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REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

Peaceful use of nuclear energy for
economic and social development

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

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FRANCE

/Original: French/

/20 August 1980/

1. The French Government has accepted the principle of an International Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy. It believes that the success of this Conference will depend on the progress made in the meantime in considering how best to reduce the dangers of the proliferation of nuclear weapons, while ensuring the development of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, for the benefit especially of the countries most deficient in other sources of energy.
2. Consultations on a number of important technical and political questions under this general heading are continuing, or getting under way, in various forums and, in particular, in the International Atomic Energy Agency. France, of course, is participating to the fullest extent possible in these efforts.
3. The French Government believes that as progress is made in reconciling positions on the above-mentioned issues the right agenda for the Conference referred to in General Assembly resolution 34/63 will take shape and the date and modalities of the Conference will be specified. It feels that it is still premature to take a position on these various issues.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

/Original: English/

/27 August 1980/

1. The German Democratic Republic believes that the peaceful use of nuclear energy is of great importance for economic and social development. Therefore, it has advocated the convening of an International Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy under the auspices of the United Nations. The main concern of such a conference should be to strengthen the principles which have developed in international co-operation in this field, and to give fresh impetus to activities directed at the peaceful use of nuclear energy. An essential prerequisite is, in the opinion of the German Democratic Republic, the further strengthening of the régime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and of its core, the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. The necessary basis of confidence for an expansion of international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy can only exist if such co-operation does not make possible the production of nuclear weapons in non-nuclear-weapons States.
2. An important role in the preparation and holding of the Conference should be played by the International Atomic Energy Agency. During its work over more than two decades this organization has gathered useful experience in promoting international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and in

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implementing relevant safeguards against the spread of nuclear weapons. Moreover, the Conference should take account of the results achieved in the International Nuclear Fuel Cycle Evaluation programme, which has been concluded this year, and of the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. The evaluation of experience gained in regional co-operation, e.g., in the framework of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, will also be of considerable significance for the deliberations at the Conference.

3. The German Democratic Republic considers Vienna to be a suitable venue for the Conference, since the existing technical and organizational facilities of IAEA could be used. To enable States to prepare their participation in the Conference properly, the German Democratic Republic deems it advisable for it to be convened at a time when neither the United Nations General Assembly nor the IAEA General Conference is in session.

ITALY

/Original: English/
/10 October 1980/

1. Italy considers that this Conference should deal with all subjects related to the development of international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

2. With regard to specific areas of utilization of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, Italy deems it appropriate to include in the agenda of the Conference the question of the use of nuclear energy for the production of electricity as well as other applications in the fields of agriculture, biology, medicine and desalinization.

JAPAN

/Original: English/
/20 October 1980/

1. The Government of Japan fully understands the important role nuclear energy can possibly play in meeting energy requirements of the world, including those of the developing world as pointed out in the recent report of the World Bank entitled "Energy in the Developing Countries". The Government, therefore, considers that it would be useful to discuss, in the proposed International Conference, the ways and means to promote international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy for the social and economic development of developing countries, taking into account the objectives of paragraph 2 of article IV of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

2. Accordingly, the Government of Japan is of the view that the proposed Conference should be so organized, in terms of its agenda, timing and duration, as

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to reflect as much as possible the results of the work of the IAEA's Committee on Assurance of Supply (CAS), the Second NPT Review Conference held in August-September 1980, as well as the international conference similar to that held in Salzburg which is scheduled for either 1982 or 1983 under the auspices of IAEA, and other relevant international meetings or conferences between 1980-1983.

3. What is equally important in the view of the Government of Japan is that, however the proposed Conference may be organized, IAEA should be requested to play a central role in all aspects of the preparatory work for the proposed Conference, since it is the only competent organization within the United Nations system in the field of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

MADAGASCAR

/Original: French/

/29 August 1980/

1. With regard to the agenda, the Malagasy Government would like to see the following topics taken up during the Conference:

(a) Defining the different stages in the transfer of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes, the methods to be used and the structures to be set up (including an advisory bureau on nuclear engineering);

(b) Personnel planning and organization of the training systems to be established;

(c) Devising and organizing an effective financing system compatible with the principle of respect for mutual benefit.

