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*President: Mr. Carlos SOSA RODRIGUEZ
(Venezuela).*

AGENDA ITEM 8

*Adoption of the agenda (continued)**

FOURTH REPORT OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE
(A/5580)

1. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): The first item for consideration this morning relates to the agenda of the eighteenth session of the Assembly. In its fourth report on this question [A/5580], the General Committee recommends the inclusion of an item entitled "Measures in connexion with the hurricane which has just struck the territories of Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago". If I hear no objection, I shall take it that the Assembly approves the Committee's recommendation.

The recommendation was approved.

2. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): The General Committee also recommends that the item should be referred to plenary meetings. If there is no objection, I shall take it that the Assembly approves this recommendation also.

The recommendation was approved.

3. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): The item which we have now agreed to include in the agenda and to refer to plenary meetings will be taken up at the afternoon meeting on Friday, 1 November.

AGENDA ITEM 14

Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency

4. Mr. EKLUND (Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency): It is appropriate to begin my statement, as I did at the seventeenth session [1179th meeting], by recalling one thought expressed at the General Conference of the International

Atomic Energy Agency in 1962, namely, that the Agency's fortunes are linked with those of the United Nations and with its success in establishing and maintaining peace. At that time I said that the most pressing and desired sequence of action was the general cessation of nuclear tests, followed by disarmament and the certainty that atomic energy would henceforth be used solely for peaceful purposes.

5. Let me now turn to that event of world-wide significance which will also not fail to have a bearing on the future of the Agency: the test ban Treaty. The days which led up to and followed upon the signing of the Treaty in Moscow directed our thoughts in the Agency to our statutory responsibilities of devoting such beneficial results as may be expected from the Treaty to the—I quote the Agency's Statute—"development and practical application of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, including the production of electric power, with due consideration for the needs of the under-developed areas of the world".

6. Men of greater and more direct competence have commented from this rostrum on the significance of the Treaty, on the fact that it is expected to eliminate the growing dangers from the fall-out of nuclear explosions, to slow down the arms race in general and the race in nuclear weapons in particular, to limit the development of new weapons of mass destruction and to increase the possibilities of using atomic energy for peaceful, constructive ends.

7. We all know that the way to this goal will be long, arduous and full of difficulties and that we may have setbacks, but we also know that this road leads forward. Every step, however, must be taken carefully in order to avoid incalculably disastrous consequences. Having said this, I believe it to be a fair and realistic assumption that with time, as a result of that Treaty, human and material resources will be gradually set free for use in peaceful pursuits. Although this may not be an immediate practical possibility, the Agency, which was specifically created to foster the peaceful uses of atomic energy, has to be prepared to act when the time comes and to be ready to assume fully its responsibilities in accordance with its statutory obligations.

8. We are therefore keeping under constant review the question of the effects which an agreement on general and complete disarmament could have on nuclear energy development. A study of this question has been transmitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and is included in his report [A/5538] to the present session of the General Assembly. I might single out one of the conclusions in that study, namely that the fissile materials released by general and complete disarmament would, in theory, permit the building of some 3,000 nuclear power stations

^{1/} Treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water, signed at Moscow on 5 August 1963.

* Resumed from the 1225th meeting.

whose total power would be roughly comparable with the entire installed capacity of all types of conventional power plants at present working throughout the world.

9. Should future developments resulting from the test ban Treaty lead to the establishment of a system of "strict international control", as referred to in the preamble to that Treaty, the Agency would be happy to give assistance in line with the provisions in its Statute concerning safeguards and the principles governing its relationship with the United Nations. I may recall that, in the words of our Statute, the Agency has to

"Conduct its activities in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations to promote peace and international co-operation, and in conformity with policies of the United Nations furthering the establishment of safeguarded worldwide disarmament and in conformity with any international agreements entered into pursuant to such policies".

10. I should mention in this context that in a resolution presented by the United Kingdom, the United States and the USSR, the Agency's General Conference expressed its deep satisfaction over the test ban Treaty and asked me to give the fullest co-operation to the Secretary-General in fulfilment of the task entrusted to him with regard to the economic and social consequences of disarmament.

11. Turning now to other aspects of the Agency's work, one of the main decisions of our seventh General Conference was to endorse a five-year programme for the Agency's activities, whose term coincides with the second half of the Development Decade.

12. In this context I would like to draw your attention to the fact that a number of Agency projects are within the areas to which the United Nations will give priority during the Development Decade, and to which the United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas has also paid particular attention.

13. In his recommendations, the Secretary-General of that Conference pointed out that an important problem is that of building up a scientific infrastructure in the developing countries. The need for more trained manpower and for strengthening research institutions and fostering a scientific climate in these regions has also been stressed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations. I have suggested that the research reactors and the institutions around them which now exist in many developing countries could help to form the nucleus of a new generation of technicians and scientists, not only in atomic energy but also in allied sciences. Other priority areas to which the Agency will continue to give particular consideration are the following: co-ordinated research programmes designed to help to increase rice and maize crops in the tropical areas; the eradication by radiation of insect pests, particularly the olive fly, the desert locust and the tsetse fly; the use of isotope techniques to trace and measure water and especially underground water resources.

14. One of the most promising means, however, of meeting the growing need for fresh water in the arid zones of the world is by desalting of sea and brackish water. The study of the use of nuclear power for desalting water and the possibility of using a reactor for the dual purpose of distilling sea water and sup-

plying power has already started, in Southern Tunisia, for example. May I in this connexion also draw the Assembly's attention to the approval of the public health authorities of some countries of radiation-treated potatoes and bacon, and just recently also wheat, which may well be the beginning of a new era in protecting and preserving our food supplies and in preventing the spread of diseases transmitted by foods and feeds.

15. The Agency is expanding these technical activities within the relatively modest means at its disposal. We have been able for the time being to stabilize our budget; savings in administration have been applied to technical operations.

16. The main contribution of atomic energy, however, will be nuclear power. In the past year eleven new nuclear power plants have become critical. Already fifty power reactors are in operation in ten countries and thirty-five more are under construction. By 1968 the total nuclear capacity throughout the world will increase threefold or fourfold; it will amount to some 10,000 MW compared with the present 2,800 MW.

17. As regards power reactors and power development, our General Conference urged last year closer co-operation between the Agency and the other organizations concerned. Throughout the world and especially in the developing regions, there is a rapidly growing demand for power which is the prerequisite to industrial growth. But the capital cost of power stations and particularly nuclear plants is high and most developing countries have severely limited financial resources. In considering any power project, each of the alternative energy sources, nuclear or conventional—that is, coal, oil, gas or hydropower—must therefore be carefully weighed. I am glad to report that both the United Nations and the Agency have been concerned to ensure that the advice they give Member States on this question of the choice of power sources shall be sound and fully co-ordinated. An example of the result of such co-operation is provided by the recent United Nations Special Fund pre-investment study on power, including nuclear power, in Luzon in the Philippines, for which the Agency is acting as executing Agency.

18. The most recent developments in nuclear power from both an economic and a technological point of view will be reviewed by the Third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy which was unanimously approved by the General Assembly at the seventeenth session. It is timely to hold such a conference to evaluate the operating experience we have already gained with the first generation of nuclear power plants and to look to the future when we expect there will be a growing trend towards nuclear power in the developing as well as the technically advanced countries. The Conference will bring together more than 1,000 scientists, engineers and power economists from all parts of the world, and its scientific and technical papers will provide a comprehensive guide for years ahead.

19. In accordance with the wish of the General Assembly the cost of the Conference will be held down as low as possible, perhaps to about one quarter of that of the Second International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy which was held in Geneva in 1958. This low estimate takes into account the experience gained from the long series of scientific meetings organized in the last five years by the IAEA.

20. Another activity which benefits all Member States of the Agency is its regulatory work. The Agency has elaborated conventions regarding both the liability of operators of nuclear ships and civil liability for nuclear damage caused by land-based nuclear installations. The nuclear ship convention was adopted at a diplomatic conference held in May 1962 and the convention on land-based nuclear installations last April.

