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**President: Mr. Emilio ARENALES (Guatemala).**

*In the absence of the President, Mr. Kouyaté (Guinea), Vice-President, took the Chair.*

**AGENDA ITEM 24**

**International co-operation on the peaceful uses of outer space: report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space**

**REPORT OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE (A/7462)**

1. Mr. ZOLLNER (Dahomey) Rapporteur of the First Committee (*translated from French*): I have the honour of introducing, on behalf of the First Committee, the reports on the items referred to that Committee.

2. The first report [A/7462] relates to agenda item 24. This item was considered by the First Committee on 17 and 18 December 1968 and was the subject of a draft resolution submitted by twenty-six States.

3. The draft resolution was adopted unanimously by the First Committee, which recommends it for adoption by the

General Assembly [A/7462, para. 9, draft resolutions A and B].

*Pursuant to rule 68 of the rules of procedure, it was decided not to discuss the report of the First Committee.*

4. The PRESIDENT (*translated from French*): I invite members of the Assembly to express their views on the First Committee's recommendations regarding agenda item 24. The Committee has submitted two draft resolutions, which appear in its report [A/7462, para. 9].

5. The Fifth Committee submitted a report [A/7464] on the administrative and financial implications of draft resolution A. As that draft resolution was adopted unanimously by the First Committee, may I take it that the Assembly does likewise?

*Draft resolution A was adopted unanimously [resolution 2453 A (XXIII)].*

6. The PRESIDENT (*translated from French*): I now draw the attention of members of the Assembly to draft resolution B. This draft resolution was adopted unanimously by the First Committee. May I take it that the Assembly does likewise?

*Draft resolution B was adopted unanimously [resolution 2453 B (XXIII)].*

7. The PRESIDENT (*translated from French*): This completes our consideration of agenda item 24.

**AGENDA ITEMS 27, 28, 29, 94 AND 96**

**Question of general and complete disarmament: report of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament**

**REPORT OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE (A/7441)**

**Urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermonuclear tests: report of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament**

**REPORT OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE (A/7442)**

**Elimination of foreign military bases in the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America: report of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament**

**REPORT OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE (A/7443)**

**Memorandum of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics concerning urgent measures to stop the arms race and achieve disarmament**

**REPORT OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE (A/7444)**

**Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States:  
final document of the Conference**

**REPORT OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE (A/7445)**

8. Mr. ZOLLNER (Dahomey) Rapporteur of the First Committee (*translated from French*): On behalf of the First Committee, I wish to introduce the five reports on agenda items 27, 28, 29, 94 and 96 relating to disarmament questions.

9. The report on agenda item 27 is contained in document A/7441. Five draft resolutions, some of which gave rise to amendments, were submitted under this item:

- (1) Draft resolution A/C.1/L.443, submitted by the Soviet Union, on the measures for stopping the nuclear arms race and achieving disarmament contained in the memorandum of 1 July 1968 of the Government of the Soviet Union [A/7134]. It was subsequently agreed that this draft resolution, which was also submitted under agenda item 94 [A/7444, para. 6] would not be put to the vote.
- (2) Draft resolution A/C.1/L.444/Rev.1, submitted by twenty-one Powers, relating to chemical and bacteriological weapons. Amendments to this draft resolution were jointly submitted by Malta and Trinidad and Tobago. The sponsors did not press for a vote on those amendments, and the revised version of the draft resolution was adopted by 112 votes to none, with 1 abstention; it appears as draft resolution A in the report [A/7441, para. 15].
- (3) Draft resolution A/C.1/L.446, submitted by four countries, concerning information on imports and exports of arms, ammunition and implements of war. The sponsors of this draft resolution did not press for a vote on it, since the text was to be transmitted to the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament together with the other documents of the First Committee relating to disarmament.
- (4) Draft resolution A/C.1/L.448, sponsored by ten Powers in its revised version, relating to the work of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament. Following the submission by the United Kingdom of an oral amendment, which was accepted by the sponsors, the revised draft resolution [A/C.1/L.448/Rev.2] was adopted by 109 votes to none, with 4 abstentions. It appears as resolution B in the report [A/7441, para. 15].
- (5) Draft resolution A/C.1/L.449/Rev.1, submitted by Cyprus, on the problem of disarmament in relation to international security through the United Nations. This draft resolution was also submitted under agenda item 96 [A/7445, para. 7]. The representative of Cyprus did not press for it to be put to the vote at the current session.

10. Under agenda item 27, the First Committee therefore recommends that the General Assembly should adopt the two draft resolutions A and B.

11. I now come to the report on agenda item 28. This report is contained in document A/7442. A thirteen-Power draft resolution was submitted on this item. It was adopted by 108 votes to none, with 6 abstentions. The First Committee therefore recommends it for adoption by the General Assembly [A/7442, para. 7].

12. The report on agenda item 29 is contained in document A/7443. This item was included in the agenda on the basis of General Assembly resolution 2344 (XXII) and was not the subject of a specific draft resolution. Resolution 2344 (XXII) was recalled in draft resolution A/C.1/L.448/Rev.2, which had previously been adopted under agenda item 27 [A/7441, para. 13], and the Chairman of the First Committee held with the agreement of the Members of the Committee, that item 29 could be considered as covered by the adoption of draft resolution A/C.1/L.448/Rev.2.

13. The next report, on agenda item 94, is contained in document A/7441. One draft resolution [A/C.1/L.443], which was also submitted under item 27 [A/7441, para. 5 (a)] was submitted on this item, which was included in the agenda at the request of the Soviet Union. The delegation of the Soviet Union did not press for a vote on that draft resolution, since, under draft resolution A/C.1/L.448/Rev.2, which had previously been adopted under agenda item 27, the General Assembly was to take note of the USSR memorandum dated 1 July 1968 [A/7134] and transmit to the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament all documents of the First Committee relating to disarmament.

14. I now come to the fifth and last report of the First Committee concerning disarmament, which relates to agenda item 96 and is contained in document A/7445.

15. Eight draft resolutions were submitted under this item: draft resolution A/C.1/L.449/Rev.1, submitted by Cyprus [*this draft resolution was also submitted under item 27 (A/7441, para. 5 (f))*]; draft resolution A/C.1/L.450, submitted by six States; draft resolution A/C.1/L.451, also submitted by six States and consisting of four parts; draft resolution A/C.1/L.452, submitted by Bulgaria and Hungary; draft resolution A/C.1/L.458 and Add.1, submitted by fourteen States; draft resolution A/C.1/L.459/Rev.1 and Add.1, submitted by twenty-seven States; draft resolution A/C.1/L.460 and Add.1, submitted by twenty-four States; and draft resolution A/C.1/L.462 and Add.1 and 2, submitted by fourteen States.

16. As the sponsors of the first four draft resolutions did not press them to a vote, a vote was taken only on the last four draft resolutions, which were adopted by the First Committee; they appear in the report [A/7445, para. 14] as draft resolutions A, B, C and D, which the First Committee recommends for adoption by the General Assembly.

*Pursuant to rule 68 of the rules of procedure, it was decided not to discuss the reports of the First Committee.*

17. The PRESIDENT (*translated from French*): I shall now give the floor to any representatives wishing to explain their votes before the vote.

18. Mr. SHAW (Australia): The delegation of Australia wishes to make a brief statement in explanation of vote on a number of the draft resolutions on disarmament which have been submitted by the First Committee for consideration by the General Assembly under items 27, 28 and 96 of the agenda.

19. Australia supported draft resolution A [A/7441, para. 15], concerning the report to be prepared by the Secretary-General on the question of chemical, bacteriological and biological weapons. Although that draft resolution did not lay down specific terms of reference for the report, we are confident that the qualified consultant experts to be appointed by the Secretary-General will take fully into account the views expressed by Members of the General Assembly on this question in which so many delegations expressed an interest.

