

**REPORT OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE
FOR THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
FOR THE PROMOTION OF
INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION
IN THE PEACEFUL USES
OF NUCLEAR ENERGY**

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS: FORTY-FIRST SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 47 (A/41/47)



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New York, 1987

NOTE

Symbol, of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

[14 November 1986]

Report of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations
Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation
in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy on its seventh
session, held at Vienna from 10 to 21 November 1986

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The question of convening an international conference for the promotion of international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy for economic and social development, under the auspices of the United Nations, was first considered by the General Assembly at its thirty-second session. In its resolution 32/50 of 8 December 1977, the Assembly spelt out the following four principles on the subject:

"(a) The use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes is of great importance for the economic and social development of many countries

"(b) All States have the right, in accordance with the principle of sovereign equality, to develop their programme for the peaceful use of nuclear technology for economic and social development, in conformity with their priorities, interests and needs;

"(c) All States, without discrimination, should have access to and should be free to acquire technology, equipment and materials for the peaceful use of nuclear energy;

"(d) International co-operation in the field covered by the present resolution should be under agreed and appropriate international safeguard, applied through the International Atomic Energy Agency on a non-discriminatory basis in order to prevent effectively proliferation of nuclear weapons."

At the same time, the Assembly invited all States, as well as the international organizations concerned, to respect and observe those principles. Since then, the Assembly has each year reaffirmed the principle and provisions of the resolution.

2. After further consideration of the matter at its thirty-third and thirty-fourth sessions, the general Assembly, in its resolution 35/112 of 5 December 1980, decided to convene a United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy, in accordance with the objectives of its resolution 32/50. The Assembly also decided to establish a Preparatory Committee for the Conference, whose composition would be in accordance with the principle of equitable geographical representation. The Conference was originally scheduled to be held in 1983, but for various considerations, and in view of the need for further time to reconcile differing viewpoints on several issues, the timing of the Conference was subsequently reconsidered.

3. In its resolution 36/78 of 9 December 1981, the General Assembly decided that the outcome of the Conference should be embodied in appropriate documents, in a suitable format, pertaining, inter alia, to ways and means of promoting international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. The Assembly also urged all States to contribute to the successful preparation of the Conference by, inter alia, making available, in conformity with international obligations, information on their scientific and technological achievements and practical experiences in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear energy. In the same resolution, the Assembly also invited the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), specialized agencies and other relevant organizations of the United Nations system to contribute effectively to the preparations for the Conference.

4. At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly, in its resolution 37/167 of 17 December 1982, expressed concern at the lack of progress and recognized the pressing need to speed up and complete substantive preparations for the Conference, its provisional agenda, its documentation and its rules of procedure. The Assembly requested the Preparatory Committee and the Secretary-General of the Conference to make appropriate arrangements, including as necessary through inter-sessional work by States members of the Committee under the guidance of its Chairman and also through regional efforts and appropriate public information activities, with a view to ensuring meaningful results from the Conference.

5. At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly, in its resolution 38/60 of 14 December 1983, decided that the Conference should be held in 1986. The Assembly also requested the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee and the Secretary-General of the Conference to undertake appropriate consultations with Member States to facilitate the resolution of pending issues related to the Conference, including its provisional agenda, its rules of procedure, its venue and the actual dates of the Conference, and to report thereon to the Preparatory Committee at its fifth session.

6. At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly, in its resolution 39/74 of 13 December 1984, noting that the pending issues related to the Conference had been successfully resolved at the fifth session of the Preparatory Committee and that the Preparatory Committee had once again emphasized the importance of adequate preparations for the Conference and had agreed on the importance of inter-sessional intergovernmental consultations and contacts, and noting also that the Preparatory Committee had agreed to begin formal/official inter-sessional intergovernmental work with its sixth session, approved the recommendations and decisions contained in the report of the Committee. 1/ Further, the Assembly requested the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee and the Secretary-General of the Conference, on the basis of the practice successfully used before the fifth session of the Committee, to continue informal individual and group consultations in order to assist the Committee in expediting the necessary procedural and substantive preparations for the Conference. The Assembly decided that the Conference should be held at Geneva from 10 to 28 November 1986, and that the Preparatory Committee should hold its sixth session at Vienna from 21 October to 1 November 1985 to consider, inter alia, the mechanism for formal/official inter-sessional intergovernmental work and the commencement of preparation of the concluding document or documents of the Conference.