21. The past year has also seen several important developments in the Agency's programme of safeguards to prevent the diversion of nuclear assistance to non-peaceful uses. When I last spoke to the Assembly, the Agency had devised safeguard procedures only for smaller reactors below a capacity of 100 MW thermal. We now have provisionally approved procedures that will extend the system to cover reactors of any size. More significant is the fact that the actual field of application of the safeguards system is being extended. Last month the Agency, Japan and the United States concluded an agreement whereby the Agency will assume responsibility for the safeguards now being applied under the bilateral agreement between the two countries to reactors and to nuclear fuels supplied to Japan by the United States and to special fissionable material produced in Japan and transferred to the United States.

22. Thus the first step has been taken to replace, by fully international safeguards, the control functions hitherto exercised under bilateral agreements. Such international safeguards provide a guarantee to the international community, including the supplying State, that nuclear assistance given for peaceful purposes will not be diverted to non-peaceful ends; at the same time the recipient State is assured that the necessary controls will be exercised impartially and uniformly and will not impede its peaceful nuclear energy programme. Similar arrangements are in prospect for Japan's other bilateral agreements, such as that with the United Kingdom. This is of special interest since under it, the first large power reactor is being constructed in Japan. Also in the summer of 1963 India and the United States concluded a bilateral agreement concerning the construction of the large Tarapur power station, in which provisions are included for the application of the Agency's safeguards.

23. In concluding, I would like to refer to the special relationship between the United Nations and the IAEA embodied, in accordance with the resolutions of this Assembly, in the Agency's Statute which requires the Agency to submit annual reports to the Assembly on its activities, such as that now before the Assembly, and which also requires the Agency to report when appropriate to the Security Council and also to the Economic and Social Council.

24. I believe that now the prospects are for an even closer relationship in which the Agency will continue to serve as the scientific and technical arm of the United Nations in the nuclear field.

25. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): On behalf of the General Assembly, I wish to thank the Director General of the Agency for the report he has just introduced.

26. Mr. ZOPPI (Italy): With his clear introductory statement to the Assembly, Mr. Eklund has given us a comprehensive outline of the activities of the International Atomic Energy Agency, now in the seventh year of its existence. On behalf of my delegation, I wish to express to him and to his associates our deep

appreciation of their efforts in pursuing the objectives set out in the Statute of the Agency. We are especially gratified by the long-term programme which has been approved for the Agency's activities in coming years. We are certain that it will provide most useful guidance for the direction and scope of the Agency's work in furthering the peaceful uses of atomic energy on the basis of past experience and expected developments in the technological field. We agree with the degree of flexibility envisaged by the programme in order to provide appropriately for such scientific progress in the nuclear energy field as may occur.

27. Most of all, however, we wish to commend the farsighted and organic approach devised to strengthen the Agency's efficiency and usefulness in enhancing peaceful applications of nuclear power, reflecting an integrated vision of energy problems in the framework of economic development in general and industrial development in particular. It is mainly from an approach of this kind that countries faced with development problems may derive the greatest possible advantage from the Agency's activities. To this end, it should also prove helpful to bear in mind specific regional requirements in respect of power development problems, as the Agency proposes to do, in maintaining a continued direct contact with regional institutions and organizations.

28. Another feature of the Agency's work to which I also wish to refer relates to the important scientific meetings which it has sponsored during the past year. These meetings touch upon specific technical and scientific aspects of the development of nuclear power, opening entirely new prospects for the solution of problems related to economic development, which would bring about untold benefits to all the people of the world. The possibilities of applying nuclear technology to the needs, not only of industry, but also of agriculture are a clear indication of the great practical importance of advances in this field. For instance, a panel of experts in Vienna dealt with the problem of using nuclear energy in saline water converting. Here is an example of the manner in which new, unlimited natural riches may be tapped.

29. Added impetus to the exchange of scientific information and the development of new techniques will surely derive from the Third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, scheduled to take place in 1964, which is indeed an event to which the scientific world is looking forward with utmost expectation. The Agency—endowed with its deeply specialized knowledge—will be called upon to play a vital role to ensure the full success that we all hope the Conference will achieve.

30. I should like to add that Italy has been particularly gratified by the decision of the Board of the Agency to establish an international centre for theoretical physics in the city of Trieste, which doubtless will become an added pivot for advancement in the cause of science. My country has always realized the importance such a centre would have for the development of the Agency's future activities and has welcomed with pride and enthusiasm the decision to establish the centre in Trieste. The centre will especially help in providing much-needed specialized training to persons from developing countries. On returning home, these experts will constitute highly specialized groups, indispensable to the development of nuclear activities in their own countries. Needless to say, my Government is determined to co-operate

with the Agency to the fullest extent in order that the centre may start operations as soon as possible and grow under auspicious circumstances, especially in the interest of developing countries.

31. Thus, in expressing its appreciation for the good work and useful assistance so far provided by the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Italian delegation wishes to reiterate its interest and support for the Agency's plans for the future.

32. It is in this spirit of confidence in the Agency's ability to serve the purposes of development and peace that my delegation, together with the delegations of Japan and Romania, commends to the Assembly a procedural draft resolution [A/L.428] inviting the Assembly to take note of the Agency's report for the year 1962-1963.

33. Mr. MATSUI (Japan): Following the example of the representative of Italy, who has just spoken from this rostrum, I should like to start my brief statement by welcoming Mr. Eklund, Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency, and expressing to him our sincere gratitude and appreciation for his excellent presentation of the annual report of the Agency to the General Assembly.^{2/}

34. The report describes the remarkable achievements attained by the Agency year after year. It is indeed gratifying to note that this very important international organ, since its creation in 1957, has been discharging in such an effective manner the heavy tasks laid upon it by its Statute. My country, which has had the honour of sitting on its Board of Governors continuously since the beginning, has always shown the keenest interest in the work of the Agency and has given proof on numerous occasions, of its full support and co-operation in the execution of the Agency's various programmes.

35. I hope I may be forgiven on this occasion if I take the liberty of referring to just a few examples in order to illustrate Japan's efforts to contribute to the work of the Agency. In accordance with the decision taken by the Sixth General Conference and upon the invitation of the Government of Japan, a symposium on the application of radio-isotopes in hydrology was held in Tokyo in March 1963, assembling over 100 representatives and scientists of various countries members of the Agency and other international organizations concerned. This was the first international meeting of its kind ever to have been held.

36. Another example of Japan's co-operation with the Agency is related to one of the most important areas of its activities: the safeguard system to prevent the diversion of nuclear materials and facilities from peaceful to other uses. On numerous occasions in the past, the Japanese Government has emphasized the importance it attaches to the Agency's role in regard to safeguard procedures, and we have stated that a safeguard system under the auspices of the Agency would provide a solid basis for a universal safeguard system and thus mark an important step towards elimination of the fear that we all share. The efforts of the Japanese Government to entrust the Agency with the rights and responsibilities of such safeguards have resulted in a happy conclusion, to which

the present report amply testifies. The report says that the Agency and the Governments of Japan and the United States signed an agreement on 23 September 1963 under which the Agency will apply safeguards against the use for military purposes of equipment, devices and materials transferred under the bilateral agreement concluded between the two Governments on 16 June 1958. This means that the rights of safeguards hitherto agreed upon bilaterally have been transferred to the Agency. My delegation believes that this action will contribute to strengthening the influence of the Agency in matters relating to safeguards, and we are sincerely hopeful that our example will be followed by other similar arrangements.

37. These examples will suffice to indicate that our Government has never spared its efforts to co-operate with the Agency. We are glad to have this opportunity once again to pledge our whole-hearted support for this illustrious body of international co-operation.

38. On the question of safeguards against the military uses of atomic energy, the report now presented to us reveals another and still more important development. The Supplement to the Annual Report of the Board of Governors [A/5471/Add.7] states in paragraph 16 that "... the General Conference took note of the extension of the Agency's safeguards system to reactors of a thermal capacity in excess of 100 megawatts". In our view, the significance of this measure must not be underestimated, since it testifies to a broader intervention of the Agency in nuclear power projects. This surely must be considered as an important step forward, and we whole-heartedly welcome it. As nuclear power reactors spread throughout the world and nuclear power installations increase in number, as they are expected to increase, the need for such measures of safeguards will grow accordingly.

