



*President:* Mr. Jorge E. ILLUECA (Panama).

#### AGENDA ITEM 14

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

1. Mr. S. M. KHAN (Pakistan): I should like to begin by congratulating Mr. Hans Blix, Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency, on presenting a very comprehensive and useful report on the activities of the Agency during 1982.<sup>1</sup> The confidence expressed by my delegation last year, at the thirty-seventh session [72nd meeting], in Mr. Blix's devotion to the cause of promoting peaceful nuclear uses, as well as in his professional competence, has been borne out by the 1982 report, and my delegation has noted with satisfaction the Agency's record of achievements during the year reviewed in the report.

2. It is a matter of gratification to learn that the total available resources for the Agency's technical assistance programme in 1982 increased by 12.5 per cent, largely owing to a rise in voluntary contributions by member States. Pakistan has always felt that the growing importance of the peaceful applications of nuclear energy in the developmental efforts of the third-world countries must be accorded greater priority. With the increased resort to nuclear energy in the world of the future, developing States must maintain a pace of socio-economic development in keeping with the aspirations of their people to a better life. We are therefore convinced that in the years to come the importance and significance of the role of the IAEA for the developing world will become even more crucial than at present. This development would make it incumbent on the Agency to preserve its universal character and remain responsive to the collective needs of its membership.

3. My delegation is happy to learn that during 1982 the total installed nuclear power capacity in the world increased by 11.7 per cent. While the increase is largely attributed to rising capacity growth in France, Japan and the Soviet Union, it is heartening to note that at the end of 1983 there were 9 developing countries with a total of 17 nuclear power plants in operation and 26 more under construction. In addition, four developing countries had six plants under construction. The Conference on Nuclear Power Experience, held by the Agency at Vienna from 13 to 17 September 1982, demonstrated that nuclear power is a dependable and economical energy source.

4. In regard to the development activities of the IAEA, my delegation would, however, like to point out that it is a little concerned at the increasing imbalance between the funds allotted to technical assistance and those reserved for safeguards. The safeguards component of the IAEA budget has increased dramatically since 1975, rising from approximately \$5 million in that year to the present level of \$33.8 million. The expenditure on safeguards is thus

higher than the funds available for technical assistance, which amounted to only \$27.6 million in 1982.

5. The direct result of this imbalance is the Agency's reduced ability to respond to the growing needs of the developing countries. While Pakistan is not opposed to any justifiable increase in the safeguards expenditure, it is none the less concerned about the Agency's consequent inability to meet legitimate and pressing demands for technical assistance from various developing countries.

6. One of the most important responsibilities of the IAEA is in the field of nuclear safety, for which it provides the only internationally acceptable safeguards system. The Agency continues to promote an increasingly significant role in the expansion of its nuclear safety programme. Important features in this connection are the emphasis on encouraging and assisting member States to implement the codes and guides of the Nuclear Safety Standards programme, the recently revised Basic Safety Standards for Radiation Protection and the regulations for the safe transport of radioactive material, and the guidance being developed for emergency planning and preparedness. In addition, the Agency has been rendering necessary assistance to member States by organizing safety missions.

7. Our experience shows that the IAEA safeguards system is reliable and effective, and its technological scope is so developed that it can be applied to every category of nuclear installation and facility. We are of the firm view that this safeguards system must be protected and universalized on a non-discriminatory basis.

8. In regard to safeguards, my delegation would like to mention here, however, that the Agency's plan to make modifications in its safeguards system by introducing the new and vague concept of the level of assurance is misdirected. The concept is both difficult to quantify and susceptible to subjective evaluation. In our view, it would be advisable to ensure that the existing agreements are strictly complied with rather than to attempt the renegotiation of existing safeguards agreements which are functioning effectively and satisfactorily.

9. Another important question related to the subject of safeguards is the transfer of nuclear technology from the developed countries to the less developed. In recent years, the tendency of imposing stringent, unilateral restrictions on the receiving States by the suppliers of nuclear technology and equipment has grown.

10. It is our conviction that unilateral restrictions on access to nuclear technology cannot prevent nuclear proliferation; in fact, they will only serve to deprive developing countries of the fruits of an essential technology. Nuclear non-proliferation can be achieved through a genuine political will and a consensus to achieve progress in nuclear disarmament, rather than by conferring the benefits of nuclear technology on a group of privileged States. Apart from its unilateral and discriminatory aspects, such an approach also contradicts the principles underlying the IAEA's existence and role.

11. In expressing these thoughts we are voicing the concerns of most of the developing countries of the world

in respect of access to and availability of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. At the same time, we reaffirm our commitment to extend our full co-operation to the IAEA.

12. Mr. STRUČKA (Czechoslovakia) (*interpretation from Russian*: The report of the IAEA demonstrates that the Agency is not content with the positive results it has achieved, but is continuing to seek new ways of making further improvements and intensifying and broadening its activities so that its work can be useful to all its members and as effective as possible. The statement of the Director General, Mr. Hans Blix [45th meeting], contained a number of striking examples of this.

13. As one of the original members of the IAEA, we should like once again to express from this rostrum our appreciation and gratitude for the active work of the Agency in all its fields of operation. We welcome in particular the steps taken by the IAEA to ensure effective operation of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons [resolution 2373 (XXII), *annex*]. We continue to believe that only if the Treaty is consistently observed can we successfully develop international co-operation in the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, thus discharging the mission of this extremely important international organization, whose work is designed to prevent the possibility of nuclear materials being used for military purposes against mankind, and accordingly promotes the maintenance of peace on our planet.

14. The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic has therefore always supported and will continue to support any measures designed to strengthen the non-proliferation régime and the observance and improvement of the IAEA safeguards system as one of the important barriers to the spread of nuclear weapons. In this regard, we firmly support the idea that all deliveries of nuclear facilities and technology, materials and fuel should be carried out exclusively within the framework of the non-proliferation régime. In the course of our chairmanship of the Board of Governors, and of its Committee on Assurances of Supply under IAEA safeguards, we contributed to the attainment of this goal.

15. The IAEA safeguards represent a unique system of international control in the field of the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and could serve, in our view, as a model for the establishment and the carrying out of control over some important measures in the field of nuclear disarmament. This is the first ever international system of control; it has proved its viability and testifies to the desire and concern of sovereign States to achieve control through an international organization. An important point is the fact that the nuclear Powers have also demonstrated readiness to agree that the IAEA should carry out inspections at some of their nuclear facilities designed for peaceful purposes.

16. Since the existing level of scientific and technological knowledge, the practical experience which has been accumulated, and the relevant industrial base have created conditions for the potential manufacture of nuclear weapons, we have serious misgivings about the fact that some States have not yet become parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. Even greater attention should therefore be paid to the danger entailed by the activities of nuclear facilities; furthermore, we should work to achieve the universality both of the Non-Proliferation Treaty and of the IAEA safeguards system.

17. In this regard, we actively support preparations for the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, to be held in 1985. We expect that the Conference will lend considerable momentum to the strengthening of the

non-proliferation régime and will also encourage those States that have not yet done so to accede to the Treaty. The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, as a party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty and a member of the Zangger Committee, also supports the idea of supplementing the original so-called trigger list with a view to strengthening the non-proliferation régime.

