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AGENDA ITEM 71

Financial reports and accounts for the year ended 31 December 1969 and reports of the Board of Auditors:

- (a) United Nations;
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REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (A/8189)

AGENDA ITEM 74

Planning estimate for the financial year 1972

REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (A/8190)

AGENDA ITEM 77

Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations: report of the Committee on Contributions

REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (A/8183 and Corr.1)

1. The PRESIDENT: I request the Rapporteur of the Fifth Committee, Mr. El Baradei of the United Arab Republic, to present in one intervention the three reports of that Committee on the items now before us.

2. Mr. EL BARADEI (United Arab Republic), Rapporteur of the Fifth Committee: On behalf of the Fifth Committee I have the honour to present its reports on item 71 [A/8189], on item 74 [A/8190] and on item 77 [A/8183 and Corr.1].

3. The Fifth Committee has recommended for adoption by the General Assembly the draft resolutions in paragraph 7 of document A/8189 and paragraph 15 of document A/8183 and Corr.1 and has recommended the course of action for the General Assembly indicated in paragraph 7 of document A/8190.

4. The Fifth Committee hopes that its recommendations will be adopted unanimously by the General Assembly.

Pursuant to rule 68 of the rules of procedure, it was decided not to discuss the reports of the Fifth Committee.

5. The PRESIDENT: I invite representatives to turn their attention first to paragraph 7 of the report of the Fifth Committee on item 71 [A/8189].

6. Since no one wishes to speak in explanation of their vote before the voting, the Assembly will now take a decision on the six draft resolutions dealing with this matter.

Draft resolutions A, B, C, D, E and F were adopted (resolutions 2653 A, B, C, D, E and F (XXV))

7. We now turn to the report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 74 [A/8190]. It appears that no delegation wishes to explain its vote. In paragraph 7 of document A/8190, the Fifth Committee recommends that the General Assembly should decide to defer for one further year the implementation of paragraph 7 of its

resolution 2370 (XXII) of 19 December 1967. May I take it that the Assembly approves that recommendation?

It was so decided.

8. The Assembly will now turn to the consideration of the report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 77 [A/8183 and Corr.1].

9. The representative of Japan wishes to explain his delegations's vote.

10. Mr. NAITO (Japan): I should like to explain the vote of my delegation. We are aware that the Committee on Contributions has made a conscientious effort to draw up as fair a scale of assessments as possible. However, my delegation cannot help feeling that in the scale of assessments recommended by the Committee on Contributions for the years 1971, 1972 and 1973 there exist some cases of excessively large increases. For example, for Japan so drastic an increase as 43 per cent has been recommended in the new scale, thus making my country the fifth largest contributor to the regular budget of this Organization.

Mr. Ramphul (Mauritius), Vice-President, took the Chair.

11. My delegation is not entirely satisfied with the fact that, while considerable decreases in the scale of assessments have been recommended for not a few of the most industrialized countries, rather excessively high increases have been fixed for a few other countries, including Japan, thus shifting too suddenly an important portion of the financial burden from one group of countries to another. For those reasons, my delegation abstained in the Fifth Committee on the draft resolution contained in the report of that Committee. Our position remains the same. Therefore, my delegation is obliged to abstain on the draft resolution.

12. The PRESIDENT: Since in the Fifth Committee the vote was 86 in favour, none against and 3 abstentions, may I take it that the draft resolution in paragraph 15 of document A/8183 and Corr.1 is adopted without objection?

The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 2654 (XXV)).

AGENDA ITEM 15

Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency

13. The PRESIDENT: I have the pleasure to invite Mr. Sigvard Eklund, Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), to present to the General Assembly the report of the Agency for the year 1969 to 1970.

14. Mr. EKLUND (Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency): The twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations, which we have all been celebrating, coincides not only with the beginning

of a new decade but also with the inauguration of the Second United Nations Development Decade. It is therefore appropriate that we should not only look forward in a general way to what might lie in the future, but consider more specifically the involvement of the United Nations and its family of organizations in the main problems confronting humanity. Our success in doing this holds the key to the future effectiveness of international co-operation, on which will depend to a large extent the very existence of these organizations.

15. The Secretary-General, in the introduction to his report to the General Assembly [see A/8001/Add.1 and Corr.1, chap. II], pointed to the need for disarmament measures as one of the problems of our time with which we must deal before it becomes beyond our capacity to cope with it. He was referring to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons [resolution 2373 (XXII)]. It is encouraging that the non-proliferation Treaty came into force during the first months of what has been designated as the Disarmament Decade. The First Committee has recently commended a draft treaty to prohibit the emplacement of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction on the sea-bed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof.¹ Another cause for optimism has been the strategic arms limitations talks, which have resumed in Helsinki. An atmosphere of co-operation has been demonstrated in the discussions on the peaceful uses of nuclear explosives, a subject to which I shall return. The non-proliferation Treaty has now been signed by ninety-eight countries and ratified by sixty-three.

16. The Agency's Board of Governors has established a Safeguards Committee, open to all Member States, to advise on the Agency's responsibilities in relation to safeguards in connexion with the Treaty and in particular on the contents of the agreements which will be required in this connexion. That Committee first met in June and July of this year and prepared material to be used as a basis for negotiations between the Agency and parties to the non-proliferation Treaty. So far, negotiations have been initiated between the Agency and twenty-four Governments.

17. The Committee now has before it the study of technical procedures and financial problems in connexion with the application of safeguards. The guidelines it is drawing up may find wider applications in the verification of other international commitments.

18. Parallel to the work of the Safeguards Committee a serious effort has been made to improve and rationalize safeguards. Recommendations have been drawn up by panels of experts on technical objectives and principles of inspection, requirements for design information and for the verification of nuclear materials.

19. A symposium in July on progress in safeguards techniques showed that there have been substantial achievements in systems analysis, verification

¹ Subsequently adopted as resolution 2660 (XXV)

techniques based on fuel cycle correlations and new instruments.

20. Even outside the non-proliferation Treaty framework, the Agency's safeguards activities have continued to increase. The Agency is now party to forty-four agreements involving thirty-two States, covering ten nuclear power reactors and sixty-eight other reactors. Those ten nuclear power reactors have a total capacity of 2,900 MW(e), that is, about 12 per cent of the total world nuclear power capacity of 24,000 MW(e).

21. I need not remind this Assembly that the *raison d'être* of the Agency is to foster the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and to establish and administer safeguards against the diversion of nuclear materials for military purposes. Through the safeguards system, expanded and modified to meet non-proliferation Treaty conditions, the Agency can render service to the community of nations. A widespread acceptance of Agency safeguards should also further assist the peaceful uses of atomic energy by creating an atmosphere of confidence where nuclear materials, equipment and information are freely transferred from country to country. This is particularly important in respect of making available to non-nuclear-weapon States essential technical information, for example concerning the enrichment of uranium isotopes.

22. Many Governments have been understandably concerned about the costs of safeguards under the non-proliferation Treaty. In 1970, out of the Agency's regular budget of \$12.3 million, \$1.3 million was allocated to safeguards, that is, 10 per cent. In 1971, out of a regular budget of \$13.8 million, \$1.9 million will be allocated to safeguards, that is, somewhat less than 14 per cent. The main impact of the non-proliferation Treaty will be felt after 1973; it is estimated that in 1975, for example, the percentage of the assessed budget will be somewhat less than 25 per cent. This estimate is based on the assumption of improved safeguards practices. I anticipate that progress of system adaptation will continue as a result of the efforts I have just described and that some acceptable formula can be devised to meet the costs.

23. Here it might be appropriate to mention that a number of the Agency's activities over the past year have provided a positive response to the recommendations of the 1968 Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States.²

24. The first international meeting on the peaceful uses of nuclear explosives was held by the Agency in March this year.³ It led to a most remarkable and useful exchange of information that had previously not been available internationally.

25. A second meeting on practical aspects of the use of contained peaceful nuclear explosives for industrial purposes will be held in January 1971.

26. Last year the General Assembly suggested [*resolution 2605B (XXIV)*] that the Agency initiate studies on the character of the international observation that it might perform pursuant to article V of the non-proliferation Treaty. I am happy to report that a panel of experts met in Vienna last week to consider this problem and set out recommendations for a framework for the implementation of appropriate procedures.

27. In September, the Agency's General Conference decided upon an amendment to the statute which will increase the membership of the Board of Governors, thus fulfilling another recommendation of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States.

28. The General Assembly has discussed the role of science and technology in national development. We are still in the early stages of the technological era and we are bewildered by the impact of technological advances on nearly every aspect of our society. Scientific and technical agencies in the United Nations system will have the responsibility to follow up these developments for the purpose of ensuring that the best possible use is made of their potential for all countries. Access by all nations to the benefits of scientific discoveries and technological innovations is a challenge which we will have to face, to an increasing degree, during the Second Development Decade. In the family of agencies the International Atomic Energy Agency will have an important contribution to make to this end.

29. I should like to limit my remarks to just a few examples of the Agency's activities which might be of interest to the Assembly.

30. Nuclear power, which is expected to provide 15 per cent of total power capacity at the end of this decade, holds great promise for a world whose energy requirements are expected to double by 1980. One of the major obstacles standing in the way of the introduction of nuclear power in the developing countries continues to be the problem of financing nuclear installations. The objectives set out by the developing countries themselves, which call for 20,000 to 25,000 MW of nuclear power by 1980, would in any case require foreign capital resources of \$3,000 million to \$4,000 million. In this connexion I have been informed that the World Bank has now established a Special Projects Department, one of whose functions is to search out and try to develop nuclear power projects satisfying the Bank's criteria. Up to now, as members know, arrangements for financing nuclear power plants have been purely bilateral. We are continuing our efforts to find a practical solution on a multilateral basis.

31. The growth of nuclear power will need increasing supplies of nuclear fuels to an extent that it may not be possible to meet from existing resources. Ninety-five per cent of the uranium reserves at present being exploited are in the industrialized countries, but there is good reason to assume that large reserves may be found in the developing countries, provided that the

² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-third Session, agenda item 96, document A/7277 and Corr.1 and 2, para. 17.*

³ Held at Vienna from 2 to 6 March 1970.

necessary prospecting programmes and the financial resources to sustain them can be provided.

32. For the least developed of the developing countries, problems of scientific infrastructure are best tackled before nuclear power can be considered. Here the Agency has tried to help through its Technical Assistance Programme. This programme, which has greatly suffered from inflating costs over the years, was given a boost in September of this year, when the General Conference decided to raise the target for voluntary contributions from \$2 million to \$2.5 million. I hope that there will be further increases in this target. An increase in the Agency's technical assistance activities would also be in the spirit of article IV of the non-proliferation Treaty, which enjoins upon parties to co-operate in contributing to the further development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes with due consideration for the needs of the developing areas of the world.