39. The examination of the report throws into relief yet another important achievement of the Agency—that is, the endorsement by the General Conference of the long-term programme for the Agency's activities, as shown in paragraph 17 of the supplement. The proposed programme would provide general guidance for the direction and scope of the Agency's work, and it defines, in the light of past experience and expected future developments, what role it should play in furthering the peaceful uses of atomic energy. My delegation welcomes this important move by the Agency, and we are sincerely hopeful that this long-term programme will be implemented effectively and harmoniously, surmounting all the difficulties which might arise in the future.

40. I cannot close my statement without referring to the favourable international climate which now surrounds us all. I shall not dwell upon the significance of the Treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water, signed originally by the three nuclear Powers in Moscow on 5 August 1963, since so many representatives assembled here have already done so. But I should like to emphasize the fact that this epoch-making Treaty, by prohibiting tests of nuclear weapons in three environments, has greatly dissipated the fear of contamination of radio-active fall-out and has marked the first stride forward in the direction of limiting and prohibiting the military uses of atomic energy. In a world where man's efforts to reduce and prevent the nuclear armaments race have at long last begun to bear fruit, the role of the International Atomic

^{2/} Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the General Assembly of the United Nations (1 July 1962-30 June 1963), and supplement. Transmitted to the Members of the General Assembly by a note by the Secretary-General (A/5471 and Add.1).

Energy Agency "to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world", as expressed in article II of its Statute, becomes more important.

41. In considering the role of the International Atomic Energy Agency among all the organs of the United Nations family, we feel that, for the most part, the Agency should continue to enjoy its present status as the principal body responsible in this field. This would seem to be the surest way to avoid unnecessary conflict with the activities of other international agencies.

42. Whether the enormous potentiality of atomic energy will be utilized for the welfare of the whole of humanity or will remain a menace to the destiny of man depends entirely upon man himself and his power of will and right decision. Now that the conclusion of the partial nuclear test ban Treaty has paved the way for a brighter future and has given us hope that atomic energy will be increasingly put to peaceful uses, I deem it our sacred duty to concentrate all our efforts to this end.

43. Mr. CZERNETZ (Austria): The Austrian delegation takes great pleasure in welcoming Mr. Eklund, the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency and would like to thank him for his highly interesting progress report on the activity of the Agency during the past year.

44. That report does not deal with one of the big political problems, but we should like to stress that the Agency deals with problems of great potential power for the future. The International Atomic Energy Agency gives proof, by its work, that the international family of nations is fully aware of the imminence and importance of the scientific and industrial revolution of our time.

45. The report refers to the sixth year since the Agency was established and demonstrates the efforts and the success in the Agency's different fields of activity. The report shows that the Agency has always tried to adapt its programme to the existing requirements of the peaceful uses of atomic energy. We feel that in pursuing this policy the Agency has followed the right course and has successfully fulfilled the functions assigned to it.

46. We noted with satisfaction that during the past year the Board of Governors was able to reach agreement on a number of important issues.

47. The Austrian delegations welcomes the fact that in setting up a long-term programme of activities the Agency will be in a position to render a significant contribution to the economic development of a number of States of the United Nations. In the fields of medicine, agriculture, hydrology and industry considerable progress, by the application of recently developed methods in the use of atomic power, could be achieved as well. It should be emphasized, in particular, that this progress has been, and will be, of great help to the developing States.

48. As far as the priorities in the field of technical assistance to Member States are concerned, I am sure that they will meet general approval. Particular attention should be given to the exchange of scientists and experts and the grants or research contracts. The proposal to make greater use of already existing research reactors in nuclear power centres for training

purposes would also, it seems to us, deserve general support.

49. At the seventeenth session of the General Assembly I had the honour to express the hope that it would be possible to put the facilities of the Atomic Centre at Seibersdorf near Vienna—including the 5 MW Astra Reactor—temporarily at the disposal of the International Atomic Energy Agency for its training programmes. My delegation is happy to note that during the current year this idea was realized. Within the framework of the Austrian Association for Atomic Energy new possibilities for the training of young scientists were created. In October 1963 the first eighteen-month training course, with approximately twenty participants, began under the direction of the Agency. This course which, incidentally, is the first international training course of its kind, is intended to provide basic education in the application of nuclear energy. For this purpose the Austrian Government placed the technical facilities at Seibersdorf at the disposal of the Agency free of charge. Furthermore, my Government is presently considering the possibility of establishing a special training centre for the application of radio-isotopes in medicine.

50. Of great importance are the studies of the Agency regarding the question as to what extent nuclear power is at present economically competitive. Experts assume that in areas where conventional energy resources are scarce, nuclear power plants presently set up may soon become competitive. As a consequence of this development certain social questions will become imminent and workers engaged in conventional power production might be threatened by large-scale unemployment. We should therefore like to suggest the study of the social aspects of such a development and to consider possible plans and measures in order to avoid social hardship.

51. Austria fully supports the idea of a more intensive utilization of nuclear power. However, along with the construction and operation of large power reactors, adequate measures of safeguards must be provided. We therefore have noted with satisfaction that the Agency, according to the report now before us, will strengthen and continue its efforts with regard to safeguards and controls.

52. The Austrian delegation has stressed, on different occasions, the need for close co-operation between the Agency and the United Nations, as well as with the other organizations of the United Nations family. In order to achieve the utmost degree of efficiency, a well-organized co-ordination between all international and national institutions working in the same field seems indispensable. We have noted with satisfaction that during the Second International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy three resolutions relating to the co-ordination of activities at an international level were adopted. The Agency also seems to us the most appropriate organization—as we have already stated at this year's summer session of the Economic and Social Council as well as during the last General Conference of the Agency—for co-ordinating international operations in this specific field. The manifold activities and research programmes of the Agency should also be taken into account where decisions concerning the application of nuclear power are taken.

53. For this reason it is the view of my delegation that in organizing the Third International Conference

on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, the Agency should play a decisive role.

54. These comments on the Agency's activities would not be complete without reference to the legal work undertaken by the Agency during the year covered by the report.

55. The International Conference on Civilian Liability for Nuclear Damage held in Vienna in May 1963 was successfully concluded and proved to be a significant step forward in this very important field. Furthermore, we have noted with great interest the regional agreement concluded between the Scandinavian countries on emergency assistance. The initiative taken by the Agency in this matter was a step in the right direction, and it is to be hoped that other countries will follow the Scandinavian example.

56. In conclusion, I again wish to stress the importance of the co-operation between experts and scientists from all over the world under the auspices of the International Atomic Energy Agency for the peaceful use of nuclear power.

57. My delegation hopes that as a consequence of the recent test ban treaty the favourable conditions presently prevailing will facilitate a world-wide exchange of technical data and experience as well as strengthen the relations in the field of nuclear science.

58. Nuclear weapons are thus far a monopoly of a few Powers and we feel that the proliferation of such arms is neither in the interest of the small countries nor of the world as a whole. But, certainly, the small countries have the greatest interest that atomic energy, used for peaceful purposes, is made freely available to all countries.

59. The International Atomic Energy Agency can contribute to an ever-increasing extent to achieving its ends in accordance with the functions which have been assigned to it and with the full support of all Member States. The Agency can thus contribute towards making atomic energy a world power in the peaceful service of all peoples, big or small.

60. We take great pleasure in fully supporting the draft resolution [A/L.428] introduced just now by the representative of Italy.

