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on Friday, 18 September 1964, at 10.45 a.m.

President: Mr. ESCHAUZIER (Netherlands)

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* GC(VIII)/285.

The composition of delegations attending the session is given in document GC(VIII)/INF/75/Rev.2.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE GENERAL FUND FOR 1965 (GC(VIII)/281/Rev.3)
(continued)

1. The PRESIDENT said he was now in a position to inform the Conference that 36 States had made pledges to the General Fund totalling the equivalent of \$634 693. Application of the matching formula announced by the delegate of the United States at the previous meeting^{1/} would add a further \$519 294, with the result that at present contributions totalling \$1 153 987 could be expected for the General Fund for 1965.

2. While expressing gratitude to those Members who had made pledges, he regarded it as incumbent upon him to point out that total pledges were still a long way short of the \$2 million target and stressed that only 37 out of a total of 88 Members of the Agency had made pledges. As the Agency's operational activities could not be carried on without funds, he hoped that further contributions would be forthcoming.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE NINTH REGULAR SESSION (GC(VIII)/269)

3. The PRESIDENT said that hitherto the General Conference had always met in Vienna. For its ninth session however it had received an invitation from the Japanese Government to meet in Tokyo (GC(VIII)/269). The General Committee, after considering the invitation, had asked him to report to the Conference that it was very appreciative of the Japanese Government's offer to act as host to the Conference and considered that the invitation should be accepted.

4. As regards the opening date of the ninth session, the Committee had recommended that the session should begin in the last days of September or the first days of October on a date to be determined by the Director General after the necessary consultations. The Committee also recommended that the Conference request the Director General to inform the Japanese authorities accordingly, to conclude with them the necessary agreement on behalf of the Agency and to convey to them the Conference's appreciation of the offer of the Japanese Government to act as host to the ninth regular session of the Conference.

5. The recommendation of the General Committee was accepted.

^{1/} GC(VIII)/OR.89, para. 87.

THE AGENCY'S PROGRAMME FOR 1965-66 AND BUDGET FOR 1965 (GC(VIII)/289, 290)

6. Mr. INNAS ALI (Pakistan), Rapporteur of the Programme, Technical and Budget Committee, introduced the Committee's first and second reports on item 13 of the agenda. The Agency's Programme for 1965-66 and Budget for 1965 (GC(VIII)/289,290). Annexed to the first report were three draft resolutions which the Committee recommended for adoption, and annexed to the second report were four draft resolutions also recommended for adoption.

7. The draft resolution in Annex I to document GC(VIII)/289 (Regular Budget appropriations for 1965) was adopted.

8. The draft resolution in Annex II to document GC(VIII)/289 (Operational Budget allocations for 1965) was adopted.

9. The draft resolution in Annex III to document GC(VIII)/289 (Use of the Working Capital Fund in 1965) was adopted.

10. The draft resolution in Annex I to document GC(VIII)/290 (Transport of Radioactive Materials) was adopted.

11. The draft resolution in Annex II to document GC(VIII)/290 (International Co-operation Year) was adopted.

12. The draft resolution in Annex III to document GC(VIII)/290 (Encyclopedic Publication on Nuclear Science and Technology) was adopted.

13. The draft resolution in Annex IV to document GC(VIII)/290 (Agreements on International Mutual Emergency Assistance) was adopted.

THE AGENCY'S RELATIONS WITH INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (GC(VIII)/292)

14. Mr. RAHMOUNI (Algeria), Rapporteur of the Administrative and Legal Committee, introduced the Committee's report on item 17 of the agenda: The Agency's relations with intergovernmental organizations (GC(VIII)/292). Annexed to the report were two draft resolutions which the Committee recommended for adoption.

15. The draft resolution in Annex A to document GC(VIII)/292 (Representation of Intergovernmental Organizations at the Ninth Regular Session) was adopted.

16. The draft resolution in Annex B to document GC(VIII)/292 (Co-operation between the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Scientific, Technical and Research Commission of the Organization of African Unity) was adopted.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS (GC(VIII)/284/Rev.1)

17. The PRESIDENT invited the General Conference to take up agenda item 12: Election of Members to the Board of Governors. The General Committee had notified the Conference in its report (GC(VIII)/284/Rev.1) that five Members must be elected to the Board during the present session. The Committee had specified the geographical areas in respect of which elections were required and drew the Conference's attention to the fact that elections must be conducted with due regard to equitable representation on the Board as a whole of the Members in the geographical areas specified under Rule 83 of the Rules of Procedure. Rule 79 of the Rules of Procedure provided that the elections should be by secret ballot and that there should be no nominations.