20. In the Australian view, the Geneva Protocol of 17 June 1925<sup>1</sup> has been an effective instrument, although it is recognized that questions of interpretation have been raised concerning some of its provisions. We agree that a broad and detailed study should be made on questions relating to the Convention in the light of present-day modern conditions. Such a study should attempt to define what is meant by the terms "chemical and biological or microbiological weapons". We do not underestimate the difficulties. It will be important for the experts to clarify, define and assess the danger involved in the manufacture, dissemination and possible use of these agents. The study would not, in our view, cover agents such as defoliants, herbicides and riot control agents to which the 1925 Protocol clearly does not apply.

21. I should like to refer briefly to the draft resolution [A/7442, para. 7] on the need to elaborate a treaty banning underground nuclear-weapon tests it has been accepted in discussions in various meetings this year that suitable provisions should be made to enable the benefits of peaceful nuclear explosions to be made available to non-nuclear countries, including the developing countries. In our view discussions on the conclusion of a comprehensive test-ban treaty would need to take into account this point, which indeed has been recognized in the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons [resolution 2373 (XXII)]. In this connexion I would recall that there is general agreement that nuclear explosions could be made available for peaceful purposes under bilateral as well as other arrangements.

22. Australia has given close study to the proposal put forward by a number of countries in draft resolution C, appearing in para. 14 of document A/7445, which requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the establishment of an international service for nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes.

23. While appreciating the purpose of this draft resolution, the Australian Government has come to the conclusion that

it would in effect amount to a duplication of work which is now being carried out by the International Atomic Energy Agency. The General Conference of the IAEA<sup>2</sup> has already referred to the Board of Governors, by its resolutions [GC(XII)/RES/245] of 30 September 1968, a proposal covering the same ground as that set out in draft resolution C. Moreover, one of the resolutions [A/7277 and Corr.1 and 2, para. 17, resolution H] of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States<sup>3</sup> to be transmitted to the IAEA has requested that body to initiate the necessary studies on its possible functions in the field of nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes.

24. The delegation of Australia will for those reasons abstain when this draft resolution is put to the vote. It would be the understanding of the Australian delegation that discussions on the question of an international service for peaceful nuclear explosions and effective international control thereof would deal with international observation and such other health and safety measures and such safeguards responsibilities as might be given to the International Atomic Energy Agency.

25. The Australian delegation will support draft resolution B [A/7445, para. 14] concerning the nuclear-weapon-free zone in Latin America. In doing so, however, I wish to repeat our view that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones there and elsewhere remains a matter for consideration by the countries of any particular areas for which they may be proposed. Australia, for example, does not believe that the area of which it forms a part could be designated a nuclear-free zone. The reason relates in large measure to the nuclear ambitions of mainland China. The Australian Government has on many occasions placed on record its view that the establishment of nuclear-free zones in any area should not upset the strategic balance within that area.

26. I come now to draft resolution A [ibid.] regarding the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States to which we give our full support. This resolution emerged from extensive consultations, in which we took part, between two groups of participants in the Conference. Our view is that the appropriate course for the General Assembly is to take action which would enable proper consideration to be given to all the issues raised by the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States. After the reports envisaged in the draft resolution are prepared they will require study by Members of the United Nations. This will lead to further reflective discussion of the questions of disarmament, security and the peaceful uses of nuclear energy at the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly.

27. The delegation of Australia accepts the possibility of a meeting of the United Nations Disarmament Commission to discuss disarmament and security questions at some time following the next session of the General Assembly. It recognizes that, to have discussions which are effective, the Disarmament Commission will require the active participation of the nuclear Powers. We accept also the need for separate consideration of the question of the peaceful uses

<sup>1</sup> Geneva Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare.

<sup>2</sup> Twelfth regular session held in Vienna from 24 to 30 September 1968.

<sup>3</sup> Held in Geneva from 29 August to 28 September 1968.

of nuclear energy, bearing in mind the nature of the reports which will be prepared and in particular the scope and functions of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

28. Australia will support the call contained in draft resolution D [ibid.] addressed to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to enter at an early date into bilateral discussions on the limitation of offensive strategic weapons delivery systems and systems of defence against ballistic missiles. Australia acknowledges and respects the special responsibilities of the great nuclear-weapons States. We would welcome the attainment of conditions of trust within which they could resume their co-operative efforts for further measures of disarmament.

29. The Australian delegation believes that by voting on the draft resolutions before us in the manner indicated we will be making some moves towards our objectives. These objectives are in short to bring about a reduction in the economic burden that armaments place on the economies of all nations and to replace a system of security which rests on the deterrent influence of armed strength by a system which rests on the certainty that procedures of peaceful settlement of disputes will be followed.

30. Mr. MALIK (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (*translated from Russian*): The Soviet delegation wishes to make the following comments in explanation of its vote on the seven draft resolutions contained in the reports on disarmament problems [A/7441, A/7442, A/7443, A/7444 and A/7445] submitted to the Assembly by the First Committee.

31. At this plenary meeting, the General Assembly is completing its consideration of disarmament questions at its twenty-third session. In assessing the results of this consideration, the main point to be noted is that the overwhelming majority of States Members of the United Nations have expressed serious concern at the continuing arms race, particularly in nuclear weapons, and are in favour of taking decisive steps to stop the arms race, of achieving disarmament and of prohibiting the use of nuclear weapons.

32. The discussion of disarmament questions at this session has also shown that there was a very wide and favourable response throughout the world to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons [resolution 2373 (XXII)], a further important step towards curbing the arms race, after the Assembly had approved that Treaty by an overwhelming majority last summer at its twenty-second session and expressed the hope that the greatest possible number of States would accede to it.

33. The very fact that up to and during the twenty-third session of the General Assembly more than eighty States have signed the non-proliferation treaty proves there is a widespread realization that the further proliferation of nuclear weapons would have dangerous consequences and that the dissemination of nuclear weapons would merely play into the hands of aggressive and adventurist forces in Europe, Africa and other areas, involving the developing countries in a disastrous arms race and increasing the threat of war.

34. We are firmly convinced that, at present, the most urgent and important step towards stopping the arms race, prohibiting nuclear weapons and achieving disarmament is for all States which have not yet done so to sign the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and for the Treaty to enter into force as soon as possible through ratification.

35. The Soviet Government bases itself on the view that the signing of the non-proliferation treaty creates favourable conditions for further efforts to stop the arms race and is the starting point for subsequent agreements on disarmament.

36. As has already been stated, the Government of the USSR considers it essential that, following the conclusion of this Treaty, further immediate and effective steps should be taken to ensure substantial progress in disarmament, and above all in nuclear disarmament. That is the aim of the "Memorandum of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics concerning urgent measures to stop the arms race and achieve disarmament" [A/7134], submitted to the General Assembly at its twenty-third session.

37. The Soviet delegation would like to re-emphasize that the specific and realistic proposals contained in the Memorandum constitute a broad basis for further disarmament negotiations and for consolidating and extending the progress made as a result of the drafting and signature of the non-proliferation Treaty. Agreement on, and implementation of, the disarmament measures set out in the Memorandum would be a further new contribution to strengthening the security of all States, nuclear and non-nuclear.

38. The delegation of the USSR would like again to draw particular attention to the fact that the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons is given priority in the Memorandum of the Soviet Government. The debates on disarmament have shown that many States regard prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons as one of the most important measures for strengthening their security and the next important step in disarmament after the conclusion of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

39. The delegation of the USSR notes with satisfaction that during the debate in the First Committee many delegations stressed the importance of the Soviet Government's Memorandum and spoke in favour of carrying out the measures to limit the arms race and achieve disarmament contained in it. The importance of the Memorandum was emphasized in a special statement by the Chairman of the First Committee and is also stressed in that Committee's report to the General Assembly [A/7441].

40. On the initiative of the non-aligned member countries of the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee, the First Committee adopted a resolution [ibid., para. 15] which draws particular attention to the need for further efforts to reach agreement on general and complete disarmament and contains an appeal to the Eighteen-Nation Committee to intensify its activities to that end. In that connexion, the resolution adopted by the First Committee draws the particular attention of the Eighteen-Nation Committee to the Soviet Government's Memorandum of 1 July 1968

concerning urgent measures to stop the arms race and achieve disarmament.

