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RECORD OF THE TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SEVENTH PLENARY MEETING

Held at the Neue Hofburg, Vienna,  
on Thursday, 26 September 1985, at 3 p.m.

President: Mr. MANOUAN (Côte d'Ivoire)  
later: Mr. TSUKADA (Japan)

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\*/ A provisional version of this document was issued on 10 October 1985.

\*\*/ GC(XXIX)/763.

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

ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS (GC(XXIX)/753) (resumed)

1. The PRESIDENT informed the General Conference of the results of the voting:

2. The result of the election of two Members from the area of Latin America was as follows:

<u>Abstentions:</u>	23
<u>Valid votes:</u>	159
<u>Required majority:</u>	40
<u>Votes obtained:</u>	
Guatemala	52
Mexico	80
Paraguay	27

3. Having obtained the required majority, Guatemala and Mexico were elected to the Board.

4. The result of the election of two Members from the area of Western Europe was as follows:

<u>Abstentions:</u>	2
<u>Valid votes:</u>	180
<u>Required majority:</u>	46
<u>Votes obtained:</u>	
Finland	90
Sweden	90

5. Having obtained the required majority, Finland and Sweden were elected to the Board.

6. The result of the election of two Members from the area of Eastern Europe was as follows:

<u>Abstentions:</u>	9
<u>Valid votes:</u>	173
<u>Required majority:</u>	44
<u>Votes obtained:</u>	
Czechoslovakia	86
Poland	87

7. Having obtained the required majority, Czechoslovakia and Poland were elected to the Board.

8. The result of the election of two Members from the area of Africa was as follows:

<u>Abstentions:</u>	17
<u>Valid votes:</u>	165
<u>Required majority:</u>	42
<u>Votes obtained:</u>	
Algeria	86
Sudan	79

9. Having obtained the required majority, Algeria and Sudan were elected to the Board.

10. The result of the election of one Member from the area of the Middle East and South Asia was as follows:

<u>Abstentions:</u>	4
<u>Valid votes:</u>	87
<u>Required majority:</u>	44
<u>Votes obtained:</u>	
Iraq	39
Pakistan	48

11. Having obtained the required majority, Pakistan was elected to the Board.

12. The result of the election of one Member from the area of the Far East was as follows:

<u>Abstentions:</u>	6
<u>Valid votes:</u>	84
<u>Invalid votes:</u>	1
<u>Required majority:</u>	43
<u>Votes obtained:</u>	
Mongolia	84

13. Having obtained the required majority, Mongolia was elected to the Board.

14. The result of the election of one Member from the area of the Middle East and South Asia or of South East Asia and the Pacific or of the Far East was as follows:

<u>Abstentions:</u>	16
<u>Valid votes:</u>	75
<u>Required majority:</u>	38
<u>Votes obtained:</u>	

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea	1
Iraq	1
The Republic of Korea	73

15. Having obtained the required majority, the Republic of Korea was elected to the Board.

16. The PRESIDENT, after congratulating the 11 Members so elected, recalled that under Article VI.D of the Statute they would hold office from the end of the current session until the end of the thirty-first regular session of the General Conference, i.e. for a period of two years.

17. He thanked the delegations of India and Argentina, which had provided tellers, the two tellers themselves, and their Secretariat assistants.

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

18. Mr. PECCI (Paraguay) said that his country was a strong supporter of the principle of universality in international organizations, especially the Agency. It believed that all peoples should have access without discrimination to the Agency's various activities and to the benefits of applying nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. Paraguay attached considerable importance to the Agency remaining a purely technical body and was concerned about the fact that considerations extraneous to it were again being introduced; such matters would be more appropriately discussed within the United Nations.

19. Turning to the activities of Paraguay's Atomic Energy Commission in 1984, he noted that the Commission had continued with its programme on the establishment of the infrastructure needed for expanding the use of nuclear techniques, in particular, in health, industry, agriculture, livestock breeding and mining.

20. The year 1984 had been a very active one as regards international co-operation, both multilateral through the ARCAL programme and bilateral. Valuable assistance had continued to be received from the Agency in the form of equipment, fellowships, expert services and scientific visits. Various Paraguayan organizations had, moreover, benefited from training provided by the Agency.

21. Paraguay had been actively involved in regional activities through the Inter-American Nuclear Energy Commission (IANEC), ARCAL and the Argentine Atomic Energy Commission; co-operation with the latter organization had mainly taken the form of fellowships and intensive training courses for scientific staff.

22. Participation in scientific courses and conferences held in various countries had also been fruitful; such meetings had included a round table meeting on public acceptance of nuclear energy in Santiago de Chile, a seminar on nuclear law in Caracas and a meeting of the countries of the Rio de la Plata Basin with countries of the Andean area with a view to implementing the ARCAL agreement.

23. On a national level, assistance had been provided by the Commission to organizations such as the Health Sciences Research Institute, the National Cancer Institute, the Faculties of Chemical Sciences, Agricultural Engineering, Veterinary Sciences and Physical and Mathematical Sciences.

24. Moreover, on 23 August 1984, the Government received via the Ministry of Foreign Relations the pre-project for the Chaco Nuclear Centre, alternative suggestions for its location and a general report; a policy decision in respect of the project was also requested. That project represented an example of united efforts contributing to the solution of national problems such as the development of the Paraguayan Chaco.

25. An agreement had been reached with the National Cancer Institute on the training of scientific staff for a hospital which was under construction. Also, requests had been submitted for Agency technical assistance with equipment for the radiation protection and dosimetry laboratories for the Directorate of Nuclear Biomedicine of the Commission.