18. At the invitation of the President, a member of the Brazilian delegation and a member of the Nigerian delegation acted as tellers.

19. The PRESIDENT invited the Conference to elect two Members from the area of Latin America.

20. A vote was taken by secret ballot, the result of which was as follows:

<u>Members to be elected:</u>	2
<u>Ballot papers returned:</u>	143
<u>Invalid votes:</u>	4
<u>Abstentions:</u>	12
<u>Valid votes:</u>	127
<u>Required majority:</u>	32
<u>Votes obtained:</u>	
Argentina	63
Chile	60
Colombia	1
Cuba	1
Peru	1
Venezuela	1

21. Having obtained the required majority, Argentina and Chile were elected Members of the Board.

22. The PRESIDENT invited the Conference to elect a Member from the area of Africa and the Middle East.

23. A vote was taken by secret ballot, the result of which was as follows:

<u>Ballot papers returned:</u>	73
<u>Invalid votes:</u>	1
<u>Abstentions:</u>	4
<u>Valid votes:</u>	68
<u>Required majority:</u>	35
<u>Votes obtained:</u>	
United Arab Republic	60
Ghana	2
Tunisia	2
Iraq	1
Israel	1
Lebanon	1
Nigeria	1

24. Having obtained the required majority, the United Arab Republic was elected a Member of the Board.

25. The PRESIDENT invited the Conference to elect a Member from the area of South East Asia and the Pacific.

26. A vote was taken by secret ballot, the result of which was as follows:

<u>Ballot papers returned:</u>	72
<u>Invalid votes:</u>	7
<u>Abstentions:</u>	3
<u>Valid votes:</u>	62
<u>Required majority:</u>	32
<u>Votes obtained:</u>	
Thailand	62

27. Having obtained the required majority, Thailand was elected a Member of the Board.

28. The PRESIDENT invited the Conference to fill the remaining vacant seat on the Board of Governors.

29. A vote was taken by secret ballot, the result of which was as follows:

<u>Ballot papers returned:</u>	73
<u>Invalid votes:</u>	1
<u>Abstentions:</u>	6
<u>Valid votes:</u>	66
<u>Required majority:</u>	34
<u>Votes obtained:</u>	
Netherlands	62
Czechoslovak Socialist Republic	1
Denmark	1
Ghana	1
Portugal	1

30. Having obtained the required majority, the Netherlands was elected a Member of the Board.

31. The PRESIDENT declared the elections completed and pointed out that, under Article VI.D of the Statute, the Members just elected to the Board would hold office from the end of the eighth regular session of the General Conference until the end of the tenth regular session. He congratulated Argentina, Chile, Thailand and the United Arab Republic on their election and on behalf of the Netherlands Government assured the Conference that the Netherlands would do its best to serve the interests of the Agency as a whole in fulfilling the high responsibility with which it had been entrusted. He thanked the tellers for their work.

CREDENTIALS OF DELEGATES TO THE EIGHTH REGULAR SESSION

(b) REPORT OF THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE (GC(VIII)/293)

32. The PRESIDENT announced that the Credentials Committee had examined the credentials of delegates in accordance with Rule 28 of the Rules of Procedure; its report, containing two draft resolutions, was to be found in document GC(VIII)/293.

33. Mr. ANGONI (Albania) said that his delegation had noted with regret the Credentials Committee's recommendation that the Conference agree to the participation in its work of some persons claiming to represent China, but in fact representing nobody. The Albanian delegation was therefore obliged to state that it could not approve the credentials of the representatives of the Chiang Kai-shek clique and consequently could not accept that part of the Committee's report relating to the credentials submitted in the name of China.
34. He considered that closing the Agency's doors to a nation such as China, representing a quarter of the world's population, amounted to denying the Agency's principle of universality and grossly transgressed the most elementary principles of international law. Due to the obstructionist attitude of the United States representatives, the place of the People's Republic of China was still unjustly occupied by the Chiang Kai-shek usurpers.
35. In his opinion, the absence of the People's Republic of China from the discussions on subjects such as dynamics, high energy physics, the symmetry of elementary particles, cosmic radiation, and so on, which had also been discussed at the symposium recently held in Peking and attended by scientists from Africa, Asia, Latin America and Oceania, could only be prejudicial to the Agency's interests. Problems in nuclear physics were at issue, and the Agency could not disregard them any more than it could deprive the international forum constituted by the Conference of the contributions which could be provided by scientists from China, a nation which had a population of 650 million.
36. He also wished to emphasize that Formosa was an integral part of the People's Republic of China. That fact had been recognized even by the United States of America in the Cairo Declaration of 1943. The ridiculous and tendentious theory of two Chinas propagated by the enemies of the Chinese people was doomed to failure. The Chinese people had only one representative and that was the Government of the People's Republic of China, which for fifteen years had been exercising its authority over the entire life of the country and enjoying the full support of the whole Chinese people. Under the guidance of the people's government, China had won magnificent victories in the economic and cultural development of the country. The People's Republic of China had become a great Power without whose participation no major world problem could be solved.