41. The Soviet delegation will vote in favour of that draft resolution.

42. Another resolution [*ibid.*, *draft resolution A*], adopted by the First Committee on the proposal of the delegations of Poland, Hungary and a number of other countries, is also worthy of commendation. In this resolution, the Secretary-General of the United Nations is requested to prepare, with the assistance of a group of experts, a report on the effects of the possible use of chemical and bacteriological weapons. We should like to express our conviction that the adoption by the General Assembly at its twenty-third session of a resolution on this important question will serve to reinforce the provisions of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925; it will also contribute to the strict observance of this Protocol by all States and lead States which have not yet done so to accede to it.

43. The First Committee also took an important decision on the bilateral negotiations between the U.S.S.R. and the United States on the limitation of nuclear-weapon delivery systems [*ibid.*, *resolution B*]. The widespread support given to that resolution in the First Committee—not a single one of the 126 delegations voted against it—clearly demonstrates that States Members of the United Nations reject the opportunist approach to disarmament questions and do not share the view of those who attempt to make disarmament negotiations dependent on particular current international developments.

44. The First Committee also took an important decision on the suspension of all nuclear weapon tests, including underground tests [*A/7442, para. 7*]. As is well known, the Soviet Union is a staunch advocate of prohibiting all nuclear-weapon tests and is prepared to agree immediately to the prohibition of underground nuclear-weapon tests, using national means of detection to ensure that the prohibition is enforced.

45. In addition to these favourable factors, it must, unfortunately, be pointed out that, during the debate on disarmament questions at this session of the General Assembly, attempts have been made to use the results of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States in the interests of the opponents of the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, in order to delay and impede the entry into force of the Treaty. This attitude towards the results of the Conference is completely wrong and unrealistic. Although the most radical and extreme proposals regarding the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States were not supported by the majority of members of the Assembly, the resolution adopted by the First Committee on this matter [*A/7445, para. 14, draft resolution A*] cannot be regarded as satisfactory.

46. The Soviet Union's position on the Conference is well known. It has often been stated in United Nations organs, including the First Committee at this session of the General Assembly.

47. The delegation of the U.S.S.R. would like to emphasize once again that the Soviet Union firmly opposes the division of States into categories on the basis of a single criterion—into nuclear and non-nuclear States.

48. The delegation of the USSR has repeatedly stated that the Soviet Union is in favour of transmitting the many constructive decisions of the Conference for careful study and consideration by States Members of the United Nations, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the specialized agencies and other international organizations concerned with these constructive decisions. We are firmly convinced that this is a correct and businesslike approach which can contribute to the implementation of the provisions of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and to further progress towards disarmament. However, the resolution adopted by the First Committee [*ibid.*] on the results of the Conference does not meet the requirements which the Soviet delegation set out in detail in its statement in the First Committee.

49. Another unsatisfactory feature of the First Committee's resolution on the results of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States must be noted: it again adopts, as on previous occasions, an illegal, discriminatory approach to certain socialist countries which are not members of the United Nations or the specialized agencies. This approach is being forced upon the United Nations by those who are unwilling to face the realities of our time—in particular, the fact that for almost twenty years an independent sovereign State, the socialist German Democratic Republic, has existed and flourished in central Europe.

50. In assessing the over-all results of the discussion of disarmament questions at the twenty-third session of the General Assembly, it may be said that the majority of States Members of the United Nations are conscious of their high responsibility to the peoples and are fully determined to make even more energetic efforts to stop the arms race, to achieve disarmament and to prohibit the use of nuclear weapons.

51. In this connexion, it should also be pointed out that, as has already been officially announced in the First Committee [*1643rd meeting*] by the Co-Chairmen of the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee with the agreement of all its members, that Committee will resume its work on 6 March 1969. We should like to express the hope that the work of this new session of the Eighteen-Nation Committee will yield positive results and lead to new agreements on halting the arms race and on disarmament.

52. The Soviet Government's Memorandum of 1 July 1968, which has been referred to the Eighteen-Nation Committee, is an excellent basis for successful progress towards a satisfactory solution of this important international problem.

53. The Soviet Union, for its part, will continue resolutely and consistently to advocate the cessation of the arms race, the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons and their complete elimination, the implementation of a plan for general and complete disarmament and the use of atomic energy exclusively for peaceful purposes.



54. Mr. GAUCI (Malta): The delegation of Malta cast its vote in favour of the draft resolution of the First Committee [A/7443, para. 5] without prejudice to the consistent position it has always taken on agenda item 29 and to its vote on General Assembly resolution 2344 (XXII). We also supported the twenty-one Power draft resolution [A/7441, para. 5 (b)] as subsequently amended on the specific understanding that the views expressed and the suggestions made in the First Committee concerning the proposed report on chemical and bacteriological weapons would be taken into account by the selected experts in the preparation of their report.

55. The PRESIDENT (*translated from French*): We shall now proceed to the vote. I first invite the Assembly to take a decision on the recommendations of the First Committee relating to agenda item 27 [A/7441, para. 15].

56. The Fifth Committee has submitted a report [A/7461] on the administrative and financial implications of draft resolution A. I put that draft resolution to the vote.

*Draft resolution A was adopted by 107 votes to none, with 2 abstentions [resolution 2454 A (XXIII)].*

57. The PRESIDENT (*translated from French*): I put draft resolution B to the vote.

*Draft resolution B was adopted by 109 votes to none, with 4 abstentions [resolution 2454 B (XXIII)].*

58. The PRESIDENT (*translated from French*): I give the floor to the representative of Poland, who wishes to explain his vote.

59. Mr. TOMOROWICZ (Poland): I should like to make a few remarks on behalf of the Polish delegation regarding the resolution which has just been adopted and which asks the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the effects of the possible use of chemical and bacteriological weapons.

60. It is our opinion that the resolution should be considered important for at least two reasons. First, it would bring the possible effects of the use of chemical and bacteriological weapons to the attention of governments and public opinion; second, it would stress the importance of universal adherence to the principles of the Geneva Protocol of 1925 and help to develop further international norms banning the use of chemical and bacteriological weapons. The Polish delegation can state with satisfaction that this point of view is shared by an overwhelming majority of the delegations.

61. It is our conviction that one of the conditions for the success of the work that will be undertaken by the group of experts will be strict adherence to the terms of reference as set out in operative paragraph 1 of the resolution. The work of the group should be carried out in such a way as not to allow indulging in voluminous and casuistic elaborations which could only obscure the most important aspects of the problem and thus make the task only more difficult.

62. The resolution adopted by the General Assembly contains a general directive for the experts to utilize all

accessible material, including the views expressed by different delegations during the debates of the present session. It is the belief of the Polish delegation that the experts, with their profound knowledge of the subject, will be able to elaborate an optimal list of subjects that would truly meet present-day needs resulting from the development of chemical and bacteriological weapons and the increasing necessity for a complete ban on their possible use. We are deeply convinced that such a report prepared by the experts will play as useful and positive a role as the Secretary-General's report<sup>4</sup> on the effects of the use of nuclear weapons.

63. The PRESIDENT (*translated from French*): This concludes our consideration of agenda item 27.

64. I invite the Assembly to vote on the draft resolution of the First Committee relating to agenda item 28 [A/7442, para. 7].

*The draft resolution was adopted by 109 votes to none, with 5 abstentions [resolution 2455 (XXIII)].*

65. The PRESIDENT (*translated from French*): This concludes our consideration of agenda item 28.

66. The report of the First Committee on agenda item 29 [A/7443] does not contain any recommendation, but I draw the attention of members of the Assembly to paragraph 6 of that report.

67. May I take it that the Assembly takes note of that paragraph?

*It was so decided.*

68. The PRESIDENT (*translated from French*): The Assembly has thus concluded its consideration of agenda item 29.

69. The report of the First Committee on agenda item 94 [A/7444] does not contain any recommendation but I draw the attention of members of the Assembly to paragraph 7 of that report.

