



MS
GC

International Atomic Energy Agency
GENERAL CONFERENCE

GC(39)/OR.9
16 November 1995
GENERAL Distr.
ENGLISH
Original: FRENCH

THIRTY-NINTH (1995) REGULAR SESSION
RECORD OF THE NINTH PLENARY MEETING

Held at the Austria Center Vienna
on Friday, 22 September 1995, at 10.20 a.m.

President: Mr. KASEMSARN (Thailand)

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Abbreviations used in this record

Agreed Framework	Agreed Framework between the United States of America and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea
DPRK	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
GRULAC	Latin American and Caribbean Group
KEDO	Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization
NPT	Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons
OAU	Organization of African Unity
TCF	Technical Co-operation Fund
Tlatelolco Treaty	Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean

THE PARTICIPATION OF SOUTH AFRICA IN THE ACTIVITIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY (GC(39)/6)

1. The PRESIDENT recalled that the item had been placed on the agenda pursuant to General Conference resolution GC(XXXVIII)/RES/18, in which the General Conference had requested the Board to review the designation of South Africa to the Board and to report to the Conference on that matter. In June 1995 the Board had decided to designate South Africa to the Board of Governors with effect from the conclusion of the present session of the General Conference. In document GC(39)/6, and especially paragraph 2, the Board reported on the decisions that it had taken on that matter.

2. Mr. YIMER (Ethiopia), speaking as Chairman of the Organization of African Unity, recalled that, at the thirty-eighth session of the General Conference, the Chairman of the African Group had said that South Africa was qualified to participate in all the activities and organs of the Agency and to resume its responsibilities in full. At the session of the Board of Governors in June 1995, the Board had given effect to General Conference resolution GC(XXXVIII)/RES/18 and confirmed South Africa's full participation in all the Agency's activities and organs. In accordance with Article VI.A.1 of the Statute, the Board had designated South Africa to represent the area of Africa on the Board during the period 1995-96.

3. The African Group welcomed South Africa's full participation in all the Agency's activities and congratulated it on its return to the Board of Governors as the designated member for Africa. The Group was convinced that a democratic and free South Africa would continue to serve the best interests of the African continent. Also, it trusted that South Africa would continue to share its experience, expertise and advanced technology with the rest of the continent, so that all African countries might further benefit from the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

4. In addition, the African Group wished to pay tribute to Egypt for its outstanding period of service on the Board as the designated member for Africa. The Group was grateful to Egypt for the excellent services it had rendered to the continent, to the Agency and to all its Member States and was confident that its experience and capabilities would continue to benefit the Agency in future.

5. The Group looked forward to a new era in which the tremendous spirit of co-operation that had always prevailed among the African Members of the Agency would be strengthened, making it possible for the Agency to consolidate and expand its activities in Africa.

6. Mr. MINTY (South Africa) said that it was with gratitude and humility that he thanked the delegate of Ethiopia for his warm words of welcome to democratic South Africa. He could personally attest to the truth of the remarks made on behalf of the Organization of African Unity, since for several years the Organization had virtually accepted him as a member and had helped him and his colleagues in their efforts to end apartheid and to denuclearize the African continent. He was also grateful to the African Group for having generously assisted democratic South Africa in integrating itself smoothly into the Agency's normal activities.

7. It had been the worldwide concern about South Africa's nuclear weapons programme that had led to the General Conference's adoption on 28 September 1976 of resolution GC(XX)/RES/336, in which it had requested the Board of Governors "to review the annual designation of the Republic of South Africa as the Member for the area of Africa taking due account of the inappropriateness and unacceptability of the apartheid régime of the Republic of South Africa as the representative of the area of Africa". As a result, Egypt had been selected in 1977 as the designated member of the Board for the area of Africa. Following the first ever non-racial general election in South Africa and the inauguration, on 10 May 1994, of the new Government of National Unity under President Nelson Mandela, South Africa had begun the process of normalizing its international relations and acting as a responsible world citizen. The policies of apartheid had fired conflicts in South Africa and the region for too long and had resulted in divisions within international institutions like the Agency. With its democratic transformation, South Africa had entered a new and exciting era of reconciliation and hope, and on 23 September 1994 the General Conference, in resolution GC(XXXVIII)/RES/18, had requested the Board of Governors to review the designation of South Africa to the Board so as to normalize its position in the Agency. In June 1995, the Board had given effect to that resolution and, in accordance with the

recommendation of the African Group, had duly designated South Africa to serve on the Board.