That was due mainly to the peace-loving, sound and far-sighted policy which it had followed during the fifteen years of its existence. The People's Republic of China was playing a very important role in the maintenance of peace in Asia and throughout the world.

37. Mr. SAVOLIEV (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic) stated that the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, like the other socialist countries, had not recognized and did not recognize the validity of the Chiang Kai-shek group's signature to the Agency's Statute and consequently could not concede the legality of that group's credentials to represent China at the Agency's General Conference. His delegation therefore could not approve the draft resolution contained in the Credentials Committee's report recognizing the validity of the Chiang Kai-shek group's credentials.

38. Mr. REFNER (United States of America) said that the United States delegation approved of the report of the Credentials Committee and would vote in favour of the two draft resolutions.

39. He repudiated the statements made by speakers who had objected to the Credentials Committee's action concerning the representation of China, but he would not engage in a debate on that controversial political issue; his Government's views were already well known, as they had been frequently explained in the political organs of the United Nations and other appropriate forums. Moreover, his Government would have an opportunity of restating its position at the forthcoming session of the United Nations General Assembly.

40. The Credentials Committee recommended that the General Conference should decide to take no action on any proposal to change the representation of China. That draft resolution was consistent with the resolutions on the same subject adopted at previous sessions and with the decisions consistently taken by other United Nations organizations.

41. The representation of China had been debated extensively at the last three sessions of the United Nations General Assembly, which, on each occasion, had rejected proposals for a change and had approved the credentials of the representatives of the Republic of China as being in conformity with its rules of procedure.

42. The Agency and the specialized agencies had consistently recognized that political issues, including those bearing on the representation of Member States within the United Nations system, were primarily the concern of the United Nations. In conformity with the General Assembly's recommendation, mentioned in the preamble to the Credentials Committee's draft resolution I, they had repeatedly followed the policy adopted by the General Assembly in such matters. His Government took the view that organizations within the United Nations system should, as in the past, act in accordance with the relevant General Assembly decisions. He therefore appealed to delegates not to raise irrelevant political issues and to concentrate their efforts on promoting the important technical work for which the Agency was primarily responsible.

43. Mr. LIU (China) protested against the statements made by the delegates of Albania and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic questioning the right of his delegation to represent China in the Agency. The Government of the Republic of China, which he had the honour to represent, was the only legally and democratically constituted Government of China and had always been recognized as such by the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the Agency. The Credentials Committee had found that the credentials submitted by his delegation, which had been duly issued by his Government, satisfied Rule 27 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference; hence his delegation's right to represent China in the Agency could not be questioned. The Chinese Communist regime, on the other hand, had been imposed by force on the Chinese mainland and had never been accepted by the Chinese people or recognized by any United Nations organization. The United Nations General Assembly, which was the body competent to deal with political issues, had invariably rejected the claim of the Communist regime to represent China, and it was no more qualified to do so in the Agency than in the United Nations.

44. Mr. LESZCZYNSKI (Poland) said that his Government did not recognize the validity of the credentials issued by the Government of the so-called Republic of China. The Chinese people could only be legitimately represented by a delegation from the People's Republic of China.

45. U Bwa (Burma) said that his delegation was prepared to approve the Credentials Committee's report. He wished to point out, however, that the credentials of Japan and New Zealand, which were members of the Committee, did

not satisfy the provisions of Rule 27 of the Rules of Procedure. Paragraph 8. of the report stated that there had been six votes in favour of the United States proposal on the representation of China, but since two of those votes had been cast by Japan and New Zealand, he maintained that there had been only four valid votes in favour of the proposal. If that procedure were to serve as a precedent for future meetings of the Credentials Committee, it would be prejudicial to the smooth working of the Agency.