33. The potential from this source has not yet been fully realized. A field of nuclear technology in which great interest has been shown is that related to agriculture. I am thinking in particular of the joint programmes of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency to improve the protein content of various foodstuffs and to develop radiation-induced rice and wheat mutants which have far better yields than other varieties, and of the programme supported by the United Nations Development Programme to reduce crop losses by the eradication of the Mediterranean fruit fly in Central America by the release of male insects sterilized by radiation. Those are just a few examples of how modern technology can be applied to age-old problems of particular concern to the developing countries.

34. A problem of increasing concern to many communities in the world is the effects of modern industry and technology on the environment. The United Nations Conference on the Human Environment in 1972 will, I trust, point out those problems with international implications and suggest ways and means of facing them through common effort. I think the newly established functional group on the environment of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination will help the United Nations family of organizations to achieve the best possible utilization of skills and competence available and ensure full co-ordination of the efforts to assist Member States in this field.

35. In the preparation for the 1972 Conference, meetings on specific subjects should be helpful. Last August in this hall the Agency co-sponsored a symposium on nuclear power stations. The nuclear power industry is in the happy position of offering an example to other industries in this respect. The symposium concluded that nuclear power stations contribute far less to environmental degradation than other forms of power production. This is, of course, partly because of the absence of smoke stacks releasing combustion products to the air, and also because the industry has from the beginning, due to the nature of the fuel it uses, designed its installations to contain radioactivity

safely. The small amounts which are released are well below those permitted by strict regulations and the dose to the public is trivial when compared to natural radioactivity. At the symposium a suggestion was made that the Agency should become a central repository of data on radioactivity released in connexion with civilian use. This suggestion is now under study.

36. Another environmental question in which the General Assembly has taken an interest is the pollution of the seas and oceans by various forms of wastes. Over the years I have appealed to Governments to provide the Agency, on a voluntary basis, with information on their releases of radioactive waste into the sea. The Agency keeps this question under constant review by organizing scientific conferences and panels on this problem. The inter-agency Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Pollution has now recommended that a single international register be kept for all such waste materials. A panel which met last month discussed "Procedures for establishing limits for radioactive nuclides in the sea" and reaffirmed the importance of establishing an international registry of marine disposals. I hope that States will give these recommendations their serious consideration and find ways to provide the Agency with the data I have just referred to.

37. All of the questions which I have touched upon today—international safeguards, nuclear power, nuclear technology and the developing countries, and nuclear energy and the environment—will be subjects for discussion at the Fourth International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy in Geneva next September, which the United Nations is organizing in co-operation with the Agency. The appointment yesterday by the Secretary-General of Mr. Glenn Seaborg as President of the Conference will certainly be highly appreciated by the international scientific community. I look forward to a full exchange of views on many important issues and trust that the Conference will help increase both the understanding of and participation by public officials, economists and planners in matters that were once thought to be the exclusive realm of scientists. I think the Conference will show that nuclear energy has come of age. Nuclear power is a commercial proposition and all its implications must be considered by the planners, economists, industrialists and policy-makers who have to deal with it.

38. I have tried to give the General Assembly an idea of some of the Agency's work during the past year. I hope I have succeeded in conveying an image of an organization which has been working harmoniously with its member States to fulfil the tasks assigned to it under its statute, and the increasing responsibilities given to it by the non-proliferation Treaty. I am anxious to emphasize also that the work has been conducted in an atmosphere of utmost co-operation among member States with the objective of establishing a world-wide control system to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

39. As I mentioned at the outset of my statement, sixty-three countries have ratified the non-proliferation

Treaty; a number of States have signed but not yet ratified it. Still others, some of which are nuclear or near-nuclear Powers, have neither signed nor ratified the non-proliferation Treaty. In order to be effective an international treaty should be universally accepted, and the parties to it should voluntarily and willingly fulfil their obligations under that treaty.

40. The annual rate of nuclear-test explosions before the partial test-ban Treaty—the Moscow Treaty—in 1963 was forty and it increased in the subsequent period, 1963 to July 1970, to forty-eight. The “big bangs” which were conducted by no less than three nuclear-weapon States and which coincided with the opening-day celebrations of the United Nations twenty-fifth anniversary also leave grave doubts in our minds.

41. By ratifying the non-proliferation Treaty the States parties to it undertake, at the earliest possible date, to cease the nuclear arms race and to undertake also effective measures towards nuclear disarmament, as well as to discontinue all test explosions of nuclear weapons.

42. Those obligations, when accepted universally and carried out in the spirit of the Treaty, still leave room for hope that we may ultimately have a world freed from the threat of nuclear destruction.

43. Mr. SEN (India): I have much pleasure in introducing the draft resolution [A/L.616] on the annual report of the International Atomic Energy Agency for 1969-1970 [see A/8034 and Add.1]. The statement which Mr. Eklund has just made clearly and ably supplements this report, which has special importance, for the activities of the Organization have reached a stage where nuclear technology is no longer of importance to a few advanced countries only. My delegation would like to recall and emphasize that the primary objective of the Agency is to make possible the widest use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. There is an increasing awareness among all countries about the contributions that nuclear energy can make to their economic and social development. The present report underlines the urgent need to enhance the economic and social development of all peoples and indicates how this could be met by the increasing capacity of Member States to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. The statute of the Agency recognized this need when it was drawn up over ten years ago and we are glad to see that this purpose guides the Agency's activities today.

44. We are glad also that the International Atomic Energy Agency has gone from strength to strength in working out the peaceful applications of nuclear energy in all its aspects for the benefit of Member States. The past year has been specially significant. The target for voluntary contributions for activities relating to technical assistance has been fixed at a higher figure than before—at \$2.5 million. Specific initiatives have been undertaken for the establishment of an international nuclear information system. The programmes for technical assistance and laboratories have been

expanding, though they have not yet reached a stage fully responsive to the requirements of the countries whose nuclear capacity has not yet been fully developed. That is particularly true in the matter of technical assistance. The discussions in the General Conference last year and the report before us, however, indicate that the member countries of IAEA as well as its secretariat are aware of the primary importance of the Agency's constructive and promotional activities compared to its controlling and regulatory functions, that is, those dealing with the application of safeguards.

45. We do not mean, of course, that the Agency's responsibilities for safeguards are of less significance. The success of its positive contribution would no doubt depend on the Agency's ability to prevent the diversion of nuclear material for military or other purposes which cannot be considered peaceful. The Safeguards Committee of the Agency and its expert panels have over the years worked hard and consistently to evolve an appropriate system to ensure that the nuclear capacity of Member States is devoted to the maximum extent possible to peaceful purposes only. Our hope is that the Agency will carry out the role entrusted to it by its statute with competence and full success.

46. We note with satisfaction that the discussions at the last General Conference of IAEA concluded that safeguards as well as promotional and constructive roles should evolve in a balanced manner and that the fulfilment of one type of responsibility should not be at the cost of the other, specially at the expense of the Agency's technical assistance activities, which are of particular relevance and importance to developing countries. We note with appreciation that the Agency's operational and budgetary policies would be formed keeping the above consideration in mind. We welcome the fact that the executive organ of the Agency, its Board of Governors, has been expanded to reflect adequately the increased membership of that organization. Revision of article VI of the statute, without disturbing its carefully worked out geo-political balance, has been an important achievement. We are confident that the Board of Governors of IAEA will now function in a more representative manner and take fully into account the interests of its larger membership.

47. My delegation, while sponsoring the present draft resolution, would merely like to take special note of the preparatory work being done by IAEA for the next atoms for peace Conference. We have no doubt that the Director-General of IAEA and the Secretary-General of the United Nations will ensure the success of the Conference by closely co-operating with each other in its preparatory work.

48. The fundamental objective of IAEA, that of enabling the member countries, particularly the developing countries, to benefit from the advantages of nuclear energy, is and should be the concern of the international community, as this high technology can bring about the most remarkable welfare for mankind. It can also annihilate and destroy this earth completely. It is in this context that the Agency's regulatory and promotional functions should be evolved in equilibrium and

given full support by us all. The report before us shows that the Agency is conscious of its great responsibility and capable of discharging it effectively. The co-operation of Member States is no doubt essential for that purpose and we are glad to note that the dedicated work of the IAEA secretariat and the able guidance given to it by its Director-General, Mr. Eklund, have proved to be of the utmost value in inspiring confidence among Member States. I should like, therefore, to put on record our appreciation of the useful work that the Director-General and the IAEA secretariat have done during the last year.

49. With these brief remarks, I commend draft resolution A/L.616 to the General Assembly for unanimous adoption. I have the honour and pleasure to announce that that draft resolution has been sponsored jointly by the Netherlands, Poland and India.

50. Mr. ESCHAUZIER (Netherlands): My delegation would like to support draft resolution A/L.616, presented by the representative of India.

51. First, I wish to extend a warm welcome to the Director-General of the Vienna Agency, Mr. Sigvard Eklund. It is a pleasure to have him with us today. My delegation listened with interest to his comprehensive statement. We have also studied with care the Agency's report and the supplement thereto.

52. The Director-General has just informed us that the non-proliferation Treaty has been signed by ninety-eight countries and that it has been ratified by sixty-three Governments. We are happy to note that the Board of Governors established a Safeguards Committee to advise on the Agency's responsibilities in connexion with the Treaty. It is a source of satisfaction to my Government that the deliberations of that Committee were held in a constructive spirit and that it proved possible to bridge the gap between divergent views. Those deliberations have now reached a stage where the Agency is able to initiate negotiations and agreements with States parties to the Treaty.

53. I was also gratified to hear from the Director-General that parallel with the work of the Safeguards Committee, efforts are now being made to improve and rationalize safeguard procedures. My Government believes that the Agency's safeguard activities, regardless of their importance, should not have any adverse effect on its other activities, and in particular on the assistance it can give to developing countries.

54. We are happy to see that the target for voluntary contributions to finance operational activities has been increased. In order to assist in reaching the new target the Netherlands Government decided nearly to double its voluntary contribution. We hope other Member States will also be in a position to make additional contributions, be it in kind or in cash, to increase the scope of the Agency's technical assistance programme, as the Director-General put it a while ago, in the spirit of article IV of the non-proliferation Treaty.

