FOURTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE PEACEFUL USES OF ATOMIC ENERGY

Report of the Secretary-General

1. In resolution 2575 (XXIV) of 20 January 1970 pertaining to the Fourth International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General:

(a) To advise the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session of any changes in the estimates of expenditures for the Conferences for 1971 and 1972;

(b) To continue preparations for the Conference with the continuing assistance of the United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee, in close co-operation with the International Atomic Energy Agency and in consultation with appropriate specialized agencies;

(c) To report to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session on the preparations for the Conference.

2. The period from 6 to 16 September 1971 has been set for the Conference, which is to be held at the Palais des Nations, Geneva.

3. Preparations for the Conference have continued in 1970, with the assistance of the United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee, which met in Vienna on 21 and 22 April 1970, and in close co-operation with IAEA. The Scientific Advisory Committee is scheduled to meet early in 1971 to consider the abstracts of papers to be presented to the Conference and review the progress of the preparatory work.

4. An Inter-Secretariat Conference Planning Group to ensure co-ordination between IAEA and the United Nations Secretariat in New York and in Geneva has been set up. It has met three times in 1970.
5. The United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee recommended (ST/SG/AC.1/SR.69) that the theme of the Conference should be "Benefits for mankind from the peaceful uses of atomic energy".

6. A draft provisional agenda for the Conference was discussed by the Advisory Committee at its 74th to 77th meetings, on 21 and 22 April 1970. A consensus was reached on the provisional agenda and on the text of annotations (A/CONF.49/1 and 2). The agenda emphasizes subjects of interest to public officials, economists and planners as well as technologists in the field of the peaceful uses of atomic energy (see annex I below).

7. On 26 June 1970, a note verbale was sent to States Members of the United Nations inviting them to participate in the Conference and to inform the Secretary-General of their intention to do so by 1 August 1970.\(^1\) The rules of procedure (A/CONF.49/3) were forwarded to the Member States in September 1970.

8. As regards the proposed exhibition to be held in conjunction with the Conference, Member States were asked to notify the Secretariat of their possible participation "in principle" before 10 October 1971, on the basis of the preliminary information contained in a note (A/CONF.49/5) circulated in September 1970.\(^2\) Negotiations regarding the exhibition are being undertaken by the United Nations Office in Geneva with the management of the Palais des Expositions in Geneva. Apart from the over-all supervision and liaison with the management of the Palais des Expositions, the United Nations will not be responsible for the organization of the exhibition which will be a matter for direct negotiations and arrangements between the participants and the Palais des Expositions. The theme "Atoms for development" has been proposed for the exhibition.

9. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2309 (XXII), the specialized agencies and IAEA have been invited to participate in the Conference.

\(^{1}\) As of 1 November 1970, sixty-seven replies had been received, and forty-five Member States had decided to participate in the Conference. It is expected that additional replies will be received in the near future.

\(^{2}\) As of 1 November 1970, nineteen countries had decided to participate in the exhibition, and eight stated that they would decide later.
10. Certain intergovernmental organizations are usually invited to attend scientific symposia organized by IAEA on problems concerning the peaceful uses of atomic energy. It is proposed that these organizations be invited to send representatives to the Conference and to contribute papers within their field of activities.

11. To strengthen the impact of the Conference and to promote interest in it, particularly among decision-makers in developing countries, a programme of public information is being prepared. This programme will be conducted jointly by the Office of Public Information of the United Nations in New York and in Geneva, together with the Division of Public Information of IAEA, on a basis similar to that for the third conference.

12. Representatives of India, France and the USSR were chairmen of the first, second and third conferences, respectively. The Scientific Advisory Committee has recommended that the Chairman of the Fourth Conference should be a representative of the United States of America.

13. It will be recalled that at the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly the following proposals were made regarding the documentation for the Conference:

(a) Pre-session documentation

- 500 abstracts of approximately 300 words each in four languages;
- 300 papers not exceeding 3,000 words each in the language of submission;

(b) In-session documentation

- A daily journal, a Conference information handbook, a list of delegates and a list of conference papers;

(c) Post-session documentation

- 500 papers in the language of submission;
- Summaries of discussions (400 pages) in four languages.

14. A limit of 500 papers was recommended by the Scientific Advisory Committee, taking into account the desire of the General Assembly to limit the costs of the Conference. This represents a reduction of 50 per cent as compared with the

---

3/ For a list of such organizations, see annex II below.

number of papers accepted at the Third Conference, in 1954. It is, therefore, essential to ensure that the number of papers accepted from any State shall not exceed approximately 60 per cent of the number accepted from that State at the Third Conference. Accordingly, it is desirable that contributing Governments should themselves decide which papers are to be submitted. This restriction in the number of papers does not include any review paper which a State may be specifically invited to prepare on a particular topic.