18. At the same time, we also appreciate the fact that the Agency has reacted against such dangerous acts as the armed attack on the Iraqi research nuclear reactor, which was used for civilian purposes, and against the practice of *apartheid*, which we categorically condemn. In this connection, we wish to express our firm support for the protection of peaceful nuclear facilities against armed attack, as stated in resolution GC (XXVII)/RES/407, adopted by the General Conference.<sup>2</sup> We also view with favour the activities carried out by the Agency in the field of nuclear energy and its development, in nuclear safety and in such important areas as health, agriculture and the food industry, among others.

19. We would also like to express our appreciation of the services that are so widely used to provide information with regard to all the above-mentioned areas. The activities of the IAEA, as a specialized agency within the United Nations system, with regard to questions concerning the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes should quite rightly be given concrete and whole-hearted support. The creation of other forums for the consideration of these questions would, in our view, be merely a fragmentation of efforts and a waste of budgetary resources, which are in any case inadequate.

20. We have noted a perceptible improvement this year in the situation with regard to the provision of technical assistance to developing countries. This has been reflected, *inter alia*, in a further increase in the funds earmarked for technical assistance. In this regard, I should like to announce that next year Czechoslovakia will make a voluntary contribution to the Technical Assistance and Co-operation Fund in the amount of \$171,000—2.9 million Czechoslovak koruny—and is already providing five scholarships for specialists from developing countries for long-term training courses, in addition to a number of other scholarships and bursaries for short-term courses. It is our view that technical assistance should be granted primarily to the economically weakest members of the IAEA, particularly those members that are Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and that have concluded the relevant safeguards agreements with the Agency. With the other socialist countries, we welcome the fact that the People's Republic of China has become a member of that international body.

21. We note with satisfaction that the IAEA, despite the worsening of the international situation, is systematically providing us, in all areas of its work, with fresh evidence that States with different social systems can cooperate successfully in resolving important problems for the good of all mankind, thus considerably promoting the easing of international tensions. The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, for its part, is prepared to work towards that end with all the resources at its disposal, and not only within the framework of the IAEA. In this regard, I would like to draw attention to the fact that the political declaration adopted at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty, held at Prague on 4 and 5 January 1983 [see A/38/67], provides further encouragement for solving difficult international problems in the interests of the maintenance and strengthening of international peace and security and the prevention of the abuse of nuclear energy for military purposes. In this area, an

important role could be played by a constructive and positive answer on the part of the Governments concerned to the proposal of the socialist countries to conclude a treaty on the mutual non-use of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations between the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty and the States members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, a treaty that would be open to accession by other States as well on an equal footing. Such a treaty would help to eliminate the threat of nuclear war and would obviate the threat of the use of nuclear energy against the interests of mankind, and one of its consequences would be the creation of considerable momentum in favour of the peaceful development of nuclear energy.

22. In the view of the participants in the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty, "the strengthening of general security and, at the same time, an expansion of international co-operation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy would be furthered by the elaboration of measures which would ensure the safe development of nuclear power engineering and prohibit attacks by any means whatever on peaceful nuclear installations".

23. We note with satisfaction that it is precisely those goals that the IAEA is pursuing in its work. The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, for its part, intends to continue to give the IAEA every possible support.

24. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): I now call upon the representative of Mexico, who wishes to introduce draft resolution A/38/L.11.

25. Mr. MARÍN BOSCH (Mexico) (*interpretation from Spanish*): As I had occasion to announce this morning [45th meeting], I now have the honour to introduce, on behalf of Belgium and Bulgaria, Vice-Chairmen of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency for this year, as well as on behalf of my own country as Chairman of that Board, draft resolution A/38/L.11.

26. The first two preambular paragraphs of the draft resolution are procedural in nature and are identical with those that have appeared year after year in resolutions adopted by the Assembly on this item. The third preambular paragraph is identical to the paragraph included in resolution 37/19 adopted last year. The fourth preambular paragraph is almost identical to that of last year, the only difference being that this year the phrase "safeguards provisions" is used. In the fifth preambular paragraph, the Assembly welcomes with satisfaction the decision of the General Conference to grant membership of the Agency to the People's Republic of China. The sixth preambular paragraph refers to the useful outcome of the International Conference on Radioactive Waste Management, held at Seattle from 16 to 20 May 1983. In the seventh preambular paragraph, the Assembly recognizes the importance of the work of the IAEA on nuclear safety, thereby increasing public confidence in nuclear power. The eighth and final preambular paragraph refers to four resolutions adopted by the General Conference.

27. Turning now to the operative part of the draft resolution, in paragraph 1, the Assembly takes note, as it has done every year, of the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Paragraph 2 is identical with paragraph 2 of resolution 37/19 adopted last year. In paragraph 3, the Assembly expresses satisfaction at the prospect of mutual benefit arising from the membership of the People's Republic of China in the International Atomic Energy Agency. Paragraph 4 is identical with that of last year's resolution. The last paragraph, paragraph 5, follows the usual text of resolutions on this item.

28. The sponsors hope that draft resolution A/38/L.11 can be adopted today by consensus.

29. Miss ABOUL NAGA (Egypt) (*interpretation from Arabic*): I would like first of all to congratulate the Director General, Mr. Blix, for the report covering the Agency's activities during the past year. There is no doubt that the account to which we listened this morning [45th meeting] reflects the constructive efforts of the Agency in its different fields of activity. Egypt follows those efforts with keen interest.

30. The delegation of Egypt is particularly pleased at the admission of the People's Republic of China as a member of the Agency, and we are certain that this constructive step will greatly strengthen the Agency's efforts.

31. Egypt is particularly interested in the activities of the Agency in the development of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and in its efforts to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

32. I should like to deal first with the role of the Agency in developing and safeguarding the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Egypt attaches the greatest importance to the role played by the Agency and to the assistance it can offer in that field, particularly to the developing countries, which must rely on nuclear energy to produce the electricity needed for their development.

33. While we are speaking of the Agency's role and the assistance it provides in the field of technical co-operation, the delegation of Egypt would like to pay a special tribute to the Agency for its role in eliminating the Mediterranean fruit fly in Egypt. This was one of the Agency's biggest projects, as the Director General said this morning, with a cost amounting to over \$20 million.

34. The importance of the Agency's role in the field of technical assistance and co-operation—which was one of the reasons for establishing it in 1957—underlines the need to provide assistance and take action to enable the Agency to undertake this task so that the developing countries in particular can benefit from its activities not only in the nuclear field but also in the fields of science, medicine, agriculture and research.

35. We accordingly affirm Egypt's position that it is indispensable to strengthen technical assistance programmes, particularly for the developing countries, so that those programmes reflect the importance of the Agency, and we call for increased contributions to the Technical Assistance and Co-operation Fund to ensure additional funding for those programmes. The delegation of Egypt has described its position on these subjects in detail at previous sessions of the Board of Governors.

36. I should now like to comment on other main aspects of the Agency's work, namely, its various activities relating to the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. I shall start by affirming Egypt's commitment to its undertakings under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, to which we have been party since 1981. Egypt believes that the IAEA has a major role to play in the field of disarmament, particularly in the application of the safeguards system to the nuclear activities of States, whether or not they are Parties to the Non-Proliferation Treaty. The Agency can play a similar role with regard to other agreements, including, for example, on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East, and on arms control, within the framework of the implementation of the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

37. Similarly, Egypt welcomes the role that the Agency will play in preparing for the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, to which the Director General referred in his report, and which is to be held in 1985. We are

certain that the Agency will make a useful contribution to the preparations for this important Conference.

