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RECORD OF THE TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-THIRD PLENARY MEETING

Held at the Neue Hofburg, Vienna,
on Wednesday, 25 September 1985, at 10.20 a.m.

President: Mr. MANOUAN (Côte d'Ivoire)
later: Mr. BADDOU (Morocco)

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**/ GC(XXIX)/763.

The composition of delegations attending the session is given in document GC(XXIX)/INF/227/Rev.3.

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GENERAL DEBATE AND ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1984 (GC(XXIX)/748 and Corr.1) (continued)

1. Mr. SALLEHUDDIN MOHAMAD (Malaysia) recalled that one of the reasons why the international community had established the United Nations was to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war. The fear of nuclear holocaust and the desire to place the benefits of the atomic discovery at the service of mankind had prompted the United Nations to establish the International Atomic Energy Agency in 1957. In view of the deteriorating international and economic situation, nations should rededicate themselves to the objectives for which the Agency was established and not allow world political tensions and differences to interfere with the vital role the Agency was playing in the promotion and acceleration of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

2. His country attached great importance to the Agency's role in promoting the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and believed that the development of nuclear technology and its application in agriculture, medicine and industry had greatly contributed to the socio-economic development of Member States. In view of the increased expectations regarding the Agency's role in that area, it was all the more important that assured and adequate resources be made available to the Agency. His country supported the Board of Governors recommendation of a 12% annual increase in the indicative planning figures for the Technical Assistance and Co-operation Fund for the period 1987-1989 and was pleased to announce its own pledge of US $27 000 to the Fund for 1986.

3. Malaysia continued to receive valuable assistance under the Agency's technical assistance programme in the area of nuclear science and technology in the form of expert services and the provisions of equipment and training in various fields related to nuclear energy.

4. Food preservation was essential in order to overcome nutritional deficiencies and to raise living standards, particularly in developing countries. In the South East Asian region, 15 to 30 per cent of the food produced had reportedly perished due to spoilage. In order to prevent that, storage techniques and methods of extending the shelf-life of products would have to be improved. Ionizing radiation had proved to be safe, efficient and

energy-saving. The long-term outlook of its application was positive. The short-term outlook, however, would depend on the attitude of consumers in accepting the technique and the rate at which regulatory obstacles were overcome and the International Codex Alimentarius Standards were accepted. His country supported the second extension of the International Facility for Food Irradiation Technology (IFFIT), for a further two years as from January 1986.

5. His country appreciated the Agency's efforts in promoting the development of nuclear power among Member States and particularly welcomed the Small and Medium Power Reactor (SMPR) Project Study. The high prices of fossil fuel had imposed considerable strains on the economies of the developing countries and as those countries continued to develop, it was important that they should have the option of considering the development of nuclear power as a cheaper alternative source of power generation. The more developed nuclear Powers should demonstrate greater readiness in helping developing countries in that respect. Since the financing of nuclear power plants presented serious difficulties for developing countries, the Agency should establish a financial assistance fund to assist those countries in the development of nuclear power programmes.

6. As more and more countries adopted nuclear power as a source of energy, the assurance of uninterrupted supplies became increasingly important. Significant progress had been made by the Committee on Assurances of Supply in that respect.

7. Access to the whole range of the fuel cycle was particularly vital to countries with small nuclear programmes as well as to countries intending to establish such programmes. Small and medium power reactors had been found to be economically competitive compared to coal-fired plants in certain situations, although there were obstacles which still had to be overcome. Some countries might opt for large reactors to meet increased expectations, either individually or on a regional basis, and to maximize scarce trained manpower, materials and financial resources. That should be encouraged since it would lessen the threat of international conflict and encourage the development of international regional programmes for fuel cycle and radioactive waste management facilities.

8. On the question of nuclear safety, Malaysia supported the priority given to the question of nuclear safety and appreciated the advice and assistance provided by the radiation protection advisory team.

9. The facilities provided under the International Nuclear Information System programme were an important means of acquiring and sharing knowledge and his country would continue to participate fully in that programme.

10. International co-operation on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy would only be meaningful if it were coupled with the transfer of technology. As the scale of research and development on nuclear energy increased emphasis had to be placed on specific research and development fields. Some of the RCA Member States had assisted Malaysia in that respect. Australia and Japan, for example, were helping Malaysia determine specific research and development fields through bilateral technical co-operation. To be effective and beneficial, consideration also should be given to projects which would involve several donor countries and span several years.

11. The Agency's safeguards activities were very important and the Agency should work towards a system of safeguards that was universally accepted. The continued refusal of South Africa to subject all its nuclear installations to safeguards, despite the repeated calls of the international community, was cause for deep concern. The illegal exploitation of Namibia's uranium resources by South Africa was also deplorable. The international community should take all the necessary measures to give effect to the relevant resolutions on that issue.

12. With reference to the Israeli attack on the Iraqi nuclear research reactor, the Director General's efforts in pursuance of resolution GC(XXVIII)/RES/425 were appreciated but it was regrettable that Israel continued to refuse to withdraw its threat to renew such attacks.

13. The Third Review Conference of the NPT had reached agreement in some areas but it was disappointing that consensus had not been reached on the main concerns. As a small country, Malaysia placed great emphasis on the NPT and believed that the NPT would help ensure the country's security.

14. In conclusion, he expressed the plea that nuclear energy be used for the benefit of mankind and for peace.

15. Mr. VISHNEVSKY (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic) pointed out that the present General Conference was being held on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations Organization, the foundation of which had been made possible through victory over the forces of fascism. That victory had cost the Soviet Union alone the lives of 20 million of its citizens. The people of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic had lost more than five million of their finest sons and daughters. The tragic lessons of the Second World War compelled all honest people of the globe to take a resolute stand against the threat of another war, which would sound the death-knell for human civilization.

16. The present session was also taking place in an atmosphere of acute international tension created by the dangerous acts of the imperialist forces. Those forces continued to escalate the arms race and were jockeying for military superiority; they were seeking to undermine strategic stability and were engaged in gross interference in the internal affairs of sovereign States. Their plans to turn space into an arena for military rivalry and their attempts to inveigle their allies into creating first-strike space weaponry were particularly hazardous.

