



President: Mr. Imre HOLLAI (Hungary).

AGENDA ITEM 14

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

1. The PRESIDENT: I wish to announce that this meeting will be suspended while the consultations now under way continue.

The meeting was suspended at 11.10 a.m. and resumed at 12.10 p.m.

2. The PRESIDENT: The consultations are still going on, and all the parties concerned have requested that the debate and the voting on the amendments, the sub-amendments and the draft resolution be postponed until Monday afternoon, 22 November. If the Assembly agrees to such a postponement, this item will be taken up as the first item at Monday afternoon's meeting.

3. Mr. AL-QAYSI (Iraq): I wish to inform you, Mr. President, that the situation has now changed. A compromise has been reached and my delegation feels that the Assembly could proceed to the vote now.

4. The PRESIDENT: It may be that a compromise has been reached in regard to the sub-amendment to the Iraqi amendment, but I was informed by the sponsors of the draft resolution and by the delegations of Argentina, Brazil and India, who have introduced the amendments contained in document A/37/L.35/Rev.1, that consultations were still going on.

5. Mr. KRISHNAN (India): It is indeed true that about an hour ago there was under consideration the possibility that we might postpone the voting until Monday, but consultations are still in progress and I am not aware that we have actually reached any final decision on that point. In the course of the last half-hour or so, we have been having further consultations not only among the sponsors of the amendments contained in document A/37/L.35/Rev.1, but also with the delegation of Iraq and others concerned. The sponsors of the amendment in document A/37/L.35/Rev.1 would be quite willing—in fact, we would suggest—that the Assembly should proceed to the vote today.

6. The PRESIDENT: I was told by the sponsors of the draft resolution and the other interested parties that there was a possibility that a consensus draft resolution might emerge if further time were given for consultations and the item were put on the agenda of Monday afternoon's meeting, as the first item, and the voting took place then.

7. I am, of course, in the hands of the General Assembly. Does it wish to consider the draft resolution and the amendments and sub-amendments now, or does it wish to give more time to the interested parties to attempt to work out a consensus draft resolution?

8. Mr. AL-QAYSI (Iraq): I do not wish to complicate your task, Mr. President. It is true that it was intimated to you that there might be a desire to postpone the voting on the amendments in order to give certain delegations the opportunity to consult and perhaps reach a consensus draft resolution. After that, however, consultations went on, and a definitive conclusion was reached—that is, that there was a possibility of such a draft resolution being put forward this morning. All the necessary consultations had taken place on the amendments proposed by the delegation of Brazil, and it therefore seemed possible that the voting could take place, if not this morning, then definitely this afternoon.

9. My delegation therefore cannot understand why the Assembly should have to decide whether the voting should be postponed until Monday. The purpose of the intimation to you that the voting might have to be postponed has now been achieved: the consultations have resulted in an agreement on a series of amendments.

10. The PRESIDENT: If there is no objection, I shall again suspend the meeting so that consultations may take place with the sponsors of the texts before the Assembly. When the meeting resumes, the Assembly will proceed to the vote, if it so wishes.

The meeting was suspended at 12.20 p.m. and resumed at 12.50 p.m.

11. The PRESIDENT: I call on the representative of the United States, who wishes to introduce a sub-amendment [A/37/L.37] to the amendments of Iraq [A/37/L.34].

12. Mr. LICHENSTEIN (United States of America): The United States wishes to propose a sub-amendment to the amendments proposed by Iraq, which deals with the very serious matter of attacks on installations that are peacefully engaged in the conduct of nuclear activities.

13. We propose that the General Assembly should state an important truth in a comprehensive manner—namely, that any attack on a peaceful nuclear installation in violation of the Charter of the United Nations constitutes a serious threat to the role and activities of IAEA and to the development and promotion of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

14. Last week, the Assembly adopted a resolution concerning Israel's attack on the Baghdad reactor

[*resolution 37/18*]. Today, in contrast, the Assembly is addressing the report that IAEA makes to this body.