26. Describing the activities of each Directorate General of the Commission, he said that the Agency was providing assistance with a project of the Directorate General for Nuclear Science and Technology on nuclear sciences, under various new sub-programmes of which activities had proceeded in 1984. The following additional activities of the Directorate General were also carried out: X-ray fluorescence spectrometry, nuclear instrumentation and a theoretical and practical course on low-level background measurements. The Radiological Protection Service was engaged in the provision of dosimetric services, shielding tests, research on fission products in food and thermoluminescence dosimetry. In addition to various other research projects, the Directorate General had been involved in the process enabling Paraguay to join the Regional Non-Destructive Testing Programme and also in the ARCAL programme.

27. The Directorate General for Education and Exchange in Nuclear Science had selected the candidates for various training courses and seminars attended in 1984 by Paraguayan scientists. Paraguay had participated in a co-ordination meeting of the International Nuclear Information System (INIS) and had taken that opportunity of discussing the difficulties faced by its scientists wishing to attend events organized by the Agency. The main problem was that for most events the Agency paid only a one-way flight, leaving the return flight to be paid by the Government. Paraguay did not have funds for all the return flights of its scientists, who were therefore unable to attend certain meetings.

28. The Directorate General of Radioactive Mineral Resources had been involved in the elaboration of a geological map of Paraguay, had helped to organize a First National Symposium on Geology, had participated in the Brazilian Geology Congress, had received a visit from an IAEA expert, had been engaged in the processing and evaluation of information on geology and radioactive ore exploration techniques and had provided training activities for staff.

29. The Directorate General of Nuclear Biomedicine had been involved in various training activities and had submitted technical assistance project requests to the Agency. A working meeting had been held with IAEA experts, and Paraguayan scientists had taken part in various regional and interregional training courses.

30. Finally, the Directorate General for Nuclear Energy had been engaged in a study of the pre-project for the Chaco Nuclear Centre, including evaluation of the cost of construction and maintenance of the Centre.

31. Mr. KILAM (Israel) said he first wished to join other delegations in congratulating the Director General on his reappointment for a new term of office.

32. The international community's growing reliance on the atom for energy production purposes as well as its application in agriculture, industry and the life sciences afforded the Agency a unique opportunity to play an even more active part in promoting nuclear energy for peaceful purposes while remaining faithful to its mission and its Statute. The discharge of those duties was a serious challenge. To attain the important goals with the co-operation of Member States the Agency had to remain fully relevant to their needs.

33. More effort should be made by the Agency to remove all unproductive issues from its deliberations, such as item 10 of the agenda for the present Conference. The Director General had stated, inter alia, in his opening address on 23 September that he was aware from the many discussions he had held that there was a widespread wish for the Agency to put that specific matter behind it and to build up renewed confidence that peaceful nuclear facilities could be constructed and operated without fear of any armed attack. The Director General had received Israel's fullest co-operation from the very outset in his endeavours. In 1984, it was made clear in a letter from Israel's Resident Representative, dated 21 August 1984, and in the statement made by the Israeli delegation during the general debate of the previous year that the policy of the Israeli Government was that nuclear facilities dedicated to peaceful ends should be inviolable from military attack and that Israel had great respect for the manner in which the Agency had fulfilled its mission in the area of safeguards.

34. His delegation was directed to say on behalf of the Israeli Government that, firstly, Israel held that all States must refrain from attacking or threatening to attack nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful purposes and that the Agency's safeguards system produced the necessary evidence of the peaceful operation of a facility; secondly, within that context Israel reconfirmed its policy that it would not attack or threaten to attack any peaceful nuclear facilities in the Middle East or anywhere else. He wished to emphasize that no State in the Middle East was excluded. Thirdly, Israel was willing to support any subsequent action in competent fora convened to work out binding agreements that would protect nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful purposes from attack or threat of attack.

35. He believed that the record demonstrated the fact that Israel had sought to facilitate the Director General's mission in a forthcoming manner. The clear position as he had just expressed it was a response to resolution GC(XXVIII)/RES/425 and afforded a sound basis for terminating the consideration of that agenda item.

36. Unfortunately, the Iraqi delegation had once again initiated a draft resolution - GC(XXIX)/764 - which ran counter to the endeavours of the Director General and many Member States during the past year. In contrast to Israel's willingness to co-operate with and respond to the Director General's initiative, the Iraqi Government had only seen fit to reiterate the stereotyped accusations and falsehoods that the General Conference had regrettably heard so often in the past.

37. Examination of the Iraqi draft resolution showed that it was either redundant or in contradiction to the Agency's Statute. It was clearly intended in operative paragraph 2 of the draft resolution to seek to erode Israel's rights and privileges as a Member of the Agency.

38. Instead of levelling false accusations against Israel and adopting a course of action which could jeopardize the Agency's future, the Government of Iraq would do better to end the useless war which it had started and which had already caused a death toll of almost a million people; Iraq had also attacked, among other civilian targets, a peaceful nuclear facility and by



engaging in gas warfare had violated an international treaty to which Iraq was a party. But there had been no statements or declarations by any Iraqi spokesman to the effect that Iraq would desist from attacking or threatening to attack nuclear facilities in other Middle Eastern countries.

39. In conclusion, he wished to renew his Government's assurances of confidence in the Agency's ability to attain its goals with the co-operation of Member States, among them the State of Israel, and hoped the present General Conference would be a milestone on the road to better understanding between them.

40. Mr. ERNER (Turkey) noted the Agency's impressive record of success in its activities during 1984 and approved the annual report.

