



CONTENTS

Agenda item 14:

Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (*continued*):

(a) Report of the Agency;

(b) United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy: report of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy

Page

885

*President:* Mr. Ismat T. KITTANI (Iraq).

**AGENDA ITEM 14**

**Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency  
(continued):**

(a) **Report of the Agency;**

(b) **United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy: report of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy**

1. Mr. MARINESCU (Romania) (*interpretation from French*): I should like at the outset to express our appreciation to Mr. Sigvard Eklund, the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency, for the excellent report that he has submitted on the activities of the Agency for the year 1980.<sup>1</sup>

2. I wish Mr. Eklund a long and very healthy life and assure him that he leaves with us the unforgettable impression of tireless and remarkably competent activity on behalf of an organization which is deeply indebted to him.

3. I should like to avail myself of this opportunity to repeat our congratulations to the new Director General of the Agency, Mr. Hans Blix, whose well-known qualities as a diplomat, negotiator and jurist augur well for the fruitful and successful discharge of the weighty responsibilities entrusted to him.

4. Our consideration of the report of IAEA affords us an opportunity every year to obtain an overall view of the activities of the Vienna Agency, which occupies a special place in the international context. Indeed, there is perhaps no other area in which the duality of science and technology, as a source of progress and civilization and, at the same time, a means for the creation of weapons of mass destruction, is so striking in the life of each nation in the international community. In speaking on that problem in his statement on 3 September to the participants in the International Symposium "Scientists and Peace" held on 4 and 5 September at Bucharest, the President of the

Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceaușescu, emphasized that scientists

"have a greater duty than ever to speak out and do all they can to ensure that the amazing attainments of the human spirit are no longer used in the manufacture of weapons of mass destruction, in preparing for war or to serve the policies of aggression, force and domination. The noblest task of scientists and researchers, in all fields and throughout the world, is to see to it that the entire potential of modern science and technology is devoted to the progress, welfare, freedom and independence of peoples and to the preservation of the supreme human right to life and to peace." [See A/36/528 and Corr.1, annex I.]

5. With the worsening of the energy crisis and of the world economic crisis in general, it falls to science and to nuclear technology to fulfil the vital role of bringing within reach of all peoples the sole new source of energy which today is ready for industrial use and can effectively assist in the process of social and economic development of all States, in particular the developing States.

6. Because of the dual character of atomic energy, its impact on the progress of mankind cannot be fully felt while the disturbing acceleration of the arms race continues, a race for the accumulation of arsenals, especially nuclear arsenals, capable of destroying our entire planet and imperilling the very existence of human civilization. Therefore, we feel that IAEA, in order to carry out the mandate entrusted to it, can and should make a resolute contribution to the efforts of the United Nations and the organizations of the United Nations system, as well as those of other international governmental and non-governmental organizations and the world public in general, especially scholars, to halt the unnatural arms race and, above all, the nuclear arms race.

7. Faithful to its position of principle of rejecting the use of force, acts of aggression and armed attacks against sovereign States, Romania strongly condemned the attack by the Israeli air force against the Iraqi nuclear research centre near Baghdad. Like many other States and world public opinion, we felt that that unacceptable act of aggression by Israel represented a grave violation of the standards and principles of international law, which nothing could justify. At the same time, that inexcusable act draws attention to the unacceptable character of any action designed to restrict the inalienable right of any country to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes as an integral part of its right to development.

8. Romania presented its views in detail with regard to the activities of the Agency in 1980 at the recent General Conference at Vienna. Like other delegations, we believe that the report for the year 1980 as a whole reflects the important contribution made by that organization to attempt "to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world", as stated in article II of the statute of IAEA.

9. In that context, we should like to underline the activities and concerns of the Agency in programmes in nuclear energy technology, nuclear security, the training of national staff for research and application of atomic energy in industry, agriculture and medicine, protection against radiation, the environment, and the provision of technical assistance.

10. Our delegation would also like to stress the need consistently to promote a policy of intensifying the use of the funds of the Agency for activities in carrying out its central function of developing international co-operation, supporting the efforts of member States, in the first place the developing countries, especially in the introduction and development of nuclear energy technology.

11. It is one of the essential functions of the Agency to provide broad, unimpeded access by all countries, especially developing countries, to nuclear materials, technology and equipment. In our view, it is a serious anomaly that a number of scientific discoveries in the nuclear field continue to be the subject of a policy of monopoly, on the pretext of preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons. There can be no doubt that the non-proliferation régime does not preclude, but rather presupposes, respect for and the complete exercise of the inalienable right of all States to develop their own programmes for the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

12. As the Romanian delegation has stressed on many occasions, the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons and the lessening of the danger of a nuclear conflagration cannot be viewed in terms of a policy designed to limit the access by States to the benefits of atomic energy, but rather should consist in firm measures of nuclear disarmament and the prohibition and outlawing of those weapons of mass destruction.

13. We welcomed the initiative of the Board of Governors of the Agency concerning the establishment of the Committee on Assurances of Supply, open to the participation of all States. That Committee is entrusted with the task of presenting views on the subject of the means whereby supplies of nuclear material, equipment and technology and fuel cycle services can be assured on a more predictable and long-term basis, bearing in mind mutually acceptable considerations of non-proliferation. We favour the achievement of effective arrangements within the framework of that Committee, which should view its activities as an economic and technical problem, for access to technology and for international co-operation in the nuclear field.

14. The entire activity of the Committee should be guided by the principle of non-discriminatory access to all the achievements of nuclear science and technology in the field of the peaceful applications of the atom.

15. It is only in so far as the Agency shows its willingness to make a substantial contribution with that end in mind that it will be able to respond to the mandate with which it was entrusted.

16. We should like, moreover, to avail ourselves of this opportunity to affirm the support of the Romanian Government for efforts and initiatives to bring about more equitable representation by developing countries in the governing bodies of the Agency, including the Board of Governors, and we wish to express the hope that this question will be solved quickly so that favourable condi-

tions can be created for increased participation by those countries in the Agency's activities.

17. At the end of 1980 there were 253 nuclear reactors in operation, and nuclear power represented approximately 8 per cent of the total electric power produced world wide. These figures are strong testimony to the important role played today by nuclear science and technology and by co-operation among States in the peaceful use of the atom. If we wish co-operation among States to be fruitful, it must be carried out on the basis of internationally recognized principles comprising clear guidelines for action aimed at ensuring that an increasing number of nations can benefit from the advantages of this new source of energy. It is to that purpose that the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy is dedicated.

18. Once again the Romanian delegation wishes to state its country's deep conviction that the keystone of the Conference is a strong reaffirmation of the inalienable right of each country to benefit from the achievements of nuclear science and technology in accordance with its priorities, its interests and its needs and the implementation of this fundamental principle through practical means. That is all the more important in that it becomes clear at the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons<sup>2</sup> that guaranteeing free access for all States, and primarily the developing countries, to the achievements of nuclear science and technology and eliminating discriminatory treatment and artificial barriers to the circulation of scientific and technical knowledge and all monopolistic policies or practices in the transfer of nuclear technology and fuels, were essential issues in the maintenance and the effectiveness of the non-proliferation régime.

19. Consequently, the central goal of the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy, in my delegation's view, should be to mobilize the political will of States to act to ensure that the peaceful uses of nuclear power as a whole become basic constituents of programmes to raise the economic and social standards of all nations and gradually reduce and progressively eliminate underdevelopment and the gaps between States.

20. As a member of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference, Romania has participated in its activities to date in this forum, which are described in the report before us [A/36/48]. While appreciating the initiatives taken, we should like to stress that the Preparatory Committee should concentrate, in future also, on the principal fundamental questions of the forthcoming Conference.

21. Draft resolution A/36/L.11, co-sponsored by the Romanian delegation, brings out the importance of a number of principles which should form the basis of the preparations and the conduct of the Conference, such as the importance of the peaceful utilization of nuclear energy for economic and social development for all, the sovereign right of States to develop their own programmes in this field in conformity with their priorities and interests, the right to free access without discrimination to nuclear technology, equipment and materials for peaceful purposes and the need for international co-operation in a field where the Agency occupies a central role.

22. The Romanian delegation also shares the view that the forthcoming Conference should conclude with the adoption of a declaration containing the principles of in-

ternational co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and a programme of action covering practical measures capable of putting the principles of the declaration into effect.

23. We express the hope that the draft resolution will find a broad consensus so that its adoption can constitute a significant guideline for action, which the General Assembly should recommend for the fruitful preparation of the Conference.

24. Mr. ADELMAN (United States of America): I wish to express the appreciation of the United States delegation for the Director General's comprehensive and excellent report on the activities of the Agency over the past year. This report raises many subjects and issues which we all will be discussing and considering during the year to come.

25. We have noticed how the status report on nuclear power raises many questions on the future role of the atom in meeting world energy demands. In this regard I should like to quote for the Assembly an excerpt from the plenary address given by the United States delegation at the twenty-fifth regular session of the General Conference of IAEA in September:

“Under the leadership of President Reagan and working in close partnership with United States industry, we are endeavouring to breathe new life into our domestic nuclear power programme, bearing in mind its considerable significance to our national energy picture. We recognize that we have lost momentum in the last several years and we are determined to create a climate that will permit a revitalization of nuclear power. We are deeply aware that we live in a highly interdependent world and that others may be seriously affected by our domestic energy and nuclear policies, as well as by our approach to nuclear exports. We are determined to be a major participant in international nuclear affairs and to co-operate actively with other nations in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy within a framework of appropriate safeguards. Our policy is based on the premise that nuclear power is an essential element in enhancing energy security and economic development in many nations. We believe that the full benefits of peaceful nuclear energy can be realized only if the international nuclear non-proliferation régime, so carefully and painstakingly constructed over many years is maintained and strengthened.”<sup>3</sup>

26. I believe the preceding statement expresses our confidence in the future role of nuclear power and underlines our own determination to make a vigorous contribution to that role. It corresponds nicely to the very first words in the Director General's fine report:

“On several occasions during 1980, many of the world's leading statesmen as well as senior officials responsible for energy planning and representatives of countries in all parts of the world reaffirmed that a major and steady expansion of nuclear power was indispensable for future economic well-being.”<sup>4</sup>

27. The American delegation is pleased that the Committee on Assurances of Supply is beginning to focus on practical steps to improve the security of supply in the short term. We hope that the Committee's progress will clear the way for an international consensus on conditions for supply in the longer term. My delegation is also pleased by the continuing contributions made by the Ex-

pert Group on International Spent Fuel Management and the Expert Group on International Plutonium Storage. We believe that these Groups can help to develop practical solutions to intricate problems, including technical problems, facing peaceful nuclear activities in the future.

28. The United States is committed to the re-establishment of its role as a dependable supplier of nuclear equipment, fuel services and technology to other countries under appropriate non-proliferation safeguards. We seek to restore confidence, trust and promptness to the United States export licensing process in an effort to improve stability in our nuclear exports. We recognize that consuming nations making large capital investments in nuclear facilities must enjoy both long-term confidence and predictability in their nuclear supply arrangements. The United States nuclear export policy is fully consistent with this objective. It will be carried out in a manner designed to facilitate long-term programme planning by our co-operating partners.

29. At the same time, we intend to adhere to a vigorous policy of countering nuclear proliferation risks. The security of all nations would be adversely affected by any further spread of nuclear weapons. Such an event would also jeopardize the ability of many nations represented in the Assembly to share in co-operative arrangements for the full benefits of peaceful nuclear power. Accordingly we hope and trust that the great majority of Member States will work tirelessly to prevent any further proliferation.

30. The American delegation fully shares the view of many other delegations on the importance of the Agency's co-operative activities. We stress our strong support for the technical assistance programme, and it is our intention to continue to make important contributions to that effort.

31. Our role as sponsor of well-attended international training courses will continue. We have also been working with the IAEA secretariat in the development of new programmes for manpower training, a crucial aspect of emerging national nuclear programmes. My Government welcomes the announcement of the Director General of IAEA concerning renaming the Department of Technical Assistance and Publications of IAEA the Department of Technical Co-operation. We think that this emphasis on co-operation rather than assistance more accurately reflects the true nature of the existing programme. We also believe that greater recognition needs to be given to how this programme increasingly involves technology transfer to the developing countries in a variety of ways and technical support for their peaceful nuclear programmes. In short, we believe it is timely and appropriate to emphasize “technical co-operation”, “technical support”, “technology transfer” and other similar terms to describe this aspect of IAEA, which is of vital importance to many Member States.

32. The United States commitment to IAEA over many years is a clear matter of public record. It began with President Eisenhower's speech to this body in December 1953,<sup>5</sup> in which he proposed the creation of IAEA. Since then our support for IAEA has never waned.

33. The American delegation therefore particularly regrets the unprecedented degree of political polarization that characterized much of the last IAEA General Conference. We are exceedingly concerned that this trend, if continued, could endanger support for IAEA, just as similar politicization would do with each and every United

Nations specialized agency. This phenomenon could well harm the ability of IAEA to achieve its objectives of accelerating and enlarging the role of atomic energy in peace, health and prosperity throughout the world and to ensure so far as it is able that assistance provided by it or at its request or under its supervision or control is not used in such a way as to further any military purpose. In order to make this great contribution, as it has done since its inception, IAEA must be meticulously fair and even-handed in the application of its rules and non-discriminatory in its decisions and its policies. Having said this, let me add that we do in fact recognize the need to address the issues which gave rise to the confrontational atmosphere at the recent General Conference.

34. The United States believes that it is of critical importance for all IAEA member States to work together constructively and in good faith to resolve these issues and to restore the spirit of co-operation, mutual respect and consensus that has been the IAEA hallmark in the past.