7. At its fortieth session, the General Assembly, in its resolution 40/95 of 12 December 1985, noted that the Preparatory Committee at its sixth session had established a Working Group to carry out formal/official inter-sessional intergovernmental work under the guidance of the Chairman of the Committee, participation being open to members of the Preparatory Committee and to other interested Member States, and that the Working Group would conclude its deliberations in time to submit its report to the Preparatory Committee for consideration at its seventh session. Noting also that the Preparatory Committee, upon reconsideration of the dates of the Conference on practical considerations and on the understanding that this did not constitute a reopening of the question of timing in any substantive sense, had decided that the Conference should be held at Geneva from 23 March to 10 April 1987, the Assembly approved the conclusions and decisions contained in the report of the Preparatory Committee, including the dates for the seventh session of the Preparatory Committee from 10 to 21 November 1986 at Vienna and the new dates of the Conference. 2/ The Assembly invited the

International Atomic Energy Agency, the specialized agencies and other relevant organizations of the United Nations system to contribute further to the preparations of the Conference by revising and updating, as necessary and appropriate, their input documents for the Conference, bearing in mind paragraph 7 of Assembly resolution 39/74 and in the light of the comments by the members of the Preparatory Committee at its sixth session. The Assembly also invited all States to co-operate actively in the preparations for the Conference and to make available at the earliest the information requested in paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 36/78 and in the broad questionnaire circulated by the Secretary-General of the Conference in March 1984.

8. The Preparatory Committee held its first three sessions at Vienna from 3 to 7 August 1981, 21 to 30 June 1982 and 27 October to 2 November 1982, respectively. It held its fourth session at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 28 March to 8 April 1983, its fifth session at Vienna from 25 June to 6 July 1984, and its sixth session at Vienna from 21 October to 1 November 1985. 3/

II. ORGANIZATION OF THE SEVENTH SESSION

A. Opening and duration of the session

9. At its seventh session, the Preparatory Committee held 10 meetings (68th to 77th meetings) from 10 to 21 November 1986.

B. Membership and attendance

10. In accordance with General Assembly resolutions 35/112 and 36/78, the following 66 Member States were appointed by the President of the Assembly as members of the Preparatory Committee:

Algeria	Japan
Argentina	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Australia	Malaysia
Austria	Mauritania
Belgium	Mexico
Brazil	Morocco
Bulgaria	Netherlands
Dynasties of the Soviet Socialist Republic	Niger
Cameroon	Nigeria
Canada	Norway
Chile	Pakistan
China	Peru
Colombia	Philippines
Costa Rica	Poland
Côte d'Ivoire	Romania
Cuba	Saudi Arabia
Czechoslovakia	Senegal
Denmark	Spain
Ecuador	Sri Lanka
Egypt	Sweden
Finland	Syrian Arab Republic
France	Thailand
German Democratic Republic	Turkey
Germany, Federal Republic of	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
Ghana	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Greece	United Arab Emirates
Guatemala	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Hungary	United States of America
India	Uruguay
Indonesia	Venezuela
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Yugoslavia
Iraq	Zaire
Ireland	
Italy	

11. The following members of the Committee were represented at its seventh session:

Algeria	Ireland
Argentina	Italy
Australia	Japan
Austria	Malaysia
Belgium	Mexico
Brazil	Morocco
Bulgaria	Netherlands
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	Nigeria
Canada	Norway
Chile	Pakistan
China	Peru
Colombia	Philippines
Cote d'Ivoire	Poland
Cuba	Saudi Arabia
Czechoslovakia	Spain
Denmark	Sweden
Ecuador	Syrian Arab Republic
Egypt	Thailand
Finland	Turkey
France	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
German Democratic Republic	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Germany, Federal Republic of	United Arab Emirates
Greece	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Guatemala	United States of America
Hungary	Uruguay
India	Venezuela
Indonesia	Yugoslavia
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	
Iraq	

12. The following non-member States were represented at the seventh session:

Holy See
Republic of Korea
Switzerland

13. The following specialized agencies were represented:

International Labour Organisation
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
United Nations Industrial Development Organization

14. The International Atomic Energy Agency was represented.

15. The following United Nations bodies were represented:

Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
United Nations Environment Programme
United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation

16. The following intergovernmental organizations were also represented:

Commission of the European Communities
League of Arab States

C. Officers of the Committee

17. At its 68th meeting, on 10 November 1986, the Preparatory Committee was informed that Mr. Juan Carlos Beltramino of Argentina would not be able to continue to serve as Vice-Chairman of the Committee and that Mr. Eddy Soeprapto of Indonesia could not continue to serve as the Rapporteur. Consequently, the Committee elected Mr. Antonio J. Carrea (Argentina) to replace Mr. Beltramino and Ms. Linglingay F. Lacanlale (Philippines) to replace Mr. Soeprapto.

