



CONTENTS

|  | Page |
|--|------|
| Agenda item 15:<br>Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency<br>(concluded) ..... | 781  |

**President: Mr. Abdelaziz BOUTEFLIKA**  
(Algeria).

*In the absence of the President, Mr. Angara Aragon*  
(Philippines), Vice-President, took the Chair.

AGENDA ITEM 15

**Report of the International Atomic  
Energy Agency (concluded)**

1. Mr. MIHAJLOVIĆ (Yugoslavia): The annual report of IAEA for the year ending 30 June 1974,<sup>1</sup> which is before the General Assembly, provides us with the opportunity to acquaint ourselves with the Agency's broad involvement in the carrying-out of its regular activities as well as with the need for serious and timely preparations for the implementation of tasks imposed by current developments in the field of the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. We wish to commend the Agency for the solidly prepared report and, in particular, its Director-General, Mr. Sigvard Eklund, for the statement he made this morning in which he outlined the basic framework of the Agency's past and future activities. We shall refer to only some aspects of the report.

2. We note, in particular, the fact that an ever more prominent place is assigned, in the programme and activities of the Agency, to the justified demands and proposals of developing countries. In fact, these countries see in the implementation of these programmes one of the means for mitigating the tremendous difficulties and obstacles that are impeding their accelerated social and economic development. The energy crisis and the complex question of the further use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes—with the exception of safeguards activities in connexion with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons [resolution 2373 (XXII), annex]—are two basic problems that affect the over-all activity of IAEA. Interest in nuclear energy in the world in general and in the developing countries in particular has increased considerably as a result of the energy crisis—as nuclear energy is becoming an ever more important factor of development. According to the Agency's report, nuclear power plants with a total capacity of nearly 60,000 megawatts were ordered. In the annual report for 1972/73,<sup>2</sup> it was estimated

that installed nuclear capacity throughout the world would reach about 315,000 megawatts by 1980. These estimates will be substantially exceeded because of growing interest in the use of nuclear energy as a source of process heat in industry. That has induced the developing countries, in particular, to embark more rapidly on the introduction of nuclear energy into their power systems. Actually, for some of them, that is the only possible way out of the present situation. Tentative estimates of the Agency suggest that the installation and use of 216,000 megawatts of nuclear capacity will become economically feasible in the developing countries during the period 1980-1990, as compared with last year's estimate of 152,000 megawatts.

3. The question of the introduction of nuclear energy into the developing countries is linked with numerous political, financial, scientific and technological difficulties and problems.

4. One of the factors constantly present in the case of the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes is the monopolistic position of nuclear Powers; this is reflected in the fact that their transfer of nuclear technology to developing countries still falls far short of expectations and promises and of the obligations assumed under treaties, such as, for instance, the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. Much has still to be done to bring contemporary nuclear technology—such as nuclear power plants—closer to the needs of developing countries. Actually the developing countries are entitled to share the benefits of technological progress in general.

5. In our view, the roads leading to the solution of these problems are not unknown. Guidelines have already been laid down and concrete forms for their solution determined by the General Assembly, IAEA and other international agencies working under its auspices. Some of the developing countries—without waiting for a solution to the question of assistance to be provided by the developed countries—have been exerting efforts and strengthening their mutual co-operation in order to find, as soon as possible, solutions for the grave problems of their development, problems in which many developed countries have failed to show an interest.

6. The non-aligned countries—in their meetings and, especially, at the Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Algiers from 5 to 9 September 1973—have insisted on an ever broader and more intensive use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, seeing in this one of the important sources for the acceleration of the rate of growth of developing countries.

7. Yugoslavia supports the Agency's activities aimed at solving the problem of the introduction of nuclear energy into the developing countries along the lines

of the programme adopted by the Agency for the period 1975-1980. The Agency has, no doubt, achieved important results in certain fields of its activities that the developing countries have found useful, such as the application of isotopes, training of personnel, safety standards for the protection of man and his environment, introduction of nuclear technology in power production, and so forth. However, in view of the increased needs of these countries, it is necessary to exert new efforts and intensify all these activities, and this calls for the constant support of all the member States and, in particular, for financial assistance from nuclear and developed countries.

8. The Agency's general fund from which the Agency's own technical assistance programme is financed by means of the voluntary contributions of member States—which, today, in spite of an increase of \$1.5 million amount to only \$4.5 million—is not sufficient to meet the constantly growing needs of member States, especially those of developing countries. The huge disproportion between the funds that are being spent on nuclear-weapon programmes and those earmarked for assistance to developing countries—which are formed within the framework of the general fund on the basis of the voluntary contributions of member States—is of such a magnitude that any comparison between them would be simply ludicrous. Members of the Agency, and the parties to the non-proliferation Treaty in particular, have repeatedly put forward their just demand for the establishment of a new method of financing the Agency's funds for technical assistance and for a broad use of the benefits of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. The nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty should consider most seriously whether this could prove to be one of the most appropriate ways for strengthening confidence in the non-proliferation Treaty. We think that it would be.

9. This and similar questions will also be posed at the Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. The Agency, which is engaged in preparations for this Conference, has already elaborated several useful reports requested by the Preparatory Committee of the Conference.

10. In connexion with the review conference, it is also necessary to recall the decisions of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States, which was held at Geneva in 1968.<sup>3</sup> One of the main questions dealt with by that Conference was how nuclear technology could be used exclusively for peaceful purposes. The Conference adopted a Declaration and 14 resolutions, covering the most important questions in this field and making proposals for their solution. This was endorsed at the twenty-third [resolution 2456 (XXIII)] and twenty-fourth [resolution 2605 (XXIV)] sessions of the General Assembly and was also discussed in other organizations, such as IAEA and the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament. After many years it has become apparent that we cannot be satisfied with the implementation of the results of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States, as the basic issues have not been resolved. For this reason, we feel that it is necessary to discuss the question of the implementation of the results of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States not only in the General Assembly but also at the forthcoming review confer-

ence on the non-proliferation Treaty. The practical steps taken by the Agency in carrying out the functions stemming from article V of the non-proliferation Treaty—such as the performance of the functions of the international body as well as the international observation called for by that article—are, in our mind, of a preliminary nature, in view of the fact that the provisions of this agreement concerning the negotiations to be undertaken in this respect have not yet been fulfilled.

11. By exerting constant efforts in favour of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, Yugoslavia has been making progress in this field during the last two decades, in accordance with its interests and capabilities. Our nuclear institutes have achieved important results in their work, contributing to the practical uses of nuclear energy in many spheres, such as industry, agriculture and medicine. Similar contributions have also been made in the various fields of fundamental studies. In pursuing such a policy with regard to the application of nuclear power, Yugoslavia has begun the construction of its first nuclear power plant and, in this respect, the role of the Agency has proved to be important for the solving of concrete problems connected with the building of the plant.

12. Co-operation between Yugoslavia and the Agency—in the period since the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly—has been, in our estimation, fruitful and useful and has encompassed a wide range of activities. From among a large number of them, we should like to mention the holding of several seminars, of which the most important was the Seminar on Radiological Safety Evaluation of Population Doses and Application of Radiological Safety Standards to Man and the Environment, held in Yugoslavia from 20 to 24 May 1974. The seminar in question discussed concrete problems of great current interest in view of the construction of nuclear power stations. We are convinced that co-operation with the Agency will continue to progress successfully in the forthcoming period as well. We see a good basis for this in the Agency's report for the period 1973/74 and, even more, in its prospective programme.

13. Sir Laurence McINTYRE (Australia): My delegation has given careful study to the report of IAEA. In general, Australia supports draft resolution A/L.740. At the same time we note that this year's text is rather more substantial than those of previous years and, accordingly, we should have preferred to have a few more days to study it before voting. However, we hope that, as in previous years, the Assembly will be able to approve the draft resolution by consensus.

14. We have heard the comprehensive and lucid introduction by the Director-General of the Agency, Mr. Eklund, to the report of the Agency's work over the past 12 months. It has always given us satisfaction to welcome Mr. Eklund here for our discussion of this item, and we continue to wish him well in his task of supervising the discharge by the Agency of its responsibilities regarding the development of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

15. There can be no doubt that the importance of the Agency's role has increased as a result of world developments over the past year, and particularly through the stimulus given by the rise in the price of crude oil to planning in many countries for the growth

of nuclear-power capacity. This trend has inevitably presented the Agency with even greater challenges in such matters as environmental protection, technical assistance and safeguards in the production and uses of nuclear energy. My delegation is confident that the Agency will continue to respond effectively to the demands made on it and to develop into one of the most important and successful international agencies within the United Nations system.

16. With this in mind, Australia supports the increase in the level of the 1975 target for voluntary contributions to the general fund by 50 per cent to a total of \$4.5 million. It seems logical to expect that, with the changing price relationship of nuclear and other energy sources, the number of soundly based requests for technical assistance received from developing member States will increase and that the Agency should have the necessary funds to deal with them and at the same time to expand its training programme.

