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International Atomic Energy Agency

# GENERAL CONFERENCE

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Thirty-fifth regular session  
Agenda item 24  
(GC(XXXV)/982)

## EXAMINATION OF DELEGATES' CREDENTIALS

### Report of the General Committee

1. At its sixty-first meeting, on 19 September 1991, the General Committee examined the credentials of delegates to the session, as provided for in Rule 28 of the Conference's Rules of Procedure.
2. At the outset, the Chairman of the Committee mentioned Rules 27, 28 and 29 of the Rules of Procedure, and read out the following points of Rule 27 regarding credentials for the General Conference:
  - (a) Credentials designate the delegate of a Member State to a given session of the General Conference;
  - (b) They are submitted to the Director General; and
  - (c) They are issued by the Head of State or Government or by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.
3. The Chairman of the Committee then announced that credentials satisfying the requirements of Rule 27 of the Rules of Procedure had been submitted to the Director General for the delegates of the following 77 Members:

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Albania	Liechtenstein
Algeria	Luxembourg
Argentina	Madagascar
Australia	Malaysia
Austria	Mexico
Bangladesh	Monaco
Belgium	Mongolia
Bulgaria	Morocco
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	Netherlands
Canada	New Zealand
Chile	Nigeria
China	Norway
Colombia	Pakistan
Costa Rica	Philippines
Cuba	Poland
Cyprus	Portugal
Czech and Slovak Federal Republic	Qatar
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Romania
Denmark	South Africa
Ecuador	Spain
Egypt	Sweden
Finland	Switzerland
France	Syrian Arab Republic
Germany, Federal Republic of	Thailand
Ghana	Tunisia
Greece	Turkey
Holy See	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Hungary	United Arab Emirates
Iceland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
India	United Republic of Tanzania
Indonesia	United States of America
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Uruguay
Ireland	Venezuela
Israel	Viet Nam
Italy	Yugoslavia
Japan	Zaire
Kenya	Zambia
Korea, Republic of	
Lebanon	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	

4. The Chairman of the Committee announced further that various official communications in the form of telefax copies of original credentials, telexes from Ministers of Foreign Affairs, notes or letters from Permanent Missions, received by the Secretariat with respect to the status of delegates of the following 17 Members did not constitute formal credentials under Rule 27 of the Rules of Procedure:

Afghanistan	Panama
Bolivia	Peru
Brazil	Saudi Arabia
Cameroon	Senegal
Iraq	Sudan
Jordan	Ukraine
Kuwait	Zimbabwe
Mali	
Namibia	
Nicaragua	

5. The Chairman of the Committee then drew the attention of the Committee to document GC(XXXV)/981 containing reservations by Arab delegations members of the League of Arab States participating in this Conference's session, about the credentials of the Israeli delegate. He proposed that the Committee take note of these reservations and that they be reflected in the Committee's report to the Conference and in the summary records of the meeting.

6. The representative of Egypt said that the African Group would submit to the Chairman of the Committee their strong reservations about the credentials of the delegation of South Africa and wanted those reservations to be annexed to the report of the Committee. She stated that the African Group rejected those credentials because the Government of South Africa was not representative of the majority of the people of South Africa and, by its policy of apartheid, persistently violated the principles and purposes of the United Nations as enshrined in the Charter.

7. The representative of the United States of America expressed his delegation's regret that reservations were made in respect of credentials of the delegates of Israel and South Africa. He reiterated the view of his delegation that the Committee had no mandate to dispute a delegate's credentials on purely political grounds and urged the acceptance of all credentials unless they did not meet the requirements of the Rules of Procedure.

8. The representative of the Federal Republic of Germany said that he did not object that reservations by some delegations about the credentials of Israel and South Africa would be reflected in the Committee's report and in the summary records of the meeting. He pointed out, however, that while the content of reservations in respect of the Israeli delegation's credentials were known, reservations about the credentials of the South African delegation were presented orally, and for that reason he would like to see how those reservations were phrased before the Committee's report was issued. His delegation fully recognized the credentials of the South African delegation and doubted that there could be any reservations about those credentials taking into account that South Africa had adhered to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and concluded a safeguards agreement with the Agency which had entered into force upon signature.