38. As the Director General stated this morning, although the world has achieved some success in avoiding horizontal proliferation of nuclear weapons, vertical proliferation continues; in addition, the arms race is intensifying and will no doubt have a negative effect on the efforts to develop nuclear energy for peaceful uses.

39. In the light of this gloomy picture, I should like to refer to the Committee on Assurances of Supply, which is striving to reconcile rights and duties between those which receive and those which provide energy. Despite the fact that that Committee has not yet been able to reach agreement on all the important items on its agenda, it has none the less made some noteworthy progress at its recent meetings. In this connection, I should like to refer to the proposal made by the delegation of Egypt to establish a fund for materials and services which would meet the needs of countries, particularly developing countries, that want to use nuclear energy to generate electricity, so as to ensure continuity of supply and to deal with emergency cases and the cessation of supplies of those materials for any reason not in contravention of the provisions of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

40. I should like now to refer to the resolutions adopted by the General Conference at its twenty-seventh regular session,<sup>2</sup> particularly resolution GC (XXVII)/RES/407, on the protection of nuclear installations devoted to peaceful purposes against armed attacks—a subject of extreme importance for us all owing to the fact that it is the legitimate and inalienable right of all States to be protected against armed attack on their peaceful nuclear installations. I would also mention resolution GC (XXVII)/RES/409, which relates to the consequences of Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installation.

41. Lastly, I should like to refer to the danger which threatens the continent of Africa and its denuclearization owing to the continuing policy of the *apartheid* régime in South Africa, the strengthening of its nuclear capability, its defiance of all relevant United Nations and IAEA resolutions, and its refusal to place its installations under the IAEA safeguards system. In this connection, we call for the implementation of the provisions of resolution GC (XXVII)/RES/408 of the General Conference, which calls on member States which have not already done so to refrain from any co-operation with South Africa.

42. In conclusion, Egypt reaffirms its endorsement of the role played by the IAEA and joins those who call for support of the Agency to enable it to perform its task in the best way possible.

43. Mr. HUCKE (German Democratic Republic): First of all, I should like to express my thanks to the Director General, Mr. Blix, for the very informative report which so impressively reviews the Agency's activities for 1982. High credit goes also to the work performed by all his staff members.

44. The Agency's activities took place at a time when super-armament and a policy of confrontation aggravated the international situation. The IAEA is located right in the heart of Europe, a continent which is on the verge of becoming a tremendous source of danger to world peace in view of the planned deployment there of new American nuclear first-strike weapons. Continuation of the Agency's fruitful activities in the future depends largely on whether it is possible to prevent a new round in the arms race through a negotiated settlement, and to

agree on further necessary steps in order to avert the danger of a nuclear war.

45. Of all the efforts undertaken with a view to relaxing tension in the international situation and to normalizing relations among States and preserving peace, two aspects of the Agency's work play a significant role: first, the implementation of the international safeguards system in the most important arms limitation agreement—the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons [*resolution 2373 (XXII), annex*]<sup>1</sup>—which is very closely connected with the issue of international security; and secondly, the significant contribution that the Agency makes to the development of equitable co-operation among States of different social systems in the field of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

46. In exercising its safeguards function, the Agency largely helps to prevent the emergence of new nuclear-weapon States and to strengthen the régime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, with the Treaty of the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons as its core. The Agency's safeguards system proves that solutions of principle can be found for verification problems with regard to arms limitation and disarmament measures provided that there is the political will and a sense of reality.

47. The figures given in the report of the IAEA provide details on the extent and size of the safeguards. In 1982, 1,700 inspections, at approximately 500 nuclear installations, were carried out, and account for roughly 98 per cent of all nuclear installations in non-nuclear-weapon States. The staff of specially-trained international inspectors applied the latest safeguards techniques and measuring systems and thereby improved the effectiveness of the safeguards activities, compared with the previous year. Also in 1982, all anomalies detected could be satisfactorily clarified. The result is that no diversion of safeguarded nuclear material for military purposes was detected.

48. During the past year, the German Democratic Republic also participated in a great number of activities related to the development and modernization of the safeguards system. We welcome the readiness of the Soviet Union to place peaceful nuclear installations and relevant activities under Agency safeguards. This means an increase in the Agency's authority.

49. Above all, the IAEA safeguards system has political in addition to technical significance. With regard to safeguards, the broad measure of co-operation among an ever-growing number of nuclear installations in an increasing number of States is a reaffirmation of the will of non-nuclear-weapon States to use nuclear energy exclusively for peaceful purposes.

50. Such a contribution is made above all by those States which have acceded to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons or have become a party to the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco),<sup>3</sup> or have concluded with the IAEA a comprehensive safeguards agreement on their nuclear installations.

51. We also regard ratification of the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material by the Soviet Union and the United States as an important step in strengthening the régime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

52. We furthermore welcome the admission of the People's Republic of China to membership of the IAEA, a step which will no doubt give fresh impetus to expanding international co-operation in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear energy. We have noted with particular interest

the statement by the People's Republic of China that it has a positive attitude on the issue of the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

53. There is no concealing the fact that, apart from the five nuclear-weapon States, nuclear installations that are not placed under IAEA safeguards exist in four other countries. A particular danger emanates from Israel and South Africa, which operate nuclear installations that are not under safeguards and are capable of producing fissionable material suitable for the production of nuclear weapons. We consider this a constant threat to the activities of the Agency, to the system of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and to international security.

54. The valuable results achieved so far by the Agency in the international exchange of experiences, as well as the developing co-operation in such fields as nuclear safety, waste management and the International Nuclear Information System, should be further consolidated through constructive co-operation between all member States. We hold that the exchange of scientific and technical information for the development and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes should not be impeded by unjustified restrictions.

55. In implementing the technical assistance and co-operation programme, the Agency succeeded in achieving higher predictability and stability through the introduction of annual targets on an indicative basis. Such progress is most welcome. The principle of voluntary contributions and national currency payments has proved its value. The Agency is thus providing an example to be followed by other international organizations.

56. The German Democratic Republic supports all activities undertaken by the secretariat of the Agency to further increase the effectiveness of the technical assistance and co-operation programme. Projects executed over a period of several years have in the meantime become a proven instrument in the Agency's activities.

57. My country has consistently contributed to the programme during the 10 years of its membership in the IAEA. Our financial contributions increased six times during this period. The German Democratic Republic has also paid great attention to assistance for training personnel from developing countries and, among other things, has organized and carried out 8 training courses and 13 study trips.

58. As can be seen from the report, the IAEA has also set high aims for 1984. The German Democratic Republic would like to give the assurance of its further active co-operation, and expresses the expectation that the Agency will also make a valuable contribution in the future to the implementation of the principles of peaceful coexistence between States of different social systems.

59. May I be permitted to make a few remarks on the question of a United Nations conference for the promotion of international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. We continue to support the idea of holding such a conference and wish to participate in its preparation. Like the other socialist States, the German Democratic Republic has achieved good results in co-operation for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy within the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. We consider this an example of useful regional co-operation. Within this framework, our country was able to work steadily on the expansion of its energy production from nuclear power. Valuable experience could also be gained and exchanged in the use of nuclear energy in fields other than nuclear-power production. Also, the manifold experiences of the IAEA should be taken fully into account in the preparation and the holding of the conference. We

are confident that a broad basis can be created for such an important conference.