70. May I take it that the General Assembly takes note of that paragraph?

*It was so decided.*

71. The PRESIDENT (*translated from French*): The Assembly has thus concluded its consideration of agenda item 94.

72. I shall invite the Assembly to vote on the First Committee's recommendations relating to agenda item 96 [A/7445, para. 14]. A recorded vote has been requested on each of draft resolutions A, B, C and D.

73. With regard to draft resolution A, I draw the attention of members of the Assembly to the report of the Fifth

<sup>4</sup> *Effects of the possible use of nuclear weapons and the security and economic implications for States of the acquisition and further development of these weapons* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.IX.1).

Committee [A/7463] on the administrative and financial implications of that draft resolution. I put the draft resolution to the vote.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Democratic Republic of), Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives Islands, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia,\* Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, Southern Yemen, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

*Against:* Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

*Abstaining:* Cuba, Guinea, Malawi, Mauritania, Syria.

*Draft resolution A was adopted by 103 votes to 7, with 5 abstentions [resolution 2456 A (XXIII)].\*\**

74. The PRESIDENT (*translated from French*): I put draft resolution B to the vote.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Democratic Republic of), Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives Islands, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, Southern Yemen, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United

Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

*Abstaining:* Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, Guinea, Hungary, Malawi, Mauritania, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Somalia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

*Draft resolution B was adopted by 98 votes to none, with 16 abstentions [resolution 2456 B (XXIII)].\*\*\**

75. The PRESIDENT (*translated from French*): I put draft resolution C to the vote.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Argentina, Austria, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Ceylon, Chad, Colombia, Congo (Democratic Republic of), Cyprus, Dahomey, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives Islands, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

*Against:* Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

*Abstaining:* Algeria, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Central African Republic, China, Congo (Brazzaville), Cuba, Denmark, France, Gambia, Greece, Guinea, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Malawi, Mauritania, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Philippines, Rwanda, South Africa, Syria, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United States of America, Yemen.

*Draft resolution C was adopted by 75 votes to 9, with 30 abstentions [resolution 2456 C (XXIII)].\*\*\*\**

76. The PRESIDENT (*translated from French*): I put draft resolution D to the vote.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic,

\* The representative of Mongolia subsequently informed the Secretariat that he wished to have his vote recorded as having abstained on the draft resolution.

\*\* The representative of Colombia subsequently informed the Secretariat that he wished to have his vote recorded as having been in favour of the draft resolution.

\*\*\* The representative of Colombia subsequently informed the Secretariat that he wished to have his vote recorded as having been in favour of the draft resolution.

\*\*\*\* The representative of Chile subsequently informed the Secretariat that he wished his vote to be recorded as having been in favour of the draft resolution.

Cameroon, Canada, Ceylon, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Democratic Republic of), Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldive Islands, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, Southern Yemen, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

*Abstaining:* Central African Republic, Cuba, France, Guinea, Malawi, Mauritania, United Republic of Tanzania.

*Draft resolution D was adopted by 108 votes to none, with 7 abstentions [resolution 2456 D (XXIII)].\**

77. The PRESIDENT (*translated from French*): This concludes the Assembly's consideration of agenda item 96.

## AGENDA ITEM 15

### Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (*continued*)\*\*

78. The PRESIDENT (*translated from French*): The Assembly will now continue its discussion of agenda item 15 concerning the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency for the year 1967-1968 [*A/7175 and Add.1*].

79. Members of the Assembly will recall that the Director General of the Agency presented its report at the 1720th plenary meeting.

80. A revised draft resolution submitted by Canada, Iran and Poland [*A/L.522/Rev.2*] is now before the Assembly.

81. I give the floor to the representative of Iran, who wishes to introduce the draft resolution.

82. Mr. VAKIL (Iran): We are grateful to the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency for the very important statement he made to this Assembly a few weeks ago [*1720th meeting*]. In our view the work done by the Agency deserves our fullest appreciation. In spite of the many obstacles it had to face, it has established itself as a reliable and experienced body which can be entrusted with difficult tasks. The Agency, as we all know, has a double role which has been recognized by the non-proliferation Treaty [*resolution 2373 (XXII)*] and by the Conference of

Non-Nuclear-Weapon States. Here we have an organization which not only encourages, promotes and assists research on and the development of practical applications of atomic energy for peaceful purposes but also ensures that nuclear materials, facilities and equipment provided by it are not diverted to military purposes. In retrospect, the creation of the Agency more than ten years ago was a blessing none of us can overlook.

83. The recent resolutions [*GC(XII)/RES/241 and GC(XII)/RES/245*] adopted by the Agency's General Conference, dealing with the revision of Article VI of the Agency's Statute and with the initiation of the study of procedures which the Agency should employ in performing its responsibilities to provide services in connexion with the peaceful uses of nuclear explosions reflects the wishes of many of the developing countries, expressed here and in other forums. The developing countries are playing an increasingly important role in the work and expansion of the Agency. The training programmes and agricultural research projects are primarily directed towards our needs with a view to promoting rapid growth in the industrial and agricultural sectors. A large part of the resources that are required for nuclear research are found in substantial quantities in the developing areas of the world. It is in full cognizance of the work undertaken by the Agency and the growing interest of the developing countries in the work of the Agency that, together with the delegations of Canada and Poland, my delegation has sponsored the draft resolution [*A/L.552/Rev.2*] now before the Assembly.

84. The draft resolution is self-explanatory. It simply takes note of the report of the Agency and the resolutions of its Conference. In operative paragraph 2 the draft resolution draws the attention of the Assembly to two important proposals. In the first place, in sub-paragraph 2 (*a*) it notes that the General Conference has called for a study of ways and means by which the membership of the Board should be enlarged to take into account, among other things, the progress and development in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy achieved by many members of the Agency, including the developing countries. In justification for such a recommendation I wish to refer to the expanded role of the developing countries in the work of the Agency, as well as to the increase in the membership of the Agency. It goes without saying that any proposal for expansion must take into account the two well-established principles of equitable geographical distribution and the need for effectiveness.

85. In the second place, sub-paragraph 2 (*b*) contains recommendations of the General Conference under which the Director-General of the Agency has been requested to initiate studies of the procedures the Agency should employ in performing its role in connexion with the peaceful uses of nuclear explosions. In essence the proposal is but a recognition of the competence and unique experience which makes the Agency the inevitable choice for the assignment of the functions envisaged in Article V of the non-proliferation Treaty.

86. Regarding the creation within the framework of the IAEA of an international service for peaceful nuclear explosions, I wish to say a few words on behalf of my own delegation. While we recognize and fully endorse the

\* The representative of Chile subsequently informed the Secretariat that he wished his vote to be recorded as having been in favour of the draft resolution.

\*\* Resumed from the 1720th meeting.



competence of the Agency for assuming the functions pertaining to nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, we none the less believe the subject to be of common interest to the United Nations and the Agency. We share the views expressed by the delegation of Mexico that the question has aspects which fall within the competence of both the United Nations and the Agency. For that reason we joined the Mexican delegation and a number of other delegations in sponsoring in the First Committee a draft resolution which has just been approved by the Assembly [*resolution 2456 C (XXIII)*] and which calls upon the Secretary-General to prepare, in co-operation with the IAEA, a report on the establishment, within the framework of the Agency, of an international service for peaceful explosions, under appropriate international control.

87. Rather than overlapping each other my delegation believes that the two proposals are complementary and integral parts of the whole. We believe the studies to be initiated by the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency on the procedures to be followed by the Agency could greatly assist the Secretary-General of the United Nations in the preparation of his report, which will obviously be wider in scope. We therefore look forward to close co-operation and co-ordinated action between the Secretariat of the United Nations and that of the Agency.

88. In conclusion I wish to state that, Iran having been elected to fill the office of Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Agency for 1968-1969, my Government will spare no effort in seeing that the Agency will discharge its new responsibilities with the highest standard of competence and efficiency which has characterized its work during the past decade.