2. As for the date, the Malagasy Government would like the Conference to take place as soon as possible. The duration would depend on the number of different topics to be discussed.

PORTUGAL

/Original: English/

/9 September 1980/

The views concerning the agenda /are/ as follows:

1. Transfer of technology in the area of nuclear energy and the role of the IAEA.

-- Inference to be made from current experiences in this area, which would allow for the future growth and development of technology transfers, with

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particular relevance for the relations between developed and developing countries, on the one hand, and between the developing countries, on the other.

- Necessity for safe-guarding the non-proliferation of nuclear armaments.
- 2. Possible implications resulting from any discrimination that could arise, on a global level, between countries that, because of their degree of industrialization and economic level, can develop the use of nuclear energy for the production of electricity, and countries whose infrastructures and economic level do not allow them to do so.
- 3. Sensitization of world political forces towards the necessity of the recourse to nuclear energy as a source of electrical production.
- 4. Problems connected with the development of infrastructures necessary for the starting of nuclear electric programmes in developing countries.
- 5. The importance of world and regional systems for the diffusion of technical and scientific information in the various fields of nuclear energy.
- 6. International co-operation in the field of nuclear security. Responsibilities for mutual support between countries and international bodies in cases of necessity.
- 7. Increase of international co-operation in the fields of reproductive reactors and of controlled thermonuclear fusion.
- 8. Development of the regional centres for the combustible cycles.
- 9. International co-operation in the search for and recovery of uranium.

SUDAN

Original: Arabic

7 August 1980

1. Some important topics worthy of discussion at the Conference are as follows:

(a) The amendment of certain articles of the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency to bring them into conformity with the needs of developing States members of the Agency. In particular, article VI, subparagraph A(2), of the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency concerning the number of members of the Board of Governors should be amended. During meetings of the General Conference of the Agency, it became clear that the areas of (i) Africa and (ii) the Middle East and South Asia have the lowest proportional representation on the Agency's Board of Governors (21.3 per cent and 22.9 per cent respectively) while other regions enjoy a

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proportional representation ranging from 100 per cent in the case of North America to 31.8 per cent for Latin America.

(b) The International Atomic Energy Agency's technical assistance budget:

(i) Most States members of the Agency and, in particular, the developing countries receive technical assistance in the form of equipment, experts and fellowships the cost of which, paid from the Agency's voluntary fund, amounts to a mere 10 per cent of its general budget. Since some States may decline to pay their share of voluntary contributions, there is a shortage of resources to finance certain vital projects in the developing countries.

(ii) Sudan feels that there is a need to change the International Atomic Energy Agency's policy with regard to the technical assistance budget and the financing of projects in the developing countries so that part of the regular assessed budget can be allocated to technical assistance, leaving the voluntary contributions to supplement allocations for technical assistance.

(c) South Africa's membership in the International Atomic Energy Agency:

In view of the policy of racial discrimination pursued by racist governments in South Africa, Sudan firmly believes that South Africa should not only be barred from attending meetings of the Agency but should also be expelled from membership in the Agency.

(d) Date and duration of the Conference:

(i) Sudan would prefer the Conference to be held before the convening of the periodic General Conference of the Agency so that the General Conference can consider the resolutions of the International Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy and agree on ways and means to implement those resolutions. Since meetings of the Agency are customarily held in the fourth week of September, it would be preferable to hold the Conference in the first or second week of the same month in the event that the meetings of the Agency are held at its headquarters in Vienna.

(ii) In view of the fact that the date and venue of the twenty-sixth session of the General Conference in 1983 will be determined at the twenty-fifth session in 1982, it is not an easy matter at this time to fix the date and venue of the United Nations Conference.

(iii) The duration of the United Nations Conference should be determined in light of the volume of work and the number of items on the agenda, although it might be expected to last for a full working week.