



International Atomic Energy Agency

# General Conference

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## RECORDS OF THE FOURTEENTH REGULAR SESSION (22—28 SEPTEMBER 1970)

### ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIRST PLENARY MEETING

Held at the Neue Hofburg, Vienna,  
on Monday, 28 September 1970, at 11.30 a.m.

President: Mr. SARABHAI (India)

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\* A provisional version of this document was issued on 5 October 1970.

\*\* GC(XIV)/442.

GENERAL DEBATE AND REPORT OF THE  
BOARD OF GOVERNORS FOR 1969-70  
(GC(XIV)/430,440) (concluded)

1. Mr. ZHMUDSKY (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic) congratulated the President on his election. Having read the account of the Agency's programmes contained in the annual report of the Board of Governors (GC(XIV)/430), the Ukrainian delegation could state that it approved, on the whole, of the basic activities in which the Agency was engaged. From year to year the Agency was making definite progress in bringing about extensive international co-operation among its Member States in the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

2. Progress towards full-scale co-operation was being hindered, however, by the outstanding problems of disarmament, which meant that considerable scientific effort and enormous material wealth were being diverted to armaments.

3. In the year under review all countries concerned had made some headway towards overcoming the obstacles which still stood in the way of attaining the noble aims set out in the Agency's Statute. The most significant event for the Agency had been the entry into force of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)<sup>1</sup>). That Treaty represented a further landmark in the efforts of mankind to avoid a nuclear catastrophe, for it created a barrier of sorts to stem the further spread of nuclear weapons. By itself, of course, it did not provide solutions to all existing problems of international politics, particularly those related to nuclear disarmament, but it did constitute a barrier to the emergence of new nuclear powers and might well represent a step towards the complete elimination and prohibition of nuclear weapons throughout the world. That was one of its most important aspects.

4. Non-nuclear-weapon States Parties to NPT were required to conclude special agreements with the Agency, for by signing the Treaty they had undertaken to submit their peaceful activities in atomic energy to safeguards. His delegation noted with satisfaction that a number of States had already expressed their willingness to enter into negotiations with the Agency in respect of safeguards agreements, in fulfilment of the obligations they had assumed under the Treaty. It was also gratifying that the Secretariat, co-operating closely with Member States within the framework of the Safeguards Committee (1970), had done such good work in preparing the text of the agreement required.

5. His delegation had noted with satisfaction the successful establishment by the Agency of the International Nuclear Information System (INIS).

1) Reproduced in document INFCIRC/140.

Beyond any doubt that system would further stimulate the development of nuclear science and technology in the developing countries, and it would also provide countries having a well-developed nuclear industry with the means for a rapid and full exchange of scientific and technical information on the basis of multilateral co-operation.

6. Further, he attached great value to the Agency's work in organizing scientific conferences, symposia and seminars and in publishing their transactions. Particularly important had been the Symposium on Nuclear Energy Costs and Economic Development, held in Istanbul at the end of 1969.

7. The Agency, as the Conference had heard, planned to keep a register of releases of radioactive waste into the sea. It was his delegation's view, however, that the Agency should make every effort to prevent the contamination of the world's seas by radioactive waste, and that it would be wrong for the Agency to limit itself to the mere registration of data on the contamination of the environment by dangerous waste.

8. Scientists in the Ukrainian SSR, drawing on the achievements of international science and making use of the potential offered by the Socialist system, were pursuing their research on the peaceful applications of nuclear energy and their practical use in various branches of the national economy.