60. Mr. FISCHER (Austria): At the outset I should like to extend to Mr. Blix our sincere thanks for his clear and comprehensive introduction of the report of the IAEA for 1982 [45th meeting].

61. As in previous years, I should like to take this opportunity to reaffirm once again Austria's full support for the Agency. In our view, the importance of the Agency's role in promoting the peaceful uses of the atom and in preventing the misuse of nuclear technology for military purposes has never been greater than today. At a time of growing spread of nuclear technology and of mounting international tensions, the IAEA's safeguards activities are ever more crucial to non-proliferation. The future development of the world economy will call for a fuller use of various non-conventional forms of energy, including nuclear energy. We must therefore develop the Agency's role further to enable it to meet these growing challenges.

62. It is a particular pleasure to welcome China as a new member of the IAEA. The Agency has thus taken a major step towards the goal of universality and will be greatly strengthened in its capacity to serve the international community.

63. The prevention of a further horizontal proliferation of nuclear weapons remains an issue of paramount importance. Austria considers the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons as the most important and effective barrier against a further spread of nuclear weapons. But the system built on this Treaty will not be truly secure and stable as long as a number of States with significant nuclear activities choose to remain outside. We therefore have to intensify our efforts to achieve the universal acceptance of the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

64. These efforts must include steps to ensure more predictable and long-term supplies of nuclear materials, equipment, technology and fuel-cycle services. In this context, we are pleased to note that the Agency's Committee on Assurances of Supply has recently made encouraging progress concerning revision mechanisms, and that the Agency will undertake a clearing-house function in the framework of the emergency back-up mechanisms elaborated by the Committee.

65. With regard to the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy, to be held in 1986, we are confident that the activities related to the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, to be held in 1985, will give fresh impetus to the preparations for that important undertaking.

66. Efforts to strengthen the non-proliferation system must also encompass measures to enhance IAEA safeguards activities. We welcome the progress achieved over the past year. The number of facilities inspected and evaluated has increased, evaluations have become more systematic and comprehensive, and more advanced equipment is being used. The attainment of inspection goals has substantially improved, including those relating to on-load reactors. In the Agency's report for 1982, the conclusion is reached that the nuclear material under Agency safeguards remained in peaceful nuclear activities or was otherwise adequately accounted for. This reassuring result confirms the reliability of the control system. We have full confidence in the Agency's capacity to adjust itself to the growing demands of the future and to achieve further progress.

67. Technical co-operation and assistance in promoting the peaceful uses of nuclear techniques are among the most important functions of the Agency. Apart from the activities in areas such as atomic energy development, nuclear physics and the mining of nuclear materials, we are observing with special interest the fast-expanding range of application of isotopes and radiation. From agriculture to medicine to ecology, there appears to be hardly a field in which nuclear techniques cannot be beneficially employed. But this valuable work of the IAEA can be continued and further developed only if adequate financial resources are available. At the twenty-seventh regular session of the General Conference, the Austrian delegation pledged a voluntary contribution to the Technical Assistance and Co-operation Fund in the amount of \$68,750, an increase of \$31,950 over our contribution for 1982. In addition, Austria will make 121,000 Austrian schillings available for Type II fellowships and will continue to provide cost-free training facilities for IAEA fellows.

68. I should like to turn now to the issue of nuclear safety, another important element in the Agency's mandate. It has become more and more apparent in recent years that the future of nuclear power as a major energy source depends largely on the ability to deal satisfactorily with the safety issues of nuclear power plants and on the development of adequate arrangements for the disposal of nuclear waste. Since solutions to these problems can only be found through international co-operation, my delegation attaches great importance to the relevant programmes of the IAEA.

69. We therefore note with satisfaction that the Nuclear Safety Standards programme has reached an advanced stage. We note that the Agency's activities have shifted towards providing direct assistance to member States. Important progress has also been achieved through the establishment of the incident reporting system which is due to start operations shortly.

70. At the 1979 session of the General Conference, held at New Delhi, Austria made a proposal concerning trans-frontier aspects of nuclear power stations which aimed at facilitating co-operation in this field between neighbouring States. Since then, an international advisory group on the question of mutual assistance in connection with nuclear accidents has been discussing certain aspects of this problem. We hope that, in the near future, the work of this group will come to a successful conclusion. In this context, I wish to refer to the agreement signed in November 1982 between the Republic of Austria and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic on questions of mutual interest in connection with nuclear facilities. Similar negotiations have been initiated between Austria and other neighbouring countries.

71. From the point of view of public acceptance of nuclear power, the question of radioactive waste management is probably the most crucial problem. This is particularly true in countries whose economic resources put limits on their nuclear power programmes. States that are not in a position to shoulder the financial burden of constructing their own waste repository face enormous problems of public acceptance of nuclear power as long as no satisfactory solution concerning waste disposal can be found.

72. We take note of the conclusion reached at the International Conference on Radioactive Waste Management, held at Seattle in May of this year, that no technological breakthroughs are required for coming to grips with the problem of safe management of radioactive waste. Austria shares the view that in this situation the establishment

of a demonstration facility for the disposal of nuclear waste should be considered. Such a facility would show to the public that this problem not only can be but has been solved. We therefore believe that a common effort by the international community in this field should prove very useful.

73. In conclusion, I wish to reaffirm that Austria, conscious of its special responsibilities as the host country, will continue to make every effort to facilitate the Agency's activities and to contribute to the speedy and efficient solution of any problems which may arise. Finally, I would like to express our appreciation of the outstanding co-operation and assistance which Austria receives from the Agency.

74. Mr. QIAN Jiadong (China) (*interpretation from Chinese*): In its 26 years of existence, the IAEA has made a fruitful contribution to the promotion of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. We are glad to learn that, at its twenty-seventh regular session, the General Conference unanimously adopted resolution GC (XXVII)/RES/405,<sup>2</sup> accepting the People's Republic of China as a member. The representatives of many countries have welcomed this development in their statements today. May I now, on behalf of the Chinese Government, take this opportunity to express once more our hearty gratitude to them, as well as to all those countries that support China's legitimate right to be in the Agency.

75. The peaceful use of nuclear energy is attracting more and more attention from various countries and is playing an increasingly important role in the development of the economy, science and technology. Although there has been a somewhat slower pace in the development of nuclear energy in recent years owing to world-wide economic crises and for other reasons, the general trend is towards steady progress, promising a bright future.

76. Starting from the 1950s, China has gradually built up an industrial system for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. In order to achieve the great goals of its economic development, China has decided to go all out in strengthening its energy industry, including the development of nuclear energy. China is ready to co-operate with other countries in the fields of economics, science and technology on the basis of respect for each other's sovereignty, equality and mutual benefit and non-interference in internal affairs. We hope that, after joining the IAEA, China will benefit from it in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, while making its own contribution to the promotion of international co-operation in this field.