35. My Government remains committed to supporting and strengthening IAEA and will do everything in its power to help IAEA achieve its statutory objectives in a way that is acceptable to all Member States. We are convinced that all Member States do benefit and will benefit from a strengthened IAEA. We urge others to join with us in making this possible in a spirit of goodwill and co-operation.

36. In closing, I wish on behalf of my Government to pay a special tribute to Mr. Eklund, who is retiring after 20 years of dedicated service as Director General of IAEA. Few other men have played such an impressive and important role in expanding the peaceful uses of nuclear energy around the world and in developing the fabric of agreements and safeguards that underpin co-operative ties in the nuclear field.

37. The world community owes him a debt of gratitude, and I think it is fitting that this body is prepared to provide appropriate recognition to him in the draft resolution now before us. We fully support that draft resolution as it now stands, and we heartily thank him for a job well done.

38. Mr. KÖMIVES (Hungary): The Hungarian delegation has studied with great attention and interest the report of IAEA and considers that it adequately reflects the ever-widening range of its important activities. May I express my delegation's thanks and appreciation to the Director General, Mr. Sigvard Eklund, for his valuable and thought-provoking introductory statement, in which he gave an overall evaluation of the nuclear scene during the last 20 years.

39. In my delegation's view, the role and significance of the Agency cannot but grow in the two main areas of its activity, notably in promoting international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and in discharging the responsibilities connected with safeguards for the non-proliferation régime.

40. The world energy situation and the so far limited possibilities offered by new sources of energy give additional importance to the further development of international co-operation in the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes as many countries try to solve their energy problems by constructing nuclear power plants.

41. My country too has ambitious plans for the use of nuclear energy on a larger scale. Thus, for instance, increased electric energy generation will be derived exclusively from nuclear sources. The first block of the nuclear power plant now under construction will be put into operation in the near future, and its link-up with the power grid is scheduled for 1982. During the process of construction great care is being exercised in meeting the safety and quality requirements to the full.

42. In the peaceful uses of nuclear energy significant benefits are offered by international co-operation, which we are seeking to make the most of within the framework of both the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and IAEA, which have a long tradition of playing an important and special role in the promotion and co-ordination of international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

43. My Government attaches paramount importance to the efforts being made to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons. At the same time, we maintain that such efforts should not restrict the right of States to the peaceful use of nuclear energy. An effective means for compliance with this double requirement is provided by the application of IAEA safeguards, an activity which we consider to be a most important area of the Agency's work.

44. The Hungarian delegation welcomes the fact that in 1980 two more non-nuclear-weapon States acceded to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons [resolution 2373 (XXII), annex], thus increasing the number of States parties to 110. In 1981 we witnessed and welcomed the ratification of the Treaty by Egypt. It is likewise significant that the safeguards agreement was in operation with 69 non-nuclear-weapon States that are parties to the Treaty, and 11 non-nuclear-weapon States that are not. It should be added, however, that in the latter case the value of such agreements is unfortunately vitiated by the fact that in some States unsafeguarded nuclear facilities are in operation or under construction.

45. The international community is particularly concerned about the nuclear activity and ambitions of South Africa and Israel. In this connection, I should like to recall resolution 35/146 A, in which the General Assembly, *inter alia*, "Demands that South Africa submit all its nuclear installations to inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency". Following the military attack on the nuclear research centre in Iraq, Israel was also strongly called upon by the international community to submit its nuclear installations to IAEA control. The Security Council, in its resolution 487 (1981), "Calls upon Israel urgently to place its nuclear facilities under the safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency".

46. In both the Security Council and IAEA the Hungarian representative condemned most strongly the Israeli attack on the nuclear research centre in Iraq as an attack against the Agency and its safeguards régime, which is the foundation of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. We have always been and remain convinced that the universalization of the Treaty and the extension of the application of the safeguards régime would be the most feasible arrangement for preventing the further spread of nuclear weapons.

47. Similarly, we attach great importance to the provision of technical assistance, another major area of the Agency's activity. In our judgement, the Agency is mak-

ing proper use of the resources made available to it. The fact that the total resources available to carry out the Agency's technical assistance activities in 1980 increased by 27.3 per cent as compared with 1979 can certainly be attributed to proper management. The considerable rate of increase and the smaller gap between targets and pledges prove to us that the principle of voluntary contributions to the technical assistance fund should not be abandoned for so-called assured and predictable resources.

48. Another important field of the Agency's activity is the quest for a solution to the problem of how nuclear supplies can be assured on a predictable and long-term basis and in strict accordance with an efficient non-proliferation régime. We hope that the Committee on the Assurance of Supply, which was established to further the solution of this problem, will succeed in its work.

49. Although in a brief statement I cannot deal with all areas of the Agency's activity, I should like to record our high appreciation of the efforts being exerted by IAEA in the fields of nuclear safety, environmental protection, agriculture and the food industry, medical science and the exchange of information.

50. Outstanding services in the Agency's record of achievements have been rendered for 20 years by Mr. Sigvard Eklund, retiring Director General of IAEA, to whom we should like to take this occasion to express our thanks and sincere appreciation. May I also wish Mr. Hans Blix, the newly-elected Director General of IAEA, every success in performing the difficult duties of his responsible post.

51. In conclusion, my delegation supports draft resolution A/36/L.10, introduced by Japan on behalf of the delegations of Czechoslovakia, Indonesia and Japan, and expresses the hope that it will be adopted by consensus.

52. Mr. KRYSOSIK (Poland): At the very outset, may I convey on behalf of the Polish delegation our congratulations and cordial felicitations to Mr. Hans Blix on his election to the high office of Director General of IAEA. Knowing his outstanding experience, particularly in the field of disarmament, and his diplomatic skill and dedication, we are deeply convinced that under his able guidance the Agency will score further success in its work, which is of such importance to the entire international community.

53. Let me also extend our warmest words of gratitude to his predecessor, Mr. Sigvard Eklund, whose abilities and tireless efforts have contributed so much to the Agency's achievements. His 20 years of service as Director General of the Agency, spent in guiding it both during its formative period and in the period of its development, will be remembered by all of us as years of promotion of the cause of peaceful international co-operation.

54. The report of the Agency has always been one of the most important items on the agenda of every session of the General Assembly. Its importance becomes even greater today. There is no need to explain how meaningful is the role played by the Agency in managing the utilization of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes in the interest of all mankind in accordance with the letter and the spirit of its statute. There is no need to emphasize the significance of monitoring the observance of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in the contemporary world, for in our age of nuclear weapons and missiles the very survival of the human race depends on

whether mankind succeeds in leashing the costly and dangerous arms race and whether through genuine disarmament the horror of total annihilation is eliminated.

55. Amongst the international community's achievements in the efforts to curb the arms race, Poland has always regarded the IAEA safeguards system as one of crucial importance for the future of world peace and international security.

56. In the provisions of the Non-Proliferation Treaty strictly observed, made universal and given world-wide binding power, we have always seen possibly the most effective instrument so far adopted for use against the danger of the direct or indirect spreading of nuclear weapons. We think—and we have said this on different occasions—that basically its effectiveness depends upon its ability to prevent the horizontal spreading of such weapons. However, for all the great importance of that Treaty in the context of efforts to stop the nuclear arms race and avert the threat of nuclear war, we have always realized that no 100 per cent guarantee has yet been achieved against the proliferation of nuclear weapons and their development or against plans to make them even more deadly, more efficient and more inhuman.

57. Some recent developments cannot but deepen concern in that respect. The deterioration of the international climate as a result of the intensified arms race, the re-emergence of the cold-war policies from positions of strength, the tensions arising out of numerous regional and local disputes, new hotbeds of conflict, decisions concerning the deployment of new medium-range nuclear weapons in Western Europe, decisions to start the production and stockpiling of neutron weapons, attempts to achieve supremacy, new doctrines of the admissibility and the possibility of conducting a limited nuclear conflict—these cast a long and ominous shadow over the prospects for the future of mankind. Undoubtedly, these highly unfavourable conditions of the international situation cannot contribute to enhancement of the lofty goals of the Agency. The implementation of its statutory tasks becomes more and more difficult.

58. Not so long ago the world saw an unprecedented act of international terrorism: the bombing by the Israeli Air Force of the Iraqi nuclear centre. This armed attack against peaceful installations led directly to a further aggravation of the already exceptionally tense and explosive situation in the Middle East. Polish public opinion, Polish society and the Polish Government deplored with indignation this act of open aggression constituting a flagrant violation of all norms of international law. The Israeli argument of an alleged threat to the security of Israel was unfounded and could not mislead anybody. The Iraqi nuclear research centre was not—and this was repeatedly stated by the authorities of that country—designed to serve military purposes. This fact has been corroborated by the declarations of experts of IAEA which supervise the nuclear programme of Iraq. Being directed at the nuclear installations of a State party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, that attack also dealt a heavy blow to the Agency's safeguard system.

59. Recent developments on the international scene and an international situation which is becoming more and more complex and tense confirm once again the necessity of strengthening the supervisory role of the Agency, of making it more active and of developing further its safeguard system.

60. Poland has always been in favour of such a development. We have advocated securing for it the support of an ever-increasing number of countries, seeing in such support the basic requirement for making possible the successful implementation of the tasks envisaged in the Non-Proliferation Treaty. This consistent position of Poland derives from the basic assumption that the spreading of nuclear arms from country to country cannot and will not strengthen their security; on the contrary, it will greatly increase the danger of a thermonuclear catastrophe.

61. Therefore we shall continue to spare no efforts to promote the further development of the IAEA safeguards system and specifically the universal application of full-scope safeguards. This is one of the Agency's top priorities, as the safeguards system is a principal component of the non-proliferation régime.

62. Our assessment of the report of the Agency for 1980 is positive. We gave it our approval at the twenty-fifth regular session of the General Conference in September this year. In particular those parts of the report which concern the implementation of the safeguards system and which confirm its effectiveness and the full and strict observance of the key provisions of the Non-Proliferation Treaty are highly valued by Poland.

63. The Polish delegation has noted a significant increase in the Agency's outlays for technical assistance in 1981 and their further growth planned for 1982. We fully appreciate this important sphere of the Agency's activities. The Agency's achievements in rendering technical assistance to the developing countries in line with their national interests and needs are highly applaudable. Consequently, Poland has participated to the extent of its possibilities in creating the Technical Assistance Fund. Poland fully shares the position of those countries which support the concept of the fully voluntary character of contributions to this Fund and of making payments in national currencies. Our stand on these issues was reflected in the joint statement of the socialist countries made at Vienna during the twenty-fifth regular session of the General Conference of IAEA.

64. We find the proposed budget and also the programme of the Agency's activities for 1982 commendable and think they should be approved. It is noted with satisfaction that the draft budget for 1982 is, like previous budgets, again one of zero real growth; as such it meets the postulates of the majority of IAEA members and conforms with their abilities to pay. Poland favours the continuation of this approach in the future.

65. Draft resolution A/36/L.10 emphasizes, *inter alia*, the importance of enhancing the role of IAEA in the promotion of the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, the role of making the benefits of nuclear power available to all nations, and the work of IAEA in the implementation of the provisions of the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

66. The Polish delegation will vote for the draft resolution, confident that it will bring about a further strengthening of the productive work of the Agency to the benefit of the entire international community.

67. Mr. HANDL (Czechoslovakia): IAEA, whose report is the subject of our careful study, several weeks ago marked the twenty-fifth anniversary of its existence. In the course of that period of time the Agency, the founding members of which include Czechoslovakia, has been

transformed into one of the most important and most universal organizations, now comprising 111 member countries, whose scope of activities is constantly growing. Today IAEA plays an irreplaceable role both in carrying out the extensive tasks relating to the peaceful development of nuclear energy and from the point of view of the preservation of peace and international security. Without the active efforts of IAEA it would be impossible to implement the numerous important provisions of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the adoption of which in 1968 marked a significant watershed for the Agency and all its activities.

68. The Agency's history is connected with the meritorious and remarkable work of Mr. Sigvard Eklund, its Director General for many years, to whose profound and inspiring statement we listened with the utmost attention today. We should like to use this opportunity to express to him our sincere gratitude and to extend to him our cordial congratulations on the bestowal upon him of the title Director General Emeritus of that important international organization. At the same time, we extend our best wishes for success to the succeeding Director General, Mr. Hans Blix.

69. As a country consistently implementing a policy of peace and peaceful co-operation among nations and as a country developing intensively its nuclear energy programme, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic is doubly interested in the successful and constructive work of IAEA.

70. The peaceful development of nuclear energy and the simultaneous creation of reliable safeguards against the misuse of that energy for military purposes constitute two inseparable aspects of the entire activities of IAEA, predetermined by the very nature of nuclear energy. At the present time when through the fault of the most reactionary forces of imperialism and militarism the risk of the catastrophe of a nuclear war is growing, the IAEA tasks relating to the strengthening of the nuclear non-proliferation régime and the implementation of the Agency's safeguards system loom in the foreground with increasing prominence.

71. IAEA is an organization whose members, as is well known, have undertaken to develop and use nuclear energy for peaceful development, not to fan the fires of a nuclear war. But the series of dangerous measures recently undertaken by certain countries is in direct contradiction to the goal of increasing mankind's prosperity by taking advantage of the immense potential of nuclear energy, which is the very purpose of IAEA. These steps have markedly increased the risk of a nuclear war. That is why, in our view, the declaration on preventing a nuclear catastrophe, proposed at the current session of the General Assembly by the Soviet Union [A/36/241], is of extraordinary timeliness. It is a proposal aimed at eliminating the greatest danger—a nuclear attack—and at refuting the senseless theory that the aggressor in a nuclear war could win, which is a dangerous insanity, as was once again fittingly pointed out by the President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev. This is precisely where the practical value of the Soviet proposal lies. If indeed the world could rid itself of the danger that somebody would ignite the nuclear fuse, much more strength and means could be expended on the peaceful development of nuclear energy.