18. The officers of the Committee were thus as follows:

Chairman Mr. Novak Pr ibicevic (Yugoslavia)

Vice-Chairmen: Mr. Antonio J. Carrea (Argentina)
 Mr. Essam El-Din Hawas (Egypt)
 Hr. Zdeněk Kamlš (Czechoslovakia)
 Mr. Jan Kronholm (Sweden)
 Mr. Suror Merza Mahmoud (Iraq)
 Mr. Jorge Morelli Pando (Peru)
 Mr. Frans J. A. Terwisscha van Scheltinga (Netherlands)
 Mr. Kobina Wudu (Ghana)

Rapporteur: Ms. Linglingay F. Lacanlale (Philippines)

D. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work

19. At its 68th meeting, on 10 November, the Committee adopted the following agenda for the session, as contained in document A/CONF.108/PC/34:

1. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
2. Preparations for the Conference and documentation:
 - (a) Report of the Secretary-General;
 - (b) Report of the Working Group on formal inter-sessional intergovernmental work;
 - (c) Input documents for the Conference.
3. Any other matter(s).
4. Adoption of the report of the Preparatory Committee.

E. Documentation

20. The documents **before** the Committee **are** listed in annex I to the present report.

21. The Basic Provisiona of the Canprehensive Programme of Scientific and Technological Progress up **to** the Year 2000 of the **Countries** Members of the Council for Mutual Economic **Assistance** were also circulated to the members of the Committee.

F. Adoption of the report

22. At its 77th meeting, on 21 November, the **Committee** adopted the report on its work **at its** seventh session (A/CONF.108/PC/L. 10), as orally amended.

III. WORK OF THE COMMITTEE AT ITS SEVENTH SESSION

23. At the opening meeting of the session, on 10 November, the Chairman made a statement. The statement is reproduced in annex II of the present report.

24. At the same meeting, Mr. Francirco Cuevas Cancino (Mexico), who had served as Acting Chairman of the fourth session of the inter-sessional intergovernmental Working Group in the absence of the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee, reported on the results of the work of the Group. He informed the Preparatory Committee that it had not been possible for the Working Group to approve a report for submission to the Committee. The Working Group held its last session from 27 to 31 October 1986 and briefly reconvened on 10 November.

25. The Chairman of the Preparatory Committee noted that the absence of a report reflected a lack of agreement on how to treat the documentation to be submitted to the Preparatory Committee rather than an absence of progress in the deliberations of the Working Group. The Working Group had actually been able to cover important and substantial grounds within its mandate; it had made progress, inter alia, on the question of topics to be discussed in Committee II of the Conference and it had agreed on proposed procedures for the work of that Committee and on a proposed outline of the output document of the Conference. It had also carried out a preliminary discussion on constraints to the introduction and development of peaceful uses of nuclear energy, principles universally acceptable for International co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and recommendations on appropriate ways and means of promoting international co-operation in this field. The Chairman was of the opinion that it was now up to the Preparatory Committee itself to continue the remaining work of the inter-sessional intergovernmental Working Group. The Committee then decided to establish for this purpose an open-ended Contact Group of members of the Committee under the guidance of the Chairman.

26. At its 73rd meeting, on 19 November, the Chairman presented to the Preparatory Committee the results of the work of the Contact Group. Taking into consideration the work already accomplished by the inter-sessional intergovernmental Working Group and the documents submitted to the Contact Group, the Contact Group had mainly focused its attention on possible recommendations on appropriate ways and means of promoting international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and on topics for the work of Committee II of the Conference. A preliminary discussion on principles universally acceptable for international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy took place following presentation by the Group of 77 of a draft set of principles. Concerning this matter, it had been felt that any outcome of the work of the Committee on Assurance of Supply of the IAEA should be forwarded formally to the Conference in good time before it started. Issues related to constraints to the introduction and development of peaceful uses of nuclear energy had not been discussed but would be taken up at the Conference itself.