9. Nuclear energy was being used to an increasing extent in public health and various sectors of industry.

10. In the medical institutions of the Ukrainian SSR a great many radioactive preparations were in use; large units were being extensively employed for radiation teletherapy and increased attention was being paid to radiation safety and the protection of personnel. For the past two years no case of radiation injury to workers had been reported by the medical authorities. Extensive use was being made of radioisotope devices and labelled molecules in the coal and metallurgical industries, for the control and automation of various processes. Regional isotope laboratories had been set up for the purpose of introducing radioisotope technology into industry. Development work was being carried out on various aspects of nuclear power engineering. For example, the Kharkov turbine works had undertaken mass production of new 220-MW turbines for nuclear power stations. A new, unique steam-turbine with an output of 500 MW was being produced for nuclear power stations and turbines with a still greater output were being designed. Many scientific investigations connected with the peaceful uses of atomic energy were being carried out by the various institutes of the Academy of Sciences and the institutions of higher education. That work was being

expanded from year to year, and the creation in 1970 of the Institute of Nuclear Research within the framework of the Academy of Sciences was evidence of its importance and current value. The achievements of Ukrainian scientists in relation to the problems of controlled thermonuclear reactions were particularly deserving of mention. The institutes of the Academy of Sciences were maintaining scientific contacts with foreign research centres and international organizations. The Fifteenth International Conference on High-Energy Physics had been held at Kiev in August and September 1970.

11. The atom offered varied and indeed inexhaustible possibilities for the welfare of mankind. In exploiting those possibilities, one could not but pay due tribute to the man who, when the whole scientific world, following century-old traditions, had thought that a complete picture of the universe would soon be obtained, had had the courage to say that the electron as well as the atom was inexhaustible, and that nature was infinite. Profound respect and recognition were due to the man whose ideas on the inexhaustibility of matter had become a general principle in the natural sciences. That man was the great thinker and scholar Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the centenary of whose birth had been celebrated in the current year by the entire civilized world.

12. During the past year the Committee of the Whole to Review Article VI of the Statute and the Board itself had held discussions on the revision of that Article. With regard to the question of broadening the Board's composition, his delegation felt that any enlargement of the Board must take into account two essential points. First, consideration should be given to the views of all groups of countries, and in particular to those of the socialist group, which, for reasons well known to most of the delegations present, could not support the 34-nation proposal<sup>2)</sup>. Second, a large number of Member States had urged that consultations and negotiations should be continued with a view to finding an agreed solution concerning Article VI, so that the new version of the Article could command the support of the overwhelming majority of Member States.

13. Although the Administrative and Legal Committee had approved the 34-nation amendment, he felt that, objectively speaking, the Agency had not yet matured to the point where it could take a decision in the matter. Before the amendment could come into effect, it would require ratification by at least 69 States, whereas it had been supported in Committee by only 46, i.e. less than a simple majority of all Members. Obviously the fruits of the decision were unlikely to ripen as quickly as

some of its proponents imagined. Furthermore, such unilateral action by a particular group of countries was fraught with dangerous consequences for the Agency, for it was bound to create a feverish atmosphere in the organization. An international organization derived its vitality and efficiency from mutual concessions and mutually agreed solutions.

14. It would be remembered that at the fifth session of the General Conference, in 1961, Member States had unanimously adopted an amendment to Article VI.A.3<sup>3)</sup>. That unanimity had testified to a general willingness to take account of the views of all the States concerned, without exception, and it had enabled the Agency to carry out its statutory obligations with efficiency for a long time. He wished to point out that if the interests of all countries, and in particular the Socialist countries, were not taken into account, that spirit of co-operation which constituted the cornerstone of any programme relating to the peaceful uses of atomic energy would suffer.

15. His delegation regretted that for a number of years the Secretariat had had no staff member from his country. In that connection he drew attention to Article VII.D of the Statute, which laid down that in the recruitment and employment of staff and in the determination of the conditions of service, due regard should be paid not only to suitable qualifications but also "to the contributions of Members to the Agency and to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible". He expressed the hope that the Agency would take the necessary steps to improve the current situation.

16. He observed that the Agency had not yet become a universal organization; that was a serious defect which was bound to affect all its activities. A number of States still had no chance to participate, on an equal footing with others, in the affairs of an international organization like the Agency. The first such State to come to mind was the German Democratic Republic, which unfortunately was not represented at the General Conference despite the fact that it was a sovereign, independent State, which had been gaining steadily increasing international recognition with the passing years. His delegation was firmly convinced that strict observance of the principle of universality by the Agency would further increase its authority as an international centre for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy for the welfare of mankind.