72. A task of extraordinary importance in that respect is the maintenance and systematic strengthening of the nu-

clear non-proliferation régime. The principal way to carry out this task, in our view, is to make the Non-Proliferation Treaty universal. We appreciate the fact that the number of States parties to the Treaty has now reached 110. We are none the less concerned about the fact that a number of countries, including some with considerable nuclear potential, keep avoiding becoming parties to the Treaty. That is the reason the danger of a further proliferation of nuclear weapons and its implications persists. A great contribution to the strengthening of the régime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons would be made by implementing the proposals of the USSR not to station nuclear weapons on the territories of States where such weapons are as yet not stationed or to increase the stockpiles of nuclear weapons where they already exist. These measures would at the same time provide an important stabilizing instrument for easing the international situation in both the political and the military fields.

73. This year the non-proliferation régime was gravely challenged by the outrageous piratical attack by Israeli aircraft on peaceful nuclear facilities in Iraq, a country which is a party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty and whose entire nuclear activities are covered by IAEA safeguards. We emphatically demand the implementation of the resolutions which have been adopted in that connection by the Security Council and the IAEA General Conference.

74. Recently the Agency has been exerting considerable efforts to increase the effectiveness of the verification of nuclear facilities and of the overall system of safeguards. As attested to by the report which has been submitted to the Assembly and by Director General Eklund's statement, further measures have been adopted within the Agency to perfect its work in this field. It is of great importance, in our view, to complete speedily the elaboration of an overall set of methods and procedures for the application of safeguards to all types of nuclear facilities, in particular the sensitive stages of the nuclear fuel cycle. Of the highest priority also is the strengthening of the material and technical bases of the safeguards.

75. We also appreciate that positive development has furthermore been achieved in improving the system for the physical protection of nuclear materials and facilities.

76. Czechoslovakia attaches great importance to questions of technical assistance and co-operation extended through IAEA, and it is actively contributing to the development and improvement of the Agency's activities in that respect. We appreciate the great contribution made by the Agency, both to the overall development of nuclear energy throughout the world and in granting technical assistance and other forms of support to developing countries in the implementation of their nuclear energy and scientific programmes. That contribution is borne out by the annual growth of the Technical Assistance Fund, based on voluntary contributions by States members of the Agency. In an effort to make a maximum contribution to the endeavours undertaken in this field, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic decided to increase its voluntary contribution to the Technical Assistance Fund fivefold—to the amount of almost 1,500,000 koruny in national currency. Apart from that we are allocating further funds that will be used for training specialists from developing countries in Czechoslovakia.

77. An outstanding success of IAEA is represented by the rapidly developing activities of the International Nuclear Information System [INIS], which for more than a

decade now has been implementing an effective exchange of scientific and technical information on all aspects of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Czechoslovakia has been taking an active part in the work of INIS and has been contributing to the growth of its potential. This system too responds flexibly to the needs of the developing countries and enables them to acquire valuable scientific and technical information practically free of charge, which contributes significantly to the development of their national programmes.

78. Of great merit also are the many-faceted activities of the Agency in the fields of research and the dissemination of information on questions concerning the reliability of nuclear power plants, the improvement of nuclear safety and environmental protection. It is this kind of work which helps to overcome certain sceptical views on the future of nuclear energy which in recent years have even caused a certain slow-down in the rate of its development on a world-wide scale.

79. We are convinced that IAEA will make all necessary provisions for the good preparation and implementation of another international conference on nuclear energy, to be held next year, and we trust that its results will mark significant progress in the clarification of a number of important questions and prerequisites concerning the positive development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

80. The Agency faces important tasks also in connection with its participation in the preparation and holding of the United Nations Conference on the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy, to be held in 1983. We are of the view that this Conference too can play a significant and constructive role provided, however, that the questions of international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy are considered comprehensively, with due regard to the task of strengthening the nuclear non-proliferation régime and the application of the system of safeguards.

81. The discussion of the report of IAEA shows that this important international organization continues, even in the current complicated conditions, the active and successful fulfilment of its mission. Further progress along these lines requires realism, political goodwill and the determination of all members of the Agency and States Members of the United Nations to halt nuclear armament and to avert the threat of a nuclear catastrophe and to ensure the utilization of the great potential of atomic energy exclusively for the sake of mankind's peaceful advancement. There is no lack of such goodwill on the part of Czechoslovakia and other countries of the socialist community, and we are ready in this spirit to continue to make an all-round contribution to the Agency's activities.

82. In conclusion, I should like to voice our support for the draft resolution on the IAEA report contained in document A/36/L.10, of which the Czechoslovak delegation is a sponsor, and to express the conviction that it will be adopted by consensus.

83. Mr. KRUTZSCH (German Democratic Republic): The annual report for 1980, introduced so instructively by the Director General of IAEA, Mr. Eklund, gives expression to the great efforts that have been made by IAEA to promote the peaceful use of nuclear energy and to prevent the further spread of nuclear weapons. In accordance with the objectives of IAEA as stated in its statute, throughout the 25 years of the activities of the organiza-

tion “the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world” has been accelerated and enlarged.

84. This became possible only thanks to the effectiveness of the Non-Proliferation Treaty as an instrument to prevent the further spread of nuclear weapons and the considerable contribution of the IAEA safeguards towards compliance with the commitment to non-proliferation. This shows the close interrelationship between IAEA's activities, international security and the process of détente. The safeguards system of the IAEA constitutes an important functioning system of arms limitation. Its further improvement is in the interest of all States seeking to promote the peaceful use of nuclear energy and nuclear disarmament. This year, particularly owing to the Israeli raid on the Iraqi nuclear research centre, special attention has been paid to the régime of the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

85. Every country has the right to develop the peaceful use of nuclear energy on the basis of the principle of the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. This principle has been expressly stated in the statute of IAEA as well as in the Non-Proliferation Treaty. Israel, however, tries by means of armed force to deny other States the exercise of that right. The Israeli aggression, which has been resolutely condemned by the majority of States, is a violation of international law, jeopardizing peace in that region and all over the world. The aggression was directed not only against Iraq but against the entire system of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. The imperialist States that are continuously supporting and encouraging the Israeli policy of aggression are to a high degree responsible for that act of terrorism pursued on the level of State policy.

*Mr. Kam (Panama), Vice-President, took the Chair.*

86. At the twenty-fifth regular session of the General Conference of IAEA, the overwhelming majority of States voted in favour of a resolution<sup>6</sup> decisively condemning the Israeli aggression, calling for the discontinuance of technical assistance and the prevention of the supplying to Israel of any nuclear material that could be used for the production of nuclear weapons and announcing a possible decision of the twenty-sixth regular session of the General Conference with regard to suspending Israel's membership in IAEA.

87. We are convinced that the strengthening of the régime of the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons is indispensable, particularly in the face of the present exacerbation of the international situation. The new round of the arms race instigated by imperialist forces assumes new dimensions in the nuclear field. The production of the neutron bomb and the intended deployment of medium-range American nuclear missiles in Western Europe contribute towards further lowering the nuclear threshold and increasing the risk of the outbreak of a nuclear war. The authors of the doctrine of a limited nuclear war are making untiring efforts to get people accustomed to the thought of such a war. One of them is now revealing the adventurous version of a nuclear explosion “for demonstration purposes” against the USSR or another Warsaw Treaty member State. The growing indignation of the public in many countries at such irresponsible gambling with the fate of peoples is all too understandable. It is relevant in this connection to recall the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, which begins with the words:

“Considering the devastation that would be visited upon all mankind by a nuclear war and the consequent need to make every effort to avert the danger of such a war and to take measures to safeguard the security of peoples” [*resolution 2373 (XXII), annex*].

88. We would refer also to article VI of the Treaty, which obligates the Parties to the Treaty to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament.

89. The non-proliferation régime has to be strengthened as a part of the process of consolidating international security and solving international conflicts by peaceful means. To foment tension and to expand imperialist military alliances under the pretext of eliminating in this way the motives other States might have for the acquisition of nuclear weapons is a road that leads in a false direction.

90. Activities to be carried out by the United Nations against the imminent danger of a nuclear war are highly important for the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. The adoption of a declaration, proposed by the USSR, on an international ban with regard to first use of nuclear weapons would be of particular topicality. The opening of genuine negotiations on the implementation of tasks existing in the field of nuclear disarmament, which were included on the agenda of the tenth special session of the General Assembly—the first devoted to disarmament—would be very much in line with endeavours to strengthen the non-proliferation régime.

91. The report of the Director General of IAEA notes that in 1980 no diversion of nuclear material was detected. This is an encouraging sign. On the other hand, we are seriously concerned about the fact that such States as Israel and South Africa are still pursuing important nuclear activities beyond the safeguards of IAEA and that nevertheless, now as before, various States are co-operating with them in the nuclear field.

92. An improvement in the safeguards could be brought about by appointing a sufficient number of inspectors, shortening reaction time in unclear cases, making the reporting system more effective and using the latest scientific and technical equipment. The German Democratic Republic supports the tasks of IAEA in the safeguards field by holding training courses for IAEA inspectors in the nuclear plants of our country.

93. In the past year the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material was concluded. The German Democratic Republic acceded to it and was one of the first States to ratify that Convention. It is an important instrument for strengthening the non-proliferation régime, for enhancing nuclear safety and for promoting the co-operation of States in using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. We hope that that Convention will soon enter into force and that many States will accede to it.

94. The Committee on Assurances of Supply has started its work. It is imperative for the Committee's successful activity that every recommendation or any proposal made by it is seen in the light of the existing non-proliferation régime, including especially the IAEA safeguards system. This will enable the Committee to combine the establishment of rules for nuclear transfer and safe supply of nuclear material, equipment and technology with the implementation of safeguards controls. The results of the work in the Committee will be an important prerequisite for the



successful holding in 1983 of the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy.

95. That Conference should analyse international co-operation in the nuclear field and contribute to a wider use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes on the basis of strengthening the non-proliferation régime and effective safeguards. The Agency should, both in the preparatory phase and during the Conference itself, play a decisive role in both the substantive and the organizational respects. Further development of international co-operation in the nuclear field is best served by increasing the role of the Agency. Nuclear energy is irreplaceable in coping with the energy-supply demands in the future, and it will play an ever-increasing role in electric power and heat supply. We share the Agency's view that there is currently no safety factor restricting the use and development of nuclear energy—if, of course, that is done with the necessary sense of responsibility. This is confirmed by the world-wide experiences in the handling of nuclear energy. The progress made under the Nuclear Safety Standards programme shows the importance the Agency attributes to the issues of nuclear safety. We consider the convening in 1982 of a conference on nuclear power experience to be an important step in the interest of further developing nuclear power.

96. The Agency's activities in the field of technical assistance are a significant contribution to the increased use of nuclear power in the developing countries. We support the wish of these States for the extension of technical assistance and for a guarantee of its financing from predictable and reliable sources. This is particularly important for long-term planning of the development of the peaceful use of nuclear energy by these States. The socialist countries have increased their contributions to technical assistance from year to year. The list of indicative planning figures for 1981 to 1983 has been approved by us. We still hold the view that the donor country itself should determine in what currency it will make its contribution. This results from the principle of the voluntary nature of technical assistance and complies with the Agency's statute. Financing on a voluntary basis has proved effective in the past, and we are confident that this method provides the best basis for the increased effectiveness of technical assistance on a predictable and guaranteed foundation. The contributions of the socialist countries are a substantial component of multi-year projects and are effectively utilized.

97. In conclusion, I should like to seize this opportunity to express to the outgoing Director General of IAEA, Mr. Sigvard Eklund, the high appreciation of our country for his most valuable efforts for the sake of the peaceful use of nuclear energy. We should also like to express to his staff the gratitude and appreciation of the German Democratic Republic for the excellent quality of work done in the past year.

98. The newly elected Director General, Mr. Hans Blix, has our best wishes for success in his responsible office.

99. Mr. SINGH (India): I should like to express my delegation's appreciation of the annual report for 1980 of the Agency, presented so ably by Mr. Sigvard Eklund, the Director General of the Agency, earlier today. The introductory statement contains valuable additional information relating to developments in the Agency's activities during 1981.

100. Mr. Eklund has been at the helm of IAEA for the past 20 years and has guided the Agency's work in a highly commendable manner. He will retire on 30 November 1981. I am happy to recall that on the initiative of the Indian representative to the last General Conference of the Agency, the title of Director General Emeritus of IAEA was conferred by general acclamation on Mr. Eklund for his dedicated and devoted service to the Agency. This is indeed a well merited distinction and honour to a distinguished international civil servant.

101. The Government of India has welcomed the appointment of Mr. Hans Blix to succeed Mr. Eklund. I should like to take this opportunity to assure him of India's continued support for him and for the Agency in the fulfilment of the tasks assigned to it by its statute.

102. I should also like to express my appreciation of the Agency's efforts in promoting international co-operation in the development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. Unfortunately, the assistance provided by the Agency has remained restricted owing to the lack of adequate resources. There is an imbalance between the regulatory and the promotional activities of the Agency. This is reflected in the expenditures on account of safeguards and promotional programmes. This imbalance should be rectified. The Agency should not give preference to its role under one part of the statute over the role assigned to it by another part. Nor should the Agency be used for the furtherance of the nuclear objectives of certain countries or a group of countries.

