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International Atomic Energy Agency
GENERAL CONFERENCE

THIRTY-NINTH (1995) REGULAR SESSION

GENERAL COMMITTEE

RECORD OF THE SECOND MEETING

Held at the Austria Center Vienna
on Thursday, 21 September 1995, at 9.20 a.m.

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agenda*

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[*] GC(39)/27.

95-04436 (XV)

ATTENDANCE AT THE MEETING

Chairman

Mr. KASEMSARN (Thailand), President of the General Conference

Members

Mr. CEYSSENS (Belgium), Vice-President of the General Conference

Mr. YANG, representing Mr. JIANG (China), Vice-President of the General Conference

Mr. AL-GHAIS (Kuwait), Vice-President of the General Conference

Mr. PAVLINOV, representing Mr. MIKHAILOV (Russian Federation),
Vice-President of the General Conference

Mr. MINTY (South Africa), Vice-President of the General Conference

Mr. MEADWAY (United Kingdom), Vice-President of the General Conference

Mr. SNIDER, representing Ms. O'LEARY (United States of America),
Vice-President of the General Conference

Ms. DEVMENDJIEVA, representing Mr. YANEV (Bulgaria), Additional Member

Ms. DRDÁKOVÁ, representing Mr. ŠTULLER (Czech Republic), Additional
Member

Ms. MÄKELÄINEN (Finland), Additional Member

Mr. ADEKANYE (Nigeria), Additional Member

Mr. JAMAL (Qatar), Additional Member

Chairman of the Board of Governors

Mr. CHIDAMBARAM (India)

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA FOR THE MEETING (GC(39)/GEN/2)

1. The CHAIRMAN asked whether the Committee was prepared to approve the proposed agenda contained in document GC(39)/GEN/2.

2. It was so decided.

EXAMINATION OF DELEGATES' CREDENTIALS

3. The CHAIRMAN, after drawing attention to Rules 27, 28 and 29 of the Conference's Rules of Procedure and recalling that under Rule 27 credentials designated the delegate of a Member State to a given session of the General Conference, were submitted to the Director General, and must be issued by the Head of State or Government or by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, said that 96 delegates had submitted credentials complying with Rule 27 and that, in respect of 14 others, the Secretariat had received communications which did not constitute credentials satisfying the requirements of that Rule. All the delegates to the current session of the General Conference fell within one or other of the two categories.

4. Further recalling that, in document GC(39)/37, Saudi Arabia had submitted, on behalf of the members of the League of Arab States participating in the current session of the General Conference, reservations about the credentials of the Israeli delegate, he proposed that the Committee should take note of those reservations and that they should be fully reflected in the Committee's report to the General Conference and in the summary record of the meeting.¹

5. Mr. SNIDER (United States of America), referring to the reservations expressed by the Arab delegations in document GC(39)/37, said that Israel had been a member of the Agency in good standing since 1957 and that nothing had happened in the past year to change that situation. In fact, progress achieved in the Middle East peace process and the strengthening of technical relations between Israel and the Agency, which had been approved by the General Conference in 1994, only confirmed that Israel's right to be present at the 1995 session of the General Conference could not be legitimately questioned. The

¹ See statement attached to this record.

United States had no reason to believe that the credentials of the delegate of Israel were in any way unacceptable and opposed the reservations expressed in document GC(39)/37.

6. Mr. JAMAL (Qatar) said that the delegations of the Arab States which had signed document GC(39)/37 had expressed their reservations about the credentials of the Israeli delegation because of their strong desire to continue the peace process and to protect Arab rights, especially in the Holy City of Jerusalem. Jerusalem's significance to the Arab and Islamic peoples was well known. Israel had annexed Jerusalem, which it regarded as its capital, despite the numerous United Nations resolutions on that subject, in particular Security Council resolution 252 of 21 May 1968, which considered all administrative and legal measures aimed at changing the legal status of Jerusalem to be null and void. That resolution had been supported by several Security Council resolutions, in particular resolutions 267, 271, 298, 465, 476 and 478, adopted in subsequent years. In addition, the United Nations General Assembly had called upon all States, specialized agencies and other international organizations to disregard any action which was inconsistent with its resolution E 169/35, according to which all administrative and legal measures taken after the occupation of the city of Jerusalem were null and void and unlawful. Nevertheless, the credentials of the Israeli delegation had been issued from occupied Jerusalem.

7. The delegations of the Arab States aspired to the achievement of a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East. That goal could only be attained if the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to an independent State with its capital in Jerusalem, were restored, if Israel withdrew from the entire occupied Syrian Golan area as well as from South Lebanon and Western Beqaa, and if Security Council resolution 425 on that subject were implemented.

8. The CHAIRMAN suggested that the Committee submit to the General Conference a report stating that it had met to examine the credentials of delegates in accordance with Rule 28 of the Rules of Procedure and containing lists of those Member States whose delegates had, in its view, submitted satisfactory credentials and of those for whose delegates the Director General had received communications not complying with Rule 27. The report could indicate that, following past practice, the Committee considered that delegates in the latter category should be allowed to participate in the work of the

General Conference, on the understanding that for each of them proper credentials would be submitted to the Director General as soon as possible - preferably before the end of the current session. The report should then refer to the reservations expressed by Saudi Arabia on behalf of the League of Arab States with regard to the credentials of the delegate of Israel and to the objections to those reservations expressed by the United States. Lastly, the Committee could recommend that the General Conference adopt the following draft 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-ninth regular session which is set forth in document GC(39)/..."

9. It was so decided.

The meeting rose at 9.40 a.m.

**Statement of Arab delegations concerning their reservations about
the credentials submitted by the Israeli delegation to the
thirty-ninth session of the IAEA General Conference
in Vienna**

Mr. Chairman,

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

- (1) Israel has annexed the city of Jerusalem, regarding it as its capital in spite of the relevant United Nations resolutions and in particular Security Council resolutions 252, 267, 271, 298, 465, 476 and 478 adopted in various years and General Assembly resolution E 169/35 of 15 December 1980, which considered all administrative and legal measures taken after the occupation of the city of Jerusalem 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 delegation of Israel have been issued from occupied Jerusalem;
- (2) 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. It continues to occupy part of South Lebanon and Western Beqaa, and to refuse to apply Security Council resolution 425 on this subject.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

**Names of Arab States making the Statement concerning their reservations
about the credentials submitted by the Israeli delegation to the thirty-ninth
session of the IAEA General Conference, 18-22 September 1995**

Tunisia

United Arab Emirates

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

Syrian Arab Republic

Qatar

Republic of Yemen

Sudan

Algeria

Lebanon

Kingdom of Morocco

Jordan

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Kuwait

Iraq