77. As a member of the Agency, China will accept its Statute and fulfil the obligations arising therefrom. As is commonly known, China remains critical of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons for its discriminatory nature. We do not, however, stand for or encourage the proliferation of nuclear weapons. We respect the desire of a great many non-nuclear-weapon States to avoid testing, producing, acquiring or using nuclear weapons. When making transfers of nuclear material, technology and equipment in the area of international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, China will take into account the relevant provisions of the IAEA Statute, including those concerning safeguards. Since the nuclear trade is a sensitive area of co-operation, the adoption of certain appropriate necessary measures after consultation will be understood and accepted by various countries. But the attempt by some States at arbitrary and unilateral widening of the scope of restrictions and controls in the name of non-proliferation will conduce neither to the extension and development of peaceful uses of nuclear energy nor to the peace and security of the world.

78. After the founding of New China, the authorities in Taiwan joined the Agency and signed the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons by usurping the name of China. This is entirely illegal and invalid. Taiwan is an integral part of the People's Republic of China, and the resolution entitled "Representation of China in the Agency" adopted by the Board of Governors on 9 December 1971 also explicitly "recognizes that the Government of the People's Republic of China is the only Government which has the right to represent China in the International Atomic Energy Agency". In accordance with that resolution and the spirit of General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI) of 25 October 1971, we hold that the Agency should rearrange its safeguard relationship with Taiwan in such a way as to make it non-governmental.

79. Having joined the IAEA, China will take an active part in the work of the Agency to promote international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

80. In this regard, I have listened with great interest to the report of the Director General, Mr. Blix, who gave a comprehensive and detailed presentation of the Agency's work. I believe that this will help us to understand the work of the IAEA and will in future promote China's role in the Agency. Mr. Blix made an important contribution to the admission of the People's Republic of China to membership of the IAEA, and I would take this opportunity of expressing our gratitude to him.

81. Mr. GARVALOV (Bulgaria): Allow me first of all to express the satisfaction of the Bulgarian delegation with the report of the IAEA, which in our view adequately reflects the comprehensive promotional activities of this important international agency during 1982. I would also express our gratitude to the Director General, Mr. Hans Blix, for his lucid introductory statement [45th meeting], which provided additional useful information concerning the Agency's activities.

*Mr. Stručka (Czechoslovakia), Vice-President, took the Chair.*

82. The report and the introductory statement are convincing evidence that during the period under review the IAEA has further expanded its important activities in strengthening the system of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, in the use of nuclear energy for socio-economic development and the welfare of peoples, and in other spheres within its purview.

83. Like other delegations, we welcome the new member of the Agency, the People's Republic of China, and we look forward to establishing mutually beneficial co-operation in all the Agency's activities.

84. The positive results achieved thus far, however, should not give rise to complacency, particularly now when the worsened international situation is having a markedly negative impact on the Agency's overall activities. The aggressive policies of the militaristically-minded imperialist circles have spurred the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, have aggravated confrontation and tension in international relations, and have increased the danger of the outbreak of nuclear war. Such policies are a serious impediment to efforts to promote active international co-operation in the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. The nuclear arms race is consuming enormous material and financial resources which could be used for peaceful construction and development.

85. The present international situation gives particular urgency to the activities of the IAEA, in view of the role which the Agency is called upon to play in halting and reversing the further deterioration of international relations.

86. The People's Republic of Bulgaria attaches particular importance to the activities of the IAEA in the

implementation of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and values highly the Agency's efforts in this field. The 1982 report demonstrates that the work of the Agency in strengthening the safeguards system is both effective and reliable. We are pleased to note the principal conclusion in the report that, in 1982, fissionable material placed under IAEA safeguards was used, as before, for peaceful purposes or was duly accounted for.

87. We take a positive view of the fact that during the year under review the scope of safeguards has been expanded and a computerized programme has been used successfully, enabling the Agency to improve its work in this field.

88. Enhancement of the system of safeguards is largely contingent on the support of member States for the activities of the Agency. We welcome the readiness of the Soviet Union to place under the Agency's safeguards a number of Soviet peaceful nuclear facilities. Not only does my country strictly abide by the provisions of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the agreement on safeguards, but it also assists the Agency in improving its safeguards system by allowing new Agency equipment to be tested in Bulgarian nuclear installations, by allowing future Agency inspectors to receive training during inspections, and so on.

89. A matter of serious concern, however, continues to be the fact that certain States, such as Israel and South Africa, have been developing their nuclear energy outside the Agency's safeguards system and that, in spite of that system, a number of Western countries have continued their co-operation with those States in the nuclear field.

90. The Bulgarian delegation is gratified to note the further strengthening of the system of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons on the basis of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. Three more States acceded to that international instrument in 1982. We are hopeful that other States that have not done so will sign the Treaty, thus making a contribution to reducing the nuclear threat.

91. Preparations for convening the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, which is scheduled for 1985, have already begun. The Third Review Conference is called upon to play a crucial role in strengthening the non-proliferation system and in ensuring the more effective implementation of the Non-Proliferation Treaty. The IAEA has an important role to play in the preparation and successful holding of the Conference, and we are hopeful that the Agency will carry out that task successfully.

92. The Agency carried out considerable activities in 1982 in the field of promoting the use of nuclear energy, in ensuring nuclear safety and in the storage of radioactive waste. The Conference on Nuclear Power Experience, held at Vienna from 13 to 17 September 1982, helped to summarize experience in the field of nuclear energy and proved the reliability and the economy of this particular energy source.

93. Bulgaria attaches paramount significance to the earliest possible entry into force of the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material. It is necessary also to take effective measures to prevent attacks against peaceful nuclear facilities.

94. We also value highly the Agency's activities in the field of technical co-operation and welcome the efforts aimed at promoting technical assistance and enhancing its effectiveness.

95. In our view, the financing of technical assistance should continue to be carried out on the basis of voluntary

contributions in national currencies. We commend the Agency for its full and effective utilization of national currencies by the Technical Assistance and Co-operation Fund in promoting technical co-operation and assistance. The People's Republic of Bulgaria intends to increase significantly its voluntary contribution next year to the Fund.

96. We note with satisfaction the progress the Agency made in 1982 in the application of nuclear methods in agriculture and the food industry, in biological and physical sciences, in environmental protection, and so on.

97. I should like to emphasize that the People's Republic of Bulgaria continues to implement successfully its nuclear energy programme. One of that programme's priorities is the further promotion of the use of nuclear energy. The projections are that by 1990 nuclear energy will represent 40 per cent of the entire electrical energy output of my country.

98. The development of the peaceful application of nuclear energy in the People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue on the basis of the internal mobilization of resources and the international experience which has been gained from co-operation, within the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, with the Soviet Union and other countries, as well as the IAEA and other international organizations.

99. Bulgaria actively supports, to the best of its ability, the IAEA and its promotional activities. We are engaged in a number of research and development contracts in many spheres which are of importance for the Agency. Together with the Agency, we are giving international training courses for experts from the developing countries. For example, in 1982 the People's Republic of Bulgaria provided a course in radio-immunological analysis and its application in medicine, while this year we are taking part in two more undertakings organized by the Agency. Bulgarian experts present their reports and findings and share their scientific experience at international conferences, symposiums, seminars and meetings organized under IAEA auspices.

100. Bulgaria was elected a member of the Board of Governors in 1982. We have been striving to contribute to strengthening the role of this specialized agency which, to our mind, is of great importance for the maintenance of international peace and security.

