



International Atomic Energy Agency

# General Conference

GC(VII)/OR.73  
30 December 1963

GENERAL Distr.

ENGLISH

Seventh regular session

## OFFICIAL RECORD OF THE SEVENTY-THIRD PLENARY MEETING

Held at the Neue Hofburg, Vienna,  
on Tuesday, 24 September 1963, at 10.45 a.m.

Temporary President: Mr. BAFFOUR (Ghana)

President: Mr. PERERA (Ceylon)

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\* GC(VII)/226.

The composition of delegations attending the session is given in document  
GC(VII)/INF/66/Rev.2.

OPENING OF THE SESSION

1. The TEMPORARY PRESIDENT declared open the seventh regular session of the General Conference.
2. In accordance with Rule 48 of the Rules of Procedure, he invited the Conference to observe one minute of silence dedicated to prayer or meditation.
3. All present rose and stood in silence for one minute.
4. The TEMPORARY PRESIDENT welcomed the delegates of Member States, the observers from other States, and the representatives of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. He thanked the Federal Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor of Austria, the members of the Austrian Government and senior Austrian officials for attending the meeting.

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF SOUTH AFRICA

5. Mr. SOLE (South Africa) said he had a point of order to raise before the formal proceedings of the Conference began. Requests had been made during recent months at various international conferences for the withdrawal or exclusion of South African delegations, and the possibility of a similar request being made at the present Conference was apparently being mooted. His delegation had consistently opposed the airing of political issues in the Agency in the belief that such discussions were prejudicial to the interests of the Agency - probably the most scientific and technical of all the United Nations organizations. He therefore earnestly hoped that all delegations would respect the intention of the Statute, concentrate on the important scientific and technical objectives which the Agency had set itself, and put aside the political differences that might divide Member States in other forums.
6. The TEMPORARY PRESIDENT said that, in his capacity as Temporary President, he was bound to support the appeal just made, however profound his personal disapproval, no doubt shared by others, of the racial policies of certain countries. The Agency's concerns lay outside politics, its task being to exploit what was perhaps the greatest scientific discovery now at the disposal of humanity. To that end all countries must pool their resources.

in a spirit of co-operation and good will and he therefore asked for restraint in the expression of political opinions. He hoped that the Conference, mindful of the Agency's purpose, would work towards its accomplishment.

7. Mr. DADZIE (Ghana) reserved his delegation's position on the point raised by the delegate of South Africa. Compliance with the Temporary President's appeal should not be taken as meaning that his delegation condoned the atrocities which had been, and were still being perpetrated against the African peoples by the Government of South Africa.

8. Mr. N'DIAYE (Mali) also reserved his position. His delegation could not regard itself as being on the same footing as one representing a Government that practised criminal discrimination.

#### ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT

9. Sir Roger MAKINS (United Kingdom) proposed Mr. Perera (Ceylon) for the office of President of the Conference. Mr. Perera had had a long and distinguished career of public service at home and abroad, and had represented his country at many international conferences and on the Board of Governors.

10. Mr. EMELYANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his delegation was most happy to support the nomination of Mr. Perera, whose services as a diplomat were highly esteemed, and whose knowledge and experience could not but further the work of the Conference.

11. He paid tribute to the work of Mr. Baffour, President of the sixth regular session of the General Conference.

12. Mr. SEABORG (United States of America) also supported the nomination.

13. Mr. Perera (Ceylon) was elected, by acclamation, President of the General Conference for its seventh regular session.

14. Mr. Perera (Ceylon) took the Chair.

15. The PRESIDENT thanked delegates for the honour they had done to his country and the region he came from. The world was faced with vast problems created by man's growing mastery over nuclear energy and his first flights into space. The moral, economic and political implications of such progress

were far-reaching, and the Agency had the difficult task of trying to ensure that great potentialities were used for mankind's benefit and not for its destruction. In its endeavours to serve the cause of peace in an unobtrusive but effective manner, the Agency had sought to harness all available scientific, technical and managerial skills. Its growing membership bore witness to the recognition it had won throughout the world.

