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EFFECTS OF ATOMIC RADIATION

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Honduras, India, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution

The General Assembly,

<u>Recalling</u> its resolution 913 (X) of 3 December 1955, by which it established the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, and its subsequent resolutions on the subject, including resolution 50/26 of 6 December 1995, in which, <u>inter alia</u>, it requested the Scientific Committee to continue its work,

<u>Taking note with appreciation</u> of the report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, $\underline{1}/$

<u>Reaffirming</u> the desirability of the Scientific Committee continuing its work,

<u>Concerned</u> about the potentially harmful effects on present and future generations resulting from the levels of radiation to which mankind and the environment are exposed,

<u>1</u>/ <u>Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-first Session</u>, <u>Supplement No. 46</u> (A/51/46).

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^{*} Reissued for technical reasons.

<u>Conscious</u> of the continuing need to examine and compile information about atomic and ionizing radiation and to analyse its effects on mankind and the environment,

1. <u>Commends</u> the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation for the valuable contribution it has been making in the course of the past forty-one years, since its inception, to wider knowledge and understanding of the levels, effects and risks of atomic radiation and for fulfilling its original mandate with scientific authority and independence of judgement;

2. <u>Notes with satisfaction</u> the completion in 1996 of a further scientific annex by the Scientific Committee informing the scientific and world community of its latest evaluations of the sources and effects of ionizing radiation on man and his environment;

3. <u>Requests</u> the Scientific Committee to continue its work, including its important activities to increase knowledge of the levels, effects and risks of ionizing radiation from all sources;

4. <u>Endorses</u> the intentions and plans of the Scientific Committee for its future activities of scientific review and assessment on behalf of the General Assembly;

5. <u>Also requests</u> the Scientific Committee to continue at its next session the review of the important problems in the field of radiation and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fifty-second session;

6. <u>Requests</u> the United Nations Environment Programme to continue providing support for the effective conduct of the work of the Scientific Committee and for the dissemination of its findings to the General Assembly, the scientific community and the public;

7. <u>Expresses its appreciation</u> for the assistance rendered to the Scientific Committee by Member States, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and non-governmental organizations, and invites them to increase their cooperation in this field;

8. <u>Invites</u> Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations concerned to provide further relevant data about doses, effects and risks from various sources of radiation, which would greatly help in the preparation of future reports of the Scientific Committee to the General Assembly.