17. Mr. ISMAIL (Syrian Arab Republic) said that the Agency was an outstanding example of international collaboration in the sensitive field of nuclear science and technology and its role had been further

2) GC(XIV)/COM.2/50 and Add. 1-4.

3) GC(V)/RES/42.

enhanced and its responsibilities greatly extended by NPT. The Agency would perhaps be judged by the extent of its success in maintaining the necessary balance between its two apparently different tasks: that of facilitating the harmonious co-operation of its more developed Member States and that of contributing to the widest possible dissemination of nuclear know-how. He wished to outline the expectations, and perhaps also express the apprehensions of his country, regarding the role of the Agency in the field of assistance to the developing countries. Whilst acknowledging the good work done in the past with severely limited resources, he hoped that the stimulating challenge to the Agency represented by the new responsibilities of inspection and safeguards would not lead to a further polarization of its activities, and to an additional imbalance detrimental to its role of assistance of the developing countries. He felt that every increase of expenditure on an activity benefiting mainly the developing countries should be accompanied by a corresponding strengthening of the Agency's programme of assistance.

18. The International Centre for Theoretical Physics was an outstanding contribution by the Agency to the furthering of nuclear science in the developing countries; it was to be commended in particular as a focus of attraction for scientists from those countries, whom it had helped to escape the dilemma of having to choose between two renunciations; to renounce their countries for the sake of science or to renounce their science for the sake of their country. His delegation believed the kind of scientific work done at the Centre to be one of the surest ways of stimulating an international scientific community. He accordingly urged the Agency to adopt the recommendations of the committee of evaluation composed of eminent scientists under Professor Casimir, thus giving fresh impetus to the work of the Centre. He also wished to commend the efforts of the Agency in the establishment and support of the Middle East Centre for Radioisotopes, in the work of which his country had actively shared. He hoped that the Agency would keep in touch with the Centre and would examine with it new forms of collaboration and assistance. A fresh approach of great interest to his country was the Agency programme for the eradication of the Mediterranean fruit-fly through the application of the sterile-male technique. Scientists from his country hoped to be able to learn from the Agency's experience in this field and to receive its assistance in related Syrian ventures.

19. Mr. QUARTEY (Ghana) said that the problem of amending Article VI of the Statute was of great importance to a number of developing countries. Following the coming into force of NPT, that Article had become of even greater significance to

the Agency itself and, as the Director General had stressed in that connection, the Agency should not, and could not, remain static.

20. Some Member States of the Agency, and especially a number of the developing countries, felt that they were at present grossly under-represented on the Board of Governors, which was the ultimate authority of the Agency. Now that additional and very important responsibilities had been assigned to the Agency under NPT, it was natural that those countries should want even more to ensure that their voice was heard in the Agency's highest organs.

21. His delegation had shared the hope expressed by the Director General at the beginning of the session that the discussions and consultations on the amendment of Article VI would bring closer an acceptable solution to the problem<sup>4</sup>). While still sharing that hope, it was fully aware from the discussions in the Administrative and Legal Committee that the solution that might emerge might not receive unanimous support. However, the problem had existed for a long time; considerable efforts had been devoted to its solution, particularly during the past year and at the current session, and his delegation thought that if a great measure of agreement could be reached on any of the solutions that had been so far proposed, it was unlikely that improvements could be achieved by further delay.

22. It had been in a spirit of realism that Ghana had signed and also ratified NPT. It had done so with the conviction that entry into force of the Treaty would release resources which might be devoted to peaceful applications of nuclear energy, particularly through assistance to the developing countries.