61. We are convinced that the report of the Agency commends itself to the unanimous approval of the General Assembly.

62. Mr. DATCU (Romania) (translated from French): We are glad to note that at each session the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency [A/5471 and Add.1] to the General Assembly provides fresh information concerning the progress of that international organization towards the realization of the main objective for which it was set up, i.e., to accelerate and extend the contribution made by atomic energy to the cause of peace, public health and prosperity throughout the world and to contribute to the development of international co-operation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

63. During the past year the Agency has made progress in a number of areas, such as the organization of conferences, seminars and scientific symposia, the training of personnel and exchanges of technical and scientific information. The seventh regular session of the General Conference of IAEA, held in Vienna towards the end of September 1963^{3/} was a milestone

in the Agency's history. I have particularly in mind resolution 151, endorsing the Agency's long-term programme, on which the planning of its work after 1965 will be based. In my delegation's opinion, this programme is bound to stimulate the Agency's activities in fields of major importance such as the transformation of atomic energy into electric power, the use of isotopes in industry, agriculture and in certain medical sectors, and the training of specialized personnel.

64. Having mentioned the seventh regular session of the General Conference of IAEA, we would recall resolution 152, which requests the Board of Governors to consider the programme of technical assistance for developing countries. It will be remembered that this programme, which was proposed by eight socialist countries, including Romania, is designed to provide the developing countries with all the equipment and apparatus required for the establishment of six radiological centres and six physics laboratories, and also to make available 300 fellowships free of charge to those countries. The States which initiated this programme have announced that they are prepared to furnish one third of the necessary resources for its execution, in the form of equipment and apparatus.

65. One of the most important problems facing the Agency is that of the training of personnel specialized in research and in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. We are convinced that the assistance given by the Agency will be much more useful and effective if the beneficiary States, especially the developing countries, possess a sufficient number of specialists in this field. That is why the Romanian delegation considers that the Agency should pay greater attention to the problem of the training of personnel in the field of the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

66. IAEA was set up as a centre for the co-ordination of all the efforts made at the international level in a scientific field which is of great importance for the acceleration of economic and social progress throughout the world. Science, owing to its very nature and purposes it pursues, is universal; the development of science involves the contribution of all peoples and hence all peoples should enjoy its fruits.

67. That is an incontestable truth and nothing can justify depriving the Agency of the contribution it could obtain from scientists belonging to certain countries and possessing valuable experience in the field of atomic physics. The Romanian delegation considers that it is high time to put an end to this unnatural situation which is harmful primarily to the activity and prestige of IAEA.

68. The use on an ever-growing scale of the colossal power of the atom in industry, agriculture, medical science and elsewhere opens up tremendous prospects for the economic development of all countries and the satisfaction of the practical and immediate needs of mankind.

69. This growing concern, however, is shown at a time when, to our great regret, nuclear energy used for military purposes constitutes the principal factor in the armaments race. The race for nuclear arms is an obstacle to the extension of the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and is also a serious obstacle in the way to international scientific co-operation. Hence any step designed to bring the nuclear armaments race to an end would promote the activities of the Agency.

^{3/} The session began on 24 September and ended on 1 October 1963.

70. In this connexion it should be stressed that, as stated by Mr. Eklund, the Director-General of IAEA, in his interesting speech this morning, the Agency is seeking to contribute to the improvement of the international political climate. In the opinion of the Romanian delegation, it is in this light that we should evaluate resolution 160, which, while stressing the importance of the conclusion of the Moscow Treaty for a partial ban of nuclear tests, as a first step towards general and complete disarmament, requests the Director-General of IAEA to give the fullest co-operation in the solution of the economic and social problems raised by the process of conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by general and complete disarmament.

71. In the Romanian People's Republic the closest attention is paid to research in the field of atomic physics and in that of the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. In recent years Romanian researchers have made great progress in those subjects; atomic energy is increasingly used in the metallurgical and chemical industries, hydraulic research, agriculture, medicine and biology, and it is already benefiting our national economy.

72. The Romanian Government is following the Agency's activities with interest and endorses the steps it is taking to intensify and extend international co-operation with a view to promoting the progress of all peoples.

73. In this spirit Romania welcomed a proposal [see resolution 1770 (XVII)] for the convening of a third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, to be held at Geneva next year.

74. We believe that IAEA could become a genuine centre of international co-operation and of a unified effort to make the maximum use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. We are also convinced that through these activities it can and should contribute to the establishment of an atmosphere of trust between States and to an easing of international tension.

75. In conclusion I should like, on behalf of the Romanian delegation, to associate myself with the representatives who have preceded me on this rostrum in expressing the hope that the General Assembly will unanimously adopt the draft resolution submitted by Italy, Japan and Romania [A/L.428].

Mr. Tarabanov (Bulgaria), Vice-President, took the Chair.

76. Mr. GARCIA DEL SOLAR (Argentina) (translated from Spanish): In the statement he made during our debate on this item last year [1179th meeting], Mr. Eklund, the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency, said that the Agency's purposes could not be fully achieved until the United Nations succeeded in ensuring that nations and Governments manifested their desire for peace through discernible, practical acts. To illustrate that idea, he went on to say, in particular, that the most pressing and hopeful act of that kind would be a cessation of nuclear tests.

77. In his statement today, the Director-General again placed special emphasis on the link between the fortunes of IAEA and the activities of the United Nations in the sphere of disarmament.

78. We believe that the Director-General's concern is quite reasonable, inasmuch as the patient work of

IAEA, with its constructive purposes, suffers as a result of the vast amount of energy and resources devoted to the military uses of nuclear power. The priority given by the great Powers to the production of nuclear weapons means not only that their commitment, and the very modest commitment of the developing countries, to research on the peaceful uses of atomic energy seem reduced to an infinitesimal proportion, but also that scientific progress is seriously hampered, and with it the noble work of enlightenment that would lead to a better life for all peoples, and in particular for those of the underdeveloped regions. On the day when the atom is used solely to improve human health, to raise farm production and to increase the supply of power for industry, the impetus given to the improvement of the living conditions of those peoples will do more than any other factor to rectify that fatal imbalance between nations which is a permanent source of political friction.

79. A year after we heard so realistic a statement by the Director-General of the Agency, the Moscow Treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water was signed by more than 100 States, including the three which devote the greatest resources to the production of atomic weapons. At its seventh regular session held at Vienna a few days ago, the General Conference of IAEA adopted resolution 160, in which it noted the signing of that treaty with deep satisfaction. It could scarcely be otherwise, for as the treaty is the first important act evidencing a firm intention at least to halt the investment of enormous sums in very costly tests, there are now favourable prospects of a redoubling of efforts to channel those sums into the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

80. In view of these promising possibilities, then, it gives us special pleasure this year to consider the Annual Report of the Board of Governors to the General Conference of IAEA for 1962-1963 [A/5471], and the Supplement thereto [A/5471/Add.1].

81. First of all, my country, as a member of the Board of Governors, wishes to express its satisfaction at the admission of more States to the Agency, whose membership is now 83 and will increase to 88 once Algeria, Cameroon, Gabon, the Ivory Coast and Nigeria confirm their applications for membership by depositing their instruments of acceptance of the Statute. My delegation is particularly gratified at the recent admission of two more Latin American nations, Bolivia and Uruguay, whose collaboration, it has no doubt, will have a most beneficial effect on the Agency's activities.

82. In keeping with the principles of universality and equitable geographical distribution in the representation of States members of international organizations—principles to which my country firmly adheres—we note from paragraph 9 of the report that the amendment to article VI.A.3 of the Statute to provide for more equitable representation of Africa and the Middle East has come into force. My country was particularly happy to support this amendment, the effect of which is that Ghana and Tunisia are now members of the Board.