41. It was gratifying to note that the total resources available for technical assistance and co-operation had increased greatly from US \$29.58 million for 1970-74 to US \$66.68 million for 1975-79 and to US \$143.40 million for 1980-84. The targets for the Technical Assistance and Co-operation Fund which were being set each year on the basis of indicative planning figures had doubled from US \$13 million in 1981 to US \$26 million for 1985, and in 1986 the figure would reach US \$30 million and be distributed among 80 developing countries and among a number of regional and interregional projects. Some years the contributions paid by a developing country were more than the amount received in technical assistance and it was to be hoped that such situations would be avoided in future project implementations. The total amount of technical assistance was obviously not sufficient to meet the increasing needs of the developing countries, and ways should be explored for substantially increasing the Agency's technical assistance resources. His country had pledged its assessed voluntary contribution to the Technical Assistance and Co-operation Fund for the year 1986.

42. The Agency should do much more to assist developing countries during the early stages of nuclear power introduction and provide advice during siting, construction and operation. There was a marked difference in the per capita per day consumption of energy of some of the least developed countries which was as low as 2300 kcal and that in the most developed countries which

was 243 000 kcal. It should also be noted that the average energy consumption in developing countries in the mid-70s was 0.86 kW per capita while in developed countries it was 5.3 kW. Those figures demonstrated the acute energy needs of developing countries and the vast disparities involved.

43. It was estimated that the world population would double by the year 2030. If per capita energy consumption around the world were to reach the current level of Western Europe, which was 5 kW, the total consumption would be 40 TW, compared to the present total consumption around the world of 8 TW. Those figures showed the degree of the energy shortage in the developing countries. To remedy that situation they would need to use all their conventional energy resources as well as nuclear power production.

44. Nuclear energy was now regarded by many developing countries as one of the best alternatives to fossil fuels because of the latter's relative expensiveness and ensuing environmental problems. In order to develop their inadequate manpower, organizational and institutional infrastructure, developing countries had to benefit more and more from the predictable and assured technical assistance of the Agency.

45. The installed power capacity in his country in 1984 had reached 8460 MW and would be approximately 9300 MW at the end of 1985. It was expected that the total installed power capacity of electricity would be doubled by the end of 1989. In order to cover the energy demand in the year 2000 the installed power capacity would need to be 39 000 MW. By that time it was estimated that the 20 000 MW would be derived from hydroelectric power, 13 000 MW derived from fossil sources and the remaining 6000 MW would be accounted for by nuclear power.

46. Following detailed studies and negotiations made on the proposals of different companies to build the first nuclear power plant in Turkey, his Government had submitted, in November 1983, its letters of intent to three firms from the United States of America, the Federal Republic of Germany and Canada. In the course of the negotiations with those companies, his Government had stated that the project was to be realized not on a turn-key basis but according to a new concept, the so-called "build-operate and

transfer" model, a Joint Venture Utility to be incorporated with the participation of the suppliers and the Turkish Electricity Authority would undertake the design, construction, financing, operation, maintenance and the ownership of the nuclear power plant and make available the electricity produced to the Turkish Electricity Authority. Upon completion of its obligations, the Joint Venture Utility would transfer its shares to the Turkish Electricity Authority. A pre-agreement had been signed on 14 August 1985 between the Turkish Electricity Authority and the Atomic Energy of Canada Limited as the main supplier.

47. With regard to safeguards, it was gratifying to note that 98% of all the nuclear activities in non-nuclear-weapon States were currently under Agency safeguards, covering 900 nuclear installations in the world. It was all the more gratifying to note that the Agency had not detected any important anomaly which would indicate the diversion of a significant amount of safeguarded nuclear material, or the misuse of facilities or equipment subject to safeguards for the manufacture of any nuclear weapon, or for any other military purposes.

48. His delegation welcomed the fact that some nuclear-weapon States had decided to submit certain civilian nuclear facilities to international control. It was to be hoped that all civilian nuclear activities of all nuclear-weapon States would be placed under Agency safeguards. Schemes for separating the civilian and military installations in nuclear-weapon States and the international plutonium storage scheme were also to be encouraged. In that connection he recalled that the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material had been signed by his Government in 1983 and had been ratified in 1985 bringing the number of the parties to the Convention to 14. It was to be hoped that the Convention would enter into force at an early date.

49. The work of the Committee on Assurances of Supply (CAS) was to be commended. The CAS discussions had produced agreements on "Emergency and Back-up Mechanisms" and "Revision Mechanisms". His delegation hoped that in its next sessions CAS would be able to reach a consensus on the "principles of international co-operation".

50. Another important initiative was undoubtedly the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy (UNCPICPUNE). It was to be hoped that the Conference would attain its goals and, in particular, would find practical and effective ways of promoting international co-operation to facilitate free and unhampered access to nuclear technology and supply of nuclear materials, equipment and services, needed for the development of national programmes designed to promote the peaceful uses of nuclear energy for the economic and social development of developing countries.

51. Mr. SIAMWIZA (Zambia) said he first wished to congratulate the Director General on his well-deserved reappointment for a further term of office.

52. Zambia firmly believed in and was committed to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy because of its great potential for improving the living conditions of human beings. The Agency represented a collective form of the determination to exploit nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and in that respect it had a major role to play. One way of attaining those objectives was to induce Member States to exercise more political will and flexibility than had been the case so far. Although the Agency's Statute was basically a positive document, some of the provisions contained in it remained patently unfair in the face of new world developments, an example of which was the increased membership of the Agency. Hence, just as in the past, Zambia would continue to support all efforts aimed at remedying that situation and making the Statute truly representative of the interests of all Member States. In that connection an amendment of Article VI.A.1 of the Statute was greatly to be desired.