15. Now the delegation of Iraq has reminded all of us of the fundamental truth—indeed, the truism—that conditions of peace are required in order for civilian nuclear development to flourish. We believe, as I said before, that this point needs to be made in general, comprehensive, across-the-board terms. We believe, furthermore, that the cause of promoting the development of nuclear energy will be better served if the General Assembly on this occasion pronounces a general truth, rather than seeking to point fingers of blame and to name names.

16. Yesterday [*71st meeting*], the Director General of IAEA gave us a promising report on the work of this vital Agency. The United States, in common with many other Members of the Assembly, supports that work; we wish to see it succeed.

17. For all those reasons, we urge delegations to vote in favour of our sub-amendment.

18. The PRESIDENT: I call on the representative of Brazil to introduce the revised amendments contained in document *A/37/L.35/Rev.1*.

19. Mr. BUSTANI (Brazil): The statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency, in its article II, stipulates that the objectives of the Agency are, first, “[to] seek to accelerate and enlarge”—and I stress those words—“the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world”; and, secondly, “[to] ensure”—and I stress that word, too—“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”.

20. The two-fold function is therefore obvious. In defining the means to achieve these objectives, the same statute stipulates that IAEA shall, first, encourage and assist in the development and application of atomic energy for peaceful purposes; secondly, make provision for material assistance; thirdly, foster the exchange of information; fourthly, encourage the exchange and training of scientists, and so forth. So, the four initial basic items in defining the means for achieving the Agency’s objectives are promotional. The fifth of these means is to establish and administer safeguards. A consensus text should therefore contain these two basic elements: the promotional and the regulatory, defined in a balanced and appropriate manner.

21. There has always been an attempt by some quarters to adulterate the role of the Agency by insisting that its principal function—indeed, almost its sole purpose—is to serve as a sort of international police force to prevent the horizontal proliferation of nuclear weapons. I stress “horizontal” because its vertical aspect, which is the one that poses the greatest threat to mankind, seems to be beyond the reach of that “police force”.

22. Those attempts are not confined to IAEA itself but also were made, rather successfully, in the preparation of the earlier draft resolution on the Agency’s report. Document *A/37/L.29* is a very good example. The purpose of the amendments introduced by Brazil, India and Argentina in document *A/37/L.35/Rev.1* is

purely to redress such an imbalance and help to pave the way for the successful holding of the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy on a fair and non-prejudicial basis.

23. We have taken account of the positions expressed by a number of delegations in the consultations that were held yesterday, and a new version of the amendments has now been issued.

24. The last part of the fourth preambular paragraph would now read:

“... in ensuring, so far as it is able, that assistance provided by the Agency or at its request or under its supervision or control is not used in such a way as to further any military purpose, as stated in article II of its statute”.

What we are proposing is to repeat the exact language of article II of the statute, as far as the safeguards part is concerned. What better formulation could one find to define this regulatory function of the Agency than its statute? We think that this is not a controversial formulation. Indeed, we would interpret a negative vote on this amendment as an attempt to denounce the statute itself.

25. Thus, the third preambular paragraph would stress the first and basic function of the Agency: the promotion of nuclear energy. The fourth preambular paragraph would stress the Agency’s regulatory function, in accordance with its statute.

26. Operative paragraph 2 would try to achieve both purposes at the same time: on the one hand, it would now stress the Agency’s fundamental promotional purpose—promoting the use of nuclear energy—and also, by the way, the consequent need to strengthen technical assistance to developing countries; on the other hand, it would request that the effectiveness of the Agency’s regulatory function—which has so far been successful, as stated by the report itself and confirmed by the Director General—be ensured.

27. Our amendment to the third preambular paragraph has also been revised so that the first part of the paragraph reads:

“*Recognizing* the importance of the work of and the relevance for the International Atomic Energy Agency . . .”.

28. The delegations sponsoring the amendments have in mind full respect for and allegiance to the spirit and language of the IAEA statute and wish to avoid the addition of elements deriving from perceptions and interests which aim at a virtual revision of the statute.