103. At present the technical assistance programmes are funded largely by voluntary contributions. My delegation is pleased to note that the Agency is currently considering the formulation of appropriate measures for the funding of technical assistance through predictable and assured resources. If this is not done quickly, the concept of zero growth of the budget will further widen the undesirable gap between promotional activities and regulatory activities.

104. The promotional activities of the Agency, as my delegation pointed out last year, continue to be subjected to extraneous and restrictive considerations. The guidelines for promotional activities are discriminatory and are hindering the promotion of atomic energy on a universal basis for all the member States of the Agency. India participates in the Agency's technical assistance programme as a donor, and we attach considerable importance to the Agency's promotional activities. India has also continued to make voluntary contributions for the success of the technical assistance programme of the Agency.

105. My delegation supports the Agency's role and programme in the field of nuclear safety. We participated in the International Conference on Current Nuclear Power Plant Safety Issues held at Stockholm from 20 to 24 October 1980, and we shall continue to co-operate with the Agency in this important area.

106. I should like to make a comment on the portion of the annual report of the Agency that deals with safeguards and the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. I refer to both the introduction and the chapter entitled "Safeguards". This part of the report for 1980—as indeed was the case in the report for 1979—makes reference to unsafeguarded nuclear facilities in, exclusively, some non-nuclear-weapon States. There is no reference to unsafeguarded nuclear facilities and materials in nuclear-weapon States. In the view of the Government of India, it

is not proper for the Agency to introduce a distinction into its documents, such as the annual report and the safeguards implementation reports, while reporting on nuclear facilities between nuclear-weapon States and non-nuclear-weapon States. In carrying out its functions under the statute the Agency should not make any distinction between member States, all of whom have equal rights and obligations. Any non-proliferation régime must be universal and non-discriminatory. We should not delude ourselves by closing our eyes to the fact that the real threat being posed to the world community is by the proliferation of nuclear weapons by nuclear-weapon States. Mankind has to be protected from the misuse of nuclear energy for military purposes everywhere. Our objective should be nuclear disarmament, but the Agency is concerning itself only with limited non-proliferation activities in the non-nuclear countries.

107. As regards the work of the Committee on Assurances of Supply, my delegation would like to emphasize the fact that any multilateral solution for assurances of supply has to take into account unequivocally the existing bilateral rights and obligations. An assurance of supply that does not respect the existing bilateral agreements is no assurance at all.

108. My delegation would like to point out that there has not been sufficient progress on paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 35/17. This matter came up before the General Assembly in 1978, and the Assembly expressed the hope that the matter would be given thorough, prompt and fair consideration. My delegation is aware of the recent resolutions of the General Conference of the Agency relating to the amendment of article VI A 2 of the statute of the Agency and staffing of the Agency's secretariat and hopes that when the Agency's annual report for 1981 is discussed at the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly we shall be shown that some concrete steps have been taken to rectify the inequitable representation of the under-represented areas.

109. Draft resolution A/36/L.10 includes references to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. My delegation would support the adoption of the draft resolution by consensus. Our support is without prejudice to our well-established position on that Treaty and should also be seen in the context of the views that I have expressed on other aspects of the draft resolution before us and of the views on the annual report expressed by the Indian representative in the General Conference of the Agency.

110. I shall turn now to agenda item 14 (b) and make some brief comments.

111. The first organizational session of the Preparatory Committee for the 1983 United Nations Conference on the Promotion of International Co-operation for the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy was held at Vienna from 3 to 7 August 1981. The Preparatory Committee at its first session decided that the Conference should be held at Geneva for two weeks, from 29 August to 9 September 1983. The Committee also decided to hold its second session at Vienna from 21 to 25 June 1982, when it will also decide whether or not a further session at Vienna in 1982 would be necessary. Another final, one-week session of the Committee will discuss the rules of procedure, the provisional agenda and the documentation for the Conference.

112. During the first meeting of the Preparatory Committee we welcomed such a Conference. The 1983 Conference, as its title makes clear, is to promote international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. It is therefore hoped that the Conference will result in improving the present international climate and lead to a set of comprehensive measures to promote international co-operation in that field on the basis of guiding principles of the United Nations.

113. The Preparatory Committee devoted considerable time to the identification of a possible agenda for the Conference. We are of the view that the basic aim of the Conference has been clearly laid down in General Assembly resolution 35/112. The attempt to list suggestions which are divergent and topics with varying emphasis on individual subjects will not be fruitful, and the Preparatory Committee should devote more time to arriving at a consensus. The agenda should necessarily reflect the importance of and constraints in the promotion of international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

114. India, with its active and demonstrated interest in the peaceful uses of atomic energy, is co-operating actively with all the other members of the Preparatory Committee in its work and in making possible a successful outcome of the 1983 United Nations Conference.

115. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Before giving the floor to the next speaker, I wish to inform you that the representative of Iraq has asked to be allowed to speak in order to present the amendments to draft resolution A/36/L.10, which are contained in document A/36/L.12, and I now call on him.

116. Mr. AL-ZAHAWI (Iraq): My delegation has asked to be allowed to speak in order to introduce amendments to draft resolution A/36/L.10.

117. A draft resolution which aspires to strengthen the effectiveness of IAEA and the uses of atomic energy for peaceful purposes through international co-operation should not, in our view, ignore a very serious act which undermined the very objectives of the draft resolution. I refer specifically to the Israeli armed attack on the Iraqi nuclear installations, which the Security Council, in its resolution 487 (1981), considered as constituting "a serious threat to the entire safeguards régime of the International Atomic Energy Agency".

118. Moreover, the Board of Governors of IAEA considered that act to be one that could do great harm to the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and expressed grave concern at the far-reaching implications of the military attack on the peaceful nuclear facilities in a member State. That is included in the resolution adopted by the Board of Governors on 12 June 1981.<sup>7</sup>

119. The General Conference of IAEA, in its resolution adopted on 26 September 1981,<sup>6</sup> considered the Israeli act to constitute an attack against the Agency.

120. Mr. Sigvard Eklund, in his statement on 21 September 1981 to the twenty-fifth regular session of the General Conference of IAEA, referred to the aerial attack by saying that it pointed out the urgent need for enlarging the scope of the Additional Protocol of 1977 to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949. In its present form, Mr. Eklund said, that Protocol prohibits military attacks against nuclear power plants, and the Committee on Dis-

armament should consider a general prohibition against attacks on nuclear establishments as a whole.

121. Considering that the draft resolution, in operative paragraph 9, pays a tribute to the Director General, Mr. Eklund, "for his distinguished services in guiding and directing the successful evolution of the International Atomic Energy Agency during the last 20 years and for the outstanding contribution he has made to the promotion of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and the cause of peace", it is only fitting that the General Assembly in its draft resolution should heed his call. Finally, the Committee on Disarmament, in its report, unanimously recognized "the necessity to ensure against the repetition of such an attack on nuclear facilities by Israel or any other State" [A/36/27, chap. III, para. 137]. The same paragraph goes on to say, "The call for the prohibition of attacks against nuclear facilities was widely supported" [*ibid.*].

122. The representatives in the Assembly have no doubt noted that the amendments submitted by Iraq and contained in document A/36/L.12 are based on the aforementioned consideration. The language of the amendments conforms to the obligations of Member States under the Charter and, hence, falls within the framework of the draft resolution under consideration and the objectives which it seeks to achieve.

123. Mr. KOSTOV (Bulgaria): Allow me at the very outset to express my delegation's appreciation of the annual report of IAEA, which provides a clear and detailed picture of its activities throughout 1980. I should also like to thank Mr. Eklund most sincerely for his lucid and comprehensive introductory statement, which gave us additional information on the wide range of the activities of the Agency during the past year and the important tasks that lie before it. Both the findings of the report and the content of the statement are convincing evidence of the fruitful efforts exerted by the Agency to carry out all the tasks stemming from its statute. It is worth noting that these efforts have been made in a thoughtful manner without prejudicing one or other of the many and diversified aspects of the work of the Agency.

124. I wish now to dwell on some of those aspects which, in the view of my delegation, deserve special attention.

125. First of all, we attach special importance to the Agency's successfully carrying out those of its functions which have a direct bearing on the strengthening of international peace and security, that is, the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and the maintenance and consolidation of the régime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. The responsibilities of IAEA in this field should be considerably enhanced, especially in the present worsened international climate.

126. In parallel with the efforts to avoid a new and extremely dangerous round of the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and to proceed with real disarmament, the prevention of the further spread of nuclear weapons has grown ever more vital. The importance of this question is not to be judged only in terms of its military dimensions. It is beyond any doubt that the promotion of broad and fruitful co-operation in the field of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy in the interests of all countries can be attained only if there is a reliable safeguards system capable of eliminating the danger of the proliferation of nuclear weapons. Moreover, experience so far has amply

demonstrated that in these two basic directions the Agency's activities can be successfully carried out hand in hand with one another, since, far from contradicting each other, they are mutually complementary. In a line with this position, the Bulgarian Government attaches particular significance to the Agency's role and efforts in the strengthening of the régime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons in accordance with its statute and the provisions of the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

127. My delegation notes with satisfaction that in the period under review the Agency's system of international guarantees against the possible diversion of nuclear materials for unauthorized uses has functioned faultlessly. Convincing evidence of the efficiency with which the Agency is carrying out its functions in the field of safeguards is provided in the findings of the report to the effect that no diversion of considerable quantities of nuclear material under safeguards for other than peaceful purposes was reported. In this connection, the efforts of IAEA further to improve and enhance the effectiveness of the methods and machinery for control and supervision of all nuclear installations under the Agency's safeguards deserve positive appraisal and encouragement.

128. During the forthcoming period the efforts to improve and enhance the effectiveness of the safeguards systems and of the non-proliferation régime should be continued. That conclusion stems from the objective fact that the peaceful uses of nuclear energy are rapidly growing, which increases the number of fusion installations and the quantity of nuclear materials and equipment covered by the IAEA safeguards. The further sophistication of nuclear technology has emphasized the technical aspects of safeguards. The findings of the report regarding the continued increase in the quantity of nuclear materials also deserve special attention.

129. The political aspects of non-proliferation are of significant importance. The fact that, though at a slow pace, new States continue to accede to the Non-Proliferation Treaty, is beyond any doubt a positive one. However, it comes as no comfort to us, since there are many States which have not ratified or acceded to the Treaty as yet, and a growing number of States are operating or constructing unsafeguarded nuclear facilities capable of providing material for nuclear devices. The gravest concern springs from the danger that States which are hotbeds of tension might acquire nuclear capability. The plans of Israel and South Africa for the production of nuclear weapons as an instrument of their aggressive policies are well known. My country has condemned the piratical raid by Israel against the nuclear research centre in Iraq which, as a party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty, has placed its nuclear programme under the IAEA safeguards. This criminal and adventurist act has also impaired the non-proliferation régime as well as the authority and credibility of the Agency.

130. These events indicate that the efforts to improve and enhance the effectiveness of the non-proliferation régime should continue on a priority basis. The ratification of or the accession to the Non-Proliferation Treaty by all States without exception would be a decisive step in that direction.

131. The adoption of a convention on the strengthening of guarantees for the security of non-nuclear-weapon States and a convention on the non-stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of non-nuclear-weapon States

where there are no such weapons at present would also be greatly conducive to the achievement of that goal.

132. My country values highly the activities of IAEA aimed at facilitating international co-operation in the field of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. We note with satisfaction the increased capability of the Agency in 1980 to contribute more fully to the national programmes of States, primarily the developing countries, for the utilization and application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

133. Faced with a growing energy shortage, more and more countries, both developed and developing, will convert to nuclear energy as the most immediate and practical alternative energy source. This tendency has become more obvious and despite all fluctuations will continue to gain in substance. This will naturally enhance both the role and the authority of the Agency. The International Nuclear Fuel Cycle Evaluation has examined a range of fields in which international co-operation is not only necessary but indeed vital. We anticipate with interest the results of the forthcoming conference on nuclear power experience, which will come up with answers to many questions raised by practical experience.

134. The report reaffirms the importance which IAEA attaches to the principles governing the export of nuclear materials and the need for a concerted joint policy with regard to their implementation. We are confident that the Committee on Assurances of Supply, established in 1980, will work successfully in the field of the supply of nuclear material, equipment, technology and services on the basis of non-proliferation objectives.

135. I wish to note, without elaborating, that we deem it necessary that the work of the Agency in such important fields as nuclear safety and the protection of the environment, food production and agriculture, health services, scientific research, personnel training and the exchange of scientific information benefit all countries. In our view, the direct and active participation of IAEA in preparing and convening the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy, to be held in 1983 under the auspices of the United Nations, is a guarantee of the success of the Conference. We think that the decisions to be adopted by the Conference will truly be in the interests of the international community only if due account is taken of the objective and indispensable necessity of strengthening the safeguards against the danger of proliferation.

136. Finally I should like to point out that my country is successfully carrying out a broad and multifaceted national programme for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Here I wish to give as an example the tasks in the field of nuclear energy which my country has undertaken. The theses for the socio-economic development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria until 1990, adopted at the Twelfth Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party, stipulate that the "relative share of the electricity generated by nuclear power should reach 25 per cent by 1985 and 40 per cent by 1990".

137. All of this underlines the commitment of my country to the promotion of international co-operation in peaceful uses of nuclear energy and its active participation in such co-operation.