55. It is not necessary at this stage to enumerate the various aspects of the Agency's work. It would be remiss, however, not to mention with satisfaction the useful work which the Agency is doing in implementing the recommendations of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States and particularly its studies regarding the question of peaceful nuclear explosions and its future impact on economic and social development.

56. Another very important recommendation of the non-nuclear-weapon States concerned the enlargement of the membership of the Board of Governors. A relevant proposal adopted by the General Conference represents, in our opinion, a reasonable and workable balance between the criteria of technical advancement, effectiveness of the Board and equitable geographic distribution. The decision of the General Conference will now have to be followed by the ratification of this amendment to article VI of the statute by the member states of the Agency.

57. The First Committee this year adopted three draft resolutions taking into account the remarks made by the Director-General with a view to avoiding duplication and unnecessary documentation. These draft resolutions recommended that the annual report should include information regarding subjects which were earlier submitted to the Committee in special reports.

58. I have had the privilege of being able to appraise the Agency's work from different vantage points. These have included, in the first place, Vienna and now Geneva and New York. In order to do justice to our consideration of reports and the examination of the work of various organizations and bodies of the United Nations, we, like many other representatives here and elsewhere, have to concentrate on a limited number of aspects which are of special significance for an over-all evaluation.

59. Of course, the emphasis given to certain topics depends on the special interest they deserve. I, for one, have no doubt that as a result of the new procedure which I outlined a moment ago this need will be reflected in future reports of the Agency to the General Assembly, or alternatively, in the introduction to these reports by the Director-General.

60. In conclusion I should like to join the previous speaker, the representative of India, in expressing my deep appreciation of the important and dedicated work of the Agency staff over the past years. I have no doubt that they will continue to serve the Agency with the same singleness of purpose and dedication in future.

61. Mr. SKOWRONSKI (Poland) (*interpretation from French*): First I should like to thank the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency, Mr. Eklund, for the statement he has just made on the important activities of the Agency.

62. As a sponsor of the draft resolution introduced by India [A/L.616], the delegation of Poland would like to make a brief statement on the report of the

Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

63. First of all, our delegation takes note of the report as a complete document which reflects the results obtained by the Agency in its activities during the past year. The report reviews the extent and forms of the peaceful applications of atomic energy in several scientific technical and industrial fields. Poland approves the future development of the activities of the Agency in these fields, and we note with satisfaction an expansion in the programmes of technical assistance and co-operation executed by the Agency.

64. Secondly, the report indicates that the Agency is effectively fulfilling its new responsibilities which flow from the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons [*resolution 2373 (XXII)*].

65. Under article III of that Treaty the Agency has started work for the establishment of a system of safeguards. We note with satisfaction the progress achieved in this field by the Safeguards Committee. We hope that the final drawing up of effective safeguards, after the solution of important technical, legal and financial problems, will enable a certain number of important States to become parties to the Treaty.

66. I should like to avail myself of this opportunity to recall that Poland attaches the utmost importance to the universal implementation of the Treaty on non-proliferation. We were one of the first States to ratify the Treaty and declared ourselves to be ready to start negotiations to conclude an agreement with the Agency in accordance with article III of the Treaty. In our opinion, given the particular conditions of the international situation, the complete implementation of the Treaty is linked above all to the need for its prompt ratification by the States members of EURATOM which have signed it, including the Federal Republic of Germany.

67. The implementation of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons will without doubt favourably influence all the activities of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

68. In implementing articles IV and V of the Treaty, the Agency has given new vigour to international co-operation by promoting the applications of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, particularly in the developing countries. The report of the Board of Governors, as well as the report of the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly, confirm that the Agency is the most appropriate organ to be responsible for an international service in the field of the peaceful uses of nuclear explosions.

69. Thirdly, Poland considers that it is necessary to transform the Agency into a really universal international organization. To this end, we support the position of the German Democratic Republic, which has obtained substantial results in the peaceful uses of atomic energy and ratified the Treaty on non-proliferation.

70. In conclusion, my delegation wishes to emphasize that our participation in the formulation of the draft resolution and, accordingly, our vote in favour of it, are not to be interpreted as a change in our position regarding the revision of article VI of the statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

71. Mr. WOLTE (Austria): The report of the International Atomic Energy Agency, covering the period from 1 July 1969 to 1 October 1970, which was just introduced by the Director-General of the Agency, Mr. Eklund, represents a clear, concise and factual account of the role played by the International Atomic Energy Agency in the promotion and development of the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

72. The debate today again offers us an opportunity to express to the organization, its Board of Governors and its distinguished Director-General our sincere appreciation of the progress that the Agency has made in seeking to accelerate the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world.

73. The entry into force of the non-proliferation Treaty on 5 March of this year was one of the most significant events in the history of our efforts to halt the spread of nuclear weapons. It also constitutes a landmark in the history of the Agency. Austria, which from the beginning supported the concept of agreement to halt the proliferation of nuclear weapons, was among the first States to sign and ratify the Treaty. I need hardly stress our sincere interest in its early implementation, which depends to a large extent on the contribution of the International Atomic Energy Agency and which would be impossible without the Agency's experience and know-how in the field of safeguards. At the same time, we are fully aware of the difficulties inherent in the tasks now confronting the Agency and many Member States in connexion with the implementation of the non-proliferation Treaty. The time limits envisaged in the Treaty require speedy and appropriate action on the part of the States parties to the Treaty.

74. On the other hand, it would be difficult not to take into account the need for proceeding carefully in the Treaty's implementation so as to ensure the widest possible application of an effective and sufficiently adaptable international safeguards system. It was in the light of those considerations that Austria welcomed the establishment of a Safeguards Committee as a committee of the whole. We are gratified to note that, as can be gathered from the second part of the report of the Agency, substantial progress has already been achieved as regards the structure and the contents of the agreements to be concluded between the Agency and the States parties to the non-proliferation Treaty.

75. Without entering into a detailed discussion of this question, I should like to refer briefly to one basic problem which is of great interest to a considerable number of member States of the Agency—in particular, to the developing countries—namely, the methods of financing safeguards.

76. We do not wish to prejudge further discussions on this point in the Safeguards Committee, and we have an open mind on this subject. In principle, however, it is our belief that when it comes to safeguards under the non-proliferation Treaty we should not attempt to apply purely financial, or even purely economic, yardsticks to a subject matter which, by its very nature, defies measurement or comparison. Most of the problems which have been under consideration by the Board of Governors of the Agency, and subsequently by the General Conference, have also been extensively discussed in the First Committee of the General Assembly this year in connexion with the disarmament items. The close relationship between the problems of disarmament and the peaceful uses of nuclear energy is self-evident. This relationship is perhaps best reflected in the Treaty of Tlatelolco,⁴ which, on 30 June 1970, was in force between sixteen countries. The States parties to that Treaty are requested to conclude comprehensive safeguard agreements with the Agency. The Treaty of Tlatelolco is the second instrument in connexion with which the Agency is called upon to fulfil important functions. My delegation is gratified to see that the Agency is about to address itself to these problems in a most efficient manner.

77. The coming into force of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, as well as the recommendations of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States, have also led to further consideration by the Agency of the establishment of an international service for nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes. In the framework of the debate on this question in the First Committee my delegation co-sponsored a draft resolution regarding the establishment of such a service within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency. We consider this question—which has to be seen in the light of the provisions of article V of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons—as being of particular importance, and we are convinced that the Agency, which has already done very valuable work in this field, is the most appropriate international body to deal with it.

78. As delegations are aware, the Agency has submitted a report on that matter, which is contained in document A/8080. In examining the report my delegation is happy to note that the Agency has responded to the relevant invitation of the General Assembly with customary promptness, and is carrying out the studies requested of it with the usual thoroughness and care.

79. We learn from the information submitted by the Agency that a first panel meeting on a review of the technology of peaceful nuclear explosions was successfully concluded earlier this year and that other panels are being prepared for the future. The next of these panels is expected to take up the practical aspects of contained nuclear explosions for industrial purposes.

80. The Agency also gave considerable attention to the evaluation of the results of those gatherings—in

particular, to the evaluation of the information and data submitted by participating Member States. In keeping with its excellent record of disseminating technical and scientific information, the Agency will no doubt make the results of these studies available in appropriate form.

81. In the field of the exchange of information, the Agency during the last year published several papers, as well as a bibliography of peaceful nuclear explosions up to 1969. Furthermore, it has adjusted its International Nuclear Information System (IMS) so as to ensure also an adequate exchange of information in this specific realm of nuclear technology. My delegation is pleased to see that the International Nuclear Information System became operational in May 1970. The results of its activities in this field since then are very promising indeed.

82. Another item which deserves our special attention is the composition of the Agency's Board of Governors. In this connexion may I state my delegation's full confidence that the Organization will continue to take the appropriate steps to ensure that the Agency will be able adequately to fulfil its increasing responsibilities.

83. The work of the International Atomic Energy Agency during the period under consideration testifies once again to the efficiency and devotion of that organization and its leadership. My delegation will be happy to support the draft resolution submitted by India, the Netherlands and Poland [A/L.616].

84. Mr. HELANIEMI (Finland): The Finnish delegation wishes to express its sincere appreciation for the constructive work accomplished during the past year by the International Atomic Energy Agency, as set out so clearly in its annual report and in the comprehensive statement of Mr. Sigvard Eklund, Director-General of the Agency.

85. It is not my intention here to dwell on the technical aspects of the report now before us or to go into the activities of the Agency in great detail. My Government had the opportunity to state its views on those matters at the General Conference of the Agency in September. I should, rather, like to make some general comments on the basis of that report.

86. During the period covered by the report the interest shown towards *IAEA* seems to have been concentrated on two topics: first, there has been the question of the creation of the safeguards system provided for by the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons but not specified in detail therein; and, second, during the whole year, a lively discussion has continued about the composition of the Board of Governors. Both of these themes give much work to and lay a heavy responsibility on the Member States and the secretariat participating in this activity, as the work in question will provide guidelines and orientation for the Agency for many years to come.

87. As stated in the report, the most important event for the Agency during this period was the entry into

⁴ Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America, opened for signature on 14 February 1967.

force on 5 March 1970 of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. The building of a network of safeguard agreements under the auspices of the Agency provided for by the Treaty will increase the safeguard responsibilities of IAEA, and will thus add to its political importance. In this context, it is a source of some satisfaction for my delegation to mention that Finland is the first country which, after the completion of the necessary preparatory work, has now initiated formal negotiations with IAEA with a view to concluding a safeguard agreement in accordance with article III of the non-proliferation Treaty.

