunate that we can draw on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and that the African scientific community is enabled to play a decisive role in this regard.

The members of this community, and especially those in this room, are the worthy agents of a process whereby Africa is awakening to the need to acquire the means to play an effective role in the tremendous control of nature by science and technology.

May their non-African fellow scientists, men and women, who have agreed to come and share their knowledge and their experience, enjoy the recognition and tribute which are their due for their contribution to the success of this major project.

**Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,**

This first African regional conference on the contribution of nuclear energy to peace and sustainable development is being held in a particularly appropriate context.

At the African level, it paves the way for the forthcoming Summit of the African Union, which will be able to draw on the conference in its discussions on science and technology for development.

This conference is being held against the background of the major challenges posed by the interconnected problems of energy security, climate change and the preservation of natural resources, as well as the key challenge of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, at a time when nuclear energy is asserting itself as a clean, sustainable and economically viable alternative to fossil fuels.

In this regard, your proceedings will facilitate the clarifications required by the major linkages between international policy factors, the challenges of the global economy and geostrategic elements on an uneasily balanced international stage.

This conference offers African leaders and experts an appropriate framework to address the advantages of nuclear energy as a field of scientific excellence with a view to making proposals covering a broad spectrum of sectors including, in particular, basic science, engineering and research and development.

It is clear that Africa must and can promote the acquisition of scientific knowledge and obtain the infrastructure which is needed to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes in such important fields as agricultural development, the harnessing of water resources and the improvement of health services, as well as the conservation of natural resources and even power production.

In this regard, it is nuclear applications outside the energy sector which stand out, where Africa is concerned, as a range of basic options that require relatively modest facilities and accessible know-how.

It is one of the objectives of this conference to encourage African countries to improve their ability to benefit from the scientific and technological progress achieved in the nuclear field, and from IAEA technical cooperation programmes designed to promote the role of nuclear science and technology in support of peace, health and prosperity for our peoples - goals that are at the heart of the development projects of African countries.

Such applications are not beyond the reach of the developing countries, and should not constitute a privilege benefiting only countries with a major industrial and technological base.

At the same time, these applications are called on to address many of Africa's recognized needs. In the field of human health, non-energy applications cover cancer therapy, diagnosis of infectious diseases such as tuberculosis and malaria, control of tsetse flies using the sterile insect technique, detection of drug-resistant strains, sterilization of medical products and evaluation of intervention programmes in the field of nutrition.

Applications related to food and agriculture make it possible to develop new plant varieties, preserve agricultural products, protect date palms against the Bayoud disease vector, seek to eradicate pests, including desert locusts, combat animal diseases and improve livestock productivity and production.

Meanwhile, nuclear applications in the field of water resources management range from underground water mapping to evaluation of underground water quality and dam safety.

Concerning the preservation of the environment, nuclear applications contribute, through pollutant studies, to the rehabilitation of polluted areas and the management of the marine environment and coastal areas.

As for nuclear applications in industry, which make use of irradiation treatment, these help in industrial quality control by means of non-destructive testing, as well as the production of radioisotopes that are used in many activities.

**Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,**

The world of today and tomorrow has an increasing need for energy applications to meet continuously growing demand which requires the mobilization of different sources of energy.

There is a perceptible renewal of interest in nuclear energy and its fair and democratic use for exclusively peaceful purposes, and the International Atomic Energy Agency has picked up this major trend by highlighting the comparative advantages and prospects it offers in meeting growing energy needs while respecting the environment and promoting sustainable development.

Noteworthy in this regard is the interest displayed by African countries in projects for the assessment of energy needs and the use of nuclear power, on the basis of energy planning studies and the establishment of regulatory mechanisms.

This trend in national development priorities presupposes increased mobilization of scientific, technological and industrial capabilities that require highly specialized human resources.

To this end, regional and international cooperation is necessary to encourage and ensure the cost-effectiveness of efforts to derive maximum advantage from existing achievements and map out further steps forward. This is the moment for me to welcome the Regional Cooperative Agreement to promote nuclear sciences and technology in Africa (AFRA), which my country supports, and whose programmes draw on a remarkable range of expertise of several African countries, including Algeria.

The time has come to harmonize our approaches and work for synergies between NEPAD and AFRA, as well as the establishment of a regional network aimed at supporting and strengthening intra-African cooperation and exchanges in the nuclear field.

