## UNITED NATIONS



# ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL



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ORIGINAL: SPANISH

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA Seventh session La Paz, Bolivia

#### NUCLEAR ENERGY

Draft resolution approved by Committee II on 25 May 1957

#### The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Whoreas:

(a) Because of the scientific and technological progress achieved in recent years, nuclear energy has become, in some countries, a new large-scale source of energy;

(b) This source of energy, together with hydraulic energy and fuels, constitutes an additional means of producing electricity and other forms of energy on an industrial scale;

(c) There are great advantages to be derived from distinguishing, in regard to atomic energy matters, between the two following aspects:

- (i) general questions of national and international regulation, scientific research and uses which do not involve the large-scale production of energy, and
- (ii) the application of nuclear energy for industrialscale energy production;

/(d) In this

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(d) In this last respect it is desirable that the application of nuclear energy be economically and technically coordinated with the general problem of each country's energy supplies from the various sources on which it draws;

(e) It is necessary in the Latin American countries for the industrial-scale generation of nuclear energy to be utilized economically and in conformity with the circumstances of each country,

#### Decides:

1. To call the attention of the Governments of the membe countries to the desirability of systematically studying the possibilities of utilizing nuclear energy together with other methods of large-scale energy production;

2. To recommend to the Governments of the member countri that they consider the desirability of placing the study and application of nuclear energy for large-scale supply in the hands of the public or private entities responsible for the various aspects of energy supply;

3. To suggest to the member Governments that it would be desirable for national nuclear energy commissions, or corresponing bodies, to adopt appropriate measures in order to promote the study and large-scale application of nuclear energy by the entities responsible for the supply, or by the consumers, whether they belong to the public or the private sector;

4. To recommend to the secretariat that, as regards this subject, it keep in touch, through the Secretary-General of

the United Nations, with the International Atomic Energy Agency when it is established, with other competent agencies of the United Nations and with agencies of the Organization of American States, and that it keep the Member Governments informed of these economic aspects of the problem which are of special importance for them.