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President: Mr. Amintore FANFANI (Italy).

AGENDA ITEM 14

Reports of the International Atomic Energy Agency

1. The PRESIDENT (translated from French): It is my pleasure to call upon the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency, Mr. Eklund, to present the Agency's reports for 1963-1964 [A/5792] and 1964-1965 [A/5951 and Add.1] to the Assembly.

2. Mr. EKLUND (Director-General of IAEA): The Assembly will recall that in September 1964, the United Nations held in Geneva the Third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. The United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee has summed up the results of the Conference in the following words: "The rapid rise of [nuclear power] as a major source of energy is of decisive importance to the economic development of the world."^{1/}

3. Two months ago, the Secretary-General presented to you the introduction to his annual report on the work of the United Nations. He said:

"There is real reason for anxiety that, unless steps are taken quickly to halt the proliferation of nuclear Powers and weapons, the nations of the world may within a very few years find the problem of proliferation beyond control." [A/6001/Add.1, section II.]

The Secretary-General went on to say:

"The prevention of the further proliferation of nuclear weapons is the most urgent question of the present time and should remain at the very top of the disarmament agenda." [Ibid.]

4. The prospects foreseen by the United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee and the danger that the Secretary-General has described in his sombre warning are two sides of the same coin. Measures to promote the use of nuclear power for peaceful purposes

must therefore go hand in hand with effective international controls. I believe that the International Atomic Energy Agency can be instrumental in providing increased effectiveness in the attainment of both these ends.

5. I should like to amplify the conclusions of the Scientific Advisory Committee. Nuclear power plants have become commercial products, competing vigorously in the world's energy markets with coal, oil and hydro-electric power stations. Manufacturers will quote a fixed price for proven types and a fixed period for construction. An incidental benefit is that the cost of conventional power has been lowered, partly because of the greater efficiency that competition with nuclear power has stimulated.

6. It is expected that nuclear power capacity will increase four times between 1965 and 1970. It is likely to account for about one fifth of all new power capacity built between 1970 and 1980. As a consequence, power reactors will, by 1970, be producing about 8,000 kg of plutonium a year, and, by 1980, this may have risen to 30,000 kg of plutonium a year. As you know, plutonium is both a nuclear fuel itself and an explosive used for making nuclear weapons. Both of the quantities I have mentioned represent a significant military production of weapons.

7. The activities of the Agency are described in the reports before you [A/5792, A/5951 and Add.1], and I shall therefore select only a few highlights from our work in the field of nuclear power.

8. One of our main objectives is for the developing countries to share fully in the economic benefits and scientific and technological advance that nuclear power will stimulate. There are many services that the Agency must provide for this purpose.

9. The first step before introducing nuclear power is to have an authoritative and impartial assessment of power prospects in the country concerned. This need is met by surveys such as those that the Agency, with the help of the United Nations Special Fund, is making in the Philippines and in Turkey. A subsequent service is to help select sites for nuclear power stations, as, for instance, in the Republic of Korea, Pakistan, Tunisia and the United Arab Republic. A recent Agency service is to help countries to arrange evaluations of competing bids from manufacturers of nuclear plants.

10. Another important part of the Agency's work is to help ensure safety in the operation of nuclear plants by framing standards and internationally-accepted rules, by advice and assistance. Countries and regions must also be helped to find safe means

^{1/} A/5913, para. 40.

of disposing of nuclear waste, which will be generated in rapidly growing volume in the years to come.

11. In these and other activities, we have been encouraged by the increasing support we are receiving from the United Nations Special Fund. Developing countries will also turn to the United Nations family for help in meeting the foreign exchange costs of their nuclear plants, and I believe that this will lead to new requests for help by international financing organizations. We also foresee a sharp increase in the calls upon our already insufficient technical assistance resources in order to help train scientists, engineers and reactor operators.

12. Some concern is now expressed about the world's resources of uranium. Another nuclear fuel, thorium, is three times more abundant and, as I have said, existing plants are generating stockpiles of plutonium. Much attention is being given, therefore, to developing breeder and other advanced reactors that will use uranium better than in present reactors, or thorium or plutonium as fuel, and the Agency is stimulating co-operation between advanced research centres in these fields. We expect that the new generation of reactors will become a commercial proposition in the late 1970's and will enable the world's resources of nuclear fuel to be adequate for its needs for generations to come.

13. The potential availability of cheap unlimited amounts of energy opens fascinating prospects for the future and we may, in a decade or two, witness the introduction of new methods instead of traditional ones in metallurgy, for example.

14. If electric power is one of the keys to economic development, the other is cheap and plentiful fresh water. The prospect of desalting brackish water or water from the oceans has seized the imagination of the world, and we are approaching the stage when nuclear desalting offers the possibility of producing water cheaply enough for industry as well as for domestic consumption. If the cost of desalted water can be sufficiently reduced, we may look forward to the time when nuclear energy will play a vital part in efforts to augment the world's food supplies.

15. In co-operation with the United Nations, the Agency is accordingly devoting increasing resources to help the development of nuclear desalting technology. We have been encouraged by the co-operation we are receiving from the Soviet Union, the United States and the United Kingdom in providing us with information on their research and desalting projects, and enabling us to participate fully in important meetings, such as the First International Symposium on Desalination, which took place last month in Washington.

16. In the light of this progress, it seems probable that, within the next decade, nuclear power stations will be operating in a score or more countries, and dual-purpose nuclear plants for the production of electricity and fresh water from the sea will also be constructed in several parts of the world. This will spur industrial development in all continents and bring great benefits to the world as a whole.

17. Since nuclear power has now reached the commercial stage and since the Agency's active role in

atomic energy has been well established, the question arises as to the advisability of continuing the series of comprehensive wide-ranging conferences on atomic energy similar to those held in Geneva in 1955, 1958 and 1964. The Agency will keep this question under continuous review, and should a fourth conference prove desirable in a few years we shall initiate such appropriate action as may be required.

18. The same process of dissemination of information and the increasing supply of nuclear power reactors will, however, spread to many other parts of the world the possibility of manufacturing nuclear weapons—a capability which a dozen or so countries already possess or are on the threshold of possessing. In these circumstances, the progress being made in developing and applying the Agency's safeguards system, designed to prevent the diversion of nuclear materials to military use, is of special significance.

19. In September this year, the General Conference of the Agency unanimously endorsed the principles of procedures of the safeguards system. This followed a comprehensive review of the system which the Agency's Board completed in February this year. I need hardly emphasize to the General Assembly the significance represented by this unanimous vote on a system of international control and inspection in an area which has engaged attention and, indeed, created widespread anxieties since 1946.

20. How far does the Agency's system now apply? As a consequence of agreements already reached or in an advanced stage of negotiation, the Agency's safeguards will now cover a total of forty-six reactors in twenty-one countries. To put it in another way, there are at present some 60-70 bilateral agreements on nuclear assistance between nations; the safeguards responsibilities for one third of these agreements have been, or are in the process of being, transferred to the Agency. There is reasonable hope that as many as three quarters of the remainder will be transferred within the next few years.

21. Most of the reactors so far affected are relatively small research facilities, but a number of nuclear power stations in countries as diverse as Japan and Sweden will, by decisions already taken by the respective Governments, be subject to IAEA controls. The United States and the United Kingdom have, moreover, unilaterally arranged for the Agency to apply safeguards to one power reactor in each country.

22. From the reactors already under safeguards, the Agency is accumulating considerable practical experience in the performance of international inspections. This experience, taken together with the framework of the Agency's revised safeguards system, and the political consensus accorded to the latter by the Agency's member States, jointly constitute an instrument that can be of unique value to the international community in an even broader context. This is already being recognized in certain areas; the proposals now being discussed for the denuclearization of Latin America envisage the safeguards system of the Agency as a basic element of the control organization.

23. I believe that the Agency has the necessary competence and is well equipped to be the technical control arm for other agreements that we all hope

will be reached in this field. The Agency, in accordance with its Statute, will stand ready to play any part that the United Nations or any regional groups or individual nations may request it to fulfil.

