

# General Conference

SECOND REGULAR SESSION

## OFFICIAL RECORD OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH PLENARY MEETING

Held at the Neue Hofburg, Vienna,  
on Saturday, 4 October 1958, at 11 a.m.

President: Mr. SUDJARWO (Indonesia)

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\* GC(II)/57.

N.B. The list of delegations attending the second regular session of the General Conference was issued as document GC(II)/INF/17/Rev.3.

REPORT OF THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE (GC(II)/68) (continued<sup>1/</sup>)

1. Mr. AHMAD (Pakistan), Chairman of the Credentials Committee, presented the Committee's second report (GC(II)/68).

The second report of the Credentials Committee was approved unanimously.

APPOINTMENT OF EXTERNAL AUDITORS (GC(II)/45)

2. The PRESIDENT drew attention to a note by the Director General (GC(II)/45) on Regulation 12.01 of the Financial Regulations of the Agency concerning the appointment of external auditors to be responsible for auditing the Agency's accounts. He asked for nominations for the three external auditors required under that regulation.

3. Mr. NYUNT (Burma) proposed that the Auditors-General of the Federal Republic of Germany, Norway and Yugoslavia be appointed external auditors for the Agency.

4. Mr. LOPEZ (Argentina) seconded that proposal.

The proposal was unanimously adopted.

5. The PRESIDENT pointed out that under the provisions of Regulation 12.01 of the Financial Regulations the three auditors were to be appointed for terms of one year, two years and three years respectively. He proposed that a decision on the term to be served by each auditor should be taken by drawing lots, the first nominee drawn to be appointed for one year, the second for two years and the third for three years.

It was so agreed.

It was decided by drawing lots that the Auditor-General of Norway should serve a term of one year, the Auditor-General of Yugoslavia two years and the Auditor-General of the Federal Republic of Germany three years.

PROGRAMME, BUDGET AND WORKING CAPITAL FUND FOR 1959 (continued<sup>2/</sup>); USE OF THE WORKING CAPITAL FUND IN 1958; SCALE OF MEMBERS' CONTRIBUTIONS; POSSIBLE PARTICIPATION OF THE AGENCY IN THE UNITED NATIONS EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE (GC(II)/69)

6. The PRESIDENT suggested that those four items should be considered together, as the Programme, Technical and Budget Committee had dealt with them

1/ GC(II)/OR.15, paragraphs 16-69.

2/ GC(II)/OR.23.

all in one report, which was before the Conference as document GC(II)/69.

It was so agreed.

7. Mr. CVRLJE (Yugoslavia), Rapporteur of the Programme, Technical and Budget Committee, presented the Committee's second report and drew attention to the draft resolutions contained in Annexes I, II, III and IV.

8. There being no comments on the report, the PRESIDENT put to the vote the draft resolutions contained in the annexes thereto.

Draft resolution A in Annex I, on assistance to less developed countries, was adopted unanimously.

Draft resolution B in Annex I, on the programme of the Agency in the organization of scientific conferences and symposia in 1959, was adopted by 57 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Draft resolution C in Annex I, on utilization by the Agency of the services and experience of existing research centres and of other sources of information and on training of specialists in the use of isotopes in agriculture and medicine, was adopted unanimously.

The draft resolution in Annex II, on the use of the Working Capital Fund in 1958, was adopted unanimously.

Draft resolution A in Annex III, on the final scale of contributions for 1958, was adopted by 56 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Draft resolution B in Annex III, on the provisional scale of contributions for 1959, was adopted by 53 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

Draft resolution C in Annex III, the recommendation on future scales of assessment, was adopted by 55 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

The draft resolution in Annex IV, on possible participation of the Agency in the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, was adopted by 58 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

9. The DIRECTOR GENERAL expressed his great satisfaction that the Conference had taken a decision which would be so important for the future planning of the Agency's technical assistance activities. Participation in

the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA) would provide new and continuing financial support for those activities. Furthermore, by participating in EPTA, better co-ordination with the technical assistance programmes of the specialized agencies could be achieved, and that was an aim which must be kept in mind if the resources made available by Member States were to be used in the most economical and productive way. The Conference's decision would strengthen the Agency's ties with the United Nations and the other members of the United Nations family.

10. The extent of the Agency's participation in EPTA would depend on the use which Member States made of the new opportunity. Plans for the provision of assistance under EPTA in 1959 had already been drawn up, and the Agency would only be able to obtain funds from EPTA for 1959 if special arrangements could be made. The Technical Assistance Board (TAB) had decided to earmark \$200 000 provisionally for that purpose.