17. Nevertheless, the preconditions for a radical volte-face from confrontation to co-operation and to normalization of the international situation did exist. As Mr. M.S. Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, had pointed out, what the Soviet Union wanted and what it was working for was peaceful co-existence, equal and dependable security for both the parties concerned, reduction in the level of military confrontation and in world military and political tension as a whole, and also the prevention of hegemony in any form.

18. The new peace initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union and the other Socialist countries for examination at the current fortieth anniversary session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York were patent corroboration of that policy.

19. The Soviet Union and the other Socialist countries had set themselves the task of ending the arms race, not in words, but in deeds; they stood for the most radical solution to the problem of nuclear weapons, that of banning and destroying them completely.

20. The consistently peaceful foreign policy of the Soviet Union had once again been affirmed in Mr. Gorbachev's replies to the American magazine "Time", which constituted an important political document. The Soviet Union aimed at breaking the vicious circle of the arms race and pulling the arms limitation process out of an impasse, in particular, through its unilateral decision to halt all nuclear tests and not to renew them after 1 January 1986, if the United States did the same, as well as through its other proposals concerning peaceful co-operation and the prevention of an arms race in space. The Soviet Union was against preparations for "Star Wars", and offered a different prospect to the world community - that of wide-ranging co-operation in the peaceful exploration and exploitation of space under conditions where it would not be militarized. Those and other Soviet proposals were a sound platform for discussion at the summit meeting to take place in November 1985.

21. Prevention of nuclear proliferation in the world was a central theme in averting the threat of nuclear war, limiting the arms race, and maintaining strategic stability on both a regional and world-wide plane. The results of the Third Review Conference of the Parties to NPT, which had confirmed the leading role to be played by the Treaty in meeting those challenges, was to be welcomed.

22. As pointed out by Mr. M.S. Gorbachev in his message to the Review Conference in Geneva, the Soviet Union, true to its commitments under the Treaty, had been doing and would continue to do everything it could to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and to halt the arms race. Confirmation of that stand was the voluntary submission by the Soviet Union of some of its peaceful nuclear activities to Agency safeguards, the relevant agreement on which had entered into force on 10 June 1985. However, the fact could not be overlooked that certain countries, more especially Israel and South Africa, did not seek to conceal their nuclear ambitions and stubbornly evading accession to the Treaty. Such efforts were a serious threat to peace and security, above all on the African continent.

23. Measures aimed at strengthening non-proliferation need not be in any way a barrier to international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Hence his delegation actively supported the Agency's work in further

developing nuclear power and the nuclear fuel cycle, nuclear safety and environmental protection, INIS, controlled nuclear fusion, and technical co-operation, which were of interest to all countries.

24. The considerable work done by the Agency in 1984 in rendering assistance to Member States in the peaceful uses of atomic energy was also very much appreciated. In that connection, the Secretariat was to be commended on the preparation of such important documents as the annual report for 1984 and budget for 1986. Attributing great importance to the furtherance of co-operation with developing countries, the Ukrainian Government had decided to increase its voluntary contribution to the Technical Assistance and Co-operation Fund to 334 000 roubles in national currency.

25. His delegation wished to point out some of the results obtained by the Ukrainian SSR in the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

26. Nuclear power was moving more and more to the forefront in a number of countries, including the Ukraine. There were four nuclear power stations now operating in the Ukraine, the overall capacity of which was some 8 million kW, or almost three times more than the capacity of the power stations operating in 1980. In 1984, 40 000 million kWh of electricity had been produced by those stations, enabling more than 20 million tonnes of conventional fuel to be freed for use by the national economy. It was planned to build new units at the existing plants and to construct two new power stations and one heat and power station.

27. The main types of reactor employed were the water-cooled, water-moderated WWER-440 and WWER-1000 reactors, which had an output, respectively, of 440 and 1000 MW(t), as well as the RBMK-1000 uranium graphite channel reactor, with an output of 1000 MW(t). Experience had shown that they were reliable in operation and met all the requirements of modern technology. A standardized design had been worked out for a high-power generating unit which could be built by the "production line" process on the basis of highly developed industrial techniques. The introduction of it would improve labour productivity and substantially simplify plant construction.

28. The successes achieved had been made possible in many respects by the fact that the Ukraine conducted programmed scientific research in various

areas associated with the peaceful use of nuclear energy. For that purpose the country possessed numerous up-to-date devices for studies in nuclear physics, for example an isochronous cyclotron producing proton energy of up to 100 MeV and a 2 GeV linear electron accelerator. Those devices were used for a broad range of basic and applied nuclear physics research problems.

29. The results obtained therefrom on the interaction of neutrons with various structural materials were being applied in the design and construction of nuclear power plants. Simulation of radiation damage using heavy-ion beams had made it possible to establish the particular effects of irradiating different materials. New data on core physics, fault diagnosis and conditions for optimum use of nuclear fuel, etc. enabled scientists to improve the performance of power generating units and to make the fuel cycle more efficient.

30. Research was also going on into the construction of fast breeder reactors using a dissociating coolant and high-temperature gas-cooled reactors. A single radioecological model for the Ukraine had likewise been constructed; it described the migration of radionuclides through the environment and on the basis of it recommendations for the most effective siting of atomic power stations had been formulated.

31. The Ukraine was giving particular attention to the training of personnel for nuclear power production, including such special fields as design, construction and operation. Since 1980, more than 1700 specialists had been trained.

32. Radiation techniques had been used as a basis for devising new and progressive technologies for considerably improving labour productivity, for automating many production processes and for dealing with certain problems that could not be resolved by other methods.

33. The achievements of radiobiology had opened up new ways of intensifying agricultural production. Radioisotopes had helped to devise an optimal system for plant nutrition and for establishing the basic regularities that governed crop yield and formation of the harvest. Radiation-induced selection had made it possible to breed economically advantageous mutants of winter wheat, barley, maize and other crops.

34. There were now more than 70 laboratories in the Ukraine for clinical diagnostics based on the use of radioisotopes. They were conducting research into the functional state and providing early diagnosis of diseases of almost all the body organs.

35. Those were some of the results obtained in the Ukraine in the use of nuclear energy. They showed convincingly that the peaceful atom had become a component part of the scientific progress of the country. Such achievements would not have been possible without a large number of highly-qualified scientific and engineering personnel. In that connection he wished to express his concern with regard to the representation of different Member States on the staff of the Secretariat, which was still unsatisfactory.