29. The PRESIDENT: I call on the representative of Iraq, who wishes to introduce a sub-amendment.

30. Mr. AL-ZAHAWI (Iraq): My delegation has listened very carefully to the sub-amendment of the United States [*A/37/L.37*] to my delegation’s amendments [*A/37/L.34*]. I wish to point out, however, that the report of IAEA before us deals with the specific Israeli attack against the Iraqi nuclear facilities. It was the one and only attack; there is one threat only, and that is the Israeli threat to repeat such an attack.

31. However, we whole-heartedly agree with the objective of the delegation of the United States—that is, to base the concern on more general grounds. Therefore, we suggest that the specific be combined with the general, and we propose that the amendment should read as follows:

“Considers that Israel’s threat to repeat its armed attack against nuclear facilities as well as any other armed attack against such facilities constitute, inter alia, a serious threat to the role and activities of the International Atomic Energy Agency in the development and further promotion of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.”

32. Mr. LICHENSTEIN (United States of America): My delegation wishes to point out that the new sub-amendment proposed by Iraq is in no sense a genuine sub-amendment. It would merely put the matter back into the form of the original Iraqi amendment. For this reason, in our judgement the United States sub-amendment is entitled to be put to the vote first. Therefore, Mr. President, we ask that you put to the vote our sub-amendment.

33. Mr. AL-QAYSI (Iraq): The construction put upon the Iraqi sub-amendment by the representative of the United States is not correct. First, we do not have a United States amendment; we have a United States sub-amendment.

34. Secondly, the Iraqi sub-amendment to the United States sub-amendment does not refer back to the original Iraqi amendment. A comparison with the language which was given orally by my delegation earlier makes this quite clear. Certainly, there is a combination of the language used in the original Iraqi amendments [A/37/L.34] and the language used in the United States sub-amendment [A/37/L.37].

35. Having said that, I do not think that the rules of procedure give any support to the United States request that there should be a vote on the United States sub-amendment first. Our position is that our sub-amendment should be voted upon first.

36. The PRESIDENT: I call on the representative of Denmark, who wishes to raise a point of order.

37. Mr. BRYLLE (Denmark): I am sorry that we still face new amendments and proposals at this very late stage, without having proper time to consider the difficult and important issues that we are dealing with. In the light of this, we should like to ask you, Mr. President, to suspend the meeting to give us time for thorough consideration of the matters before us.

38. The PRESIDENT: I have accommodated delegations by suspending the meeting twice this morning. I should like to have the advice of the Assembly on this matter, but as the representative of Denmark has not formally proposed the suspension of the meeting, I do not believe that I can accommodate him.

39. Mr. BRYLLE (Denmark): I formally propose that the meeting be suspended for five minutes.

40. The PRESIDENT: I see there is an objection to that proposal. In accordance with the rules of procedure, I shall allow two representatives to speak in favour and two against.

41. Mr. ANDRADE-TERÁN (Colombia) (*interpretation from Spanish*): The Assembly has spent a

great deal of time considering this major issue. It would be advisable now either to reach a decision on the documents submitted for our consideration or to postpone further discussion. If further discussion is postponed, perhaps it would be better to continue this afternoon than to try to do anything earlier. We need a decision on this important item, because it has been before us for a long time.

42. The PRESIDENT: Since no one wishes to speak against the proposal, I shall now suspend the meeting for a few minutes.

The meeting was suspended at 1.05 p.m. and resumed at 1.15 p.m.

43. The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now proceed to take decisions on draft resolution A/37/L.29 and on the amendments and sub-amendments thereto.

44. I wish to remind the Assembly that the representative of the United States has formally asked for priority for its sub-amendment [A/37/L.37]. I therefore first put to the vote that United States procedural motion. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Fiji, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Saint Lucia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Against: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, German Democratic Republic, Grenada, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Maldives, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, Gambia, Ghana, Guyana, Ireland, Jamaica, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, Mexico, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Zambia.

The motion was rejected by 49 votes to 25, with 40 abstentions.

45. The PRESIDENT: Since the United States motion for priority has been rejected, the Assembly will vote first on the Iraqi oral sub-amendment to the United States sub-amendment [A/37/L.37]—that is, to delete “any” after “Considers that” and replace it by “Israel’s threat to repeat its armed attack against nuclear facilities, as well as any other”. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Chile, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Fiji, Gabon, Honduras, Ivory Coast, Malawi, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay.