Algeria is committed to the improvement of cooperation among African countries, convinced that this will help to give a fresh impetus to South-South cooperation, which remains a means of leveraging development and mutual assistance in areas that call for new operational approaches.

In this context, we must welcome the progress achieved within the framework of IAEA programmes of technical cooperation with African States, and particularly the fact that most African cooperation projects are consistent with the objectives of NEPAD for the next round of the IAEA 2007-2008 cooperation programme.

Equally welcome is the practical implementation of the Agency's operational technical programme in support of national and regional programmes which have a link with NEPAD.

In this way, NEPAD, which is a philosophy of collective self-reliance through which Africa and its international partners undertake to move towards development by focusing their efforts on the distant future, finds in nuclear energy a natural vehicle for launching the continent on a path of modernization which has multiplier effects on efficiency and productivity.

It is clear that supporting measures are still needed to improve the ability of African States to draw full benefit from their right to develop nuclear energy. Whereas increased efforts at the national level are objectively needed to make the most of human skills and infrastructure, international cooperation is essential to broaden the scientific and technical base continent-wide, so as to make it an effective tool for development.

In this respect, it is important to work for the strengthening of the activities of the regional centres of excellence, as service and expertise providers, and for the emergence of new centres, particularly in the fields which are not yet covered by such institutions, such as nuclear medicine and waste management.

It is also important for IAEA to establish an operational partnership with AFREC, the Algiers-based Energy Commission of the African Union, in order to bolster the efforts of African countries to achieve energy security.

### **Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,**

Together with all the African countries, we are aware of the need for a dynamic balance between promotion of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the implementation of strict and effective nuclear safety and security measures, and the enforcement of a technically effective and politically neutral nuclear-weapon non-proliferation regime.

These countries, which are highly sensitive to the complexity of situations of conflict involving imbalances among these three components of the nuclear issue, can under no circumstances resign themselves to being excluded from the achievements of nuclear technology and its benefits.

These countries, whose large-scale support for the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons has considerably enhanced the authority and influence of this international legal instrument, cannot but feel legitimate concern at unilateral interpretations and attempts to promote the erosion of their right to acquire nuclear technologies for development purposes, without any discrimination.

African countries fully recognize that their nuclear activities must meet the highest safety and security obligations and standards. Enhanced efforts should be made to instil a culture of safety and security among all those concerned with the development of nuclear activities.

Africa needs cooperation and technical assistance from the outside, and particularly from IAEA, to strengthen national infrastructures for the regulation and monitoring of radioactive sources and promote the exchange of information on radiological and nuclear security.

Greater participation by African experts in IAEA activities in the field of safety and security standards is of crucial importance. Likewise, the establishment of a regional nuclear safety and security forum to contribute to the exchange of experience and the harmonization of safety standards at the African level should be a matter for special attention.

This conference should reflect the growing concern around the world over nuclear proliferation in general, and the risk that nuclear weapons or radioactive sources may fall into the hands of terrorist groups or other non-State actors.

At the same time, a legitimate concern is growing in the non-nuclear-weapon States, which are faced with pressure to take on ever-greater commitments in the name of non-proliferation, at a time when concrete disarmament measures that have already been negotiated and approved at the international level are not being implemented and the nuclear-weapon States are slow in honouring their commitment to make substantial progress in reducing their nuclear arsenals.

This one-sided situation in nuclear matters, and the sophistication of industries and technologies in many developed countries, make it practically impossible to acquire nuclear equipment, which is sometimes improperly allocated to the elastic category of dual-use technologies.

It is easy to understand the concern of the NPT signatory countries which find themselves in practice denied the benefits of article IV of the Treaty, which promises them effective assistance in gaining access to nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

More than ever, at a time when volatile situations are developing and exacerbating tensions and conflicts, the forthcoming conference to review the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons should, unlike previous conferences, produce significant progress in the balanced and fair implementation of the Treaty, in order to curb the threats and risks to international peace and security and the environment surrounding cooperation for sustainable development.

In this same spirit, it is important and urgent to speed up the process of ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, which should bring forward its entry into force, in order to contribute to greater respect for the fundamental principles which determine the future of global security by discouraging the arms race in its horizontal as well as vertical dimensions.

**Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,**

Africa appreciates the crucial impact of sustainable development on its unremitting quest for an era of progress and prosperity for its peoples. It strives to promote peace and development throughout the continent.