36. Ukrainian scientific research institutes maintained a close connection with a number of foreign research centres working in the nuclear field. Ukrainian scientists were taking an active part in various international discussion groups and were happy to act as hosts to foreign scientists. The scientific co-operation between the Ukrainian SSR and the Agency was progressing satisfactorily; every year his country received three or four groups of specialists from the developing Member States of the Agency, who made study tours or attended training courses. His country was actively engaged in the exchange of information with the Agency, more especially under the INIS and nuclear data programmes.

37. In conclusion, the Ukrainian delegation wished to join those delegations which had favourably viewed the Director General's report and extended his congratulations to the Director General in connection with his reappointment for a further term of office. The Ukrainian SSR would continue to assist the Agency in its work of strengthening peace and security and developing international co-operation in the nuclear field.

38. Mr. ERNEMANN (Belgium) said that nuclear power had accounted for a record 61% of Belgium's electricity in August 1985, while for the year 1984 the figure was 52%; electricity production had begun to rise again since 1983, and had increased by 5% in 1984.

39. The operational record continued to be satisfactory. In 1984 the weighted capacity factor for Belgian nuclear power plants as a whole, all of which were the PWR type, had exceeded 85%. That figure had to be compared with 68% for the PWR units in operation in the western world. With the commissioning of two new units during the next few months - Doel 4 and Tihange 3, each with a capacity of 1000 MW(e) - nuclear power in Belgium would account for more than 60% of the total electricity production in 1986.

40. With regard to future investments, the French and Belgian Governments, together with the corresponding utilities, had agreed in 1984 to Belgian participation in the two French nuclear power plants - Chooz B1 and B2, each of which had a capacity of 1430 MW(e).

41. The share of the investments and production was to be 75% for France and 25% for Belgium. Lastly, the decision had been taken to build a new 1280 MW(e) unit, for which the site and date of startup would be decided on in the near future.

42. Since the previous General Conference there had been the following developments in the fuel cycle: favourable progress in the industrial recycling of plutonium in light-water power plants through creation of the industrial and commercial undertakings necessary for that operation. Investments were currently being made in the mixed uranium plutonium fuel fabrication plant at Dessel, which was owned by Belgonucléaire. That plant, which had started up in 1973 and had an annual capacity of 10 t of plutonium-bearing fuel, which would be raised to 35 t of recycled fuel fabrication for PWRs, for which there would be a market in Belgium and in the neighbouring countries in the coming years.

43. In October 1984, the new Commox company (with 60% participation by COGEMA and 40% by Belgonucléaire) had been set up to promote the sale of mixed fuel pins, thereby combining the technology and capacities of the Dessel and Cadarache plants. Hence the recent statements by EDF in favour of plutonium recycling for its light-water reactors would have adequate services and facilities to back them up.

44. The year 1984 had also witnessed the establishment of industrial facilities for resuming the reprocessing of spent fuel. For example, the Belgian company Belgoprocess had been formed in November and was ready to start investments for adapting amd extending the site of the former international company Eurochemic, and decisions would be taken by the end of 1985. Foreign clients would have an opportunity of having their fuel reprocessed there with effect from 1992.

45. Concurrently with the present General Conference, an important meeting was being held on the London Dumping Convention. Those taking part would be dealing, among other things, with the dumping of low-level radioactive wastes. His delegation wished to pay tribute to the work of the international scientific community which had been called once again to express an opinion on the scientific justification for dumping. The studies carried out, both by the Nuclear Energy Agency (OECD) and by the group of experts (IAEA and ICSU) had clearly arrived at conclusions that cast no doubt on the acceptability of dumping for human beings and the ecosystem from the radiological standpoint. For the time being therefore the Belgian Government would opt for dumping.

46. With regard to international safeguards, his delegation was gratified to see that in 1984, as before, no anomaly indicating diversion of nuclear material had been detected. Furthermore, 127 non-nuclear-weapon States party to the Treaty had fulfilled their commitments under Article II and had not sought to increase the number of States possessing nuclear weapons.

47. The political aspect of applying safeguards, more especially the fact that placing the facilities of a State under Agency safeguards was voluntary, had always to be kept in mind. The burden of the safeguarding should always be assessed in the light of that fact and he believed that the cost was already too high. It was to lighten the burden on the operators that Belgium was collaborating with the Agency, through its support programme, in the search for improved methods of inspection and control.

48. Furthermore, it was heartening to see that the Soviet Union, by making two of its reactors open to Agency inspections, had joined the other nuclear-weapon depositaries of NPT which had accepted the principle of Agency

safeguards on some of their civil nuclear facilities. Although a symbolic gesture, it was a step in the right direction and lessened the discriminatory aspects in Article III.1 of the Treaty.

49. Nevertheless, the ultimate aim was and should always be the application of safeguards to all civil nuclear activities in the world. Agency safeguards could not be fully effective unless that condition was fulfilled. Their application had to be just as effective in States that did not possess nuclear weapons and were not party to NPT as in those that had nuclear weapons. In the case of the latter the acceptance and application of safeguards to all their civil facilities would be of definite exemplary value. Until that time the nuclear-weapon States should take over a greater share of the safeguards budget.

50. With regard to technical co-operation, he noted that, although there had been a slowdown in nuclear power programmes throughout the world, it could be explained by the economic crisis that had adversely affected a large number of both developed and developing countries.

51. It had to be realised, however, that despite that major handicap, efforts at bilateral or multilateral co-operation had continued, as shown by the nuclear co-operation agreements of the last few years and the exchange of research workers and trainees organized with the aid of the Agency as well as through the individual backing of States. Belgium was taking part as best it could in that co-operation and was promoting both bilateral and multilaterial exchanges. Since the previous General Conference, Government agreements had been negotiated with Egypt and China.

52. In his report to the General Conference, the Director General had pointed out that the bulk of the Agency's work consisted in being an instrument for the exchange of experience, for drafting common guidelines for the transfer of knowledge and technology and for the harmonization of action. For Belgium, the success of the meeting in February 1985 of senior staff from the Agency and the Mol Nuclear Energy Research Centre was an illustration of the quality of the Agency's work in that field. Belgium's offer to receive trainees from developing countries who were applying for the job of safeguards inspector for the course to be held in 1986 would strengthen still more its collaboration with the Agency.