17. Meanwhile, the impact of nuclear energy on the human environment raises implications of growing importance to us all. The Agency is expanding its programmes concerned with the positioning of and safety and reliability standards for nuclear power plants, together with problems of nuclear-waste management. We in Australia are particularly interested in these questions. We look to the Agency in the role of adviser to the international community on the disposal of radioactive wastes, and we are confident that in this regard the Agency will be conscious of its particular responsibility to protect the marine environment against the risks of radioactive pollution.

18. The Agency's report refers to its joint programmes with FAO in the application of nuclear science and technology to the task of increasing and improving the world's food production. These programmes are promising and of such potential importance to mankind as to deserve our support.

19. I now turn briefly to the question of safeguards, particularly in the context of non-proliferation. The accelerated growth in the use of nuclear power is increasing the workload of the Agency in respect of safeguards. As a result, there is a need for the development of techniques, procedures and instruments to save manpower and to limit increases in the staff of the inspectorate. At the same time, it is essential that the Agency's safeguards standards should not be lowered or compromised in any way.

20. My delegation is pleased to be able to record that Australia signed its agreement with IAEA on nuclear safeguards on 10 July this year, within 18 months of ratifying the non-proliferation Treaty. The number of safeguards agreements signed and entering into force and the number of parties to the non-proliferation Treaty continue to increase, though not as rapidly as we should like. I do not propose to speak here at any length on the disarmament aspects of the Agency's work in relation to the non-proliferation Treaty; those are matters more appropriate to the First Committee. Let me simply say that Australia attaches great importance to the non-proliferation Treaty as a barrier to the spread of nuclear weapons.

21. We are also very conscious of the problems posed by the testing or use of nuclear explosive devices for peaceful purposes. I spoke recently in more detail

on these matters in the First Committee, and I do not need to repeat what I said then. Let me add only that we are glad to note the Agency's expanding activity in this field, as reported in the very useful document, the addendum to the annual report of IAEA [A/9722/Add.1]. The Agency has a key role to play as the technically competent body with regard to the legal, health and safety aspects of peaceful applications of nuclear explosions, and it is therefore entirely appropriate and desirable, in our view, that it should actively participate in international discussion of their utility and feasibility. My delegation indeed supports the steps the Agency is taking to establish within its framework an international service for nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes under appropriate international control as envisaged in article V of the non-proliferation Treaty.

22. Let me conclude by again commending the report of the Agency, by restating Australia's support for its work and by reaffirming my delegation's general support for the draft resolution before us.

23. Mr. KAUFMANN (Netherlands): First of all I should like to join in the thanks to the Director-General of IAEA, Mr. Eklund, for his highly interesting introductory statement of this morning and, more generally, for the dynamic leadership he is giving the secretariat of the Agency.

24. The annual report of the Agency and its addendum reflect the continually expanding potentialities of nuclear energy. It is a source of satisfaction to the Netherlands Government that the Agency has been alert to the challenge of meeting the rapidly increasing demands with regard to research on and development and practical application of atomic energy for peaceful uses throughout the world. In that connexion, my delegation welcomes the efforts the Agency devotes to solving environmental problems, including problems of nuclear-waste management, arising from the rapidly increasing application of nuclear power.

25. My Government also fully supports the expansion of the Agency's work on the development of siting, safety and reliability standards for nuclear power plants.

26. The changing energy situation in the world will of course have a marked influence on the Agency's technical co-operation programme. Any advice on the installation of nuclear power plants in developing countries should, in our opinion, be geared to the technical and administrative infrastructures existing in those countries. IAEA could, indeed, provide useful guidelines for organizing appropriate administrative structures. The Agency's programme of technical co-operation rightly proposes to meet sound requests from developing countries. For that purpose, the Netherlands Government recently decided, subject to parliamentary approval, to allocate \$45,000 as a voluntary contribution to the Agency's general fund.

27. We welcome the fact that increased international consideration is being given to the question of nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes. In the case of the Agency, my delegation welcomes in particular the recent actions of the Board of Governors as described in the addendum to the annual report [*ibid.*] that has been submitted to us, which also sets forth the Agency's potential services in relation to such explosions.



28. I do not wish to say anything more on this question of nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes since our State Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Kooijmans, will elaborate on certain of its aspects in his statement later this week in the First Committee.

29. Possible steps by IAEA to enhance the physical security of nuclear facilities and materials are to be encouraged. Although physical security measures fall within the primary responsibility of national Governments, it cannot be denied that international co-operation should be strengthened to thwart misuse of nuclear materials. We have noted with great interest that several States have urged IAEA to develop an international convention for enhancing physical security against theft or diversion of nuclear materials.

30. In conclusion, my delegation wishes again to congratulate the Agency and its Director-General for developing so many fruitful, and in some cases new, activities. My Government is confident that the Agency can at this critical juncture perform its important tasks with continually increasing efficiency and in close co-operation and co-ordination with other members of the United Nations family.

31. Finally, I should like to state that my delegation can support draft resolution A/L.740.

32. Mr. PRUD'HOMME (Canada) (*interpretation from French*): I am highly honoured to be able to take the floor and address the General Assembly, and I should like first of all to thank the Director-General of IAEA, Mr. Eklund, for the excellent report that he has submitted to the General Assembly on the work and the activities of the Agency.

33. The question we are dealing with today is very important and Canada attaches special attention to this matter. I refer not only to the excellent work being carried on by IAEA but also to the broader issues involved in the application of nuclear power to socio-economic development. The world community faces a growing crisis in its efforts to supply the necessary energy to support the goal of improving the quality of life for peoples everywhere. Many countries now realize that the energy resources on which we rely almost complacently, are finite and that alternative sources of power need to be developed and made available if this goal is to be achieved.

34. Canada among others has looked to nuclear power to fill the gap between energy demands and the supply of conventional fuel that is expected to be available. Although it would be as dangerous to replace "oil complacency" with "nuclear complacency" and although expanded programmes are required for the development of new, as yet unproven energy sources and techniques of fuel utilization, we are convinced that in the foreseeable future the world will continue to require nuclear power as an energy source.

35. Such confidence seems eminently justified to us, from the economic point of view. We are, however, deeply concerned that it be fully justified in other respects. Two major problems are inherent in the use of nuclear power, problems not presented by any other source of energy. The international community must first of all be fully assured that the dissemination of nuclear power for energy generation in no way becomes a stepping-stone to the further spread of

nuclear weaponry. Another concern that could gravely affect the acceptability of nuclear power is the need to protect populations and future generations from any undesirable by-products of nuclear-power generation. The very nature of the nuclear chain reaction and of radioactive materials has challenged scientists and Governments to devise and impose the highest possible criteria of safety for nuclear facilities. This unstinting effort must be continued, expanded and intensified in order to provide the necessary assurance that neither present nor future generations suffer any danger from nuclear accident.

36. I make these initial comments to emphasize the importance Canada attaches to the work of IAEA. The Agency is charged by the community of nations with responsibility for promoting the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and, in doing so, to strive to ensure that nuclear power does not become a source of danger either through accident or misapplication. Canada fully supports the Agency in these goals. I should like at this point to make a few specific references to the Agency's activities.

37. Canada fully welcomes the emphasis that the Agency will put on its programmes related directly to nuclear-power generation. We are particularly pleased to note that expenditures to be undertaken by the Agency will be largely for the direct benefit of developing countries. This is a proper and entirely necessary emphasis since it is the developing countries without energy resources of their own which are the hardest hit by changes in energy availability and it is these countries which would benefit most from having recourse to a stable and economic source of power.

38. In this connexion, I should note that Canada supports the Agency's technical assistance activity, which has been and will continue to be an important factor in the ability of the developing countries to adopt nuclear power. In this spirit Canada supported the 50 per cent increase of the target for voluntary contributions to the IAEA technical assistance fund this year.

39. I may point out, however, that while Canada intends to continue its practice of full participation in the voluntary fund, it is also deeply concerned that technical assistance be channelled in the most effective way possible. In order to maximize the benefits that can be made available through IAEA to developing countries, we encourage UNDP to place the maximum appropriate level of support at the disposal of the Agency and invite developing countries, to the extent that changing energy requirements demand, to place an adequate priority on nuclear energy projects in their economic development plans.

40. Canada fully supports the Agency's programmes related to power-reactor safety and environmental protection. Nevertheless, a great deal remains to be done in this respect. I refer specifically to the need urgently to prepare a fully satisfactory set of international standards and guidelines for all countries using or planning to construct nuclear power plants, in order to ensure that the world community as a whole can be confident that the facilities that are likely to be built in response to the growing demand for nuclear power will be built and operated at a universally acceptable level of safety. In support of this aspect of the Agency's work, the Canadian Government is

ready to provide experts to participate in the Agency's deliberations. It is important that the documents produced by the Agency should take into account contributions from all countries that have already made detailed studies of these matters.

41. I should like now to speak briefly on the question of waste management, which is closely related to the preceding question. Canada welcomes the fact that the Agency has already begun to discharge its responsibilities under the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matters.<sup>4</sup> A preliminary study has been carried out by IAEA on the definition of wastes the dumping of which is prohibited and on the initial recommendations applicable to authorized dumping. A great deal remains to be done before those definitions and recommendations are given their final form. Such intensive efforts will in fact be essential in view of the rapid expansion of nuclear power that can be expected in the coming years.