Africa has been in the vanguard of nuclear disarmament, with the effective dismantling of South Africa's military nuclear programme. It drafted and concluded the PELINDABA Treaty, which proclaimed the African continent to be a nuclear-weapon-free zone.

Africa has also made a substantial contribution to the universality of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. In addition, it is helping to broaden the geopolitical foundations for the membership of the International Atomic Energy Agency and the dispatch of the Agency's missions.

Africa cannot but strongly support the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East.

In order to tackle the blockages in the Middle East, where crises are becoming more acute and complex in the absence of solutions which are based on justice and in conformity with international law, it is essential for the credo of "atoms for peace" popularized by President Eisenhower to replace the suicidal doctrines of "massive retaliation" and the "balance of terror" once and for all in this sensitive region of the world and elsewhere.

A French scholar predicted just over a century ago that "universal peace will be achieved one day, not because men have become better ... but because a new order of things, a new science and new economic imperatives will impose the state of peace on them".

The twentieth century did not see this prediction come true: lulls and respites were no more than gaps between armed conflicts of all kinds, including the conflict which bears the indelible stigma of the use of nuclear weapons.

Will the twenty-first century witness a radical change in men's behaviour to enable mankind as a whole to enjoy universally shared peace and prosperity?

We very much appreciated the statement made by Dr. Mohammed El Baradei, from which we benefited.

Like him, we belong to a continent which feels an urgent need for all the additional assistance from an agency which is led with competence, integrity and skill by one of the sons worthy of the African continent who, we are convinced, will spare no effort to place his knowledge at the service of mankind, peace and the well-being of all the disadvantaged countries of our continent.

It is my wish that your deliberations and your recommendations will be inspired by this hope, and that this conference will constitute a new step along the path of peace and sustainable development for Africa and mankind as a whole.

Thank you.

## FINAL DECLARATION OF ALGIERS

African Ministers and officials, meeting on 9 and 10 January 2007 in Algiers within the framework of the High-level African Regional Conference on the contribution of nuclear energy to peace and sustainable development,

**Aware** of the significant progress achieved in nuclear sciences and technology at the global level, and its impact on improving human health, nutrition, agriculture, the mobilization of water resources and the protection of the environment,

**Also aware** of the contribution that nuclear energy can make to the consolidation of sustainable peace and development in Africa as a necessary precondition for progress and improvement of the well-being of the peoples of the region,

**Further aware** of the need to substantially increase support for the promotion of nuclear sciences and technology to the benefit of African development,

**Emphasizing** the renewed interest shown in nuclear energy at the global level as a viable and sustainable alternative to fossil energies and a strategic option to diversify the sources of power generation in order to assure the African continent's energy security,

**Seeking to explore** all the paths and options available to Africa, including nuclear power generation, to achieve its development and attain the Millennium Development Goals, taking into account the needs of African peoples in the fields of health, agriculture, food, water resources, industry and energy, inter alia through cooperation and the establishment of strategic partnerships,

**Aware** of the need to promote the use of nuclear sciences and technology for the socio-economic development of Africa, taking into account the strategic importance of environmental protection, inter alia through effective and mandatory radioactive waste management measures,

**Reaffirming** that universal adherence to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and the International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards regime, and their effective implementation, contribute to regional and international peace and security,

**Reiterating** the need for balanced and non-selective implementation of the provisions of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, taking into account the commitments entered into under article VI of the Treaty,

**Recalling** the solemn OAU declaration on the denuclearization of Africa, adopted at the first OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government, held in Cairo from 17 to 21 July 1964, as well as United Nations General Assembly resolution 2033 (XX) on the denuclearization of Africa, adopted on 3 December 1965,

**Emphasizing** the fundamental role of the International Atomic Energy Agency in the promotion of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy for human development, in accordance with article II of its statute,



**Aware** of the need for greater efforts in the field of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and technologies so as to speed up Africa's socio-economic development,

**Having adopted** the opening statement by His Excellency Mr. Abdelaziz BOUTEFLIKA, President of the Republic, as a Conference document,