23. With regard to the operation of safeguards under NPT, his Government was satisfied with the progress made so far by the Agency, and it was giving serious consideration to opening negotiations as soon as possible with the Agency on the cardinal clauses of an agreement. The financial arrangements to meet the cost of implementing the safeguards system should take into account not only the collective responsibility of all Member States of the Agency, but also the special responsibilities of the more advanced countries, particularly the nuclear Powers. Furthermore, because of the very great importance his Government attached to the Agency's technical assistance, it hoped that the operation of safeguards would not be allowed to result in a diminution of the Agency's technical assistance and other scientific programmes.

24. As a developing country, Ghana could not but express great satisfaction that the voluntary

4) See document GC(XIV)/OR.135, para. 27.

contributions required for the technical assistance programme in 1971 seemed very likely to be met.

25. He assured the General Conference of his country's continued devotion to, and support for, the objectives of the Agency.

#### CREDENTIALS OF DELEGATES TO THE FOURTEENTH REGULAR SESSION

##### (b) REPORT OF THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE (GC(XIV)/449 and Corr.1)

26. 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(XIV)/449 and Corr.1. He had been informed that a formal document constituting credentials had been received from the United States of America, as well as a cable on the subject of its delegates' credentials from Kenya.

27. Mr. TONA (Albania) said that as a result of imperialist machinations the rightful place in the Conference of the People's Republic of China had again been usurped by the Chiang Kai-shek clique, which represented no one. The only rightful representatives of the Chinese people in international relations and international organizations were the representatives appointed by the Government of the People's Republic. That Government had in a short time, through its revolutionary policy in all areas, achieved substantial success in strengthening the country's economic and defensive power, thus enhancing its role and authority throughout the world, so that no important international problem could be resolved without its participation. Also, the strides the Chinese people had made in nuclear science and space research constituted a heavy blow to the United States imperialists and the Soviet revisionists. Such successes constituted a general victory and gave great encouragement to the world struggle against the imperialist-revisionist dictatorship.

28. His delegation wished once again to denounce the flagrant violation of accepted principles and international practice and demanded that its rightful place in the Agency be granted to the People's Republic of China.

29. Mr. AHMAD (Pakistan) said that his Government did not recognize the credentials presented by the self-styled representatives of China in the Conference. It maintained that the Government of the People's Republic of China was the only authority entitled to represent the Chinese people in the United Nations and elsewhere in the world.

His delegation therefore opposed the adoption of draft resolution I as recommended by the Credentials Committee.

30. Mr. CHEN (China) said that, despite the unproductive attitude displayed by the previous speakers, his Government would not be diverted from its firm resolve to co-operate in the development and the practical application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. The Conference was not the forum in which to debate world revolution and he would protest against the derogatory remarks made about the representation of his country at the Conference. Such statements disrupted the spirit of co-operation and courtesy which should prevail in all international organizations.

31. The Credentials Committee had carried out its task impartially and had found the credentials of his delegation, among others, to be in good order. Controversial matters concerning the representation of a Member State could not be taken up in the Conference, as was made clear by the terms of draft resolution I submitted by the Credentials Committee.

32. Mr. ANINOIU (Romania) said he regretted having to repeat at the current session his delegation's stand of principle on the need to introduce universality of membership into the Agency. The Agency's refusal to give the People's Republic of China its rightful place within the Agency showed how paradoxical the existing situation was. That situation was not only unjust but was contrary to the principle of universality on which the Agency was based. Accordingly, his delegation was in favour of re-establishing the rights of the People's Republic of China and of admitting the representatives of its Government as the sole legitimate representatives of China, which action would serve to strengthen the Agency's authority; it was against the Credentials Committee's proposal to recognize the credentials of the Chiang Kai-shek group.

33. His Government also recognized the representatives of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Viet-Nam as the sole legitimate representatives of the South Viet-Nameese people and could accept only credentials issued by that Government.

34. His delegation reaffirmed the need for the participation of the German Democratic Republic in the work of the Agency. The German Democratic Republic was engaged in activities conforming with the objectives and principles of the Agency, to whose work towards spreading the peaceful uses of nuclear energy it attached particular importance. Its admission to the Agency would substantially contribute to the achievement of the latter's aims and objectives.