42. Canada considers that the drawing-up of standards for the management and disposal of radioactive wastes should not be left exclusively to individual countries but should be dealt with at the international level to ensure the protection of both man and his environment. In our view, several years of study are necessary before the permanent disposal of significant amounts of radioactive wastes can be safely permitted.

43. The increase in the number of nuclear facilities also entails the risk of abuse of fissionable materials. The time has come to examine the possibility of preparing an international agreement on the implementation of standards for the physical protection of nuclear material. This is a problem that, like those mentioned earlier, requires co-ordinated action at both the national and the international level. Canada would welcome an examination by IAEA of alternative means of achieving international implementation of the recommendations prepared by the Agency concerning physical protection of nuclear matter.

44. I shall now revert to a general issue, which I raised at the outset of my remarks, namely, the concern of the Canadian Government, shared by all other members of this Assembly, regarding the need to prevent the spreading of nuclear weapons and with it the increased risk of nuclear war. Since the subject of nuclear-weapon proliferation and disarmament are being discussed in detail in the First Committee, I shall touch only on the aspects of the issue which concern the role and the activity of IAEA. In his statement in the general debate on 25 September, the Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada, Mr. MacEachen, stated:

*[The speaker continued in English.]*

"As for the halting of the proliferation of nuclear weapons, all States should undertake not to transfer nuclear technology or materials except under international supervision aimed at ensuring that the transfer is not used for fabricating nuclear explosive devices. In addition, all States should place the inventories of the nuclear fissile material that they hold for peaceful purposes under international supervision. Nuclear-weapon States should, as a first step towards this objective, place their peaceful nuclear facilities under this supervision and seek

to halt their production of fissile material for weapons purposes. International supervision of fissile material is the best available means for the international community to be assured of each State's peaceful intentions. This would allow States to concentrate on the development and distribution of much-needed nuclear energy for peaceful purposes." [2242nd meeting, para. 92.]

*[The speaker resumed in French.]*

Canada attaches special importance to the role of nuclear safeguards applied by IAEA.

45. I should like to reiterate here the full support of the Canadian Government for the objective of full acceptance and application by the international community of genuinely effective anti-proliferation measures and its equally strong support for the role of IAEA in achieving them. It is worth emphasizing the inextricable link between the continued expansion of the use of nuclear energy for power generation and other peaceful purposes and the need for effective safeguards against diversion to non-peaceful purposes. Public support in Canada and other countries for such an expansion will not be forthcoming unless there is assurance that the spread of nuclear reactors for power generation will not be an element in the proliferation of independent nuclear explosive capabilities.

46. I should like to close my comments by referring briefly to the question of the peaceful uses of nuclear explosive technology. Canada and other parties to the non-proliferation Treaty recognize that it is impossible to distinguish between the technology of nuclear weapons and that of nuclear explosives for peaceful purposes. We are also conscious of the need to bring the full benefits of the nuclear technology to all countries, but this must be consistent with assurance against misuse. It is for this reason that Canada has supported the continued efforts of IAEA to provide appropriate services related to the possible use of nuclear explosive technology for peaceful purposes. Canada believes that IAEA, which has the prime role within the United Nations family in the promotion of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, should continue to be the focus for such discussions, and we would strongly support efforts to ensure that the Agency has the responsibility and capacity to fulfil this function.

47. Mr. GILANI (Pakistan): My delegation warmly welcomes the presence among us of the Director-General of IAEA, Mr. Eklund, and we congratulate him on his very lucid report about the Agency's activities and programme in the statement he made this morning. My Government has been keenly participating in the activities of IAEA since its creation. We have also read the report of the Agency and the addendum issued subsequently, with care because, in our view, the work of the Agency is of great importance for the entire world for harnessing nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

48. Pakistan has always believed in the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes and consequently is a signatory to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water' of 1963. The policy of my Government was reiterated by our Prime Minister on 28 November

1972, while inaugurating the Karachi nuclear power plant, as follows:

“Pakistan believes in using atomic energy for peaceful purposes and as an instrument for development and progress. We have placed our nuclear facilities under international safeguards of IAEA. We would like to see other countries in our region do the same. The most menacing problem in the subcontinent of South Asia is that of poverty and misery of its people. For our people atomic energy should become a symbol of hope rather than fear. For this reason we would welcome it if the entire subcontinent, by the agreement of the countries concerned, could be declared as a nuclear-free zone and the introduction of nuclear weapons banned.”

49. My delegation feels that recent developments have made the task of the Agency more challenging and onerous. We hope that the Agency will be capable of providing a framework within which the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes will go forward at an increasing pace and without increasing the danger of nuclear proliferation.

50. The Agency conducted and completed in 1973 a market survey of nuclear power in developing countries, which is now being updated in view of the increase in prices of imported oil, and we hope the task will be completed in the shortest possible time. As we all know, the survey as such is the first step towards the achievement of the final objective of the setting-up of nuclear power plants in the developing countries. The second and most important stage is the financing of the projects so approved, and to overcome that difficulty the whole-hearted support of the member States will be needed. My country sincerely feels that member States should consider very earnestly and seriously the idea of setting up a special nuclear fund as soon as possible, so that before the market survey is published in its final form the finances are available to the countries that desire to set up plants under the auspices of the Agency.

51. My delegation also feels that, pending the establishment of a special nuclear fund, technologically advanced countries should join in partnership with developing countries and provide the know-how for developing and marketing relatively smaller power reactors, which have now become economic.

52. It is indeed heartening to note that the Agency is doing a commendable job in the fields of health, food, agriculture, water resources, industries and medicine, within its limited resources. In the field of health and safety, it is planned to establish international standards advisory groups, whose main task will be planning and the disposal of nuclear waste. My delegation hopes that those groups will be established soon, so that the human environment may be effectively protected from large doses of radiation released from nuclear plants.

53. In the field of food and agriculture, Pakistan, like many other developing countries, has an economy based largely on agriculture. We are therefore vitally interested in any scientific developments that might help to improve and conserve agricultural yields.

54. Pakistan has a nuclear-energy programme directed solely towards the economic and social uplift of its people. Its target is that within the next 25 years

nuclear energy will provide two thirds of the total power generated. My country has stepped up uranium prospecting within the country in order to support its peaceful nuclear energy programme. The help rendered to us in this connexion by the Agency and by the United Nations is deeply appreciated. The Agency and the United Nations-assisted project for exploration for uranium in the district of Dera Ghazi Khan, has shown sufficient promise, and we hope that the requested extension of the project will be forthcoming.

55. To meet the growing needs in trained manpower for our programme, we are establishing a separate institute for the training of nuclear power plant engineers, operators and technicians, to supplement the output of our Reactor School at the Pakistan Institute of Nuclear Science and Technology. My country is therefore keenly looking forward to visits by scientists and trainees to those institutes.

56. We continue to emphasize the importance of the application of nuclear techniques at our two atomic energy agriculture centres, while the construction of a third centre is due to begin shortly. Early next year the Institute of Radiotherapy and Nuclear Medicine is expected to come into operation, making it the fifth such centre in our country.

57. Before concluding, my delegation wishes to express its satisfaction with the work done by the Agency during the past year, and hopes that it will be able to discharge its responsibilities more effectively in view of the elements that keep providing new dimensions in the field of nuclear energy.

58. Mr. ELIAN (Romania) (*interpretation from French*): The report of IAEA, introduced by its Director-General, Mr. Eklund, whose personal contribution to the activities of the Agency is unanimously appreciated, gives an over-all picture of the tasks carried out by this important institution in the course of the past year. Indeed, atomic energy, young in relation to the conventional processes for obtaining energy, is extending its influence day by day with increasing vigour, penetrating into virtually all fields of economic and social life, and making an increasingly important contribution to the development and welfare of mankind.

59. Our modern age is characterized by, among other things, the tumultuous development of the peaceful applications of atomic energy in the most diverse fields of economic and social life. In the present situation, when the classic sources of energy are becoming increasingly rare in relation to the growing needs of industrial development, nuclear energy is the brightest prospect for the future. Accordingly, the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes has become an essential factor in the solution of problems of development. The right of each State, whether large or small, fully developed or at a certain stage of development, nuclear or non-nuclear, to use that energy in conditions of full equality without any discrimination is one of the indivisible and inalienable features of the sovereignty of that State.

60. IAEA, whose principal task, enshrined in its Statute and in subsequent international agreements, is to encourage international co-operation in the peaceful application of atomic energy; it is thus one of the important links in the United Nations system in the effort



to achieve peace, progress and co-operation between States.

61. The Romanian delegation considers that, at the present stage reached in international co-operation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy, that co-operation should be placed on a lasting basis by establishing a legal framework and by setting up basic standards and principles. Guided by that conviction, the Romanian Government proposed, at the seventeenth General Conference of IAEA, the drafting and adoption of an international legal instrument that would define the principles of international co-operation in relation to the peaceful uses of atomic energy and the fundamental rights and duties of States in that field. We note with satisfaction that, in response to increasingly felt needs, the idea of the drafting of such an international instrument is receiving more and more support. We believe it is high time to examine this question closely, with a view to obtaining a better idea of the opinions of States in the matter and taking practical steps to negotiate such an agreement. We appeal here to the secretariat of the Agency, which could help to realize this proposal.