88. The report makes it clear that the Agency's activities in fostering the exchange of scientific and technical information in the field of nuclear energy have increased greatly during the past year. The International Nuclear Information System, which started its output in May 1970, has attracted considerable interest among Member States. Up to the end of June thirty-five countries and four international organizations had agreed to participate in the project, which is the first world-wide computerized exchange of information of its type launched within the United Nations family. This large participation assures coverage of at least 90 per cent of the services of the world's nuclear publications. Another important development in the exchange of information about atomic energy will be the Fourth International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy to be held in Geneva next year, as endorsed in resolution 2651 (XXV) adopted yesterday by the General Assembly. I firmly believe that these developments will bring tangible benefits to the economic and scientific advancement of all countries and in particular of the developing countries.

89. In conclusion I wish to state that in the view of the Finnish delegation the Agency has performed its functions in a commendable fashion and we are confident that it will continue to do so. I should like to pledge here the full support of my Government for the work of the Agency in the development of the peaceful uses of atomic energy in accordance with its statutory objectives and functions.

90. Mr. VEJVODA (Czechoslovakia): This year, the year 1970, is of great significance for the International Atomic Energy Agency because an important international event took place which contributed, by its impact, to the attainment of the objectives set up for IAEA. On 5 March the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons entered into force, a Treaty which may contribute very significantly to the strengthening of peace and international co-operation as well as to the uses of nuclear energy in the interests of peace and progress. The Treaty decreases the risk of a nuclear war and opens new vistas for the peaceful uses of atomic energy, in the organization of which IAEA plays a significant role.

91. The Czechoslovak Government, which considers nuclear disarmament and support for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy to be important tasks in its foreign policy, welcomed the entry into force of the non-

proliferation Treaty as well as the new perspectives opened thereby to IAEA activities.

92. The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic has devoted great attention to the work of IAEA since its very inception. At the IAEA General Conference held this year the Czechoslovak delegation voiced its satisfaction with the Agency's activities and programme for the period from 1971 to 1976. It emphasized the significance of some tasks existing in the field of safeguards as well as in the dissemination of scientific and technological information and the significance of problems closely linked to the development of nuclear power production. Within the technical assistance programme of IAEA the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic will supply equipment to the developing countries and offer long-term and short-term scholarships in Czechoslovak institutes as well as training in important Czechoslovak nuclear energy stations.

93. In connexion with the consideration of the report of the Director-General of IAEA for the past period, the Czechoslovak delegation deems it necessary to express in this forum also its gratification with regard to the current work of the Agency and, at the same time, to underscore some aspects of the Agency's tasks both in the distant and the near future.

94. The afore-mentioned Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, which entered into force this year, set up a number of further tasks for the IAEA. The safeguards functions specified in article III of the non-proliferation Treaty should take an important place in the Agency's activities. We can say that the question of safeguards and their application will constitute a fundamental topic in the work of the Agency in the next several years. Mr. Eklund, the Director-General of IAEA, in his statement today informed us clearly and sincerely about the tasks and problems facing the Agency in connexion with safeguards under the non-proliferation Treaty.

95. The Czechoslovak Government expressed in June this year its willingness to negotiate with the Agency the conclusion of a safeguards agreement. We hope that the safeguards system, based on the preceding experience of IAEA, will be a very effective one. In this connexion we have followed with great attention the deliberations of the IAEA Safeguards Committee, which will be of great importance for the future work of the Agency. We saw that a spirit of co-operation prevailed in the work of this Committee and we are convinced that the results of its work will strengthen the IAEA safeguards system within the shortest possible time.

96. On this occasion it is necessary to point out that we realize that the new tasks of the Agency, particularly in the field of safeguards, cannot be accomplished at the expense of the permanent tasks for which the Agency was created, that is, for the purpose of actively organizing the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic well appreciates that in the space of several years the Agency has succeeded in becoming the centre of world-wide know-

ledge of the problems pertaining to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. We assess favourably its attainments in the systems of analysis and instrumentation and in other technical questions. We have also noted with gratification that this year IAEA has launched the International Nuclear Information System. When evaluating the Agency's work the Czechoslovak delegation considers it imperative to re-emphasize that that work would be served only if all countries showing interest in it, like for example, the German Democratic Republic, were enabled to take part in its activities. That country has proved by its work that it is able and willing to contribute to the peaceful uses of atomic energy on an international scale. Particularly in connexion with the entry into force of the non-proliferation Treaty it is necessary that the German Democratic Republic, one of the first to ratify the Treaty, should not be precluded from full participation in the activities of IAEA.

97. Before concluding our statement, we deem it necessary to mention a question of great importance for the future activities of the Agency. As is well known, in past years the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic has agreed to a revision of the IAEA statute, particularly its article VI, so that the composition of the Board of Governors would reflect the new situation in the world. The basic prerequisite of our approach to the revision of article VI of the IAEA statute has always been that the composition of the Board of Governors should be such as not to upset the political balance among individual groups of countries, as it existed in the Board at the time of the Agency's establishment. We have pointed out that the legitimate interests of all groups of countries participating in the Agency's work must be taken into consideration. If a change in the composition of the Board of Governors were deemed necessary, then in the first place those historical processes should be taken into account which were conducive to the liberation of peoples from the colonial yoke, as well as to the emergence of newly independent countries aspiring to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. We have also noted that article VI should make it possible for the Agency to carry out its obligations arising from the non-proliferation Treaty. It is with regret that we have to note that the dealings on that matter during the IAEA General Conference held this year were not in full accordance with our fundamental viewpoints expressed above.

98. In his introductory statement at that Conference, the Director-General, Mr. Eklund, spoke very favourably about the spirit of co-operation prevailing in IAEA activities. We have mentioned in the preceding part of our statement that this spirit of co-operation has been positively reflected in the work of the Safeguards Committee. Further IAEA activities might be seriously endangered by a lack of co-operation. We emphasize this fact precisely in connexion with the dealings concerning article VI of the statute.

99. In conclusion, we should like to reiterate that the Czechoslovak Government will continue to accord great attention to IAEA activities, which we assess very favourably. The development of the uses of nuclear

energy is immensely significant for the future of mankind. If properly organized, it can become an important factor in bridging the gap between countries. It may contribute to a significant degree to the improvement of living standards throughout the world. The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic will continue to provide the developing countries with all its experience in this field and to grant technical assistance both within IAEA and on the basis of bilateral agreements, whether by furnishing equipment and scholarships or by sending its experts.

100. Since the Czechoslovak Government evaluates positively the IAEA activities in the period covered by the report under consideration, attached to document A/8034 and Add.1, we shall vote in favour of the draft resolution submitted by the delegations of India, the Netherlands and Poland and contained in document A/L.616.

101. Mr. SZARKA (Hungary): The Hungarian delegation wishes to congratulate Mr. Eklund, the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency, on his most informative presentation of the Agency's report, which contains many valuable data on how ably the Agency shouldered its serious and responsible task in connexion with the safeguard requirements of the non-proliferation Treaty.

102. It was especially pleasing to learn from the report that the International Nuclear Information System started its output earlier this year. The establishment of INIS within the framework of the Agency is an excellent example of an international exchange on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, made possible only by acceptance of the universal prohibition contained in the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. Co-operation in these fields promises great benefits for developing and developed countries alike. Our laboratories are ready to co-operate in several programmes and we hope the Agency will provide us with the appropriate assistance.

103. In our view IAEA is making good progress towards satisfying the requests of States parties to the non-proliferation Treaty regarding matters in the field of peaceful nuclear activity. Without going into details, I should like to put it on record that we regard IAEA as the most appropriate organization to deal with the problem of nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes.

104. However, the Hungarian delegation is unable to accept that the German Democratic Republic, a State which was amongst the first to ratify the non-proliferation Treaty, and which has achieved considerable results in the peaceful uses of atomic energy, should be prevented from becoming a member of the Agency through political considerations and discrimination. Such a practice goes directly against the principle of universality which is fundamental to the constitutional functioning of IAEA.

105. During long years of dedicated effort, the Agency has worked on the basis of decisions taken without dissenting votes. The practice of consensus,

with the maximum possible concurrence of opinions, prevailed in the work of the Agency until this year, when the Agency deviated from that practice and increased the number of Governors through a majority vote.

106. As is known, the Hungarian delegation is not in principle or in practice against an increase in the number of Governors if it properly mirrors the change which has taken place in the world since the establishment of the Agency. We consider that an increase should reflect the results of decolonization, and at the same time we have to secure the effective functioning of the Board of Governors and maintain the practices which have been observed up to now, when such decisive measures have been considered and decided upon by consensus and partiality has been avoided.

107. The Hungarian delegation will vote in favour of draft resolution A/L.616, and we hope that all Member States will work towards overcoming the one-sided character of the decision taken by the last General Conference on article VI of the statute.

108. Sir Laurence McINTYRE (Australia): In joining in welcoming Mr. Eklund and thanking him for his opening statement, let me say that my delegation will be pleased to join again this year, as it has in past years, in supporting the draft resolution covering the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency, which is before us in document A/L.616. We hope that the draft resolution will be adopted unanimously.

109. The Agency's report for the year 1969-1970 contains details of progress made during that period in the peaceful applications of nuclear energy in a number of directions, including food and agriculture, the physical sciences, nuclear power and reactors, and health, safety and waste management. It also contains information on the current state of the important work being done in regard to safeguards and peaceful nuclear explosions.

110. This report and the other reports from the Agency submitted to the General Assembly and dealing with such matters as the implementation of the results of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States and peaceful nuclear explosions bear testimony to the legitimate and increasing interest of Member States of the United Nations in the peaceful applications of nuclear energy. We might expect that because of the growing importance of this subject to all nations the Assembly will want to ask the Agency for a wider variety of reports as time goes by. In order to avoid duplication and excessive expenditure in the production of reports, the Assembly might bear in mind, I suggest, the possible desirability of asking the Director-General of IAEA to deal with specific subjects of interest in his annual report instead of in special reports.

111. My delegation would like to acknowledge gratefully the collaboration that Australia has enjoyed in nuclear matters over the past year, particularly with the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada, France and India, as well as, of course, with IAEA

itself. We should like also to record our gratitude for the facilities accorded to officers of the Australian Atomic Energy Commission to work in various national research establishments in other countries during that period. At the same time, we have been pleased to have a number of scientists from other countries working in Australia during the year. Among them have been some recipients of IAEA and Colombo Plan fellowships, who have joined our Atomic Energy Commission and other Government bodies for training purposes. We are pleased to have them with us and we hope that they and their countries will have benefited from their attachment.