11. Operations in 1960 would be prepared on the basis of project requests submitted by Governments. In March 1959 TAB would inform Governments of the target programmes for their countries and they would have approximately three months in which to draw up, with the help of Resident Representatives, details of the assistance required. Requests for assistance would be forwarded to the Agency, which would give advice on their technical aspects in the light of the needs of the requesting countries and of their national programmes; the requests would then be submitted to TAB in July 1959. It was therefore of the utmost importance, if full use was to be made of the new resources open to the Agency for technical assistance, that its Member States should give immediate consideration to the question whether they wished to submit requests for projects to the Agency.

12. Mr. DOLLINGER (Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations) welcomed the decision taken by the General Conference that the Agency should seek to participate in EPTA. Such participation would be for the common good of the Agency and the other organizations participating in the programme.

13. TAB had provisionally set aside a reserve of \$200 000 to provide the basis for the Agency's programme in 1959. In addition, the Executive Chairman of

TAB was prepared to use his authority to draw on the Contingency Fund to meet urgent needs of Members of the Agency for additional projects in 1959. Further funds which might be available as a result of possible increases in contributions to EPTA would be used inter alia for projects relating to the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

14. As the General Conference had taken its decision now, there would be time enough for the Economic and Social Council at its October meeting to amend the basic legislation of EPTA so as to include the Agency among participating organizations, and for the Technical Assistance Committee to authorize in November allocations of funds to the Agency. The effective participation of the Agency in EPTA would thus commence at the earliest possible date.

15. The PRESIDENT thanked Mr. Dollinger for the information he had given.

MEASURES TO OBTAIN VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE GENERAL FUND, INCLUDING THE CALLING OF A PLEDGING CONFERENCE (GC(II)/70, GC(II)/71) (continued<sup>3/</sup>)

16. The PRESIDENT announced that, since the preparation of the report of the Special Committee on Pledges of Voluntary Contributions to the General Fund (GC(II)/70), two further notifications of pledges by Member States had been received. The Principality of Monaco had announced that it would contribute \$1 000 to the General Fund in 1959, and the delegate of Yugoslavia had informed him that the Yugoslav Government pledged a contribution equivalent to \$3 000. He felt sure he was carrying out the wishes of the General Conference in thanking the delegates concerned and asking them to convey the Agency's appreciation to their Governments.

17. Mr. FERNANDO (Ceylon), Rapporteur of the Special Committee on Pledges of Voluntary Contributions to the General Fund, presented the Special Committee's report. He hoped the General Conference would adopt the joint draft resolution (GC(II)/71).

18. Mr. JOLLES (Secretary of the General Conference) pointed out that in the report of the Special Committee TAB rates had been used to calculate the approximate US \$ equivalents of the contributions pledged. The figures

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<sup>3/</sup> GC(II)/OR.21, paragraphs 103-105.

would have to be corrected by conversion at official rates of exchange and there would be some minor alterations; corrected figures would be incorporated in a revised version of the Committee's report<sup>4/</sup>.

The joint draft resolution was adopted unanimously.

19. Mr. BUU-HOI (Viet-Nam) announced that his Government had decided to pledge a contribution of 1 000 000 transferable French francs to the General Fund.

20. The PRESIDENT asked the delegate of Viet-Nam to convey the thanks of the Conference to his Government; the pledge just made would be included in the revised version of the Special Committee's report.

CLOSING OF THE SESSION; MINUTE OF SILENT PRAYER OR MEDITATION

21. Mr. CORPION CAULA (Cuba), speaking on behalf of the Latin American countries and the United States of America, thanked the President for the way in which he had conducted the Conference. He wished, in addition, to pay a special tribute to the exceptional organizing powers of the Director General and the Secretary of the General Conference, and to express his gratitude to the Austrian Government for its hospitality.

22. Mr. WELCZECK (Federal Republic of Germany) congratulated the President and the Chairmen of the various Committees and thanked the Austrian Government and the City of Vienna for their hospitality. It was particularly encouraging to note that most decisions had been reached unanimously and, if there had been disagreement, it had been logical rather than ideological.

23. Mr. FERNANDO (Ceylon) said he had very readily agreed to speak on behalf of the countries of the British Commonwealth of Nations, because it afforded him an opportunity of expressing his great appreciation of the President's work. Few delegations had believed that the work of the Conference could be concluded in the two weeks allotted to it.

24. He wished to associate himself with previous speakers in thanking the Director General and the Secretariat for their splendid work; it was very easy to overlook all that had to be done overnight during a conference in order to have everything ready for each day's meetings. He thought the

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<sup>4/</sup> Subsequently issued as document GC(II)/70/Rev.1.

second session would be remembered for its spirit of toleration and good-will, which had made it possible to compromise on questions that had been keenly debated, such as laboratories for the Agency and the allocation of certain items as between administrative and operational expenditure.