The sub-amendment was adopted by 116 votes to 2, with 11 abstentions.

46. The PRESIDENT: I believe that, under the rules of procedure, the original amendment of the delegation of Iraq has now been disposed of.

47. Mr. AL-QAYSI (Iraq): Mr. President, it is not the whole of the original amendment of the delegation of Iraq that has been disposed of; it is only operative paragraph 3 in that amendment.

48. The PRESIDENT: That is correct. For the sake of clarity, I shall read out operative paragraph 3 in the Iraqi amendment as it now stands—that is, the United States sub-amendment combined with the Iraqi sub-amendment.

“3. *Considers* that Israel's threat to repeat its armed attack against nuclear facilities as well as any other military attack against peaceful nuclear facilities, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, constitute, *inter alia*, a serious threat to the role and activities of the International Atomic Energy Agency in the development and further promotion of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes;”

49. Following the proper procedure, the Assembly should first vote on the sub-amendment of the United States as now amended—that is, on document A/37/L.37 as amended by the addition of the words on which a vote has just been taken.

50. I call on the representative of Iraq on a point of order.

51. Mr. AL-QAYSI (Iraq): I shall not pretend for a moment that I am clear in my mind as to what you have just said, Sir. As I understood it, we moved an oral sub-amendment to a sub-amendment to an amendment. Our sub-amendment was to the sub-amendment of the United States contained in document A/37/L.37. That United States sub-amendment was moved originally to the Iraqi amendment in document A/37/L.34 for a new operative paragraph 3 to be included in the draft resolution.

52. The Iraqi oral sub-amendment to the United States sub-amendment reads:

“3. *Considers* that Israel's threat to repeat its armed attack against nuclear facilities, as well as any other armed attack against such facilities, constitute, *inter alia*, a serious threat to the role and activities of the International Atomic Energy Agency in the development and further promotion of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.”

53. That has been adopted; therefore, document A/37/L.37 no longer contains anything to be voted upon. By the same token, the paragraph 3 proposed in the sub-amendment in document A/37/L.37 has been disposed of. What the Assembly has to vote on now is the operative paragraph 4 proposed in document A/37/L.34. That has not yet been put to the vote.

54. The PRESIDENT: The representative of Iraq is basically right, but I have been advised that, from the technical and legal point of view, the Assembly should vote on the document as already amended. I think I have repeated two or three times that the document in question is A/37/L.37, as amended, and I have read out the amended text. So the vote we shall take will be only a technical vote, after which we shall proceed, as the representative of Iraq has said we should do, to paragraph 4 proposed in document A/37/L.34. This is purely from the technical and legal point of view.

55. Mr. AL-QAYSI (Iraq): I am sorry, Sir, but I also was talking from the technical and legal point of view; I was not talking in terms of political considerations.

56. Document A/37/L.37 has already been disposed of. We are not here dealing with a text with nine or ten paragraphs, of which, by voting on a sub-amendment, we have amended one paragraph and hence have to vote on the document as a whole. The totality of document A/37/L.37 is just one sub-amendment and to that sub-amendment another sub-amendment has been moved. The sub-amendment in document A/37/L.37 has already been disposed of by a vote of the General Assembly. Voting on it again would mean that the Assembly was voting on a sub-amendment on which it had already voted.

57. I should be glad to hear any other explanation on technical grounds, or on juridical grounds for that matter.

58. The PRESIDENT: I merely repeated the advice I had been given by the legal officer of the Secretariat. That advice was that this is a technical formality, because a sub-amendment has been amended by another sub-amendment and it has not yet been voted on as a whole, as amended. We shall therefore now proceed to vote on the sub-amendment in document A/37/L.37, as amended—that is, the United States

sub-amendment as amended by the sub-amendment of Iraq. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Chile, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Fiji, Malawi, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay.

The sub-amendment, as amended, was adopted by 120 votes to 2, with 7 abstentions.

59. Mr. BUSTANI (Brazil): I should like to request the President to read out the text on which we have just voted. It is my understanding that we have voted on the original sub-amendment by the United States, as sub-amended by Iraq.