101. Mr. WOOLCOTT (Australia): The question of the use of nuclear energy and of the danger of its misuse remains one of the most important issues facing the world today. It is a matter which greatly concerns citizens in many countries and which must be seriously addressed by the Governments of Member States. It is a matter of central concern to Australia.

102. The IAEA, which has responsibility for these matters, is one of the most successful and important organizations within the United Nations system. It is well that it should be so, because its role is fundamental. The peaceful uses of nuclear energy and related promotional activities, within the framework of an effective international non-proliferation and safeguards régime, are matters in which the political, economic and security considerations are of global significance.

103. Australia has particular interests and responsibilities in this field arising from its substantial deposits of uranium and from its dedication to disarmament and to the full and effective safeguarding of the nuclear industry.

104. After its election this year, the new Australian Government, in response to popular concerns, promptly initiated a series of wide-ranging reviews of Australia's uranium and safeguards and related nuclear policies. These

reviews are at an advanced stage of consideration by the Government. Let me emphasize, however, that Australia's continuing support for the Agency and its activities is not in question. Our Foreign Minister, Mr. Hayden, has assured the Director General that there will be no diminution of Australia's full commitment to the Agency. Mr. Hayden has also indicated that Australia will work for even more effective safeguards.

105. On 4 October, speaking before the General Assembly [17th meeting], the Australian Foreign Minister emphasized Australia's commitment to arms control and to the disarmament goals of the United Nations. The Australian Government is committed to making a continuing strong effort in the whole endeavour to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and to uphold and strengthen the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons [resolution 2373 (XXII), annex].

106. The Agency has a role to play in this regard, and Australia considers that foremost among the responsibilities of the Agency is its role in non-proliferation. The application of safeguards remains a major and vital activity of the Agency. Its responsibilities in this area continue to grow. An important aspect is the application of safeguards required by the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco).<sup>1</sup> It is a matter for considerable satisfaction to Australia that the Non-Proliferation Treaty continues to attract adherents and that, in particular, its provisions will now apply to all peaceful nuclear activities of the countries of the South-East Asian and Pacific region, of which Australia is a part. We urge all States to adhere to the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

107. In its report for 1982, the Agency was again able to conclude that the level of assurance associated with its implementation of safeguards had continued to improve. The assurance which these findings provide is at the heart of the IAEA safeguards system and constitutes an essential political benefit to all member States and the international community at large.

108. No less important, however, is the Agency's unique role in international co-operation for the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. Australia fully supports the Agency's activities in this field and has been able to make some notable contributions of its own.

109. One of the great concerns facing those considering the question of uranium is the problem of the safe disposal of its waste products. It is a matter of particular concern to the Australian Government. There are strong and genuinely held doubts about the long-term environmental effects of accumulated spent fuel and radioactive waste, and there is continuing concern about the adequacy of proposed methods of disposal of high-level wastes from the nuclear fuel cycle. In this area there is a particular need for highly complex scientific developments, which are closely linked to the welfare, health and environmental protection of mankind, to be made convincing and comprehensive to the public.

110. For its part, Australia is sharing internationally the results of its experience in nuclear waste management, particularly through the IAEA and the Nuclear Energy Agency of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. As far as high-level waste is concerned, the Australian Research and Development Programme for the SYNROC concept is proceeding, and we are sharing fully with the international community developments in that programme. The programme aims at providing an alternative, safe and stable form for high-level waste disposal. It has already been shown that the rate



of leaching from SYNROC is very low, and its chemical and radiation stability is outstanding.

111. The Director General rightly referred to the disposal of radioactive waste at sea as a controversial subject. Australia has recognized the sensitivity surrounding this question and has urged that the rights and concerns of all countries be taken into account.

112. We have joined a consensus in the South Pacific Forum in resolutions opposed to the dumping of all levels of radioactive waste in the Pacific, and we have advocated in that Forum a proposal to declare a nuclear-free zone in the Pacific.

113. Although not a party to the London Dumping Convention,<sup>4</sup> Australia is a signatory and has, over the years, joined in the development of standards under the Convention which have contributed decisively to the protection of the marine environment.

114. Australia continues to place high priority on technical assistance and co-operation, both through the Agency's programmes and bilaterally. The Agency's technical assistance and co-operation programme plays an extremely useful role in facilitating the development of nuclear programmes and the transfer of the necessary resources for peaceful purposes. We value particularly the work of the Asian Regional Co-operation Agreement in this context.

115. Australia has also warmly welcomed the decision of the People's Republic of China to join the Agency, and looks forward to close co-operation with it in the Agency and to its contribution to all of the Agency's activities and objectives.

116. As I stated at the outset, Australia greatly values the work of the Agency. This has been an eventful and productive year, and it seems unlikely that in the coming years the demands made on the Agency will diminish. Every effort should be made to ensure that the reputation of the Agency and its capacity to play its unique role are maintained. Australia will do all it can to sustain the independent and vital contribution which the Agency must continue to make to international confidence, development and security through the promotion of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes under an effective international non-proliferation and safeguards régime.

117. I commend Mr. Blix and the staff of the IAEA secretariat for their continuing contributions to these objectives.

118. Mr. SHERMAN (United States of America): My delegation congratulates the Director General, Mr. Blix, and his staff and the Agency as a whole on the vigorous and invaluable work described in the report before us. The United States strongly supports the overall programme of the IAEA, including the development and implementation of an ever more effective safeguards system and the sharing of the benefits of peaceful nuclear energy among its member States.

119. In the area of nuclear power technology, as well as in the application of peaceful nuclear technology in other fields critical to national development, and in key related matters such as nuclear safety, the IAEA plays a truly indispensable role on behalf of the international community through its own Agency activities and programmes, in co-operation with other international organizations, and in assisting national efforts.

120. This past year has been an important one for the IAEA and its programmes. Perhaps most significantly, at the twenty-seventh regular session of the General Conference, held from 10 to 14 October 1983, the People's Republic of China was accepted—by acclamation—for

membership of the Agency. The United States welcomes China's entry into the IAEA, which marks an important step for the Agency and the international non-proliferation régime.

121. Another major event was the International Conference on Radioactive Waste Management, held at Seattle in May 1983, at which the view was expressed that a solution to the question of the ultimate disposal of nuclear wastes can be reached.

122. Another highlight of the past year in the IAEA was the progress achieved in the Committee on Assurances of Supply. We were especially gratified by the concrete practical results in Working Group II's efforts on emergency and back-up mechanisms and also by the significant headway gained in Working Group I on principles of co-operation. Widespread support for the work of the Committee and for this important recent momentum was expressed by many delegations, including my own, at the recent sessions of the Board of Governors and General Conference, held at Vienna. We look forward to seeing this momentum maintained, as a further gauge of what can be accomplished in the IAEA with the hard work, persistence and sense of common purpose this demonstrates.

123. The United States is pleased that the recent General Conference was conducted generally in a business-like manner, with appropriate emphasis on the Agency's important technical work. The United States was encouraged that the broad majority of the IAEA membership was determined not to let political divisiveness distract the Agency from its essential work.

124. I am pleased to note that consultations are scheduled to begin next week here at the United Nations among the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to launch preparations for the Third Review Conference. We look upon this as an event of the highest significance in providing a mechanism to review, reaffirm and intensify international support for the Non-Proliferation Treaty. The IAEA plays a vital role in the implementation of this major international Treaty, which is clearly so supportive of the Agency's fundamental goals.