16. He appealed to all delegations to help ensure the success of the seventh regular session of the Conference.

#### CREDENTIALS OF DELEGATES TO THE SEVENTH REGULAR SESSION

##### (a) APPOINTMENT OF THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

17. The PRESIDENT proposed that a Credentials Committee should be appointed in accordance with Rule 28 of the Rules of Procedure, and that it should consist of the following nine Members: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, France, Philippines, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States of America and Venezuela.

18. The proposal was adopted unanimously.

The meeting was suspended at 11.25 a.m. and resumed at 11.35 a.m.

#### ELECTION OF THE VICE-PRESIDENTS

19. The PRESIDENT invited nominations for the eight posts of Vice-President of the Conference.

20. Mr. DARUSMAN (Indonesia) proposed the delegates of the following States: Colombia, France, India, Japan, New Zealand, the United Arab Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America.

21. Mr. TIRADO (Mexico) seconded the proposal.

22. The delegates nominated were declared elected to the eight Vice-Presidencies.

#### APPOINTMENT OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE

23. The PRESIDENT pointed out that under Rule 40 of the Rules of Procedure the General Conference was required to elect four additional members to the General Committee. He invited nominations.

24. Mr. PETRŽELKA (Czechoslovakia) nominated the following States: Canada, Congo (Leopoldville), Hungary and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
25. Mr. TORKI (Tunisia) seconded the nominations.
26. The States nominated were declared elected to the General Committee and the Committee itself duly appointed in compliance with the provisions of Rule 40 of the Rules of Procedure.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP OF THE AGENCY (GC(VII)/225, 237, 244)

27. The PRESIDENT invited the Conference to consider the recommendations of the Board of Governors concerning the applications for membership of the Agency made by the Republic of the Ivory Coast (GC(VII)/225), by the Federation of Nigeria (GC(VII)/237) and by the Gabon Republic (GC(VII)/244). As would be seen from the documents, the Board had determined that each of the three States in question was able and willing to act in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter, and had accordingly submitted for consideration by the General Conference the draft resolutions set out at the end of each document, recommending in each case that the application be approved. He suggested that all three applications be dealt with together.
28. Mr. AZAD (Iran) supported the applications for membership which, he said, testified to the growing interest of African States in the Agency's activities.
29. Mr. EMELYANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said his delegation supported the Board's recommendation to accept the applications for membership of the Gabon Republic, the Republic of the Ivory Coast and the Federation of Nigeria. In the three years of their independent development and their presence in the United Nations, those young African countries had won a well-deserved place among the freedom-loving peoples of the world and were actively contributing to the solution of important international problems by supporting peaceful co-existence, a relaxation of international tension, and the elimination everywhere of the shameful colonial system. They had

taken another important step by signing the Moscow treaty that partially banned nuclear weapons tests. Through participation in the Agency's work they would no doubt make a useful contribution to the application of atomic energy for the benefit of all countries.

30. Mr. ULEHLA (Czechoslovakia) welcomed the Federation of Nigeria, the Gabon Republic and the Republic of the Ivory Coast to membership of the Agency. He hoped they would make their contribution to the Agency's work and help solve the political and scientific questions that were closely bound up with the peaceful utilization of atomic energy, and that membership of the Agency, in turn, would help them to develop their national economies and raise their standards of living. The entry of such countries demonstrated great confidence in the Agency, but at the same time it placed an obligation on the other Member States to look even harder for ways and means, within the Agency's possibilities, of giving comprehensive aid to the developing countries.

31. Mr. BERGMANN (Israel) welcomed the three new applications for membership and considered that the Agency's policy must largely be determined by the needs of developing countries.

32. Mr. SMYTH (United States of America) endorsed the Board's recommendations: a growing membership would do much to extend and enrich the Agency's work to the general benefit of all countries.