60. The PRESIDENT: I read out the full text before the voting. However, for the sake of clarity, and although we have completed the voting, I shall read out again document A/37/L.37, with the Iraqi amendment already adopted by the Assembly:

"Considers that Israel's threat to repeat its armed attack against nuclear facilities, as well as any other military attack against peaceful nuclear facilities, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, constitute, inter alia—"

61. Mr. AL-QAYSI (Iraq): Mr. President, my colleague Mr. Al-Zahawi read out the sub-amendment and I myself read it out. It does not contain the phrase "in violation of the Charter". You can check the tape, Mr. President, since everything here is recorded on tape.

62. The PRESIDENT: I read out the text and I think it was clear what we were voting on, but we will have the full text typed out and come back to this. In the meantime, in order not to delay our work, the As-

sembly will proceed to the voting on the second Iraqi amendment [A/37/L.34], which would add a new paragraph 4 to the draft resolution, and which reads:

"Affirms its confidence in the role of the International Atomic Energy Agency in the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes."

The representative of Iraq may wish to check his copy of the amendment, but I believe I have read it out correctly. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: None.

The amendment was adopted by 128 votes to none.

63. The PRESIDENT: The Assembly must next vote on the amendment in document A/37/L.34 as a whole. Operative paragraph 3 now reads as follows:

"Considers that Israel's threat to repeat its armed attack against nuclear facilities as well as any other armed attack against such facilities constitute, inter alia, a serious threat to the role and the activities of the International Atomic Energy Agency in the development and further promotion of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes."

64. I call upon the representative of the United States who has asked to speak on a point of order.

65. Mr. LICHENSTEIN (United States of America): I am finding it increasingly difficult to discover what side I am on.

66. When the President originally read out the amendment as sub-amended and sub-amended, he did

indeed, to our best recollection, include the words "in violation of the Charter of the United Nations". The representative of Iraq has objected that it was not his intention to, nor did he, read out those words in proposing his oral sub-amendment to our sub-amendment.

67. You, Mr. President, have just read out the amendment and you have excluded the words "in violation of the Charter of the United Nations". You have, indeed, also used other peculiar turns of phrase—for example, in one case changing "military" to "armed".

68. I now ask, is there an official, agreed text on which, presumably, we have all repeatedly cast votes? It begins, however, to occur to the delegation of the United States—and here we are in full sympathy with our colleagues from Iraq—that in truth no one in this Hall could possibly say at this moment what we have voted on.

69. The PRESIDENT: Since the sub-amendment was introduced orally, representatives may check the verbatim record, but what I read out was the original text. It has been typed out since then and—

70. Mr. LICHENSTEIN (United States of America): I must beg to differ with you, Sir. At no time, until your most recent—dare I call it—intervention, was the word "military" changed to "armed" and yet you have now, in the most recent version, changed the words "military attack" to "armed attack". I ask: what is the text?

71. Mr. AL-QAYSI (Iraq): I beg to disagree with the representative of the United States. The General Assembly indeed knew what it was voting on.

72. A written amendment is the property of the proposer; an oral amendment is the property of the proposer. The sub-amendment moved orally by my delegation is recorded on tape, and that is the best arbiter. We did not use the word "military". We did not use the words "in violation of the Charter". Mr. Al-Zahawi read out the sub-amendment and I repeated it. Now if it was understood differently, that is not the fault of the proposer of the sub-amendment.

73. I think we have already spent quite enough time on this matter. We are a democratic body; the result of the vote is there. We should be able to continue with our voting on the other proposals before us so that we can conclude our work on this item.

74. The PRESIDENT: I think we can solve the problem in the following manner. In regard to paragraph 3, the sub-amendment, as amended, was adopted. Paragraph 4 was also adopted. Therefore, the Assembly has to take a decision on document A/37/L.34 as a whole, as amended. I shall now read out the complete and, I believe, correct text, as amended. Representatives will then have a chance to record their votes again.

75. With the Iraqi sub-amendment that has been adopted, operative paragraph 3 reads as follows:

"Considers that Israel's threat to repeat its armed attack against nuclear facilities as well as any other armed attack against such facilities constitute, inter alia, a serious threat to the role and the activities of the International Atomic Energy Agency in

the development and further promotion of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes;".