53. Belgium had been on the Board of Governors for the last two years as a designated Member. Its activities had mainly concerned the following six areas: the budget, with a view to applying a policy of zero growth; the safeguards budget, with a view to limiting its scope to industry, more especially sensitive facilities; the definition of new bases for applying safeguards in the light of acquired experience; the financing of safeguards, so as to strive for more equality and request the industrialized States for greater contributions; the revision of Article VI of the Statute as a whole, so as to arrive at a more equitable representation of certain developing countries, and also the European countries highly advanced in nuclear technology; and, finally, the distribution of technical assistance, since it was questionable whether it was fair that nearly 20 per cent of the funds donated by States for technical assistance had been channelled between 1981 and 1984 in the direction of countries that were not developing, and that in 1985 the figure might reach 25 per cent.

54. Despite its relative efficiency, the Agency was rather too fossilized in its approach. The Board of Governors went back year after year to the same problems, sometimes the most important ones. It was essential that everyone's voice should be heard. Nuclear energy was a matter for everyone and to seek to hinder its development was hardly an enlightened attitude.

55. Ms. DAHL (Sweden) said that she first wished to congratulate the President on his election and also to extend her good wishes to the Director General on the occasion of his reappointment for a further term of office.

56. As far as nuclear developments in Sweden were concerned, the last two power reactors in the Swedish twelve-reactor programme - the Forsmark 3 and Oskarshamn 3 - had recently been put into commercial operation. Sweden now had an ample and safe supply of cheap electricity based almost equally on hydroelectric and nuclear power. There would not be any further need for a large electricity-generating facility in Sweden for at least another decade.

57. Effective economy measures, including the introduction of new technologies and the increased use of indigenous fuels, had enabled Sweden to cut down its oil imports by half and attempts were being made to reduce further the energy demands.

58. Her delegation believed that national energy policies should not be based on conventional forecasts, which had already proved to be obsolete in the experience of many countries, including her own. Such forecasts underestimated, for example, the possibilities of increased efficiency, renewable sources of energy, and also the potential sources of hydroelectric power so far largely unexploited in the developing countries. Each country had to find its own optimum solution. Sweden's own energy strategy for the future would be a step-by-step approach to the choice between available alternatives, with environmental effects and safety as the prime considerations and emphasis on renewable supplies.

59. Efforts to improve nuclear safety in Sweden were concentrated, in the waste management area, on direct disposal of spent fuel without reprocessing. Sweden was anxious to exchange experience in further developing such concepts and all countries were urged to reassess their fuel cycle planning with regard for alternatives which minimized the production, movement and storage of plutonium and other weapons-usable materials.

60. Sweden's central intermediate storage facility for spent fuel (CLAB) had been put into operation in 1985, according to schedule. The facility was able to house all fuel from Swedish power reactors and would give ample time for planning the ultimate disposal of high-level wastes. Her delegation wished to stress once again in that connection that waste management was essentially a national responsibility and that strict minimum safety requirements should be agreed upon internationally.

61. As the Director General had stated, certain countries with limited nuclear energy programmes hoped to be able to rely on other States with regard to the back-end of the fuel cycle. Her delegation felt, however, that inasmuch as spent fuel was a potential source of weapons-usable material, international collaboration in that area had to be designed to enhance the reliability of the non-proliferation regime and not add to the risks of horizontal and vertical proliferation.

62. With regard to the current meeting of the contracting parties to the London Dumping Convention, which was to consider the Agency's definitions and recommendations relating to radioactive wastes, Sweden was among the countries

which considered that no dumping at all of radioactive waste should be permitted. Sweden's own central underground facilitiy for ultimate disposal of low- and intermediate-level waste was now under construction, hence the problem was being solved without any need to dump radioactive waste into the sea.

63. The Agency's Annual Report for 1984 showed that it had continued to satisfy the expectations of Member States. An increased emphasis on safety issues in the Agency's programme, with the new constructive initiatives, was very much to be welcomed. Her delegation appealed to all Member States to sign the International Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, which still lacked the necessary ratifications for it to enter into force.

64. Sweden regarded the Agency's safeguards activities as essential and therefore planned to join those countries participating in the special support programme. It was gratifying to note, as in previous years, that no diversion of safeguarded material had been brought to light by inspections in 1984.

65. It was commendable that the Agency had been able to increase the funds available for technical co-operation in the previous year by over 20%, mainly through more streamlined administrative procedures. Though that high growth rate might not be attained in the coming years, she felt sure that the funds available would be used effectively for longer-range planning of the Agency's activities.

66. The Agency's endeavours to make savings and reduce costs were impressive. Clearly, however, if the goals that had been set were to be achieved there would have to be a limit on the economizing. Her delegation believed that the allocations for safeguards and technical assistance would have to be increased. The fact that there was need to strengthen the Agency's safeguards system further if it was to carry out effective safeguards operations in all States justified a special regime for financing safeguards and it was hoped that a final formula would be agreed on in that regard.

67. Technical co-operation and assistance, as the Agency's second priority, also warranted greater funding. Sweden was already providing extrabudgetary

resources and urged all other donor countries to step up their contributions to extrabudgetary funds, in addition to their increased contributions to the Regular Budget.

68. Nevertheless, in the present period of economic constraints, the right balance between the Agency's activities would have to be found, without an overall budget growth. The Agency was to be commended on having adopted successful measures to save and reallocate resources in the past. The Board of Governors, however, should go into greater detail at an earlier stage when considering alternative programmes. Open discussions of that kind by the Board would help the Agency to utilize the means available more effectively.

69. For a long time the question of a more equitable form of representation on the Board of Governors had been under discussion. The distribution of elected or designated seats did not reflect the change in membership in the various regions of the world or in the technological capabilities of a number of countries. Sweden believed that the amendment of Article VI of the Statute was called for but that it would have to be considered within the context of the whole Article and not only in terms of the individual categories of elected or designated seats. A proposal to that effect co-sponsored by Sweden had been transmitted to the General Conference.

70. The Third Review Conference of the Parties to NPT had now finished and it had been clear throughout that it was the wish of the signatories to support and strengthen the Treaty. The adoption of a final document by consensus was proof of that fact. However, the lack of progress in disarmament had continued to place the non-proliferation regime under severe strain. Within that context Member States should realize the urgent need for achieving a complete test ban. Almost all States had responded to the call by the Review Conference, in its final declaration, for the resumption of trilateral negotiations in 1985. Her delegation urged nuclear-weapon States to negotiate and conclude a complete test ban treaty as a matter of the highest priority.