27. Based on the results of the deliberations and conclusions of the Contact Group, the Preparatory Committee developed four working papers and agreed to forward them to the Conference for the latter's consideration. These papers, which are listed in annex III to the present report, contain proposed possible recommendations on appropriate ways and means of promoting international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, a proposed outline of the

output document of the Conference, and propoed procedures and topics for the work of its Committees I and II. It was understood that countries may wish to present reports on particular topics to support the discussion in Committee II. It was also understood that the papers mentioned above are intended to facilitate and assist in the work of the Conference. The Preparatory Committee stressed that all decisions on these matters rested with the Conference.

28. At its 77th meeting, on 21 November, the Preparatory Committee further decided that the papers listed in annex IV to the present report, which were circulated, presented or considered at the meetings of the inter-sessional intergovernmental Working Group, the Contact Group or the current session of the Committee, but were either not discussed or discussion on them was inconclusive, should also be forwarded to the Conference.

Notes

1/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 47 (A/39/47).

2/ Ibid., Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 47 (A/40/47).

3/ For the report of the Committee on its first session, see Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 48; for the report of the Committee on its second, third and fourth sessions, *ibid.*, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 40 and 48A (A/37/48 and Add.1); and for the report of the Committee on its fifth and sixth sessions, *ibid.*, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 47 (A/39/47) and *ibid.*, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 47 (A/40/47).

ANNEX I

Documents submitted to the Preparatory Committee
at its seventh session

(a) Annotated provisional agenda (A/CONF.108/PC/34) ;

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (A/CONF.108/PC/35) ;

(c) Report of the meeting of experts from Europe, the United States of America and Canada, held in preparation for the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy (Vienna, 4-6 November 1985) (A/CONF.108/PC/18 and Corr.1 and 2 and Corr.2/Add.1) ;

(d) Contribution by the International Atomic Energy Agency to the documentation for the Conference (A/CONF.108/PC/19/Rev.1) ;

(e) Contribution by the United Nations Development Programme to the documentation for the Conference (A/CONF.108/PC/20/Rev.1) ;

(f) Contribution by the United Nations Department for Disarmament Affairs to the documentation for the Conference (A/CONF.108/PC/21/Rev.1 and Add.1/Amend.1) ;

(g) Contribution by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to the documentation for the Conference (A/CONF.108/PC/26) ;

(h) Contribution by the International Labour Office, World Health Organization and International Atomic Energy Agency to the documentation for the Conference (A/CONF.108/PC/28/Amend.1) ;

(i) Contribution by the World Health Organization to the documentation for the Conference (A/CONF.108/PC/30/Rev.1) ;

(j) Contribution by the International Centre For Theoretical Physics to the documentation for the Conference (A/CONF.108/PC/31/Amend.1) ;

(k) Contribution by the Nuclear Energy Agency of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development: experience of the Nuclear Energy Agency in setting up joint undertaking⁶ and co-operative research and development projects (A/CONF.108/PC/32/Amend.1) ;

(l) Contribution by the International Labour Office to the documentation for the Conference (A/CONF.108/PC/36) ;

(m) Contribution by the Economic Commission for Europe to the documentation for the Conference (A/CONF.108/PC/37) ;

(n) Draft report of the Committee on its seventh session (A/CONF.108/PC/L.10).

ANNEX II

Opening statement by the Chairman

1. In declaring open the seventh session of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy, I should like, first of all, to express my sincere regret that, owing to unavoidable circumstances, I was unable to come to Vienna to participate in the fourth session of the inter-sessional intergovernmental Working Group. I am most grateful to the distinguished Ambassador of Mexico for agreeing to assume the onerous task of chairing the meetings of the Working Group at its concluding session. He has guided the deliberations of the Working Group with great skill and wisdom, which has earned him the admiration and respect of all participants. I am personally indebted to him for taking over this burden at this particular stage of the preparatory process.

2. As you will recall, the conclusions and decisions contained in the report of the Preparatory Committee on its sixth session, a/ including the new dates of the Conference from 23 March to 10 April 1967, were approved by the United Nations General Assembly in its resolution 40/9¹ of 12 December 1985, which was adopted unanimously. In that resolution, the Assembly invited the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the specialized agencies and other relevant organizations in the United Nations system to contribute further to the preparations of the Conference by revising and updating their input documents for the Conference, bearing in mind paragraph 7 of Assembly resolution 39/74 and in the light of the comments by the members of the Preparatory Committee at its sixth session. The Assembly also invited all States to co-operate actively in the preparations for the Conference and to make available at the earliest the information requested in paragraph 9 of Assembly resolution 36/78 and in the broad questionnaire circulated by the Secretary-General of the Conference in March 1984.

