

NPT/CONF.IV/MC.III/SR.1

28. Non-nuclear-weapon States Parties to the Treaty having embarked upon peaceful nuclear programmes should have assurances that their programmes would not be endangered. Assurances should cover the danger of attack or threat of attack on safeguarded nuclear facilities; States Parties should, on request, provide assistance to non-nuclear-weapon States Parties subjected to such an attack and States Parties should refrain from providing any sort of nuclear co-operation or assistance to any State which made an attack of that kind.

29. The IAEA had been successful in tackling the issue of the dumping of nuclear waste by means of guidelines which had been agreed by consensus and it was to be hoped that further progress would be made in that area. As to the CAS, her country had strongly supported its work and believed that it should not be terminated, even if there had been a change in the market, as it was still important to monitor the situation. She joined the representative of Mexico and other speakers who had spoken in favour of reactivating the work of that Committee. Lastly, on full-scope safeguards her delegation fully supported the proposal submitted by Australia.

30. Mr. WISBER LOEIS (Indonesia), speaking on behalf of the Group of Non-Aligned States, introduced the draft resolution, contained in document NPT/CONF.IV/L.2 and Corr.1, on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy in relation with the sixth and seventh preambular paragraphs and article IV of the Non-Proliferation Treaty. The draft resolution contained elements which reflected the position of the non-aligned non-nuclear-weapon States Parties in accordance with their priorities, needs and interests in international co-operation on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. In presenting the draft resolution the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties were sincerely committed to pursuing the objectives of the Treaty as stipulated in the sixth and seventh preambular paragraphs. Recognition of all elements contained in the draft resolution would provide a strong impetus for effective implementation of the Treaty by, inter alia: eliminating the discriminatory practices exerted by some States Parties in providing assistance in the nuclear field to developing countries which were States Parties; terminating the supply of sensitive nuclear technology in contradiction with the spirit of article IV in relation to article I of the Treaty; further striving for the establishment of principles for international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy; and reaffirming the role and activities of the IAEA in its promotional as well as regulatory endeavours.

31. In that respect, he drew attention to the terms of article IV, paragraph 2, of the Treaty. The draft resolution brought into sharp focus matters for consideration during the present Conference. Adopting it would reaffirm the validity of article IV and thus strengthen the Non-Proliferation Treaty as the most widely acceptable non-proliferation régime.

32. Mr. ENDO (Japan) said that, in order to strengthen the non-proliferation régime and maintain and enhance its universality, it was essential to make adherence to it even more attractive by adopting specific measures. Two important areas should be considered in that respect: further promotion of international co-operation in the field of peaceful uses, and reinforcement of export controls for nuclear-related materials.