Operative paragraph 4 reads as follows:

"Affirms its confidence in the role of the International Atomic Energy Agency in the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes."

76. That is the full text of the amendments in document A/37/L.34, as a whole, as amended, and I now put it to the vote. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Ecuador, Ivory Coast, Malawi, Paraguay.

The amendments, as amended, were adopted by 122 votes to 2, with 4 abstentions.

77. The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now turn to the amendments presented by Argentina, Brazil and India [A/37/L.35/Rev.1].

78. The Assembly will first vote on the first amendment, which begins with the word "Recognizing".

79. I call on the representative of Brazil on a point of order.

80. Mr. BUSTANI (Brazil): Mr. President, I do not think you referred to the oral amendment I made when I introduced the revised text of the amendments. With that oral amendment, the first phrase of the first amendment reads:

"Recognizing the importance of the work of and the relevance for the International Atomic Energy Agency."

81. The PRESIDENT: For the sake of clarity, I shall read out the whole text on which the Assembly is now going to vote:

“Recognizing the importance of the work of and the relevance for the International Atomic Energy Agency to promote further the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, as envisaged in its statute, and to improve further its technical assistance and promotional programmes for the benefit of developing countries;”

A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Viet Nam.

The amendment was adopted by 116 votes to none, with 11 abstentions.

82. The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now take a decision on the second amendment contained in document A/37/L.35/Rev.1. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique,

Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Abstaining: Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Jamaica, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, Poland, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Viet Nam.

The amendment was adopted by 85 votes to 21, with 18 abstentions.

83. The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now take a decision on the third amendment contained in document A/37/L.35/Rev.1. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Burundi, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Luxembourg, Mongolia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sweden, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Viet Nam.

The amendment was adopted by 89 votes to none, with 37 abstentions.

84. The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now take a decision on the amendments contained in document A/37/L.35/Rev.1 as a whole. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Luxembourg, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Viet Nam.

The amendments as a whole were adopted by 93 votes to none, with 35 abstentions.

85. The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now vote on the draft resolution presented by Italy, Czechoslovakia and Venezuela [A/37/L.29], as amended. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania,

Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The draft resolution, as amended, was adopted by 105 votes to 2, with 25 abstentions (resolution 37/19).

86. The PRESIDENT: I shall now call on those representatives who wish to explain their vote.

87. Mr. ANDRADE TERÁN (Colombia) (*interpretation from Spanish*): My delegation wishes to place on record its support for the important work of IAEA, and for that reason it voted in favour of the resolution. We reaffirm—because we regard this as necessary—that IAEA must maintain its strictly technical function and remain totally aloof from any political interference, which would ineluctably divert it from the lofty purpose of peaceful international co-operation for which it was established.

88. My delegation is confident that IAEA, within this binding framework, will carry out its work harmoniously, particularly its programme of technical assistance to the developing countries interested in the peaceful use of nuclear energy and the Agency's safeguards system.

89. Finally, my delegation wishes once again to sound a warning note as to the serious danger that would arise should IAEA become another instrument of the confrontations that today most deplorably cast a shadow over the international scene. We reaffirm our unalterable decision to work in this Assembly to see to it that this essential purpose is not in any way divorced from the objectives which gave rise to the establishment of the Agency under the auspices of the United Nations.

90. Mr. LICHENSTEIN (United States of America): The United States delegation has, with considerable regret, been compelled to vote against the resolution. In other circumstances, had we been asking for votes on particular paragraphs other than those amended, we would have expressed our reservations about the fifth preambular paragraph because of our long-standing and frequently stated reservations with regard to membership in bodies within the United Nations system being extended to entities other than nations.

91. We voted against the resolution, however, fundamentally because of the decision of the Assembly to accept the Iraqi amendment singling out a particular Member State in connection with the broad, fundamental and most serious subject of attacks on nuclear installations. The United States would have

voted in favour of the draft resolution as a whole had it not contained the Iraqi language.