125. In closing, I reiterate our strong support for the IAEA and its programmes and express my Government's determination to continue to join with others to strengthen the Agency for the future.

126. Mr. ELSHEIKH (Sudan) (*interpretation from Arabic*): We should like to join preceding speakers in expressing thanks to the Director General, Mr. Blix, for his valuable statement to the Assembly [*45th meeting*]. Complementing the report of the IAEA, that statement set forth the various activities of the Agency during the past year. Generally speaking, it stressed the important role played by the Agency in providing safeguards, ensuring nuclear safety and supporting international efforts to strengthen world peace and co-operation. It also pointed out the increasing expansion of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, particularly in the spheres of medicine, food, agriculture and industry. Of particular importance in the Director General's statement was his reference to the fact that the Agency had provided assistance to 500 projects in 1982, at a cost of \$40 billion.

127. We are pleased to note that the People's Republic of China was admitted to membership of the Agency during the twenty-seventh regular session of the General Conference. We are confident that this will strengthen and widen the bases of the Agency's efforts to increase the uses of atomic energy in the interest of the peace, prosperity and welfare of mankind.

128. My delegation followed with keen interest the deliberations of the twenty-seventh regular session of the General Conference and has studied the documents submitted to the current session of the General Assembly. We would like, first of all, to thank the Director General and the members of his secretariat and congratulate them on their great efforts to increase the number of staff from developing countries in senior jobs in the Agency, in conformity with the recommendations adopted by the twenty-fifth session of the General Conference. We hope that these efforts will continue so that more progress may be achieved, in the interests of the developing countries.

129. Secondly, we would like to express our satisfaction at the efforts of the Director General to expand the Agency's technical assistance and co-operation programmes, despite the scarcity of available resources. We have constantly stressed the importance of those programmes for the developing countries and the necessity of providing the required funds from the Agency's regular budget or from other pre-allocated and guaranteed resources. We hope that the Board of Governors and the General Conference will adopt the appropriate resolutions to increase the financial resources for technical assistance so as to meet the aspirations and needs of the developing countries.

130. In that connection, we should like to thank the Agency for the valuable assistance it has given Sudan within the framework of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and particularly in the spheres of agriculture, food, medicine, geological exploration and metal analysis, as well as in training and research. This is an important part of the Sudanese programme for the transfer of science and technology during the 1980s.

131. We have repeatedly called for an increase in the membership of the Board of Governors to ensure more equitable representation in the Agency, particularly for the continent of Africa. We hope that the Board of Governors will make the appropriate recommendations to this end, or adopt an amendment to paragraph A-2 of article VI of the Agency's Statute, so that the developing countries may be able to play their role on the Board of Governors to the best of their abilities.

132. The efforts of the IAEA in regard to safeguards and nuclear safety deserve commendation because they contribute to building confidence among the nations of the world and therefore to strengthening the international community's efforts to achieve disarmament and the cessation of the arms race, which threatens international peace and security.

133. In this connection, I wish to refer to the report of the Group of Governmental Experts appointed by the Secretary-General to study the relationship between disarmament and development, which states that:

"A global perspective on the relationship between disarmament and development . . . views this relationship at two levels: (a) the economic consequences of the arms race on international economic exchanges . . . and (b) the impact of national military expenditures on economic performance . . . Taking the position that military expenditures, by definition, fall into the category of consumption and not investment, the report views the relationship between disarmament and development as a two-way street wherein development not only benefits from but also contributes towards disarmament because sluggish economic performance, lack of development, or underdevelopment represent non-military challenges to national and international security." [A/38/436, para. 3.]

Therefore, the Agency's efforts in regard to safeguards and nuclear safety, taken in conjunction with the technical assistance and other financial assistance provided by the international community, will promote development efforts in the developing countries and will ensure prosperity, peace and co-operation. We think that this lofty goal gives the developed countries the duty of channelling their assistance through this Agency and other international organizations, in order to establish an equitable international economic order.

134. In conclusion, we once again express Sudan's condemnation of the Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and of Israel's racist and expansionist policy and its violation of United Nations resolutions concerning the rights of the Palestinian people. We would also mention the alliance between the two racist régimes of South Africa and Israel and their increasing collaboration in the field of nuclear energy, which poses a threat to peace in the Middle East and the African continent. We therefore fully support the resolutions adopted by the twenty-seventh regular session of the General Conference relating to those two racist régimes.

135. Mr. AL-ZAHAWI (Iraq): As the need for energy increases, nuclear energy is emerging as an important source of energy from both the technical and the economic point of view. We commend the IAEA for its activities in the field of nuclear power and nuclear safety. In this connection, we must point out that most developing countries, owing to the relatively small capacity of their electric grids, would find small and medium-sized reactors more appropriate to their needs. We therefore find it of special importance that the Agency devote more efforts along these lines.

136. Another important area in which the Agency should continue to enlarge its activities is the development of manpower. No developing country can implement any nuclear power programme without having the necessary trained manpower capable of operating and maintaining a plant in accordance with the accepted safety standards. For these reasons, we welcome any increase in the activities of the Agency in this as well as in other fields of importance to developing countries, such as work related to medical, agricultural and other similar applications of atomic energy.

137. At this juncture, we deem it essential to point out that the IAEA, the Agency entrusted with the task of accelerating and enlarging the peaceful uses of atomic energy, should always strive to reach a balance between its two main objectives, namely, promotional activities and safeguards.

138. We wish to thank Mr. Hans Blix, the Director General, for his statement before the Assembly this morning [45th meeting]. We welcome the progress in the work of the Committee on Assurances of Supply reported by the Director General. We feel, however, that more progress in the field of the principles of international co-operation is needed in order to justify real optimism. The difficulties encountered in the work of that Committee are to a large extent of the same nature as those that have prevented the convening of the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy. We believe that unqualified recognition of the inalienable right of developing countries to utilize nuclear energy in their development programmes will certainly facilitate reaching an agreement on the principle of international co-operation, which will also satisfy the legitimate concern regarding non-proliferation. Such progress, if achieved in the near future, will reflect positively on the Third Review

Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, to be held in 1985.

139. In his statement, the Director General rightly raised the following very vital question: what guarantees are there that means of destruction will not be used against peaceful nuclear installations? He drew attention to the fact that the Israeli attack in 1981 on the Iraqi nuclear reactor gave frightening reality to this issue.

140. Having said that, we have to state that the report on the activities of the Agency, in the section dealing with matters of special interest to the Agency discussed by the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session, does not objectively reflect the position of the Assembly on those matters. While paragraph 58 of the report states that, in its resolution on the annual report of the Agency [*resolution 37/19*], the General Assembly urged Member States to strive for effective and harmonious international co-operation in carrying out the work of the Agency and to implement strictly its Statute, and also affirmed its confidence in the role of the Agency in the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, it fails to mention the reason for the adoption of such language in the resolution. The reason is spelt out in paragraph 3 of resolution 37/19, which the report totally ignores. The General Assembly urged Member States to co-operate and to implement strictly the Agency's Statute, and affirmed its confidence in the Agency, because the Statute had been violated, the Agency had been challenged and effective international co-operation had been threatened by the unprecedented Israeli armed attack on a safeguarded nuclear installation.