138. Before I conclude I should like, on behalf of the Bulgarian delegation and on my own behalf, most cordially to congratulate the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency, Mr. Sigvard Eklund, on the bestowal upon him of the title of Director General Emeritus of IAEA. The efforts that he has devoted to the Agency during the last 20 years have been aimed at implementing the lofty principles enshrined in the statute of IAEA for the benefit and well-being of mankind. Through his wide experience and expertise and his profound commitment and devotion he has contributed immensely to the enhancement of the role of the Agency in solving the vital problems of the present day. Under his guidance the Agency has asserted itself as a most competent international body in the development of broad co-operation among States in the utilization of nuclear energy exclusively for peaceful and creative purposes. I take this opportunity to express our gratitude to Mr. Eklund and our appreciation of his work and devotion.

139. I should like also to congratulate Mr. Hans Blix on his appointment to the post of Director General of the Agency and to wish him success in his important and responsible work. May I assure him of my country's readiness to continue and to enhance its co-operation with the Agency and to contribute to the strengthening of the Agency's effectiveness in the name of peace and the socio-economic progress of all nations.

140. Mr. ANDERSON (Australia): It gives me pleasure to address the Assembly on the report of IAEA. Australia's active participation in the work of the Agency, and in particular our membership of the Board of Governors since its inception in 1957, demonstrates the importance we place on the work being carried out on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. The Agency is, we consider, one of the more successful organizations within the United Nations system, and this despite the limited resources made available to it. It has an impressive record of meeting its two primary responsibilities: the development and application of safeguards required under the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and other arrangements, and the development of peaceful uses of nuclear energy, including in particular the provision of technical assistance to developing countries.

141. Australia attaches high importance to the responsibilities of the Agency in the development and application of safeguards required under the Non-Proliferation Treaty. The question of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy cannot be considered without also considering the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons. It has long been the Australian Government's belief that universal adherence to the Non-Proliferation Treaty would provide the most effective international political régime for preventing the future spread of nuclear weapons. At the same time, Australia fully recognizes the importance to many countries, including developing countries, of adequate opportunities for the peaceful development of nuclear power. The task facing the international community is therefore to achieve compatibility between the peaceful development of nuclear energy and the prevention of nuclear proliferation. My Government is fully conscious of these urgent needs and has taken steps to help meet the problem.

142. Australia has very large reserves of natural uranium and is now entering the international uranium market as a major supplier. Exports from newly developed mines in Australia are already making their contribution to world energy needs. However, in view of our concern

for the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, it is the policy of the Australian Government that uranium sold to non-nuclear-weapon States should be limited to those States which are parties to the Non-Proliferation Treaty and therefore comply with the requirements of the Agency and which abide by the terms of special bilateral treaties.

143. Australia has also decided that exports of uranium to nuclear-weapon States for peaceful purposes should be subject to undertakings that uranium will not be diverted to military or explosive purposes and will be covered by IAEA safeguards. In addition, Australia pursues a policy of giving preference to parties to the Non-Proliferation Treaty in the provision of nuclear technical assistance outside the regular programme of IAEA.

144. Australia considers the Agency to be an important forum for monitoring developments in international attitudes towards the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. In addition to its role in the development of safeguard techniques, the Agency's assessments of the benefits of nuclear power, its research into the problems of nuclear technology, such as reactor safety and waste management, and its technical assistance to developing countries will have an important bearing on developments in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

145. With this in mind, Australia has continued to play an active role in the work of IAEA and, as I have pointed out, attaches particular importance to the non-proliferation role in implementing effective international safeguards and in refining and improving safeguard techniques. We therefore attach special weight to the three major current Agency initiatives in which the Agency and its members are involved, and we continue to participate actively in them. I am referring to the Committee on Assurances of Supply, international plutonium storage and the international spent fuel management study.

146. We consider that the Committee on Assurances of Supply, which has made some progress over the past year, is developing into a valuable forum for the continuing discussions of nuclear supply and non-proliferation questions. We also believe that its work has an important contribution to make to preparations for the 1983 United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy. We are disappointed that more progress has not been made in international plutonium storage in building upon the substantial measures of agreement which already exist. We nevertheless continue to give the work of the Expert Group on International Plutonium Storage high priority, aimed as it is at helping reduce the risks of proliferation. Positive progress is being made by the Expert Group on International Spent Fuel Management, whose examination of the issues will provide a valuable basis for improving spent fuel management in the future.

147. IAEA, through its safeguards system, offers the confidence the international community seeks about the peaceful use of nuclear energy and provides the basic framework for international nuclear trade and international co-operation. All States have a fundamental stake in the effective and stable operation of the Agency, which, to operate successfully, continues to need the full support of all member States.

148. Australia's commitment to nuclear technical assistance is reflected both in bilateral programmes and through our support for the Agency's Asian Regional Co-

operative Agreement for Research, Development and Training Related to Nuclear Science and Technology. We recognize that arrangements for access to technical assistance by developing countries, which will enable them to gain maximum advantage from nuclear energy, is, and should be, a high priority for the Agency. Australia will continue to back its commitment to technical assistance with practical action. In 1981 Australia discharged in full its obligation to meet its assessed contribution to the Technical Assistance Fund. Australia also allocated \$US 114,000 for projects under the Asian Regional Co-operative Agreement. Further assistance, to the value of \$US 345,000 was made available to Malaysia under a bilateral programme for the training of 54 experts at the Australian Atomic Energy Commission research establishment at Lucas Heights. In addition, Australia has announced that it will meet in full its assessed contribution of \$US 296,000 to the Technical Assistance Fund in 1982.

149. Australia's active support for the Agency is also demonstrated in the encouragement we have given to measures which have narrowed the distinctions and discriminations between the two classes of States: nuclear-weapon States and non-nuclear-weapon States. In this regard, we welcomed last year the steps which the United Kingdom, the United States and France took to accept IAEA safeguards of their civil nuclear programmes. We hope the other nuclear-weapon States will follow suit.

150. Australia will continue to work for the further evolution of co-operative arrangements which are vital to trust and a safe nuclear world. We are glad to reaffirm our commitment and contributions to the efforts of IAEA to improve and develop safeguards systems and enhance international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, especially technical assistance to developing countries.

151. Before concluding my remarks on the work of the Agency, I should like to comment on a disquieting event bearing directly on the Agency's role. There has been a military attack by one member State on the nuclear facilities of another member State. Australia's attitude to this action has been made clear in other forums, including the IAEA General Conference in September this year and the Committee on Disarmament at Geneva, where we joined a number of other delegations in expressing our condemnation of the attack. Such military operations not only are detrimental to efforts to restore peace and stability in the region but also hamper efforts by the international community, based on the Non-Proliferation Treaty and the associated safeguards system administered by IAEA, to prevent a further spread of nuclear weapons.

152. In conclusion, it is a privilege for me to be able to join all other delegations by expressing the Australian Government's appreciation of the work done by the outgoing Director General, Mr. Sigvard Eklund, whose work has ensured the effective development of the Agency. We wish to congratulate Mr. Eklund on the decision made at the end of the twenty-fifth regular session of the General Conference of the Agency to confer upon him the title of Director General Emeritus of the Agency. Mr. Eklund has discharged his responsibilities with untiring dedication and deserves the highest praise and gratitude from all member States. At the same time, I have pleasure, on behalf of the Australian Government, in congratulating the new Director General of the Agency, Mr. Hans Blix. Australia looks forward to continuing its close co-operation with the Director General.

153. Mr. ADAM (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) (*interpretation from Arabic*): The delegation of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has pleasure in expressing its appreciation and thanks for the praiseworthy efforts of IAEA for the use of atomic power for peaceful purposes. I wish to join previous speakers in praising the efforts of Mr. Eklund over a period of 20 years for the achievement of the objectives of the Agency, especially his efforts in the field of the supply of technical assistance to developing countries which are facing major economic difficulties which oblige them to make use of all available means to promote comprehensive economic and social development, including the use of atomic energy for purposes of economic development.

154. My delegation has studied the annual report of the Agency, and we note with satisfaction the assistance supplied by the Agency to more than 40 developing countries. We also note the existence of co-operation and co-ordination in the field of research between the Agency and several scientific institutions in developing countries. This relationship illustrates the attention paid by the Agency to agricultural and livestock production, eradication of agricultural diseases and pests, public health, conservation of food, protection of the environment, natural sciences and organization of a data base.

155. Undoubtedly all these concerns will lead to positive results which will benefit many countries, especially the developing countries, which certainly need to improve their agricultural and livestock production and intensify the eradication of agricultural diseases and pests, since agriculture is the main source of food in those countries.

156. We also note the existence of a food crisis affecting the whole world, especially the African continent. We resolutely denounce all campaigns on the part of the Western media against the efforts by the developing countries to benefit from nuclear power in their economic development. We also denounce all political and economic pressure and the hindrances being placed in the way of the efforts of those countries to obtain nuclear technology, because all these efforts go against progress and are doomed to failure. The developing countries will persist in wishing to emerge from their economic underdevelopment by using all means to achieve comprehensive economic development, including the use of nuclear power for peaceful purposes.

157. We are convinced of the importance of the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, and therefore my country has adhered to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and to the safeguards system associated with that Treaty. At the same time, we believe that there is a need for greater efforts on the part of the Agency for a better future, in order that it may achieve its objectives, doing so by submitting all nuclear facilities to its control. However, we note with great regret that certain countries refuse to recognize the resolutions of the international community and continue to defy the international will, which by every means available is trying to avoid the nuclear catastrophe threatening all mankind.

158. The General Assembly, in resolution 33/71 A, relating to military and nuclear collaboration with Israel, requests the Security Council to call upon all States "to end all transfer of nuclear equipment or fissionable material or technology to Israel". The Assembly made a similar call in resolution 34/89, on Israeli nuclear armament. However, the Zionist entity continues to receive assistance in the field of nuclear weapons production, which has left

Israel free to defy the resolutions of the United Nations and the principles and objectives of IAEA, all the while refusing to adhere to the Non-Proliferation Treaty and to begin to threaten the peace and security of the Middle East and humanity as a whole. The best proof of this is the attack on the Iraqi reactor, which was denounced by all countries in this very forum, as well as by the Board of Governors of IAEA and other international bodies. Israel must be deprived of all technical assistance supplied by the Agency and must even be expelled from the Agency, the principles and objectives of which it has violated.

159. Israel, moreover, continues to threaten southern Africa by co-operating with a kindred régime, the *apartheid* régime in South Africa. This co-operation in the nuclear arms field is a serious threat to the security and stability of the States of the African continent. The General Assembly has called upon South Africa to submit all its nuclear facilities to Agency control and requested the Security Council to take measures to prevent any kind of nuclear co-operation with the racist régime of South Africa. The General Assembly, in resolution 35/206 H, strongly condemned "the continuing and increasing collaboration by Israel with the racist régime of South Africa", which represents grave consequences for the development of the military potential of South Africa and which constitutes a very grave and dangerous problem. Despite allegations to the contrary, the relations between Israel and South Africa have become more systematized and cover several other spheres: military, political, nuclear, economic and cultural.

*Mr. Kittani (Iraq) resumed the Chair.*

160. We must never forget the disturbing role played by the great Powers in the nuclear arms race; this harms peace and security in the world, favours catastrophes and increases suffering. The fact that the United States is considering the production of the neutron bomb constitutes a grave danger to international peace and security. The United States should be fostering efforts for the peaceful utilization of nuclear power. Instead, we see that the United States is giving assistance—experts, technical assistance and nuclear materials—and encouragement to the racist régimes of South Africa and occupied Palestine for the production of nuclear weapons. This constitutes a violation of United Nations resolutions and of the principles of IAEA. The great Powers have assumed a grave responsibility to put an end to the production of nuclear weapons and not to obstruct the efforts of developing countries to benefit from nuclear technology and use it for peaceful purposes.

161. We have great hopes for the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy to be held in 1983, and we look forward to positive results emerging from that Conference which will serve the progress of mankind as a whole and especially the economies of developing countries and also allow for the establishment of rules governing peace and security.

162. I should like to stress, in conclusion, one very important issue with respect to the development of the potential of developing countries in benefiting from nuclear technology: namely, the training of the citizens of developing countries in this field. I refer to the possibility of providing those citizens with opportunities to find positions within the Agency, since such positions would constitute a kind of training. The quota for the developing

countries in the Agency is small, compared to their populations. Therefore citizens of those countries should be permitted to occupy posts in the Agency rather than allowing those posts to remain the preserve of a number of developed countries. That requires, in our view, a revision of the procedures for appointments in the Agency. Another point I should like to raise concerns the importance of the representation of the developing countries on the Board of Governors. Since the developing countries constitute a majority of countries of the world and their interests are numerous, important and vital, they should be represented on an equitable basis in all international bodies and organizations.

163. Mr. NAIK (Pakistan): At the outset, on behalf of the delegation of Pakistan, I should like to pay our special tribute to the retiring Director General of IAEA, Mr. Sigvard Eklund, for his illustrious services in the building up and management of the Agency and for promoting the cause of peaceful uses of nuclear energy, which has become increasingly vital for economic and social progress, particularly of the developing countries. A living testimony of Mr. Eklund's outstanding contribution in this field is the development of the Agency itself, with its wide range of responsibilities and the benefits which it is extending to numerous countries in the peaceful applications of nuclear energy. We therefore join others in applauding the decision of the Agency to confer upon Mr. Eklund the title of Director General Emeritus.

164. We also warmly welcome the appointment of the new Director General, Mr. Hans Blix. We are confident that his vast experience and expertise will be a most valuable asset to the Agency in its continued development and in carrying out its responsibilities for the promotion of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy with vigour and effectiveness.