15. In reviewing the draft agenda and the objectives of the Conference, the United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee at its 74th-77th meetings noted that in 1954 the papers presented to the Third Conference had been 5,000 words in length. The original proposal to limit the Fourth Conference papers to 5,000 words had been made with budgetary considerations in mind. The Advisory Committee felt that the restrictions on the length of the papers to be submitted to the Conference would not only be extremely difficult but might also severely impair the effectiveness of the Conference. In this regard, the Advisory Committee considered several suggestions whereby the length of papers could be increased on the understanding that the budgetary appropriation would not be exceeded. However, no decision was reached on this matter other than to request the secretariats of the United Nations and of IAEA to work out a suitable proposal.

16. The Advisory Committee also considered that the original proposal to publish 500 papers in the language of submission instead of 500 papers for pre-session documentation represented a limitation to the effectiveness of the Conference. The Advisory Committee deemed it preferable to have 500 papers published in the language of submission as well as in another working language of the Conference, provided that translations for these papers were submitted by the Governments concerned.

17. In the light of the views expressed by the Advisory Committee, the Secretary-General explored the possibility of preparing the documentation jointly with IAEA. The Secretary-General's proposals to the IAEA provide for the following documentation:
(a) **Pre-session documentation**

500 papers not to exceed 5,000 words would be reproduced as pre-session documentation in the language or languages of submission (not more than two):

500 abstracts of approximately 300 words each in four languages;

(b) **In-session documentation**

A daily journal, a conference information handbook, a list of delegates, a list of conference papers and a list of files;

(c) **Post-session documentation**

Co-publication of 500 papers not to exceed 5,000 words each in the language of submission; and

Summaries of discussions (approximately 400 pages) in four languages.

The Secretary-General wishes to inform the General Assembly that the Director General of IAEA has agreed to co-operate on such a joint basis.

13. The Secretary-General is pleased to inform the General Assembly that the co-publication with IAEA of the post-session documentation would result in savings to the United Nations. Indeed, on that basis, the cost to the United Nations of the preparation of documentation of the Conference is estimated as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Original estimates (A/7223/Rev.2)</th>
<th>Revised estimates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre-session documentation:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>translation, typing and reproduction of 500 abstracts of approximately 300 words each and reproduction of 500 papers not exceeding 5,000 words each (in one or two languages)</td>
<td>127,000</td>
<td>135,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-conference documentation:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>printing of technical papers and summaries of proceedings, and provision of 1,200 copies of the final report for free distribution</td>
<td>255,000</td>
<td>111,000&lt;sup&gt;a/&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>322,000</td>
<td>246,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

<sup>a/</sup> Including the costs of translating 400 pages of summaries of discussions.
Therefore, a decrease of $158,000 in the cost of documentation has been made possible by the IAEA decision to absorb part of these costs from within its available resources as its financial contribution to the Conference.

19. On the above basis, and taking into account the expected level of actual expenditures in 1970, the revised over-all costs of the Conference are estimated as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Temporary assistance</td>
<td>23,300</td>
<td>33,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>111,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conference-servicing staff</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>165,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>165,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel of staff</td>
<td>4,500</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>39,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public information</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General expenses</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>125,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>125,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospitality</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Documentation</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>95,000</td>
<td>111,000</td>
<td>245,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headquarters accommodation</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>12,700</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>12,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>69,300</strong></td>
<td><strong>549,200</strong></td>
<td><strong>111,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>729,500</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

20. Since the original estimates of the total cost of convening the Fourth Conference as contained in document A/7323/Rev.2 amounted to $932,800, a reduction of $204,300 in the estimate is now foreseen.

21. The Secretary-General hopes that the General Assembly will find it possible to endorse his suggestion, in paragraph 10 above, that intergovernmental organizations be invited to participate in the Conference, and also the proposed arrangements worked out with IAEA concerning documents and publications, as outlined in paragraphs 17 and 13 above.
ANNEX I

Provisional agenda of the Fourth International Conference
on the peaceful uses of atomic energy

1. Nuclear power and special applications

(a) Energy resources and requirements
   (i) Survey of world energy demand and resources up to the year 2000
   (ii) Projected role of nuclear energy in meeting future energy needs

(b) Current status of nuclear power plants in operation
   (i) Performance of nuclear power plants
   (ii) Techniques for costing nuclear power plants and recent cost trends
   (iii) Review of safety aspects of nuclear power plants