9. The representative of Canada said that while he did not object to the reservations made by certain delegations in respect of the credentials of the delegations of Israel and South Africa being reflected in the Committee's report, he wanted to put on record his delegation's view that in dealing with the question of credentials the Committee should be governed by the principle of universality of international organizations and the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference.

10. The representative of Egypt, in responding to previous statements, pointed out that, in the opinion of her delegation, participation in the

Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons could not be regarded as a criteria for dealing with the question of credentials since there were Member States not party to that Treaty who enjoyed membership in the General Conference as well as the Board of Governors.

11. The representative of Norway expressed the view that all credentials should be accepted if they were in conformity with the Rules of Procedure.

12. The representative of Cuba expressed strong support for the position of the group of Arab delegations regarding reservations about the credentials of the Israeli delegation as set out in document GC(XXXV)/981. Also, he supported strongly the reservations expressed by the representative of Egypt in respect of the credentials of South Africa, for the reasons stated by that representative, in particular, because the Government of South Africa is far from representing the real interests of the people of South Africa, notwithstanding that his delegation welcomed positive developments in South Africa.

13. The representative of Lebanon said that his delegation, as other Arab delegations, expressed reservations about the credentials of the Israeli delegate on the grounds that Israel was violating instruments of international law, inter alia, the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, by occupying Arab territories in the West Bank and Gaza Strip and South Lebanon, and by annexation of the Golan Heights and the holy city of Jerusalem, which was not recognized by the international community as the capital of Israel, as well as abusing the human rights of the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. He emphasized that his delegation would continue to have reservations about the Israeli delegation's credentials as long as Israel persisted in its violation of international law.

14. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said that, in the opinion of his delegation, the question of South Africa's credentials should not arise after South Africa had adhered to the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and concluded a full-scope safeguards agreement with the Agency, thereby having fulfilled the well-known requirements set forth in the decisions of the governing bodies of the Agency.

15. The representative of Syria said that his delegation joined other Arab delegations in expressing reservations about the Israeli delegate's credentials for the reasons stated in document GC(XXXV)/981, which include, inter alia, annexation by Israel of Jerusalem and regarding it as its capital in violation of relevant resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly, in particular resolution E169/35 of 15 December 1980, in which the General Assembly declared all administrative and legal measures following annexation of the city of Jerusalem as null and void, and called upon all States, specialized organizations and other international organizations, including the International Atomic Energy Agency, to disregard any measures contravening the provisions of that resolution.

16. The representative of Egypt reiterated her country's previous reservations concerning the credentials of Israel for the reason that they had been issued at Jerusalem which her country did not recognize as the capital of Israel, and in view of the continued unlawful Israeli occupation of the Arab territories.

17. At the conclusion of the statements made by the members of the Committee, the Chairman noted that all comments and reservations concerning the credentials of the delegates of Israel and South Africa, including the reservations contained in document GC(XXXV)/981 as well as the reservations that would be submitted on behalf of the African Group which were to be annexed to the Committee's report, and also other statements would be fully reflected in the report and summary records of the Committee.

18. The Chairman then proposed that, in accordance with past practice those delegates for whom satisfactory credentials had not been received should be allowed to participate in the work of the Conference on the understanding that satisfactory credentials for each of them would be submitted to the Director General as soon as possible.

19. Finally, the Chairman read the following draft of a resolution:

"Examination of delegates' credentials

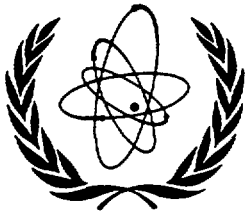
The General Conference

Accepts the report by the General Committee on its examination of the credentials of delegates to the Conference's thirty-fifth regular session which is set forth in document GC(XXXV)/996."