165. My delegation wishes to express our gratitude to Mr. Eklund for his eloquent and comprehensive introduction of the annual report of the Agency on its activities for the year 1980. My delegation has noted with satisfaction the Agency's record of achievements in the development of peaceful uses of nuclear energy. It is a matter of gratification that the total resources available to carry out the Agency's technical assistance programme in 1980 increased by 27.3 per cent compared with that of 1979. The assistance provided by UNDP to the Agency, which registered a sharp increase of 45 per cent over 1979, is indeed commendable and underscores the recognition on the part of the United Nations of the Agency's role and functions in the developmental sector. At the same time, however, we regret to find that the voluntary contributions of the member States pledged to the Agency's fund did not fully meet the target set for 1980.

166. Pakistan is convinced of the growing importance of the peaceful applications of nuclear energy in the development efforts of an increasingly large number of countries particularly from the third world. The International Nuclear Fuel Cycle Evaluation, which finalized its three-year-long technical study in February 1980, also concluded that nuclear energy is expected to increase its role in meeting the world's energy needs and that nuclear technology can and should be widely available to that end. By the same token, we believe that there will be corresponding expansion in the scope of activities and responsibilities of the Agency, which has an important role in the promotion of the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

167. A principal responsibility of the Agency lies in the field of nuclear safety, for which the Agency provides the only internationally acceptable safeguards system. Our experience shows that the IAEA safeguards system is reliable, effective and covers the entire nuclear fuel cycle. Over the years it has developed in technological techniques, as well as in implementation procedures, and can now be applied to every category of nuclear installations and facilities. This safeguards system must be protected and universalized on a non-discriminatory basis. In this regard we note with deep satisfaction the observations made by Mr. Eklund:

“For the past five years the Agency has been making a detailed statistical analysis and evaluation of the effectiveness of its safeguards operations, and in no case has the Agency detected any discrepancy which would indicate the diversion of a significant amount of safeguarded material. It has thus concluded that all such material has remained in peaceful nuclear activities or has been otherwise adequately accounted for.” [50th meeting, para. 18.]

168. The Israeli attack on the Tamuz nuclear reactor near Baghdad has come as a rude shock to the international community, which advocates the right of every nation to have access to nuclear technology for peaceful purposes. The Director General, Mr. Eklund, has correctly described that attack as an attack on the IAEA safeguards system itself. Besides being an act of unprovoked aggression, the Israeli attack on Tamuz has far-reaching implications. It underlines the imperative need to preserve the Agency's safeguards system and to devise ways and means to protect all peaceful nuclear installations. The recommendation made by Mr. Eklund for enlarging the scope of the 1977 Additional Protocol to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 in order to strengthen international law prohibiting attacks on all peaceful nuclear facilities deserves our serious consideration.

169. Pakistan has always fully supported the IAEA safeguards system, and, in the context of its own nuclear facilities, it has extended every assistance to the Agency in discharging its safeguards responsibilities. Nevertheless, in the recent past, Pakistan's peaceful nuclear programme has become the target of an orchestrated propaganda campaign. It is being put out that “suspicious” activities have come to light at Pakistan's nuclear power reactor near Karachi and that “anomalies and irregularities” have been detected at the site. These are patently false allegations which even cast doubt on the competence of the Agency itself. These unfounded allegations, in our opinion, should have been refuted by the Agency itself in the light of its inspections of the Karachi nuclear reactor. We have, however, noted the categorical statement by the Director General of IAEA that the Agency has detected neither any diversion nor any act of non-compliance with its safeguards régime.

170. The Karachi nuclear power plant, otherwise known as KANUPP, has been regularly inspected by the Agency's safeguards inspectors. During the last 10 years it has been inspected 62 times, and on each occasion the Agency has certified that “the inspection disclosed no departure from the terms of the safeguards agreement covering the facilities and materials concerned”. There has not been a single case of non-compliance or deviation. Earlier this year, on 19 January 1981, the Director General reported to the Board of Governors of IAEA that a complete inventory verification of all irradiated fuel had been carried out by the Agency's inspection team and the re-

sults had been satisfactory. He further stated that the Pakistan side had co-operated closely with the Agency during the inspection. That position was once again affirmed by the Director General of IAEA as recently as 17 September 1981.

171. Once again, I should like to state that Pakistan is proud to have fully carried out its safeguards obligations, and it will continue to honour all its safeguards undertakings. The conjectures regarding diversion of irradiated fuel from KANUPP are therefore totally baseless, misleading and contrary to the official statements and findings of IAEA.

172. I may also point out that Pakistan has been one of the first few countries to respond favourably to the new proposals made by the IAEA Director General in a recent statement regarding the need for augmenting the existing surveillance equipment with devices still under development.

173. According to the Agency these proposals are intended to seek improved safeguards measures. Although they are outside the framework of our existing agreements with the Agency, we have agreed to have discussions at the expert level. Obviously we cannot accept the unilateral introduction of any measures by the Agency which have not been agreed upon through negotiations.

174. Specifically, the new proposals for upgrading the safeguards system for the Karachi nuclear reactor, and Pakistan's preliminary response to them, can be summarized as follows.

175. First, installation of an additional camera set in the spent fuel bay and relocation of the existing cameras in the Karachi nuclear reactor has been proposed. In accordance with our agreements with the Agency, two surveillance cameras are already in position in the proposed area and are covering the entire area satisfactorily. In addition to these two cameras, we have already agreed to the installation of a television video system at KANUPP for test purposes. This particular system, which has already been installed, goes beyond the stipulations of the existing agreements. We are willing further to consider and undertake discussions at the expert level for the possible relocation of the installed cameras.

176. Secondly, relocation of the present camera set in the decontamination bay has been proposed. We have conveyed our willingness to the Agency to discuss the details of the proposal.

177. Thirdly, it is proposed to install two camera sets and improve the monitoring system in the fuelling machine maintenance area. Although we have not been able to see any justification for this proposal, which is also outside the purview of the existing agreements, we are willing to consider it as long as the new arrangements do not interfere with the normal operation of the reactor.

178. Fourthly, in the case of difficulties with film development, it is proposed to transfer the exposed film for development and evaluation in Vienna. As regards the development and processing of films, we have already provided the necessary darkroom facilities for developing films at KANUPP. This arrangement has been working satisfactorily. According to the existing agreements with the Agency, the exposed films are not to be removed from KANUPP premises. Any arrangement contrary to that agreement will have to be negotiated.

179. Fifthly, the application of an underwater sealing system of spent fuel tray stacks is proposed. In our view this system will interfere with the day-to-day operation of the facility and will increase corrosion problems in the storage bay, causing safety problems and hazards. In examining this proposal, we cannot ignore the problem of radioactive contamination which has aroused serious concern in the developed world.

180. Lastly, it is proposed to install input and output bundle counters. We are willing to consider the attachment of counter monitors in the light of our agreements with the Agency.

181. I have taken the liberty of giving some technical details about the so-called irregularities or certain suspicious activities which are reported to have been noticed at the Karachi nuclear reactor. As is clear from our initial response, Pakistan is willing to hold detailed discussions with the Agency's experts to reach mutual agreement on the new proposals made by the Agency in accordance with the provisions of the existing arrangements. We believe, however, that the existing safeguards system of the Agency provides it with sufficient flexibility for replacing any equipment and instruments as new ones become available.

182. It has been stated that the new proposals by the Agency are based on an assessment of the safeguards system of KANUPP in the situation which has arisen since the reactor started to be loaded with fuel produced in Pakistan. I may mention that Pakistan was compelled to develop the manufacture of fuel from indigenous sources after the fuel supply was unilaterally cut off by Canada in December 1976, rendering the Karachi reactor virtually inoperational. But the setting up of the fuel fabrication plant was no secret project. A public announcement was made on its completion in September 1980, and later it was duly reported to the General Conference of IAEA. Thereafter the Agency made a complete inventory of the irradiated fuel bundles at the Karachi nuclear reactor with the full co-operation of the Pakistan side. The subsequent Agency inspections also fully take into account the inventory of indigenous fuel.

183. Pakistan's commitment to nuclear non-proliferation is a matter of public record. The Government of Pakistan has repeatedly declared that its nuclear programme is devoted to the technological, industrial and economic development of the country. Pakistan has also been consistently advocating the strengthening of the non-proliferation régime, not only on a global basis, but also in our own area, such as through the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia. Towards that end Pakistan has made several proposals, including a joint declaration by States of the region on the non-acquisition of nuclear weapons and bilateral reciprocal inspections of respective nuclear facilities.

184. The concern for nuclear non-proliferation should not militate against the inherent right of the developing countries to benefit from peaceful nuclear technology on a universal and non-discriminatory basis. Furthermore, we believe that nuclear proliferation cannot be prevented by placing unilateral restrictions on access to nuclear technology; it can be achieved through a genuine political consensus embracing nuclear and non-nuclear countries, as called for by the tenth special session of the General Assembly, devoted to disarmament [see resolution S-10/2]. It is for this reason that Pakistan welcomes the establishment by IAEA of the Committee on Assurances of Sup-



ply, which in our view can serve as a useful forum for a constructive dialogue between the suppliers and the recipient States. The promotion of peaceful nuclear co-operation on a universal non-discriminatory basis, progress in nuclear disarmament and security assurances to non-nuclear States are essential elements for a consensus on nuclear non-proliferation. Pakistan wishes to contribute actively to developing such a consensus. In the same spirit, Pakistan will continue to extend its total support to the IAEA safeguards system and its full co-operation to the Agency in the fulfilment of its obligations to ensure nuclear safety.

185. I should like to take this opportunity to offer some brief comments on draft resolutions A/36/L.10 and L.11. Pakistan is a sponsor of draft resolution A/36/L.11, which relates to the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy, scheduled for 1983. We attach great importance to the need for adequate preparations for that Conference. The draft resolution has fully underlined this imperative, and it also affirms the principles which should guide the preparations for the Conference. Those are, first, that the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes is of great importance for the economic and social development of many countries; secondly, that all States have the right, in accordance with the principle of sovereign equality, to develop their programme for the peaceful uses of nuclear technology for economic and social development in conformity with their priorities, interests and needs; thirdly, that all States, without discrimination, should have access to, and should be free to acquire, technology, equipment and materials for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and, lastly, that international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy should be under agreed and appropriate international safeguards applied through IAEA on a non-discriminatory basis in order effectively to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

186. We also share the view of other sponsors that the subject of the Conference deserves consideration as a separate item on the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly.

187. We have noted with interest the contents of draft resolution A/36/L.10, which relates to the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency. That draft resolution has specifically highlighted the significance of the role of the Agency in the introduction of nuclear power for peaceful purposes as well as in the application of nuclear science and technology, particularly in the fields of agriculture, medicine and industry in the developing countries. The draft resolution has noted with satisfaction the several continuing endeavours of the Agency to fulfil its obligations under its statute. The draft resolution also calls for support for the efforts of the Agency, pursuant to its statute, to further the peaceful uses of nuclear power, improve the effectiveness of safeguards and promote nuclear safety. Those efforts must, however, be pursued within the framework of the relevant internationally recognized principles.

188. In conclusion, I should like to say that Mr. Eklund has presented in a most eloquent manner the perils as well as the promises which the nuclear age offers mankind. He has brought out in his report and in his statement both his deep concern over the spiralling nuclear arms race and his deep conviction of the peaceful role of nuclear energy. We fully share his concern and his conviction, and we hope that eminent personalities such as he

will continue to exert their moral influences over the international endeavours for nuclear disarmament and for the harnessing of nuclear energy for the benefit of human civilization.

189. Mr. MOUSSA (Egypt): At the outset, I should like to express my delegation's appreciation to Mr. Sigvard Eklund, Director General of IAEA, for his important statement at the 50th meeting, in which he presented the annual report on the Agency's activities during 1980. I also wish to take this opportunity to pay a special tribute to Mr. Eklund for his dedication and tireless efforts over the past 20 years in helping IAEA to evolve into an institution that commands the respect and appreciation of the international community.

190. It is universally acknowledged that energy is an essential ingredient in the process of development and progress. With the shift towards small capital-intensive modes of production, energy has become all the more crucial. Even in developing countries where labour-intensive modes of production are still dominant, the trend towards capital-intensive modes of production—not only in the modern sector of the economy, but in the traditional sectors as well—has become an established fact. Such a development has in itself brought about severe dislocations in the economies of developing countries and is further aggravated by the paucity of energy resources in the developing countries and their dependence on the technology of developed countries.

191. Nuclear energy offers the best viable short-term solution to the energy crisis for all States, regardless of their stage of development. Developing countries, however, are not so fortunate, for the technology and resources required for the production of nuclear energy are not readily available to them, owing to their lack of the required financial resources and technology, as well as because of certain restrictive practices that have been hindering international co-operation in this field. It is precisely in this respect that IAEA should play an important role. A balance must be struck between assuring access to nuclear energy by all States and the need to curb the proliferation of nuclear weapons. The non-nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons have made good on their undertaking not to acquire nuclear weapons, whereas the nuclear-weapon States have yet to live up to their obligations to cease vertical proliferation and to take measures to ensure that the potential benefits derived from the peaceful application of nuclear energy be made available to non-nuclear-weapon States on a non-discriminatory basis.

192. It is time, we believe, for the nuclear-weapon States, if they wish the Non-Proliferation Treaty régime to be effective, to work earnestly towards fulfilling their obligations under the Treaty. They must undertake effective measures to curb the nuclear arms race and, at the same time, to encourage in a concrete way international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

193. Since its establishment IAEA has played a major role both in checking the proliferation of nuclear weapons through its safeguards system and as a catalyst in fostering international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. We hope the Agency will continue in the future to discharge that important role with effectiveness. My delegation fully supports the safeguards system and would like to see it strictly respected and widely applied. We attach equal importance to the role of the Agency in the field of international co-operation in the peaceful uses

of nuclear energy. In this regard, we would like to register our satisfaction at the fact that the question of assurances of supply has become the focus of attention of the Agency. It is our hope that the newly established Committee on Assurances of Supply can, through a constructive dialogue between supplier and recipient countries, result in solutions to restore confidence and establish the use of nuclear energy on a wide scale to solve the world energy problem.