112. My Government looks forward to further close participation in the work of IAEA during the coming year and, in particular, we shall be following with close interest and attention the Agency's work on safeguards in connexion with the non-proliferation Treaty and on peaceful nuclear explosions, as well as the work of the International Nuclear Data Committee and the International Nuclear Information System.

113. The Agency's report and the special report pursuant to resolution 2605 B (XXIV) set forth the progress made in regard to peaceful nuclear explosions. They record that a panel discussed this subject at the headquarters of the Agency in March of this year, and my Government was pleased that an officer of the Australian Atomic Energy Commission, Mr. Wilson, was invited to chair this panel. We look forward to further fruitful collaboration with the Agency in technical studies on this subject.

114. In closing these few remarks my delegation would like to record its gratitude for the work done during the year by the distinguished Director-General, Mr. Eklund, and his staff, and for the informative nature of the Agency's reporting to the Assembly, which we are sure will assist in the dissemination of knowledge about the peaceful applications of nuclear energy.

115. Mr. ROSCHIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (*translated from Russian*): The annual report of the International Atomic Energy Agency submitted to the General Assembly for its consideration and the information given by Mr. Eklund, Director-General of the Agency, in his statement testify to the importance of the work now being done by the Agency and show that it is becoming increasingly diversified.

116. The Agency is now entering upon a new and broader phase of its activities in connexion with the conclusion of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. The Treaty is in substance aimed at the achievement of the objectives which the International Atomic Energy Agency is intended to serve, i.e. strengthening peace and international co-operation and ensuring the utilization of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes in the interests of progress and construction.

117. The question of organizing verification of the application of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of

Nuclear Weapons now occupies a very important place among IAEA's concerns. In the current year this question has received considerable attention in the Agency. The main objective at the present time is that the non-nuclear-weapon States Parties to the Treaty should conclude with IAEA, within the periods stipulated in the Treaty, agreements on verification and should set about the practical implementation of such agreements.

118. As we are all aware, the task of preparing recommendations concerning the agreements on verification has been entrusted to the Safeguards Committee. We should like to express satisfaction with the work of that Committee, which has drafted recommendations on verification that are based on the Statute of IAEA and on the documents concerning the Agency's safeguards and inspectors and that meet the requirements of the non-proliferation Treaty. One positive result of this work has been the granting to the Director-General by the Board of Governors of full powers to start talks with States regarding the conclusion of verification agreements on the basis of the recommendations in question. Information has been submitted by IAEA on the question to all States that have ratified the non-proliferation Treaty and to States that have signed but not yet ratified it. Mr. Eklund has informed us today that twenty-four States have expressed a desire to begin negotiations on the conclusion of the agreements provided for in the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

119. The scientific and technical aspects of the problem of safeguards have been examined in IAEA at a number of symposia and meetings of experts attended by scientists from many countries. The Soviet Union has sent its specialists to take part in such meetings, which it considers useful for preparing IAEA to carry out its functions under the non-proliferation Treaty and IAEA has the important task of ensuring that the work of the Safeguards Committee is completed as soon as possible, which will in turn promote the early implementation of the Treaty.

120. The implementation of the provisions of the Treaty respecting verification will have a favourable effect on the activities of the Agency, an organization established for the specific purpose of furthering the utilization of atomic energy for peace and progress.

121. In this connexion the Agency's programme of activities for the next five-year period is to be commended. The programme takes due account of the basic scientific and technological trends which are most important at the present time or significant for the future. The fulfilment of this programme will enable the States members of IAEA, particularly the developing countries, to receive vital assistance and co-operation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

122. One of the main fields in which the International Atomic Energy Agency is called upon to play its part in connexion with the non-proliferation Treaty is the solution of problems connected with the peaceful utilization of atomic explosions for the benefit of countries which do not possess nuclear weapons.

123. It is now generally recognized that IAEA is the organization best qualified to discharge those functions. The Soviet Union, for its part, supports the course taken by IAEA on the question. In April of this year, after the successful completion of a large amount of preparatory work, the first international system of scientific and technological information in history—the INIS system—went into operation at IAEA. The Soviet Union, which attaches great importance to the broad international exchange of scientific and technological information as a means of accelerating scientific, technological and economic progress and increasing mutual understanding and co-operation throughout the world, was one of the instigators of and an active participant in the establishment of the International Nuclear Information System. Since March of this year the Soviet Union has been regularly submitting to INIS, at one-month intervals, national data relating to the subject-matter with which this system is concerned. In that period a total of about 800 Soviet informational items have been prepared for INIS. Our country intends to continue promoting the successful operation of the International Nuclear Information System by actively participating and by sharing its knowledge and experience.

124. The Fourth International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, which was discussed yesterday by the General Assembly in plenary [*1916th meeting*], will play a most important part in the further development of nuclear science and technology and in familiarizing States with the latest achievement in that field.

125. It will be recalled that IAEA took an active part in organizing the Third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy in 1964. We note with satisfaction that the Agency has now been given the task of organizing the scientific and technological side of the Fourth International Conference, and we are confident that it will discharge that important mission successfully. If it is to do so, it must begin now to organize its activities with a view to the forthcoming Conference. The Soviet Union will give all the help that may be required in organizing and holding that Conference.

126. The Soviet Union is taking a very active part in carrying out the technical assistance programme of IAEA. In view of the significance of this aspect of the Agency's activities for many States Members of the United Nations, we are giving it serious attention. The importance of the work done under the technical assistance programme in the field of atomic energy is increasing considerably in connexion with the entry into force of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. In the interests of the further development of international co-operation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy the delegation of the Soviet Union to the fourteenth General Conference of IAEA stated that in 1971 the Soviet Union will make a contribution of 390,000 roubles to IAEA's technical assistance fund.

127. A prerequisite for the effective discharge of the new responsibilities entrusted to the International

Atomic Energy Agency in connexion with the entry into force of the non-proliferation Treaty is the transformation of the Agency into a genuinely universal international organization. Therefore we welcome the increase in the Agency's membership in recent years. At the same time we cannot accept a situation in which the German Democratic Republic, a highly developed socialist State with outstanding achievements to its credit in connexion with the peaceful uses of atomic energy, is not yet a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The German Democratic Republic has signed and ratified the non-proliferation Treaty and has announced its readiness to accept IAEA safeguards in respect of its atomic facilities, in accordance with that Treaty. It cannot be denied that the admission to IAEA of the German Democratic Republic would contribute to the success of the Agency's activities. To postpone a decision on that question is to act contrary to the interests of international co-operation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy and at the same time contrary to the interests of normalizing the international situation, since discrimination against the socialist State which is the German Democratic Republic will lead to international complications.

128. Appraising the activities of IAEA over the past year, the Soviet delegation would like to touch on the question of amending article VI of the Statute of the Agency, which determines the composition of the Board of Governors. This question has already been referred to by a number of speakers who have preceded me at to-day's meeting. The view of the Soviet Union on this question is that enlarging the Board of Governors is an essential and useful measure. It should, however, be carried out in such a way as to avoid upsetting the political balance between the different groups of States on which the establishment of the Board was based when the Agency was set up and which is a vital element in its effective functioning. We believe that in altering the composition of the Board of Governors it is essential to give particular attention to the changes that have occurred since the time when the Statute of IAEA was drafted. We have in mind liberation from the colonial yoke and the formation of new independent States, which are seeking to participate in the peaceful utilization of atomic energy.

129. The Soviet Union believes that the developing countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America are justified in their wish to broaden their representation in the Board of Governors and to play a more active part in the work of the Agency. Finally, it is our conviction that any amendment to Article VI should be such as to enable the Agency to discharge its functions effectively and to fulfil the new obligations which it will take upon itself in virtue of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. In deciding the question of enlarging the Board of Governors, which relates to one of the most important factors in the normal functioning of the Agency, due consideration should be given to all the circumstances, and the action to be taken should be carefully weighed. The decision taken should be one which commands the unanimous support of the members of IAEA, not one which divides it. This position of the Soviet Union and of a number

of other States was not, unfortunately, taken into consideration when the question of amending article VI of the Statute of IAEA was decided. The decisions taken which are of a one-sided character and serve mainly the interests of the Western Powers, do not reflect the opinion of many other countries and, in our view, may be detrimental to the spirit of co-operation without which the organization cannot function normally.

130. We hope that in the course of the further practical work of the Agency the participants will take these circumstances into account and will do everything in their power to ensure in so far as possible that this incorrect decision will not have negative consequences.

131. In conclusion, the Soviet delegation would like to confirm once more that the Soviet Union is actively co-operating and will continue to co-operate in carrying out the difficult and responsible tasks facing the International Atomic Energy Agency, the magnitude, scope and significance of which are constantly growing.

132. In this connexion the Soviet delegation wishes to state that it is prepared to support draft resolution A/L.616 on the report of IAEA.

133. Mr. OGISO (Japan): The General Assembly is requested to examine the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency for the period 1 July 1969 to 30 June 1970, attached to document A/8034. I wish to congratulate the Director-General of the Agency for his able introduction of this important document. Particularly because of my personal association with the work of IAEA in the past it is my great pleasure to see again that Mr. Eklund is exercising his duty as Director-General of the Agency in his usual able and excellent manner.

134. My delegation has undertaken a careful study of the report and, as a result, I wish to make several comments. First of all, my delegation was pleased to note that IAEA has been steadily promoting, with considerable achievement, international co-operation on the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, especially in the fields of food irradiation, medical care and technical assistance to developing countries. My delegation also believes that a significant step was taken concerning the exchange and dissemination of information on the peaceful utilization of nuclear energy through the establishment of the International Nuclear Information System at the beginning of this year.

135. According to the annual report of the Board of Governors, the number of participating countries is thirty-five. It is a considerable number at the initial stage of the project but it is desirable that further efforts should be made to increase the number of countries participating in this project since that is one of the concrete steps by which the developing countries will have increased access to the science and technology in the field of atomic energy which will contribute to their economic development. It is the ardent hope of

the Japanese Government that IAEA will further develop these activities, to which Japan is prepared to make appropriate contributions.

136. Conscious of its growing responsibilities, the IAEA General Conference has decided, after discussions lasting for more than a year, to revise its statute with a view to changing the composition of the Board of Governors. My delegation welcomes that decision as a very timely one.

