



International Atomic Energy Agency

General Conference

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OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE TENTH REGULAR SESSION (21-28 SEPTEMBER 1966)

OFFICIAL RECORD OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND PLENARY MEETING

Held at the Neue Hofburg, Vienna,
on Wednesday, 21 September 1966, at 3.25 p.m.

President: Mr. SARASIN (Thailand)

CONTENTS

| <i>Item of the provisional agenda*</i> | | <i>Paragraphs</i> |
|--|---|-------------------|
| 3 (a) | Appointment of the Credentials Committee | 1 - 2 |
| 4 | Election of the Vice-Presidents | 3 - 7 |
| 5 | Appointment of the General Committee | 8 - 11 |
| 6 | Applications for membership of the Agency | 12 - 24 |

* GC(X)/326.

APPOINTMENT OF THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

1. The PRESIDENT proposed that, in accordance with Rule 28 of the Rules of Procedure, a Credentials Committee should be appointed consisting of the following nine Members: Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Gabon, Lebanon, New Zealand, Philippines, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and United States of America.

2. *The proposal was adopted unanimously.*

ELECTION OF VICE-PRESIDENTS

3. The PRESIDENT recalled that, under Rule 34 of the Rules of Procedure, the General Conference was required to elect its Vice-Presidents after the election of the Chairman of the two Main Committees. He therefore intended to suspend the plenary meeting for a short time to enable the two Committees to elect their chairmen.

The meeting was suspended at 3.35 p.m. and resumed at 3.45 p.m.

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

5. Mr. CHOONHAVAN (Thailand) proposed the delegates of the following States: Canada, Ghana, Japan, Peru, Switzerland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

6. Mr. ESCHAUZIER (Netherlands) seconded the nominations.

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

APPOINTMENT OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE

8. 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.

9. Mr. SANTA CRUZ (Chile) nominated the delegates of the following States: Australia, France, Tunisia and United States of America.

10. Mr. HOGEN (Japan) seconded the nominations.

11. *The delegates of the States nominated were declared elected to the General Committee, which was thus duly appointed in compliance with the provisions of Rule 40 of the Rules of Procedure.*

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP OF THE AGENCY (GC(X)/327, 339)

12. The PRESIDENT invited the General Conference to consider the recommendations of the Board of Governors concerning the applications for membership of the Agency made by Uganda (GC(X)/327) and Singapore (GC(X)/339). The Board had submitted a draft resolution in respect of each of these applications, but he thought the Conference might take the two draft resolutions together.

13. Sir William PENNEY (United Kingdom) supported the applications, presented as they were by two members of the British Commonwealth.

14. Mr. LARRAGOITI ALONSO (Cuba) and Mr. TÉTÉNYI (Hungary) also supported the applications for membership of the Agency made by Singapore and Uganda.

15. Mr. MASSANGU (Democratic Republic of the Congo) hoped the Conference would unanimously adopt the two draft resolutions.

16. *The two draft resolutions were adopted unanimously.*

17. The PRESIDENT stated that, in accordance with Article XXI.C of the Statute, Uganda and Singapore 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.

18. Mr. BASSUDE (Uganda) said he was glad to see his country become a Member of the Agency and recalled that the first contacts between the Agency and Uganda had taken place in 1962, when a mission had been sent to evaluate the prospects for the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes in Uganda. That mission had concluded that the country had reached a sufficiently high stage of development to permit radioisotopes to be used in medicine and agriculture and a training centre in the use of radioisotopes to be established at the University College.

19. Since becoming independent in 1962, Uganda had benefited from Agency assistance under the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. An Agency expert had been engaged on a research project for cotton growing; in 1964 a second expert had set up a radioisotope unit in the Physics Department of Makerere University College and had conducted a training course, which had been attended by about 40 Uganda scientists. A third expert was at the moment in Uganda giving advice on the use of radioisotopes in the Medical School. Uganda had also obtained fellowships from the Agency.

20. The Government of Uganda wished to make full use of the existing facilities and hoped to receive further assistance in the form of the services of experts in connection with the techniques of radioisotope utilization in scientific research programmes concerned with development.

21. During the next few years Uganda hoped to train more and more scientists, who would gradually replace the foreign experts. For that reason, Uganda expected that, as a Member of the Agency, it would be able to obtain assistance in the form of scientific advice. Uganda had the oldest university institution in East Africa, and would willingly place its training facilities at the disposal of other countries in that area.

22. The Government of Uganda fully approved of the Agency's policy of promoting only the peaceful uses of atomic energy and supported the other

African countries which wanted an entirely denuclearized zone to be set up in the area; he urged all the Agency's Member States to give their unqualified support to that proposal.

23. In conclusion, he repeated the assurance, given by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Uganda, that his country would scrupulously observe its obligations as a Member of the Agency, in accord-

ance with the principles of the United Nations Charter.

24. Mr. RAJARTNAM (Singapore) said he was deeply aware of the honour done to his country and recalled that the Agency and Singapore had already been collaborating for several years, since in 1963 the Agency had sent a mobile radioisotope laboratory to Singapore.

The meeting rose at 4.15 p.m.