194. Another aspect of the role of IAEA in international co-operation with regard to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy is that of technical assistance. My delegation considers the Agency's technical assistance programme as vital in the efforts of developing countries to utilize nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

195. It is for this reason that we are concerned at the size of the programme in relation to the increasing requirements of the developing countries. We are also concerned that such a programme continues to be financed from extra-budgetary resources. We should like to see the technical assistance programme as part of the regular budget of the Agency. This, we feel, would bring about the stability required for the Agency to establish a long-term programme more attuned to the needs of developing countries.

196. Developing countries have a major stake in IAEA. It is therefore only appropriate that their representation be augmented on the Board of Governors of the Agency, as well as in its secretariat, in particular in the corps of inspectors.

197. International co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy will, we hope, enter a new phase with the holding of the United Nations conference devoted to this matter. Egypt, as a member of the Preparatory Committee for the conference, will spare no effort in ensuring adequate preparation for it. To this end, it is our view that the Preparatory Committee should meet twice during 1982 so that it may undertake the substantive preparations, including the preparation of a draft declaration and programme of action to be adopted by the conference. My delegation also holds the view that the preparations for the conference, as well as the conference itself, must be guided by the principles contained in General Assembly resolution 32/50 if the conference is effectively to fulfil its role in the promotion of international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

198. Faced with the imperative need to establish a long-term energy programme to sustain its economic development, Egypt has embarked on a nuclear energy programme to generate the necessary electrical power. To this end, in February of this year we ratified the Non-Proliferation Treaty, and in June of this year we also concluded a safeguards agreement with IAEA. We have concluded bilateral agreements with a number of countries for co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. We therefore look with great anticipation to the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy. It is our hope that the Conference will result in a régime that will govern in a constructive and equitable manner international co-operation in this field.

199. Egypt is a sponsor of draft resolution A/36/L.11. We hope it will be widely supported, in the interests of the future peaceful use of nuclear energy and for the benefit of all. At the same time, we consider that draft reso-

lution A/36/L.10 should also be adopted, in spite of the fact that it does not contain many of the points that are of importance to the developing countries. We hope that the needs of the developing countries, as stressed in the debate which has taken place today and as will also be stressed in the international conference scheduled for 1983, will be met in the very near future.

200. Mr. ŠILOVIĆ (Yugoslavia): We have carefully studied the annual report of IAEA on its activities in 1980. The statement made by the Director General of the Agency, Mr. Eklund, contributed to the better understanding of the important issues elaborated in the report before us.

201. As my delegation has already had the opportunity to express its views concerning the report of the Preparatory Committee while introducing draft resolution A/36/L.11 at the 50th meeting, I shall now limit myself to some comments on the report of the Agency.

202. At the beginning I want to pay a well-deserved tribute and express the gratitude of my delegation to Mr. Sigvard Eklund for his exceptional performance and untiring efforts during his 20 years as Director General of the Agency. We wish him all the best in the future. To his successor, Mr. Blix, we offer our congratulations and good wishes.

203. My country, like almost all other countries today, particularly the developing ones, attaches great importance to the issues of the development and nuclear energy for peaceful uses and of the elimination of all problems hindering the promotion of international co-operation in that field. As a member of IAEA and of its Board of Governors for the past two-year term, Yugoslavia has attempted to contribute to its utmost to the work of the Agency. We fully support the activities of the Agency, particularly those directed towards the promotion of the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and its assistance to developing countries in accelerating their nuclear energy programmes aimed at meeting the acute and urgent energy requirements of their development.

204. Co-operation in all fields between the Agency and Yugoslavia has been fruitful. We owe particular gratitude to the Agency for the technical assistance provided during the construction of the first Yugoslav nuclear power plant. We hope that this co-operation will also successfully continue in the future.

205. On this occasion, I should like to congratulate the Director General and the secretariat of the Agency on the work accomplished in 1980, the results of which are covered in the report. Reviewing all Agency activities in the past year, the report clearly points to the increasing significance of the application of nuclear energy in many fields of human activity, to the problems connected to it and to the ways of solving them.

206. As in previous years, the report underlines the fact that a major and steady expansion of nuclear power is indispensable to the future economic well-being of all countries, particularly developing ones. The present energy crisis makes this fact exceptionally relevant. To this end, it is important to devote further constant attention to the question of nuclear safety, which is included in the programme of action of the Agency. In this connection, an important event in 1980 was the convening by the Agency of the International Conference on Current Nuclear Power Plant Safety Issues, at Stockholm, which

reached the conclusion that there is no factor relevant to safety that limits the use and development of nuclear power. At the same time the Conference underlined the importance of improving the training of operators and of control equipment, with which we fully agree.

207. It can be seen from the report that the Agency was active in the field of control in 1980 and that there was a further increase in the number of countries accepting the Agency safeguards. In principle, we support the efforts to place all nuclear facilities without exception under the safeguards of the Agency, since it is the only way to prevent all suspicions, justified and unjustified, concerning the development of nuclear programmes for military purposes in a number of countries. Indications as to the nuclear capability of the aggressive régimes of South Africa and Israel call for indispensable further efforts in that direction. On the other hand, the safeguards system may be widely accepted only if it is non-discriminatory and internationally agreed upon. The efforts to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons should not be used as an excuse to deny States their right to acquire and develop nuclear technology for peaceful purposes. That is the most important role of the Agency and it should be the approach to all safeguard measures and related provisions.

208. Regrettably, the well-known events in June this year posed a grave threat to the safeguards system of the Agency and undermined confidence in that system. Israel's military attack on the research reactor in Iraq was not only a totally unjustified act of aggression, for which Israel was condemned by the entire international community, but also an attack on the safeguards system of the Agency and on the system of international co-operation and trust in general.

209. My country attaches great importance to the setting up of the Committee on Assurances of Supply and considers that the questions it is considering—that is, ways and means in which supply of nuclear material, equipment and technology can be assured on a predictable and long-term basis—are of paramount importance for the promotion of international co-operation in the field of nuclear energy. We hope that the Committee will soon achieve concrete results.

210. The problem of technical assistance is for developing countries one of the most important aspects of the Agency's activities. For those countries the relation between technical assistance on the one hand, and the regulatory activities of the Agency on the other, is still not satisfactory. We support the endeavours of the Agency to achieve a higher degree of predictability of resources for technical assistance by long-term planning of its funds and thus enable the recipient countries to plan well in advance. We expect that the justified proposals of developing countries that technical assistance funds be included in the regular budget of the Agency will eventually be accepted and that those funds will be more or less at the level of the Agency's expenditures on safeguard measures.

211. Yugoslavia fully supports the demand for the correction of the existing disproportion in the membership of the Board of Governors of the Agency, in the sense of a more equitable geographical distribution which would lead to the increase of representation of developing countries in it. We also support the demand for a more equitable representation of developing countries in the Agency's secretariat, especially in the high-ranking positions, where that disproportion is felt the most.

212. In conclusion, I should like to express our appreciation of the work of the Agency and the results it has achieved. It is our earnest hope that in future it will accomplish even more, particularly in the field of promoting the peaceful uses of nuclear energy in the world.

213. Mr. MENZIES (Canada): The Director General's statement at the 50th meeting focused the attention of the General Assembly in a most lucid way on the wide range of activities described in the Agency's annual report. The Director General and the secretariat of the Agency are to be congratulated on their continuing commitment and contribution to the effectiveness of the Agency and its programmes.

214. The report recognizes the central role of IAEA under its statute in promoting the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and underlines the importance of its many responsibilities, particularly in the areas of technical assistance, safeguards and nuclear safety. We note that the IAEA Committee on Assurances of Supply is meeting this week at Vienna, and we hope that progress in its work will greatly contribute to the success of the 1983 United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy.

215. The Agency is charged with the task of accelerating and enlarging the contribution of nuclear energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world. Canada is pleased to note that IAEA is emphasizing projects designed to have a significant social and economic impact. We have also noted with satisfaction that technical assistance provided by the Agency to developing countries has again increased substantially.

216. Canada considers the Agency's safeguards operations essential to the promotion of an effective internationally agreed non-proliferation régime and will continue strongly to support those efforts. We welcome the conclusion that again in 1980 nuclear material under Agency safeguards "remained in peaceful nuclear activities or was otherwise adequately accounted for".<sup>8</sup> However, if confidence is to be sustained in such conclusions, the Agency must continue to upgrade the effectiveness of its safeguards, taking into account the latest technological advances.

217. In conclusion, I wish to echo the many tributes paid to Mr. Eklund and the good wishes extended to his successor, Mr. Blix. The Agency faces many challenges, but can count on Canada's continued full support.

218. Mr. LIDGÅRD (Sweden): IAEA is commonly said to have three main fields of activity. They can be entitled "safeguards", "technical co-operation" and "nuclear safety".

219. The first of these, safeguards, means ensuring that nuclear energy is used exclusively for peaceful purposes. I am happy to note that the Agency's annual report for 1980 confirms, as in previous years, that nuclear material under Agency safeguards remained in peaceful nuclear activities or was otherwise accounted for. At the same time, however, we are all too aware that this does not mean that the non-proliferation régime that the safeguards system is to uphold is without serious political problems. The contrary is in fact the case.

220. In June this year the safeguards system was challenged by a country that does not submit all its nuclear activities to international safeguards. When Israeli bomb-

ers attacked the research reactor near Baghdad this was not only an illegal act of aggression but also an expression of lack of confidence in the safeguards system of IAEA. My country cannot, of course, accept such an action, nor does it accept the assertion that the safeguards system is not up to its task. The only justifiable reaction should be to ask ourselves what can be done further to improve the effectiveness of the system. Sweden fully supports the IAEA safeguards system and is prepared to participate actively in all efforts that can lead to a strengthening of the system and to additional guarantees against the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

221. One step in such a direction has already been identified many times—namely, the application of IAEA safeguards to all nuclear facilities in non-nuclear-weapon States as well as civilian facilities in the nuclear-weapon States. There is no valid reason not to accept such full-scope safeguards. I have already mentioned Israel as one of the countries which do not subscribe to full-scope safeguards. There are several others. If we wish effectively to discourage future proliferation of nuclear weapons, which would undoubtedly entail great risks to regional and international peace, it is of vital importance that all non-nuclear-weapon States now take steps to introduce IAEA safeguards on all nuclear materials in their possession.

222. Another step that has particular bearing on the attack on the Iraqi reactor is the prohibition of military attacks on civilian nuclear facilities. The Additional Protocol of 1977 to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 concerning respect for human rights in armed conflict contains restrictions on military attacks on nuclear power stations. This Protocol has been ratified by 20 nations. The June attack clearly indicates the relevance of this Protocol and the need for wider support. An extended prohibition has been proposed by my Government for inclusion in the draft international convention prohibiting the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons, which is now under consideration by the Committee on Disarmament. The proposal has met with considerable support and we hope that it will soon become the basis for positive action.

223. Turning now to the second main field of activity of IAEA, namely, technical co-operation, I shall limit myself to expressing satisfaction at the outcome of informal talks on this subject at the recent General Conference of the Agency. All members of the Agency are now well aware of the importance that should be attached to this task and the need for predictable and adequate financing. For the financing of its programme of technical co-operation, as well as for its regular budget, the Agency already applies methods of medium-term indicative planning. These methods provide a good basis for further advances in this area.

224. I should like to state my Government's support for proposals for an extended role for IAEA in the field of alternative sources of energy supply. A research centre within the IAEA framework could contribute towards the development of new technology in this field, which is of particular importance for the developing countries, as was emphasized at the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, held at Nairobi from 10 to 21 August 1981.

225. The third main activity of IAEA concerns nuclear safety. My country warmly welcomes the fact that the Agency gives increased attention to this matter of fundamental importance, which must be properly addressed if

nuclear power is to play an important rôle in solving the global energy crisis. Sweden has during the period covered by the annual report hosted the International Conference on Current Nuclear Power Plant Safety Issues. My country will in the future also be ready to play an active role in this field.

226. IAEA has a role of fundamental importance in the multilateral efforts to make nuclear energy available for peaceful purposes to all nations of the world. The establishment of the Committee on Assurances of Supply and the Expert Groups on International Plutonium Storage and International Spent Fuel Management are examples which testify to the vigour of the Agency and its active presence in areas of importance to the further development of the potential of nuclear energy in relation to all parts of the fuel cycle.

227. This success is to a high degree due to the Agency's Director General for 20 years, Mr. Sigvard Eklund. With the assistance of his expert staff he has achieved a situation in which IAEA stands unchallenged as the sole international organization responsible for promoting and also safeguarding the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. During his many years of international service Mr. Eklund has shown himself to be the skilful administrator of a large agency and a seasoned diplomat finely tuned to the political realities among which he has had to guide IAEA.

228. Finally, I want to state that my country feels deeply honoured by the many expressions of appreciation which have been addressed here today to my compatriot, Mr. Eklund, for his outstanding services as an international civil servant.

229. Mr. SUMMERHAYES (United Kingdom): On behalf of the 10 member States of the European Community, I should like to thank Mr. Eklund for his interesting and informative annual report on the work of the Agency in 1980 and for the fascinating survey he gave us of the development of the Agency and of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy over the past 20 years during which he has served as Director General. I should like now to comment on some of the current issues covered in the annual report.

