



General Assembly

Distr.: General
17 November 2021

Original: English

Seventy-sixth session

Agenda item 52

Effects of atomic radiation

Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)

Rapporteur: Youssouf Aden **Moussa** (Djibouti)

I. Introduction

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 17 September 2021, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its seventy-sixth session the item entitled “Effects of atomic radiation” and to allocate it to the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee).
2. The Fourth Committee considered the item during its joint general debate on agenda items 50 to 63 at its 8th to 14th meetings, on 19, 20, 22, 25 and 27 October and on 1 and 3 November 2021. The Committee took action on item 52 at its 15th meeting on 9 November. Statements and observations made in the course of the Committee’s consideration of the item are reflected in the relevant summary records.¹
3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation to the General Assembly on its sixty-seventh and sixty-eighth sessions ([A/76/46](#)).
4. Taking into account the prevailing conditions relating to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic on the working arrangements of the Fourth Committee at the seventy-sixth session of the General Assembly and the available technological and procedural solutions, the Committee held an informal virtual meeting on 18 October 2021 (see annex).

II. Consideration of draft resolution [A/C.4/76/L.5](#)

5. At the 15th meeting, on 9 November, the representative of Australia introduced a draft resolution entitled “Effects of atomic radiation” ([A/C.4/76/L.5](#)). Subsequently,

¹ [A/C.4/76/SR.8](#), [A/C.4/76/SR.9](#), [A/C.4/76/SR.10](#), [A/C.4/76/SR.11](#), [A/C.4/76/SR.12](#), [A/C.4/76/SR.13](#), [A/C.4/76/SR.14](#), [A/C.4/76/SR.15](#).



Albania, Argentina, Austria, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cyprus, France, Germany, Greece, Iraq, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, Palau, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, Slovenia, Thailand and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

6. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Committee read out an oral statement on programme budget implications in connection with the draft resolution.

7. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.4/76/L.5](#), without a vote (see para. 8).

III. Recommendation of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)

8. The Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Effects of atomic radiation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution [913 \(X\)](#) of 3 December 1955, by which it established the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, and its subsequent resolutions on the subject, in which, inter alia, it requested the Scientific Committee to continue its work,

Concerned about the potentially harmful effects on present and future generations resulting from the levels of radiation to which humankind and the environment are exposed,

Conscious of the continuing need to examine and compile information about atomic and ionizing radiation and to analyse its effects on humankind and the environment, and conscious also of the increased volume, complexity and diversity of that information,

Acknowledging the concerns about the radiological consequences of nuclear accidents,

Reaffirming the desirability of the Scientific Committee continuing its work, and welcoming the increased commitment of States members of the Committee,

Emphasizing the vital need for sufficient, assured and predictable funding, as well as efficient management, of the work of the secretariat of the Scientific Committee to arrange the annual sessions and coordinate the development of documents based on scientific reviews of the sources of ionizing radiation and its effects on human health and the environment,

Recognizing the increasing importance of the scientific work of the Scientific Committee and the need to carry out unforeseen additional work, such as after the accident at the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power station,

Considering that the high quality of the work and the scientific rigour of the Scientific Committee need to be maintained in the future,

Recognizing the importance of disseminating the findings of the Scientific Committee, in particular to the public, and widely publicizing scientific knowledge about atomic radiation, and recalling in that context principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,¹

Noting the need for the resources of the Scientific Committee to be sufficient, assured and predictable, and recognizing the importance of voluntary contributions to the general trust fund established by the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to support the work of the Committee,

Referring to paragraphs 20 and 21 of its resolution [73/261](#) of 22 December 2018, and confirming that Algeria, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Norway and the United Arab

¹ *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3–14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

Emirates, in accordance with paragraph 18 of its resolution 71/89 of 6 December 2016, expressed their interest to become members of the Scientific Committee,

Acknowledging the attendance of Algeria, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Norway and the United Arab Emirates as observers at the sixty-fifth to sixty-eighth sessions of the Scientific Committee,

Bearing in mind that the incorporation of new members will imply a proportional increase in operational costs for the Scientific Committee, including travel costs,

Commending the secretariat of the Scientific Committee for its ongoing efforts to ensure the sustainable and effective work of the Committee, and encouraging all States in a position to do so to provide support to the secretariat of the Committee,

Recalling the support expressed by the International Atomic Energy Agency and the World Health Organization for the Scientific Committee's work in producing the most reliable and comprehensive sources of scientific information about the levels and effects of ionizing radiation, without which safety guidance and safety standards could not be developed and maintained and priorities for research in the areas of sources and effects of ionizing radiation could not be determined,