62. To proceed without delay to action seems all the more necessary within the perspective of the forthcoming conference of parties to the Treaty to review the operation of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. That conference should make a serious analysis of the way in which the parties have carried out the obligations and commitments they have assumed, as well as of the practical results of the operation of that Treaty during the past five years.

63. In view of the special responsibilities devolving upon it, the Agency can and must make an important and sizable contribution towards ensuring that an appropriate basis is laid for an accurate appraisal of the existing situation and towards identifying the measures that must be taken in future.

64. My country, which has spoken consistently and acted by all the means within its power in favour of the universality of the Agency, has great pleasure in welcoming the admission to the Agency of a new State, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, with which Romania has excellent relations of friendship and solidarity. We believe that the vote cast by member States at the session of the General Conference of IAEA clearly proves that there is a desire to achieve the full application of the principle of universality within IAEA.

65. Within the broad gamut of actions successfully taken in the framework of IAEA during the past year, the Romanian delegation would like particularly to stress those actions relating to nuclear technology and energy, items to which the Agency rightly gives priority. Romania has a special interest in the tremendous perspectives opened up by the use of nuclear energy in that area; therefore, the development programme of the country provides that by 1990 more than 20 per cent of all the power installed should be provided by nuclear power stations. That is why we have noted with satisfaction that the Agency proposes to continue to widen its efforts to increase the contribution of energy from nuclear sources to solving world energy problems, which are of the utmost concern to the large majority of the peoples. The way in which the Agency has so far accomplished its tasks

in that sphere offers us the guarantee that it will be able to play an active role in the industrialization of atomic energy by enlarging the area of its concerns to cover the total cycle of nuclear fuel. At the same time, we feel that it will be necessary for IAEA, which already has a great wealth of experience in this field, to focus its attention as a matter of priority on the specific needs of the developing countries, which are barely taking their first steps towards the installation of nuclear power stations on their territory, and to give those countries effective multilateral assistance.

66. Starting from the premise that nuclear energy represents one of the most appropriate means to reduce the gap dividing the developed countries from those embarking on the process of development, Romania appreciates that the use of all the possibilities engendered by this new source of energy, without any exception, is an inalienable right of all States. In the light of that principle, we should like the Agency to accord a larger place in its programmes to the question of nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes.

67. That activity flows from the relevant provisions of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, for the States parties to the Treaty, but more generally from the provisions of the statute of IAEA, which call for an increase in the contribution of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, whether or not explosions are involved.

68. In present conditions, when a large part of the population of the world is confronted with dramatic problems of under-development and of disease, the Agency's efforts to extend the applications of isotopes and radiation to industry, agriculture, hydrology, medicine, biology and other sectors related to economic and social life are of special use and meet immediate practical needs.

69. The Romanian delegation approves of the firmer orientation of the revised IAEA programme of activities for the period 1975-1980 towards nuclear technology and energy, and the extension of the use of isotopes, radiation and nuclear techniques to the most diverse economic and social sectors, and towards an increase in the amount of attention devoted to applied research.

70. The Romanian delegation wishes to mention also the Agency's achievements in the preparation of standards for protection against radiation, as well as its achievements in certain aspects concerning the safety of nuclear installations and the protection of the environment—areas which, in our opinion, should continue to receive a major share of the attention of IAEA.

71. Considering that each country's economic and social progress requires the training of qualified national staff, the Romanian Government attaches ever-increasing importance to the Agency's programme for the training of cadres. In line with that stand of principle, in Romania we have taken practical steps towards the organic integration of teaching, research, and production in the sphere of physics, something that is likely to contribute to a considerable increase in scientific and economic effectiveness, as a result of a better use of staff and equipment. That has contributed also to raising the level of research and to

reducing considerably the duration of the research-development-application cycle.

72. It emerges clearly from the matters that are of concern to my country in the field of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy that Romania is very interested in international co-operation in this area.

73. My delegation is convinced that on the basis of the wealth of experience accumulated so far and of the ideas advanced by all the States concerned, IAEA will have an important and ever-increasing contribution to make, in accordance with the provisions of articles IV and V of the non-proliferation Treaty, within the perspective of the convening early next year of the conference to review that Treaty.

74. As a State member of IAEA, Romania expresses its very sincere conviction that our organization will make all the efforts necessary to ensure the growth of the contribution to be made by nuclear energy, in all its aspects, to the well-being and development of mankind.

75. Mr. JÓZAN (Hungary): IAEA ranks among those important international bodies which, through their activities and achievements, contribute to the strengthening of peace, security and co-operation among peoples.

76. The development of international relations towards an easing of tension, the affirmation of the principles of peaceful coexistence, the strengthening of trust among peoples—all these have a tremendous influence on international life as a whole. Better conditions are being created for international co-operation, including co-operation in the field of the peaceful uses of the atom.

77. The annual report of IAEA now before us accurately describes the important work being carried out by the Agency, and the Director-General, Mr. Eklund, has very ably summarized the Agency's main achievements. In my delegation's view, the IAEA report for 1973/74 renders an account of intensified activity, and the programme for the period 1975-1980 is duly adapted to the claims of the member States.

78. Hungary attaches great importance to the Agency's activity in the fields of nuclear safety, environmental protection, nuclear energetics and economy, as well as the system of nuclear information.

79. Last year also, the attitude of the main bodies, committees and scientific meetings of IAEA, was marked by enthusiasm in their preparations for new tasks. The tasks of the Agency are indeed becoming broader in scope, and public interest in their completion keeps growing.

80. The principle of universality is being increasingly applied in the Agency. This is illustrated by the fact that the German Democratic Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea were able to take their rightful place among the member States of IAEA.

81. We note with satisfaction the financial contribution to programmes of common interest made by other organizations belonging to the United Nations family. We consider as adequate the ratio between programme and budget. We deem well-founded and support a reasonable rise in the budget required to carry out an increasing programme. We have therefore raised our

voluntary contribution to the technical assistance fund by 50 per cent.

82. The development of science and technology at the present time is taking on a more and more international character and requires that various countries unite in their efforts to find new solutions, sometimes of a global nature. At the same time, the solving of the scientific and technological problems of the present day requires ever greater expenditure and it is frequently very difficult for countries, even developed States, to afford the expense. That is why at the present time scientific and technological co-operation between States is acquiring more and more importance. It is extremely fortunate that a mutually growing interest may be observed with regard to the meetings and other programmes of the Council for Mutual Economic Aid [CMEA] and IAEA.

83. IAEA has to play an important role under the non-proliferation Treaty, which has been the most important international instrument halting the spread of nuclear weapons.

84. In connexion with the Treaty, the Agency signed two more safeguards agreements, with Honduras and El Salvador. Thus, the number of member States that have not only signed the above-mentioned Treaty but also concluded the related convention with IAEA rose to 44. It is regrettable that, among the 80 signatories, 37 have not yet concluded a safeguards agreement.

85. We also note with satisfaction that IAEA is contributing to the preparation of the first review conference of the non-proliferation Treaty by presenting a comprehensive report on its activity related to the non-proliferation Treaty.

86. The Fourth International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, held at Geneva from 6 to 16 September 1971 was already dealing with the peaceful utilization of nuclear energy as well as with the problem of nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes. Recent developments have given more importance and actuality to these questions. That is why the IAEA secretariat established an advisory group of experts with a view to international control of nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes.

87. It is of great importance that the Soviet Union, the United States and the United Kingdom fully support the safeguards registration system of the Agency whereby nuclear materials and equipment of any kind, exports and imports, and other nuclear activities—the sale of nuclear power stations, for example—are to be registered with the organization [see 2276th meeting, para. 24].

88. In connexion with the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, we have to mention the work of the Zangger Committee. The aim of the Zangger Committee is to open up possibilities for satisfying the nuclear needs of countries not parties to the non-proliferation Treaty or those that have not ratified it. This would mean that the purchasing country not party to the non-proliferation Treaty undertakes the obligation to have IAEA control the instruments and material delivered by the selling countries and to inform each other of such transactions and also place at the disposal of IAEA a copy of the relevant contracts as well as a list of the instruments and materials delivered.



89. Finally, I should like to state again that my delegation fully supports draft resolution A/L.740, submitted by the representatives of Bulgaria, Thailand and Zaire. We trust that it will be adopted unanimously.

*Mr. Bouteflika (Algeria) took the Chair.*

90. Mr. HULINSKÝ (Czechoslovakia) (*interpretation from Russian*): The Czechoslovak delegation appreciates the activities of IAEA for the period covered by the Agency's report. The report most cogently attests to the fact that the growth of international co-operation in all areas, which goes hand-in-hand with the process of relaxation of international tension, is also creating conditions for the further development of the activities of the Agency. On the whole, IAEA is exerting a positive influence upon the development of nuclear science and technology throughout the world. Its activities in regard to safeguards, nuclear safety, the protection of the environment, nuclear energy, reactors and the International Nuclear Information System [INIS] deserve full support.