35. Lastly, his delegation also reaffirmed its stand concerning the need for the participation of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea and the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam in the work of the Agency.

36. Mr. WALPITA (Ceylon) said that in his delegation's opinion the representatives of the People's Republic of China should be regarded as the rightful representatives of the Chinese people. It therefore opposed the adoption of draft resolution I.

37. *The draft resolutions in document GC(XIV)/449 were adopted.*

#### OPENING DATE OF THE FIFTEENTH (1971) REGULAR SESSION

38. The PRESIDENT said that the General Committee had authorized him to put forward its recommendation that the opening date of the fifteenth regular session should be Tuesday, 21 September 1971. It would be noted that the Fourth International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy was to be held at Geneva from 6 to 16 September 1971, and the opening date proposed would ensure that those wishing to attend both would have a gap of a few days in between.

39. *The recommendation of the General Committee was accepted.*

#### THE AGENCY'S PROGRAMME FOR 1971-76 AND BUDGET FOR 1971 (GC(XIV)/446)

40. Mr. QADIR (Pakistan), Rapporteur of the Programme, Technical and Budget Committee, introduced the Committee's report on the Agency's programme for 1971-76 and budget for 1971 (GC(XIV)/446).

41. *The draft resolution in section A of document GC(XIV)/446 (Regular Budget appropriations for 1971) was adopted.*

42. *The draft resolution in section B of that document (Operational Budget allocations for 1971) was adopted.*

43. *The draft resolution in section C of that document (Use of the Working Capital Fund in 1971) was adopted.*

#### SCALE OF MEMBERS' CONTRIBUTIONS FOR 1971 (GC(XIV)/447)

44. Mr. QADIR (Pakistan), Rapporteur of the Programme, Technical and Budget Committee, introduced the Committee's report on the scale of Members' contributions for 1971 (GC(XIV)/447).

45. *The draft resolution in that document was adopted.*

#### FINANCING OF NUCLEAR PROJECTS (GC(XIV)/448/Rev.1)

46. Mr. QADIR (Pakistan), Rapporteur of the Programme, Technical and Budget Committee, introduced the Committee's report on the financing of nuclear projects (GC(XIV)/448/Rev.1).

47. The PRESIDENT assumed that the Conference would wish to take note of the report.

48. *It was so agreed.*

#### THE AGENCY'S ANNUAL REPORTS TO UNITED NATIONS ORGANS (GC(XIV)/434)

49. The PRESIDENT drew attention to document GC(XIV)/434, in which the Board of Governors recommended two draft resolutions for adoption by the Conference. The first concerned the Agency's report to the General Assembly of the United Nations for 1969-70, and the second, the Agency's report to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations for 1969-70. Both were couched in exactly the same terms as similar resolutions approved by the Conference in the past.

50. *The draft resolutions in document GC(XIV)/434 were adopted.*

#### ELECTIONS TO THE AGENCY'S STAFF PENSION COMMITTEE

51. The PRESIDENT recalled that the Agency's Staff Pension Committee included two members and two alternates elected by the Conference. The members were at present Mr. Bittencourt of Brazil and Mr. Nejedlý of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the alternates being Mr. Pahr of Austria and Mr. Tachibana of Japan. He had been informed, however, that Mr. Nejedlý was no longer able to serve on the Committee, so that it was necessary to elect a new member to replace him. He (the President) suggested Mr. Tachibana of Japan as a member of the Committee, and Mr. Lamb of Australia as an alternate member to replace Mr. Tachibana.