8. South Africa appreciated and valued the trust placed in it by the African Group and the Board and pledged to make every effort to discharge its international responsibilities faithfully and in conformity with the Statute. South Africa's record of transparency regarding its own verification activities and its commitment to nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation demonstrated its intentions in that regard. Democratic South Africa would discharge its duties and responsibilities in the best interests of the African continent.

9. His delegation associated itself with the remarks made by the delegate of Ethiopia on behalf of the African Group concerning the role played by Egypt in the Board on behalf of Africa. South Africa wished to pay a special tribute to Egypt for effectively discharging its responsibilities for the area of Africa for more than 17 years. It hoped that the experience and wisdom accumulated by Egypt would not be lost to the Board or the Agency, and it looked forward to seeing them being employed in the interests of the African continent and of all Members of the Agency.

10. South Africa had in the past endangered Africa and the world through the development of a nuclear weapons capability. It had now eliminated that danger and was endeavouring to promote internal, regional and global peace. South Africa sincerely regretted having been the source of so many problems in the past, but having entered a new era it had been trying to reverse the process and to play a role in resolving - rather than creating - problems. His country was grateful to the international community for having enabled all South Africans to work in unity to dismantle the apartheid system and hoped that the international community shared South Africa's pride and immense joy at the emergence of a new nation, reflected by the presence in the General Conference of one united delegation acting in the interest of one South Africa and one Africa.

11. The PRESIDENT assumed that the General Conference welcomed the action taken by the Board as described in its report.

12. It was so decided.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS (GC(39)/6 and 28)

13. The PRESIDENT recalled that in 1989 the General Conference had approved a procedure whereby, when there was agreement regarding the candidate or candidates from a particular area (i.e. an agreed "slate"), no secret ballot was held; balloting took place only with regard to those areas for which there was no agreed "slate". That procedure considerably facilitated the efficient use of the General Conference's time. He therefore proposed that Rule 79 of the Conference's Rules of Procedure, which provided that elections to the Board should be by secret ballot, be suspended in respect of the areas for which there was an agreed "slate".

14. Drawing attention to document GC(39)/6, containing a list of the Agency Member States which the Board of Governors had designated to serve on the Board from the end of the present session to the end of the 1996 session, he recalled that, under Rule 83 of the Rules of Procedure, he had to indicate to the General Conference those elective places on the Board which had to be filled. Having drawn attention to document GC(39)/28, he said that agreement had been reached among the members of all areas where there were vacancies except the Middle East and South Asia. There were two seats to be filled for that area, including a so-called "floating" seat, but more than two candidates. It would therefore be necessary to hold a secret ballot in respect of the Middle East and South Asia.

15. The PRESIDENT assumed that the General Conference wished to elect Chile and Nicaragua to the two vacant seats for Latin America.

16. Chile and Nicaragua were duly elected.

17. The PRESIDENT assumed that the General Conference wished to elect Denmark and the Netherlands to the two vacant seats for Western Europe.

18. Denmark and the Netherlands were duly elected.

19. The PRESIDENT assumed that the General Conference wished to elect Bulgaria and Romania to the two vacant seats for Eastern Europe.

20. Bulgaria and Romania were duly elected.

21. The PRESIDENT assumed that the General Conference wished to elect Egypt and Nigeria to the two vacant seats for Africa.

22. Egypt and Nigeria were duly elected.

23. The PRESIDENT assumed that the General Conference wished to elect the Republic of Korea to the vacant seat for the Far East.