91. A positive aspect of the eighteenth General Conference of IAEA, held at Vienna towards the end of September of this year, was that it gave detailed consideration to the effectiveness of the system of guarantees and control functions entrusted to IAEA under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, as well as the question of nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes.

92. My delegation considers IAEA as the most representative international forum for putting into effect safeguards, control and inspection of nuclear installations, a system that would make it possible to ensure that fissionable material should not be produced in those installations. A further increase in the number of States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and thus in the number of States that have concluded safeguards agreements with IAEA, furthers the cause of strengthening international peace and security, and, also, the development of international co-operation in regard to the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

93. The safeguards system and the control functions of IAEA must, in our opinion, advance at a faster pace than the development by non-nuclear States of nuclear energy. We believe that the safeguards and control systems of IAEA in member States should be conducted more effectively than has been the case up to now.

94. We see that so far more than 100 countries have signed the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, but it has only been ratified by 83 States, while safeguards agreements have been signed by only 44 States. The Treaty and safeguards agreements have not been signed by certain nuclear Powers and industrialized countries, and there is a constant increase in the list of countries capable of producing fissionable materials. The Czechoslovak delegation therefore supports the appeal in operative paragraph 8 of draft resolution A/L.740, which urges all countries concerned to accede to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons or finalize their safeguards agreements with IAEA as soon as possible, before the opening at Geneva of the Review Conference of

the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons—in other words, before May 1975.

95. In this connexion, I should like to add that my delegation appreciates the responsible approach of IAEA and its secretariat to the preparation of documents for the Geneva conference. We appreciate the fact that IAEA has begun to draw up procedures for international control over nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes and has created a special organizational unit for that purpose.

96. My delegation also notes with satisfaction the decision in July of this year by the Governments of the USSR, the United States and the United Kingdom to the effect that they will provide the Agency with detailed information concerning the importing and exporting of nuclear materials and nuclear technology for use by non-nuclear States [see 2276th meeting, para. 24].

97. As for Czechoslovakia, the safeguards agreement we have concluded with IAEA is being implemented very successfully. Czechoslovak experts are also playing an active part in the development and perfecting of IAEA safeguards techniques.

98. The Czechoslovak delegation appreciates the forward-looking programme of IAEA for the period 1975-1980, which in our opinion is correctly oriented towards those areas of activity of the Agency which I described at the beginning of my statement as deserving full support. We also note with satisfaction that, in the field of nuclear energy, the programme singles out and puts the main emphasis on the potential for using sources of nuclear energy and, in the first instance, thermonuclear plants. We also welcome the tasks set out in the programme in regard to the preparation of safety standards and criteria for nuclear-power installations from the point of view of the overall problem of the protection of the environment. Czechoslovakia intends to continue its large-scale participation in the programme of IAEA in regard to technical assistance. In this connexion, we have increased our voluntary contribution to the technical assistance fund for 1975 by 25 per cent as compared to the previous year.

99. At the General Conference of IAEA, the Czechoslovak delegation conveyed the invitation of its Government to hold in our country two specialized meetings of IAEA in 1975 and an IAEA symposium in 1976. In addition, Czechoslovakia will present to States members of IAEA in 1975 five fellowships in Czechoslovak universities and four annual fellowships for work in the Institute of the Academy of Sciences in my country and in other scientific research institutions dealing with Czechoslovak nuclear research projects.

100. In view of the foregoing, my delegation supports draft resolution A/L.740, and will vote for it.

101. Mr. TIKHONOV (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic) (*interpretation from Russian*): The delegation of the Byelorussian SSR considers that IAEA is on the whole dealing successfully with the tasks entrusted to it as regards the peaceful uses of that great achievement of human genius, atomic energy. IAEA is doing useful work for the further development of international co-operation in regard to the peaceful uses of atomic energy, nuclear power,

the organization of technical co-operation and assistance to developing countries, as well as the protection of the environment.

102. We should highlight particularly the activities of the Agency connected with the implementation of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, notably in regard to control over the application of its basic provisions. As is pointed out in paragraphs 16 to 20 of the report of IAEA, the Agency is continuing its work on the conclusion of safeguards agreements with States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in accordance with article III of the Treaty. In paragraph 18 of the report, it is stated that the countries that have concluded such agreements include almost all the non-nuclear-weapon States parties to the non-proliferation Treaty that have any significant nuclear activities.

103. It is also working to carry out the tasks provided for in the Treaty in regard to nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes. The further improvement of the effectiveness and universality of the Treaty would promote the strengthening of peace and international security and the development of international co-operation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy. That is why a further intensification of the efforts of IAEA to carry out the tasks contemplated in the Treaty should, in our opinion, be one of the basic orientations of the activities of the Agency.

104. The delegation of the Byelorussian SSR also notes with satisfaction the growing universality of IAEA. At the last two sessions of the General Conference the membership of IAEA included the German Democratic Republic, Mongolia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Bangladesh and Mauritius. As a founding member of IAEA, the Byelorussian SSR has from the outset taken an active part in its work and has proclaimed its view that the activities of IAEA should contribute to the strengthening of peace and international security and the establishment of co-operation between States in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. In the Byelorussian SSR a practical basis has been established for the solution of problems related to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy for the attainment of the national economic plans of the Republic, and the development of co-operation with other countries in the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

105. The Institute of Atomic Energy of the Academy of Sciences of the Byelorussian SSR, which is the centre for scientific research work in the Byelorussian SSR in this area, as well as other institutes of the Academy are conducting large-scale research in the field of atomic energy, nuclear physics, solid physics, radio-biology and other disciplines. For instance, a new type of atomic power plant is being developed, which uses dissociating coolants with high physical and economic indicators that meet the requirements of the modern technological world. The practical application of radio-isotopes is under way. For more than 12 years a nuclear reactor for research has been functioning successfully. For the purpose of accelerating economic development an ever-wider practical use is being made of the scientific studies of scientists who are working in the field of the application of nuclear energy and the properties of nuclear materials.

106. The Byelorussian SSR is sharing its experience with other countries, in particular developing countries. The Byelorussian SSR is conducting research free of charge at the request of IAEA. Foreign specialists are visiting the Republic for the purpose of studying our experience. The attainments of Byelorussian scientists in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy were brought to the attention of the Director-General of IAEA and other responsible officials of the Agency.

107. The Byelorussian SSR appreciates the problem of economic progress of developing countries and, consequently, during the work of the eighteenth session of the General Conference of IAEA in September this year, it stated that it would earmark 20,000 roubles in national currency to be placed in the general fund of the Agency, which is being used to provide assistance to developing countries.

108. In welcoming the efforts of IAEA to aid developing countries, we should like to draw attention to the fact that it is inadmissible to provide assistance to those countries which are practising a policy of aggression, *apartheid* or racial discrimination and are flagrantly violating human rights.

109. In conclusion, our delegation wishes to support draft resolution A/L.740.

110. Mr. ROSCHIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (*interpretation from Russian*): First of all, we should like to associate ourselves with the words of welcome expressed by numerous delegations to the Director-General of IAEA, Mr. Eklund, who is present among us and who has submitted to the General Assembly a comprehensive, interesting and substantive report on the activities of IAEA.

111. In connexion with the report of IAEA for the period from 1 July 1973 to 30 June 1974, the Soviet delegation notes that during that period the Agency conducted considerable work in the development of international co-operation in regard to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. It has also worked to control the use of nuclear materials and equipment in accordance with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, this being the most important function that has been conferred upon the Agency under that international agreement.

112. The relaxation of international tension, an important contribution to which was made by the Soviet-American summit meeting that took place from 27 June to 3 July 1974, is having a favourable influence upon the activities of the Agency in regard to the peaceful uses of atomic energy. In this connexion, it is necessary to emphasize the significance of the agreement reached during that meeting [see A/9698], which are creating favourable conditions for the use of atomic energy to serve the purposes of creation rather than destruction.

113. In this connexion, the Soviet delegation wishes to draw attention to the obligation of parties to the Treaty on the Limitation of Underground Nuclear-Weapon Tests [*ibid.*, annex I] to conclude a special agreement in the near future on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes [*ibid.*, article III]. The fulfilment of this obligation will be a substantial contribution in the implementation of the non-proliferation Treaty, the important significance of which has been

emphasized by numerous delegations in their statements at the present session of the General Assembly.

114. As was stated in the joint Soviet-American communiqué on the results of the summit meeting in 1974, the parties emphasized the major significance of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and declared themselves in favour of further improvement in its effectiveness. Among the measures aimed at the limitation and ultimately the cessation of the arms race, the non-proliferation Treaty occupies an important place, inasmuch as its basic purpose is to reduce the threat of nuclear war.

115. The General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the USSR, Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev, in speaking on 1 July in Warsaw, emphasized that:

“As never before, the task of effective and universal application of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons is becoming urgent.”