33. Mr. DADZIE (Ghana) was gratified that States which had recently acquired independence were joining the Agency. In a short space of time they had shown themselves capable of a rapid pace of development.

34. Mr. N'DIAYE (Mali), supporting the applications for membership, said that the States concerned were signatories of the Moscow test ban agreement and, being interested in the peaceful application of atomic energy, would be able to make a valuable contribution to the Agency's work.

35. The draft resolutions were unanimously adopted.

36. The PRESIDENT declared that, in accordance with Article XXI.C of the Statute, the Republic of the Ivory Coast, the Federation of Nigeria and the Gabon Republic would become Members of the Agency as soon as their respective instruments of acceptance of the Statute had been deposited with the United States Government.

STATEMENT BY THE DIRECTOR GENERAL

37. The DIRECTOR GENERAL said that he would not attempt to summarize the Board's report<sup>1/</sup>, but would try to identify the discoveries and developments of the past year which might have special importance for the future. First of all, there was the remarkable progress made in molecular biology in defining the structure of those nucleic acids which both carried genetic instructions and used those instructions in forming special proteins. True, that advance was something that was outside atomic energy proper, but tools which had been made available through the development of atomic energy had played an important part in solving some of the special problems involved. Neutrons were being used more both for diffraction purposes and for activation analysis; and activation analysis was at present undergoing an extraordinary expansion; for those purposes extensive use might be found for research reactors, even of modest capacity.

38. New particles were still being discovered, and the total number of what had once been called elementary particles had now reached the order of one hundred, increasing the embarrassment of the theoretical physicists and forcing the experimentalists to ask for still more expensive facilities in the form of huge accelerators.

39. The development of power reactors was best demonstrated by the fact that, since September 1962, eleven power reactors with a nominal power of 650 MW(e) had become critical. At present 50 power reactors with a total nominal output of 2800 MW(e) were in operation in ten Member States. In addition, 35 more nuclear plants with an aggregate capacity of 6900 MW(e) were under construction and should bring the nuclear capacity to the 10 000 MW(e) mark by the end of 1968. Among the technical features of new power reactors, special mention should be made of the organic-moderated and fast-breeder systems put into operation in the United States and of the Swedish reactor designed for steam-heating of a whole residential area, as well as for producing power.

40. That nuclear power was still in a developing stage was evident from the continuous discussion of the fundamental question whether long-term interest should be focused on the converter or breeder type of reactor.

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<sup>1/</sup> GC(VII)/228.

41. An interesting development was taking place in transmission-line techniques. In the Soviet Union, in addition to an already existing network of 500 kV lines, a 700-750 kV line was being designed and, in the United States, a 1100 kV line. The consequences for nuclear power might be twofold: a decrease in transmission costs in the case of conventional power stations located far from customers, who otherwise might have opted for a nuclear station constructed in the immediate vicinity; and low transmission costs which would allow nuclear stations to be located on remote isolated sites, thus eliminating the safety problems which arose in densely populated areas.

42. Much effort was going into research and development work on different types of energy converters, fuel cells, magnetohydrodynamic converters, and so on. From a theoretical point of view the possibility of achieving higher efficiency in that way constituted a challenge, and the practical problems seemed to be surmountable. How large the forces at mankind's disposal were and how small the globe had become was evident from a bold suggestion that had been made to send, for the short period necessary for the passage of a manned space vehicle, a large pulse of current through the oceans around the world in order to influence the magnetic field of the earth and thereby also the altitude of the radiation belts, thus ensuring that space travellers would be less exposed to radiation. That might sound like a utopian idea; it was nevertheless another example of the overriding importance of access, now and in the future, to energy in all its forms.

43. Although progress in controlled fusion was reported, nobody as yet seemed able to predict whether or not it would eventually find practical application. The Agency had been invited to arrange a conference on the subject, and one was to be held in the United Kingdom early in 1965 as a follow-up to the 1961 Salzburg meeting.