24. The PRESIDENT (translated from French): On behalf of the General Assembly, I should like to thank Mr. Eklund most warmly for the detailed information which he has just given us.

25. Mr. HERRAN-MEDINA (Colombia) (translated from Spanish): With regard to the reports submitted to the General Assembly by the International Atomic Energy Agency [A/5792, A/5951 and Add.1], my delegation wishes to congratulate the Agency on the successful way in which it has been performing the very useful function for which it was established, namely to make the utilization of atomic energy for peaceful purposes a working proposition.

26. The extremely serious problem which the present situation as regards nuclear armaments represents for mankind was examined in connexion with another item on our agenda. In the face of this alarming situation, a report such as that which the Agency has submitted to us should confirm our belief, already expressed publicly on many occasions, that the marvellous scientific advances achieved in nuclear physics which made it possible to discover the processes for releasing atomic energy should be channelled exclusively in such a way as to ensure that its application benefits mankind.

27. Moreover, in the debate that has taken place during this session of the General Assembly it has been recognized that the safeguards system set up by the International Atomic Energy Agency, together with the improvements introduced in the system and approved last September by the General Conference at its ninth regular session,^{2/} is a factor of great importance for verifying the peaceful use of atomic energy.

28. Colombia is satisfied with its participation in the Agency's work, first of all, because we are thus contributing to the fruitful work of utilizing nuclear energy for the welfare of all peoples. To enable them all to use atomic energy for peaceful purposes is a constructive programme of far-reaching significance for the future. The second reason is that my own country is deriving benefit from its own participation.

29. At the recent IAEA General Conference, held at Tokyo, the Director of the Colombia Institute of Nuclear Affairs drew attention to the progress made in Colombia through the application of nuclear energy for peaceful and beneficial purposes, in particular with respect to the use of radioisotopes in agriculture, especially through irradiated fertilizers, in the preservation of food, in the eradication of crop diseases and also in the medical diagnosis of some of the more serious diseases.

30. The prospects of applying nuclear energy to the generation of electricity, particularly in regions lacking water resources and fuels, are promising, to judge from the application already made of such power in developed countries. In addition, the utiliza-

tion of nuclear energy for this purpose represents a reservoir of the utmost importance for industrial progress and, therefore, for economic development.

31. The inauguration in February 1965 of the reactor supplied to Colombia for research, for the training of personnel in nuclear physics, and for irradiation, represents the beginning of a highly promising phase in the utilization of atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

32. As the representative of Colombia said at the Tokyo meeting, we have come to the conclusion that the Atoms for Peace Programme is being carried out satisfactorily in our country.

33. Accordingly, for the reasons which I have had the honour to put before the Assembly, the delegations of Colombia, Japan and Czechoslovakia—the three States chosen at Tokyo to form the Board of Governors of IAEA—have submitted a draft resolution [A/L.467], whereby as at previous sessions, the Assembly takes note of the report submitted by the Agency.

34. Mr. MATSUI (Japan): I should like, first of all, to welcome Mr. Eklund, Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency, who has recently been re-appointed to that post for a second term of four years. I am delighted to express to him and to his associates our deep appreciation for the significant results they have achieved in pursuing the objectives laid down in the Statute of the Agency. I am also delighted to express to them our sincere gratitude for their efforts in presenting the annual and the supplementary reports of the Agency to the General Assembly for the years 1963-1964 and 1964-1965 [A/5792, A/5951 and Add.1]. These reports provide us with a comprehensive picture of the activities of the Agency for the years 1963-1965, and it is gratifying to note the progress that has been made by this very important international organ of ninety-three member countries during the eighth and ninth years of its existence. It has continued actively to further the peaceful uses of atomic energy on the basis of past experience in the technological field.

35. Japan has had the honour of serving on the Board of Governors of the Agency since the beginning. We have always had a very keen interest in the work of the Agency and have tried to play a positive and constructive role in all of its activities.

36. We were proud that the ninth regular session of the General Conference was held in Tokyo from 21 to 28 September 1965. This was the first session to be held outside Vienna. We had the honour of welcoming some 350 representatives and observers from seventy-one member countries of the Agency, the United Nations and other related international organizations. A number of important decisions were made by the General Conference as referred to in section D of the supplement to the Annual Report for 1964-1965 [see A/5951/Add.1]. I wish to refer, in particular, to resolution GC (IX)/RES/186, adopted unanimously on 27 September, in which the conference noted with satisfaction the revised safeguards system. Speaking on this matter, Mr. Shiina, the Foreign Minister of Japan, said in the General Assembly on 28 September:

^{2/} Held at Tokyo from 21 to 28 September 1965.

"The General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, which has just concluded its ninth regular session in Tokyo, aims at, as one of its objectives, the wide application of international safeguards against the diversion of atomic energy from peaceful to military uses. In Japan, research and development in the field of atomic energy is confined by law to peaceful purposes only, and my Government has co-operated positively in the application of international safeguards. It is my earnest hope that all other countries that have not yet done so will likewise accept and adhere to some form of international safeguards." [1339th meeting, para. 88.]

37. Japan was the first country to transfer to the Agency the administration of safeguards under a bilateral agreement, in this case, an agreement between Japan and the United States. Now, with the approval by the Board of the Safeguards Transfer Agreement between Japan and Canada, the administration of safeguards under all the bilateral agreements to which Japan is a party has been brought under the administration of IAEA.

38. This evidence of co-operation by my Government with respect to the application of the Agency's safeguards indicates the deep trust that our Government has in the Agency. At the same time, it indicates the earnest desire of the Japanese Government and people to demonstrate that "safeguarded world-wide disarmament", referred to in article III of the Agency's Statute, would become feasible if all member Governments would co-operate in implementing and strengthening the Agency's safeguards.

39. Safeguard provisions, by their very nature, can never achieve their objectives if they are to be applied only to one country or a restricted group of countries. The effectiveness of safeguards can be assured only if they are universally applied. According to the report of the Board of Governors, there are already twenty-one countries which have so far accepted the Agency's safeguards, which are being applied to about forty-six nuclear reactors. I should like to appeal to all the member States of the Agency to co-operate with a view to ensuring, as soon as possible, the universal application of the Agency's safeguards.

40. My delegation, in thus expressing our appreciation for the work of the Agency and our determination to continue co-operating with it fully, commends to the General Assembly together with the delegations of Colombia and Czechoslovakia, draft resolution A/L.467, inviting the Assembly to take note of the Agency's reports for the years 1963-1964 and 1964-1965. May I also express our hope that the draft resolution will be unanimously adopted by the General Assembly.

41. Mr. SEINER (Czechoslovakia) (translated from Russian): The Czechoslovak delegation has listened carefully to the statement made by Mr. Eklund, the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency, in introducing the Agency's report.

42. May I take this opportunity of conveying the Czechoslovak delegation's congratulations to Mr. Eklund on his re-appointment to the high post of Director General of IAEA.

43. His statement and the report reflect the continued development of work on the utilization of atomic energy for the benefit of society and are at the same time indicative of the broad scope of IAEA's activities, its great potentialities and prospects, and its efforts to discharge its important task under its Statute and its programme.

44. The Czechoslovak delegation appreciates particularly the attention which the Agency has devoted to the results of the third Geneva Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, notably as regards the economic assessment of different types of atomic power plants and charting the course for the further development of atomic engineering.

45. We also greatly appreciate the attention given by the Agency to the programme of developing special reactors for the desalination of sea water.

46. With regard to the future activity of IAEA with atomic energy and atomic reactors, we believe that greater consideration ought to be given to the economic aspects of nuclear engineering, as well as to research and construction of fast neutron reactors. We also approve of the Agency's activities in the field of medicine and radiobiology. In fact, these activities are broad in scope and, by and large, are on a high level. However, we believe that more intensive co-operation with the World Health Organization might yield still better results.