24. The Republic of Korea was duly elected.

25. The PRESIDENT invited the General Conference to proceed with a vote by secret ballot in respect of the two vacant seats, including a so-called "floating" seat, for the Middle East and South Asia.

26. Mr. AMROLLAHI (Islamic Republic of Iran) said that his country was withdrawing its candidature for one of the vacant seats for the Middle East and South Asia.

27. The PRESIDENT said that under those circumstances there was presumably agreement on the candidates and hence no need to proceed to a vote and asked whether the General Conference wished to elect Kuwait to the vacant area seat and Saudi Arabia to the vacant "floating" seat.

28. Kuwait and Saudi Arabia were duly elected.

29. Mr. AL-GHAIS (Kuwait) thanked the Islamic Republic of Iran for having withdrawn its candidature and thus saving the General Conference's time.

30. The PRESIDENT congratulated the 11 Member States which had just been elected to the Board of Governors. Under Article VI.D of the Statute they would hold office from the end of the current session of the General Conference to the end of the second regular session after next - in other words, to the end of the forty-first regular session in 1997.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE AGENCY AND THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA FOR THE APPLICATION OF SAFEGUARDS IN CONNECTION WITH THE TREATY ON THE NON-PROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS (GC(39)/18; GC(39)/35 and Add.1, 2 and 3)

31. The PRESIDENT said that since the adoption in 1994 of resolution GC(XXXVIII)/RES/16, pursuant to which the item on the implementation of the agreement between the Agency and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) for the application of safeguards in connection with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) had been placed on the General Conference's agenda, the Director General had reported periodically to the Board on the implementation of safeguards in the DPRK. The Director General had submitted to the General Conference document GC(39)/18, which summarized the many developments that had taken place during the past year. The General Conference also had before it a draft resolution on the subject (GC(39)/35 and Add.1, 2 and 3).

32. Mr. LI (China) said that, since the previous session of the General Conference, the efforts of the international community and the parties directly concerned had led to progress towards a resolution of the issue of the DPRK's nuclear programme.

33. Firstly, in October 1994, following bilateral talks, the DPRK and the United States had adopted an Agreed Framework and subsequently reached agreement on the supply of reactors to the DPRK.

34. Secondly, according to the Director General's latest report, the Agency had carried out inspections of DPRK facilities covered by the "freeze" and no anomalies had been detected. Furthermore, the Agency had recently sent a mission to the DPRK for technical discussions which could be expected to produce positive results. All those developments showed that the issue of the DPRK's nuclear programme was being resolved smoothly by ordinary methods, and China hoped that all parties concerned would continue along that path. It was only through realistic dialogue and within the framework of consultations carried out on an equal footing that results could be achieved. The international community and individual States should endeavour to create a favourable political climate. China therefore felt that it would not be helpful to put pressure on the DPRK through the draft resolution

contained in document GC(39)/35 at a time when the situation was improving. Furthermore, the draft resolution contained certain provisions which his delegation could not accept. In paragraphs 1, 3 and 4, for example, there were certain expressions which had been the subject of controversy and on which his delegation had expressed reservations in the past.

35. For all those reasons, his delegation requested a roll-call vote on the draft resolution contained in document GC(39)/35; for its part, it would abstain from voting.

36. Mr. MACKINNON (Canada), presenting the draft resolution on behalf of its sponsors, said that since the previous session of the General Conference a number of important events had taken place in connection with the DPRK and its nuclear programme. The conclusion between the United States and the DPRK of the Agreed Framework and the initial implementation measures which had been taken represented a positive evolution of the situation.

37. That having been said, the fact remained that the DPRK was still not complying with its obligations under its safeguards agreement with the Agency. Given the importance of the Agency's safeguards system and of the compliance by all States with their obligations under their safeguards agreements, it was important that the international community recognize that the DPRK had not yet complied with its obligations and urge it to do so. That was the aim of the draft resolution contained in document GC(39)/35.