137. As the report clearly indicates in the introduction, the most important event for the Agency during the period covered by the report was the entry into force of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. In this connexion I wish to note that various important steps have been taken by IAEA. First, the report states that various consultant groups have provided a valuable basis for systems analysis, for research and development programmes and for studies of safeguard agreements. My delegation attaches particular importance to those expert studies since it believes that the safeguards under the non-proliferation Treaty should be conducted in such a manner as to check the national system of control of nuclear material. For that purpose, they will have to take fully into account the most advanced concepts and techniques such as systems analysis, random sampling and the statistical method. This must be so if the safeguards are to be rationalized ones, as stated by the Director-General this morning, but at the same time they should not cause hindrance to the further development of peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

138. Secondly, I wish to take note that a wise decision was taken in respect of the establishment of a Safeguards Committee this April and that all Member States were invited to communicate their views to that Committee and to be represented at its meetings if they so desired. I am happy to note that the Safeguards Committee has been working in an extremely efficient manner in spite of its large membership, and it will be an interesting example to which due attention should be paid when the United Nations considers the establishment of sub-committees in the future.

139. The Japanese Government appreciates the efforts undertaken by the Agency, while hoping that the appropriate safeguard measures that are agreed upon will not prejudice the sound development of the application of nuclear power for peaceful purposes. As to the draft resolution submitted by India, the Netherlands and Poland in document A/L.616, my delegation wishes to express its gratitude to those delegations for their initiative in submitting this draft resolution and is ready to support it.

140. Mr. BOZINOVIC (Yugoslavia): The Yugoslav delegation would like to express its appreciation to the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency, Mr. Eklund, for the highly authoritative annual report on the work, achievements and efforts in general of this important Agency as well as for his statement made here this morning.

141. My delegation finds itself again somewhat restricted by the fact that the important report of the Agency is dealt with in plenary under circumstances not offering—in the practical sense of the word—delegations the possibility of going deeper into the substance. We regret that our suggestion made last year [*1828th meeting*]¹—to allocate to the Political Committee the consideration of the IAEA report—has not met as yet with a positive response. We note that in the First Committee at this session of the General Assembly, the delegations of Ireland [*1751st meeting*] and Turkey [*1761st meeting*] made a similar request during the general debate on disarmament.

142. One of the most important events for the activities of IAEA in 1970 is, no doubt, the entry into force on 5 March of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. The responsibility of the Agency in connexion with safeguards, as well as in promoting the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, has grown and will continue to grow.

143. In this connexion it is important to note that many delegations at the fourteenth General Conference of the Agency expressed their concern as to the financing of the safeguards. That concern was expressed in two ways: first, that the financing of safeguards and activity must not be such as to represent a heavy burden on the developing countries; and secondly that the financing of this activity should not go through the regular budget of the Agency. Specific and very useful suggestions were put forward at the fourteenth General Conference of the Agency on how to approach and resolve this issue. I should like only to express my delegation's hope that in the next report we might be in a position to read that an appropriate solution has been found, one that would not be damaging to the interests of the developing countries.

144. With respect to the financial side, the budget of the Agency, we note with satisfaction that an increase in the target for voluntary contributions to the Agency's General Fund, from \$2 million to \$2.5 million, has been accepted. However, we must voice once again our strong belief that the sum with which the Agency should perform its basic duty—namely, to promote the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, particularly in the developing countries—cannot be of that magnitude only, as a sum of \$2 million, \$5 million or \$6 million is far too low for such a task, and it is obvious that the system of voluntary contributions can provide neither stable nor sufficient funds. There is no doubt that we must do our best to find a better system of financing the basic activity of IAEA—and very soon.

145. We have also had the opportunity to study the report of the Board of Governors concerning the financing of nuclear projects, that is, only the first part of the study completed by the Director-General. But even that part alone attracts our attention because of the magnitude and seriousness of the problems involved.

146. There is one further point that I should like to make concerning the enlargement of the Board of Governors. We are not happy with the way the issue

has been resolved. In any case, we have been arguing for the last few years that it is not the enlargement of the Board of Governors alone which is necessary, but that—and I should like to quote from the Declaration of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States, held in 1968 in Geneva, a Declaration endorsed by the General Assembly at its twenty-third session: "... the International Atomic Energy Agency ... should adapt itself adequately for its further responsibilities."⁵

147. As can be seen, I have only touched upon several important issues with which the annual report of the International Atomic Energy Agency deals. However, for any substantive elaboration or discussion it would be necessary to have the debate on the report organized somewhat differently. May I once again express the belief of the Yugoslav delegation that this responsible task could be better performed if the item "Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency" were allocated to the First Committee, from next year?

148. In conclusion, I should like to state that in accordance with our assessment of the work of the International Atomic Energy Agency, my delegation will vote in favour of draft resolution A/L.616.

149. Mr. ENE (Romania) (*interpretation from French*): The report of the International Atomic Energy Agency, introduced by the eminent Director-General, Mr. Sigvard Eklund, whose contribution to the activities of the Agency is unanimously appreciated, gives us in brief a picture of the work which that important institution has accomplished during the past year.

150. Indeed, the energy of the atom, although young compared with the conventional methods of producing energy, is making itself felt, in our era, in an increasingly vigorous and dynamic manner; it is extending to every sector of economic and social life, thus making an increased contribution to the development and the prosperity of nations.

151. As an inexhaustible source of progress, nuclear power is heralded as one of the most promising factors to eliminate the gap between developed and developing countries. In these circumstances, it is fitting to recall the right of all States to develop their research on the peaceful uses of atomic energy free from obstacles, as well as the obligation to make all States of the world benefit from those peaceful uses without any exception.

152. As is known, the International Atomic Energy Agency in its statute has enunciated as its main task that of promoting international co-operation in the field of the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. Thus it has become an important link within the system created by the United Nations to ensure peace, progress and co-operation among States.

153. The imperative need for all States to participate in the settlement of major international problems as

well as the need for every nation—whether large or small—to make its contribution to the ample and diversified process of international co-operation, especially in a field as vast and dynamic as that of the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, requires the attainment of universality in the Agency without delay. That is an essential condition for the Agency to be able to meet the requirements of its statute. Thinking further along those lines, we believe that it is urgent to create the appropriate conditions which will ensure the participation of the People's Republic of China, a great nuclear Power, in the activities of the Agency. To equivocate on the solution of that question, which an ever-growing number of States feel should be settled, is contrary to the principles and standards of international law and prevents the Agency from fully discharging its important functions.

154. Accordingly, we believe that it is in the interests of international co-operation in this field and in the interest of increasing the effectiveness of the role of the Agency, to create, as early as possible, the necessary conditions for the People's Republic of China, the German Democratic Republic, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam to occupy the seats they are entitled to in the Agency.

155. The report of the Agency to the General Assembly emphasizes the constant concern of the Agency to make growing contribution to the development of international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, to encourage research, training and technical assistance.

156. Among the remarkable achievements in this field, the continuance at a sustained rate of the efforts of scientific research and practical experimentation leads us to believe all the more strongly that, in the near future, nuclear power will be fully competitive with the conventional means for producing electricity. In connexion with this, we should like to stress the role played by the Agency by undertaking studies on the economic profitability of nuclear energy, and its contribution to the growing exchange of information and meetings between scientists.

157. We should likewise wish to mention the role played by the Agency in the field of the application of radiation and isotopes in industry, agriculture, medicine, biology, and so on, where common research programmes of the Agency and the dissemination of technical and scientific information through the International Nuclear Information System, have had a well-deserved success. Thus it would be an omission not to mention the important activity of preparing standards and recommendations on protection against radiation and on the safety of nuclear installations, and the expansion and diversification of international scientific, technical, economic and legal meetings.

158. A beginning has been made, too, concerning the application of nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes. It seems to us necessary that in the future the concern of the Agency be directed towards the scien-

⁵ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-third Session, agenda item 96, document A/7277 and Corr.1 and 2, p. 19.

tific and practical aspects of the utilization of nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, in compliance with the provisions of the non-proliferation Treaty and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly.

159. An important field to which the Agency should continue to direct its attention is that of training, in regard to both the distribution of funds and the pursuit of certain priorities.

160. In the conditions under which the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons entered into force, in accordance with articles IV and V of the Treaty, multiple new duties were assigned to the Agency, as its principal institutional instrument in the field of international co-operation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy. This is, furthermore, reflected in the programme prepared by the Agency for the years 1971 to 1976 and in the budget of the organization for 1971.

161. Thus, as a result of the coming into force of the Treaty, the International Atomic Energy Agency is entrusted with the important mission of organizing the control of the implementation of the provisions of the Treaty intended to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and, at the same time, ensuring free access for all States to the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

162. As regards safeguards, careful work has been done both to draft a model agreement on control and to the division on safeguards, which is in charge of the control which the Agency will have to exercise as a result of the non-proliferation Treaty. It follows that certain problems, such as financing the safeguards and the liability of the Agency for nuclear damages, for example, must be settled in an appropriate unanimously acceptable manner. Given the fact that the problem which is so acute at present is to set up a team of inspectors of the Agency, we believe that it would be wise to take into account the need for careful recruitment, so that the team represents all States members. This would be useful both for the good organization of the control system in general as well as for States members which could benefit from the experience accumulated by the inspectors, the better to organize and improve their own national control systems. While we appreciate the results obtained in this connexion, the delegation of Romania believes that it is necessary to go deeper into the study of questions connected with the improvement of the safeguards system and to encourage, at the same time, research in computerization of controls.

163. According to the conception of the delegation of Romania, the coming into force of the non-proliferation Treaty also confers increased responsibility on the Agency for strengthening and diversifying the process of international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. It goes without saying that an increase in the activities of the Agency in regard to safeguards, connected with the Non-Proliferation Treaty, should not diminish the activities of the Agency regarding the application of nuclear energy for peaceful

purposes, which is, after all, its primary task, but should, on the contrary, lead to a substantial strengthening of the role of the Agency in this field.

164. As we see it, in its future activities the Agency is in duty bound to pursue the attainment of a rational balance between the major tasks incumbent upon it, as the main forum for international co-operation in the field of nuclear energy, and its obligations regarding the implementation of the system of guarantees. The need for such a balance flows from the non-proliferation Treaty itself.

165. If we look at that non-proliferation Treaty from the point of view of the balance it establishes among several important factors, such as, non-dissemination of nuclear weapons, nuclear disarmament and the inalienable right of States freely to develop and use the peaceful application of nuclear energy, on the one hand, and international co-operation on the other, it seems to us that the Agency should organize its activities so as to make increasingly important and effective contribution to the complete implementation of the provisions of the Treaty, in its spirit and letter. Thus we view disarmament, development and co-operation—having as a common denominator the word “nuclear”—as being the meaning in the very existence of the activities of the Agency.