141. In the interest of the survival of the Agency, the report should have taken special note of paragraph 3 of resolution 37/19, which states that the General Assembly

*"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."*

142. The fact that there are some delegations here which seem to believe that where Israel is concerned the inexcusable is pardonable is no reason for the rest of us to accept such behaviour with magnanimity.

143. The treatment in the IAEA report of the General Assembly's attitude towards Israeli nuclear activities, which should, by all criteria, be of special interest to the Agency, is equally unbalanced and unsatisfactory. Paragraph 63 of the report deals with General Assembly resolutions on South Africa. There is a whole resolution—resolution 37/69 F—dealing with relations between Israel and South Africa, especially in the military and nuclear fields, which again the report fails to mention. But far more serious is the fact that, while the report takes note of the General Assembly's demand that South Africa submit all its nuclear installations to inspection by the Agency, it totally ignores a similar demand made by the Assembly regarding Israel's nuclear installations. Paragraphs 1 to 8 of Assembly resolution 37/82, on Israeli nuclear armament, read as follows:

*"The General Assembly, . . .*

*"1. Reaffirms its demand that Israel renounce, without delay, any possession of nuclear weapons and place all its nuclear activities under international safeguards;*

*"2. Calls again upon all States and other parties and institutions to terminate forthwith all nuclear collaboration with Israel;*

*"3. Requests again the Security Council to investigate Israel's nuclear activities and the collaboration of other States, parties and institutions in these activities;*

*"4. Calls upon all States to submit to the Secretary-General all information in their possession concerning the Israeli nuclear programme or any public or private assistance thereto;*

*"5. Requests the Security Council to consider taking effective action so as to prevent Israel from endangering international peace and security by pursuing its policy of aggression, expansion and annexation of territories;*

*"6. Condemns Israel's officially declared intention to repeat its armed attack against nuclear facilities;*

*"7. Requests the Secretary-General to keep Israeli nuclear activities under constant review and to report thereon as appropriate;*

*"8. Also requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States, to follow closely the nuclear and military collaboration between Israel and South Africa and the dangers it constitutes to peace and security and to efforts aimed at the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in Africa and the Middle East."*

144. The failure of the report to take note of this resolution, which is highly relevant to the Agency's activities, was obviously not an oversight, but rather a deliberate attempt to play down the concern expressed by the General Assembly regarding Israel's policies and activities in the nuclear field and towards the Agency itself. We expect that such attempts will not be repeated in the future.

145. In conclusion, I should like to state that Iraq, as a State member of the IAEA, will continue to give its full and active support to the Agency and its endeavours to implement its programmes and achieve its goals.

146. The PRESIDENT: We have heard the last speaker in the debate on this item. The Assembly will now take a decision on draft resolution A/38/L.11. May I take it that the Assembly decides to adopt that draft resolution?

*The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 38/8).*

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

148. Miss BOYD (Australia): The Australian delegation has joined in the consensus on the draft resolution and has favoured the traditional tripartite co-sponsorship of it by representatives of the Board of Governors because of our continuing concern to see the IAEA and its work widely supported and strengthened. This is not to say, however, that we are altogether satisfied with the text just adopted. Our acquiescence in the text is without prejudice to our strongly held view that the fourth preambular paragraph, in particular, is deficient in not referring accurately and objectively to article III of the Statute of the Agency. It is to be hoped that in future years the Assembly's resolution on this item will refer, as it should, to that article, and in particular to paragraph 5 thereof.

149. Similarly, with reference to paragraph 2 of the draft resolution, we believe that the Assembly should be speaking not of ensuring the effectiveness of safeguards but of strengthening their scope and extending their application.

150. Mr. TIMERBAEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (*interpretation from Russian*): The Soviet delegation would like to express its satisfaction at the fact that the draft resolution and the report of the IAEA were adopted by the General Assembly by consensus. We attach great significance to the commonality of views

among all States with regard to the importance and role of the Agency in ensuring the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international co-operation in the field of the peaceful uses of atomic energy, which have been confirmed in the resolution just adopted.

151. We believe that the importance of the work of the IAEA in ensuring the safeguards provided for in the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and other international agreements designed to secure similar goals, including safeguards under the Agency's Statute, is stressed in the fourth preambular paragraph of the resolution. We also believe that paragraph 2 of the resolution makes a strong appeal to all States for effective and harmonious international co-operation in carrying out the work of the IAEA in order that it may continue to be a reliable instrument for the development of international co-operation with regard to the peaceful uses of atomic energy in circumstances that will consistently ensure the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

152. Mr. SHERMAN (United States of America): My delegation wishes to note the considerable efforts made by all groups to develop a jointly sponsored consensus resolution in support of the IAEA and this year's report of its activities.

153. This is in the tradition of the resolutions of the General Assembly in former years on the IAEA report. We are gratified that the tradition has been renewed this time. This indicates a recognition by our Governments of the importance to all of us of an effective IAEA and of our all giving it our strongest support.

154. The United States firmly believes in the importance of maintaining a strong and continually improving safeguards programme, along with a correspondingly strong programme for the promotion of technical assistance and co-operation in sharing the benefits of peaceful nuclear technology. Indeed, the two are inseparable. Our ultimately successful efforts to reach common agreement today reflect, we believe, a general recognition of that fact and a determination to work together.

155. The PRESIDENT: I now call on those representatives who wish to speak in exercise of their right of reply.

156. Mr. TARI (Israel): The statement made by the representative of Iraq is aimed at serving Iraq's own political and narrow partisan interests. Iraq is thus follow-

ing in the General Assembly the pattern set by it at the General Conferences. In this manner, Iraq has demonstrated once again its total contempt for international efforts in an area of vital importance to the international community, in total disregard of the fact that the IAEA is inherently a functional, and not a political, body.

157. Israel totally rejects the patent Iraqi attempts to politicize this agenda item through repetitious discussions on a subject which has been dealt with *ad nauseam* and which, furthermore, belongs to another agenda item. The IAEA should be allowed to maintain the unique position it has developed since its inception within the family of international organizations.

158. Mr. AL-ZAHAWI (Iraq): If there is any member or any party here in this Hall who has shown total contempt for the IAEA and total disregard for it—contempt for its safeguards régime—that is none other than the Zionist entity itself. It is of no avail for its representative to come here and to try to turn the facts upside down.

159. If the IAEA is concerned with the item before us, the cause of that concern was an unprecedented attack. Iraq did not inject any political matter into the discussions of the IAEA or of the conduct of its business. The Zionist entity should go back and review its works and its aggressions against the Agency and the IAEA safeguards régime before having the audacity to send its representatives here to utter the words they have spoken this afternoon.

*The meeting rose at 5.30 p.m.*

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#### NOTES

<sup>1</sup> International Atomic Energy Agency, *The Annual Report for 1982* (Austria, August 1983); transmitted to the members of the General Assembly by a note of the Secretary-General (A/38/346 and Corr.1).

<sup>2</sup> See International Atomic Energy Agency, *Resolutions and Other Decisions of the General Conference*, Twenty-seventh Regular Session.

<sup>3</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 634, No. 9068, p. 326.

<sup>4</sup> Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter, signed in London, Mexico City, Moscow and Washington on 29 December 1972 (United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1046, No. 15749, p. 138).