47. We should like to point out that the results of and the experience gained from the work of the International Centre for Theoretical Physics at Trieste should lead to an intensification and acceleration of IAEA's efforts to organize an international centre for the use of radioisotopes in medicine.

48. The IAEA report also deals at length with the use of radioisotopes in agriculture. We believe that this activity is indeed most promising, particularly for increasing productivity in agriculture and stock-breeding, food preservation and animal protection.

49. As regards the physics problems with which IAEA is concerned, Czechoslovak specialists particularly appreciate its work in the spheres of nuclear data and neutron diffraction development.

50. We also consider beneficial and useful the programmes of technical co-operation and assistance which the Agency is energetically developing in a number of areas.

51. From the very foundation of IAEA, Czechoslovakia has taken part in this work. I would recall the cancer laboratory which the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic presented to the Agency and which was transferred to Algeria, the organization of a summer school on questions of theoretical physics, several successful symposia and meetings convened by the Agency in Czechoslovakia, and the proposals to make available Czechoslovak experts and fellowships. The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic will continue to give active support to the Agency's work in this sphere.

52. However, this generally favourable assessment of IAEA's activities does not prevent us from feeling that certain aspects of its activities are open to criticism. I am referring principally to the systematic

and disproportionate rise in the budget, the increase in the number of personnel and, in some cases, inadequate co-ordination in the convening of the various expert groups, symposia and meetings.

53. It is essential that a more sober and efficient policy should be applied to the Agency's budget and staff, and that subjects for specialized scientific conferences should be more carefully chosen and better co-ordinated, both in the Agency itself and as regards other specialized agencies.

54. All the resources at the Agency's disposal must be rationally assigned to the main sectors of its activity, and not be wasted on work which is of limited interest or which duplicates that of other organizations.

55. Some of the sectors of the Agency's activity to which I have just referred point to the great opportunities and responsibilities of the organization. The Agency's Statute and the programme which it has adopted set a number of important tasks, the completion of which may mean a major contribution to the harnessing of atomic energy for peaceful uses.

56. However, it is precisely here, in the sphere of peaceful uses of atomic energy, that the general atmosphere in which IAEA and its organs work is of crucial importance. Any world progress towards a lessening of international tension and strengthening of peace has a direct effect on the Agency's entire activity. And conversely, whenever the international climate deteriorates, whenever stress is laid on the military aspects of atomic energy, the Agency's potential and its sphere of activity are inevitably curtailed.

57. This fact demonstrates, in particular, that there is a direct connexion between the activities of IAEA and the question of disarmament, primarily of nuclear disarmament. This connexion is mentioned in the IAEA Statute itself, which stresses, in article III B.1. that the Agency shall

[The speaker continued in English]

"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 the policies of the United Nations furthering the establishment of safeguarded, world-wide disarmament and in conformity with any international agreement entered into pursuant to such policies".

[The speaker continued in Russian]

58. This provision indicates, at the same time, that IAEA, for its part, can do much, both in its special sphere and in the political field, to improve the general world situation and to further the cause of peace and international security.

59. In this connexion, I should like to refer to the draft resolution on the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons and on disarmament, submitted by the USSR delegation at the last General Conference of IAEA in Tokyo, to which the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Togo referred and which he supported in the general debate at this session of the General Assembly. We

trust that this draft will be seriously discussed in the organs of the Agency in the very near future. A positive outcome of such discussion would benefit both the cause of disarmament and the authority, prestige and effectiveness of IAEA itself.

60. Finally, I trust that the draft resolution in document A/L.467, which is co-sponsored by Czechoslovakia, Colombia and Japan, will command the unanimous support of the General Assembly.

61. Mr. ESCHAUZIER (Netherlands): Today we have had the privilege of listening once again to the introduction by the Director General of the IAEA, Mr. Sigvard Eklund, of the Agency's annual reports to the General Assembly. As has been observed by the previous speakers, this time his presence among us marks a very special occasion—both the end of a period and a new start. Having completed his first term of office as Director General, Mr. Eklund will continue to serve the Agency in the same capacity for another four-year term, having been reappointed unanimously by the Ninth General Conference during its last session in Tokyo.

62. On behalf of the Netherlands Government I should like to express my sincere admiration for the outstanding manner in which he has directed the Agency's activities, with the assistance of his highly competent staff, and for the substantial measure of progress achieved under his able stewardship. In view of our long-standing personal acquaintance and my feelings of warm friendship for Mr. Eklund, it is a particular pleasure for me to extend to him my heartiest congratulations and best wishes.

63. I am sure you will all agree with me that the illuminating address by the Director-General on the accomplishments and future activities of the organization is to be regarded as an auspicious beginning of a new chapter in the annals of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

64. Since the proposal to establish an atomic energy authority was originally made in December 1953, three years went by before the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency, with headquarters in Vienna, was finally drawn up. Both the nature and the objectives of the Agency were of a very special character and differed considerably from those of other United Nations bodies. In fact, to set up an organization for promoting the peaceful uses of atomic energy as a member of the United Nations family represented a bold venture into new and unknown fields of international co-operation. Under these circumstances, it is understandable that the early years of the Agency's existence have been far from easy. Its first task was to adapt its role to political and technical realities that could hardly have been foreseen at the time when the Statute was drafted. Nevertheless, in spite of many handicaps, the Agency was able to lay solid foundations for many of its activities which have borne fruit in later years. However, despite this useful work, the Agency is still far from fulfilling the hopes embodied in its Statute. In the years of its infancy the Agency was handicapped by the initial difficulties which beset any new organization, but the IAEA even more than others because of the unique and unprecedented functions assigned to it.

65. Some years ago, however, the picture began to change and brighter prospects open up. A definite turning point seemed to have been reached, due to both external and internal factors. Among the first, I should like to mention, as one example among many, the growing optimism that cheap and reliable nuclear power would become available in the foreseeable future. As to the latter, it is important to note that many issues about which some member States initially held widely differing opinions gradually lost their controversial character.

66. The most encouraging development was an emerging consensus among the major Powers about the work that the Agency should do, and the way it should do it. Of course, in an organization now consisting of ninety-five members, harmony can never be complete. Nevertheless, I strongly believe that the very considerable measure of consensus of many fundamental aims and objectives of the Agency has been one of the most heartening events in international co-operation in recent years. The framers of the Statute foresaw the Agency as a means of co-operation between nations in the very field that caused the greatest fears and anxieties namely, atomic energy. The peaceful application of the "benign atom" are inevitably linked to its sinister potential for being misused for military purposes.

67. The main objectives of the Agency, as set forth in article II of the Statute, are, therefore, twofold: on the one hand "to promote", and on the other, "to restrain". Far from being paradoxical, these two main roles are complementary to foster the spread of nuclear power and to help ensure that nuclear energy is used for peaceful purposes only. It is a cause for considerable satisfaction that the Agency has now reached a degree of maturity which enables it to focus its activities constructively on the attainment of both objectives.

68. This is not the place to comment upon the wide range of activities in which the Agency is now engaged. Suffice it to say, in this context, that the Agency is required by article III B.3 of the Statute to bear in mind the special needs of the developing countries of the world. I dare say that it has lived up to this task with no small measure of success. Here, also, the Agency has to tread on new ground. For instance, the classical methods of technical assistance of the United Nations had to be adapted to the needs of atomic energy and the Agency pioneered a programme of international support for research. Apart from nuclear power, radioisotope techniques will become of growing importance in medicine, food production and in the tapping of water resources of developing countries. The hospitals of these countries will need help and advice, in addition to codes and regulations, so that the "peaceful hazards" of radioactive contamination may be eliminated.

69. There is no light without a shadow. Far be it from me to be over optimistic. The rather bright picture I have drawn until now would be incomplete without also bringing into relief one of its darker sides.