166. The Socialist Republic of Romania, which is embarked on a wide-ranging process of building and developing a modern economy, attaches particular importance to the potentialities of atomic energy and its application on a broad scale in the economy of the country. In this situation, the interest which Romania has in all the problems connected with the utilization of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes is fully justified.

167. The main reason for the interest of my country in international co-operation in the field of the peaceful uses of atomic energy and, in particular, in the activities of the Agency, is the principles which govern the foreign policy of Romania. It was to bring out this point that the President of the Council of State of Romania, Nicolae Ceaușescu, said, when addressing the participants at the fourteenth General Conference of the Agency, on 25 September last:

“The International Atomic Energy Agency can contribute by its activities to see to it that the great advantages offered by the applications of nuclear physics, in the largest measure possible become a part of the world circuit of goods, making their contribution to the elimination of underdevelopment and to raising the level of civilization of all peoples. In this connexion what is of particular importance, is the activity of the Agency for expanding co-operation in research and the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, for intensifying the exchange of information and nuclear energy, and in supporting the efforts of States Members which are fighting to make up for their backwardness in this field. By taking this course, the Agency can contribute in full measure to the lessening of international tensions, to the

understanding of the peoples and to the cause of peace throughout the world.”

168. We feel that, given the vast experience of the Agency, and on the proposals of States, the Agency will make an important and growing contribution, in accordance with its statute and taking into account the provisions of articles IV and V of the non-proliferation Treaty, to international co-operation in this field. In so doing, it will contribute not only to the development of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy but also to the promotion of peace and security throughout the entire world.

169. Mr. VON HIRSCHBERG (South Africa): We join with others in welcoming Mr. Eklund in our midst today and in thanking him for his informative statement. As in previous years, we shall again this year be happy to support the draft resolution before the General Assembly commending IAEA for its work in the field of the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

170. As is well known, two problems have dominated the proceedings and activities of IAEA during the past year under review: one has been mainly political, the other has embraced a combination of political and technical factors.

171. The first problem has been the enlargement of the composition of the Board of Governors. Much emphasis was placed by the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States in September 1968 on the need to give more effective representation on the Board to the developing countries.

172. But it was not this issue which presented any real difficulty. It was, rather, issues affecting intra-European relations and political balances between the major Power blocs, issues which came to the fore in the course of the consultations on increased representation for the developing countries and which produced problems of particular acuteness necessitating more than two years of consultation. These problems, at least in our opinion, underlined the importance of achieving a solution by consensus rather than by means of a majority vote.

173. The proposed amendment to the Agency's statute which enlarges the composition of the Board from twenty-five to thirty-four members duly received the necessary two-thirds majority in the Agency's General Conference, but it requires ratification also by two thirds of the Agency's membership before it can come into force. It is to be hoped that realism will prevail, so far as the special problems to which I have referred are concerned, so that the amendment will be assured of the requisite ratifications needed to bring it into force. We trust that before we consider the next report of the Agency in this Assembly appreciable progress will have been made in that direction.

174. The Agency's second major preoccupation, the evolution of a credible but acceptable system of controls to permit of the implementation of the non-proliferation Treaty, has revealed how important it is,

in a sphere where the very foundations of national sovereignty can be at issue, that the interests, the fears and the sensitivities of the middle-sized and smaller Powers should be taken into account.

175. After a long-standing difference of opinion with the two super-Powers, the Board of Governors was able to establish a Safeguards Committee. That Committee has worked with a degree of flexibility and co-operation which has exceeded even the best hopes of those small countries like South Africa which long pressed for such a Committee to be brought into being. The Committee has so far agreed on general principles only, but this in itself is a notable achievement, given the many ambiguities and imprecisions in the non-proliferation Treaty.

176. The evolution of agreed technical details will be much more difficult; and even more difficult will be finding a solution for the problem of how to finance the heavy expenditure on safeguards which will burden the Agency when the provisions of the non-proliferation Treaty are being applied to the majority of its member States.

177. A solution for this financial problem is the more important having regard to the many other demands on the Agency's available funds. As more States advance along the road of proficiency in the peaceful application of nuclear energy, more technical aid is required and expected. In this regard, South Africa took the initiative in the Board of Governors in proposing last year an increase in the target for voluntary contributions, which was agreed to this year. But we believe it would be a considerable step forward if all member countries, especially all the more advanced countries, could be persuaded to make contributions to the General Fund for Technical Assistance on the basis of their percentage contribution to the regular budget, a formula for contributions which South Africa, with Brazil, introduced in the Agency some years ago. The time may well have arrived when some further initiative may be necessary, especially in the light of the pledges made by the nuclear-weapon Powers when calling upon the non-nuclear-weapon States to become parties to the non-proliferation Treaty.

178. A good deal of time has been devoted by the Agency to the question of peaceful nuclear explosions, and a report on this subject has been made to the Assembly [A/8193]. The technology involved is, of course, still very much in its infancy, and a great deal of further research must take place before the great potential of this technique can be realized. My delegation wishes to stress that while the implementation of this technology is still a matter for tomorrow rather than for today, it is IAEA which is the obvious and appropriate institution to deal with the promotion of peaceful nuclear explosions and to carry out the necessary observation functions. We are glad that this principle is receiving increasing recognition.

179. “Environmental pollution” has become a catchword to denote a problem which has had such a widespread public impact that almost every international

organization is eagerly bent on "getting into the act". The United Nations is very rightly giving this problem special attention, and the desirability of its playing a co-ordinating role is fully recognized. But there would be dangers not only of duplication of effort and expense, but even of the development of unwise policies, if the United Nations as an organization should start concerning itself with the scientific and technical details of those aspects of the environmental pollution problem which are the acknowledged responsibility of other international organizations. Very high regulatory standards have been established by IAEA in the health and safety field of the peaceful applications of atomic energy. The Agency, with the support of its member States, is the depository of the best expertise in this field. We hope and trust that the Agency's special responsibilities in this respect will be accorded full recognition in the United Nations programme for combating environmental pollution.

180. South Africa is glad to note the continued co-operation between the United Nations and IAEA in the preparations for the next Geneva Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, to be held in 1971, but we believe that the Conference after that—which on present reckoning might be held in the late seventies—should become the primary responsibility of IAEA rather than of the United Nations, on the understanding, of course, that the United Nations would be kept fully informed by reports and by the opportunity, such as we have today, of briefly discussing and commenting on such reports.

181. The United Nations has this year celebrated its silver jubilee. The International Atomic Energy Agency is only half that age. To a large extent the Agency's growth has been governed by the principle of *festina lente* in relation to its bureaucratic and administrative structure, and to the principle of acting by consensus rather than by majority in reaching decisions on major issues of policy. In this manner the Agency has developed the confident belief of member States that in it they have a viable, responsible organization which is prudently managed, yet is at the same time responsive to new challenges—an organization whose first priority is the deployment of its expertise for peaceful purposes, an organization which in building for the future, while setting its sights on far horizons, keeps its feet firmly on the ground.

182. A great deal of the credit for this achievement goes to Mr. Eklund, whom we have been privileged to listen to today.

183. Mr. GARCIA DE SOUZA (Brazil): The Brazilian delegation welcomes the annual report of the Board of Governors to the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, which is attached to document A/8034 now under consideration. That report covers the period from 1 July 1969 to 30 June 1970 and provides us with information concerning the various activities of the Agency, which deserves to be commended for its proficiency. The General Assembly also has before it the information circular attached to document A/8034/Add.1, which is a supple-

ment of the Agency's annual report and covers the period from 1 July to 1 October 1970.

184. I should like to thank Mr. Sigvard Eklund, Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency, for the statement he presented this morning to the General Assembly, to which I should like to add some remarks of my delegation on the question of the safeguards referred to in paragraphs 99 to 115 of the annual report, and in paragraphs 7 to 12 of its supplement.

185. As is well known, the entry into force of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons prompted the Board of Governors of the Agency to establish a committee to advise it on the Agency's Safeguard responsibilities in relation to the non-proliferation Treaty and, in particular, on the content of the agreements which will be required in connexion with that Treaty.

186. The Government of Brazil attaches particular importance to the work of that Safeguards Committee, of which Brazil is an active member. In fact, we are making our most considered contribution to the Committee's work with a view to facilitating the performance of its tasks in a constructive, balanced and urgent manner.

187. Brazil is especially concerned with the question of the costs of the safeguards incidental to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the methods for their financing. Those costs, I should mention in passing, will be no small matter, and may well amount to several million dollars. There are, therefore, grounds for apprehension, for if these Safeguards activities of the Agency grow too fast, the delicate over-all balance between promotional and control activities may be adversely affected. With this preoccupation in mind we suggested last May that the Agency be reimbursed for the costs incurred as a consequence of the application of the safeguards related to the non-proliferation Treaty, and also that new methods of safeguards financing in general be studied. Within the framework of the Safeguards Committee, Brazil later in the year presented, together with Chile, India and the Philippines, a concrete proposal concerning the methods of financing.

188. At this stage the delegation of Brazil would like to stress the importance and urgency it attaches to the question of finding an adequate method to finance the non-proliferation Treaty safeguards, which must not constitute too great a burden on the Agency's budget; otherwise, expansion of the Agency's control activities would be detrimental to its promotional tasks, which we regard as extremely important and a major reason for the existence of the Agency itself. Last but not least, we believe that utmost care should be given to the establishment of a method of financing that would avoid having non-proliferation Treaty Safeguards expenditure paid by countries which are not parties to that Treaty.

189. Mr. CREMIN (Ireland): On behalf of the Irish delegation I should like to join with previous speakers in thanking Mr. Eklund for the comprehensive statement which he has made in introducing the annual report of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The work accomplished by the Agency and its Board of Governors in the last year is most commendable. My delegation would like to record in particular our sincere appreciation for the wisdom, vigour and tact with which Mr. Eklund has carried out his heavy responsibilities as Director-General.

190. The annual report shows clearly and succinctly the very wide range of work performed by IAEA in many fields. As regards the promotional aspects of the Agency's programmes, the coming into operation of the International Nuclear Information System, the realistic and expert approach adopted by the Agency to the question of contained nuclear explosions and the study which the Agency has in hand on the financing of nuclear projects, as well as the welcome increase in the Agency's own technical assistance budget, deserve special mention. In addition, the Agency's work in the many applications of radioisotope and radiation techniques in food and agriculture and in medicine, the Agency's physical sciences programme and the important work in regard to nuclear power and reactors, continue to benefit an increasing number of both the developed and the developing countries. It is the sincere hope of my delegation that the Agency's programme of work in all these areas will continue to advance in the year ahead.