116. The activities of the Agency in regard to control over the implementation of the non-proliferation Treaty as well as the carrying-out of other functions entrusted to IAEA under that Treaty, with a view to the convening in 1975 of a conference of parties to the Treaty, provide for a more comprehensive consideration of the state of affairs in regard to the attainment of the goals and the implementation of the provisions of the Treaty and also afford an opportunity to elaborate measures aimed at the further reinforcement of the Treaty itself, making it into a truly universal international instrument.

117. A key task in this matter is that of widening the circle of parties to the Treaty, completing the process of accession to it on the part of the countries that have signed it and of the conclusion by these countries of corresponding control agreements with the Agency. We hope that the countries of the European Atomic Energy Community [EURATOM], as well as Japan, will very shortly conclude the process of ratification of the non-proliferation Treaty and proceed with the implementation of obligations stemming from this important international agreement.

118. Another aspect connected with the activities of the Agency resulting from the non-proliferation Treaty is the acceleration of talks on the conclusion of control agreements between IAEA and Parties to the Treaty.

119. Due tribute should be paid to the work done in the past year by the States parties to the Treaty in co-operation with IAEA on improving and expanding the system of controls employed by the Agency, as well as the achievement of an agreement between Depositary States on informing IAEA of any intended deliveries of nuclear materials to non-nuclear States. In order to ensure the practical implementation of the principle of non-proliferation, it is important to arrive at an agreement between States exporting nuclear materials and equipment on the introduction of controls over the use by recipient countries of such materials and equipment in accordance with article III of the Treaty.

120. Thus, the Agency must continue to play an effective role in the full range of measures related to the implementation of controls over compliance with the Treaty. Special relevance in this connexion is

vested in the task of raising the effectiveness of the practical application of the IAEA safeguards and in the work on the standardization and application of safeguards as well as the elaboration of technical rules for the application of guarantees. Positive work was also done by the Agency in regard to nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes. That is in accord with the well-known decision of the General Assembly [resolution 2829 (XXVI)] to the effect that it is precisely IAEA which is the appropriate organ to exercise the functions of an international service for nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes in accordance with article V of the non-proliferation Treaty.

121. A number of practical steps have been taken in that direction. The Governing Council has approved a number of guidelines for the international observation of such explosions [A/9722/Add.1, annex II, para. 1.3], and a procedure has been elaborated, which would be used by the Agency to carry out the functions given to it as the international organ to supervise these explosions. Also of importance is the decision of the Governing Council to establish a special service within the framework of IAEA concerning nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes [*ibid.*, annex I]. Thus, IAEA is genuinely carrying out the measures connected with the preparations for the practical implementation by the Agency of the functions under article V of the non-proliferation Treaty.

122. To be sure this work is not complete; a whole series of organizational and technical measures have to be enacted. It is necessary to prepare appropriate documentation. It is necessary to define safety norms and criteria as well as the order and conditions for offering services in connexion with the holding of nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes. The Soviet delegation is convinced that the systematic implementation of the principle of the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons is opening up increasingly broader prospects for the further intensification of international co-operation in regard to the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

123. In dealing with all the activities of IAEA, we should like to emphasize that the USSR is in favour of the universalization of IAEA and of the broader participation in its work of the countries of the world. In this connexion, the Soviet delegation welcomes the admission to membership of IAEA of the new members, Mauritius and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Soviet delegation considers that the participation of the socialist country, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in the work of IAEA will be further evidence of international recognition and the participation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the activities of international organizations associated with the United Nations.

124. The Soviet delegation, as was stated by the Soviet representative at the eighteenth session of the General Conference of IAEA, greatly appreciates the programme of technical and scientific activities of the Agency for the period 1975-1980, a programme that provides for a range of important items and also defines the key orientations in the development of international co-operation in regard to the peaceful use of atomic energy.

125. The tasks of the accelerated development of nuclear energy, the building of atomic power plants



and the elaboration of more promising sources of energy, are among the more important problems that have to be reflected in the activities of the Agency. In actively co-operating with the Agency, the Soviet Union continues to develop its ties with many countries, both in the field of nuclear energy and in other areas related to the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

126. With the technical assistance of the Soviet Union, the first block with a power output of 440,000 kilowatts of atomic energy has been put into operation in the German Democratic Republic. A block of comparable power has been put into operation at the atomic station in Bulgaria. Construction has been completed of the first block of the station in Finland. With the aid of the Soviet Union, the building of atomic stations has begun in Czechoslovakia and Hungary. From year to year, co-operation in regard to the peaceful uses of atomic science and technology is being strengthened with the countries of CMEA. Co-operation by the Soviet Union with other countries has been developed. The Soviet Union is providing economic, scientific and technological assistance to the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America on a bilateral basis as well as through IAEA. In the past three years alone, the voluntary contribution of the USSR in technical assistance to IAEA amounted to 1 million roubles. Through that assistance various types of equipment, as well as instruments and materials, have been delivered to more than 30 countries of the world. The voluntary contribution of the USSR to the IAEA technical assistance fund for 1975 will be increased to 500,000 roubles in national currency and that assistance will be provided first of all to developing countries, parties to the non-proliferation Treaty, in accordance with the IAEA programme. As in the past, the Soviet Union is providing the Agency with fellowships for scientists and specialists, thereby assisting developing countries to train highly qualified personnel in the field of atomic science and technology at the scientific centres in the Soviet Union.

127. The past year has been marked as one of further development of science and technology in the Soviet Union. The construction of new atomic power stations, in particular the Leningrad station, continued at an active pace. In the city of Shevchenko, an atomic plant with fast neutron reactors continued to operate. The experience that has been gathered makes it possible to look forward to the promising nature of atomic power stations of this type. In Soviet laboratories further work has been conducted on controlled thermonuclear synthesis.

128. While viewing the activities of the Agency positively, we should like to emphasize once again that the Soviet Union is in favour of the extensive development of international co-operation, which would be in accord with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter, the statute of IAEA and the provisions of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. It is precisely in this area that the activities of the Agency are of particular significance, because they are connected with the problem of ensuring international peace and security.

129. On the basis of the foregoing, the Soviet delegation expresses its approval of the report of the Agency submitted to the General Assembly, and also supports draft resolution A/L.740.

130. Mr. SINGGIH (Indonesia): I wish at the outset to state our view with regard to operative paragraph 3 of draft resolution A/L.740. As a member of IAEA and, until the end of this year, also a member of its Board of Governors, Indonesia has for a long time campaigned for the inclusion of the financing of the Agency's technical assistance programme in its regular budget. The purpose is to provide a certain guarantee of the flow of funds in order to reach a target of contributions to be collected to defray the costs of the programme, which needs to be expanded.

131. The importance of the application of peaceful nuclear technology for the economic betterment of the developing countries is an indisputable fact, and its elaboration by my delegation now would certainly be out of place. We hope that the developed countries will not fail to live up to the expectation expressed in this paragraph. In particular, we urge those developed countries with nuclear capabilities to give a positive response to the appeal, as their doing so could do much in the way of breaking through the psychological barrier, and by that we mean the lack of mutual confidence that seems to exist between the nuclear and non-nuclear countries.

132. With regard to operative paragraph 8 of the draft resolution, we wish to point out that we are not yet a party to the Treaty. On numerous occasions in the past we have stated our reasons for this. In short, we wish to see certain shortcomings remedied before Indonesia can ratify the Treaty. To urge other countries to ratify it would therefore be hypocritical. For this reason my delegation has some difficulty with operative paragraph 8, and we wish, therefore, to express our reservation on this paragraph.

133. In conclusion, we sincerely hope that the review conference scheduled for May 1975 will be able to remedy the shortcomings so that we may be able to consider ratifying the Treaty.

134. Mr. ALLEN (United Kingdom): My delegation has listened with close attention to the introduction of the report of IAEA by the Director-General of the Agency, Mr. Eklund. We are happy to support draft resolution A/L.740.

135. The United Kingdom delegation is also grateful for this opportunity to reaffirm its continued strong support for IAEA, and also its approval of the Agency's activities in a wide variety of fields related to atomic energy. These fields include the Agency's technical assistance activities, and the expanded programmes on nuclear safety and environmental protection, and on nuclear power and reactors. As the introduction to the Agency's annual report points out, the rise in the price of crude oil is accelerating the growth of nuclear power capacity in many countries. This adds significance to all aspects of the Agency's activities.

136. I should like to refer briefly to one activity of the Agency, to which reference is made in the addendum to the Agency's report [A/9722/Add.1], namely, the field of nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes. In this field the Agency has over the past five years carried out a series of important technical studies in relation to the relevant provisions of the non-proliferation Treaty and other agreements. In September, on the basis of a recent expert report [*ibid.*, annex II], the Board of Governors approved procedures for the

Agency to follow in response to requests for services related to nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes. A technical panel is also to review, early next year, the status of peaceful nuclear explosion technology. This review will be very timely. We can be confident that the Agency will continue to respond constructively to new initiatives and developments in this complex and rapidly evolving field.