53. The year 1984 had been marked by a downward trend in Zambia's economy. Its main foreign trade commodity - copper - continued to fetch low prices on the international markets. In addition, the effects of the severe drought had caused havoc in the country's agricultural industry. Nevertheless, the country's efforts in the application of nuclear science and technology for national development had continued.

54. Prospecting for uranium had been carried out during the past year by both the Geological Survey Department and private international companies. The Survey Department, in conjunction with the Prescribed Minerals and Materials Commission, had continued to receive Agency support in its prospecting operations. The geological and radiometric data amassed had enabled specific areas to be singled out for further investigation.

55. Preliminary results for over 800 samples had been promising. Two experts had been provided by the Agency to work with the Survey Department and private companies had also pursued their prospecting activities with a view to starting uranium mining in the future. Since Zambia was assured of adequate hydroelectric energy supplies, current plans were directed more towards the uranium export market.

56. Agriculture had continued to receive top priority in national development programmes during the year. Despite the drought and the high cost of importing or producing fertilizers, agricultural projects had been receiving the focus of attention. Good progress was also being made in Agency-assisted projects, which included isotope hydrology and study of fertilizers, nitrogen fixation, evaluation of Zambian rock phosphate for direct use as fertilizer, and the sterile insect technique for tsetse fly control.

57. The project for a nuclear analytical laboratory was making headway. Most of the equipment earmarked for delivery had been received, installed and put into operation, thereby providing analytical services for the agricultural, medical, industrial and mining sectors of the economy. The construction of laboratory space was now advanced and occupancy was expected in the early part of 1986. The laboratory complex under construction would also provide space for the multi-purpose gamma irradiation facility.

58. At the beginning of 1985, a one-man expert mission had visited the country to look into the feasibility of the project and assess requirements for Agency assistance. As a result, the original room design for the irradiation had been modified to conform with radiation safety standards.

59. In 1984 there had been progress with the project for upgrading the radiation protection services. An expert mission had identified the additional equipment required and discussed areas for manpower resource development. Another one-man expert mission lasting six months had been arranged to help with implementation of the existing legislation governing the use of ionizing radiation.

60. It was heartening to note that there had been more financial resources available for the technical assistance and co-operation programme in 1984, as against 1983. The increased resources, however, did not yet match the number of technically sound projects, a good percentage of which had not been made operational. The problem of unfunded footnote a/ projects was clear evidence of the unsatisfactory nature of the current scheme of voluntary financing for the programme's activities. His delegation believed that the most effective way to finance the technical assistance and co-operation programme would be from the Regular Budget. Member States which had so far been reluctant to agree to that system were urged to take a more flexible stand.

61. His delegation was happy to see that it had been concluded on the basis of safeguards inspections that no nuclear material or facility under Agency safeguards had been used in 1984 for a non-peaceful purpose. It was hoped that the trend would continue, for it would help considerably to allay current concern regarding threats to peace and security. Hence the conclusion of a safeguards agreement between the USSR and the Agency was very much to be welcomed. It was also hoped that the agreement would introduce a new dimension into the nuclear disarmament talks between the Super Powers, and that the Agency's safeguards system would subsequently be able to form a basis for an independent verification mechanism, which the Super Powers had always had need of for successful nuclear disarmament negotiations. Zambia supported the concept of an effective international safeguards system and would contribute, as in the past, to the cost of the Agency's safeguards programme.

62. As far back as 1976, Zambia had urged the Agency to discontinue contacts that would give the racist apartheid régime in South Africa any semblance of respectability. It was therefore gratifying to note from the

Director General's address that some progress had been made in minimizing technical contacts between the Agency and South Africa. It was reported, however, that the discussions on comprehensive safeguards for nuclear facilities in South Africa had been negative, and at best concerned only the semi-commercial enrichment plant.

63. At the previous year's session of the General Conference the Zambian delegation had pointed to the origin of South Africa's intransigence as racially rooted. South Africa had embarked upon its present nuclear programme not so much for economic reasons as on racial grounds, for the programme was ultimately intended to defend the policy of apartheid with nuclear weapons and that fact had to be understood by all. The behaviour of those States which had, either naively or knowingly, been instrumental in helping South Africa's nuclear development was to be deplored. They could not escape the charge of complicity in financing and backing the system of apartheid in South Africa.

64. The situation in South Africa was a matter of deep concern to all humanity. As was known to all, in its resolution 39/2 of September 1984, the United Nations General Assembly had called upon all Governments and organizations to take appropriate action to assist the oppressed people of South Africa in their struggle for national liberation. His delegation now urged the General Conference to further support the just efforts of the United Nations against the inhuman apartheid system.

65. It was disappointing to see that the Board of Governors had once again presented a negative report on the question of amending Article VI.A.2 of the Agency's Statute. The fact that some Member States were still reluctant to assign three more and two more seats on the Board, respectively, to the areas of Africa and the Middle East and South Asia showed them to be devoid of moral sense and fair play. That injustice had gone on for more than seven years. Efforts would have to be renewed to find a solution to that problem and there could be no support for measures that would only serve to perpetuate the under-representation of Africa and the Middle East and South Asia on the Board.

66. Despite Zambia's economic difficulties, he was pleased to announce that the Zambian Government had fully met its financial obligations with regard to

the Regular Budget and the Technical Assistance and Co-operation Fund for 1984. It also pledged its full share of the target for voluntary contributions to the Fund for 1985.