70. The need to increase the Agency's assistance to developing countries makes it imperative to obtain

adequate resources and finances for the Agency's various assistance programmes. Requests for help from Member States are increasing, regrettably in sharp contrast with the limited financial means at the disposal of the Agency. From the introduction to the annual report, it appears that the continuing lack of resources is most painfully felt in such important sectors of the Agency's programme as technical assistance, the nuclear power and reactors programme, and desalination. The Netherlands Government has consistently supported proposals, both in the General Conference and in the Board of Governors, to remedy this unsatisfactory situation. These efforts have so far not met with success, but we continue to hope that ways and means will eventually be found to put the Agency on a sounder financial basis.

71. In the light of the present situation, the main concern of the Agency must be to achieve still greater efficiency and to concentrate its activities in selected areas of priority, from which the greatest possible number of States stand most to benefit. My delegation therefore greatly welcomes the fact that the co-ordination of the Agency's activities with some organizations of the United Nations family has been intensified, for instance, by the establishment of a joint division with FAO, the exchange of liaison officers with WHO, and in other ways. Furthermore, it is gratifying to note that the Agency endeavours to bring its activities in line with the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development concerning "a concerted attack on a limited number of especially important problems of research and application".^{3/}

72. The progress made in the period under review in the current annual report has necessarily been limited because of the financial restrictions I have just outlined. None the less, the results demonstrate the wisdom of the decision, taken two years ago, to base the Agency's activities on a forward look and to adopt a procedure of biennial programming, within the framework of a long-term programme.

73. A few months ago it was my privilege to make an opening address, as temporary president, to the Ninth General Conference of the IAEA in Tokyo. I feel I can do no better than to repeat for this body the two main conclusions drawn by me on that occasion.

74. The first conclusion is that the Agency becomes an exceedingly effective instrument of international co-operation when there is broad agreement about the policies that the Agency should follow. The Agency should accordingly confine its concern to those questions that flow directly and legitimately from its technical work. We may hope that the Agency may be called upon increasingly to give technical support to objectives that are agreed upon in other forums. The Agency's efficiency, I believe, will largely depend on the extent to which it continues along the path it has followed at recent sessions of the General Conference, that is, to concentrate on and build up the Agency's highly specialized and technical competence.

75. The second conclusion is that the imminent spread of nuclear power to developing countries and the

^{3/} See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 14 (E/4026), chap. II.

related prospect of nuclear desalting clearly indicate that the Agency will play an increasingly important part in the industrial advance of developing countries. In this context, I quote the conclusion of the United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee after last year's Geneva Conference, namely: "The rapid rise of [nuclear power] as a major source of energy is of decisive importance to the economic development of the world."^{4/} This is all the more pertinent since we are half-way through but still far from realizing the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade.

76. So far I have dealt only with those activities of the Agency which are of a promotional character. I now come to its restraining function, namely, paraphrasing article II of the Statute, to ensure, so far as it is able, that assistance provided directly or indirectly by the Agency will not be used to further any military purpose. It was not difficult to anticipate that this basic objective, which is further elaborated in article XII of the Statute, would give rise to a great deal of argument and controversy.

77. Since negotiations on the comprehensive Baruch plan had definitely been abandoned, even the much less extensive and relatively modest proposals for international verification and inspection by the Agency were tantamount to an unprecedented experiment in a completely new field of international co-operation.

78. It is therefore hardly surprising that it took the member States of the Agency three years before they were able to agree in 1961 on a limited safeguards system. The adopted rules for the application of safeguards covered merely the anticipated requirements for the immediate future and were only related to reactors with a thermal output of less than 100 MW, as well as to the nuclear materials used and produced therein. Two years later, this system was extended to cover nuclear installations with a thermal output of more than 100 MW.

79. At that stage, almost nine years had passed since President Eisenhower launched his "Atoms for Peace" programme. During that time, the spread of scientific and technological information and of practical applications of atomic energy by no means marked time. The United States, followed by other Powers who were well advanced in the uses of atomic energy, embarked on programmes of bilateral assistance. Some countries pooled their efforts in regional organizations. When the Agency finally succeeded in devising its own control mechanism, it found itself confronted with a number of bilateral and multilateral safeguards arrangements which had been developed concurrently with, but independently from, the IAEA.

80. In due course, the Agency undertook a general review of its own safeguards provisions, taking full account of the complexity of the situation and of psychological and political factors which were still inhibiting the world-wide acceptance of international control.

81. It is one of the major achievements in the history of the Agency that a completely revised safeguards system was unanimously adopted last September during the ninth regular session of the

General Conference in Tokyo. Besides being both simpler and of a wider scope, it is one of the greatest merits of the new provisions that the Agency's obligations are spelled out in detail, namely, to refrain from undue interference and from hampering a State's economic and technological development, and to take every precaution to protect commercial and industrial secrets.

82. The safeguards procedures shall be applied in a manner consistent with prudent management practices for the economic and safe conduct of nuclear activities. This ought to be convincing reassurance for those who may still fear that the Agency's inspectors will turn out to be meddlesome supervisors instead of benevolent advisers and chartered accountants. In this connexion, we should also not forget that article XII of the Statute deals also with health and safety measures. While being of a different category, these are nevertheless in some respects related to the problem of guaranteeing peaceful uses.

83. May I be permitted to say, in passing, that a logical extension of the present system would be the safeguarding of nuclear materials at one of the most sensitive points of the fuel cycle, namely, materials in chemical reprocessing plants. My delegation also favours the registration with the Agency of all international transactions in nuclear materials.

84. In September 1956, during the International Conference on the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Netherlands Permanent Representative referred to the applications of safeguards as one of the focal points of the entire plan for the Agency. He went on to say:

"No matter how many clauses... are included in bilateral agreements and the operating conditions of regional organizations, and even if these clauses should be made still more stringent than those contained in the Agency's Statute, the problem of creating international security, to the achievement of which these clauses are intended to contribute, cannot be solved on a less than universal basis. A sense of security can be fostered within congenial groups, but, if the world is to learn to live in peace, the confidence in the absence of imminent danger must be extended to all quarters of the globe. Confidence, as has been often said, can only grow on the basis of experience, and the International Atomic Energy Agency will be one of the first experiments in deliberately building up a confidence-inspiring practice.... It is in this unique experiment that we see one of the greatest and most stirring values and innovations of the Agency."

85. These words were spoken nine years ago. Since then, the Netherlands Government has consistently supported the full implementation of the Agency's rights and obligations under article XII of the Statute.

86. On the initiative of the Netherlands, the General Assembly adopted resolution 1967 (XVIII) on 16 December 1963 recommending, *inter alia*, a study on "the feasibility and desirability of establishing a special international body for fact-finding or of entrusting to an existing organization fact-finding responsibilities...".

^{4/} A/5913, para. 40.

87. If one agrees that verification and inspection are matters of fact-finding, then the Agency has been the first organization to work out a set of principles and procedures to this end. The process of transferring safeguards under bilateral agreements to the Agency is now in full swing. Agency safeguards have expressly been designed as a model for future bilateral and multilateral arrangements and have already been incorporated in the draft treaty for a nuclear-free zone in Latin America [see A/5985].

88. Moreover, some of the most powerful reactors in the world—up to roughly 600 thermal megawatts—have been put under control unilaterally. This offers the Agency's inspectorate a unique opportunity to gain valuable experience in safeguarding large power reactors. On the strength of this experience, the day may not be far when, in accordance with article III of the Statute, the Agency, as the major technical arm of the United Nations in the field of atomic energy, may be called upon to play an advisory or an executive role "in conformity with policies of the United Nations, furthering the establishment of safeguarded world-wide disarmament". The Agency is particularly well equipped for such functions, and it is gratifying to note that this was widely recognized during the recent discussions in the First Committee.

89. To sum up, the difficulties facing the Agency in its early years were immense. It started under a severe handicap: it had no beaten path to follow. It is the youngest member of the United Nations family, and whatever its shortcomings may still be, no one can deny that it is showing a remarkable vitality. Regarding the implementation of one of its basic objectives, the applications of safeguards, the Agency appeared to be a latecomer, but now it must be regarded as a pioneer. This is an impressive and honourable record for an organization which, in President Eisenhower's words, was "to open up a new channel for peaceful discussion, and to initiate at least a new approach to the many difficult problems that must be solved... if the world is to shake off the inertia imposed by fear and is to make positive progress towards peace" [470th meeting, para. 122].

