Committee Two

Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela: draft resolution on agenda items 14(a) and (b)

The Conference,

Convinced that non-nuclear-weapon States have the inalienable right to use nuclear energy for their technological and economic development,

Considering that non-nuclear-weapon States should have full access on a non-discriminatory basis to equipment, materials and scientific and technological information for the peaceful applications of nuclear energy,

Mindful that international co-operation should play a decisive role in disseminating the peaceful applications of nuclear energy,

Considering that it is urgently necessary to increase multilateral assistance and co-operation in order to promote and facilitate those applications.

Recognizing the desirability of strengthening existing activities and establishing new programmes designed to effect a rapid increase in the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes,

Noting that international co-operation with a view to the peaceful utilization of nuclear energy is at present limited by the shortage of financial resources at the disposal of developing non-nuclear-weapon States and by the fact that it is not given priority in the programmes of the various suppliers of international finance,

Expressing its conviction that the financial resources and fissionable materials released by the adoption of nuclear disarmament measures should also be used to serve the economic development of the developing countries, and especially their technological and scientific progress,

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Consider that the existence of an adequate supply of special fissionable materials is one of the essential conditions for the peaceful utilization of nuclear energy,

Observing that although some nuclear countries, pursuant to article IX of the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency, have made various quantities of special fissionable materials available to the Agency, an increasing demand by non-nuclear-weapon States for such materials can be foreseen for the future, and that it is therefore necessary to keep an adequate reserve accessible to those States,

A

1. Requests the United Nations General Assembly to consider at its twenty-third regular session the establishment, within the United Nations Development Programme, of a "Nuclear Technology Research and Development Programme" to be executed as a matter of priority with the co-operation of the International Atomic Energy Agency for the benefit of the developing countries;

2. Requests the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to consider, at the next meeting of its Board of Governors, the establishment for the benefit of the developing countries of a "Programme for the Use of Nuclear Energy in Economic Development Projects" which would be a matter of priority and under which finance would be granted on the most favourable terms as regards interest and repayment periods;

3. Invites the nuclear-weapon States to assume the main responsibility for financing the two programmes;

B

1. Requests the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency to consider at its next meeting the establishment of a "Fund of Special Fissionable Materials" for the benefit of non-nuclear-weapon States and in particular of developing countries;

2. Invites the nuclear-weapon States to give a firm undertaking regarding the supply of such materials to the "Fund" at reasonable prices and in adequate quantities at the request of non-nuclear-weapon States;

C

Also recommends the nuclear-weapon States, independently of the contributions provided for in paragraphs A 3 and B 2, to channel into the Programmes and Fund proposed above a substantial share of such financial resources and special fissionable materials as may be released in the future as a result of the adoption of nuclear disarmament measures.