44. He extended a welcome to the delegations of the six new Member States: Bolivia, Liberia, Libya, Saudi Arabia, the Syrian Arab Republic and Uruguay. In addition, the General Conference had just approved the applications for membership of Nigeria, Gabon and the Ivory Coast. It was therefore most opportune that the amendment to the Statute providing for better representation of Africa and the Middle East on the Board of Governors would take effect



during the current session. The approval of a relationship agreement with the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa represented a further step towards the Agency's close collaboration with the African countries.

45. He expressed appreciation for the support given by the United Arab Republic to the Middle Eastern Regional Radioisotope Centre for the Arab Countries which had been established in Cairo under the Agency's auspices in early 1963. The Centre had already to its credit a successfully completed training course. The importance of that type of regional co-operation could not be over-emphasized, and he hoped that the Agency would be able to make full use of the extensive training opportunities available at Lovanium University in the Congo for English-speaking and French-speaking countries of Central Africa.

46. A first regional study group on the utilization of research reactors had met in Bangkok in December 1962. A follow-up meeting would be convened in Manila in December 1963. A similar study group for Mediterranean countries had just met in Athens, and another would be convened at São Paulo in November. At a regional meeting of the Asian and Pacific countries held in Tokyo in March 1963, at which the Agency had been represented, the need for close contacts between the expanding nuclear centres in the region and the Agency, and the general value of regional projects, had again been stressed. A specialist in nuclear technology had just been appointed to serve as a regional officer covering Asia and the Far East; he would be stationed in Bangkok so as to have the benefit of the co-operation of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East. At the end of his term he would be replaced by an expert in another branch of atomic energy. By such rotation, the diverse needs of the region would be met in successive stages.

47. Young scientists from developing countries would be able to study and widen the circle of their interests at the International Centre for Theoretical Physics in Trieste which was to start operating in the first half of 1964. The necessary agreement between the Agency and the Government of Italy had recently been approved by the Board. A warm tribute was due to the Italian authorities for their generous contribution towards the capital costs involved in putting the original idea for such a centre into effect.

48. Long-term planning of the Agency's activities called for special attention. The long-term programme before the General Conference<sup>2/</sup> would cover the crucial period in the Agency's growth during which the utilization of nuclear power would substantially expand and spread also to the developing countries. In itself the programme was but a broad and general guide; detailed projects and programmes to be carried out within its general framework would be submitted for approval every year or two years and its content would have to be revised at regular intervals so as to take account of new technological developments and of experience gained by the Agency. Such further elaboration of the Agency's programme would be reflected in the annual budgets. The process of re-examining the premises on which the Agency's work was based, the paths it was following, and the relative emphasis to be accorded to each of its activities had been most useful. A considerable effort had gone into that work and its completion in a relatively short time had been largely due to the generous participation in it of Governments. In the same context, he paid a tribute to the excellent work which Mr. Karol Kraczkiewicz had done before leaving the Secretariat.

49. The long-term programme had certain consequences for the structure of the Secretariat. Taking into consideration views expressed both in the Board and the General Conference, he had intended to make changes in the Secretariat's structure which would serve to concentrate in one Department all the various services involved in giving technical assistance to Member States. The Agency should thereby be enabled to respond more effectively and economically to the needs of developing countries. He would particularly like to record his thanks to the five former Chairmen of the Board for their constructive advice.

50. The staffing of an organization was normally a complex problem. A certain reduction of administrative staff had been carried out in 1963 and further reductions proposed for 1964, without affecting the technical programmes. Mindful of the international character of the Secretariat, he favoured as wide a geographical distribution as possible in the recruitment

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<sup>2/</sup> GC(VII)/227, Annex.

of staff and once again asked Member States to help by nominating candidates of the highest calibre only, by accepting the principle that a vacancy in the senior ranks would not automatically be filled by an incumbent of the same nationality as before, and by respecting the concept of an international civil service and the impartiality it imposed. Developing Member States might also consider the potential usefulness of seconding to the Agency for a year or two some of their young scientists or administrators to serve at a junior level. The formative experience thus acquired would, he was sure, prove of benefit to the individuals and to their home countries.