3. We are meeting now after more than a year since our last session was held from 21 October to 1 November 1985. Meanwhile, the working Group, established by the Preparatory Committee to carry out inter-sessional intergovernmental work for the preparation of the concluding document(s) of the Conference, has held four sessions during this year, with practically the same participation as the Preparatory Committee itself. According to its mandate, the Working Group was expected: (a) to assess the current situation regarding international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and formulate options and alternatives for the promotion and enhancement of such co-operation, and (b) to develop an Outline Of the final document(s) indicating the preliminary structure and possible elements based on (a). There is no need for me to go over the chronicle of the activities of the Working Group as these are well known to you all. The final meeting of the Working Group took place only this morning and its report would be one of the main items of our agenda for consideration at this session.

4. As we begin this last session of the Preparatory Committee, I venture to say that, in the broad context of recent events and activities, there is now a greater sense of understanding for the objectives of our Conference and a generally supportive approach and more active interest on all sides to ensure the success of the Conference and meaningful results from it. Indeed, as mentioned in the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the work of the Organization b/ in 1986, our Conference is now taking place under the favourable auspices of recently intensified contacts on this subject.

5. As you all know, in the past few months, we have witnessed a world-wide expression favouring the intensification of international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. In particular, as I mentioned at the third session of the Working Group in June, the accident at Chernobyl has forcefully drawn world attention to the urgent need for international co-operation so as to reduce the recurrence of such mishaps and ensure safer development of nuclear energy for the future. As I pointed out then, international co-operation in nuclear safety has two aspects - one, of a post-accident remedial nature designed to mitigate the consequences of an accident, and the other, of a long-term and comprehensive nature related to the safe development of nuclear energy in its totality, embracing all stages from planning, designing, siting, construction, operation, maintenance, waste disposal, environment, health, etc. and including co-operation in such areas as infrastructure, manpower training, research and development, technical and scientific information, technological know-how and advances in safety mechanisms. Co-operation in both these aspects form an integral part as an international responsibility, -with IAEA playing the central role in this field.

6. As I pointed out at the third session of the Working Group, nuclear power, as any other technology, from space flights to high-tech manufacture, is not altogether immune to accidents, and accidents, whether in space or on earth, can have serious consequences. Indeed, Chernobyl has dramatically pointed up the need for improving safety and intensification of international co-operation to ensure this - something which should have been evident all along and should not have needed a major accident to draw attention to it. However, some good may come out of it if, acting as a shock impulse, it succeeds in spurring the international community to act with a firm determination to put itself on a course leading to the achievement of broadest possible international co-operation in this field.

7. In recent months, several initiatives have been taken by IAEA, providing a good start in this direction. As you all know, IAEA convened a meeting of governmental experts during July and August to draft two conventions on early notification and assistance in case of nuclear accidents or radiological emergency. Subsequently, it convened a meeting of nuclear experts from all over the world for a post-accident analysis and review. This was followed by a special session of the General Conference of IAEA, which adopted the two conventions by consensus. The final document of the special session has set forth some important concepts, ranging from recognition of the continuing importance of nuclear power as a source of energy for economic and social development to the need to strengthen international co-operation, and the central role of IAEA in encouraging and facilitating international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

a. It is particularly noteworthy that at the special session of the General Conference of IAEA, with participation at the ministerial level, delegation after delegation stressed the need for strengthening international co-operation in this field. Many world leaders have also recently reaffirmed faith in nuclear power as an important source of energy. As you know, the leaders of the major Western industrial nations, at their meeting in Tokyo, have stated that nuclear power is and, properly managed, will continue to be an increasingly widely used source of energy. The Soviet leader, Mr. Gorbachev, has expressed the view that it is unthinkable to envisage a world economy without nuclear power and the Soviet Union has suggested the setting up of an international régime for safe development of nuclear energy on the basis of close co-operation between all States. Further, in the Political Declaration adopted by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or

Government of Non-Aligned Countries, ~~c/~~ held at Harare in September 1986, the exceptional importance of international co-operation in this field and the role of our Conference in facilitating the development of national programmes in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy for social and economic development was stressed. The Summit Conference expressed the conviction that the non-aligned and other developing countries should contribute to the successful outcome of our Conference through their active participation in the preparations.