83. My delegation considers that the Agency has operated very effectively, in this most recent period, in various spheres of fundamental importance to the developing countries, and hopes that it will continue its positive contribution to the dissemination among

those countries of the advances made by the great Powers in nuclear matters and in particular in the peaceful application of atomic energy to industry and power production. The Agency is giving ever greater attention to the problems of nuclear power and to the operation of research reactors, especially through regional meetings of the kind already held at Bangkok^{4/} and to be held at São Paulo, Brazil,^{5/} With regard to vocational training, which it is vital to promote in the developing countries, the Agency is making great efforts, which my Government is most enthusiastically supporting through the Regional Training Course on the Applications of Radioisotopes in Medicine, now in progress at Buenos Aires. The Panel on the Use of Isotopes and Radiation in Maize Cultivation in Regions of Latin America, which met at Vienna on 22-26 July 1963, will yield far-reaching benefits to the economy of our region. Our feelings for our own region do not, however, detract from our appreciation of the fact that the Agency's activities are permeated with a spirit of universalism, for the necessity of obtaining reasonable satisfaction of our vital needs is universal. With the same enthusiasm with which we support what the Agency is doing for Latin America, we applaud its plans for other regions, plus from which we all benefit. Another important and noteworthy achievement, in the view of my delegation, is the establishment with the generous help of the Government of Italy and in response to a desire expressed by many countries, of the International Centre for Theoretical Physics at Trieste.

84. Despite the budgetary limitations under which the Agency must operate, my country feels that, where technical assistance is concerned, the Agency has developed an appropriate programme of action, which should further scientific research in the sphere with which we are concerned. Fully satisfactory solutions have not been found, however, for the financing of the fellowship and vocational and scientific training programmes, and these activities deserve greater encouragement.

85. My delegation has therefore considered with interest the proposal to amend article XIV.B.1 of the Statute in the interest of a better organization of the Agency's budget through the incorporation of voluntary contributions—which have never attained the established targets—into a single operational budget. We hope that when this subject is again considered by the Board of Governors, to which it was referred by the seventh General Conference, it will receive favourable attention.

86. As I said at the outset, the Moscow Treaty has called a halt to the unrestricted use of nuclear fission for armaments. For the first time, IAEA inits scientific and technological work need not breast the full current of weapons production, which is running in the opposite direction, and although there continues to be a great difference of pace between the two efforts—atoms for peace and atoms for war—we have reached a point where, it would appear, we shall stop demolishing with one hand what we have timidly but eagerly built with the other.

87. It would be unjust not to commend the spirit of collaboration shown by the great Powers in support-

ing the Agency, but the contribution which would be most appreciated by those of us who are collaborating only in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy will have to be made outside the Agency, in the form of negotiations for the total cessation of nuclear tests and for total and complete disarmament. When that ideal is achieved and the great Powers' vast accumulation of expertise and resources is diverted to the hospitals, to agriculture and to industry, then the activities of IAEA will produce results of incalculable benefit to mankind.

88. On the question of holding a third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, my country continues to believe that this will be useful from the standpoint of the purposes envisaged, and in that connexion it agrees with the ideas recently expressed by the representative of Romania. For the time being, however, my country reserves its opinion with regard to the date, one of its reasons being the note of caution sounded by the Secretary-General in the foreword to the United Nations budget estimates for 1964 [A/5505].

89. In conclusion, my delegation notes the Agency's reports with satisfaction and compliments the Director-General, Mr. Eklund, on the work carried out, which he summarized so eloquently in his statement today. Finally, my delegation whole-heartedly supports the draft resolution [A/L.428] submitted by Italy, Japan and Romania.

90. Mr. HAY (Australia): It gives my delegation much pleasure to commend to the Assembly the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency. I would also express my delegation's appreciation for the clear and constructive statement by the Director-General, Mr. Eklund, and assure him of my country's continued support. I would add that it also gives me pleasure to welcome the indication in the Secretary-General's report that Bolivia has joined as the eighty-third member of the Agency and that the forthcoming membership of Algeria, Cameroon, Gabon, the Ivory Coast and Nigeria is assured.

91. Australia believes that, under the able guidance of its Director-General, the International Atomic Energy Agency is developing along sound lines. It gives us particular pleasure to commend the Agency's work, inasmuch as we have so long been closely associated with it. Australia continued to provide a member of the Board of Governors of the Agency in the year covered by the report now before us. We have also sought to contribute to the Agency's work in other ways: for example, we provided an expert to participate in the discussions of a panel organized by the Agency on radiation protection services and the safe management of radio-active waste, and we provided the Chairman of the Negotiating Committee of the Conference on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage, which drew up an international convention on that subject in May 1963. We attach importance to the regulatory and legal work of the Agency and we welcome the developments represented by the work of the two bodies to which I have referred.

92. We have also long believed in the desirability of the co-ordination of international atomic energy activities generally under the auspices of the Agency. For it is the body which, in the words of the agreement between the Agency and the United Nations, is "under the aegis of the United Nations ... responsible for international activities concerned with the peaceful uses of atomic energy".

^{4/} Study Group Meeting on Utilization of Research Reactors, held at Bangkok in December 1962.

^{5/} Regional Seminar in Research Reactor Utilization, to be held at São Paulo, Brazil, on 4-8 November 1963.

93. A resolution which my delegation had the honour to join in sponsoring, and which was unanimously adopted at the thirty-sixth session of the Economic and Social Council,^{5/} recognized the primary responsibility of the Agency for work in the atomic energy field, without prejudice to the constitutional responsibility of the specialized agencies in their particular fields, and affirmed the position of the Agency as the primary sponsor, in co-operation with the other specialized agencies, of activities relating to atomic energy or research.

94. We should like to take this opportunity again to emphasize the importance which we attach to effective co-ordination in order to safeguard the primary position of the Atomic Energy Agency and to prevent overlapping between the work of the Agency and that of other United Nations bodies. In this connexion, we look forward to the Agency's playing a principal part in the careful preparation and organization of the Third Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy to be held in Geneva in late 1964. May I add that it was with a feeling of gratitude that we heard the Director-General say that he thought the expenses of that Conference would, in accordance with the wishes of the General Assembly, be kept to a very low figure. It is a novel experience for us to hear that a third conference is likely to be held at about one quarter of the cost of the second conference.

95. Finally, I should like to draw attention to one important event which has occurred during the past year, namely the decision of the Board of Governors of the Agency to approve the extension of the Agency's safeguard system to cover nuclear reactors having a capacity of over 100 thermal MW. Australia regards this both as a logical development of the Agency's safeguard system and as an important step in the improvement of the safeguard system to prevent the diversion of nuclear materials to military purposes. We attach much importance to this matter, for we have a close and long-standing interest in the limitation of nuclear weapons and the prevention of the emergence of further nuclear Powers—subjects on which the Australian view has been expressed on many occasions in this Assembly and elsewhere.

96. My delegation has great pleasure in supporting the draft resolution now before us [A/L.428].

97. Mr. DIEPENHORST (Netherlands): The International Atomic Energy Agency is one of the few, I believe even the only, younger and smaller members of the United Nations family, whose Statute requires it to report annually, not to the Economic and Social Council, but to the General Assembly. There are historic reasons for this. The course of history, however, is often different from what was envisaged, and indeed the International Atomic Energy Agency has developed in a manner quite different from what was envisaged by President Eisenhower when he made his famous "Atoms for peace" speech in this hall on 8 December 1953 [470th meeting].

98. The Netherlands was a founding member of the International Atomic Energy Agency and we participated actively in the work of the Agency's Board of Governors during two of the formative years when much of the practice and procedure of that organization was still in a process of development. We stand ready to do so again in the near future, but at all

times, even when we were not a member of the Board, we have watched the progress of this youngest member of the United Nations family, born in Washington, but raised in Vienna, with a keen interest. It is for these reasons that my delegation wishes to be one of the speakers on this item.

99. First of all, we want to express our gratitude and our admiration to those who of late have shaped the new policy lines of the Agency, in particular the Director-General, Mr. Eklund. Not one of the least of his accomplishments is that he has managed to exclude almost all political considerations from the work of the organization and thus to establish the Agency more solidly as a technical and scientific organization.

100. Of course, to all who shared the hopes expressed in the Eisenhower speech, which I mentioned before, it was a great disappointment that the Agency never became the clearing house for the purchase of fissionable material which was to be its main purpose. Yet in one of the fields directly connected with that same idea and its meaning for strengthening the peace, namely, the setting up of a system of safeguards, in other words of control and inspection, the organization has a record of some importance. Lately more attention has been focused on that system when, as we understand, even some of those who for years stood aloof, have shown an interest, particularly now that these safeguards are to be extended also to reactors with a power above 100 MW. In another forum of this Assembly the Netherlands delegation intends to focus attention on the concept of fact-finding. I should like in passing to point out that here indeed we have a highly technical system of international fact-finding well established.