90. Mr. DATCU (Romania) (translated from French): May I first of all offer my delegation's warmest congratulations to Mr. Sigvard Eklund on his reappointment as Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

91. The General Assembly has before it the Agency's eighth [A/5792] and ninth [A/5951 and Add.1] reports and the draft resolution submitted by Colombia, Czechoslovakia and Japan [A/L.467].

92. The Romanian delegation has examined these documents carefully and would like briefly to state its views on the Agency's activities during the period 1963-1965.

93. Our first general comment refers to the need to intensify the activities of this international organization. It has an ever increasing role to play within the present system of international organizations in strengthening international co-operation for the purpose of promoting progress and civilization in the interests of all the peoples of the world. The Agency's sphere of activity is indeed the gateway to a new

scientific and technological revolution, because it symbolizes an age in which the hopes of peace-loving men are centred on transforming the vast potential of atomic energy into a real source of co-operation and progress.

94. During the two years which have elapsed since we considered its last report,^{5/} the Agency has continued its efforts in that direction, the outstanding event of the period being the third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, held at Geneva from 31 August to 9 September 1964. The papers and studies presented at the Conference, which was attended by almost 4,000 participants representing seventy-five countries, made it possible, we believe, to review the experience gained by the international community in establishing and operating nuclear power stations, and the research which has been carried out to determine more specifically how these stations should be developed. The way in which this Conference was prepared and its success should encourage the Agency in its efforts to establish close co-operation with the United Nations and its specialized agencies, such as FAO and WHO, in common spheres of interest.

95. Scientific studies and research of international importance are being carried out under the Agency's auspices, and possible applications of the results are being studied. These studies are unquestionably of great value to national atomic energy commissions, because they are the result of experience gained by the laboratories and research centres in States members of IAEA.

96. Of the wide range of Agency activities to assist developing countries, my delegation would like to emphasize the increasing importance which should be given to the training of cadres. We believe that the fact should be taken into account that the training of national cadres in the developing countries is the most important form of assistance which the Agency can give, with the resources at its disposal, to speed up the progress of developing countries by the more extensive use of atomic energy.

97. The importance of training national personnel was emphasized at the Agency's Ninth General Conference and also, in particular, in resolution GC (VIII) RES/182, which was adopted at the Eighth General Conference^{6/} at the request of a number of African States. We also wish to reaffirm the view put forward earlier that greater efforts should be made to provide fellowships and equipment especially when experts are sent in connexion with the Agency's technical assistance projects.

98. The Agency's Ninth General Conference adopted the revised system of IAEA safeguards. The Romanian delegation believes that scientific co-operation between the members of the Agency, based on the principle of respect for sovereignty and non-interference in internal affairs, in a spirit of peaceful coexistence, is vital if a system for strengthening international confidence and understanding is to be viable and efficient.

^{5/} Document A/5471 and Add.1.

^{6/} Held at Vienna from 14 to 18 September 1964.

99. Each people is called upon to make its own particular contribution to the pool of world science, which then, by a logical reverse process, becomes the reservoir from which it draws the ideas and experience which, in turn, enrich our common heritage. That is why there can be no justification for keeping the People's Republic of China, one of the world's five nuclear Powers, and other countries, the total population of which constitutes one quarter of mankind and possess a wealth of experience in nuclear physics, outside the Agency; this considerably limits the organization's possibilities and has the most direct effect on its efficiency and prestige.

100. Romania, which is engaged on a vast programme of economic development and anxious constantly to raise the living level of its people, attaches great importance to the peaceful uses of atomic energy. One expression of this attitude is its Ten-Year Plan (1966-1975) for the development of Romanian power resources. Encouraging results have been achieved in fundamental research and in the application of nuclear power to industry, oil prospecting, agriculture and other sectors of the national economy. Romania's interest in, and support of, IAEA activities are a reflection of the efforts which have been made to develop our country's potential.

101. As a member of the Agency since its establishment, and a member of the Board of Governors, my country has played an active part in intensifying the Agency's activities.

102. In 1964 and 1965, Bucharest was the host city for two important Agency meetings: the Study Group on Research Reactor Utilization and the Symposium on Non-Destructive Testing in Nuclear Technology. More than 220 scientists and specialists from major study centres, research institutes and nuclear laboratories in many countries took part in these meetings and were able to exchange views on this important sector of nuclear technology.

103. Romanian scientists working on nuclear research exchange experimental data and useful publications with the Agency. Romanian scientific establishments and scientists have also concluded new contracts for direct co-operation with the Agency.

104. In conclusion, the Romanian delegation hopes that the Agency will be able, by focusing its attention and efforts on the essential aspects of development and progress for all countries and by meeting the needs of the world today, to play its full part as a factor for peace and international co-operation in a field of great concern to all which is of vital importance to the future of mankind.

105. It is in this spirit that the Romanian Government will contribute to the continued expansion of the Agency's activities and towards enhancing its role and efficiency. The Romanian delegation will vote in favour of draft resolution A/L.467.

106. Mr. WALDHEIM (Austria): The two annual reports of the IAEA, covering the Eighth and Ninth General Conferences, and the work done by the IAEA during this period, demonstrate the growing efficiency and usefulness of that organization.

107. This fact is reflected, on the one hand, by the large increase in membership, which now comprises ninety-three States, and, on the other, by the Agency's activities, which are mainly directed towards the practical uses of nuclear energy in the various scientific and industrial fields.

108. Such progress is due to several factors of which the most decisive seems to be the successful implementation of the Agency's carefully balanced long-term programme. The holding of the Third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, which proved to be highly beneficial for the advancement of science and technology, also had an important effect on the role and work of the Agency.

109. Finally, I should like to stress the encouraging fact that the members of the IAEA have succeeded in taking a decision of great political importance regarding the extension of the Agency's safeguards provision.

110. An examination of the annual reports of the IAEA for the years 1964 and 1965 shows the increasing extent to which the Agency is prepared to assist in the development of nuclear power and to ensure that neither nuclear fuel nor nuclear technology become monopolized by advanced countries.

111. The Agency's studies regarding the factors of nuclear power cost are undoubtedly of great assistance to a large number of Member States and will exercise a decisive influence on national power policies. In this connexion, it is encouraging to note that, for certain purposes and in certain places, nuclear power has become competitive with conventional energy sources—a conclusion which was affirmed by many scientific papers which were presented at the Third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy.

112. Much attention is also devoted to desalination techniques using nuclear power. Dual-purpose reactors are expected to be economical in the not too distant future for the supply of both electricity and water for domestic, industrial and agricultural needs. The Agency's activities in this field are followed with great interest, not only by developing countries with large arid areas, but also by highly industrialized countries with a high level of water consumption.

113. My delegation has noted with considerable appreciation the agreement concluded in November 1964 between the Governments of the Soviet Union and the United States for co-operation in the field of desalination, including the use of atomic energy. This agreement provides that the Soviet Union and the United States will give the Agency copies of the accounts, reports and other documents they exchange, an undertaking which is clearly to the benefit of the IAEA and its members.

114. In connexion with the Agency's efforts in the application of radioisotopes, I should like to mention the Joint Programme on Irradiation of Fruit Juices, which is being carried out jointly by the Austrian Studiengesellschaft für Atomenergie, the European Nuclear Energy Agency and the IAEA. This project has had, in fact, a very promising start, and my

delegation is pleased to state that there is excellent and close co-operation between the Agency—which, for its part, operates in close consultation with the Food and Agriculture Organization—and the Austrian Studiengesellschaft für Atomenergie. Austria bears a major portion of the costs of this programme.

115. Other important projects are the research done by the Agency in its own laboratory in Selbersdorf on the eradication of the Mediterranean fruit fly in Central America and the development of tracer techniques for hydrological purposes.