38. Mr. LEE (Republic of Korea) said that the position of his Government regarding the DPRK's nuclear programme had been clearly expressed during the general debate and that he therefore merely wished to indicate why the General Conference should adopt a resolution on the issue at the present stage. It was true that some progress had been made towards resolving the issue and that, despite some ups and downs, the tension which had prevailed for most of 1994 seemed to have been dissipated. The United States and the DPRK had signed the Agreed Framework, Agency inspectors were engaged in continuous monitoring of the facilities submitted to the "freeze" and talks were taking place between the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO) and the DPRK regarding the supply to the latter of two light-water reactors. In short, there had been limited progress inasmuch as the Agreed Framework provided for the application of safeguards. However,

it should be recalled that that bilateral agreement was meaningful only if it represented a step towards full compliance by the DPRK with its obligations. As far as the Agency was concerned, the most important problem was the fact that the DPRK was still not complying with its safeguards agreement with the Agency, which continued to be in force and binding. The Agency should not be satisfied with partial or piecemeal implementation of that agreement.

39. Furthermore, the DPRK was the only party to the NPT which continued to refuse to comply fully with the NPT's provisions. As the Director General had pointed out, the DPRK continued to be reluctant to take the measures necessary for preserving the integrity of all the information needed in order to verify the accuracy and completeness of its initial report pending its full compliance with its safeguards agreement. Moreover, the three rounds of technical discussions between Agency inspectors and the DPRK had not yet led to satisfactory results. If the General Conference remained silent about the only outstanding case of non-compliance with a safeguards agreement, that might be interpreted as a sign of complacency, which would ultimately jeopardize the Agency's authority as the international organization responsible for verifying the non-proliferation commitments of States party to the NPT. At the very least, the DPRK should be reminded that it was still not complying fully with its safeguards agreement and that it should take all the measures necessary for maintaining the integrity of all the information needed for verification of the accuracy and completeness of its initial report. It should also be reminded that it could not use the Agreed Framework as an excuse for avoiding its multilateral obligations under its safeguards agreement. That was the aim of the draft resolution contained in GC(39)/35, the adoption of which would enable the Agency to reassert its authority.

40. Mr. SNYDER (United States of America) welcomed the impartial efforts being made by the Director General and the Secretariat to ensure the full application of safeguards in the DPRK in accordance with the Agreed Framework signed by the United States and the DPRK. The United States and the DPRK had concluded an agreement in Kuala Lumpur on the principles which would govern the implementation of the light-water reactor project foreseen under the Agreed Framework. That agreement, concluded with the support of the Republic of Korea and Japan, confirmed that KEDO would select the reactors and conclude

a supply agreement with the DPRK as soon as possible. In that connection, he noted the successful conclusion of KEDO's General Conference, held in New York on 1 August 1995, in which more than 30 countries had participated. Several countries were about to become members of KEDO and to pay contributions to it. The financing and the construction work involved in the light-water reactor project and other activities foreseen by the Agreed Framework would be managed by KEDO.

41. At Kuala Lumpur the DPRK had reaffirmed its commitment to the Agreed Framework, and the United States, for its part, had clearly stated that implementation by it of the Agreed Framework was contingent upon the maintenance of the "freeze" on the DPRK's existing nuclear programme. In that regard, he welcomed the continuation of the technical consultations between the DPRK and the Agency on the modalities for monitoring the "freeze". His country trusted that the DPRK would continue to co-operate fully with the Agency and its inspectors and would fulfil the obligations assumed by it not only under the Agreed Framework but also under its safeguards agreement.

42. With regard to the draft resolution contained in document GC(39)/35, his country strongly supported it: it was a balanced text, which reflected both the positive developments during the past year and the remaining problems, which had been described by the representatives of Canada and the Republic of Korea. Its adoption would constitute a major contribution to the continuation of the process of resolving a very complex issue.

43. Ms. DEVMENDJIEVA (Bulgaria) requested that Bulgaria be added to the list of co-sponsors of the draft resolution.

44. The PRESIDENT invited the General Conference to proceed to a roll-call vote on the draft resolution contained in document GC(39)/35, as requested by the Chinese delegation.