71. The meeting which was to take place shortly in Geneva between the Soviet and American leaders would be an opportunity to demonstrate a genuine will to achieve specific results. The two Superpowers were urged to strive

for the necessary dialogue that could finally break the chain of setbacks and disappointments of recent years.

72. With regard to the review of Articles of NPT of immediate concern to the Agency (Articles III and IV), the deliberations of the Review Conference and the final document had reflected a unanimous appreciation of the Agency's work during the period covered. During the discussion of Article IV great hopes had been placed on the work of the Agency and its continued role as an instrument for channelling nuclear technology between signatory States, with special emphasis on the developing countries.

73. As far as Article III was concerned, the Swedish Government was pleased to see that all the Parties to the Treaty had agreed that supplying countries should require from non-nuclear-weapon States which had not acceded to the Treaty the same non-proliferation commitments as had been accepted by the parties to NPT. All Member States were urged to establish a standard in that respect as a necessary basis for extended trade and international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

74. South Africa had recently been a focus of attention because of its abhorrent apartheid policy and, in the nuclear field, because of the concern that South Africa might be a potential nuclear Power. It was essential for South Africa to place all its nuclear facilities under Agency safeguards. Until it did so Sweden would not be able to offer that country any co-operation in the nuclear field.

75. At the previous General Conference the Swedish delegation had called upon nuclear-weapon Member States of the Agency to separate their civil and military nuclear activites. They were now further urged to undertake the same commitments and to submit to the same verification under Agency safeguards in relation to all peaceful nuclear activites under their jurisdiction as the non-nuclear-weapon States party to NPT. It was heartening to note in that connection that the NPT Review Conference had reached a consensus in urging all nuclear-weapon States to take steps to eliminate that inequality. She particularly wished to stress that the Review Conference had reached unanimous agreement on the principle of universal application of the Agency's safeguards system to all peaceful nuclear activities in all States.

76. In conclusion, the Swedish delegation hoped that the above principle could be taken as a new point of departure for future relations with Member States of the Agency that had not acceded to NPT. It was the responsibility of everyone to harness advanced technologies available in such a way as to benefit mankind and at the same time ensure that there was no threat to mankind's survival.

77. Mr. HADDAD (Syrian Arab Republic), recalling his statements on some organizational aspects of the General Conference at its preceding sessions, stressed the importance of saving time and concentrating on the truly substantial issues. Furthermore, there should be better co-ordination between meetings - those of the Committee of the Whole were held at the same time as the general debate, where delegates delivered speeches, proposed ideas, provided information, and exchanged views. In order to enable delegates to attend both, he suggested that the Committee meet in the mornings, leaving the afternoons for the general debate. Should it be thought that such a procedure would reduce the time devoted to the general debate, the solution would be to impose a time limit on speakers and to ask them to adhere strictly to topics on the agenda. If delegates wished to inform the Conference of their own national activities, nuclear potentials, etc., they could do so by circulating printed material. Speakers might save time by not dwelling too long on compliments and by focusing on the agenda items and on the development of the Agency's work in general.

78. Referring to the latter subject, he wished to draw attention to the International Centre for Theoretical Physics. Although the Centre was doing excellent work under the able guidance of Dr. Abdus Salam, the idea of setting up an international organization for one aspect of physical research was rather erroneous. There was no denying the fact that the Centre had offered valuable services to a large number of States and that many scholars all over the world had greatly benefited from its scientific and training activities. It was therefore unfortunate that the funds allocated to the Centre were meagre, and insufficient for its growing activities and ambitions. Neither the Agency nor UNESCO had provided it with resources which might enable it to achieve its objectives. In view of its record of conducting on a modest budget programmes and activities which were of much greater and more tangible

value than some other activities of the Agency on which enormous amounts were spent, he commended to the Conference's attention the following suggestions: (1) The Centre should be renamed "The International Centre for Physics"; (2) Funds allocated to the Centre by the Agency should be increased at least to US $10 million per annum; (3) The Centre should have under it a higher institute to teach physics and to award scientific degrees with a view to meeting the pressing needs of the developing world.

79. Observing that little progress had been achieved in settling a number of important issues which had been included in the Conference's agenda year after year, he hoped that the IAEA would not become a victim of political stalemate like many other international organizations. Consisting mainly of scientific and technical people, the Agency could be expected to take its decisions and make its recommendations in a more businesslike fashion. In that connection, he suggested that no item should remain on the agenda for more than three years, during which period decisions should be arrived at in a democratic and objective manner.

80. The first of such "stale" topics, which appeared in the agenda of the twenty-ninth General Conference was the consequences of the Israeli military attack on the Iraqi nuclear research reactor and the standing threat to repeat that attack for the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes in Iraq and in the entire region.

81. Israel had been given enough time to withdraw its threat to destroy nuclear plants in the area. During the preceding three years it had not respected any of the resolutions adopted by the United Nations or by the Agency. It had indeed shown no sign of even intending to do so. International will had been persistently ignored by Israeli obstinacy and intransigence. No heed had been paid even to nations with which it had special relations. Juridically speaking, intention to commit murder was murder. Since leniency and diplomatic endeavours had failed to deter racist and aggressive Governments, penalization unfortunately seemed to be the more effective weapon; bearing that in mind and also to avoid any future crimes, he called upon the Conference to do justice to history and humanity and to implement operative paragraph 3 of resolution GC(XXVII)/RES/409, wherein it

had decided to withhold Agency research contracts to Israel, to discontinue the purchase of equipment and materials from Israel and to refrain from holding seminars, scientific and technical meetings in that country.

82. Similar to the agony of the Arab and Middle Eastern States was that of countries in Africa. The racist régime in South Africa was threatening other countries in the region with its nuclear weapons and thus endangering world peace. Receiving assistance from Israel and enjoying some international facilities, that régime challenged the good will of the world and took no notice of the resolutions of the United Nations or of the Agency. Syria therefore called upon all Member States to adhere strictly to resolution GC(XXVIII)/RES/423 and the Conference to adopt any resolution which would put pressure on South Africa and curb its nuclear hegemony.

83. Another matter worthy of the Conference's attention was the poor representation of the regions of Africa and the Middle East and South Asia on the Board of Governors. For ten long years the topic had been discussed every year both at the General Conference and in the Board, and in spite of ample justification no progress had been achieved. It was high time that the Conference do justice to those regions and adopt a definitive resolution amending Article VI.A of the Statute.