116. My delegation notes with satisfaction that the International Centre for Theoretical Physics at Trieste is developing successfully. If it should be the wish of the Agency to establish a similar institute for research in the application of radioisotopes for medical purposes, my Government would give favourable consideration to whether it could be of any assistance.

117. The Austrian Government is well aware of the importance of the Agency's task in the field of training, and we appreciate the results which were achieved during the last two years. Apart from Austria's voluntary contribution to the General Fund, my country has, in collaboration with the IAEA, set up a special training programme which was attended during the last year by 19 post-graduate students from 14 different member States. Austria made a substantial contribution towards the preparation and execution of this programme, and I should like to mention that we continue to put at the disposal of the Agency's laboratory, free of charge, approximately 25 per cent of the capacity of the Austrian 5-megawatt research and test reactor. My country is thus not only supporting the endeavours and activities of the IAEA but also makes an efficient contribution, both financial and material, towards the technical assistance programme of the IAEA.

118. Permit me now to say a few words with regard to the extension of the safeguards system of the IAEA.

119. Since the very inception of the Agency, Austria's position with regard to the application of appropriate safeguards against the use of fissionable materials for military purposes has never been in doubt. My country was among the first to accept the Agency's safeguards on its territory and has concluded an agreement to that effect with the IAEA and the Government of the United States. It is, therefore, with great satisfaction that we take note of the unanimous adoption of resolution GC (IX)/RES/186 by the Ninth General Conference of the IAEA.

120. This resolution, which extends the application of the Agency's safeguards to all reactors, small or large, is all the more important since it is reasonable to assume that many nuclear power plants will be built within the next decade. These atomic power stations will produce large quantities of fissionable material which could be used for the manufacture of nuclear weapons. The acceptance of the Agency's safeguards by a large number of countries would, therefore, clearly represent a direct contribution to the endeavours of the United Nations in the field of disarmament.

121. In the opinion of my delegation, there exists a growing trend among nations to limit the use of atomic energy to peaceful purposes, a trend which has resulted in the strengthening of the Agency's responsibility in this field. If, as we all hope, further progress in the field of disarmament is achieved, it stands to reason that the scientific and technical know-how of the Agency will help that organization to play an active and important role.

122. The Ninth General Conference of the IAEA achieved important results. In this connexion, I should like to express the sincere thanks of my delegation to the Government of Japan for its invitation and for the most efficient manner in which it arranged the conference.

123. I should also like to express our deep satisfaction about the re-election of Dr. Sigvard Eklund as Director-General of the IAEA, and extend to him our warmest and most sincere congratulations. We listened with great interest to his important statement this morning which, in the opinion of the Austrian delegation, deserves the most careful consideration by all delegations. Dr. Eklund's personal devotion to the lofty principles of the IAEA, as well as his tireless efforts in the service of its members, demand our greatest respect.

124. In conclusion, I should like to reiterate the pledge of my Government to support the activities of the IAEA to the best of my country's abilities.

125. Mr. NABRIT (United States of America): We were very pleased that Dr. Eklund was once again able to address this Assembly. My Government congratulates him on his re-appointment as Director General of the Agency. This re-appointment serves as a tribute to his outstanding abilities in this tremendously important international field.

126. Once again we have before us an excellent report, submitted by the Board of Governors of the IAEA [A/5951] and the supplement to this report issued on 5 November 1965 [A/5951/Add.1].

127. I should like to recall that a major event of 1964 in the atomic energy field was the Third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, which was held at Geneva, Switzerland, 31 August-9 September. This international conference clearly demonstrated that the world is on the threshold of an age of nuclear power.

128. In 1955, at the time of the first atomic energy conference in Geneva, the installed nuclear power capacity of the world was only 5 megawatts; by 1958, at the time of the second conference, that capacity had increased to 185 megawatts; and by 1964, it had increased to about 5,000 megawatts.

129. Moreover, data presented at the 1964 conference provided the basis for forecasts that, by 1970, the total world nuclear power capacity would be about 25,000 megawatts; by 1980 it would be between 150,000 and 250,000 megawatts; and, by the turn of the century, it would be providing more than half of the world's electricity.

130. The report that has been submitted to the General Assembly by the International Atomic Energy

Agency, like the reports of past years, reveals that the Agency has been active in its efforts to nurture the development of nuclear power technology. It has compiled data on the economics of nuclear power. It has fostered the exchange of data on the technical aspects of reactor development. It has helped its members assess the possible hazards in siting, designing, operating and administering nuclear reactors. It has promoted international co-operation in reactor research. It has actively encouraged the exploration of new possibilities for the use of nuclear power reactors, particularly, for example, in the desalting of water. These activities have been important, and will become increasingly urgent and necessary, as nuclear technology progresses over the next few years toward the fulfilment of the forecasts made at Geneva.

131. The advent of economically competitive nuclear power and the world-wide expansion of nuclear power capability have given special importance to the Agency's safeguards system. This system of international control and inspection is designed to assure that nuclear reactors and the special nuclear materials which they consume and generate are used only for peaceful purposes.

132. The report that has been presented to the General Assembly records the fact that, while only twelve safeguards agreements had been approved by the Agency's Board of Governors up to 30 June 1964, as of now, the Board has approved a total of twenty-five agreements with twenty-one member countries, which agreements covered or were expected to cover, on their entry into force, forty reactors in operation in these States, while six more would be covered as soon as their construction was completed. The twenty-one countries with which the agreements have been completed are: Argentina, Austria, China, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Iran, Israel, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, South Africa, Thailand, United Kingdom, United States, Viet-Nam, and Yugoslavia.

133. The report further records the fact that, during the period under review, a working group established by the Agency's Board of Governors had reviewed the safeguards system, and had completed and submitted to the Board a revised system. The revised system does not differ substantively from the existing system, but contains simpler and clearer language. The revised safeguards system was adopted by the ninth regular session of the General Conference on 27 September 1965.

134. In order to encourage other member countries to invite International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards over their facilities, to provide the Agency with staff experience, and to test the system in operation, the United States, in 1962, voluntarily agreed to place four of its civilian prototype power and research reactors under the IAEA safeguards system. That agreement was renewed in 1964, and extended to include a large privately owned United States power reactor, the 600 thermal megawatt Yankee reactor, which is capable of producing more than 100 kilograms of plutonium a year. It may be noted that the United States experience of several years under this agreement has demonstrated that

IAEA procedures are not costly or burdensome, do not jeopardize the privacy of commercial design information, and in no way interfere with peaceful nuclear activities.

135. The Agency's report records the fact that, as of 30 June 1965, this arrangement between the United States and the IAEA was the only one under which the Agency is safeguarding nuclear activities in a member State at the State's own request. However, the report also records the fact that, in June 1965, the United Kingdom announced its intention to place the two identical 538 thermal megawatt gas-cooled natural uranium reactors of the Bradwell Nuclear Power Station under IAEA safeguards. The United States looks upon this as a major step in support of the IAEA safeguards system, and hopes that other countries will follow this example.

136. The advantages of having widely accepted international safeguards, with uniform standards and methods of inspection, are clear. No one country, acting alone, can provide assurance against proliferation by others. Such assurance can be obtained only by the application of consistent and credible international safeguards. Accordingly, it is of vital importance that countries, whether they be the suppliers or the recipients, strongly support the transfer of nuclear materials and equipment only under IAEA, or equivalent international safeguards.

137. The prospect that nuclear power will become an increasingly significant force in the world's work has given additional substance to all major functions of the Agency. The development of nuclear power will not detract from—but will augment and intensify interest in, and the need for—work in respect to: the application of radiation and radio-active isotopes in agriculture, industry, and medicine; the use of nuclear materials and research techniques in scientific and technological research and experimentation; and the development of health and safety measures for the safe disposal of the wastes of nuclear installations.

138. In addition, the Agency engages in technical assistance activities through the provision of the services of experts and visiting professors; the provision of equipment; the provision of fellowships; service as the executing agency for Special Fund projects; the organization of training courses; and the sponsorship of professional meetings and seminars. The extent of the Agency's technical assistance programme is indicated in chapter VI of the report now before the General Assembly.