137. As delegations will be aware, my Government has made a voluntary offer to accept IAEA safeguards on our civil nuclear industry. My delegation is glad to report that good progress is being made in the negotiation of an agreement to implement this offer. There has been complete agreement on the general issues. Discussions are resuming on specific articles of the draft agreement which has formed the basis of consideration.

138. My delegation is also glad to be able to point to several recent practical manifestations of our determination to assist, through IAEA, the effective implementation of the non-proliferation Treaty. Together with the United States and the USSR, we have undertaken to assist the Agency by notifying exports and imports of nuclear material [see 2276th meeting, para. 24]. We have also announced our adoption of certain procedures, which will put into effect our obligations under article III, paragraph 2, of the Treaty. These procedures will also help to prevent safeguards requirements from becoming a subject of competition in international nuclear trade. We have also played our part in efforts to ensure more standardization of the duration and termination of safeguards agreements.

139. In conclusion, may I reiterate the firm support of the United Kingdom for all aspects of the Agency's work. We should like to record our appreciation of the valuable work of the Director-General and his staff during the past year, and of the commendable way in which they are continuing to meet the challenges of today.

140. Mr. JAIPAL (India): This morning we heard a most interesting and informative statement from the Director-General of IAEA, and we should like to express our appreciation and admiration for his statement and also for his management of the Agency right through its growing pains into what I might call the present period of adolescent hopes. His directorship has been characterized by dedication to the objectives of IAEA and by his impartiality, integrity and a deep concern for the future.

141. The statement of the Director-General highlighted certain important issues of interest to the developing countries. First, the increase in the price of crude oil has fortunately provided an impetus to the growth of nuclear-power capacity in many countries. Secondly, smaller nuclear power plants of a capacity of between 100 and 200 megawatts will be more economic and attractive for the developing countries. Quite obviously, therefore, the developing countries would expect IAEA to help them in those two matters. By that I mean assistance by IAEA in all fields of activity ranging from exploration and exploitation to the establishment of nuclear power plants, as well as in providing training facilities, scientific and technical advice, and also in supplying nuclear fuel. We would hope that IAEA, which until now has given priority to its safeguards operations, would in future give

more attention to helping the developing countries, the nuclear "have-nots".

142. We attach a great deal of importance to the work of IAEA, particularly its efforts to secure better safety and reliability standards in nuclear power plants and in formulating guidelines for nuclear-waste management. The Agency's programmes in the areas of food and agriculture, life sciences and physical sciences are of greater and more immediate interest to the developing countries, and we trust that those programmes will receive an adequate allocation of resources.

143. It was suggested by the Director-General this morning that IAEA is equipped to play the role of coordinator in the United Nations system in regard to energy questions. We find that an interesting proposition, and it is certainly worthy of further study. At any rate, a need is going to be increasingly felt for one international mechanism for energy—as there is, indeed, for food and for health. Whether IAEA provides the right machinery for that purpose is a question worth the consideration of the Secretary-General. Our own tentative feeling is that while the Board of Governors of IAEA has been composed especially for atomic energy, it will be quite unsuitable for dealing with other forms of energy. It might well be necessary to constitute a separate energy board consisting of member States of a different representative character to be assisted by the IAEA secretariat and its Director-General.

144. I come now to the question of safeguards. In our opinion, the main problem of the future will not be the so-called horizontal proliferation of nuclear weapons but the danger of nuclear material falling into unauthorized hands. This is, of course, primarily a national problem. The question of the physical security of nuclear materials is very important, and we are glad to learn that IAEA is helping to build up national systems of accountancy and control. The Agency could make a most useful contribution in formulating minimum standards for physical security.

145. The developing countries are far more interested in such matters as the safety and siting of nuclear power plants, radioactive-waste disposal, environmental hazards, and so on, than in diverting nuclear material for highly dubious military purposes.

146. My delegation is disurbed to hear of the difficulties and delays faced by Argentina in negotiating a safeguards agreement with the Agency. This is a case of unilateral and voluntary submission by Argentina of its proposed second reactor to international safeguards, for a reasonable period, with regard to nuclear material and equipment to be supplied by another country. But evidently IAEA, acting on the basis of its Board's guidelines, has been insisting on the application of safeguards for an unlimited duration and to the entire nuclear-energy industry of Argentina. That is clearly insupportable and unacceptable to Argentina, which feels that its sovereignty is thereby limited. My delegation has every sympathy for Argentina, as it has renounced nuclear weapons and reaffirmed its intention to use nuclear energy exclusively for peaceful purposes. Other developing countries may one day find themselves in the same situation as Argentina, and the General Assembly should therefore address itself to the question of the validity of the concept that subjects developing countries in receipt

of assistance to international inspection over a virtually unlimited period, and not only over the material supplied to it but also over all other activities even remotely associated with it.

147. It is high time that the developing countries took a greater interest in the working of IAEA, if only to ensure that, at least in the realm of peaceful nuclear activities, there is no monopoly and no hegemony by the few over the many.

148. We note from the addendum to the report of IAEA [A/9722/Add.1] that the activities of the Agency in relation to nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes fall within its statutory objectives and functions, and that it is considering the possibility of establishing an international service for nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes. The Agency is the appropriate forum for a study of that technology, its safety aspects, its economics and its applicability. The developing countries are keenly interested in the utility of that technology for the exploitation of their natural resources, and three of them have so far addressed inquiries to IAEA. We trust the Agency will provide those services on a completely non-discriminatory basis.

149. Lastly, I come to draft resolution A/L.740. We have reservations on operative paragraph 8, which we cannot quite comprehend as to either its relevance or its significance in the context of the report of IAEA. The proper place for that paragraph is in a resolution on the item concerning disarmament, and not in relation to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. We cannot, therefore, support the draft resolution, which otherwise is quite in order.

150. Mr. NEUGEBAUER (German Democratic Republic): The delegation of the German Democratic Republic has studied with great attention the report to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session concerning the activities of IAEA in 1973/74, and heard with great satisfaction the introduction made by the Director-General, Mr. Eklund, this morning.

151. On behalf of the delegation of the German Democratic Republic, I wish to thank Mr. Eklund for his report and for his untiring personal efforts.

152. My delegation particularly wishes to welcome the admission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to membership in IAEA. It values that decision of the Agency as an expression of the growing international authority of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and of an awareness that the equal membership of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is in line with the basic concerns of the Agency.

153. During the past few years important international arrangements and agreements that help restrict the arms race have been concluded and put into force, among them the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

154. In his report, the Director-General of the Agency was justified in devoting much attention to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. My Government has stressed in various statements that the Treaty is one of the pioneering agreements of the present era to achieve arms limitation. Permit me, in this connexion, to point to what the Head of the German Democratic Republic delegation to this year's

General Assembly said on 25 September before this high forum:

“Progress in the fields of disarmament and arms limitation is indispensable to remove the sword of Damocles of a nuclear world war, to strengthen the mutual confidence of States in declared peaceful intentions, and to give all States the opportunity to participate in the solution of a fundamental question of international development affecting their vital interests.” [2243rd meeting, para. 166.]

155. My delegation notes with satisfaction that so far some 100 States have signed the non-proliferation Treaty, while more than 80 States have ratified it. Forty-four non-nuclear-weapon States have concluded safeguards agreements with the Agency. We are gratified to note that the Treaty plays an important role in activating the work of the Agency for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and thus constitutes a basic element of the activities of this international organization. It would therefore add to the effectiveness of the non-proliferation Treaty and at the same time strengthen IAEA if further non-nuclear-weapon States were to accede to the Treaty, conclude safeguards agreements with the Agency and accelerate the entry into force of agreements already concluded.

156. The German Democratic Republic attaches great importance to the Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, scheduled for May 1975, for that Conference should, in the world-wide interest, contribute towards increasing the effectiveness of the Treaty and towards full compliance with its provisions.

157. The German Democratic Republic has supported all measures designed to ensure the application of the non-proliferation Treaty and will also do so in future. It has therefore also accepted the commitment entered into by the USSR, the United States, the United Kingdom and other States consistently to apply article III, paragraph 2, of the non-proliferation Treaty to deliveries of fissionable material and equipment.

158. At the eighteenth session of the General Conference of IAEA, the German Democratic Republic endorsed the programme of the Agency for the period 1975-1980. Like many other States it attaches great importance to the safeguards subprogramme in connexion with the non-proliferation Treaty and, in this context, holds that no restrictions must be allowed to impair the implementation of that Treaty. We agree to the subprogramme for nuclear safety and environmental protection and the issuing of safety recommendations envisaged in this connexion. Furthermore, the proposed further development of INIS has the full support of the German Democratic Republic in view of the great importance of the collection and exchange of information on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

159. Speaking at the eighteenth session of the General Conference of IAEA, the representative of the German Democratic Republic reaffirmed this country's intention actively to assist, within the scope of its possibilities, in the implementation of the technical assistance programme by delivering isotope products and instruments, providing scholarships and experts, holding training courses and organizing study tours. To give a boost to the technical assistance programme, the German Democratic Republic has increased its



voluntary contribution for 1975 by one third over that for 1974.