51. In regard to laboratory activities, he was glad to be able to announce that the agreement with Monaco<sup>3/</sup> to pursue the work already started there would be prolonged for another five years.

52. At Seibersdorf, a start had been made, in close co-operation with the Oesterreichische Studiengesellschaft, on a new form of joint activity relating to the long-term training of fellows and special research projects for students from developing countries. The work proper of the Agency's Laboratory was becoming more widely known and appreciated; 1200 standardized radionuclides had been distributed to 42 different Member States.

53. His special thanks were due to the Austrian Government for its continued close co-operation. The latest instance was the transfer to the Agency, the previous week, of new meeting rooms and facilities for the Board of Governors.

54. The introduction of offset printing was enabling the Agency to publish reports of proceedings and abstracts in four languages within the short space of four to five months after the holding of a meeting; the speeding up of publication thus achieved was appreciated by scientists generally. The Agency's Atomic Energy Review would be glad to receive contributions from the developing countries.

55. The Agency's regulatory work was making progress. The Agency had taken the initiative - in collaboration with other international bodies concerned - in drawing up conventions on the liability of operators of nuclear ships and on civil liability for nuclear damage caused by land-based nuclear installations. The first had been adopted at a diplomatic conference held in May 1962, and the second in May 1963.

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<sup>3/</sup> INFCIRC/27.

56. The past year had seen several important developments in the safeguards programme, including the extension of the existing system to cover reactors of a thermal capacity above 100 MW. That extension had been approved by the Board without dissent in June 1963 and was now before the General Conference for consideration<sup>4/</sup>. The Board had also decided that it would be opportune to undertake a general review of the safeguards system in 1964 in the light of past experience.

57. Of greater significance was the fact that the application of the system was being extended. The agreement whereby the Agency would assume responsibility for the safeguards now being applied by the United States to certain reactors in Japan<sup>5/</sup> had been signed the previous day. The agreement also provided for safeguards to be applied to any special fissionable material that might be produced and transferred to the United States. Thus, the first step had been taken in the transfer to fully international safeguards of the control functions hitherto provided for in bilateral agreements, in that way fully guaranteeing, for the entire international community as well as for the supplying State, that nuclear assistance given for peaceful purposes would not be diverted, and at the same time giving the recipient State the assurance that the necessary controls would be exercised fairly and uniformly so as to preclude interference with its efforts to develop peaceful nuclear energy programmes. The Japanese Government, which had already requested the Agency to enter into consultations concerning the application of safeguards in connection with its bilateral agreements with Australia, Canada and South Africa, had recently joined with the United Kingdom in making a similar proposal with regard to the bilateral agreement under which the Tokai-Mura power reactor of 160 MW(e) was being constructed. Earlier in the year, India and the United States had concluded a bilateral agreement covering the construction of the Tarapur power reactor, in which provision was also made for the application of Agency safeguards.

58. In regard to the future, it followed from his earlier remarks that he viewed the long-term programme as the basis on which the budgets for 1965 and subsequent years should be prepared. It should be noted, however, that a

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<sup>4/</sup> GC(VII)/235.

<sup>5/</sup> The text of the agreement is reproduced in document INFCIRC/47.

number of Agency projects came within the priorities selected by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC) for concerted action under the United Nations Development Decade - priorities which were also given particular attention by the United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas<sup>6/</sup>. In view of the importance of that Conference, he had kept the Board regularly informed of the follow-up action the United Nations organizations were contemplating and had had the benefit of its guidance at its latest meetings. One of the main problems was, through training and through stronger research institutions, to build up a scientific infrastructure in the developing countries. He had suggested that the research reactors and allied institutions already existing in many developing countries could help to form the nucleus of a new generation of technicians and scientists not only in atomic energy but also in related sciences. It was essential, of course, that co-operation should be as close as possible between the universities and the atomic energy centres in preparing programmes of training and research, and the Agency looked forward to co-operating with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in that direction.