20. The Committee agreed to recommend that the Conference adopt the draft resolution contained in paragraph 19.







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Annex I

GC(XXXV)/981  
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International Atomic Energy Agency

# GENERAL CONFERENCE

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Thirty-fifth regular session  
Item 22 of the provisional agenda  
(GC(XXXV)/952)

## EXAMINATION OF DELEGATES' CREDENTIALS

### STATEMENT BY ARAB DELEGATIONS MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES PARTICIPATING IN THE THIRTY-FIFTH REGULAR SESSION OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE

The attached statement, addressed to the Chairman of the General Committee, is being circulated in response to a request of the Ambassador of Kuwait on behalf of members of the Arab Group.

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91-04156



STATEMENT OF ARAB DELEGATIONS CONCERNING THEIR RESERVATIONS  
ABOUT THE CREDENTIALS SUBMITTED BY THE ISRAELI DELEGATION TO THE  
GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE IAEA MADE IN VIENNA ON 16 SEPTEMBER 1991\*

Mr. Chairman,

Arab delegations, members of the League of Arab States, participating in this Conference wish to express their reservations about the credentials submitted by the Israeli entity for the following reasons:

- (1) Israel persists in challenging the United Nations Charter and the principles of international law and flouting the United Nations resolutions concerning the Palestinian question and the situation in the Middle East;
- (2) In addition to occupying the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, Israel has annexed Jerusalem, regarding it as its capital in spite of the relevant United Nations resolutions and in particular General Assembly resolution E169/35 of 15 December 1980, which considered all administrative and legal measures following the occupation of the city of Jerusalem as null and void and unlawful, and in which the General Assembly called upon all States and specialized agencies and other international organizations to disregard any measure contravening the provisions of that resolution. You will notice that, in spite of the provisions of the above-mentioned resolution, the credentials submitted by the Israeli delegation have been issued in occupied Jerusalem;
- (3) Apart from occupying the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and South Lebanon, Israel has annexed the Syrian Arab Golan area and refused to implement the Security Council and General Assembly resolutions relating to the annulment of the annexation measures;

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\* This statement has been submitted by the delegations of Algeria, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia and the United Arab Emirates.

- (4) The Israeli practices against Arab citizens in the occupied territories are against international laws and agreements in that Israel persists in ignoring United Nations Security Council and General Assembly resolutions by following its declared and unlawful policy, symbolized by the building of settlements in the occupied Arab territories in order to impose its hegemony on the occupied Arab lands and to change the geographic, demographic, cultural and social nature of those lands, in violation of the provisions of the fourth Geneva agreement of 1949;
- (5) Israel persistently refuses to abide by the United Nations resolutions concerning the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and to the establishment of an independent Palestinian State. It also continues illegally to occupy the Palestinian territories including Holy Jerusalem;
- (6) We should like to mention General Conference resolution GC(XXVI)/RES/404 of 1982, by which the credentials of the Israeli delegate were rejected for the same reasons as those outlined above.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, the delegations of the Arab countries, in whose name I am now speaking, wish to express their reservations about the credentials submitted by the Israeli entity.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Statement by the African Group concerning its  
Reservations about the Credentials submitted by the  
South African Delegation to the 35th Session of the  
General Conference

Mr. President,

The African Group wishes to express its reservations about the credentials of the South African Delegation to this Conference. As indicated in Statements at the Plenary, we note the significant changes taking place in our region, particularly with the accession of South Africa to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, as well as its conclusion and signature of a Safeguards Agreement with the IAEA. These developments augur well for the prospects of non-proliferation in our region.

Mr. President,

South Africa has still not complied with the principles and objectives of the United Nations, as enshrined in the Charter upon which the Agency's activities are based in accordance with Articles III.B.1 and IV.B. of the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Moreover, the South African Delegation is not representative of the majority of the people of South Africa. For these reasons, we wish to express strong reservations about the credentials of the South African Delegation and in accordance with the spirit of General Conference Resolution GC(XXXIV)Res/545 calls on the Conference to reject the Delegation's credentials.

I thank you, Mr. President.