89. I should also like once again to express our appreciation to the Director-General, who has assured us that the Agency does not lack ingenuity, nor experience, nor professional ability. I was, however, somewhat concerned by the fact that the Agency continues to suffer from the lack of sufficient resources. We urge that every effort should be made to increase those resources, so that its assistance may be increased. May I express the hope that the draft resolution will commend itself to the unanimous approval of the Assembly.

90. Mr. TOMOROWICZ (Poland): Poland, together with Canada and Iran, has submitted a draft resolution [*A/L.552/Rev.2*] on the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency [*A/7175 and Add.1*]. The basic aim of that draft resolution is that the General Assembly should take note of two resolutions adopted at the twelfth session of the General Conference of the IAEA and to request the Director-General of the Agency to inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the next session of the General Assembly of the progress achieved in relation to the implementation of those two resolutions.

91. The first of the two resolutions [*GC (XII)/RES/241*] provides for the review of the question of changing the present composition of the Board of Governors. The second resolution [*GC (XII)/RES/245*] requests the Director-General of the Agency to initiate studies of the procedures which the Agency should apply in performing its role in connexion with nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes.

The necessity of taking those steps derives from the new responsibility and new obligations which arise for the Agency from the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons [*resolution 2373 (XXII)*]. It was not by chance that those obligations were imposed on the International Atomic Energy Agency. The Agency is indeed a most competent organ, equipped with all scientific and technical means necessary for performing the new tasks. The best evidence of this is the Agency's report, submitted to the present General Assembly session. It gives a full picture of the broad and constructive activities of the Agency.

92. The general basis for undertaking the tasks which are recommended in the resolutions adopted during the last General Conference of the Agency is article III, section B, paragraph 1, of its Statute, which, among other things, states that the Agency will perform its duties in accordance with the United Nations policy of encouraging general and guaranteed disarmament, and in accordance with all international agreements concluded for the implementation of those policies. In the opinion of my delegation, that provision defines not only the aims of the proposed means, but also their permissible range.

93. In conclusion, I should like, on behalf of the Polish delegation, to express the hope that draft resolution A/L.552/Rev.2 will be adopted unanimously and that the International Atomic Energy Agency will receive a new, constructive impulse for its future work.

94. Mr. BURNS (Canada): As a pioneer in the development of nuclear energy and as a large producer of source materials, Canada has a keen interest in international co-operation in those fields. Canada is a member of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency and has endeavoured to play a constructive role in the Agency's operations.

95. During its relatively brief history, the IAEA has demonstrated its ability to serve the international community by promoting the application of atomic energy to an ever-widening range of peaceful purposes. The annual report of the Board of Governors to the General Conference [*A/7175 and Add.1*] indicates the extent of those activities. In the field of technical assistance, the Agency has provided the services of experts to member countries, established fellowships and organized international and regional training courses. The Agency's technical-assistance programme is financed by a voluntary operational budget, but unfortunately the target of \$2 million has not been met in recent years. Even if it were met, the Agency would not be able to undertake all the programmes requested of it, and it will therefore continue to be necessary to establish priorities in meeting requests to ensure that the Agency's resources in this field are used to the best advantage.

96. The number and capacity of nuclear power plants either under construction or being planned throughout the world is growing rapidly. The Agency's programme has therefore promoted international co-operation in reactor research, exchange of information, and consideration of the practical aspects of problems encountered in early stages of nuclear power projects.

97. In co-operation with other international organizations, the IAEA has promoted research and the application of

nuclear energy in areas of food and agriculture, medicine and radiation biology. It has also drawn up, promulgated and assisted in the application of international codes and standards to protect the health and safety of persons coming into contact with nuclear materials and facilities.

98. The International Nuclear Information System (INIS) project has attracted considerable interest among member States. The Microfiche Clearing House, which is one of the components of INIS, came into operation at the end of 1967, and serves as a means of distributing copies of reports produced throughout the world on nuclear matters and sent to the Agency's library. During the past year, considerable progress has been made in the preparation of a proposal, which is to be completed by the end of 1968, for the establishment of a mechanized system for describing and cataloguing nuclear science information. Also as part of its programme to promote the exchange of information on nuclear research, the Agency has continued to sponsor scientific symposia and panels, and is now giving financial assistance to enable more scientists from developing countries to take part in certain meetings.

99. Another very important function of the Agency is the establishment and maintenance of an International Safeguards System. The Agency has met the challenge of rapid expansion in the nuclear field by expanding its safeguards system so that it will soon cover the complete fuel cycle, while at the same time continuing its efforts to improve and refine the existing safeguards techniques and develop new methods. Canada has given its wholehearted support to the Agency's activities in this regard. It is a source of satisfaction to Canada that the provision in the Treaty of Tlatelolco<sup>5</sup>—that is, the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America—for the conclusion by the signatories of safeguards agreements with the IAEA has become operative with the signature in Vienna a few weeks ago of the first agreement<sup>6</sup> requesting the Agency to apply safeguards to all the nuclear activities of one country.

100. An event of major importance for the Agency and its safeguards system is the conclusion of the non-proliferation Treaty, which has now been signed by over eighty countries. The non-proliferation Treaty represents an outstanding opportunity for the IAEA to advance the cause of international safeguarding and to elaborate agreements and procedures which will become an accepted international standard. By accepting this new challenge, the Agency will be fulfilling one of its main purposes: that of ensuring that special fissionable materials, equipment and facilities intended for peaceful purposes are not diverted to the manufacture of nuclear weapons. It will also be providing the framework to facilitate the increased exchange of nuclear materials and equipment for peaceful purposes among States, and thus contributing to another of the fundamental aims set out in its Statute.

101. At the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States, held in Geneva from 29 August to 28 September of this

year, the discussion touched upon several areas of the Agency's responsibilities. A number of resolutions adopted by the Conference were related to the functioning of the Agency or requested the Agency to take certain kinds of action. The response of the Agency has been admirably prompt. At its twelfth General Conference, which had already begun its sessions when the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States adopted its resolutions, the Agency embarked on certain actions recommended by the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States. I refer to IAEA resolution 241, which calls on its Board of Governors to review and report on article VI of the IAEA Statute, concerning the membership of the Board, and to resolution 245, which requests the Director-General to begin studies of the procedures the Agency should employ in performing its role in connexion with the peaceful uses of nuclear explosions. It appeared appropriate to the Canadian delegation to acknowledge that immediate response. We have therefore joined with Iran and Poland in submitting a draft resolution [*A/L.552/Rev.2*], which you have before you. The usual draft resolution regarding the IAEA merely takes note of its report. The draft resolution which we commend to you now takes note, in addition, of the two resolutions I have just mentioned which were adopted by the twelfth Conference of the IAEA.

102. Mr. HAYMERLE (Austria): The International Atomic Energy Agency has once again presented to the General Assembly its annual report [*A/7175 and Add.1*]. As in the past, it provides us with a clear, concise and comprehensive account of the Agency's activities during the last year. We wish to take this opportunity to express to the Organization, its Board of Governors and the distinguished Director-General, Dr. Eklund, our sincere appreciation for the constructive work accomplished by the Agency in the complex field of international co-operation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy—a field for which, in accordance with its statute, it was given primary responsibility.

103. This is perhaps not the time and place to dwell on the technical aspects of the report before us. My Government has had the opportunity to express its views on these matters at the General Conference of the Agency in September. I should rather like to concentrate on one issue which directly links the work of the Agency with the substantive work of the General Assembly.

104. The endorsement, by the United Nations in June, of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons [*resolution 2373 (XXII)*] has set the stage for a number of new and far-reaching tasks in the field of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. We believe that the International Atomic Energy Agency, whose membership now includes four nuclear-weapon and more than ninety non-nuclear-weapon States, is indeed the appropriate organization to be entrusted with these new responsibilities. It was established precisely as the forum for international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and in its twelve years of operation has acquired a record of effective, constructive and competent work.

105. Mr. President, may I be allowed to make a personal remark. Like many of my colleagues, I was privileged to be present in this assembly hall when, fifteen years ago, the idea of finding a new concept for international co-operation

<sup>5</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 91, document A/C.1/946.

