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UNITED NATIONS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



Distr. GENERAL

A/CONF.108/PC/2/Add.1 21 July 1981

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

PREPARATORY COMMITTEE FOR THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE FOR THE PROMOTION OF INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN THE PEACEFUL USES OF NUCLEAR ENERGY First (organizational) session Vienna, 3-7 August 1981 Item 3 of the provisional agenda*

PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE COMMITTEE

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

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DENMARK

 $\sqrt{0}$ riginal: English $\sqrt{3}$ 0 June 1981 $\sqrt{6}$

The Danish Government would prefer the opening of the Conference to take place during the second half of 1983. As regards the duration of the Conference, the venue and agenda, these questions may in the Danish opinion be held open until the session of the Preparatory Committee scheduled for the second half of 1981.

FINLAND

/Original: English//
/6 July 1981//

- 1. Nuclear energy provides an increasingly important share of the total power production in Finland. The uses of the peaceful atom for research and other purposes are also significant. Application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes requires effective international co-operation. The international community and national Governments will have to tackle the multitude of problems that this development entails, e.g., availability of nuclear technology, equipment and material, reactor safety, nuclear waste management, other environmental implications and fuel cycle services. The over-riding problem is the question of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.
- 2. In the view of the Government of Finland, the elimination of the dangers of proliferation would serve to remove obstacles to enhanced international economic co-operation in the field of peaceful use of nuclear energy.
- 3. The International Atomic Energy Agency is the principal body for the promotion of international co-operation in the nuclear field. In meeting the challenge, the resources and adaptability of the Agency will be put to test. The record of its operations is reassuring. It is up to the Member States to see to it that the Agency will be able effectively to discharge its rapidly expanding duties, both with regard to its promotional and to its safeguarding role.
- 4. The Government of Finland sees the Conference in the light of two interlinked objectives, both of which should be pursued concurrently:
- (a) The need to promote international co-operation in the transfer of nuclear materials, equipment and technology;
- (b) The need to improve and enlarge the non-proliferation régime designed to prevent diversion in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy to military purposes.
- 5. It is important that both of these objectives are adequately reflected in the preparation as well as in the agenda of the Conference.

- 6. The ongoing work related to the subject-matter of the Conference should be fully taken into account in the preparation of the Conference. In particular, the results and conclusions from the work undertaken by the International Atomic Energy Agency in international plutonium storage and international spent fuel management are indispensable.
- 7. Moreover, the findings and follow-up of the International Nuclear Fuel Cycle Evaluation should be incorporated in the preparatory work. One of the most important results of the International Nuclear Fuel Cycle Evaluation was the establishment, within the International Atomic Energy Agency, of the Committee on Assurance of Supply. The Committee provides an appropriate forum for both supplier and consumer countries to discuss how nuclear supplies can be assured on a predictable and long-term basis in accordance with strict non-proliferation considerations. Indeed, without substantial progress in the work of this Committee, it will be difficult to see how the Conference could achieve its objectives.
- 8. The Preparatory Committee should therefore be adequately informed of the work of the Committee on Assurance of Supply in order to be able to take account of it with regard to the convening of the Conference, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 35/112. It is also necessary for the General Assembly to evaluate, at its thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh sessions, the progress made by the Preparatory Committee.
- 9. The International Atomic Energy Agency should have a central role at all stages of the preparation of the Conference and during the Conference itself.
- 10. The Government of Finland would provide more detailed views concerning the agenda of the Conference as well as other matters relevant to its preparation and organization at a later date when the Preparatory Committee resumes the substantive part of its work.

LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA

 $\sqrt{0}$ riginal: English $\sqrt{8}$ July 1981 $\sqrt{7}$

The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya wishes to add to its previous three proposals the following two:

- (a) The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya proposes that the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy be convened before the proposed Conference on the International Nuclear Fuel Cycle Evaluation to make possible the review of the conclusions, recommendations and resolutions of the first conference as part of the agenda of the second conference, scheduled to be convened in early 1983.
- (b) The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya proposes that an item be included in the agenda of the Conference under the title: "Discussion and study of the International Programme for Nuclear Fuel Cycle Evaluation and the prospects of Nuclear Energy".

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UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

 $\sqrt{0}$ riginal: English $\sqrt{3}$ 0 June 1981 $\sqrt{6}$

- 1. The Government of the United Kingdom attaches importance to the strengthening of international consensus on ways to secure co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy while avoiding the danger of nuclear weapons proliferation.
- 2. Current multilateral discussions on nuclear trade and non-proliferation in the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), particularly in the new IAEA Committee on Assurance of Supply, offer good prospects for improving confidence in international trading arrangements and the promotion of international co-operation in the nuclear field. In the view of the Government of the United Kingdom, the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy also has a useful part to play. The consultations in the IAEA Committee on Assurance of Supply will inevitably need time to make progress and for this reason the Government of the United Kingdom tends to favour a date in late rather than early 1983 for the Conference. It would be premature in advance of these consultations to take decisions on the arrangements and agenda for a conference of the type proposed.