(c) Current and future developments in power reactors
   (i) Optimum integration of nuclear power plants in electrical networks
       as a means of lowering the cost of delivered power: current
       experience and future developments
   (ii) Developments in breeder and advanced converter reactors including
       long-term development prospects for fission reactor systems
   (iii) Prospects of small- and medium-power reactors
   (iv) Nuclear energy for desalination and agro-industrial complexes

(d) Advanced and special applications
   (i) Utilization of research reactions and their role in stimulating
       nuclear technology in developing countries
   (ii) Advanced research uses of reactors and accelerators, and
       applications in energy conversion
   (iii) Applications of nuclear explosions for civil engineering and
       mineral resources development
   (iv) Special applications of nuclear energy
   (v) Status and prospects of controlled thermonuclear reactions
2. **Nuclear fuels, cycles and materials**
   
   (a) **Fuels, materials and services**
       
       (i) Uranium and thorium resources, supply, demand and costs
       
       (ii) Integrated planning of nuclear industry; anticipated demand for and supply of enriched uranium, plutonium and heavy water, as well as reprocessing services
       
       (iii) Review of fuel fabrication processes and costs
       
       (iv) Experience with fuel reprocessing plants; improved techniques for reprocessing
       
       (v) Developments in isotope enrichment techniques and trends in costs for enrichment services
       
       (vi) Review of developments in fuel materials technology
   
   (b) **Fuel cycles**
       
       (i) Uranium-plutonium fuel cycle for thermal and fast reactors
       
       (ii) Developments in the thorium fuel cycle
       
       (iii) Practical aspects of nuclear fuel management for electric power utilities
   
   (c) **Radiation effects**
       
       (i) Effects of radiation on reactor fuels, fuel materials and assemblies
       
       (ii) Radiation damage to the internals and structural materials of reactors other than fuel assemblies
   
3. **Health, safety and legal aspects of nuclear energy**
   
   (a) Health physics and radiation protection
   
   (b) Review of developments in radio-active waste management
   
   (c) Environmental effects and public acceptance
   
   (d) Legislative, insurance and regulatory aspects

/...
4. **Applications of isotopes and radiation**
   
   (a) **Applications in food and agriculture**
   
   (i) Nuclear methods of increasing food production
   
   (ii) Nuclear methods of reducing food losses
   
   (b) **Applications in the life sciences**
   
   (i) Medical applications: techniques and use in diagnosis, therapy and research, including dosimetric aspects
   
   (ii) Radiation biology: studies of cell function, radiation microbiology and biosphere resources
   
   (c) **Use in applied sciences and technology**
   
   (i) Industry: study, investigation and development of resources
   
   (ii) Production and application of transuranium and super-heavy isotopes
   
5. **International and administrative aspects of nuclear energy**
   
   (a) **Safeguards**
   
   (i) Safeguards systems analysis and safeguards objectives
   
   (ii) Safeguards techniques and instrumentation
   
   (iii) Nuclear materials accounting systems
   
   (b) **Organizational and co-operative aspects**
   
   (i) Organization of national atomic energy commissions and their relationship with other bodies and institutions
   
   (ii) International co-operation in nuclear projects and exchange of information
   
6. **Aspects of nuclear technology of particular interest for developing countries**
   
   (a) Impact of nuclear technology in developing countries
   
   (b) Financing of nuclear projects in developing countries
   
   (c) Education and training of scientists and technicians: public information

/...
ANNEX II

Proposed list of intergovernmental organizations to be invited to the Fourth International Conference on the peaceful uses of atomic energy

(1) European Nuclear Energy Agency of the OECD
    Paris

(2) European Organization for Nuclear Research
    Geneva

(3) Inter-American Nuclear Energy Commission
    of the Organization of American States
    17th St. and Constitution Ave., N.W.
    Washington

(4) Council for Mutual Economic Aid
    Kalinin Prospect 56
    Moscow

(5) Nordic Institute for Theoretical Atomic Physics
    Copenhagen, Denmark

(6) League of Arab States
    Cairo

(7) Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries
    Vienna

(8) Organization of African Unity
    Scientific, Technical and Research Committee
    Lagos, Nigeria

(9) Joint Institute for Nuclear Research
    Moscow

(10) Bureau international des poids et mesures
    Sevran (S-ET-O), France

(11) Organisation commune africaine et malgache
    Yaounde, Cameroun

(12) Communauté européenne de l'énergie atcmique
    Bruxelles, Belgique

(13) Organisation de l'Unité africaine
    Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

(14) Office central des Transports internationaux
    par chemins de fer
    Berne, Suisse

-----