<sup>6</sup> Agreement between the International Atomic Energy Agency and Mexico for the Application of Safeguards under the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America. The Agreement entered into force on 6 September 1968. See IAEA, document INFCIRC/118.

in the peaceful uses of atomic energy was born. It was indeed a new and challenging task. I am sure none of us who were here at that time will forget the words which President Eisenhower on that occasion addressed to the Assembly. I remember the days when many of us were working out together the guidelines for a new organization, then in the first months of its activities in Vienna. Ever since, I have been closely associated with the work of the Agency. I am sure that today we all agree that the International Atomic Energy Agency has lived up to our expectations.

106. The role of the International Atomic Energy Agency was recognized in several resolutions by the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States in Geneva. With regard to the problem of safeguards, the non-proliferation Treaty would establish, in its article 3, statutory responsibilities for the International Atomic Energy Agency. In accordance with these provisions each non-nuclear-weapon State Party to the Treaty would undertake to accept safeguards as set forth in an agreement to be negotiated and concluded with the Agency, in accordance with its statute. The organization's safeguards system has become an accepted international system of control which has continued to expand over the past year with the entry into force of a number of new agreements. From the Agency's report we note that all of its member States in Latin America and in the regions of the Far East, Southeast Asia and the Pacific, which have reactor programmes, have now concluded safeguards agreements with the Agency. We feel that in view of the provisions of the non-proliferation Treaty this is a fact of great significance.

107. Let me also recall in this connexion the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America, known as the Treaty of Tlatelolco, which was signed last year by the nations of Latin America, and which in its article 13 provides that all contracting parties shall negotiate multilateral or bilateral agreements with the International Atomic Energy Agency for the application of its safeguards to the nuclear activities of the contracting States. We note from the Agency's report that it has concluded, in June, the first agreement pursuant to the above-mentioned article 13 with the Government of Mexico to apply its safeguards to all nuclear activities in Mexico.

108. We have taken note with satisfaction that the Agency, at its recent general conference, has already taken a number of decisions in view of the new responsibilities created by the eventual entry into force of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and in response to the wishes of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States, which we have just decided to transmit to the International Atomic Energy Agency. We refer in particular to two resolutions [*GC(XII)/RES/241 and GC(XII)/RES/245*] adopted by the Agency's General Conference on 30 September 1968.

109. We believe that these decisions will help the Agency to assume smoothly and effectively the new responsibilities which will be entrusted to it. We are confident that it will carry out these new functions with the efficiency and competence which have marked its activities in the past.

110. The draft resolution presented by Canada, Iran and Poland [*A/L.552/Rev.2*] reflects the concept and the ideas

which are guiding the Austrian delegation on this matter. We will be pleased, therefore, to vote in favour of the draft resolution before us.

111. Mr. PORTER (United Kingdom): My delegation heard with great interest the speech on 15 November [*1720th meeting*] by the distinguished Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency presenting the annual report [*A/7175 and Add.1*] of the Agency to this Assembly. The report, taken in conjunction with earlier reports, shows that the Agency has concerned itself actively with all aspects of peaceful nuclear co-operation. The Agency now has nearly 100 members, making it an invaluable world-wide forum for co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

112. My own country was a founder-member of the Agency and has supported its work from the beginning. The United Kingdom has made voluntary contributions totalling about \$1.5 million to the operational budget that finances the technical assistance programme of the Agency since its inception in 1958. This cumulative contribution is second only to that of the United States. The United Kingdom has provided the Agency with over 150 experts to carry out and assist in technical assistance projects, and continues to put forward as many candidates as possible for these posts. We provide, in the form of IAEA fellowships, facilities for scientists from other countries to come to Britain to share our experience of the peaceful applications of nuclear energy. Since the scheme was started in 1958 we have accepted 500 fellows for training in the United Kingdom and we continue to offer 60 fellowships a year. In addition we have since 1963 offered five fellowships each year for training at the Bradwell and Berkeley nuclear power stations in the United Kingdom. British scientists have played a full part in the panels, study groups, symposia and conferences on different aspects of atomic energy which make the Agency a valuable clearing house for information on the latest developments in this rapidly growing field.

113. The report draws attention to the importance, for the future of the Agency, of the conclusion of the non-proliferation Treaty, which was commended by this Assembly [*resolution 2373 (XXII)*] by an overwhelming majority on 12 June this year. Under article III of the Treaty, parties which are non-nuclear-weapon States undertake to accept safeguards as set forth in an agreement to be negotiated and concluded with the Agency in accordance with the Statute of the Agency and its safeguards system. In developing this provision the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament was following the good example of the countries of Latin America, who had shown their confidence in the Agency by asking it to safeguard the peaceful nuclear activities of parties to the Treaty of Tlatelolco, a task it is already carrying out in Mexico. Mexico is to be congratulated on showing the way in this matter. In this connexion, I should like to reaffirm the offer made by my own Government during the negotiations on the non-proliferation Treaty. Mr. Mulley said in the House of Commons on 4 December last year:

"To assist these negotiations, Her Majesty's Government have decided that, at such time as international safeguards are put into effect in the non-nuclear-weapon States in implementation of the provisions of a treaty, they will be prepared to offer an opportunity for the

application of similar safeguards in the United Kingdom subject to exclusions for national security reasons only.”<sup>7</sup>

A similar offer has been made by the United States. The Agency's safeguards will therefore be applied to a large proportion of the world's peaceful nuclear activities. In order to facilitate the development of the necessary techniques we have already submitted to IAEA safeguards two nuclear reactors at Bradwell, the largest power station under safeguards anywhere in the world. It is in our view important that the Agency should be in a position as soon as possible to negotiate the safeguards agreements required under the Treaty. The experience of safeguards which it has accumulated over the years will be invaluable in carrying out this task on which so much of the effectiveness and the credibility of the Treaty depends.

114. In addition, articles IV and V of the Treaty are likely to bring new or increased tasks to the Agency. The provisions of article IV of the Treaty will give an important fillip to co-operation in development of the applications of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, particularly in the developing areas of the world. This increased interest was demonstrated by the debate in the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States held in Geneva last September. Here again the Agency has already prepared itself for the tasks ahead by the valuable and comprehensive study it undertook in 1966 on what more it could do to orient its programme towards the needs of the developing countries.

115. My delegation welcomes and will support resolution A/L.552/Rev.2, sponsored by Canada, Iran and Poland, which draws attention to two decisions of the Agency at the recent General Conference to prepare itself for the future opened up by the non-proliferation Treaty. My Government has full confidence in the Agency and its ability to carry out the important and increasing tasks that will fall to it when the Treaty comes into force. We look forward to hearing at the next session of the General Assembly a report on the progress that the Agency has been able to make in carrying out these tasks. Meanwhile our representatives will play a full part in the further detailed discussion of these issues in the appropriate organs of the Agency in Vienna.

116. Mr. BOTHA (South Africa): During the past year, largely as a result of the role allocated to the International Atomic Energy Agency by the non-proliferation Treaty, a great deal more attention has been focused in United Nations circles upon the affairs of the Agency than has been the case for a number of years. Discussions on the safeguards provisions of the non-proliferation Treaty which have taken place both in New York and in Geneva have disclosed a measure of uncertainty with regard to both the IAEA procedures and the achievements of the Agency to date in developing and encouraging the more widespread use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. In these circumstances the present debate is probably of more significance than has been the case in previous years, and, as a founder-member of the IAEA, South Africa welcomes this opportunity to make a brief contribution to this discussion.

117. The non-proliferation Treaty has not yet been ratified by either of its major sponsors, but irrespective of its entry into force there is no doubt that the Agency's control functions will in the next decade acquire ever increasing importance. These control functions are defined in terms of the Agency's statute, article III.A.5, in the following terms:

“The Agency is authorized:

“... .

“To establish and administer safeguards designed to ensure that special fissionable and other materials, services, equipment, facilities and information made available by the Agency or at its request or under its supervision or control are not used in such a way as to further any military purpose”.