84. Mention should be made in that context of another kind of pressure applied on States belonging to those two regions and to other developing countries under the pretext of the financing of safeguards and technical assistance.

85. Although some Member States were particularly interested in safeguards, it was well known that safeguards were not applied to all States irrespectively. In spite of certain benefits of safeguards, it must be pointed out that they were not the most effective weapon against nuclear proliferation owing to their non-applicability to all States alike and to the unwillingness on the part of countries in the critical regions of the world to accept them voluntarily. Nevertheless, the Agency spent out of its Regular Budget as much on safeguards as it did on its other activities although safeguards inspection and control were limited to facilities intended for

peaceful purposes. If such a situation continued, it could not be expected that desirable efforts would be made to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons. The sad fact was that while the Agency spent generously on safeguards, a small part of its Regular Budget was allocated to the building of the technical, scientific and nuclear infrastructure for peaceful purposes in the needy States, which formed the majority, so that such expenditure had to be met from special contributions for technical assistance. Therefore, in order to rectify that unfair and lopsided situation, he suggested the establishment of a special fund, to be financed basically by nuclear nations and by voluntary contributions from other countries, to cover the expenditure on NPT safeguards, while technical assistance could be financed essentially from the Regular Budget, supplemented by contributions from developed and developing countries.

86. As for the implementation of resolution GC(XXV)/RES/386 concerning staffing of the Secretariat, there had been an improvement in the situation, for which the Director General should be commended. However, he wished to propose some change in the recruitment procedure: instead of individual assessment of applicants one after another, there should be collective evaluation of candidates by a committee appointed by the Director General.

87. At the preceding session, Syria had made a practical proposal calling for the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the Middle East, which had received the Director General's attention. It was thought that Israel might respond favourably, especially since it had frequently called for the establishment of such a zone. Israel's answer to the proposal was complete silence, followed by a practical response - the erection of missiles with nuclear warheads in southern Syria occupied since 1967. That action by Israel endangered not only Syria, but all States in the region and threatened world peace. The international community should view that development with serious concern. It meant an escalation of the Arab-Israeli conflict and a qualitative step towards more wars. It also meant that in order to maintain the arms balance in the area, Syria and the other Arab countries might seek a similar weapon for self-defence.

88. It was undoubtedly the duty of the international community to realize the danger of that situation and to try to remedy it before it was too late. It should respond to the call of the United Nations Secretary-General for the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the Middle East, who must have sensed Israel's concealed intentions to possess nuclear weapons in order to impose its hegemony on the entire region.

89. A European State had for a year been negotiating with Israel for nuclear co-operation. He appealed to that State to terminate those negotiations. The latter should remember that Israel did not abide by its commitments, as had been shown by history. Israel's sole interest was self-interest, and it disregarded even the interest of its so-called friends. Syria hoped that all other States would refrain from offering nuclear assistance to Israel in any form unless it undertook to comply with the requests of the United Nations and the IAEA by placing its nuclear facilities under Agency safeguards.

90. Replying to a comment from a European delegate during the preceding year's Conference to the effect that enough had been said about the Israeli issue and that the question of the Israeli attack against the Iraqi reactor and of further Israeli threat should be closed so that attention could be paid to other matters, he said that the Arab countries were not fond of speaking about Israel at the Agency, but that they were legitimately defending themselves by peaceful means. The Agency had been created for peaceful purposes, to provide an opportunity for peace lovers to remove the danger of a nuclear disaster and to protect mankind. It was certainly Israel which caused all that talk, all that conflict and all that tragedy. It was Israeli jet fighters which had violated the air space of three Arab countries when they had gone to bomb the Iraqi nuclear reactor and to destroy it. Then it had announced quite calmly, even confidently, to the world what it had described as a victory. The so-called triumph had been followed by the notorious threat.

91. It was Israel which was involved in the secret and dubious deal concerning Krytron timers against the United States laws for the purpose of using those in nuclear armaments. Nor could one ignore the shady deal about the shipping of uranium from Luxembourg to Israel in violation of Luxembourg's

commitments to the United Kingdom, in contravention of the safeguards agreement and in total disregard of the Agency's resolutions on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

92. It was to be regretted that the United States should have accepted Israel's claim that the Krytron was for peaceful purposes. It was equally regrettable for the United Kingdom to accept that the uranium was to be used for peace and not war.

93. It was his duty to sound the alarm. If one continued to be indifferent and took no decisive measures, the day would soon come when Israel would drop its nuclear bomb on an Agency Member State and would say that it was an act of peace intended for the welfare of humanity. He hoped that on that day the conscience of the sympathizers of Israel would be aroused and that they would be bold enough to recognize that Israel's nuclear bomb was not for peace but for war and destruction of mankind.

94. Mr. KOLYCHAN (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic) said that the forthcoming 40th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations should serve to remind the world of the powerful force which was represented by a union of countries and nations in the name of just and noble goals inspired by a desire to save human civilization from the threat of destruction. The lesson to be learnt from history was that the threat of war must be resisted as long as possible before weapons spoke - all the more if they were nuclear weapons.

95. The present level of development of science and technology was such as to create an entirely new situation which could lead to a qualitatively new phase in the arms race. The Soviet Union, conscious of its responsibility for the fate of the world, was taking all the steps it could to halt that dangerous process and to break through the vicious circle of the arms race to a state of mutual co-operation and agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States of America with regard to the most important international problems. One such step had been the announcement - on the 40th anniversary of the Hiroshima tragedy - of a unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions and the invitation to the United States to follow suit and to

resume negotiations for a comprehensive test ban. The Soviet Union had also proposed world-wide co-operation in the utilization of outer space on condition that its militarization could be prevented. The adoption of those proposals would constitute an important step towards the ultimate goal of abolishing nuclear weapons and strengthening world security.

96. An important event for the international non-proliferation regime had been the Third NPT Review Conference, recently held at Geneva, at which the Soviet leader, Mr. Gorbachev, had pointed out that no new State had acquired nuclear weapons since the conclusion of NPT, that no other treaty relating to armaments had so many parties to it as NPT, and that the international non-proliferation regime based on NPT had become a genuine instrument of peace. He had also attributed to the IAEA an important role in maintaining that regime and in solving problems relating to energy and other problems of concern to all mankind.