25. He thought it would not be out of place to stress the rights of the General Conference, which must be generously interpreted. The Conference was entitled not only to lay down policy for the guidance of the Board of Governors, but also to make any alterations it thought fit in the programme and budget.

26. The extent to which the Agency succeeded in assisting under-developed countries would be one of the criteria by which its future success would be measured.

27. He wished to be associated with previous speakers in complimenting the Chairmen of the Committees on their work and in thanking the Government of Austria for its hospitality.

28. Mr. SOLLI (Norway), speaking on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Sweden and his own country, paid a tribute to the President, the officers of the Conference, the Director General and his able staff, and expressed his gratitude to the Austrian Government and the City of Vienna.

29. Mr. JEZEK (Czechoslovakia), speaking on behalf of the delegations of Albania, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and his own country, joined previous speakers in expressing gratitude to the President for his work and his wise handling of the discussions. The President's election had been particularly welcome to him in view of the friendly relations between Indonesia and Czechoslovakia. It was a pleasure to thank the Chairmen of the Committees, the Director General and his staff, and the Austrian Government.

30. Mr. NAKICENOVIC (Yugoslavia) said his delegation was gratified at the results of the Conference; the fact that almost all the resolutions had been adopted unanimously was an indication of the readiness of Member States to co-operate. In thanking the President, the Director General and the Secretariat, he wished to assure the Agency of Yugoslavia's continuing support.

31. Mr. DAVIES (World Meteorological Organization) said he was grateful to the President for allowing him to address the Conference on behalf of the United Nations specialized agencies. Apart from the general interest the specialized agencies took in the work of the Conference, a number of them had been directly concerned with one item: the approval of relationship agreements. The speed with which those agreements had been concluded would help to assure Governments that overlapping would be avoided, especially in the work of atomic energy specialists, of whom there were so few.

32. Mr. ADEEL (Sudan) congratulated the President on behalf of the Arab States and paid a tribute to the Board of Governors, the Chairman of the Committees, the Director General and the staff. The Arab countries had full confidence in the ability of the Agency and the Board of Governors to achieve the objectives set out in the Statute.

33. Mr. FURUUCHI (Japan), speaking on behalf of delegations from the Far East, South-East Asia and the Pacific, said he wholeheartedly endorsed the congratulations and thanks of previous speakers. He also expressed special gratitude to the Government of Austria.

34. Mr. HAYMERLE (Austria) congratulated the President and officers of the Conference on the brilliant manner in which they had conducted its meetings, and paid a tribute to the work of the Director General and the Secretariat.

35. He wished to express the sincere thanks of the Austrian Government to the President and the delegates for the kind remarks made about his country. The Austrian Government was only too happy to contribute its share to the work of the Agency, and hoped that its relations with the Agency would continue in the same spirit of cordial co-operation.

36. The PRESIDENT thanked speakers for their tributes, but pointed out that the success of the Conference was largely due to the untiring efforts of the officers of the Committees and of the Secretariat. The work had also been greatly facilitated by the co-operation of the Austrian Government and the admirable facilities it had provided.

37. He also thanked the municipal authorities for their hospitality, the representatives of the press and other public information services for their efforts to disseminate news of the work being done, and the representatives



of the United Nations and the specialized agencies for attending the Conference. He welcomed the co-operation which had been manifested between the Agency and other United Nations bodies and the relationship agreements which had been concluded with them.

38. The Conference had accomplished all that could be expected during a short session; it had fully discussed and approved the programme and budget for 1959 and, though certain controversial issues had not been fully settled, it had been able to reach a compromise in each case.

39. The Agency's task was to unite all Governments in an effort to encourage the constructive use of atomic energy for the general good, in a new era of international co-operation, and such a task could only be accomplished in a spirit of give-and-take and political toleration. Indeed, developments in nuclear physics were so important that they could not be divorced from politics, and the present Conference was unique in bringing together both scientists and politicians for a common purpose. Great advantage might be derived from their joining forces to mould the future of the world and influence the political philosophy that should inspire the application of atomic discoveries. Considered in that light the Conference had surely not failed to make a valuable contribution towards international amity, which augured well for future progress, gradual though it must be.

40. He invited the Conference to observe one minute's silence for prayer or meditation.

All present rose and stood in silence for one minute.

41. The PRESIDENT then declared closed the second regular session of the General Conference.

The meeting rose at 12.45 p.m.