45. Bosnia and Herzegovina, having been drawn by lot by the Chairman, was called upon to vote first.

46. The result of the vote was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Ecuador,

Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Yemen, Zambia.

Abstaining: Bangladesh, China, Cuba, Ghana, India, Islamic Republic of Iran, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Myanmar, Pakistan, Syrian Arab Republic.

47. The draft resolution was adopted by 71 votes to zero, with 10 abstentions.¹

AN AFRICAN NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE ZONE (GC(39)/14 and 33)

48. The PRESIDENT, noting that the item had been included in the agenda pursuant to resolution GC(XXXVIII)/RES/17 adopted by the General Conference in 1994, said that the Director General had submitted a report in document GC(39)/14, in accordance with paragraph 3 of that resolution. The General Conference also had before it document GC(39)/33, which contained a draft resolution submitted by a large number of Member States.

49. Mr. EL-FEKI (Egypt), introducing the draft resolution on behalf of the African Group, said that the idea of an African nuclear-weapon-free zone had originated more than 30 years before. Following the transformations that had taken place in recent years, and particularly South Africa's decision to put an end to its nuclear weapons programme, that idea could now become a reality.

50. The text of the treaty on a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Africa had been drawn up at Pelindaba, South Africa, in May 1995 and approved in June at the sixty-second meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity. It would be examined in

¹ The delegations of Brazil, Bulgaria, Denmark and Uzbekistan subsequently informed the Secretariat that they would have voted in favour of the draft resolution if they had been present at the time of the vote.

New York at the fiftieth session of the General Assembly, and it was hoped that it would be adopted unanimously.

51. The African Group hoped that the nuclear-weapon States would do all in their power to ensure that the treaty was concluded and the various protocols signed as soon as possible. The African Group was determined that the treaty should be concluded in 1995 and hoped that the General Conference would adopt by consensus the draft resolution contained in document GC(39)/33.

52. Mr. LORENZO Y LOSADA (Uruguay), speaking on behalf of GRULAC, welcomed the progress made towards the establishment of an African nuclear-weapon-free zone in a climate of mutual confidence. The region of Latin America and the Caribbean had played a pioneering role in that respect by approving, more than 20 years previously, the Tlatelolco Treaty, which had subsequently been enriched by a number of protocols. It was ready to make its experience available to all regions which were planning to take similar initiatives in order to demonstrate the universality of the non-proliferation principle.

53. Mr. WALKER (Australia) said that, as a State party to the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty, his country welcomed the progress made towards the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Africa. Regional agreements of the type in question served to complement and strengthen the regime based on the NPT and Agency safeguards. Australia was pleased to have been able to make its experience available in the drafting of the treaty on a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Africa and was grateful to the Agency's Secretariat for its support. It hoped that all countries eligible to sign the protocols to the treaty would do so without delay.

54. The PRESIDENT took it that the General Conference wished to adopt the draft resolution contained in document GC(39)/33 without a vote.

55. It was so decided.

56. Mr. HULSE (United Kingdom) said that his delegation had not opposed the consensus which had emerged on the draft resolution contained in document GC(39)/33 because it considered the initiative of establishing an African nuclear-weapon-free zone to be a major contribution to the cause of non-proliferation in the region. However, his

delegation had reservations with regard to paragraph 4 because, although his country was actively considering accession to the protocols that concerned it, it was not yet in a position to commit itself to doing so.

57. Mr. SNYDER (United States of America) said that his authorities had closely followed the work on drafting a treaty on a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Africa and supported the conclusion of such a treaty in principle. The treaty would constitute an important further step towards peace and security in the African region. His country appreciated the assistance which the Agency had given in the drafting of the treaty and endorsed the role which was assigned to the Agency in the implementation of safeguards pursuant to the treaty. His delegation had therefore joined in the consensus on the draft resolution. However, it believed that the reference to the Middle East in paragraph 3 was unnecessary. Furthermore, his authorities wished to continue their review of the text of the treaty in the light of their long-established criteria relating to nuclear-weapon-free zones.