118. My country was among the first to subscribe to the general principles of non-proliferation. It has consistently applied this principle to its sales of source materials, and its own reactor operations are under IAEA safeguards. We accordingly have a good deal of sympathy with the view that the increasing importance and operational extent of the Agency's safeguards system will require it to review certain aspects of its procedures, so as to adapt them to future requirements.

119. As regards the safeguards system itself, we have played an active role in suggesting ways and means of adjusting it to the more extensive responsibilities which will be laid upon it. We have, for example, proposed in the IAEA Board of Governors a more simplified and streamlined formula for bilateral agreement governing safeguards. We have also suggested that a clear distinction be drawn in applying safeguards on the one hand to special fissionable materials which have a direct potential in the manufacture of weapons, and on the other hand to source materials which have no such direct potential. It seems evident that attention should be focused upon the former, and that valuable time, funds and skilled manpower should not be wasted upon controlling the much less significant source materials.

120. Here it is necessary to bear in mind that some current estimates predict that within the next two years the Agency's Division of Safeguards and Inspection may require a budget exceeding the Organization's total budget for 1969, and that the division's staffing requirements could in the same period be nearly equal to the current total professional manpower of the Agency.

121. Arising out of the increasing importance of the Agency's control system, there have been proposals that the organizational structure should be revised in the light of the additional responsibilities which the Agency will receive under the terms of the non-proliferation Treaty. That the Agency's structure and programme should be kept under constant review is clearly a wise policy if the necessary flexibility is to be maintained, but it should be borne in mind that the Agency's record of achievement over the past eleven years is an impressive one and that the Organization operates on sound administrative and budgetary principles. To discard or to destroy these qualities would be a retrogressive step, and the Agency should be careful to ensure that such changes as may be introduced are not likely to have that effect. The Agency itself and its Board

<sup>7</sup> House of Commons, *Parliamentary Debates (Weekly Hansard)*, No. 740 (London, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1967) col. 963.



of Governors are in the best position to assess the merits of proposals in this context. While the importance of the Agency's control function must be realized, it is necessary to recall that the organization has other primary functions which are also important, and which must not be overshadowed by the enhanced status of the Division of Safeguards and Inspection.

122. These include the formulation and promulgation of regulatory standards in the fields of health and safety, the dissemination of technical information and the supply of technical assistance to developing countries. The Agency's publications and information service, for instance, have achieved a well-merited reputation for excellence, and there is good reason to believe that when the current preliminary studies are completed, the establishment of an international nuclear information system will constitute a major step forward in the provision of technological data in the nuclear field. The administration of this service could become one of the Agency's most important contributions to the advancement of scientific knowledge. It should therefore be given a status and priority at least equal to those accorded to safeguards implementation.

123. The provision of technical assistance has in the past been greatly inhibited by the somewhat meagre resources of the Agency's general fund, from which technical aid is financed and which is fed by the voluntary contributions of Member States. Since the majority of Member States depend largely on this fund to promote their nuclear development programme, it is only equitable that the expansion in the other two fields I have already referred to should extend also to the technical assistance programme. It is to be hoped that the commitments in article IV, paragraph 2, of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons [resolution 2373 (XXII)] "to facilitate . . . the fullest possible exchange of equipment, materials and scientific and technological information for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy" will be interpreted as an undertaking to raise the current level of contributions to the Agency's technical assistance resources, which are unfortunately in decline at the present time.

124. To sum up, therefore, it is the opinion of my delegation that the expansion of the International Atomic Energy Agency and any consequent adjustment that may be necessary should be so controlled as to preserve those qualities and characteristics which have served the Agency well in the past and must continue to operate in the future. Above all, the Agency must maintain the balance and perspective of its organizational structure and the main sectors of its programme and activities. Otherwise the Agency's declared objective "to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world" cannot be realized.

125. Mr. AKATANI (Japan): Japan has shown a keen interest in the activities of the International Atomic Energy Agency from the very beginning of its operation in 1957. The annual report of the Agency [A/7175 and Add.1], which is now before the General Assembly and which was so ably introduced by the Agency's Director-General, Mr. Sigvard Eklund, on 15 November [1720th meeting] is once again a concise and factual document outlining the Agency's activities during the period from July 1967

through June 1968. We appreciate the important role played by the IAEA in the development of the power of the atom for peaceful purposes.

126. The International Atomic Energy Agency has contributed substantially to the practical application of knowledge in the broad areas of production of energy and utilization of radio-activity. It has carried out important programmes for the exchange of scientific and technical information and has provided technical assistance and training to scientists and technicians. We congratulate the International Atomic Energy Agency on the continuing work it has done in these fields during the past year.

127. The Agency's annual report states *inter alia* that its safeguards activities have continued to expand with the coming into force of a number of agreements in this field and the conclusion of new ones. By 30 June 1968 the Board of Governors had approved a total of thirty-nine safeguards agreements involving twenty-nine States, including Japan. The safeguards agreements so far approved by the Board cover reactors of which the thermal capacity totals roughly 3220 megawatts. By far the greater part of this figure is accounted for by six power stations located in the Republic of China, Spain, the United Kingdom, the United States and Japan with its Tokai-mura Nuclear Power Station which has a capacity of 585 megawatts.

128. The annual report of the Board of Governors invited the particular attention of the Agency's General Conference to the event that occurred on 12 June 1968, when the General Assembly adopted a resolution [2373 (XXII)] commending the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. Article III of the Treaty would impose upon each non-nuclear-weapon State which is a party to the Treaty acceptance of IAEA safeguards for the verification of the fulfilment of its obligations assumed under the Treaty. This article, of course, is intended to prevent diversion of nuclear energy from peaceful uses to nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices. We welcome the readiness of the IAEA to accept the safeguards responsibilities that the Treaty confers upon it, as was affirmed last year by the President of its General Conference and communicated to the General Assembly on 5 December 1967 by Mr. Eklund [1619th meeting]. The safeguards by the Agency are a valuable means to ensure that the atom will be a blessing for all mankind.

129. The Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons has important provisions concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, namely, article IV and article V. The latter article deals with the peaceful application of nuclear explosions, and we believe that the appropriate international machinery for this purpose would be the IAEA itself.

130. In concluding my statement, I would like to reaffirm Japan's determination to co-operate fully with the Agency in its efforts to develop the peaceful uses of atomic energy. The Japanese delegation will be happy to vote in favour of the draft resolution [A/L.552/Rev.2], submitted by Canada, Iran and Poland.

131. Mr. BUFFUM (United States of America): For the past decade and a half international co-operation has been a



major force in developing the peaceful applications of the atom. In only ten years the IAEA, as we know it, has grown into a stronger and stronger institution for advancing international nuclear co-operation and world peace and security. The International Atomic Energy Agency is already a major focal point for international co-operation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy; but the future holds even greater promise. The IAEA is now entering a new phase of its existence, where its future activities are intimately bound together with the promise of greater security and progress which has been opened up by the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. Under the Treaty, as some previous speakers have mentioned, the duties and responsibilities of the IAEA will increase in scope and importance both in the field of safeguards and, we believe, in promoting the peaceful use of the atom.

132. At its General Conference last September, the Agency's Director-General, Dr. Sigvard Eklund, reaffirmed the readiness of the Agency to accept the responsibilities for safeguards which the non-proliferation Treaty has conferred upon the Agency. In fact we are pleased to note that the IAEA Secretariat has already begun preparations for the Agency's role in implementing the provisions of the non-proliferation Treaty and is hard at work examining the legal, technical, operational and financial implications of the Treaty for the Agency.