101. It has been said by some that the Vienna Agency, having to find a different field of activity from the one first intended, has developed chiefly into yet another agency for technical assistance to under-developed countries. We would not consider that to be such a bad thing at all; only the verdict is not fair. Indeed much has been, and is being, done by the Agency to give access to the blessings of the atomic era to those whose technological progress has not yet advanced so far, access particularly to the manifold applications of radio-isotopes in medicine, agriculture and industry and assistance in the training of experts to work with these media. But the importance of the Agency's work goes well beyond what are normally called, in the economic sense, under-developed countries. I need only mention the field of reactor hazards, the important function of working out rules and procedures for the safe handling and storing of radioactive materials and the study of the chemical, biological and juridical aspects of disposal of radioactive waste in rivers and in the sea, to prove that the International Atomic Energy Agency does work of great and vital importance.

102. As to the developments of the past year and plans for the future, I need not say too much. It is only a few weeks since our representatives came back from the General Conference in the Vienna Hofburg, that yearly event in which the Agency has maybe followed too closely the example of the mother organization. We for our part have consistently advocated, and will continue to claim, that the International Atomic Energy Agency, like some of the specialized agencies such as WHO, should budget and devise its programme for two-year periods and that thus a

^{5/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-Sixth Session, Supplement No. 1, resolution 986 (XXXVI).

general conference once every two years should be enough. We have noticed increased interest for this idea, and we trust that the Agency's Board of Governors will study the various aspects of this proposal.

103. On the other hand, I may point out that the International Atomic Energy Agency, in spite of the extremely complicated formula for the composition of its Board of Governors, has managed to amend its Statute in due course to give fair and equitable representation to its increased African membership. Could not the United Nations follow suit? We would hope so.

104. Finally, I may be permitted to point to one particular aspect of the Agency's programme, namely, its continued study of the comparative costs of power generated by atomic reactors on the one hand, and by conventional methods on the other. It is true that oil and coal deposits still guarantee a plentiful supply for power generating, but it is also true that some of us may still wake up one day to discover that we have been living for all these centuries on a huge reservoir of natural gas—one day natural supplies will be depleted and then the new methods of atomic power will be of increasing importance. In some places and under some conditions this is already the case now.

105. We will gladly vote for the draft resolution [A/L.428] which invites us to "take note" of the Agency's report. Although it does not in fact say this, we for our part will do so with pleasure.

Mr. Sosa Rodríguez (Venezuela) resumed the Chair.

106. Mr. CSATORDAY (Hungary): At the present session of the General Assembly the importance of the Moscow test ban Treaty has been a recurrent point in our deliberations, with our statements of satisfaction at the conclusion of that Treaty and its beneficial effects in all fields of international relations. Since one of the International Atomic Energy Agency's basic objectives is to seek to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world, the Moscow Treaty represents a step of great significance toward this end on the road to disarmament, and it is a fundamental duty incumbent upon this Agency to work toward this end. We hope that just as the Moscow Treaty has cleared the way for the settlement of outstanding issues and has produced a stimulating effect on the activities of international organizations, the International Atomic Energy Agency will, in common with other international organizations, also be encouraged by these developments to make effective contributions toward the early conclusion of a test ban treaty covering underground explosions and towards the realization of general and complete disarmament, as was eloquently expressed also by the Director-General, Mr. Eklund, in his introductory statement at this meeting.

107. In this respect, the most important task for the Agency should be to set out as soon as possible to study the economic and social impacts of disarmament, as outlined in the unanimous resolution adopted by the Sixth General Conference. Unfortunately, however, no satisfactory action has been taken so far for the implementation of this resolution. My delegation hopes that the Eighth General Conference of the Agency will be brought into a position to place the question on its agenda.

108. During the six years since its inception, the International Atomic Energy Agency has achieved considerable results in the realization of its objectives. It has made significant contributions to the preparation of specialists for various countries, to the exchange of scientific information and to the widespread application of isotopes of nuclear energy in the industrial, agricultural and medical fields.

109. Significant progress in the Agency's activities is marked by the preparation of its long-term plan. The need for such a plan is evident, and the Hungarian delegation has always supported the relevant proposals. Planning requires mature consideration and foresight and the most expeditious, efficient and economic utilization of available material and mental resources. This plan should comprise every field of the Agency's activities.

110. We have to note the efficiency and accuracy with which the responsible specialists have drawn up the long-term plan of the Agency. The plan, however, needs a few adjustments to become a basic document truly underlying the Agency's activities. It is to our satisfaction that in the course of the last two years the Agency has, with the help of Member States and of other international organizations, brought about the Brussels Convention of 25 May 1962 on the Liability of Operators of Nuclear Ships and the Vienna Convention of 20 May 1963 on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage. The Agency is also working on an international project for the regulation of the transport of radio-active materials. The conventions mentioned above have become important instruments of international law in force and make a significant contribution to the utilization of nuclear energy.

111. The Agency will continue to play an important role in the preparation of specialists. Therefore we propose that the number of fellowships secured by the Agency should be increased in the future. It is regrettable that at present opposite tendencies are at work which have led to the deplorable situation that in the period between 1958 and 1962 the number of fellowships made available by the Agency fell 46.8 per cent. The same signs, we could say symptoms, can be observed in the field of fellowships provided by the Expanded Technical Assistance Programme, where the number of fellowships went down by 47 per cent during the same period. At the same time, the need for increasing fellowships can be supported by the fact that the fellowships offer possibilities, not only for the preparation of personnel, but also for broader exchanges of scientific information. A most important task, but not the only one, of the Agency is to meet the needs of developing countries by providing technical assistance to them. Since it would be wrong to satisfy the needs of developing countries in the preparation of personnel at the expense of the fruitful exchanges of scientific information, a way should be found to bring about the right balance between the needs of developing countries in the preparation of personnel and those of the exchange of views between scientists and specialists. Neither requirement should be met at the cost of the other, and the only way of meeting them is through the provision of more fellowships.

112. The resolution adopted by the Sixth General Conference and reaffirmed at the Seventh General Conference of the Agency concerning the ways of providing increased assistance to developing countries envisages that the Agency should set up six

medical centres and six research laboratories in physics in the developing countries and provide them with 300 fellowships from the voluntary contributions of Member States. The Socialist countries have offered to fulfil one third of this programme. We sincerely hope that this programme will soon be implemented.

113. The original United Kingdom proposal, which later became the United States proposal, to the effect that the Agency's budget should be unified through the amendment of the Statute, in such a way that the voluntary contributions of Member States would be transformed into a financial obligation to be met in the form of assessed contributions, is still on the agenda of the sessions of the Board of Governors. This proposal was removed from the agenda of both the Sixth and the Seventh General Conferences. The debates at the sessions of the Board of Governors also gave evidence that a large part of the Member States are against the proposed amendment of the Statute. In the new atmosphere of co-operation, we should consider whether a need exists, and if so to what extent, to justify the continued inclusion of this question on the agenda.

114. At the seventeenth session of the General Assembly [1179th meeting], the Hungarian delegation co-sponsored a draft resolution, adopted as resolution 1770 (XVII), on the convocation in the fall of 1964 of the Third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. The Agency will have many tasks to attend to, and we hope that it will meet with success in preparing and arranging for this Conference.

115. We could speak of several positive developments in the relations between Hungary and the International Atomic Energy Agency. We have successful co-operation in the field of research agreements, fellowships and so forth. Our scientists and specialists regularly attend the symposia and panels of the Agency and take an active part in their work. We make maximum efforts to promote the dissemination of scientific knowledge and its widespread use. For this purpose we offered the results of ten different research plants to the Agency at its Seventh General Conference. Those results have been achieved in the application of radio-active isotopes in industry, agriculture, and medical science. They cost us the equivalent of about \$55,000—now it is up to the Agency to make the best and most effective use of our contributions. We should like to see the results of this research used by the developing countries in the best manner and as soon as possible.