59. Other activities to which the Agency should continue, in accordance with the long-term programme and the recommendations of ECOSOC and the Geneva Conference already mentioned, to give particular consideration included co-ordinated research programmes on rice and maize in the tropical areas; the control by radiation methods of insect pests, particularly the Dacus fly, the locust and the tsetse fly; and the establishment of standard methods for measuring water resources by the use of stable and radioactive isotope techniques in regional or international laboratories.

60. The Agency could best help to meet the growing need for fresh water supplies in many developing countries by studying the use of nuclear energy for salt or brackish water conversion. One such study, covering the possibility of using a reactor for the dual purpose of distilling sea-water and supplying power, had already started in Southern Tunisia.

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<sup>6/</sup> Held in Geneva from 4 to 20 February 1963.

61. In regard to power reactors and power development, it would be recalled that, in view of the important role power was destined to play in the industrialization of the developing countries, a closer co-operation between the Agency and other organizations concerned had been advocated. Expansion of power supplies was obviously a matter of prime importance for most developing countries, but action was hampered - particularly as far as the building of nuclear power stations was concerned - by high capital costs and the drain on foreign exchange reserves. Each such country must therefore weigh carefully the relative merits of nuclear and conventional sources of energy as potential ways of meeting its particular needs. Both the United Nations and the Agency had been at pains to ensure that advice given on the possible choice should be sound and fully co-ordinated. An example of the result of such co-operation was provided by the recent United Nations Special Fund pre-investment study on power, including nuclear power, in Luzon in the Philippines, for which the Agency was acting as Executing Agency. The most recent developments in nuclear power from both an economic and a technological point of view would be reviewed by the Third United Nations Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, which was to be held from 31 August to 9 September 1964, with the co-operation of the Agency.

62. As to the provision of technical assistance, delegates might be interested to know that requests totalling over \$2.5 million had been received for the provision of experts and equipment out of the Agency's own resources in 1964, i.e. an increase of over 50% as compared with 1963. Hitherto it had been possible to meet about half the requests made for technical assistance, but the funds available for 1964 were likely to cover only a quarter of the total. Even with additional help under the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, there would still be a noticeable gap between requests and resources and it was vital that ways and means of bridging that gap should be found.

63. From his remarks it would be obvious that atomic energy encompassed more than science alone; in fact several different disciplines were involved. In some sectors, such as medicine or agriculture, it had become difficult at times to define the exact responsibilities of all the organizations concerned, especially in border-line cases where activities overlapped. Conscious of

those difficulties, ECOSOC, at its last session, had adopted a resolution<sup>7/</sup> which should go a long way toward fostering co-ordinated co-operation within the United Nations; it was his own intention to start negotiations with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Health Organization to facilitate the process.

64. An event of world-wide significance, which could not fail to have a bearing on the Agency's future, had been the conclusion of the treaty between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America in Moscow, on 5 August 1963, whereby nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water were banned. Within the Agency, thoughts had inevitably been directed to the responsibility devolving upon it under the Statute of devoting the beneficial results to be expected from the treaty to the "development and practical application of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, including the production of electric power with due consideration for the needs of the under-developed areas of the world"<sup>8/</sup>.

65. Men of greater and more direct competence had made authoritative comments on the significance of the treaty, which had now been endorsed by almost 100 nations; expectations were that it would serve to eliminate the growing dangers from the fall-out of nuclear explosions, to slow down the arms race in general and the race in nuclear weapons in particular, to limit the development of new weapons of mass destruction and to increase the possibilities of using atomic energy for peaceful, constructive ends.