230. The members of the Community gave their full support to IAEA in its important functions of promoting the peaceful uses of atomic energy while at the same time insulating such use from the risks of the proliferation of nuclear weapons. We hold the view that continuous and amply available energy is indispensable to the future economic well-being of mankind. We hope that nuclear energy, together with other sources of energy, will contribute to that end, as well as to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world. We note the concern expressed in the report that the development of new nuclear energy programmes is falling short of previous projections and that an overriding factor is the question of public acceptance. In some countries this question is now the object of intensive public debate.

231. In this respect, the member States of the European Community consider the activities of IAEA in the area of nuclear safety to be of the greatest importance. We support the work carried out by the Agency in establishing a set of internationally agreed safety standards for nuclear power plants as well as assisting member States in the implementation of those standards.

232. In this context we note with particular interest among the results of the Agency's International Conference on Current Nuclear Power Plant Safety Issues, held at Stockholm, the conclusion that "there is no factor relevant to safety that limits the use and development of nuclear power". We continue to support the work being carried out under the Agency's auspices to develop a system of international plutonium storage, as foreseen in the Agency's statute.

233. The member States of the European Community recognize the importance of the Agency's promotional programmes and in particular the value of the Agency's technical assistance programme to the less developed areas of the world. They welcome the statement in the report that the resources available to the Agency for technical assistance activities in 1980 were 27.3 per cent greater than in 1979 and that, of the \$10.5 million agreed voluntary contributions target for 1980, 95 per cent was actually pledged in spite of the serious budgetary stringency which continues to affect all our Governments. In 1980 a higher target of \$13 million for 1981 and even higher indicative planning figures of \$16 million for 1982 and \$19 million for 1983 were established. Acceptance of the concept of indicative planning figures has also made possible a more certain and effective source of funding for technical assistance to be established. In addition to their voluntary contributions towards these targets, a number of Community member States made available to the Agency other substantial sources of funds as well as assistance in kind.

234. All 10 member States of the Community will continue to give their firm support to the Agency's technical assistance programme, and in this connection they reaffirm their belief that the provision of predictable and assured resources for technical assistance to meet the maximum number of technically sound projects can be achieved by voluntary contributions.

235. The Community members would like to record their continuing appreciation of the role the Agency plays in the application of nuclear science in agriculture and medicine, and especially in the interest of developing countries. We should like to acknowledge once more the important role of the IAEA International Centre for Theoretical Physics at Trieste. We also welcome the co-operation of UNDP in financing projects of IAEA.

236. The members of the European Community would like to reiterate their fullest possible support for the acceptance of IAEA safeguards by all Member States on all their peaceful nuclear activities. We take this opportunity of reaffirming our confidence in the international safeguards system and of repeating in this context our strong condemnation of Israel's premeditated and unjustified attack on Iraq's properly and adequately safeguarded nuclear research centre. We proclaim the right of any Member State to develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes under effective and non-discriminatory non-proliferation arrangements, and we urge all States to recognize and respect that right.

237. We note that by the end of 1980 98 per cent of the nuclear facilities in non-nuclear-weapon States of which the Agency was aware were under Agency safeguards and that no diversion of a significant amount of nuclear material for weapons purposes was detected. We warmly welcome the fact that two of the six non-nuclear States listed as having unsafeguarded facilities at the end of 1980 have since then agreed to bring these facilities under safe-

guards. Egypt has ratified the Non-Proliferation Treaty and has concluded the relevant safeguards agreement with the Agency. Spain has concluded safeguards arrangements with the Agency, bringing its remaining nuclear facilities under safeguards. We very much hope that the remaining four countries on the list will follow suit. We believe it to be of paramount importance to the continued expansion of nuclear trade and to the development of nuclear power to meet world energy needs that the Agency should continue to be able to affirm, on the basis of international verification arrangements, that no such diversion has taken place from a safeguarded facility.

238. We welcome the constructive work now begun by the Committee on Assurances of Supply. We have been gratified by the positive way in which the Committee, under the able guidance of its Bureau, has consistently sought to construct consensus. We will continue to play our full part in the Committee's deliberations. We believe they offer the best prospect for supplier and recipient States alike to work towards a more stable and predictable basis for international nuclear trade.

239. Finally, I should like on behalf of the 10 countries of the European Community to pay a very warm tribute to Mr. Eklund on his retirement after no less than 20 years' service as Director General. We believe that this represents a record length of tenure for the executive head of any organization of the United Nations family. The fact that he was asked to remain in the post for a total of five successive four-year terms is a measure of the confidence placed in him by the international community. Under his leadership the Agency has acquired a high reputation among international organizations for the efficiency with which it carries out its tasks. The technical and economic aims of accelerating and enlarging the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world are inextricably intertwined with the political purpose of providing a system of safeguards to verify that it is not being misused. We are deeply grateful to Mr. Eklund for the skill and patience with which he has performed this complex and difficult task and we offer him every good wish for his retirement.

240. Mr. ERSUN (Turkey): May I begin by expressing our deep gratitude and appreciation for the dedication shown and the invaluable work done by Mr. Sigvard Eklund, Director General of IAEA. The commendable achievements of Mr. Eklund in this field certainly constitute the very basis for future international efforts towards increasing the peaceful use of nuclear energy in the world. We also extend our welcome to Mr. Eklund's compatriot and successor, Mr. Hans Blix, and our wishes for his success in the accomplishment of his duties.

241. Indeed, the statement made by Mr. Eklund at the 50th meeting in presenting the report of IAEA to the General Assembly will be recorded as a most valuable contribution towards an understanding of the actual problems related to nuclear energy and its future benefits for mankind. IAEA, presided over by Mr. Eklund, has been at the centre of international nuclear activities for the last 20 years, and its growing importance need not be further stressed here.

242. The Turkish Government attaches considerable importance to the work of IAEA as an instrument for successful international co-operation in the field of nuclear energy.

243. It is a well-recognized fact that the prevention of the spread of nuclear weapons is closely related to the survival of mankind. But it can hardly be said that a wide consensus exists on the absolute necessity of promoting increased use of nuclear energy in the socio-economic lives of nations.

244. In the view of the Turkish Government, this controversy is becoming more and more of an anachronism in the light of the growing energy requirements of the world community as a whole and particularly of those developing countries deprived of fossil fuel resources. Bearing in mind that towards the end of this century fossil fuel resources will have a continuously diminishing share in the production of energy, nations will have no alternative but to rely on nuclear power. So the two aspects of the development of nuclear energy—namely, the danger of proliferation of nuclear weapons and the growing need to produce energy for socio-economic development—should be regarded as equally important. It is obvious that, on a global scale, the scarcity of energy resources and the needs of a growing world population will have a very disruptive effect on the existing international order and may in the short run create serious dangers for every State.

245. We think that neither unilateral measures nor the discriminatory practices of a group of States can properly counter this very danger. In our view, the only way to pre-empt such a dangerous development will be through effective international co-operation. For that purpose, everything possible should be done to strengthen IAEA on the one hand and, on the other, to establish a new international consensus on practical ways and means of meeting the legitimate nuclear energy requirements of all nations.

246. During the period covered by the annual report of IAEA important developments have taken place. The establishment of the Committee on Assurances of Supply, the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,<sup>2</sup> the conclusion of the work on the International Nuclear Fuel Cycle Evaluation and the decision of the General Assembly to convene in 1983 the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy represent, in our view, the most important events in this respect.

247. In relation to the work of the Committee on Assurances of Supply, which is actually under way, we hope that it will be feasible and possible to obtain some preliminary results before 1983 in order to provide a basis for fruitful discussions. As for the Second Review Conference, I do not want to dwell on the lack of consensus at that Conference. Nevertheless, I must say that the increasing number of non-nuclear States which have now become parties to the Non-Proliferation Treaty is testimony to the growing awareness of the dangers presented by nuclear weapons. In this respect, as was stated in the Final Document [*resolution S-10/2*] adopted by consensus at the tenth special session of the General Assembly—the first devoted to disarmament—the nuclear Powers bear a special responsibility in this field. As is the case with the overwhelming majority of non-nuclear States, Turkey has made a deliberate political choice concerning the dangers of the spread of nuclear weapons. But I must point out that the very legitimate concerns about the discriminatory nature of the Treaty can only be alleviated by concrete and continuing progress in the field of the nuclear arms control negotiating process. May I remind the members of the Assembly that Turkey signed the Non-Proliferation Treaty a decade ago, but the process of ratification, nec-

essary for it to become a full party, was delayed because of heavy parliamentary bureaucracy and was completed only last year.

248. Following the work of the International Nuclear Fuel Cycle Evaluation, the conclusion drawn was that “no technical fixes exist to prevent proliferation”. Hence, we have no alternative but to concentrate our efforts on the constant improvement of IAEA safeguards. In order to narrow the differences of view between various parties, the strengthening of IAEA should be based on institutional co-operative efforts as initiated by the Committee on Assurances of Supply and in areas such as international plutonium storage and international spent fuel management.

249. As for the convening of the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy in 1983, my delegation has not been able to study draft resolution A/36/L.11, which was distributed only yesterday, and we do not yet have instructions from Ankara. Nevertheless, I must say that we fully share the concern of the sponsors about the need for the utmost care in the preparation of that important Conference, and with a constructive and flexible approach we shall make our contribution to the preparatory work for it.

250. As Mr. Eklund pointed out, in the early 1960s there were only a few small nuclear power plants operating in certain countries. Then he said that at the end of last year, 253 nuclear power reactors were in operation in 22 member States of IAEA. Let us, then, be realistic in imagining the situation at the end of the twentieth century. We still hold the belief that the inevitable development of the peaceful use of nuclear energy should be coupled with adequate international co-operative efforts in order to bring about a less disturbed world through the technological advancement of all nations without exception.

251. The Turkish delegation will present its views on agenda item 130, entitled “Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security”, when that topic is taken up tomorrow by the General Assembly.

252. The PRESIDENT: I shall now call on those speakers who wish to exercise their right of reply. I would remind members that speeches in exercise of the right of reply should not exceed 10 minutes and should be delivered from their seats.

253. Mr. TARI (Israel) (*interpretation from French*): My delegation wishes to exercise its right of reply following a certain number of statements in this debate. Various representatives dwelt at length on the operation carried out against the Osirak reactor. The question of the Osirak reactor is inscribed as agenda item 130, on which the Assembly will begin discussion tomorrow. It should in no way be introduced into the discussion of the IAEA report. Such an amalgam is seriously detrimental to any constructive discussion of the true subject before us. Apparently certain delegations were unable to resist the temptation to repeat their intemperate defamatory attacks against the State of Israel. We can only protest vigorously once again at this way of proceeding. As to the substance of what was said against Israel with regard to the Osirak

operation, the delegation of Israel will reply in detail in the course of the debate on this subject in the General Assembly which will begin tomorrow.

254. Mr. AL-ZAHAWI (Iraq): The representative of the Tel Aviv régime has expressed protests and objections at the fact that a number of representatives who have spoken on agenda item 14 have referred to the unprecedented aerial attack that Israel carried out against the Iraqi nuclear installations. He alleged that this question had nothing to do with the item before us. I should like to remind the representative of the Tel Aviv régime that the international community has already decided that the attack had a direct bearing on IAEA. I should like to refer in particular to resolution 487 (1981), in paragraph 3 of which the Security Council

*“Further considers that the said attack constitutes a serious threat to the entire safeguards régime of the International Atomic Energy Agency, which is the foundation of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons”.*

255. The Board of Governors of IAEA also, in its resolution adopted on 12 June 1981, was

*“Conscious that this military action, besides affecting the security and peace of the region, has shown clear disregard for the Agency’s safeguards régime and the Non-Proliferation Treaty and could do great harm to the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes,*

*“Gravely concerned by the far-reaching implications of such a military attack on the peaceful nuclear facilities of a member State.”<sup>7</sup>*

256. The General Conference of IAEA, in its resolution adopted on 26 September 1981,

*“Considers that the Israeli act of aggression against the safeguarded Iraqi installations constitutes an attack against the Agency and its safeguards régime, which is the foundation of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons”.<sup>8</sup>*

That might not please the Israeli representative, but those are the facts. That is what the international community has decided upon already.

257. The PRESIDENT: I wish to inform the Assembly that a number of delegations have formally requested more time to seek instructions from their Governments regarding the amendments contained in document A/36/L.12. In accordance with rule 78 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the voting on draft resolution A/36/L.10 and the amendments thereto will, therefore, be postponed until tomorrow morning. The voting will be conducted as the second item in the morning after we have heard the speakers inscribed for agenda item 130. It is my intention to close the list of speakers in the debate on this item at 5 p.m. tomorrow.

258. As regards draft resolution A/36/L.11, the voting will have to be postponed to a later date in order to allow further consultations on the draft as well as consideration of its financial implications by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Fifth Committee.

*The meeting rose at 7.10 p.m.*

#### NOTES

<sup>1</sup> International Atomic Energy Agency, *The Annual Report for 1980* (Austria, July 1981); transmitted to the members of the General Assembly by a note of the Secretary-General (A/36/424).

<sup>2</sup> Held at Geneva from 11 August to 7 September 1980.

<sup>3</sup> For the summary record of this statement, see GC(XXV)OR.229, para. 6.

<sup>4</sup> See International Atomic Energy Agency, *The Annual Report for 1980*, GC(XXV)/642 and Corr.1 and 2, para. 1.

<sup>5</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 470th meeting, paras. 79-126.

<sup>6</sup> See International Atomic Energy Agency, *Resolutions and Other Decisions of the General Conference, Twenty-fifth Regular Session*, GC(XXV)/RES/381.

<sup>7</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1981*, document S/14532.

<sup>8</sup> See International Atomic Energy Agency, *The Annual Report for 1980*, GC(XXV)/642 and Corr.1 and 2, para. 9.