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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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JAPAN

/5 December 1979

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1. The Government of Japan continues to appreciate the objectives of General Assembly resolution 32/50, aimed at promoting international co-operation for countries, both developing and developed, to share the benefits of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, while preventing effectively the proliferation of nuclear weapons and nuclear explosive devices.
2. At the same time, the Government of Japan realizes that the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), set up for the purpose of achieving those very objectives, as expressly stipulated in its statute, has so far made a very significant contribution in promoting international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and will continue to grow in importance in the future. The General Conference of the Agency meets every year to discuss matters of common concern to its member Governments, which now total about 110. The Agency annually submits reports on its far-reaching activities to the General Assembly of the United Nations for its consideration.
3. The International Nuclear Fuel Cycle Evaluation (INFCE), currently under way, is scheduled to come to a close next February, after the completion of an intensive two-year study on the various subjects of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and non-proliferation, the results of which are believed to have a significant impact on relevant international activities in the future.
4. In addition, the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, scheduled to be held in the summer of 1980, is expected to serve as a useful forum for detailed discussions on varied subjects concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and the prevention of nuclear proliferation. Yet another important international conference is being planned by IAEA, to be convened some time in 1981, following the example of the International Conference on Nuclear Power and its Fuel Cycle, which took place in Salzburg in 1977.
5. Such being the case, the Government of Japan is inclined to share the opinion that the question of the advisability of convening such a conference or conferences as are proposed under the said resolution can indeed be and should be examined after the Second Review Conference and the IAEA Conference to be held in 1981, in order to make it possible to take into account the results to be gained from those conferences. Moreover, if a positive consensus on the convening of such a conference or conferences is eventually reached, such a conference or conferences should be held under the auspices of IAEA, rather than of the United Nations system as a whole, and, in any case, should be prepared and organized in such a manner as to enable IAEA to play a central role.

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