9. Nuclear clouds, as the international community has come to recognize, do not respect geographical boundaries. The possible effects and consequences of an accident are of equal concern to all States, including those which may not be carrying out any nuclear activity on their territory. The safe development of nuclear energy is thus a matter of interest and concern for the international community as a whole. The need for intensification of international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy on a world-wide basis is undoubtedly an indispensable imperative.

10. Our Conference, representing the first global effort under United Nations auspices designed specifically for the purpose of promoting international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy for social and economic development, has assumed still greater significance and a new dimension has been added to its scope and importance. In fact, our Conference provides a unique opportunity for the widest possible participation in a debate which is taking place at a very special moment for the future peaceful and safe development of nuclear energy in all parts of the world. Our Conference, even in terms of its timing, is ideally suited as a global forum for a review of all relevant issues, leading to an international endorsement of the basic principles as well as a variety of proposals, programmes, etc., which have been initiated or contemplated or which may be formulated in the coming months. As you will appreciate, this Conference would also provide a forceful and authoritative global stamp, an imprint as it were, of universal affirmation for these goals and undertakings. A successful United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy will also lead to the broadening of the scope of activities of IAEA and the strengthening of its central role as the principal international instrument for implementing and co-ordinating the decisions and recommendations of the Conference, in co-operation with other concerned organizations of the United Nations system.

11. Concerning the input document; for the Conference, the Secretariat has issued revised contributions provided by IAEA and some of the specialized agencies and other relevant organizations. Contributions received from some 30 Governments, which have already been circulated in English for reference by the Working Group, are being translated into other languages for issue as input documents for the Conference. In accordance with United Nations practice, and as already agreed by us, booklets, brochures and other printed matter are not being reproduced but will be available in the Secretariat for reference and consultation. I should like to take this opportunity to urge those Governments that have not yet sent their contributions to do so at the earliest.

12. Since this is our final session, it is necessary to give consideration also to the various organizational and procedural arrangements for the Conference, including the level of representation at the Conference, the time-frame for its work, and the schedule for meetings of the Plenary and the Main Committees, so that the Secretary-General of the Conference will be in a position to communicate the

necessary information to Governments, organizations and other participants, well in advance and enable them to make timely plans for their participation in the Conference. In particular, considering the greatly heightened significance and importance of the Conference in the light of recent events, I trust this Committee will see fit to recommend that participation of Governments should be at the ministerial level. It is my intention to hold informal consultations in the coming days with a view to arriving at a common understanding on these matters.

13. In concluding, may I express my sincere hope that the spirit of mutual understanding and co-operation that prevailed during our last two sessions, will be fully sustained during this final session. I feel confident that, working together as partners in a common endeavour, we should be able to resolve all matters that remain to be settled as part of the preparatory process for the Conference, thus bringing the work of the Preparatory Committee to a successful conclusion at this final session. On my part, I wish to assure you that, as always, I am at your disposal for any assistance that might facilitate the work of the Committee in the coming days.

Notes

a/ Official Record of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 47 (A/40/47).

b/ Ibid., Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/41/1).

c/ See A/41/697-S/18392, sect. I.

List of four working papers developed by the Preparatory Committee

1. Proposed outline of the output document of the Conference.
2. Proposed possible recommendations on appropriate ways and means of promoting international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.
3. Proposed procedures and topics for the work of Committee I.
4. Proposed procedures and topics for the work of Committee II.

ANNEX IV

List of papers to be forwarded to the Conference

1. Preliminary considerations of the Group of 77 about the preparations for **the** Conference.
2. Suggestion by the German Democratic Republic for additional source material for principles universally acceptable for international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.
3. Nuclear disarmament, new international economic order: submitted **by** Czechoslovakia.
4. Draft set of principles universally acceptable for international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy: submitted by the Group of 77.
5. Position of Cuba regarding the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and **the** Treaty of Tlatelolco; and extracts from the Declaration adopted by the Eighth Summit Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries: submitted by Cuba.
6. United States preliminary submission on references on principles universally **acceptable** for international co-operation in the peaceful **uses** of nuclear **energy**.
7. Irrelevance of the Non-Proliferation Treaty to the non-proliferation of **nuclear** weapons: paper submitted by India.
8. Preliminary submission of Sweden for supplementary reference on principles universally acceptable for international co-operation in the peaceful **uses** of nuclear energy.

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