92. We regret that we have been obliged to vote against it, because the United States was a principal architect and has been a principal supporter of IAEA. We shall attempt to continue to play a leading role in the achievement of the purposes enshrined in the statute of IAEA.

93. Mr. BLUM (Israel): Until last year, resolutions on the item before us were traditionally and consistently adopted by consensus. During last year's session of the General Assembly, Iraq broke the common agreement on this item.

94. Once again today, in introducing its amendments, Iraq demonstrated its total disregard for international efforts to maintain consensus in an area of vital importance to the international community. As such, these amendments were a clear attempt to introduce, for Iraq's own partisan purposes, controversial elements into what has always been a common position. In the process, Iraq has deliberately politicized the item before us by injecting its version of the Arab-Israel conflict. Iraq is thus following here the pattern set by it and its supporters after the unlawful rejection of the credentials of the Israel delegation at the twenty-sixth regular session of the General Conference of IAEA. Many representatives stressed on that occasion that Iraq had introduced yet another element of undesired politicization, with negative effects on the integrity and credibility of IAEA.

95. The resolution as adopted here today is totally incompatible with the original draft resolution on the IAEA report. It can only damage IAEA and its relationship with the General Assembly; it will certainly not contribute to the solution of the problems facing IAEA and its members. Israel therefore rejects the patent Iraqi attempts to politicize this item and has accordingly voted against the Iraqi amendments and against the resolution containing them.

96. Iraq's bad faith was clearly and abundantly demonstrated in this Hall today when Iraq and its supporters defeated a sub-amendment [A/37/L.37] which would have read as follows:

"Considers that any military attack against peaceful nuclear facilities in violation of the Charter of the United Nations constitutes, inter alia, a serious threat to the role and activities of the International Atomic Energy Agency in the development and further promotion of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes."

97. There could have been no clearer and more obvious demonstration of the true objectives of Iraq than its rejection of the United States sub-amendment. It was also enlightening to see and hear with such clarity that Iraq did not want the resolution to refer to acts in violation of the Charter of the United Nations. Iraq's bad faith is there for the whole world to see.

98. Mr. DELPRÉE-CRESPO (Guatemala) (*interpretation from Spanish*): The delegation of Guatemala wishes to express its satisfaction with the work of IAEA and to congratulate it on its 25 years of fruitful work.

99. The peaceful use of nuclear energy, with proper safeguards, unquestionably contributes to the progress of countries, developed and developing alike.

100. My delegation voted in favour of the resolution because that resolution recognizes the importance of IAEA and urges all States to strive for effective and harmonious international co-operation in the work of the Agency.

101. Mr. BRYLLE (Denmark): On behalf of the 10 member States of the European Community, I should like to make the following explanation of vote.

102. The Ten voted in favour of document A/37/L.34 as a whole, although the Ten consider that this amendment, which is of a political nature, has no proper place in a resolution on the report of IAEA.

103. The Ten voted against the second amendment which was contained in document A/37/L.35/Rev.1 and which changed the reference to the need for improving the effectiveness of the Agency's safeguards system as originally contained in draft resolution A/37/L.29.

104. As pointed out in our general statement at the 71st meeting, the Ten support the acceptance of IAEA safeguards by all Member States on all their peaceful nuclear activities, and we recognize the need for continuously improving safeguards efficiency and the desirability of a geographical extension of the safeguards inspection coverage.

105. In the light of the views I have just expressed, the Ten abstained in the voting on the draft resolution, as amended. The Ten regret that it was not possible to achieve consensus on the resolution dealing with the report of IAEA, which has usually, in the past, been an uncontroversial item. Finally, the Ten would like to stress their dissatisfaction with the manner in which the consideration of the draft resolution was carried out. We believe that it would have been possible to achieve a consensus resolution if sufficient time had been available.

106. Mr. KERGIN (Canada): My delegation holds that the principal purpose that should be served by the resolution just adopted is to be found in operative paragraphs 1 and 3 of the original draft [A/37/L.29]—that is, to take note of the report of IAEA and request the Secretary-General to transmit the records of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly relating to the Agency's activities to the Director General of IAEA.