116. I could add that our co-operation with the Agency includes a number of other potential areas in the light of recent developments in Hungarian nuclear research and in the utilization of atomic energy.

117. The Hungarian delegation does not deem it necessary to deal at length with all the problems covered by the report of the Agency before us. It has been our wish to look into the problems concerning which the Agency encountered, or might well encounter, many difficulties and obstacles. We should like to hope that next year's report will express to a still greater extent the realization of universal interest, the promotion of which is the primary objective of the Agency. We regret, however, to see an appearance of the cold war attitude on behalf of those

who pressed upon the General Conference the seating of the representative of the Chiang Kai-shek clique on the Board of Governors. Several Board members and numerous delegations protested against this step during the General Conference because such measures can only poison a hopeful atmosphere and make co-operation more difficult.

118. The Hungarian delegation supports the adoption of the draft resolution [A/L.428] which takes note of the Agency's report for 1962-1963. We have pointed out our reservations and our concern in order to clear up the divergence of views and to contribute to the solution of disputed issues in the sincere hope that all points in the Agency's report for next year can be fully agreed upon.

119. Mr. BINGHAM (United States of America): I shall be very brief. I simply wish to add the voice of my delegation to those of other delegations in extending our congratulations to Mr. Eklund and the staff of the International Atomic Energy Agency for another year of successful operations.

120. It appears to my delegation that a number of noteworthy steps have been taken which provide evidence that the International Atomic Energy Agency is an increasingly viable organization, responding to the needs of its member States and contributing to the general welfare of the international community. We believe that the Agency's long-term plans for 1965 to 1970 are well conceived, and we are especially heartened to note the way in which the plans envisage that the Agency's role in the development of nuclear power will be one of increasing importance.

121. In our view, the field of nuclear power, together with the continued development of safeguards against diversion of nuclear materials from peaceful uses, is the most important area in which the Agency can expand its activities. We are encouraged about the prospects for nuclear power and we expect that the Agency will be called upon to increase its activities in this field.

122. Six years is a short time in the life of an international organization concerned with problems and programmes as complex as those involved in the furtherance of the peaceful uses of atomic energy. My Government feels that all Member States can be proud of the early growth of the International Atomic Energy Agency, of its present rapidly maturing range of productive activities, and of its encouragement of international co-operation in nuclear science and technology.

123. Mr. NOVIKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (translated from Russian): My delegation did not intend to comment today on the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency [A/5471 and Add.1] and the fact that I have had to ask to speak is certainly not due to quarrelsomeness on my part or to any particular weakness for voicing criticism. The sole reason why I am making my statement is that, in my opinion, a biased and exaggerated view has been taken here in assessing the practical activities of the Agency.

124. Thus, the Italian representative welcomed the Agency's far-sighted approach to its activities; the Japanese representative spoke of the considerable work performed by the Agency; the Austrian representative said that the Agency has tried to carry out a broad programme of putting atomic energy to

peaceful uses. Lastly, some speakers, the United States representative among them, have stressed the question of making use of Agency safeguards.

125. This over-estimation of the real merits of the International Atomic Energy Agency compels me to say a few words on how my delegation assesses the Agency's work.

126. No one will deny that in the six years of its existence the Agency has performed some useful work. In what way? First and foremost, in the training of personnel for various countries. It goes without saying that not all countries have adequately trained physicists or technicians capable of putting atomic energy to peaceful uses, and it is our opinion that in this field the Agency has done useful work.

127. Again, useful work has been done in the exchange of trained specialists. Thus, USSR specialists have visited many countries, while specialists from other countries have come to the Soviet Union to study the latter's experience in the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

128. The activities relating to the various uses of isotopes, for instance, in agriculture for raising the yields of food and industrial crops, in industry for quality control in production and particularly in medicine for the treatment of various diseases are also fairly well organized. It is our view that in this area, too, the Agency has performed useful work.

129. Lastly, worth-while work has been done in the exchange of information. Individual countries can, of course, work within the confines of their own frontiers. The Soviet Union or the United States can concern themselves in isolation with the study of peaceful uses of atomic energy and with the practical application of the results of their research on various nuclear processes. But it is, of course, even better for countries to exchange some information on particular uses of atomic energy, since scientific and technical progress is greatly furthered thereby.

130. It is our opinion that in this matter too, the Agency has performed useful work.

131. All this, however, is not the Agency's main function. When the Agency was established several years ago what was principally thought of was the wide use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, particularly as a source of power. Has anything been done by the Agency in this field? Virtually nothing. To take one example, the Agency, as a result of contributions by three nuclear Powers—the United States, the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom—now possesses 5,140 kg of nuclear fuel.

132. Has this nuclear fuel been put to any use? No. It is idle capital. And yet it constitutes an enormous reserve of power which could have been used in countries that are in need of power installations.

133. Is the Agency to be commended for that? Of course not. In this connexion I should like to draw attention to a curious phenomenon. More and more bilateral agreements are being concluded. The Soviet Union, the United States and the United Kingdom have all been concluding such agreements and contributing to the development of the peaceful uses of atomic energy in various countries. Consequently, a need and a demand exist. Agreements are being concluded on a bilateral basis, but not with the Agency. There does not exist a single agreement for the provision

by the Agency of so much as 10 kg of nuclear fuel to any country. Is this as it should be?

134. If a claim were made that scientists, upon making calculations, had concluded that, at this stage, it would be uneconomical to use nuclear power on a large scale, that would be reasonable enough. But we have just been told that the United States has concluded an agreement with India to build a very powerful reactor. Obviously India needs such a reactor and has to build one. How is it that the Agency never builds anything for anyone? Why is the Agency always being by-passed?

135. It goes without saying that it is not my intention to judge the policies of particular States. India or any other country is entirely free to enter into agreements with such countries as it may choose concerning the peaceful uses of atomic energy. And yet is it not a sad thought that no State has concluded an agreement with the Agency?

136. The Director-General of the IAEA is attending this meeting. Perhaps he can tell us why no request has been addressed to the Agency. The Soviet Union has received such requests, so have the United States and the United Kingdom, but not the Agency.

137. Hence, in my view, we should not exaggerate the results of the Agency's activities. It is true that there has been a certain change in its policies in the past year. With the help of a number of countries, including the Soviet Union, a long-term programme of work has been mapped out. This is useful. This long-term programme will presumably provide the impetus for a wider use of nuclear power for peaceful ends.

138. At the same time we note the following curious phenomenon. For the last two years the socialist countries have been trying to give practical assistance to the countries which do not have adequate facilities, for example, for the training of nuclear physicists or of medical personnel familiar with the use of isotopes. On the basis of their calculations they reached the conclusion that the following specific programme^{2/} should be proposed for the Agency's development: first, the establishment of six university physics centres for the training of nuclear physicists, and secondly, of six special medical centres for the training of medical scientists capable of making a freer and greater use of isotopes for medical purposes. This would seem to be a practical programme which should benefit many regions and countries.

139. The proposal was made two years ago but hitherto nothing has been done about it. Does this mean that it presents no interest? I do not think so. Certainly it does. Is it unnecessary? Hardly; there is clearly need for it. And yet for some reason this question remains unresolved. Any representatives who are interested may refer to the correspondence. They will see that the Soviet Union and other socialist countries have been showered with questions by the Agency's secretariat: what kind of laboratory would there be, what kind of centres, with what instruments would they be equipped, what is the cost of this or that instrument, how many bolts do the instruments have, how many knobs, etc., etc. In other words, if you want to shelve an issue, ask countless questions about it. We have replied to these questions three and four times, but no progress has been made in this matter.

^{2/} International Atomic Energy Agency, document GC (VI) COM.1/67.

140. I repeat, it cannot be said that the matter would not be of interest to particular countries. The establishment of such centres in, say, Pakistan or Burma, would help these countries to train their own specialists. A country in which such a centre was situated would be able to mobilize specialists from the neighbouring region for the purpose of training the necessary cadres. Surely this would be a useful thing. And yet nothing is being done.