97. The efforts of the Soviet Union and the other Socialist countries were directed towards resolving the fundamental question of the nuclear age - whether atomic energy would serve to meet the growing needs of mankind or whether it would be used to turn the planet into a lifeless desert.

98. The IAEA also was called upon to play an important part in that endeavour. His delegation on the whole appreciated the Agency's work and considered that the annual report for 1984 and the budget for 1986 should be approved. While remaining within sensible budgetary constraints by applying rational planning procedures and keeping administrative costs low, the Agency was successfully conducting its major programmes in the fields of nuclear power, nuclear safety and environmental protection, the fuel cycle, safeguards, nuclear information, technical assistance and thermonuclear fusion, and should be encouraged to continue to do so in the future. In particular, his delegation welcomed the further improvements in the Agency's safeguards. The reliability, credibility and objectivity of inspection results and the high qualifications of the staff were incontestable; nevertheless, further efforts must be made to perfect and standardize procedures, methods and documentation, to develop and apply new techniques and

equipment for non-destructive testing and observation, to computerize all the principal data-handling operations, and to set up a system for the evaluation and control of the results of inspection activities as applied to all types of reactor and fuel cycle facility, including uranium enrichment and plutonium recovery plants.

99. His delegation also noted with satisfaction the improvements in planning methods and the increased volume and effectiveness of the technical assistance programme, which was aimed at establishing and developing a nuclear infrastructure, training highly qualified scientific and technical personnel, and introducing nuclear technology and isotope techniques in agriculture, medicine and industry in the developing countries. Unfortunately, the actual delivery of technical assistance still fell short of the financial resources available; none the less, his country was prepared to go along with the proposed increase in the target for voluntary contributions to US $30 million and would itself be contributing 92 000 roubles in national currency. In that connection it was worth pointing out that, if both voluntary contributions and direct and indirect expenditure under the Regular Budget were taken into account, the funds available for technical assistance and co-operation were growing faster than those for any other activity. It therefore seemed wise to maintain the traditional system of financing technical co-operation on the basis of voluntary contributions in national currency.

100. In the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic the range of application of atomic energy and radiation in the various sectors of the economy, in science and in the public health services was steadily being enlarged. A dual-purpose nuclear power and heat supply plant was under construction near Minsk which would consist of two units, each with a standard WWER-1000 reactor having a thermal output of 3000 MW. Supplying the cities of Byelorussia with nuclear heat was facilitated by the fact that all the cities had been rebuilt after World War II and therefore had modern district-heating networks. Research and development work continued on a pilot industrial plant with a 300 MW(e) fast reactor based on a new type of coolant - chemically reactive nitrogen tetroxide. Various institutions were successfully pursuing basic and applied research in all the major branches of contemporary science. Special

irradiation devices were being used for research purposes, in medical centres and for the production of fertilizers and new materials. His country was also participating actively in a number of Agency programmes, including those relating to nuclear data and the International Nuclear Information System (INIS).

101. Mr. ROSENZWEIG-DIAZ (Mexico) thanked Member States for their expression of solidarity with his country following the disasters which had occurred a few days previously.

102. His country was intending to use nuclear power to help meet its electricity needs. The installed capacity of electrical power in his country had reached 20 202 MW and it was estimated that demand would increase at an average of 7% over the following few years. Work on the two Laguna Verde nuclear power units was being accelerated and the first one was due to be put into commercial operation in 1986 and the second in 1988.

103. With regard to the Agency's activities, his country believed that the Agency had three main objectives: technical co-operation, safeguards and nuclear safety. The annual report, contained in document GC(XXIX)/748, showed the Agency's success in those areas despite regrettable budgetary restrictions.

104. Technical assistance was the main way in which the Agency could spread the benefits of nuclear energy throughout the world and reduce the technological disparity which was a source of imbalance and conflicts between developing and industrialized countries. For that reason, technical assistance should be given priority over all other considerations. It was unfortunate that financing of technical assistance, unlike safeguards, remained uncertain owing to the voluntary nature of contributions which were always dependent on the economic and political situation in the donor countries. The decision taken by the Board of Governors to fix the average increase in indicative planning figures for the period 1987-1989 at only 12% was regrettable. Although more efficient organization had made some increases in technical assistance programmes possible, the limited available staff resources meant that such increases were finite.

105. With regard to the staffing of the Secretariat, the increase in the number of nationals from developing countries was most welcome but further increases were necessary. The Agency needed more staff from developing countries in high-level Professional posts in order to improve its understanding of the needs and views of the Third World. The Director General should continue to report annually to the Board of Governors and to the General Conference on the staffing of the Secretariat.

106. The Commmittee on Assurances of Supply had achieved some modest results. It was urged to continue its work in a positive spirit since with the political will of all the participants, work on the principles of international co-operation could and should be concluded in the near future.

107. Mexico had participated actively in the Third NPT Review Conference, defending the principle of the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and the promotion of international co-operation for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. The General Conference should examine the results of the Third Review Conference since the peaceful utilization of nuclear energy was the main objective of both the Agency and NPT. The final document of the Review Conference did not reflect the legitimate aspirations of developing countries regarding the application of the whole Treaty but was simply a compromise text which gave unbalanced emphasis to the national interests of certain parties to the Treaty. The Third Review Conference had not brought any constructive elements to promote a realistic and balanced development of the NPT system.

108. There continued to be a lack of genuine political will on the part of certain groups of States to promote both international co-operation in the nuclear field and to apply nuclear energy solely for peaceful purposes. It was deplorable that, 15 years after NPT had entered into force and 30 years after the establishment of the Agency, the nuclear Powers continued to neglect their obligations under Article IV of NPT.

109. It was to be hoped that the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy would make a positive contribution to the development of the Third World. It was essential that specific decisions be taken on the establishment of a genuine system of international co-operation in the nuclear field.

110. With regard to the Israeli military attack on the Iraqi Nuclear Research Reactor, the Director General's efforts in accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution GC(XXVIII)/RES/425 were commendable. Special attention should be given to studying the possible use of revised mechanisms to avoid military attacks on nuclear facilities under Agency safeguards and the possible implementation of the technical aspects of verification which might be necessary.