133. To be sure, the IAEA has already been in the business of safeguards for some time and during the past year there have been a number of noteworthy developments in this particular field. In June, for example, the Board approved a request submitted by Mexico to the IAEA to apply its safeguards to all that country's nuclear activities. That agreement, submitted pursuant to provisions of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America, was an important milestone since it marked the first time that the Agency was asked to apply safeguards to all nuclear activities in a Member State. In addition, it is significant that all IAEA Member States in the Far East, South-East Asia, Pacific and the Latin American areas which have reactor programmes have by now concluded safeguards agreements with the IAEA. In a further action in June 1968, the Board approved an extension of the Agency's safeguards system to provide procedures for safeguarding nuclear fuel, nuclear fuel fabrication plants and conversion plants. We also expect that the IAEA will have expanded duties and responsibilities in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear energy and we believe that this Agency, with its almost one hundred members and its long experience in international co-operation in this field, is admirably equipped to serve as the focal point for a further exchange of equipment, materials and scientific and technological information called for by article IV of the non-proliferation Treaty. As the potentialities of nuclear explosives for peaceful purposes have clearly become an important item in the Agency's work, as President Johnson has made clear, we strongly favour IAEA performing the role envisaged in article V of the non-proliferation Treaty as the "appropriate international body" specified in the Treaty to develop procedures for and carry out observations of peaceful nuclear explosion services.

134. We welcome the action [*GC(XII)RES/245*] of the recent IAEA General Conference which requested the

Secretariat to initiate studies of the procedures which the Agency should employ in performing such a role and which requested the Board to review the results of those studies and report to the General Conference next year.

135. We welcome one additional action of the recent General Conference, namely, the resolution [*GC(XII)RES/241*] which requested the Board of Governors to examine its own composition in the light of the advances made by some Member States in nuclear technology, in the light of equitable geographic representation factors and in the light of the continued effectiveness of the Board as an executive body.

136. We should like to take this occasion to commend the Director-General, Dr. Eklund, and the members of the IAEA's secretariat for their sustained high level of performance during the past year.

137. The Agency now faces a multitude of new tasks and we are confident that the IAEA will discharge those new duties with the same sense of dedication and the same competence that it has displayed thus far. We are particularly gratified that the Agency's technical assistance programme has been maintained effectively. Its good work is so well known to the members here, I believe, that I shall not take time to review it this morning.

138. But I should like to point out that this portion of the Agency's programme is funded primarily by voluntary contributions and unfortunately a full third of the Agency's member States have never contributed. We, like the representative of Iran who preceded me, believe that a greater effort is needed in this area, and therefore urge all IAEA members that have not done so to make voluntary contributions.

139. The list of IAEA activities is indeed impressive. In addition to those programmes already mentioned, I would briefly note the following: (1) the continuing work on international nuclear information system; (2) joint efforts with the Food and Agriculture Organization on the use of nuclear energy for controlling and eradicating insect pests, producing improved varieties of grains and preserving food; (3) continuing programmes involving nuclear desalinization of water and (4) the provision of advice to Member States on questions of reactor-siting and the increasingly important problem of disposing of nuclear wastes. In conclusion, we believe that the International Atomic Energy Agency has performed its functions in an exemplary fashion and we are confident that as it undertakes its new and exciting responsibilities, the Agency will continue to set a standard for competence and for excellence which we have seen it display so far.

140. Therefore, my delegation will support the draft resolution [*A/L.552/Rev.2*] which is at present before the Assembly.

141. Mr. CERNÍK (Czechoslovakia): The Czechoslovak delegation has listened attentively to the statement made by Dr. Eklund, Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency, when he introduced the report of the IAEA in this Assembly a month ago [*1720th meeting*]. The report [*A/7175 and Add.1*] offers an exhaustive and

lucid picture of the many-sided activities of the IAEA. The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, which is one of the founding members of the IAEA and which has taken an active part in its activities since its very inception, evaluates positively the efforts of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

142. In this connexion it is necessary to draw attention to the fact that the importance of the utilization of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes has been growing. Great attention has been paid to this development in a number of States. The developing countries harbour great expectations from the peaceful uses of nuclear energy since they rightly see in it an opportunity to remedy speedily their difficult economic situation. This brings forward growing requirements in the field of the peaceful uses of the atom or nuclear energy and in the development of international co-operation in this sphere. Simultaneously, it is necessary to ensure that all States have the widest possible access to the results of the research and to the practical utilization of all the inventions in this field. Furthermore, it is necessary to ensure an equal position for all States and to create conditions enabling, particularly, the developing countries to make use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes under the most advantageous conditions economically, to ensure a wide and all-round exchange of information, to facilitate deliveries of equipment, fissionable materials, etc.

143. The development of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy constitutes an activity in which the importance of the closest possible co-ordination of the proceedings of individual States in all spheres and fields will evidently grow more and more. This co-ordination can best be ensured by the International Atomic Energy Agency, as the only organization which will within the United Nations direct and manage the field of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

144. The Agency has been entrusted with an important role in connexion with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons which has been signed by more than eighty States since it was opened for signature.

145. As is well known, the Treaty gives an important role to the IAEA, which is entrusted with the fundamental responsibility for the control over the fulfilment of obligations which non-nuclear-weapon States undertake under the Treaty not to manufacture and not to obtain nuclear weapons in any other way. In this connexion the Agency is undoubtedly confronted with new and significant tasks and is—as we know from the report on the General Conference held in Vienna this year—willing and prepared to fulfil these tasks. The co-operation of all Member States will be indispensable for their implementation. We deem it suitable to consider a solution of individual problems even prior to the entry into force of the Treaty. In this respect we consider as a particularly important task the preparation of model agreements on safeguards which under the Treaty should be concluded with the IAEA by contracting parties either individually or together with other States.

146. An important role in the development of international co-operation in the field of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy is played by an all-round and most comprehensive possible accumulation, exchange and utilization of technological information, results of scientific work and the

development of technology. Czechoslovakia welcomes and supports the project of the International Nuclear Information System.

147. Another significant part of the IAEA's activities is the co-operation in the training of specialists, improvement of their qualifications, exchange of experience and so forth. At the same time, we must recall a wide programme of symposiums, panels, working groups and scientific conferences organized by the IAEA. Czechoslovak scientists and experts take an active part in those programmes. Similarly, as in the past, Czechoslovakia continues to be interested in organizing such actions on its territory.

148. We appreciate highly the activities of the IAEA in the field of food-stuffs, agriculture, health service and reactor safety as well as in all other spheres dealt with in the report under our consideration. The rapid development of the research of nuclear electric power requires that this discipline should take a prominent role in the activities of the IAEA and that these questions should be paid greater attention in its programmes. An important part of the IAEA activities is also the granting of technical assistance in the utilization of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes to the developing countries.

149. These are a few remarks which the Czechoslovak delegation considers it necessary to make in connexion with the debate on the IAEA report and the draft resolution [A/L.552/Rev.2] in favour of which the Czechoslovak delegation will vote.

150. Mr. NGUZA (Democratic Republic of the Congo) (*translated from French*): On behalf of the delegation of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, I wish to thank the Director General of the International Atomic Agency for his very interesting statement [1720th meeting]; my delegation particularly welcomes the cautious approach apparent in his statement and also in the Agency's activities, especially in such delicate matters as disarmament. We trust the Agency to ensure the setting up of a control system that is generally acceptable and that will make more resources available for the development of atomic energy, especially for the developing countries, whose energy needs are constantly increasing.

151. We also wish to congratulate the negotiators at the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament at Geneva on their efforts and to wish them more rapid results in future. It is to be hoped that the co-operation between these two institutions will make it possible adequately to meet the twin needs of human security and development.

152. My delegation would like to make two comments at this point. The first concerns the representation of the developing countries in the Agency's Board of Governors. As long ago as 1965, my country had proposed that article VI of the Statute should be revised in order to take this point into account. That proposal was not accepted. Last September, the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States recommended a more equitable distribution of seats, and we are gratified that the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency has finally adopted a

resolution to that end [*resolution GC (XII) RES/241*]. My country attaches great importance to this point.

153. The second comment relates to the Agency's work in Africa, and more particularly in the Democratic Republic of the Congo which, as you know, possesses the only research reactor in Central Africa; this reactor was made available to all African States at the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity

at Kinshasa in September 1967. For five years now, my country has been requesting the Agency's assistance in developing this centre so that other fraternal African countries can benefit from the use of this costly research and training tool. We hope that positive action can soon be taken in this direction, having regard to the needs of the area.

*The meeting rose at 1.20 p.m.*