1. **Reaffirm** Africa's strategic choice in favour of the exclusively peaceful uses of nuclear energy in accordance with article IV of the NPT;
2. **Thank** the Algerian Government for organizing this Conference as a contribution to the promotion of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and technologies in Africa;
3. **Express** their deep gratitude to His Excellency Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika, President of the Republic of Algeria, for agreeing to the holding of this Conference under his patronage;
4. **Welcome** the participation in the Conference of Dr. Mohamed El Baradei, Director General of IAEA, as well as a large number of African Ministers and officials and Commissioners of the African Union, thus bearing witness to the importance and special interest which African States and IAEA attach to the theme of this meeting;
5. **Welcome** also the progress achieved by some African countries in the field of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and technologies, and call for the strengthening of inter-African cooperation, notably within the framework of the African Regional Cooperative Agreement for Research, Development and Training Related to Nuclear Science and Technology (AFRA);
6. **Underline** the need to develop, at the national and regional levels, policies to promote the peaceful uses of nuclear sciences and technologies, at the national and regional level, in order to speed up socio-economic development and improve the well-being of the peoples of Africa;
7. **Urge** African States to increase the share of the budget allocated to scientific research and technological development programmes, so as to reach the objective of allocating 1 per cent of GDP to such programmes in the medium term, and invite the African States to incorporate this percentage as an indicator in the Peer Review Mechanism;
8. **Welcome also** the existing cooperation between African States and the International Atomic Energy Agency, and call on the Agency to strengthen its programme of cooperation with African States both at the bilateral level and within the framework of support for the implementation of the AFRA agreement;
9. **Encourage** the integration of AFRA programmes within the framework of NEPAD in order to sustain the Continent's interest in nuclear sciences and technologies and boost the momentum of the New Partnership For Africa's Development;
10. **Call on** African States that have not yet done so to ratify the Agreement establishing the African Energy Commission (AFREC), based in Algiers, and encourage IAEA to develop a special partnership with the Commission in the context of their terms of reference;

11. **Undertake** to strengthen nuclear safety and security measures as part of a global approach aimed at promoting the safe and accountable use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, taking into account requirements in terms of the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons;

12. **Encourage** African States that have not yet done so to take such steps as they deem useful to expedite the entry into force of the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free-Zone Treaty (the Treaty of Pelindaba), and call on the other non-African States concerned to ratify the protocols to the Treaty so as to allow the Treaty to enter into force;

13. **Reiterate** their support for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East as a major confidence-building measure that can contribute to the establishment of peace and security in the region;

14. **Adopt** the Plan of Action annexed to this Final Declaration of the Conference and decide to submit the two documents as a contribution to the forthcoming Summit of the African Union on science and technology for development, scheduled to be held in Addis Ababa on 29 and 30 January 2007.

Algiers, 10 January 2007

## **PLAN OF ACTION**

**At the end of its deliberations, the Conference adopted the following Plan of Action, which is annexed to the Final Declaration:**

### **I. IN THE FIELD OF NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT AND NON-PROLIFERATION**

1. To work for general and complete disarmament under and international effective control, in pursuance of article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), at the international level and within the framework of close continent-wide coordination;
2. To work for the entry into force of the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free-Zone Treaty (the Treaty of Pelindaba);
3. To strive to promote African States' inalienable right to unobstructed access to nuclear energy and technology for peaceful purposes, and to take the appropriate steps to develop strategic partnerships in this area;
4. To sustain regional cooperation by identifying complementarities in the field of technology and science between African countries so as to draw the greatest possible benefit therefrom;

### **II. IN THE FIELD OF NUCLEAR APPLICATIONS AND SCIENCES**

5. To encourage the harnessing of nuclear technologies and promote their application at the national level, inter alia through the development of a strategic plan which is consistent with the national development programme in the fields of health, industry, agriculture, water resources and the environment. The promotion activities could be undertaken through, for example:
  - The devising of an information and awareness creation programme on the benefits and contributions of nuclear technologies, targeted on decision makers;
  - For countries that so wish, the drafting of a handbook of procedures for the gradual introduction of nuclear technologies while ensuring sustainability;
6. To update the database of existing expertise and specialized operational infrastructure in the region, and promote skill mobility and the optimal use of installations;
7. To create a framework of safety legislation and regulations which is in conformity with international recommendations and permits the efficient adoption of programmes and activities related to nuclear applications;
8. To launch a national-level programme for the development, improvement and preservation of skills, with a view to effective programme implementation, inter alia, through the establishment of specialized nuclear science and technology training institutes;