46. Since the delegation of the Republic of China was the only one recognized as representing that country in the Agency, his delegation would not support draft resolution I in the report. It was prepared to support draft resolution II, but that did not imply that it recognized the Governments of the Republic of China, the Republic of Korea or the Republic of Viet-Nam.

47. Mr. IONESCU (Romania) said that the number of delegates who had urged that the question of the representation of China should be settled immediately, and the arguments they had advanced, showed that it was vital for the Agency's future activities that the right of the People's Republic of China to take part in its work should be recognized. The denial of that right was not only an injustice to a country whose existence could not be ignored, but was also contrary to the Agency's Statute and the principle of universality. It was useless to pretend that the Agency could promote the uses of atomic energy throughout the world in the interests of peace or to speak of genuine international co-operation when the country with the largest population in the world was denied its rightful representation. Such an unrealistic approach was prejudicial to the Agency's work, effectiveness and prestige. His delegation accordingly urged, in a spirit of realism and having regard to the international political climate, that the representatives of the Chiang Kai-shek puppet regime should no longer be allowed to usurp the rights of the People's Republic of China.

48. His delegation supported the statements made by those who had denounced the inhuman policy of apartheid, which was an affront to human dignity.

49. Mr. INNAS ALI (Pakistan) said his delegation was prepared to approve the Credentials Committee's report. His Government considered, however, that China should be represented in all United Nations bodies by the Government of

the People's Republic of China and not by the Chinese Nationalist Government. That view was based on the legal position, i.e. that the Government of the People's Republic of China, being the effective Government, had the right to represent China. Pakistan maintained very friendly relations with the People's Republic of China and his delegation was therefore in favour of its being represented in all United Nations bodies.

50. Mr. CARRAUD (France) said that, while he did not wish to engage in polemics, he must point out that the Government of the People's Republic of China was the only one qualified to represent that country in the Agency.

51. The PRESIDENT, noting that there were no further speakers, said he assumed that the majority were prepared to accept the report of the Credentials Committee and adopt the two draft resolutions it contained.

52. Draft resolutions I and II in document GC(VIII)/293 were adopted.

GENERAL DEBATE AND REPORT OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS FOR 1963-64
(GC(VIII)/291)(continued)^{2/}

53. The PRUSIDENT said that two matters remained outstanding under item 10 of the agenda, namely the joint draft resolution submitted by Afghanistan, Algeria, Cameroun, Ceylon, Congo (Leopoldville), Gabon, Ghana, Indonesia, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic and Viet-Nam on the scientific training of nationals of the developing countries (GC(VIII)/291), and the Director General's comments on the statements made in the general debate. In the absence of any objection, he suggested that the joint draft resolution be dealt with first.

54. Mr. DAGUERRE (Senegal), speaking on behalf of all the co-sponsors, said that the draft resolution had been submitted direct to a plenary meeting of the General Conference with the agreement of the Programme, Technical and Budget Committee.

55. The scientific training of nationals of the developing countries was an urgent matter, not only because the Agency's technical assistance programmes could not be carried out effectively unless trained local staff was available, but because scientific progress, and particularly progress in nuclear science and technology, was needed to increase the rate of economic and social

^{2/} GC(VIII)/CR.89, paras. 1 to 61.

development. The co-sponsors of the draft resolution were therefore asking the General Conference to take a decision which would ensure that every effort would be made to solve that most important problem.

56. The joint draft resolution contained in document GC(VIII)/291 was adopted.

57. The PRESIDENT invited the Director General to comment on the statements made during the general debate.

58. The DIRECTOR GENERAL said he had listened with great interest to the general debate and was grateful for the co-operative attitude shown and the many constructive proposals made. Although he would be unable at that stage to comment on all the points raised, he could assure the Conference that the records of the debate would be studied in detail by the Secretariat and that all the proposals made would be given careful consideration and implemented to the maximum possible extent.

59. He thanked delegations for their complimentary references to the part played by the Agency in the Third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy^{3/} and to its possible future role in such conferences. The Agency had been approached by the United Nations concerning publication of the proceedings of the Third Geneva Conference; if it undertook that work he hoped that the first volume would be completed by the end of the year and that all twenty volumes would be completed by the end of 1965. That, of course, would only be possible if the United Nations took a prompt decision on the matter.