67. Mr. SO (Democratic People's Republic of Korea) said that in 1984 the Agency had made considerable efforts to carry out the tasks entrusted to it. During the year the total installed nuclear generating capacity in the world had increased by 17%, with 34 new nuclear power units, representing a total capacity of 31.8 GW(e), being connected to the grids in thirteen countries. That figure once again demonstrated that nuclear power technology was mature and that operating nuclear power plants compared favourably with fossil-fuelled plants in terms of both reliability and generation costs. However, in spite of the rapid increase in nuclear generating capacity world-wide, in most developing countries nuclear power was still at an early stage of development. In that connection, the small and medium power reactor project initiated by the Agency, which was being implemented and was attracting the interest of many Member States, would contribute to the expansion of nuclear power in developing countries.

68. Technical assistance to the developing countries was one of the most important activities of the Agency, since it helped them to gain access to the technology and information needed for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. The Agency had made some progress by extending the scope of technical assistance and enhancing its efficiency. His country had benefited from such in 1984, and his delegation wished to express its appreciation for its assistance.

69. Safeguards, which were another of the principal activities of the Agency, were vital for creating trust between Member States with a view to peaceful uses of nuclear energy and his delegation was gratified by the overall conclusion drawn from the Agency's safeguards activities in 1984 in paragraph 36 of the annual report.

70. Twenty years had elapsed since a research reactor started to operate at his country's nuclear research centre. During that period there had been no abnormal events and its operation had greatly contributed, not only to the



production of radioactive isotopes and to nuclear research, but also to the training of human resources. His Government was preparing to construct a nuclear power plant in the near future using the technical and human resources already available to it. In that connection, it looked forward to closer co-operation with the Agency.

71. Mr. LEURERO (Uruguay) recalled that following general elections democracy had been restored in his country in March 1985.

72. The International Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material was being examined by the new legislative authorities in his country and was expected to be ratified by a national law.

73. With regard to Article VI of the Statute, any revision or amendment should ensure a balanced geographical distribution between regional groups in the Board and maintain the current proportion of representatives from the region of Latin America.

74. His delegation supported the efforts made by the Director General to achieve a fair representation of all countries in the Secretariat but it was regrettable that the proportion of staff from developing countries and in particular from Latin American countries was still insufficient.

75. Safeguards were one of the Agency's main activities and a suitable means of financing them should be found which would at the same time make it possible to increase the resources available for technical assistance and co-operation. The amount contributed by developing countries for safeguards should be related, on the one hand, to the country's available financial resources and on the other hand to the scale of nuclear activities under safeguards in the country concerned. Nuclear-weapon States should pay a greater contribution to the costs of safeguards.

76. Technical assistance activities were of primary importance. His country was very satisfied with the way in which the Agency carried out those activities and was grateful for the assistance received.

77. His country strongly supported the regional co-operative agreements for Latin America and was preparing certain specific projects under the system.

It was also participating in the activities of various energy organizations in the region of Latin America such as the Inter-American Nuclear Energy Commission, the Organization for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America, the Latin American Energy Organization, the Commission of Regional Electrical Integration and the Mutual Assistance of the Latin American Government Oil Companies. Co-ordinated action and co-operation enabled maximum benefit to be derived for the countries concerned.

78. Uruguay had continued its efforts to develop the peaceful applications of nuclear energy particularly in the fields of medicine and agriculture and Uruguayan authorities were about to consider a feasibility study for a nuclear technology centre.

79. In conclusion, the Agency could count on his country's full support in carrying out its activities.

80. Mr. TSEREN (Mongolia) said that mankind was passing through a difficult period because reactionary forces were accumulating arsenals of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, thereby hoping to upset the military strategic balance. Plans to extend the arms race to outer space were particularly dangerous.

81. The best way of preventing nuclear war, of putting a halt to the nuclear arms race and of achieving disarmament was to follow the constructive proposals put forward by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Mongolia fully supported the Soviet proposal for international co-operation on the non-militarization of outer space and welcomed the recent decision by the Soviet Union to declare a unilateral moratorium from 6 August 1985 on any nuclear explosions. If the other nuclear-weapon States followed the Soviet example and declared a moratorium on their nuclear tests, the nuclear arms race would be effectively controlled.

82. Progress in the talks between the Soviet Union and the United States currently being held in Geneva would greatly assist the reduction of nuclear arsenals and the prevention of the militarization of space. The arrangement of a forthcoming meeting between the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, Mr. Gorbachev, and the United States President, Mr. Reagan, was also encouraging.

83. As a socialist State in Asia, Mongolia attached considerable importance to security on that continent. The idea of a common approach to the problem of Asian security and of a joint search for constructive solutions to the difficulties faced and the call for an All-Asia Forum should be followed up as being consistent with the Mongolian proposal aimed at excluding acts of aggression and the use of force from relations between the countries of Asia and the Pacific. The treaty on the establishment of a non-nuclear zone in the southern Pacific was also to be welcomed.

84. The General Conference was being held soon after the successful conclusion of the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), and Mongolia noted with satisfaction that that Conference had unanimously approved its Final Declaration to the effect that the Treaty was held to be of considerable importance for international peace and security and that it had confirmed the strong commitment to the Treaty, of the parties to it including their commitment to strengthen even further its effectiveness and viability.