139. The technical assistance programme constitutes a highly commendable effort on the Agency's part to help its member States take full advantage of the benefits of nuclear technology. The dissemination and exchange of information in this highly specialized field, the provision of essential equipment, and, possibly most important, the building up in each country of a cadre of trained personnel, are essential if the benefits of nuclear technology are to be harvested with minimum risks to personnel engaged in nuclear energy, or nuclear-energy-related activities and to the general populace.

140. In the development of its safeguards system, in its work in the field of health, safety, and waste

management, and in its research, training and technical assistance programmes, the IAEA has, during the period under review, demonstrated that it is making meaningful progress toward the achievement of the purpose for which it was founded. That purpose, it may be recalled, is stated in article II of the IAEA Statute, which reads as follows:

"The Agency shall seek to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world. It shall ensure, so far as it is able, that assistance provided by it or at its request or under its supervision or control is not used in such a way as to further any military purpose."

141. Mr. GARCIA DEL SOLAR (Argentina) (translated from Spanish): First of all, I should like to convey the congratulations of the Argentine delegation to Mr. Eklund on his reappointment as Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency. My Government believes that this reappointment is fully warranted and in the common interest, and that it will benefit both IAEA and its member States.

142. The reports submitted by the Director General show that IAEA has made remarkable progress towards objectives that once were considered very remote. The Agency is vigorously carrying out a programme that is daily becoming more useful for the effective application of the concept of peaceful coexistence which is so essential in the nuclear age.

143. The Third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy^{2/} is a good example of international co-operation in science and technology, a field in which IAEA has been working ably and intelligently and to which it should continue to devote its best efforts.

144. The conclusions reached by the Third International Conference on the economic possibilities of the nuclear generation of electricity demonstrated the wisdom of the action taken by the Agency to promote and encourage the installation of nuclear reactors for research and the generation of power.

145. We also believe that the work done in connexion with the large-scale desalination of sea water is highly important. Although there are serious problems involved, particularly problems of an economic nature, it is to be hoped that rapid progress will be made, owing to the steady improvement in technique and to the exchange of information on the experience gained.

146. I should also like to point out that the Agency has done extremely useful work in organizing regional study groups on the use of research reactors, thus facilitating co-operation among the scientists and centres of the regions concerned. These studies and this kind of collaboration have shown that it is possible to set up in our country a plant of this type in one of the silos visited. In addition, in discussions held by the experts with manufacturers of the cold storage group and with specialists of the Argentine Atomic Energy Commission, consideration was given to possible techniques for the processing of

meat and meat products through the use of radiation, with a view to eradicating salmonellosis and other diseases.

147. The fulfilment of these two objectives would have a beneficial effect on the economic development of our country, whose primary source of income is precisely agriculture and cattle.

148. We should also like to draw attention to the satisfactory results achieved in protecting health against radiation, especially to the efforts being made to solve the problems connected with the disposal of radio-active waste. The controlling function of IAEA in this connexion is highly important and I am happy to state that Argentina, which is a member of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, is co-operating actively with the Agency in its valuable research work.

149. Mention should be made of the fact that many countries, including my own, have benefited from the Agency's technical assistance activities, and my country is pleased to support the action being taken, under the vocational training plan, through fellowships, the dispatch of experts and the organization of regional courses, such as the Second Pan-American Course in Nuclear Metallurgy, which was held at Buenos Aires this year.

150. Having thus expressed my interest in and support of the work of IAEA, my delegation takes pleasure in announcing that it will vote in favour of the draft resolution [A/L.467] submitted by the delegations of Colombia, Czechoslovakia and Japan.

151. Mrs. MIRONOVA (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (translated from Russian): The USSR delegation has listened with interest to the statement of Mr. Eklund, the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency, introducing the Agency's reports [A/5792, A/5951 and Add.1], and should like to associate itself with other representatives who have expressed congratulations to Mr. Eklund on his re-appointment to a second term in office.

152. In considering the annual reports of the International Atomic Energy Agency, we should like to state that the Soviet Union regards the Agency as a useful instrument for international co-operation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy, and that it takes an active part in the Agency's work.

153. The USSR delegation supports the view that during the past year the International Atomic Energy Agency has, on the whole, done useful work. In particular, we note the Agency's project for the establishment of an international mechanized information centre, which would use electric computers in order to find the required information rapidly. The implementation of this project will undoubtedly give new impetus to the development of atomic science and technology for peaceful purposes, particularly in the developing countries, and will also enable countries with an advanced atomic industry to exchange non-classified scientific and technical information more rapidly and more widely, on the basis of multi-lateral international co-operation. The international meeting of consultants held by the Agency demonstrated

^{2/} Held at Geneva from 31 August to 9 September 1964.

the timeliness of the project and the interest which a number of leading countries have in it.

154. We also approve of the Agency's activities in the compilation and analysis of information on nuclear power economics.

155. In our opinion, IAEA is also carrying out useful work in collecting information on the desalination of sea and brackish waters by the use of atomic reactors.

156. We should also like to mention the document adopted by the Ninth General Conference on the Agency's system of safeguards and inspection, which is designed to ensure that the assistance granted by the Agency is used exclusively for peaceful purposes.

157. At the same time, however, we cannot disregard the serious defects and questionable aspects of the Agency's work, and we cannot associate ourselves fully with the optimistic assessment of the results and effectiveness of its scientific programme.

158. For example, we do not approve of the dispersion of resources on a great number of research projects, many of which are of limited interest, and on duplicating the work of other international organizations. We are also dissatisfied at IAEA's failure to co-operate as it should with some of the specialized agencies on a number of scientific research subjects which fall within their scope rather than within the direct competence of IAEA.

159. In our opinion, the Agency's scientific programme could be made more effective if the work were better organized, primarily within the Agency itself. In its scientific activities, the Agency should, in our view, devote particular attention to those areas which are not dealt with by other international organizations. We would also recommend further and more extensive development of work on the industrial application and use of radioisotopes.

160. Moreover, we cannot pass over in silence the constant and, in our opinion, unjustified increase in the Agency's budget. In particular, the budget for 1966 again provides for a 10 per cent increase in appropriations, an increase which is caused principally by rises in the salaries of the secretariat and which does not go to increase the volume of technical assistance provided by IAEA.

161. We also believe that there are serious deficiencies in the Agency's personnel policy. We are struck by the unjustifiably high percentage of permanent contracts offered to senior staff members, particularly to nations of Western countries.

162. These are the brief comments which the USSR delegation wished to make in today's debate. On the whole, the USSR delegation does not object to the General Assembly taking note of the reports of the International Atomic Energy Agency which are before it, and it supports the draft resolution submitted to the present session of the General Assembly by the delegations of Colombia, Czechoslovakia and Japan, and will vote for that draft resolution.

163. Mr. BOZOVIC (Yugoslavia): At the Ninth General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency,

held recently at Tokyo, the Yugoslav delegation expressed in detail its views concerning the activity of the Agency in general and a number of subjects dealt with in its report for this year. I am, therefore, going to limit myself today to a few general observations.

164. Before doing so, I should like to congratulate Mr. Eklund on his re-election to the important post of Director General of the Agency. In the two annual reports of the Agency [A/5792, A/5951 and Add.1] and in the introductory statement made this morning by its Director General, we find useful and highly interesting information on the Agency's work concerned with the possibility of expanding the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. Considerable effort has been made and useful results obtained in the organization of scientific meetings, in the exchange of technical and scientific information, the promotion of research, the use of isotopes in industry, agriculture and in the field of medicine. Quite a number of concrete measures have been taken in order to increase the effectiveness of the Agency in promoting, through practical action, the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes and to implement the long-term programme which has been adopted and which happily coincides with the second half of the United Nations Development Decade.

165. However, while mentioning the progress achieved so far with appreciation, it would also help us, I think, to take note of the fact that we are still far from fulfilling the Agency's main objectives and to remind ourselves that new and vigorous efforts are necessary.