Recognizing that sufficient staffing of the secretariat is essential to support the work of the Scientific Committee,

Recognizing also the challenges faced by the Scientific Committee in undertaking its important work throughout the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic,

1. *Commends* the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation for the valuable contribution that it has been making since its inception to wider knowledge and understanding of the levels, effects and risks of exposure to ionizing radiation and for fulfilling its original mandate with scientific authority and independence of judgment;

2. *Reaffirms* the decision to maintain the present functions and independent role of the Scientific Committee;

3. *Re-emphasizes* the need for the Scientific Committee to hold regular sessions on an annual basis so that its report will be able to reflect the latest developments and findings in the field of ionizing radiation and thereby provide updated information for dissemination among all States;

4. *Commends* the Scientific Committee and secretariat for its ongoing efforts to fulfil its mandate throughout the COVID-19 pandemic;

5. *Notes with appreciation* the work of the Scientific Committee, takes note of the report on its sixty-seventh and sixty-eighth sessions,² including the report on the implementation of its long-term strategic directions,³ and encourages the Committee, over its coming sessions, to continue to work towards implementing strategies to support its long-term efforts to serve the scientific community, as well as wider audiences;

6. *Welcomes* the continuation of the ad hoc working group on effects and mechanisms and the ad hoc working group on sources and exposure to assist the Scientific Committee in developing its future programme of work on the effects of radiation exposure and the biological mechanisms by which they occur, as well as on

² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-sixth Session, Supplement No. 46 (A/76/46).*

³ *Ibid.*, part one, chap. II, sect. C, and part two, chap. V, sect. C.

global estimates of radiation sources and levels of exposure and an updated strategy for data collection, analysis and dissemination;

7. *Also welcomes* the four substantive scientific reports adopted by the Scientific Committee during its sixty-seventh and sixty-eighth sessions, on biological mechanisms relevant for the inference of cancer risk from low-dose and low-dose-rate radiation exposure, the levels and effects of radiation exposure due to the accident at the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power station: implications of information published since the 2013 report of the Committee, and the evaluations of medical and occupational exposure to ionizing radiation, and looks forward to the publication of the supporting scientific annexes thereto as their outcomes are relied upon by other international organizations;

8. *Encourages* the secretariat of the Scientific Committee to disseminate the findings of the Committee's updated evaluation on the accident at the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power station, released on 9 March 2021, in particular to the public;

9. *Notes* the progress of the ongoing evaluations on second primary cancer after radiation therapy, on epidemiological studies of radiation and cancer and on public exposure due to ionizing radiation from natural and other sources;

10. *Requests* the Scientific Committee to continue its work, including its important activities to increase knowledge of the levels, effects and risks of ionizing radiation from all sources, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its seventy-seventh session;

11. *Supports* the Scientific Committee in continuing to conduct its programme of work of scientific review and assessment on behalf of the General Assembly, in particular its global survey of public radiation exposure, its assessments of second primary cancer after radiotherapy, epidemiological studies of radiation and cancer, and the new evaluation on diseases of the circulatory system from radiation exposure, which are being conducted in close cooperation with other relevant organizations, and requests the Committee to submit plans for its ongoing and future programme of work to the Assembly at its seventy-seventh session;

12. *Welcomes* developments in streamlining procedures for publishing the reports of the Scientific Committee electronically on its official website and as sales publications, and calls upon the secretariat to continue both to monitor the timely publication of those reports and to strive to publish them within the same calendar year as their approval;

13. *Invites* the Scientific Committee to continue its consultations with scientists and experts from interested Member States in the process of preparing its future scientific reports, and requests the secretariat to continue to facilitate such consultations;

14. *Welcomes*, in this context, the readiness of Member States to provide the Scientific Committee with relevant information on the levels and effects of ionizing radiation, and invites the Committee to analyse and give due consideration to such information, particularly in the light of its own findings;

15. *Recalls* the strategy of the Scientific Committee to improve data collection, encourages in this regard Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations concerned to provide further relevant data about levels, effects and risks of radiation exposure from various sources, which would greatly help in the preparation of future reports of the Committee to the General Assembly, and encourages the International Atomic Energy Agency, the World Health Organization, the International Labour Organization and other relevant organizations to further collaborate with the secretariat on

arrangements for the collection, analysis and dissemination of data on radiation exposures of patients, workers and the public;