85. The Treaty had in fact proved itself to be viable and was at present the agreement on arms limitation with the most universal membership. Since NPT had entered into force, no State had acquired nuclear weapons. A further important result of the Treaty had been that it had created favourable conditions for broad international co-operation on the peaceful uses of atomic energy. Mongolia had been one of the first countries to sign NPT and had constantly spoken in favour of all measures which would strengthen the non-proliferation regime. Supporting, as it did, the Agency's safeguards activities, Mongolia was in favour of universal adherence to the Treaty and of increasing the effectiveness of Agency safeguards inspections. It was for that reason that the Mongolian delegate to the Third NPT Review Conference had proposed that all countries which had not yet done so and in particular nuclear-weapon and "threshold" nuclear-weapon States, should accede to the Treaty as soon as possible.

86. The annual report for 1984 showed that the Agency had made a considerable contribution to the development of international co-operation on the peaceful uses of atomic energy, and Mongolia approved that report. His

country also supported the Agency's activities as a whole, in which all countries were interested, especially nuclear power and its fuel cycle, nuclear safety and environmental protection, the International Nuclear Information System (INIS) and nuclear fusion.

87. The Agency had also achieved a considerable amount by the provision of technical assistance. Mongolia was in favour of assistance being granted preferentially to States party to NPT and to those which had concluded safeguards agreements with the Agency. He welcomed the decision by the Board of Governors to recommend indicative planning figures for 1986 of \$30 million to the Technical Assistance and Co-operation Fund. Mongolia was receiving assistance from the Agency with a number of important projects which would improve its nuclear physics research activities and further the introduction of nuclear techniques in industry, agriculture, geology, biology and other spheres.

88. His delegation welcomed the fact that in 1984 the Agency had sent highly qualified experts to Mongolia to train national professionals with a view to introducing nuclear techniques. With their help a national seminar on application of X-ray fluorescence and atomic absorption analysis techniques in various spheres had been held. Such visits by Agency experts made a considerable contribution to the development of research and to improving the qualifications of local staff. The success of scientific research depended to a large extent on the systematic renewal of apparatus and on such improvements in qualifications, and in that connection Mongolia placed high hopes in assistance from the Agency and in co-operation with other Member States. It was grateful for the assistance received from the Agency so far.

89. As regards the proposed amendment of Article VI.A.2 of the Statute, his country believed that any change in the Statute would be a serious matter which should be carefully considered, whereby account would need to be taken of the interests of all Agency Member States.

90. Mr. BADDOU (Morocco) noted with interest that the number of new power plants was continuing to increase despite the various difficulties which had affected most countries' national programmes. Nuclear power had established itself as a technically sound and economically viable alternative

source of energy. Progress achieved in certain countries, particularly in France, in the field of fast breeder reactors suggested that a new era of nuclear power was not far off and that it would provide immense possibilities.

91. The increased assistance provided by the Agency to developing countries was very welcome, particularly with regard to regulatory activities, the training of specialized staff, the design and implementation of nuclear power programmes and the application of nuclear techniques in areas such as agriculture, food, health and water.

92. With regard to nuclear safety it was pleasing to note that there had been no significant accidents during 1984 which had caused any consequences to public health and safety. The Agency's assistance to Member States in setting up their radiation protection services and the establishment of the International Nuclear Safety Advisory Group were both very useful.

93. His country had continued its efforts to reduce its dependence on energy from foreign supplies. As well as accelerating the mobilization of traditional resources such as water, coal and natural gas, it was also continuing with its nuclear power programme. Site feasibility studies for the first power plant had resulted in the selection of a number of sites which were currently being studied in depth. In addition, significant work had been carried out in establishing a scientific, administrative and technical framework and in preparing the necessary regulations for a nuclear power programme. A national nuclear energy centre had been set up and an initial research reactor had been purchased for it. The centre would help provide specialized training in reactor physics as well as in the promotion of nuclear techniques in vital sectors of the national economy. The centre would also assist the public authorities in the choice of technical options and would be their main instrument for implementing nuclear safety and control regulations. In addition, the centre would play a major role in the management of the physical accounting of nuclear materials and waste.

94. In 1984 his country had signed the Vienna Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage and the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material. He noted that his country had thus adhered to all the international conventions and treaties aimed at preventing the non-peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and commended other countries which had also adhered to such treaties.

95. His country was concerned that the current economic crisis was affecting the opportunities of countries wishing to develop nuclear power. The economic problems in many countries were such that they could not be solved by the individual countries alone and collective efforts were necessary. An in-depth analysis was needed at all levels of international trade and relations in order to identify and solve the problems. A new system of international co-operation based on genuine solidarity was essential in order to cope with the world-wide crisis.

96. Such a new system of co-operation was particularly necessary in the field of nuclear energy and could be best carried out through the Agency. It was extremely important to continue to develop all activities associated with the development and transfer of technology and with the promotion of vital sectors of the world economy using nuclear techniques.

97. With regard to technical assistance, the Secretariat was to be commended on its performance in programme implementation. His country was particularly grateful to all countries which had provided assistance over and above their numerous commitments.

98. Safeguards were a vital part of the Agency's work and as such should be developed and strengthened by increasing the resources available for that purpose. The recent decisions taken by certain countries to submit their nuclear facilities to Agency safeguards were very welcome and demonstrated the commitment of those countries to the safeguards system.