IMPLEMENTATION OF UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS 687, 707 AND 715 RELATING TO IRAQ (GC(39)/10 and Add.1, GC(39)/36 and Add.1, 2 and 3)

58. The PRESIDENT, noting that the item had been included in the agenda pursuant to resolution GC(XXXVIII)/RES/19 adopted by the General Conference in 1994, said that pursuant to paragraph 5 of that resolution the Director General had submitted the report contained in document GC(39)/10, which had subsequently been updated in an Addendum. Also, the matter had been considered by the Board of Governors the previous week on the basis of the Director General's report. In addition, the General Conference had before it the draft resolution contained in document GC(39)/36.

59. Mr. MEADWAY (United Kingdom), presenting the draft resolution in document GC(39)/36 on behalf of the co-sponsors, said that it was based on the resolution adopted in 1994, which had been updated to take into account recent events, and particularly the information now available to the Agency indicating that in August 1990 Iraq had initiated a crash programme to build a nuclear weapon using fissile material under Agency safeguards and evidence that Iraq had withheld from the Agency since 1991 information about its nuclear weapons programme in violation of the obligations placed upon it by the Security

Council. Those events were reflected in preambular paragraph (e) and operative paragraphs 5 and 6 of the draft resolution.

60. At the same time, the co-sponsors paid tribute to the Director General and his staff for their tireless efforts in implementing the relevant Security Council resolutions. Convinced that the draft resolution reflected the views and concerns of Member States, his delegation hoped that it would be adopted without a vote.

61. Mr. ASWAD (Iraq) said that the subject-matter of the draft resolution was the concern of the Security Council - not of the General Conference. At all events, he was surprised that an attempt was being made to condemn Iraq given the fact that in the Board of Governors and the General Conference the Director General had stated that Iraq was no longer engaged in any nuclear programme. Moreover, Iraq was co-operating fully with the Agency, to which it had handed over the equipment, material and information requested, and the Ongoing Monitoring and Verification Plan was being effectively implemented. He accordingly hoped that the General Conference would abstain from initiatives which would only hamper the co-operation between Iraq and the Agency.

62. Mr. BENMOUSSA (Morocco) said, with regard to paragraph 5, that it was wrong to condemn an entire country and that he would prefer it if that paragraph began with the words "Expresses its grave concern that Iraq has, since 1991, withheld from the Agency ...".

63. The PRESIDENT took it that the General Conference wished to adopt the draft resolution in document GC(39)/36 without a vote.

64. It was so decided.

APPLICATION OF IAEA SAFEGUARDS IN THE MIDDLE EAST (GC(39)/20, GC(39)/34/Rev.1 and GC(39)/41)

65. The PRESIDENT said that the item had been included in the agenda pursuant to resolution GC(XXXVIII)/RES/21 adopted at the General Conference's previous session. As requested in paragraph 9 of that resolution, the Director General had submitted in document GC(39)/20 a report on the implementation of the resolution. The report had been

considered by the Board of Governors the previous week, and in documents GC(39)/34/Rev.1 and GC(39)/41 two draft resolutions had been submitted.

66. Mr. ASWAD (Iraq) said his country fully supported the application of safeguards in the Middle East. All countries in the region should accede to the NPT and accept the Agency's safeguards system. Moreover, his delegation believed that the placing of Israel's various nuclear facilities under Agency safeguards and the elimination of Israel's nuclear weapons were essential if the region was to be freed of all weapons of mass destruction. All States in the region should declare and destroy the weapons of mass destruction in their possession before embarking on negotiations for the creation of a nuclear-weapon-free zone.

67. Furthermore, Iraq was surprised that political normalization was being set above disarmament and security. What was the point of negotiations aimed at normalization if the unilateral threat of nuclear weapons continued to hang over the peoples of the region? His delegation would therefore like the Director General to focus on the basic problems and redouble his efforts to strengthen safeguards in the Middle East and to step up verification activities.