52. *Mr. Tachibana (Japan) was elected as a member and Mr. Lamb (Australia) as an alternate member of the Agency's Staff Pension Committee.*

53. The PRESIDENT thanked Mr. Tachibana and Mr. Lamb for undertaking to serve on the Committee. He also conveyed to Mr. Nejedlý the appreciation of the Conference for the services he

had rendered to the Agency by serving on the Staff Pension Committee for the previous two years.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE  
GENERAL FUND FOR 1971  
(GC(XIV)/439/Rev.3)

54. The PRESIDENT said that by 6 p.m. on 25 September 1970, the Director General had received pledges of voluntary contributions to the General Fund for 1971 from 50 Member States to a total amount of \$ 1 087 876. Since then, two more Members — Australia and Italy — had pledged contributions of \$ 30 000 and \$ 73 250 respectively, bringing the interim total to \$ 1 191 126. That sum represented about 47% of the target of \$ 2.5 million set during the morning<sup>5)</sup> — roughly the same fraction as the percentage of the smaller target of \$ 2 million for the current year which had been pledged by the end of the thirteenth session of the General Conference. At that time, however, 57 Members of the Agency had pledged contributions, whereas only 52 Members had so far made pledges during the present session. That appeared to be an encouraging sign, particularly as several Members that had regularly made substantial contributions were not yet in a position to announce their pledges. He suggested that the General Conference could conclude its consideration of the item by recording its confidence that more funds would be available for the Agency's operational activities in 1971 than in 1970, and its earnest hope that the Governments of all Member States would do their utmost to contribute to the General Fund in such measure as would enable the target of \$ 2.5 million to be reached in full.

*The meeting was suspended at 12.15 p.m. and resumed at 12.20 p.m.*

ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO THE BOARD OF  
GOVERNORS (GC(XIV)/431, 443)

55. The PRESIDENT drew attention to the report of the General Committee (GC(XIV)/443), in paragraph 1 of which the Committee notified the Conference that five Members had to be elected to the Board of Governors. In paragraph 2, the Committee specified the geographical areas in respect of which elections were required, and in the final paragraph drew attention to the fact that the elections had to be conducted with due regard to equitable representation on the Board as a whole of the Members in the geographical areas specified in Rule 83 of the Rules of Procedure. At the end of that paragraph the Committee had appended, for the Conference's guidance, a list of Members that

5) GC(XIV)/RES/265.

had already been elected by the General Conference or designated by the Board to serve on the Board after the end of the current session. Finally, Rule 79 of the Rules of Procedure provided that elections to the Board should be by secret ballot and that there should be no nominations.

56. *At the invitation of the President, a member of the Danish delegation and a member of the Yugoslav delegation acted as tellers.*

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

58. *The result of the vote was as follows:*

<i>Ballot papers returned:</i>	151
<i>Invalid votes:</i>	5
<i>Abstentions:</i>	13
<i>Valid votes:</i>	133
<i>Required majority:</i>	34
<i>Votes obtained:</i>	
Chile	67
Brazil	66

59. *Having obtained the required majority, Chile and Brazil were elected Members of the Board.*

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

61. *The result of the vote was as follows:*

<i>Ballot papers returned:</i>	75
<i>Invalid votes:</i>	0
<i>Abstentions:</i>	6
<i>Valid votes:</i>	69
<i>Required majority:</i>	35
<i>Votes obtained:</i>	
Syria	62
Israel	7

62. *Having obtained the required majority, the Syrian Arab Republic was elected a Member of the Board.*

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

64. *The result of the vote was as follows:*

<i>Ballot papers returned:</i>	75
<i>Invalid votes:</i>	0
<i>Abstentions:</i>	4
<i>Valid votes:</i>	71
<i>Required majority:</i>	36
<i>Votes obtained:</i>	
Thailand	70
Burma	1

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

66. The PRESIDENT invited the Conference to fill the remaining vacant seat on the Board.

67. *The result of the vote was as follows:*

<i>Ballot papers returned:</i>	77
<i>Invalid votes:</i>	0
<i>Abstentions:</i>	8
<i>Valid votes:</i>	69
<i>Required majority:</i>	35
<i>Votes obtained:</i>	
Netherlands	68
Zambia	1

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

69. The PRESIDENT 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 fourteenth regular session of the General Conference until the end of the sixteenth regular session. He congratulated Brazil, Chile, the Netherlands, the Syrian Arab Republic and Thailand on their election and thanked the tellers for their work.

*The meeting rose at 1.5 p.m.*