99. However, certain other countries, namely Israel and South Africa, continued to damage the Agency's credibility through their arrogant and irresponsible attitude. Resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, by the Security Council, by the Agency's Board of Governors and successive General Conferences continued to be ignored. Despite the continued refusal of those countries to co-operate with the international community in putting an end to the aggressive attacks and to the detestable apartheid régime, Israel and South Africa continued to benefit from certain rights and privileges to which their behaviour did not entitle them. Since its attack on the Iraqi research reactor, Israel had received several research contracts and considerable assistance such as the recent illegal export to Israel of

depleted uranium from a member of EURATOM in defiance of the safeguards agreement. For its part, South Africa continued to participate in technical and scientific meetings organised by the Agency or by other specialized institutions in the nuclear field on the same level as Member States of the Agency. His country reaffirmed its determination to abide by the resolutions adopted in various international fora with regard to Israel and South Africa and to ensure that they were fully implemented.

100. Mr. CLADAKIS (Greece) said he would first like to take the opportunity of congratulating the Director General on his re-election for a second term of office.

101. Greece was a firm believer in the value of nuclear energy for peace and prosperity as well as a fervent supporter of nuclear disarmament and the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. His country's efforts to reduce the international tension that threatened peace and security were well known and it strongly supported the creation of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Balkan peninsula in order to build confidence and dispel suspicion in that region. Greece had been one of the first countries to accede to and ratify the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and stood in favour of full-scope safeguards with maximum transparency for all States; the role to be played by the Agency in that respect was indispensable.

102. It was heartening to see the successful outcome of the Third Review Conference of Parties to NPT, which had just ended, since that Treaty was the cornerstone of the international system of safeguards ensuring the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. Had the Review Conference not been so successful, it would have struck a serious blow to that system. Non-proliferation was a political issue rather than a technical one and the significance of the Agency's safeguards system lay in the experience and results gained in its twenty-eight years of existence.

103. His delegation noted with satisfaction that in the year under review there had been no detection by the Agency of any anomaly which would have indicated the diversion of a significant amount of safeguarded material. It was also happy to see the clarification of the 1984 anomaly, as reported in the Safeguards Implementation Report for 1985.

104. He welcomed the accession of Dominica, Equatorial Guinea, St. Vincent and the Grenadines to NPT in 1984, and commended the Soviet Union on its negotiation of a safeguards agreement with the Agency by which some of its civilian nuclear facilities were placed under Agency safeguards on a voluntary basis.

105. Non-nuclear-weapon States that had not yet submitted their nuclear activities to Agency safeguards were strongly urged to do so in order to build up international confidence and dispel distrust. He proposed in that connection that the Agency should report regularly on the nuclear activities of non-nuclear-weapon States that might be considered as preparatory steps to non-peaceful activities.

106. In addition to the Agency's safeguards activities, Greece also supported the activities relating to nuclear power and the fuel cycle, radiation protection, food and agriculture, life sciences and physical sciences.

107. Although Greece accorded priority to domestic energy sources, mainly lignite, it closely followed the trends in energy production, especially alternative energy sources, since it believed that nuclear power was the most advantageous in the final analysis. Within that context he welcomed the Nuclear Safety Review for 1984, which showed a good safety record for nuclear power plants in the course of that year.

108. The establishment in 1984 of the International Safety Advisory Group (INSAG) and initiation of the Radiation Protection Advisory Team (RAPAT) programme were Agency activities that would certainly help to promote the safe and reliable development of nuclear power.

109. Conversely, in 1984, there had been again a number of serious events involving radiation that had not been related to nuclear power facilities. The most serious event had ultimately claimed the life of eight persons. The Agency would do well to pay particular attention to safety standards and procedures within a broader context of nuclear applications in order to improve their safety.



110. Although for the time being Greece had not taken up the nuclear option, it had an active programme in many other areas of nuclear energy, such as uranium exploration, nuclear techniques in agriculture and medicine, and had taken full advantage of the Agency's technical assistance and co-operation programme. It was hoped that the budget for that programme could be substantially increased.

111. In conclusion, he wished to reaffirm his country's support for Agency activities and pledged its full share of the target for voluntary contributions to the Technical Assistance and Co-operation Fund for 1986.

112. Mr. PEÑAHERRERA (Ecuador) said that for Ecuador the Agency's safeguards system and its Technical Assistance and Co-operation Programme (TACP) were the two main objectives of the Agency's work; they accorded with its Statute and enjoyed his country's full support.

113. His delegation hoped that all States would ultimately make use of that safeguards system. The financing of it, however, must make due allowance for the economic capacities of the countries concerned and their level of progress in the applications of nuclear energy. The grave economic situation prevailing in the developing countries made it very hard for them to contribute more to the budget for that important Agency function. In that respect the proposal for financing safeguards put forward by Venezuela merited support.

114. The Agency's TACP was a vehicle for international co-operation in the effective development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes in the developing countries, and had the added effect of stimulating their economies as a whole. The TACP should therefore be based on a reliable and predictable system of financing in order to guarantee full funding for technically sound projects. While his delegation would wish for a greater increase in available funds, it nevertheless agreed to 12% for the indicative planning figures for each of the following three years. He hoped that all Member States would support that increase.

115. With regard to the Committee on Assurances of Supply (CAS), his delegation considered it an effective consultative mechanism and fully

supported its work. It was to be hoped that a consensus would soon be reached on principles of international co-operation in the field of nuclear energy. Furthermore, the Secretariat's efforts to comply with resolution GC(XXVIII)/RES/437 in the matter of staffing were to be praised. More should be done, however, to employ administrative staff from developing countries.

116. Ecuador regretted to see the continued zero-growth policy in the Agency's budget for 1986, since it was detrimental to activities in favour of developing countries. As to the task of preparing the budget for subsequent years, Ecuador would continue to participate in the task force of the Group of 77, which performed an important and relevant function in that respect.