160. Permit me to note in this connexion that my delegation regards the fact that the German Democratic Republic was elected to the Agency's Board of Governors as recognition of what the German Democratic Republic has so far done in promoting the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and, at the same time, as an obligation to co-operate constructively in solving the tasks facing the Agency.

161. The delegation of the German Democratic Republic has carefully studied the draft resolution on the report of IAEA. It agrees to this draft resolution and in particular wishes to point to operative paragraph 8 in which the States concerned are urged to complete as soon as possible the process of ratification to achieve full accession to the non-proliferation Treaty or to accede to the Treaty.

162. In our view, this demand is necessary not only in view of the conference taking place in May next year, but it also serves to further the international process of *détente* and the peaceful use of nuclear energy for the benefit of all peoples.

163. The progress made and the results of the eighteenth session of the General Conference of IAEA confirm us in our view that given goodwill and constructive co-operation on the part of all member States, the organization can make an effective contribution towards implementing the principles of peaceful coexistence among States with different social systems, strengthening international security and towards international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

164. Mr. EL-ZOEBY (Egypt) (*interpretation from Arabic*): I have pleasure, as I begin, in expressing on behalf of the delegation of my country our sincere congratulations to Mr. Eklund, Director-General of IAEA, for the excellent and comprehensive presentation of his report on the work of the Agency during the past year. I should also like to express our great appreciation for the constructive role that he is assuming in pursuing these activities.

165. I also have great pleasure in extending a very warm welcome to the new members that have joined the Agency during the past year and to assure them of the fullest co-operation of my delegation.

166. My delegation had occasion at the recent session of the General Conference of IAEA to present in detail the points of view we hold concerning the various activities and tasks of the Agency. I shall therefore here limit myself to a few general comments.

167. We attach capital importance to the work of the Agency and have a particular interest in its activities in providing technical assistance to developing countries. The role that could be played by atomic energy and its applications in the solution of development problems, energy problems and food problems in the world, especially in developing countries, is obvious and need not be elaborated on or confirmed. It also goes without saying that the channelling of adequate technical assistance to developing countries is an essential and unavoidable condition if such countries are to be able to benefit from atomic energy and in

order that this benefit should not remain a feature of a limited number of privileged countries.

168. While appreciating highly the efforts made by the Agency in regard to technical assistance to developing countries, we consider that it is necessary to intensify such efforts, to promote them and to direct them to the real needs of the countries concerned. My country has already emphasized the need to finance the technical assistance programme of the Agency by a new, more stable system, and we have proposed, with other developing countries, that this financing be done under the regular budget of the Agency. We continue to believe that this proposal deserves further consideration. We also believe that we should raise the goals for voluntary contributions, taking into account the additional requests submitted by member States, and we have to take into account the deficits resulting from fluctuations in currency exchange rates and inflation.

169. I have pleasure in stating here that my Government, true to its policy of support for the activities of the Agency, has decided to maintain the level of its contribution to the voluntary contributions fund for 1975 at the same level as for 1974—and this exceeds the amount set—in spite of the difficult circumstances that we have to endure. Therefore we hope that the developed and the rich countries will increase their contributions so as to make it possible for the Agency to carry out its tasks.

170. As regards the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, I should like to state what my delegation has already had the opportunity of saying elsewhere. The Government of Egypt supports the goals contained in that Treaty. We have already signed it, although we have not yet ratified it, for reasons that are well known to all those who have shown an interest in this matter. Egypt, together with Iran, has taken the initiative of asking for the inclusion of an additional item on the agenda of the General Assembly at its present session on the subject of the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the Middle East [A/9693 and Add.1].

171. In conclusion, I should like to reaffirm, on behalf of the delegation of my country, our consistent co-operation with and support for the Agency. We also accept its programme for 1975 as it was submitted to the General Conference at its recent session. We are convinced that the Agency will carry it out successfully, under the competent direction of its Director-General, Mr. Eklund.

172. Mr. MACIEL (Brazil): First of all, I should like to express the appreciation of my Government to the Director-General of IAEA, Mr. Eklund, for his report on the activities of the Agency.

173. The Brazilian delegation has consistently stressed the importance it attaches to the Agency's technical assistance programme for developing countries, which constitute an absolute majority of the Agency's members. It is an undeniable fact—and a regrettable one—that the technical assistance programme is precisely that activity of the Agency which has experienced the smallest percentage increase in the past few years. On the other hand, the appropriations for control and safeguards activities have been growing at a fast rate, thereby creating a distortion of em-

phasis and perspective when one considers the main purpose for which the Agency was created, that is, the dissemination of the benefits of nuclear energy to all countries.

174. The Brazilian Government wishes to reaffirm its confidence in and support for the high purposes and original objectives of the Agency and hopes that these objectives will be progressively and harmoniously attained on the basis of a consensus that takes into account the particular needs of the developing countries and also those of the developed countries. However, we are unable to support draft resolution A/L.740, for we feel that it is quite improper to include in it a provision urging countries to accede to or to ratify the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, on which our position is well known. I will not take up the Assembly's time by repeating our position, but, irrespective of our own position regarding the Treaty, operative paragraph 8 is entirely out of place in this draft resolution. Therefore we shall be constrained to abstain when the draft resolution is put to the vote.

175. Mr. SCALABRE (France) (*interpretation from French*): The report of IAEA which has been submitted to us does not in itself give rise to objections on the part of my delegation. We have taken favourable note of it.

176. Draft resolution A/L.740 introduced this morning, however, contains in operative paragraph 8 an urgent appeal to the countries concerned to ratify or accede to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. I need not recall the position of my country with regard to that Treaty, since we consider it—and we have just stated it in the First Committee—to be basically discriminatory. In signing it, France naturally would be placed on the side of the privileged because, as you know, the obligations entrusted to the nuclear Powers by virtue of the Treaty cannot be compared with those assumed by the non-nuclear States.

177. A consideration of this kind, would not convince us to approve the Treaty, quite the contrary, and the position of France in this regard is unchanged; therefore France cannot comply with the request in operative paragraph 8 of the draft resolution and my delegation will consequently abstain from voting on the draft resolution as a whole.

178. I regret that an appeal entailing a choice of a political nature, which falls within the competence of the First Committee, has been introduced into a draft resolution that should be limited to the technical aspects of the question. That appeal has prevented my delegation, and several others, from joining in the consensus that would have been desirable in this matter.

179. Of course, our position regarding the question of the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons is the one we expressed as far back as 1968. France will not promote the proliferation of nuclear weapons. In that regard it will act as if it had signed the Treaty. Since then we have strictly applied this principle and I think I can say that the guarantees that we have applied to fissionable material and delivery material have been efficient.

180. In conclusion, I should like to state that my Government follows with close interest the extremely useful work done by the Agency and that it actively participates in that work. Our abstention should not be interpreted as disapproval of those activities, even though they are in part devoted to the controls set up by the non-proliferation Treaty. Our abstention relates only to draft resolution A/L.740, and, in particular, to operative paragraph 8.

181. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from French*): The General Assembly will now proceed to vote on draft resolution A/L.740. A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:* Australia, Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Greece, Guinea, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Republic, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United States of America, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

*Against:* None.

*Abstaining:* Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, France, India, Nicaragua, Niger, Senegal.

*Draft resolution A/L.740 as a whole was adopted by 66 votes to none, with 9 abstentions (resolution 3213 (XXIX)).<sup>6</sup>*

182. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from French*): I shall now call upon those representatives who wish to explain their vote after the vote.

183. U LWIN (Burma): My delegation voted in favour of the draft resolution as a whole because my Government supports, in general, the activities of IAEA. However, my delegation has reservations with regard to paragraph 8 of the resolution, which urges all countries concerned to ratify or accede to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, since Burma is not a party to that Treaty, and we have not had sufficient time to receive instructions from our Government.

184. Mr. DE PINIÉS (Spain) (*interpretation from Spanish*): My delegation voted in favour of draft resolution A/L.740 because, as a whole, it constitutes approval of the activities of IAEA as they are reflected in the report submitted by its Director-General.

185. The delegation of Spain shares the satisfaction and approval expressed in the resolution. However, we maintain our reservations about paragraph 8 of the resolution, which seems to us to be out of context here because, indirectly, it appears to fix a specific date for the accomplishment of something that obviously is a matter for the sovereign decision of each

State. If that paragraph had been put to the vote separately, my delegation would have abstained.

*The meeting rose at 6.10 p.m.*

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NOTES

<sup>1</sup> International Atomic Energy Agency, *Annual Report*, 1 July 1973-30 June 1974 (Vienna, July 1974) and addendum; transmitted

to the members of the General Assembly by notes by the Secretary-General (A/9722 and Add.1).

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, 1 July 1972-30 June 1973 (Vienna, July 1973) and corrigendum; transmitted to the members of the General Assembly by a note by the Secretary-General (A/9125 and Corr.1).

<sup>3</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-third Session*, agenda item 96, document A/7277 and Corr.1 and 2.

<sup>4</sup> Concluded in London on 29 December 1972.

<sup>5</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 480, No. 6964.

<sup>6</sup> The delegation of Mauritius subsequently informed the Secretariat that it wished to have its vote recorded as having been in favour of the draft resolution.