141. I feel that the policy pursued in this matter by the Agency's administration and in particular by its secretariat is not all it should be. A certain degree of persistence and a definite course are needed to derive the utmost benefit from the socialist countries' proposal for the establishment of these centres.

142. I should like to refer to two other questions. On the initiative—if I am not mistaken—of the United Kingdom delegation, later supported by a few other delegations, the question was raised of amalgamating the Agency's operational and regular budgets^{8/}—in other words, of amalgamating the regular budget with the voluntary contributions made by States members of the Agency of their own free will.

143. The USSR delegation is opposed to such an amalgamation, but not because we are against assistance—God forbid! On the contrary, we have granted and will continue to grant assistance on a voluntary basis and in considerable amounts. We think, however, that, as a matter of principle, it would be wrong to amalgamate these budgets.

144. After all, a sovereign State cannot be compelled to grant assistance, for then it would no longer be assistance. In Russian, at least, as any dictionary will tell you, the word "assistance" has a definite meaning. It means aid given voluntarily and without repayment, at the donor's discretion. The donor may give aid to whomever he wishes, and he also determines the extent of such aid.

145. Therefore, how can such assistance be merged with an assessed contribution which becomes binding upon a State following a vote? That would not be right. Voluntary assistance is voluntary assistance, and it must not be confused with the regular budget.

146. And yet for three years now the Agency has been discussing the amalgamation of budgets. The Agency is in a turmoil. And why, may I ask? Because someone wishes to join together things that cannot be joined together. In our opinion, this is wrong. If voluntary assistance were to be made compulsory, the Agency would dictate to its members the amounts of that voluntary assistance. Let us assume that—as happened last year in this very hall in connexion with the United Nations budget—a little over \$6 million is included today in the United Nations regular budget in respect of voluntary assistance; tomorrow it may be \$16 million, the day after \$160 million and a little later \$1,600 million.

147. A sovereign State cannot be compelled to make voluntary contributions. It simply cannot be done. In my opinion, the proposal to that effect is superfluous and contrived; it is upsetting the Agency and diverting its attention from the tasks ahead. A struggle is proceeding on whether the budgets should or should not be amalgamated. This is a contrived, unnecessary and superfluous problem.

148. The last question to which I should like to refer is that of safeguards. For four years now, there have been discussions in the Agency concerning safeguards which, in plain language, mean control and inspection of the use of atomic energy and fissionable material.

149. A number of States considered and still consider it advisable that such inspection should be established as early as possible. Rules concerning control and inspection have been drawn up and approved. Two years ago the staff of the Division of Inspection was appointed. Money is being spent on this, but there is nothing to inspect. Absolutely nothing. IAEA is not supplying any fissionable material and so it has nothing to inspect. Nor does any bilateral agreement call for inspection by IAEA.

150. The following situation has arisen: the inspection regulations have been worked out and approved; inspection machinery has been established at the Agency; funds are being spent on the maintenance of the inspection staff; but there is nothing to inspect. And then we are told from this rostrum that this is an achievement.

151. We are not against inspection. The Soviet Union, too, is opposed to the spreading of nuclear weapons. This is a serious problem. There is a great controversy, and negotiations on this question have been going on for years. Inspection is needed, but a situation in which the Agency is not granting any assistance and is not supplying any fissionable material, and yet inspection machinery has been established and is standing idle costing money, is wrong. We ought not to allow it.

152. These are the remarks which the USSR delegation wished to make.

153. As regards the report itself, it is fairly well balanced. The USSR delegation has no objections to it and will vote in favour of note being taken of it.

154. Mr. ABDUL GHAFOOR KHAN (Pakistan): The report of the International Atomic Energy Agency for the year ending 30 June 1963 [see A/5471 and Add.1] presented to the Assembly this morning by its Director-General, Mr. Eklund, draws an encouraging picture of the activity and growing strength of the Agency. The number of its members is growing and stands today at eighty-three. We welcome in particular the strengthening of the Board of Governors by the addition of two Member States from Africa, namely, Ghana and Tunisia.

155. The most encouraging developments of the year under review are those connected with the application and extension of the safeguards system of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The decision of the Board of Governors to recommend extension of the safeguards system to reactors of over 100 MW will be welcomed by all who are interested in strengthening the hands of the Agency in its task of developing the peaceful uses of nuclear power. My country does not go along with the argument that the application of Agency safeguards constitutes discrimination against the developing countries. The research reactor now nearing completion in Pakistan will be subject to international inspection, as will the proposed power reactors. It is true that most of the existing reactors in various parts of the world are today outside the scope of the Agency's control. It should be our effort gradually to extend international safeguards and inspection of all reactors. That is the only sound way

^{8/} International Atomic Energy Agency, documents GOV.INF/78, GOV/848 and GOV/861.

to remove discrimination and bring order into the development of the peaceful uses of atomic energy. As the Foreign Minister of my country stated in the course of his statement before this Assembly:

"The great merit of international safeguards, as compared to bilateral safeguards, is that, being uninfluenced by political expediencies, they inspire greater world-wide confidence. The objective of an effective system of safeguards should be to ensure, by inspection and verification at every stage of the process, from the designing and manufacture of the reactor equipment to the disposal of nuclear material, that atomic power intended for peaceful uses will not and cannot be used for other purposes." [1220th meeting, para. 9.]

156. We hope therefore that the safeguards system of the International Atomic Energy Agency will continue to progress in that direction, both in the extent and scope of the safeguards and in the universality of their application.

157. The General Conference, at its 1964 session, will consider the question of attaching safeguards to reactor equipment, and we trust that its decision will be in the affirmative. We should like also to applaud the decision of the Governments of the United States and of Japan to place under Agency safeguards their bilateral agreement concluded on 16 June 1958 for the peaceful uses of atomic energy. We hope that this example will be followed in the case of all similar bilateral arrangements, particularly where huge reactors capable of producing weapons-grade fuel are concerned.

158. My delegation strongly feels that any exception to this, such as the Tarapur reactor, just mentioned by the representative of the USSR, will weaken the whole system of international safeguards.

159. The atom was split nearly two decades ago, but the world is only at the threshold of the beneficial revolution that the splitting of the atom has made possible. For the developing countries in particular, the limitless energy of the atom represents the vehicle for progress toward prosperity and well-being. The role that the International Atomic Energy Agency must play in this field cannot be overemphasized. As the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency, Mr. Eklund, reminded us this morning, the Agency's fortunes are linked with those of the United Nations and its success in establishing and maintaining peace. My country has taken great interest in the work of the Agency ever since its

inception seven years ago. Last year, Pakistan had the honour of being elected Chairman of the Board of Governors. We will continue to give every co-operation in efforts designed to strengthen the Agency and to enable it to achieve the purposes for which it was set up.

160. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): The list of speakers on this item is exhausted, and I now call upon the representative of China, who has asked to speak in order to exercise the right of reply.

161. Mr. HSUEH (China): It is deplorable that in the consideration of this item the Hungarian delegation, in its statement to the Assembly, should have used improper language in referring to my Government and thereby debased our discussion this morning.

162. I wish to make it clear that my country was fortunate enough to be one of the first countries in the Far East to have a nuclear reactor in operation, and it was therefore elected to the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency by the vote of an overwhelming majority of the Agency's members. If the Hungarian delegation does not like that fact, I cannot help it. But certainly it is improper for that delegation to air its private feelings before this Assembly.

163. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): If there is no objection, I shall take it that the Assembly adopts the draft resolution [A/L.428] submitted by Italy, Japan and Romania.

The draft resolution was adopted.

AGENDA ITEM 11

Report of the Security Council

164. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): If there are no objections, I shall take it that the Assembly decides to adopt the draft resolution [A/L.429] submitted by Brazil and Norway.

The draft resolution was adopted.

Organization of work

165. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): The next plenary meeting of the General Assembly will be on Friday afternoon, 1 November, when the following items will be taken up: first, agenda item 12; second, agenda item 16; third, agenda item 85.

The meeting rose at 12.55 p.m.