117. The Director General's report had brought out the importance of activities aimed at promoting the uses and awareness of nuclear power. Experience gained in the study on small and medium power reactors would doubtless be of interest to those developing countries which were considering the use of nuclear power to meet their energy requirements.

118. He commended the Agency for its work in the area of nuclear safety. It should continue to provide information on safety matters to all countries of the world with a view to increasing confidence in nuclear energy.

119. Having among its own facilities a modern secondary standard dosimetry laboratory, Ecuador was aware that the Agency's work in sponsoring the establishment of the secondary standard dosimetry laboratory network around the world had led to a great increase in the precision of dosimetric measurements, which was of direct benefit to public well-being. In addition, the Radiological Protection Advisory Team (RAPAT) service provided countries with one of the best sources of technical expertise in that field and therefore deserved full recognition.

120. Ecuador, together with the other ten States subscribing to the Regional Co-operative Arrangements for Latin America (ARCAL), was highly satisfied that that programme was now firmly established and in a position to ensure regional co-operation in the nuclear field. It fully favoured the implementation of ARCAL's objectives, and the facilities of the Ecuadorian Atomic Energy Commission would always be available for use in its technical projects.

121. He appealed to potential donor countries to contribute funds for programmes of genuine interest to the region. Such action would ensure the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

122. In conclusion, he noted that Quito had a few days previously hosted the most recent ARCAL meeting, at which Ecuador had pledged its full and effective participation within the framework of regional activities.

123. Mr. PAPADEMAS (Cyprus) observed that in a world where mankind lived in constant fear of extinction in a nuclear holocaust, the existence and activities of the Agency made a positive contribution to the efforts to curb the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to the peaceful utilization of nuclear energy. The General Conference itself was an important forum where the nuclear Powers could state their policies in respect of the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, and be, in their turn, subjected to public scrutiny and criticism. The system of safeguards and inspection offered the guarantee and security for the peaceful application of nuclear power in the service of mankind. Congratulating the nuclear Powers which had voluntarily accepted safeguards on their peaceful nuclear facilities, he pointed out that such a step not only ensured nuclear safety, which was essential for the use of nuclear power, but also enhanced confidence in the assurance that nuclear energy would not be misused for the production of nuclear weapons. He wished to state categorically that his country was resolutely opposed to the proliferation of nuclear weapons, whether vertically by the nuclear Powers or horizontally by new Powers joining the "nuclear-weapons club".

124. He commended the Agency's extremely valuable contribution in the area of safe disposal of nuclear waste, which was as important as safeguards if the peaceful use of nuclear energy was not to be abandoned out of fear of the destruction of the environment.

125. Agreeing with the Director General that the production of clean energy for electricity was the challenge of our time and for the foreseeable future, he emphasized that technological progress in that important field should not be the privilege of a few. If the world was to advance in peace and develop in a balanced manner the countries of the Third World should also share in the

resources of nuclear power. Indeed, the developing countries badly needed electric power for their advancement. Advanced nuclear technology in medicine, agriculture and water preservation was also of paramount importance to them. The Agency's technical assistance programme had a significant role in that respect and must be expanded to meet the multiple needs of those countries.

126. He was grateful for the three projects in the fields of radiation dosimetry, nuclear techniques in animal production and isotopes in hydrology which were being implemented in Cyprus.

127. In conclusion, he wished to congratulate the Director General on his reappointment and to reiterate his country's full support for the ideals and aspirations of the Agency.

REPLY BY THE DELEGATE OF IRAQ TO THE STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF ISRAEL

128. Mr. AL-QARAGULI (Iraq), replying to certain comments made by the Israeli delegate, pointed out that the statement of Israel's Minister of Foreign Affairs referred to by the Israeli delegate, was the same as that contained in the letter circulated by the Resident Representative of Israel, which had been rejected by Iraq during discussion of the relevant issue and which had been described by the Director General as insufficient. In Iraq's opinion, that statement did not explain what Israel considered to be a peaceful nuclear facility. In fact, the latter continued to be ambiguous in defining a peaceful facility so that it could carry out fresh attacks at any time it wished and in accordance with its own interpretation of the peaceful nature of such a facility. Furthermore, that letter did not fully respond to resolution GC(XXVIII)/RES/425 because there should have been an undertaking in the form of a statement by the Prime Minister or the Foreign Minister of Israel to withdraw its threat to attack Iraqi nuclear facilities and not to carry out any further attacks on such facilities in Iraq, i.e. facilities under Agency safeguards.

129. The purpose of draft resolution GC(XXIX)/764 was primarily to implement and supplement the contents of resolutions GC(XXVII)/RES/409 and GC(XXVIII)/RES/425. The Iraqi delegation had co-operated with the Director

General and had yielded on a number of points in order to facilitate the latter's and the Conference's task. If no result had been achieved, the responsibility lay with the Israeli authorities, which were intransigent and persisted in their policy of aggression. The draft resolution certainly did not aim at depriving a Member State of its rights and privileges since the activities mentioned in operative paragraph 2 of the draft resolution could be carried out by the Agency in any State, whether or not it was a Member of the Agency. What was asked for in that paragraph was the least the Conference could do in the case of a State violating international law and international safeguards.

130. As for the war between Iraq and Iran, the Israeli delegate's comments could only be seen as another attempt to divert attention from Israel's aggression against peaceful nuclear facilities. Iraq's position in the matter and its sincere desire to end that war were too well known to be repeated.

The meeting rose at 5.30 p.m.