166. The possibilities offered by the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, on the one hand, and the indispensability of rapid and comprehensive action by the international community to eliminate the huge differences in levels of development between countries, on the other, make it imperative, in our view, that the Agency orient itself towards the taking of measures likely to lead us more rapidly to the full realization of the basic aim and tasks for which the Agency was established. This aim, as stated in article III of the Statute of the Agency, is:

"... 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".

167. By concentrating its attention on its primary and most urgent task, the Agency will best provide direct and valuable assistance to countries which are faced—through no fault of their own—with difficulties and very serious problems of development, and with the task of creating better living and working conditions for their citizens. Such an orientation in the activity of the Agency calls, of course, for larger contributions by and better understanding on the part of those countries which are already in a position to make such contributions. At the same time it is necessary to examine all the possibilities for a more rational utilization of available resources, with a view to intensifying the Agency's activities in the fields of nuclear power, the training of personnel

from developing countries and the financing of power projects. The Agency should, in our opinion, continue with even greater energy to implement the measures it has already taken to effect savings in regard to administrative costs which are constantly rising, and use the resources thus obtained for expanding and accelerating the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

168. The Government of Yugoslavia will continue, as it has in the past, to lend its support to all activities tending to assist the Agency to apply itself more vigorously to fulfilling its fundamental task and will, within the limits possible to it, give full assistance to the Agency.

169. Mr. CABRERA MUÑOZ-LEDO (Mexico) (translated from Spanish): The delegation of Mexico has taken note with great interest and sincere satisfaction of the reports for 1963-1964 and 1964-1965, submitted to the General Assembly by the International Atomic Energy Agency, which were just introduced by Mr. Eklund.

170. My delegation wishes to express its thanks from this rostrum to the Director General of the Agency for the devotion with which he has directed the work of the institution which he heads. It is also particularly gratifying for me to take this opportunity to extend the warmest congratulations to Mr. Eklund on his re-appointment at the ninth regular session of the General Conference of the Agency, held at Tokyo in September 1965.

171. I shall refrain from reviewing the activities of IAEA, even those which have directly benefited my country. However, my delegation wishes to refer briefly to certain aspects of the Agency's work.

172. There is no doubt that the most striking of the results achieved by IAEA in recent years is the increasing use made by Member States of the Agency's safeguards system, as illustrated by the recent transfer of many bilateral agreements to the multilateral jurisdiction of IAEA and the adoption by the Board of Governors of the revised safeguards system in February 1965; this revised system was favourably received at the ninth regular session of the General Conference of the Agency, held in Japan in September 1965.

173. In this connexion, my delegation is pleased to point out that, even before it was known what sort of reception would be given to the revised safeguards system at the Tokyo Conference, the Preparatory Commission for the Denuclearization of Latin America adopted a substantial part, even though not all, of the provisions of this system when it prepared draft articles on verification, inspection and control designed to form the basis of a multilateral treaty for protecting Latin America from nuclear danger.

174. In addition, as has also been pointed out by Mr. Eklund, that draft provided that the parties would accept all the obligations and procedures of the IAEA safeguards system in respect of any nuclear installations and activities in their respective territories.

175. Another of the results to which I referred earlier is the positive contribution made by IAEA to the considerable progress achieved in water desalina-

tion research and its practical application through nuclear power.

176. Although I wanted to make my statement as brief as possible, I cannot pass over in silence the headway made in medicine, health and agriculture, fields in which my country has also benefited from the Agency's activities. I need only cite, as the simplest example of this, the fact that the application of radioisotopes to the cultivation of corn has been tested in Mexico, as in other countries.

177. The delegation of Mexico welcomes and will vote in favour of the draft resolution sponsored by the delegations of Colombia, Czechoslovakia and Japan which appears in document A/L.467.

178. Mr. OFTEDAL (Norway): On behalf of the Norwegian delegation, I should like to add my own words of appreciation for the annual report of the International Atomic Energy Agency covering the year 1964-1965.

179. In Norway, the activities of the Agency have been followed with particular interest ever since its establishment in 1957. The Agency's chief objective—to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world—is a matter of paramount importance. It gives me great satisfaction to be able to say that the Agency has come a long way in its efforts to further the great task of harnessing the enormous energies of the atom for the benefit of mankind. In its endeavours to co-ordinate international research and provide technical assistance in the field of atomic energy, the Agency has succeeded in promoting the idea of co-operation among nations in a practical and very useful manner, which serves also to reduce political tensions.

180. The unanimous agreement, at the General Conference in Tokyo last September, to adopt a control system with a view to ensuring that the peaceful uses of atomic energy will not be utilized for military purposes, is an achievement of far-reaching significance, even though the system is not yet binding on all countries and is based on voluntary adherence. The system actually is applicable only when a country has received assistance from the Agency or is dealing with another country which requests that the transactions be supervised by the Agency. However, it is a matter of great importance that such a system is now available at all.

181. It is my Government's hope that as many countries as possible will make use of this control system and that they will find it possible to employ it in all plants producing fissionable materials for peaceful purposes. Norway has, without exception, placed all atomic installations in the country under the control of the Agency, and was in fact one of the first countries to receive Agency inspectors. If the question of exporting atomic installations from Norway should arise, the Norwegian Government would make it a pre-condition that the buying country fully accept the control system of the Agency.

182. The fact that the Tokyo Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency was in a position to reach unanimous agreement on the methods for the

establishment of a control system of this kind is likely to have a positive bearing on the all-important question of non-dissemination of nuclear weapons. This control system, worked out by a special sub-committee over a period of two years, may prove to be a valuable contribution to the solution of the problems of verification involved in a non-dissemination agreement in the military field. The control methods developed by the Agency and the practical experiences gained by it in the application of the system surely would invite careful consideration in connexion with disarmament negotiations.

183. The report before us reveals that there has been another year of progressive work in many fields in addition to the expansion in safeguard activities, such as technical assistance and research services rendered, exchange of scientific and technical information, co-operation with other specialized agencies of the United Nations, work on the application of nuclear energy to the desalting of water, and so on. It is interesting to observe that the assistance provided to research laboratories in developing countries is increasing rapidly and that, in 1964, 68 per cent of all research contract funds went to developing countries. It is also satisfactory to note that membership in the Agency has increased to ninety-three States and that applications from additional countries have been received.

184. Norway feels that, through its participation in the Agency's projects, it has benefited from the activities of the Agency. The results of the work that has been carried out by the Agency until now are promising, and the Agency's abilities to meet the ever increasing challenges and great opportunities lying ahead in "the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world" [article IV of the Statute], depend on the whole-hearted support of each and every one of its members.

185. At the General Conference in Tokyo last September, the appointment by the Board of Governors

of Mr. Sigvard Eklund to the post of Director General of the Agency for a second term of four years was approved. In the view of my Government, there would be no better choice for this important post, and we are grateful that this outstanding scientist and proven administrator will continue to direct the affairs of the Agency.

186. The PRESIDENT (translated from French): As there are no further speakers, I would ask the General Assembly whether it wishes to adopt the draft resolution submitted by Colombia, Japan and Czechoslovakia [A/L.467], whereby it would take note of the reports of the International Atomic Energy Agency. If there are no objections, I shall consider that the Assembly has adopted the draft resolution unanimously.

The draft resolution was adopted.

AGENDA ITEM 60

Measures to accelerate the promotion of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms

REPORT OF THE THIRD COMMITTEE (A/6096)

Mr. Macdonald (Canada), Rapporteur of the Third Committee, introduced the Committee's report.

In accordance with rule 68 of the rules of procedure, it was decided that the report of the Third Committee should not be discussed.

187. The PRESIDENT (translated from French): I invite the Assembly to take a decision on the draft resolution submitted by the Third Committee [A/6096, para. 22]. Since the draft was unanimously adopted in the Committee, I shall consider, if there are no objections, that it is also unanimously adopted by the General Assembly.

The draft resolution was adopted unanimously.

The meeting rose at 1.15 p.m.