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

OFFICIAL RECORD OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH PLENARY MEETING

Held at the Neue Hofburg, Vienna,
on Tuesday, 27 September 1966, at 3.20 p.m.

President: Mr. SARASIN (Thailand)

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* GC(X)/343.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS [GC(X)/329, 344]

1. The PRESIDENT drew attention to the report of the General Committee [GC(X)/344], in paragraph 1 of which the Committee notified the Conference that five Members must be elected to the Board during the present session. The Committee specified the geographical areas in respect of which elections were required and drew the Conference's attention to the fact that elections must be conducted with due regard to equitable representation on the Board as a whole of the Members in the geographical areas specified under Rule 83 of the Rules of Procedure. Rule 79 of the Rules of Procedure provided that the elections should be by secret ballot and that there should be no nominations.

2. *At the invitation of the President, a member of the Afghan delegation and a member of the Swedish delegation acted as tellers.*

3. The PRESIDENT invited the Conference to elect two Members from the area of Latin America.

4. *A vote was taken by secret ballot, the result of which was as follows:*

<i>Members to be elected:</i>	2
<i>Ballot papers returned:</i>	128
<i>Invalid votes:</i>	4
<i>Abstentions:</i>	5
<i>Valid votes:</i>	119
<i>Required majority:</i>	30
<i>Votes obtained:</i>	
Mexico	59
Brazil	57
Peru	2
Venezuela	1

5. *Having obtained the required majority, Mexico and Brazil were elected Members of the Board.*

6. The PRESIDENT invited the Conference to

elect a Member from the area of Africa and the Middle East.

7. *A vote was taken by secret ballot, the result of which was as follows:*

<i>Ballot papers returned:</i>	66
<i>Invalid votes:</i>	0
<i>Abstentions:</i>	1
<i>Valid votes:</i>	65
<i>Required majority:</i>	33
<i>Votes obtained:</i>	
Lebanon	59
Iran	6

8. *Having obtained the required majority, Lebanon was elected a Member of the Board.*

9. The PRESIDENT invited the Conference to elect a Member from the area of South East Asia and the Pacific.

10. *A vote was taken by secret ballot, the result of which was as follows:*

<i>Ballot papers returned:</i>	66
<i>Invalid votes:</i>	1
<i>Abstentions:</i>	3
<i>Valid votes:</i>	62
<i>Required majority:</i>	32
<i>Votes obtained:</i>	
Indonesia	61
New Zealand	1

11. *Having obtained the required majority, Indonesia was elected a Member of the Board.*

12. The PRESIDENT invited the Conference to fill the remaining vacant seat on the Board.

13. *A vote was taken by secret ballot, the result of which was as follows:*

<i>Ballot papers returned:</i>	66
<i>Invalid votes:</i>	0
<i>Abstentions:</i>	2
<i>Valid votes:</i>	64
<i>Required majority:</i>	33
<i>Votes obtained:</i>	
Federal Republic of Germany	51
Iran	13

14. *Having obtained the required majority, the Federal Republic of Germany was elected a Member of the Board.*

15. The PRESIDENT declared the elections completed and pointed out that, under Article VI.D of the Statute, the Members just elected to the Board would hold office from the end of the tenth regular session of the General Conference until the end of the twelfth regular session. He congratulated

Brazil, the Federal Republic of Germany, Indonesia, Lebanon and Mexico on their election and thanked the tellers for their work.

CREDENTIALS OF DELEGATES TO THE TENTH REGULAR SESSION (b) REPORT OF THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE [GC(X)/349]

16. The PRESIDENT announced that the Credentials Committee had examined the credentials of delegates in accordance with Rule 28 of the Rules of Procedure; its report, containing two draft resolutions, was to be found in document GC(X)/349.

17. Mr. GANEV (Bulgaria) said that his delegation had already informed the Credentials Committee that it could only recognize as valid credentials issued by the legal Government of China, which in its opinion was the Government of the People's Republic of China. He wished to repeat that view to the Conference as a whole. His delegation thoroughly deplored the policy of discrimination practised against the People's Republic of China and also against the German Democratic Republic; that policy was detrimental to the Agency, at variance with the principle of universality and harmful to the cause of international collaboration in the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

18. Mr. ARKADIEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that in his delegation's view it was improper and illogical that the report of the Credentials Committee should have been taken up when it had. The report should have been considered at a much earlier stage. The External Auditor had been appointed and new Members of the Board had been elected before the Conference had had an opportunity of considering the report of the Credentials Committee. It was therefore not clear whether the delegations that had taken part in the voting had been properly accredited or not and the legality of the elections was thus open to doubt. Care would have to be taken at future sessions of the Conference to prevent a repetition of such occurrences.