107. My delegation does not believe that the General Assembly is the appropriate or relevant body to set the policy and direction of IAEA. That is within the competence of the General Conference of IAEA. Accordingly, we greatly regret the amendments submitted by the delegations of Iraq and Brazil, because they entered into matters of substance and politics. They have regrettably broken the consensus.

108. We voted against the second Brazilian amendment because of an implied weakening of the reference to safeguards in document A/37/L.29. We do not accept the comment of the representative of Brazil that a vote against his amendment is "a denunciation" of the Agency's statute.

109. For those reasons, we were obliged to abstain on the resolution as a whole, as amended.

110. Mrs. BOYD (Australia): Australia abstained in the vote on the resolution concerning IAEA. We are of the firm view that the Agency's work is of such fundamental importance that a General Assembly resolution relating to it should be a consensus text, carefully negotiated in full consultation with all interested delegations, in order to achieve a harmonized approach to the Agency's work. Australia believes that that is the appropriate manner in which to proceed if IAEA is to carry out fully the tasks entrusted to it under its statute.

111. Australia participated actively in the consultations which led to the presentation of the text in document A/37/L.29 and would have endorsed the adoption of that text by consensus. In my delegation's view, the text as it now stands represents an unbalanced reflection of the tasks before IAEA.

112. My delegation voted for the amendments proposed by Iraq, because of the intrinsic subject-matter. It is clearly inappropriate for any State to threaten to attack nuclear installations in other States, particularly those installations that are under the control and verification procedures of IAEA safeguards. None the less, we wish to record our regret that Iraq has seen fit once again to seek to introduce a controversial political subject such as this into the General Assembly resolution, the more so since the issue was dealt with in a specific resolution in the Assembly last week. Australia regrets the introduction into the resolution of a divisive political matter.

113. Mr. WARD (New Zealand): New Zealand attaches particular importance to the role of IAEA in the field of non-proliferation through implementing existing safeguards and further improving safeguards techniques. The Agency's effective operation in this and other areas requires the support and membership of all Member States.

114. The introduction into technical agencies such as IAEA of extraneous political subjects threatens the very support and membership that have contributed to the Agency's achievements to date. As the Director General observed, the Agency was created to carry out functions that require a universal approach. The New Zealand Government firmly supports the principle of universality of membership in this and other organs of the United Nations.

115. New Zealand voted in favour of the amendments proposed by Iraq because it recalls the New Zealand

Government's condemnation of Israel's attack on Iraqi nuclear facilities, an action that violated the principles of the United Nations Charter and constituted a serious assault on IAEA itself and on its safeguards system. New Zealand reaffirms its support for the activities of IAEA. However, my delegation abstained on the resolution as a whole because we are unhappy with the manner in which what should have been a consensus procedural resolution on the Agency's report has been handled. We are particularly concerned at the weakening of the provisions of the draft resolution that related to the Agency's activities in improving its safeguards techniques.

116. Mr. ENDO (Japan): Japan abstained from voting on the resolution which has just been adopted.

117. The Japanese delegation wishes to place on record that it has given and will continue to give its full support to IAEA as it carries out its important functions of promoting the peaceful uses of atomic energy while upholding the international régime of nuclear non-proliferation. The Agency can best carry out its important work in a tranquil atmosphere, without political complications. In this regard, my delegation wishes to emphasize that IAEA is an international organization of a highly technical and specialized nature. The Japanese delegation hopes that all member States of IAEA will further strive to preserve its technical and special character, as set out in the Agency's statute.

118. Mr. RAJAKOSKI (Finland): The Finnish delegation abstained in the voting on the resolution because the original text, which represented a negotiated consensus, was unfortunately amended in a manner that could not be accepted by many delegations, including mine. In particular, I refer to the deletion from the fourth preambular paragraph of a reference to the Agency's safeguards system, which we consider essential in this connection.

119. In my delegation's view, the way in which the Assembly has been led to take action on this item does not correspond with the seriousness of the matter and the importance that we attach to the role of the Agency.

120. Our vote does not indicate a weakening of our commitment to IAEA and its functions in the promotion of international co-operation for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and in averting the danger of the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

The meeting rose at 2.20 p.m.