68. Mr. RYZHOV (Russian Federation), Mr. AKAO (Japan), Mr. POROJAN (Romania), Mr. ALCANTÁRA DE MELO (Portugal) and Mr. GREGORIČ (Slovenia) said that their countries wished to co-sponsor the draft resolution in document GC(39)/41.

69. Mr. AL-TAIFI (Saudi Arabia), Mr. OTHMAN (Syrian Arab Republic), Mr. EID (Lebanon), Mr. AMROLLAHI (Islamic Republic of Iran) and Mr. ASWAD (Iraq) said that they would like to wait until the end of the negotiations currently under way before taking a decision on the draft resolution in question.

70. The PRESIDENT proposed that further consideration of the matter be postponed until the next meeting.

71. It was so decided.

EXAMINATION OF DELEGATES' CREDENTIALS (GC(39)/43)

72. The PRESIDENT said that the General Committee had met to examine the credentials of all delegates, as provided for in Rule 28 of the General Conference's Rules of Procedure. The report of the Committee was contained in document GC(39)/43. The Committee recommended that the Conference adopt the draft resolution contained in paragraph 10 of the report.

73. Noting that there were no speakers, he took it that the General Conference wished to adopt the draft resolution contained in document GC(39)/43.

74. It was so decided.

ELECTIONS TO THE AGENCY'S STAFF PENSION COMMITTEE

75. The PRESIDENT recalled that the General Conference was represented in the Agency's Staff Pension Committee by two members - Mr. Hamada of Tunisia and Mr. Myck of Luxembourg - and two alternates - Mr. Campuzano Piña of Mexico and Mr. Nogueira Viana of Brazil. As Mr. Nogueira Viana was no longer available to serve on the Committee, he proposed that Mr. Servigon of the Philippines be elected as an alternate member.

76. Mr. Servigon was elected as an alternate member of the Agency's Staff Pension Committee.

ORAL REPORT BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

77. Ms. LAJOUS VARGAS (Mexico), Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, presenting the Committee's report on agenda items 10-23, said that the Committee had had very fruitful discussions and that all its recommendations had been agreed on without a vote.

78. Under item 10, "The Agency's accounts for 1994", the Committee recommended that the Conference adopt the draft resolution on page III of document GC(39)/5.

79. Under item 11, "The Agency's budget for 1996", the Committee recommended that the Conference adopt draft resolutions A and C in Annex VI to document GC(39)/4 and draft resolution B in the Attachment to document GC(39)/4/Mod.1.

80. The Committee had considered item 12, "The financing of technical assistance", and item 13, "The financing of safeguards", together. Under item 12, the Committee recommended that the Conference take note of the report contained in document GC(39)/23 and urge all Member States to pledge and pay in full their voluntary contributions to the Technical Co-operation Fund.

81. Under item 13, the Committee recommended that the Conference approve the new financing arrangements for the safeguards component of the Regular Budget by adopting the draft resolution contained in document GC(39)/29.

82. Under item 14, "Scale of assessment of Members' contributions towards the Regular Budget", the Committee recommended the adoption by the Conference of the draft resolution on page 3 of document GC(39)/24/Rev.1 and the scale of assessment contained in the Annex to that document.

83. Under item 15, "Measures to strengthen international co-operation in nuclear safety, radiological protection and radioactive waste management", the Committee recommended that the Conference take note of the information contained in documents GC(39)/INF/4, GC(39)/INF/8 and GC(39)/INF/19 and adopt the draft resolution on "The Convention on Nuclear Safety" contained in document GC(39)/40.

84. Under item 16, "Strengthening of the Agency's technical co-operation activities", the Committee recommended that the Conference adopt the draft resolution contained in document GC(39)/30.

85. Under item 17, "Plan for producing potable water economically", the Committee recommended the adoption by the Conference of the draft resolution contained in document GC(39)/31.

86. Under item 18, "Extensive use of isotope hydrology for water resources management", the Committee recommended that the Conference adopt the draft resolution contained in document GC(39)/32.