191. The coming into force of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons on 5 March 1970 was an event of profound significance for IAEA as well as for the United Nations. It is therefore with particular satisfaction that we have noted the manner in which the new and difficult challenge presented by the Treaty has been met by the Agency to date. The work undertaken by the Division of Development of the Agency and the many consultant groups organized in connexion with its safeguards responsibilities under the Treaty have done much to clarify difficult issues and to promote solutions. This is nowhere more apparent than in the case of the documentation prepared by the Agency's secretariat in connexion with the model safeguards agreement which is still under discussion in the Safeguards Committee in Vienna. Indeed, that documentation can be credited with getting the Safeguards Committee down to business-like action from the very start.

192. It is, of course, at this stage apparent that the model as originally envisaged in the secretariat's documentation was too close to the Agency's former safeguarding role, and as a result the Safeguards Committee has by now already significantly altered it to take full account of the much more comprehensive role under the non-proliferation Treaty. An important and striking feature of this whole question is that there is no real precedent in any other international organization for the Agency's role under the Treaty.

193. My delegation already referred to the political aspects of the non-proliferation Treaty in our interven-

tion in the First Committee on 5 November [1751st meeting]. We would simply state here that it is our firm hope that the admittedly difficult period for IAEA during which the transition to safeguards operations under the Treaty is being made will serve to develop and strengthen the Agency's regulatory function, so that as a result of the experience gained, international organization may be entrusted in the future with the task of providing even further services in this vital field of arms control.

194. If we consider the development of IAEA since it began to function fourteen years ago, I think it can be said that no other similar international organization has changed so fundamentally in such a short period since its foundation. We recognize the strains which the new responsibilities inevitably must produce on the Agency and its secretariat structure, and we would express our confidence that they are equal to this task. We would also here express the hope that these new responsibilities will in no way impede the Agency's excellent and more traditional programmes in promoting the peaceful uses of atomic energy. We are convinced that if the necessary resources are made available to IAEA, a proper balance can be maintained between these two important aspects of the Agency's work.

195. In our intervention in the First Committee on 5 November, when speaking of the new importance which the Agency has acquired in arms control measures through the non-proliferation Treaty, we referred to the need for close liaison between the work of the Agency in this field and the General Assembly. We would wish this matter to receive careful consideration by States Members of the United Nations between now and the next session. We would hope that henceforth a continuing annual review will take place in the First Committee of the Agency's performance in this specific field, and here we have noted the pertinent remarks on the subject made by the representative of Yugoslavia earlier in this debate.

196. We would also urge that on technical matters within the competence of the Agency the United Nations should consult it wherever appropriate, for there is no doubt that IAEA is the central repository of a vast store of expertise and authoritative knowledge which can readily be made available. During the current Disarmament Decade there will no doubt be many occasions when the Agency can usefully act as consultant or observer. We would refer specifically also to the need for close co-ordination of the work of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation with IAEA, particularly in view of the extension of that Committee's activities in relation to the peaceful uses of atomic energy. Might I also, while dealing with the question of procedures, express the hope that next year the supplement to the annual report will be made available to Members of the General Assembly in time to allow for adequate examination before debate.

197. My delegation would like to comment very briefly on the Agency's activities in regard to the

environment. In the past year IAEA has continued its normal programme of work in relation to health, safety and waste management. In this context it has also given special attention to environmental questions and has organized a number of important panels of experts on the subject. I would mention in particular the Symposium on the Environmental Aspects of Nuclear Power Stations held in co-operation with the United States Atomic Energy Agency Commission in New York last August, which highlighted the fact that in terms of danger to the environment nuclear power stations have by far the best record in comparison with all other sources of power production. Indeed, the increased use of nuclear energy for the generation of electricity in place of fossil fuel will, it is hoped, significantly reduce pollution in the future.

198. In the marine context, the Agency has continued its studies on the effects on the marine ecology of the release of radioactive nuclides into the sea, culminating in the highly successful panel of experts which met last month in Vienna on the question of procedures for establishing limits for radio nuclides in the sea. Earlier in the year the Agency participated in the second session of the joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Pollution, as a result of which the Director-General produced in September his memorandum on the question of a register of disposal of radioactive waste into the sea. At the fourteenth General Conference Ireland supported the initiative taken by the Director-General in this matter.

199. As to the programme of forthcoming international conferences, my delegation would expect that the Fourth International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy next September, which will focus attention on fuel cycles, safeguards and environment, will be of major significance for the Agency. The Conference will provide a valuable opportunity for assessing progress at a very important point in the development of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. We would expect also that IAEA will be able to provide a valuable contribution, on the basis of its experience in dealing with environmental problems, to the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment to be held in Stockholm in 1972.

200. My delegation would wish briefly to refer here to the important public relations aspects of nuclear energy, a field in which the Agency has a real responsibility but has tended to be somewhat less active in the past. We would commend IAEA for the publication entitled *Nuclear Energy and the Environment*, which appeared as an addendum⁶ to the Agency's report this year to the Economic and Social Council. Publications of this type help greatly in guiding public opinion towards a more positive approach to the great benefits of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy for the prosperity and well-being of mankind. We would hope that IAEA will continue to devote attention to this aspect in the future.

201. Finally, we should like to avail ourselves of this opportunity to express our sincere thanks to the delega-

⁶ INFCIRC/139/Add.1.

tions of Australia and the Soviet Union, which, in the debate on this item at the twenty-fourth session [1828th meeting] welcomed Ireland's membership of the Agency. We hope to live up to our obligations under the statute as a member State and, in so far as we can, to support the Agency in its very important work.

202. Mr. VINCI (Italy): My delegation supports and will vote in favour of draft resolution A/L.616, introduced by the representative of India, Ambassador Sen. Having taken special note of the fourteenth report of the International Atomic Energy Agency attached to document A/8034 and Add.1, we hope that the draft resolution will be unanimously adopted.

203. We have just heard the statement made by the Director-General of IAEA, Mr. Sigvard Eklund, which throws new light on the report submitted to the General Assembly and especially on the work accomplished by the Agency during the past year. For my part, I wish to avail myself of this opportunity to stress once again the importance which the Italian Government attaches to this work, which is growing every year in quantity and in quality. It is in fact an extending activity in the various fields of the peaceful uses of atomic energy for the benefit of an increasing number of countries and in general of international co-operation, of economic development and of peace.

204. Italy is offering its full co-operation to all the principal programmes carried out by the Agency. Without entering into the details of our contribution, which has materialized this year also through an increased financial contribution to the ordinary budget of the Agency, may I briefly draw the attention of the Assembly to the fruitful activity of the Theoretical Physics Centre of Trieste, where the most qualified experts in the thermonuclear fusion field gathered a few months ago for a symposium of high scientific value. I would like to mention, furthermore, my country's participation in the International Nuclear Information System project, which is certainly one of the most interesting initiatives recently undertaken by the Agency in the field of scientific international co-operation.

205. Also in other fields such as agriculture, food, biology and radio-activity, we are ensuring our contribution to the research programmes of the Agency with a view to promoting this particular kind of co-operation, which is of great help to the development of IAEA programmes in sectors of considerable importance, in particular for the developing countries.

206. The activities of the Agency for 1970 are recorded in the report which is before us, but however positive the past achievements of IAEA may be, its greatest possibilities of success lie ahead and are to be found in the new tasks with which the Agency has been entrusted in connexion with the implementation of the Treaty on non-proliferation, which entered into force on 5 March 1970. My Government considers these tasks not only as one of the more challenging new aspects of the role of IAEA, but also as a decisive factor in strengthening international co-operation in the

peaceful uses of nuclear energy in a climate of confidence among nations, which may at the same time strengthen international peace and security.

207. In the course of 1970 very fruitful negotiations have been undertaken within the Safeguards Committee set up by the Agency for the study of the Agency's responsibilities in relation to the non-proliferation Treaty and in particular concerning the content of the agreements which will be required in connexion with that Treaty. A great number of member countries have participated in the work of the Committee in a spirit of open and mutual co-operation in order to work out a model agreement between the Agency and individual non-nuclear-weapon States, in accordance with the provisions of article III of the Treaty.

208. The work of the Committee is just being resumed in Vienna. We are sure that with the same conscientiousness and the same spirit of reciprocal compromise it will continue its work towards the successful completion of its task, bearing in mind the necessity of producing a model safeguards agreement which adheres to the letter and the spirit of the provisions of the Treaty on non-proliferation. Such an agreement, while remaining compatible with the actual means available to the Agency for the fulfilment of its task, will have to offer all countries parties to the non-proliferation Treaty a full assurance that the obligations of the Treaty are met.

209. Another important field in which the Agency's activity has been developing in the course of the past year and will have to develop much more in the future is that of peaceful nuclear explosions. This particular subject, which is also connected with the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States, has been dealt with in separate resolutions, and I can only refer to what has been stated during the debate on those resolutions on the important role which the Agency can perform in this field for the benefit of all nations, and in particular of the developing nations.

210. Finally, I should like to mention another important accomplishment which ranks high in the balance sheet of IAEA activities for 1970. I refer to the decision taken by the General Conference at its session last September on the adjustment of the structure of the governing body of the Agency itself. The solution of this problem, which was thoroughly debated in Vienna for a period of over two years by the General Conference, the Board of Governors and the *ad hoc* Committee set up by the latter, represents in our judgement an important step forward in strengthening the Agency and in making it fully prepared to meet the new tasks which have been conferred upon it for the implementation of the Treaty on non-proliferation. The Italian Government is confident that the revision of article VI of the statute for the enlargement of the Board of Governors along lines that fully conform to the criteria set forth by resolution GC(XII)/241, adopted by the General Conference of the Agency at its twelfth session in September 1968, will be highly beneficial. In our view it would not only greatly help the Agency in carrying out its work, but would also greatly help in promoting the full implementation of the Treaty on non-proliferation and the attainment of its goals, which undoubtedly requires the adherence to the Treaty of the largest number of States possible including, in particular, those which are nearer to the nuclear threshold.

211. With that aim in view, we trust that the revision of article VI may be quickly implemented through the co-operation of all States in a constructive and forward-looking spirit.

212. The PRESIDENT: The General Assembly will now take a decision on draft resolution A/L.616. May I take it that the Assembly adopts the draft resolution?

The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 2655 (XXV)).

The meeting rose at 1.30 p.m.