60. He was glad that the Agency's first attempt at a two-year programme had been so readily accepted and that the ability to undertake those activities with so little increase in expenditure had been appreciated. The utmost vigilance would continue to be exercised to ensure that the Agency's manpower and financial resources were used as efficiently as possible.

61. He intended to give the question of the utilization of savings careful consideration in consultation with the Board of Governors. It might be possible to utilize them to establish a special account for financing any projects, particularly those of interest to the developing countries, which might be approved by the Board. That would give the Secretariat an added incentive for careful management of the Agency's funds.

^{3/} Held at Geneva from 31 August to 9 September 1964.

62. References had been made to possible Agency assistance in drafting national atomic energy legislation, and one speaker had referred to the possibility of a world nuclear law. The Agency had already helped Member States to draft national legislation and it would be prepared to assist Governments further as part of its work in the regulatory field.

63. He had taken special note of the comments on technical assistance and training and would do everything he could to ensure that such assistance met the needs of Member States, to the maximum extent consistent with the Agency's statutory responsibilities. Special attention would be devoted to the needs of newly independent countries, and to what had been said about the establishment of regional centres. The suggestion that laboratories in developing countries should be adopted by established research centres and universities in the economically advanced countries was commendable. The Agency would give any assistance it could in that connection.

64. It had been clear from the debate that the various applications of radioisotopes in agriculture, medicine and industry were of the greatest interest to the developing countries. The Agency's programmes would be expanded as far as possible to meet their needs in that respect, and the desire for regional projects would not be overlooked.

65. There seemed to be a general wish to improve the distribution of research contracts, particularly for the benefit of centres in developing countries, and to undertake projects of interest to different countries in one area; however, in so doing, the highest standards of scientific research should be maintained.

66. He proposed to expand the Agency's work on the production of fresh water from salt and brackish water along the lines of some of the proposals made. The series of panel meetings which had been started would be continued. It would, however, be increasingly difficult to maintain the general structure of Panel meetings, which called for a limited number of consultants, and he hoped that Governments would show understanding in that respect. He believed it was generally understood that much development work remained to be done before desalted water could be economically utilized for production of crops. The appropriate division of the Secretariat would study the interesting suggestion that the Agency should undertake surveys of world power and water requirements and would prepare proposals.

67. He had been interested in what had been said about safeguards, and particularly in the reservations expressed by some delegates regarding the possible effects of safeguards on national atomic energy programmes. The revision of the safeguards system, which was at present under study by a committee of the Board, was intended to simplify the procedure and to develop a system which, it was hoped, would be generally acceptable to Member States.

68. Time did not permit him to deal with some of the more novel suggestions which had been made during the debate, but one, in particular, deserved further consideration, namely the possibility of using nuclear explosives in mining and civil engineering.

69. He thanked delegates for the kindness and generosity they had shown the Secretariat in their statements.

CLOSING OF THE SESSION

70. Mr. FRANGELLA (Uruguay), speaking on behalf of all the American countries represented at the Conference, Mr. SALVETTI (Italy), speaking on behalf of all the West European delegations, and Mr. BHABHA (India) thanked the President for the competent manner in which he had conducted the meetings, and the Vice-Presidents and the Chairmen of the Committees for their contribution to the success of the Conference. They also paid a tribute to the Director General and the members of his staff.

71. Mr. HEDAYAT (United Arab Republic) associated himself with the previous speakers and thanked the Conference for having elected the United Arab Republic to represent the area of Africa and the Middle East on the Board of Governors.

72. Mr. OGISO (Japan) associated himself with the thanks extended to the President and other officers of the Conference and with the congratulations to the Director General and his staff. He thanked the Conference for having accepted his Government's invitation to hold its ninth regular session in Tokyo.

73. The PRESIDENT expressed his appreciation of the kind words that had been said about him. His task had been greatly facilitated by the co-operation of delegates and by the help he had received from the Director General and his staff. Thanks to the spirit of goodwill and moderation shown by all, the discussions had been fruitful and had not been marred by any unpleasantness. That augured well for the future.

74. He expressed his appreciation to the Austrian Government and the municipal authorities of Vienna for their hospitality.

75. In accordance with Rule 48 of the Rules of Procedure, he invited delegates to observe one minute's silence dedicated to prayer or meditation.

All present rose and stood in silence for one minute.

76. The PRESIDENT then declared the eighth regular session of the General Conference closed.

The meeting rose at 1 p.m.