111. His country reaffirmed its confidence in the effectiveness of the Agency's safeguards system but stressed the need to adopt, in the appropriate forum, an international legal instrument which would specifically ensure protection against military attacks on all nuclear facilities subject to Agency safeguards.

112. His delegation condemned the racist régime of South Africa and drew attention to the resolutions 38/181A/B and 38/39A of the United Nations General Assembly relating respectively to the implementation of the declaration on the denuclearization of Africa and South Africa's nuclear capability and the apartheid policies of the South African Government. That Government was urged to place forthwith all its installations under Agency safeguards. The South African Government was flagrantly violating the Agency's Statute and was not acting in conformity with the principles of the United Nations Charter.

113. Mr. AUDLAND (Commission of the European Communities) recalled that in January 1986 the European Community would be enlarged to include both Spain and Portugal and would then have a population of some 320 million. Its economy, with a GDP similar to that of the USA, would rely heavily on nuclear energy and its nuclear energy production capacity, likely to exceed 79 GW(e), would be greater than that of any other major industrialized region in the world.

114. While individual Member States had been pursuing their own energy policies long before, it was only in the second half of the 1970s that real efforts began to be made to establish a coherent and comprehensive approach to energy in the Community. A major step was the agreement, reached in 1980, on

Community energy objectives for 1990. The main aim was to reduce dependence on imported oil and specific objectives had been set for reducing reliance on oil generally for improving energy efficiency and for increasing the contribution from other fuel sources, especially coal and nuclear sources.

115. All Member States undertook to pursue energy policies, at national level, which would contribute to the attainment of those objectives. However, the situation in each Member State was very different, and there was never any suggestion that they should all follow the same path.

116. All Member States had agreed that in order to reduce dependence on oil it was necessary to increase the use of nuclear and solid fuels. They had also recognized that nuclear energy, in Community conditions, often gave a competitive advantage over coal, and still greater advantage over oil for electricity generation.

117. Although some Member States had not adopted nuclear programmes, all of them had agreed that it was important for the Community as a whole to develop further the use of nuclear energy including the use of reprocessing and serious consideration of the possible use of fast breeder reactors.

118. An in-depth review of progress made in 1984 suggested that the targets for 1990 would all be attained.

119. In other words, by 1990 the Community would be depending on oil for only 40% of its energy, instead of over 60% which had been the case in 1973; its energy efficiency would have improved by at least 25%; and some 83% of its electricity generation would be from solid fuels and nuclear sources, as compared to just over 50% in 1973.

120. In 1973, nuclear had provided less than 2% of the Community's energy requirements. By 1990, nuclear's share of electricity production would be about 35%, satisfying 14% of the Community's overall demand for energy.

121. Community energy ministers had agreed that efforts should be continued after 1990, with the restructuring of the Community's energy policy and had asked the Commission of the Communities to propose new energy objectives on a longer time-scale. Those objectives for 1995 had been published recently.

Further substantial improvements in energy efficiency were envisaged. Energy demand was expected to rise by a quarter, by the end of the century; most of that increased demand would be met by nuclear electricity which was expected to account for 40% of all the Community's electricity. That figure would of course vary greatly among Member States. By 1995, nuclear generation would continue to rely almost entirely on existing reactor types. However, the Commission was also encouraging the development of a fast breeder reactor within the Community. The Commission had suggested that it would be sensible and realistic to aim to construct fast breeders which were fully competitive with LWRs within 20 years.

122. The results of a recent Community-wide public opinion poll on energy policy, organized by the Commission, showed that despite easier energy markets, the majority of those questioned considered that the energy problem was serious and would remain so for at least a decade. Almost half of those questioned favoured further measures to reduce dependence on imported energy, and especially imported oil. Forty-three per cent of those questioned regarded nuclear power as worthwhile, while 38% were opposed to it, and expressed particular concern, firstly about the disposal of radioactive waste, and secondly about radioactive emissions.

123. With regard to research and development, over the four-year period 1984-1987, the Community would spend about US $3.6 billion on research and development of all kinds, of which about US $1.8 billion would go to the energy sector, and over half of the latter figure would be spent on nuclear development.

124. Fusion would account for a major proportion of research and development. It was hoped that, in the long term, fusion would make a major contribution to energy supply. However, its development was very expensive. That was why all work on fusion in the Community was closely integrated. Sweden, Switzerland and Spain had long ago joined with the Community in constructing JET, which was continuing to perform well and to establish world records in fusion energy performance. The Community would allocate US $520 million to fusion research and development over the years 1985-89.

125. The fusion programme planned to demonstrate successively: the scientific feasibility of fusion, which was the objective of JET and of the support equipment in national laboratories; its technological feasibility, for which purpose a study group had been set up to plan the Next European Torus (NET), which would be a high-technology machine; and its commercial feasibility, which would be the objective of a power and demonstration reactor (DEMO) to be built early in the 21st century.

126. Community research work in the nuclear fission field covered reactor safety programmes, the management and storage of radioactive waste, nuclear fuels and actinide research, the decommissioning of nuclear installations, and nuclear safeguards research.

127. The radioactive waste research programme of the Community was directed to optimizing waste management in terms of safety and cost. For the final storage of highly active wastes, the research effort sought to evaluate and demonstrate the feasibility of final storage in various geological formations and to evaluate the safety of various options.

128. Since its very beginnings, the Community had been sensitive to the need to help developing countries. Large Community funds were available for that purpose. The best known were those provided under the Lomé Convention, under which the Community co-operated with 66 African, Caribbean and Pacific countries. There were also association agreements with a number of Mediterranean countries. In addition, funds were also available for co-operation with developing countries in Asia, Latin America and other areas. Developing countries were well aware that a long process of preparation was necessary before nuclear power could be introduced into a country. The Community was now well equipped to provide help and advice during the preparation stage. Over the previous five years, the Commission, working closely with energy institutes all over the world, had progressively developed a methodology for energy planning, specially designed to meet the needs of developing countries. It had also set up arrangements for helping individual developing countries in that field, either by advising them on how to use that methodology, or by providing training of energy specialists in one way or another. When the stage was reached in a developing country where the use of nuclear power was a practical possibility, Community funds could be used, at that country's request, to help work towards its introduction.

129. As nuclear energy continued to develop around the world, it was increasingly clear that its widespread growth depended on international co-operation. In further enlarging such co-operation, the Agency could count on the Community's full support.

The meeting rose at 1.10 p.m.