19. His delegation wished to make it quite clear that the Soviet Union, like other socialist States, had not recognized and did not recognize the validity of the Chiang Kai-shek group's signature of the Agency's Statute and consequently could not concede that that group was legally entitled to represent China at the Agency's General Conference. His delegation could not therefore approve the draft resolution contained in the Credentials Committee's report recognizing the validity of the Chiang Kai-shek group's credentials and requested that a separate vote be taken on that draft resolution.

20. His delegation deplored the fact that the membership of the Agency was not yet universal. It was particularly unjustifiable that the Federal Republic of Germany should be a member of the Agency while the sovereign State of the German Democratic Republic was debarred from participating in the organization's work. The German Democratic Republic was fully entitled to participate in the work of the Agency, not only because its admission to the organization would be in accordance with international law and the Agency's Statute, but also because that country was a highly industrialized nation which was making a substantial contribution to the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

21. Mr. LEWIS (United States of America) endorsed the report of the Credentials Committee together with the two draft resolutions contained therein. In regard to the objections raised against the credentials of China, he saw no point in entering into protracted arguments since the General Assembly of the United Nations had considered that question on a number of occasions, most recently at its 20th regular session in 1965, and had always rejected attempts to replace the representatives of the Republic of China. His Government believed that those decisions of the General Assembly on the matter of Chinese representation should be taken into account in technical agencies in the United Nations family, such as the IAEA. A resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations had specifically recommended that its own attitude be taken into account in the event that conflicting claims over the right to represent a Member State became a subject of controversy¹). It would be disruptive and would conflict with the standard practice followed by specialized agencies over the years if subsidiary or associated United Nations bodies, having specific technical areas of responsibility, were to re-examine the question of representation.

22. Mr. TIBULEAC (Romania) said that the only legal Chinese Government was that of the People's Republic of China, a country with over 700 million inhabitants. He would therefore vote against draft resolution I in the report of the Credentials Committee.

23. Mr. FAROLAN (Philippines) said that his country fully endorsed the report of the Credentials Committee. It had not abstained in the vote. It was essential to seek peaceful and amicable settlements of disputes, and until a more responsible body decided otherwise the General Conference should continue to accept representation of the Chiang Kai-shek regime.

24. Mr. MELLER-CONRAD (Poland) said he

had often objected to the credentials of the Chinese delegation to the General Conference. The People's Republic of China with its population of over 700 million was rapidly becoming an important nuclear Power and it could hardly be wise to exclude such a country from the Agency's activities. If the Agency's work was to be really successful membership would have to be universal, and in any case the only legal Chinese Government was that in Peking.

25. Similarly, it seemed ridiculous to overlook the existence of the German Democratic Republic as an independent State and to exclude it from membership of the Agency.

26. Mr. O'CORNESSE (France) recalled that the question of Chinese representation had already been discussed by organizations belonging to the United Nations family and the views of his country had already been made known. Those views were based on the fact that the People's Republic of China was an economic, demographic and political reality and his delegation therefore considered that the Government in Peking was the only one qualified to represent China.

27. Mr. YEN (China) thanked the delegates of the United States of America and the Philippines for their support. Drawing attention to developments in the Communist world, he found it strange that countries such as the Soviet Union and Poland were urging representation of the People's Republic of China.

28. As the delegate of the United States had said, the question of Chinese representation had been discussed on previous occasions by the United Nations General Assembly and the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, and it had always been decided that the legal Chinese regime was that of Chiang Kai-shek.

29. It had been pointed out by previous speakers that there were over 700 million Chinese on the mainland, but it had not been pointed out that it was precisely the interests of those subjects which the Chiang Kai-shek regime was trying to protect.

30. The PRESIDENT put draft resolution I in the report of the Credentials Committee [GC(X)/349] to the vote.

31. *There were 35 votes in favour and 18 against, with 7 abstentions. Draft resolution I was adopted.*

32. The PRESIDENT assumed that the Conference also wished to adopt draft resolution II in document GC(X)/349.

33. *It was so agreed.*

1) General Assembly Resolution 396(V).