9. To promote the creation of an environment conducive to research and development in nuclear sciences and applications by allocating adequate financial resources, in conformity with the commitments entered into, in particular within the framework of NEPAD;

10. To establish machinery and facilities that allow monitoring of technological developments in the field of nuclear applications in the medium and long term;

11. To ensure the continuous growth of research and development activities in the field of nuclear sciences and technologies, by promoting methods of evaluation and audit, so that the sustainability of the institutions in charge of programmes can be assured;

### **III. IN THE FIELD OF NUCLEAR POWER GENERATION**

12. To initiate studies to assess energy needs taking into account all possible energy development and planning scenarios, in the medium and long term (over periods ranging from two to three decades), in order to identify the contribution of nuclear energy in possible and viable solutions for the mobilization of energy sources which are vital for the well-being of peoples;

13. In this context, to envisage the option of a combined solution to satisfy both energy and drinking-water needs through seawater desalination. This could lead to the choice of nuclear power generation as a solution that responds to both concerns in a viable and appropriate manner in the context of a sustainable development perspective;

14. Also in this context, to envisage the option of an African regional partnership for the development of nuclear technology and guaranteed nuclear fuel supply;

15. To introduce nuclear power in Africa on the basis of appropriate, tested and powerful reactor technology, taking into account the need to expand African countries' industrial capabilities and the electricity grid;

16. To draw maximum benefit from skilled human potential through exchanges and partnerships with the countries of the region. These actions would aim at harmonization of training programmes, cooperation among research centres in the region through joint research and development programmes and projects, scientific exchanges among research workers, and the establishment of regional training institutes specializing in nuclear sciences and engineering;

17. To encourage cooperation and synergies between African States and nuclear technology suppliers and networking with international institutions specializing in this field, with a view to organizing the effective and sustainable transfer of nuclear technology;

18. To develop a legislative and regulatory framework to ensure the safe operation of nuclear installations and adequate protection against radiological risks for the public, workers and the environment;

19. To draw up a long-term strategy for the management and storage of radioactive wastes as a necessary accompaniment to the implementation of a nuclear power generation programme;

#### **IV. IN THE FIELD OF REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION**

20. To boost scientific and technical cooperation between IAEA and the African countries, in particular through the strengthening of the AFRA agreement and its gradual integration to NEPAD;
21. To encourage regional cooperation in the AFRA framework as well as interregional cooperation in research and development related to nuclear sciences and technologies, as well as the establishment of regional centres of excellence in the fields of training and R & D. The appointment of an African expert panel to draw up a global strategy for the promotion of nuclear technologies in Africa is recommended;
22. To work for the implementation at the national level of all the recommendations drawn up at events organized by the African Union in the field of science and technology;
23. To establish special cooperation between AFREC and IAEA.

Algiers, 10 January 2007

**DECISION CONCERNING THE HIGH-LEVEL AFRICAN REGIONAL  
CONFERENCE ON THE CONTRIBUTION OF NUCLEAR ENERGY  
TO PEACE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

**The Executive Council**

1. **Takes note** of the communication from the head of the Algerian delegation on the outcome of the High-level African Regional Conference on the Contribution of Nuclear Energy to Peace and Sustainable Development, held in Algeria in January 2007;
2. **Recognizes** the contribution that nuclear energy can make to the consolidation of sustainable peace and development in Africa and the need for greater efforts in the field of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and technologies so as to speed up Africa's socio-economic development;
3. **Reaffirms** the need to explore all the paths and options available to Africa, including nuclear power generation, in order to achieve its development and attain the Millennium Development Goals;
4. **Reiterates** the need for balanced and non-selective implementation of the provisions of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;
5. **Welcomes** the outcome of the High-level African Regional Conference on the Contribution of Nuclear Energy to Sustainable Peace and Development, held in Algiers on 9 and 10 January 2007;
6. **Thanks** the Algerian Government for successfully organizing this Conference with a view to promoting the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and technologies in Africa;
7. **Underscores** that it is important for African countries to promote the acquisition of the scientific know-how and infrastructure needed to promote the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, especially in the fields of human and animal health, agriculture, water resources and electricity generation;
8. **Takes note with satisfaction** of the Algiers Declaration and the related Plan of Action, which emphasize the need for Africa to benefit fully from the advantages of the peaceful use of nuclear energy for its economic and social development, and which also reiterate Africa's position on the question of disarmament.

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