87. Under item 19, "Strengthening the effectiveness and improving the efficiency of the safeguards system", the Committee recommended for adoption by the Conference the draft resolution contained in document GC(39)/46.

88. Under item 20, "Measures against illicit trafficking in nuclear materials and other radioactive sources", the Committee recommended that the Conference adopt the draft resolution contained in document GC(39)/38.

89. Under item 21, "Personnel questions", the Committee recommended that the Conference adopt the draft resolution in document GC(39)/39 relating to "Staffing of the Agency's Secretariat" and the draft resolution in document GC(39)/42 relating to "Women in the Secretariat".

90. Under item 22, "Amendment of Article VI of the Statute", the Committee recommended that the Conference adopt the draft resolutions contained in documents GC(39)/44 and GC(39)/45.

91. Under item 23, "Appointment of the External Auditor", the Committee recommended that the Conference appoint the Comptroller and Auditor General of the United Kingdom to audit the Agency's accounts for the financial years 1996 and 1997.

92. On behalf of the Vice-Chairmen of the Committee of the Whole and on her own behalf, she thanked the Conference for the confidence placed in them and their delegations in assigning such an important task to them and also thanked all those who had taken part in the deliberations of the Committee for their co-operation.

93. The PRESIDENT invited the Conference to take one by one the items which the Committee of the Whole had considered.

The Agency's accounts for 1994 (agenda item 10)

94. The draft resolution on page III of document GC(39)/5 was adopted.

The Agency's budget for 1996 (agenda item 11)

95. Draft resolutions A and C in Annex VI to document GC(39)/4 and the draft resolution in the Attachment to document GC(39)/4/Mod.1 were adopted.

The financing of technical assistance (agenda item 12)

96. The PRESIDENT assumed that, as recommended by the Committee of the Whole, the Conference wished to take note of the report contained in document GC(39)/23 and to urge all Member States to pledge and pay in full their voluntary contributions to the Technical Co-operation Fund.

97. It was so decided.

The financing of safeguards (agenda item 13)

98. The draft resolution in document GC(39)/29 was adopted.

Scale of assessment of Members' contributions towards the Regular Budget (agenda item 14)

99. The draft resolution on page 3 of document GC(39)/24/Rev.1 and the scale of assessment contained in the Annex to that document were adopted.

Measures to strengthen international co-operation in nuclear safety, radiological protection and radioactive waste management (agenda item 15)

100. The PRESIDENT assumed that the Conference wished to take note of the information contained in documents GC(39)/INF/4, GC(39)/INF/8 and GC(39)/INF/19 and *GC(39)/11 (Ann. 1)* *and* adopt the draft resolution contained in document GC(39)/40.

101. It was so decided.

Strengthening of the Agency's technical co-operation activities (agenda item 16)

102. The draft resolution in document GC(39)/30 was adopted.

Plan for producing potable water economically (agenda item 17)

103. The draft resolution in document GC(39)/31 was adopted.

Extensive use of isotope hydrology for water resources management (agenda item 18)

104. The draft resolution in document GC(39)/32 was adopted.

**Strengthening the effectiveness and improving the efficiency of the safeguards system
(agenda item 19)**

105. The draft resolution in document GC(39)/46 was adopted.

**Measures against illicit trafficking in nuclear materials and other radioactive sources
(agenda item 20)**

106. The draft resolution in document GC(39)/38 was adopted.

Personnel questions (agenda item 21)

(a) **Staffing of the Agency's Secretariat**

(b) **Women in the Secretariat**

107. The draft resolutions in documents GC(39)/39 and GC(39)/42 were adopted.

Amendment of Article VI of the Statute (agenda item 22)

108. The draft resolutions in documents GC(39)/44 and GC(39)/45 were adopted.

Appointment of the External Auditor (agenda item 23)

109. The PRESIDENT took it that, as recommended by the Committee of the Whole, the Conference wished to appoint the Comptroller and Auditor General of the United Kingdom to audit the Agency's accounts for the financial years 1996 and 1997.

110. It was so decided.

The meeting rose at 12.20 p.m.