66. It was the Agency's specific duty to examine the present situation with care and a sense of its own responsibility in the light of those expectations. A fair and realistic assumption would be that, in time, human and material resources would gradually be set free for use in peaceful pursuits. Although the immediate practical possibilities might be limited, the Agency had to be prepared to act when the time came, so that Member States would find it ready to assume its full responsibilities in accordance with its statutory obligations.

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<sup>7/</sup> ECOSOC Resolution 986 (XXXVI), reproduced in document INFCIRC/48.

<sup>8/</sup> Article III.A.2.

67. In that same context, the Agency was keeping under constant review the potential effects which an agreement on general and complete disarmament could have on nuclear energy development. A paper on the matter had been transmitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for inclusion in his report to the General Assembly at its current session.

68. Should future developments lead to the establishment of a system "of strict international control", as mentioned in the preamble to the test ban treaty, the Agency should be in a position to give assistance in line with the statutory provisions concerning its safeguards and with the principles governing its relationship with the United Nations. In that connection he would remind the Conference that, in the words of the Statute, the Agency had to

"Conduct its activities in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations to promote peace and international co-operation, and in conformity with policies of the United Nations furthering the establishment of safeguarded world-wide disarmament and in conformity with any international agreements entered into pursuant to such policies;"<sup>9/</sup>.

69. In conclusion, he hoped that his remarks would be accepted as an expression of his wish to share with delegates his preoccupations and thoughts about the Agency's work and future.

STATEMENT BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS

70. The PRESIDENT welcomed Mr. Spinelli, Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and invited him to address the Conference.

71. Mr. SPINELLI (Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations) said that he had, for the first time, the pleasant duty of conveying the Secretary-General's best wishes to the Conference for the success of its deliberations. Dr. Bunche, who in previous years had usually transmitted the message of the Secretary-General, was prevented from doing so in 1963 by pressure of work at the General Assembly.

72. The agenda and documents submitted to the Conference were evidence of the progress made by the Agency during the past year under the guidance of its Board of Governors and Director General. He noted with satisfaction that a

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<sup>9/</sup> Article III.B.1.



parallel development had taken place in the Agency's working relationship with the United Nations. The Agency had, for example, participated in the work of the Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas; it was contributing to the work carried out during the United Nations Development Decade and had prepared its long-term programme in conformity with the spirit, aims and timing of that work; it continued to provide scientific and technical support to the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, and the Director General and his staff had participated in all the meetings of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and its Preparatory Committee.

73. The Agency was keenly interested in co-ordination in matters concerning power development, to which the United Nations attached great importance. He was satisfied with the first results achieved and drew attention to Resolution 986 (XXXVI) on the Co-ordination of Atomic Energy Activities adopted by ECOSOC at its last session. He warmly welcomed the steps taken by the Director General to co-ordinate the Agency's activities with the intensified efforts being made by the United Nations to solve the crucial problems of power development and electrification. In that connection he recalled, first, that the Agency, in consultation with the United Nations, was including conventional power experts as well as nuclear power experts in its missions to Member States; secondly, that it had also posted a staff member to United Nations Headquarters to promote co-operation in matters relating to the economics of power; and, thirdly, that it would participate in the meeting on Electric Energy to be held in Addis Ababa from 21 to 23 October under the auspices of the Economic Commission for Africa. Special Fund projects also provided opportunities for fruitful co-operation.

74. The United Nations and the Agency would co-operate, in particular, in the preparation of the Third Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, to be held in Geneva in 1964. The Secretary-General had issued invitations to the Conference and transmitted to the Governments concerned a provisional agenda prepared by the United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee with the co-operation of the Director General of the Agency. The United Nations would

have a special interest in certain items of the agenda concerning over-all energy requirements and the integration of power from different sources within existing networks. On the other hand, many items on that agenda would be of primary concern to the Agency. After his experience in making certain preliminary arrangements for the Conference, he had no doubt that close co-operation with the Agency would continue.

75. He thanked the President for inviting him to address the Conference and requested him and the Director General to convey his deep gratitude to the Austrian Government for its hospitality.

The meeting rose at 12.55 p.m.