16. *Welcomes* the use and ongoing development by the secretariat of an online platform for collecting data on the exposure of patients, workers and the public, and urges Member States to take part in the Scientific Committee's global survey of public exposure and to nominate national contact persons to facilitate coordination of the collection and submission of data on the exposure of patients, workers and the public within the country;

17. *Also welcomes* the Scientific Committee's outreach strategy for the period 2020–2024, in particular the enhancement of the website of the Committee and the publication of information for the general public in all the official languages of the United Nations, continues to encourage that consideration be given to publishing the website in all of those languages, and notes that the dissemination of the Committee's findings and further enhancements to the website would depend on the financial and human resources made available to the secretariat;

18. *Requests* the United Nations Environment Programme to continue, within existing United Nations resources, to service the Scientific Committee and to disseminate its findings to Member States, the scientific community and the public and to ensure that the administrative measures in place are appropriate, including clear roles and responsibilities of the various actors, so that the secretariat is able to adequately and efficiently service the Committee in a predictable and sustainable manner and effectively facilitate the use of the invaluable expertise offered to the Committee by its members in order that the Committee may discharge the responsibilities and mandate entrusted to it by the General Assembly;

19. *Urges* the United Nations Environment Programme to ensure that future recruitment processes are conducted in an efficient, effective, timely and transparent manner;

20. *Welcomes* the appointment of a Deputy Secretary, which replaces the previous post of Scientific Officer, allows for the deputization of the Deputy Secretary as Secretary as appropriate and assists in the avoidance of disruptions in staffing;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to strengthen support for the Scientific Committee within existing United Nations resources, particularly with regard to the concerns raised by the Committee in relation to resourcing, and with regard to the increase of operational costs in the case of the increase in membership, and to report to the General Assembly at its seventy-seventh session on these issues;

22. *Encourages* Member States in a position to do so to make voluntary contributions to the general trust fund established by the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme and also to make contributions in kind, in order to support the work of the Scientific Committee, and the dissemination of its findings, in a sustainable manner;

23. *Recalls* that Algeria, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Norway and the United Arab Emirates each designated one scientist to attend the sixty-fifth to sixty-eighth sessions of the Scientific Committee as an observer, pursuant to paragraph 19 of General Assembly resolution [72/76](#) of 7 December 2017 and to the procedures referred to in paragraph 21 of Assembly resolution [73/261](#) of 22 December 2018;⁴

24. *Also recalls* the procedure for the possible further increases in membership of the Scientific Committee as adopted in paragraph 21 of General Assembly

⁴ See resolutions [74/81](#) and [75/91](#).

resolution [73/261](#), pursuant to paragraph 19 of Assembly resolution [66/70](#) of 9 December 2011;

25. *Recognizes* the advice of the Scientific Committee to the General Assembly that, in its opinion, all four observer States compare favourably against the Secretary-General's suggested framework of criteria and indicators for membership;⁵

26. *Acknowledges* the advice of the Secretary-General that the addition of all four observer States to the Scientific Committee will incur additional annual operational costs for the Committee, to be funded from existing United Nations resources;⁶

27. *Notes* the Secretary-General's report, in which it is stated that changes to the membership of the Scientific Committee ought to be to primarily enhance the effectiveness of its substantive work,⁷ and the Committee's serious concern about its ability to successfully implement its future programme of work in a timely manner, in particular with regard to the increased number of experts involved in its ongoing evaluations,⁸ and looks forward with anticipation to the Committee's consideration of these challenges in its report to the General Assembly at its seventy-seventh session;⁹

28. *Invites* Algeria, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Norway and the United Arab Emirates to become members of the Scientific Committee, and requests the Government of each of those States to designate one scientist, with alternates and consultants, as appropriate, to be its representative on the Committee.

⁵ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-sixth Session, Supplement No. 46* (A/76/46), part two, chap. V, sect. E.

⁶ [A/76/279](#), para. 22.

⁷ *Ibid.*, summary, and [A/66/524](#), para. 21.

⁸ [A/76/279](#), para. 16.

⁹ *Ibid.*, para. 22.

Annex

Informal virtual meeting of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)

1. On 18 October 2021, the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) held an informal virtual meeting convened by the Chair of the Fourth Committee (El Salvador) on agenda item 52.
 2. At the same meeting, the representative of Australia, in her capacity as Chair of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, introduced to the General Assembly the report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation on its sixty-seventh and sixty-eighth sessions ([A/76/46](#)).
-