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GENERAL CONFERENCE

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EIGHTEENTH REGULAR SESSION: 16–20 SEPTEMBER 1974

RECORD OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIFTH PLENARY MEETING

Held at the Neue Hofburg, Vienna, on Friday, 20 September 1974, at 3. 20 p. m.

President: Mr. MEDINA (Philippines)

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* A provisional version of this document was issued on 7 October 1974.

** GC(XVIII)/534.

THE RECORD

ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS (continued)

1. The PRESIDENT informed the General Conference of the results of the voting at the preceding meeting to elect Members to the Board of Governors[1].

● 2. The result of the election of three Members from the area of Latin America was as follows:

Invalid votes:	3
Abstentions:	11
Valid votes:	208
Required majority:	35
Votes obtained:	
Brazil	70
Venezuela	68
Uruguay	67
Colombia	1
Ecuador	1
Panama	1

● 3. Having obtained the required majority, Brazil, Venezuela and Uruguay were elected to the Board.

● 4. The result of the election of two Members from the area of Western Europe was as follows:

Invalid votes:	4
Abstentions:	8
Valid votes:	135
Required majority:	34
Votes obtained:	
Spain	68
Turkey	67
Belgium	1

● 5. Having obtained the required majority, Spain and Turkey were elected to the Board.

● 6. The result of the election of one Member from the area of Eastern Europe was as follows:

Invalid votes:	1
Abstentions:	6
Valid votes:	67
Required majority:	34
Votes obtained:	
German Democratic Republic	65
Poland	1
Yugoslavia	1

● 7. Having obtained the required majority, the German Democratic Republic was elected to the Board.

● 8. The result of the election of two Members from the area of Africa was as follows:

Abstentions:	7
Valid votes:	141
Required majority:	36

Votes obtained:

Zaire, Republic of	72
Zambia	69

● 9. Having obtained the required majority, the Republic of Zaire and Zambia were elected to the Board.

● 10. The result of the election of one Member from the area of the Middle East and South Asia was as follows:

Valid votes:	74
Required majority:	38
Votes obtained:	
Iran	72
Iraq	2

● 11. Having obtained the required majority, Iran was elected to the Board.

● 12. The result of the election of one Member from the area of South East Asia and the Pacific was as follows:

Abstentions:	6
Valid votes:	68
Required majority:	35
Votes obtained:	
Thailand	68

● 13. Having obtained the required majority, Thailand was elected to the Board.

● 14. The result of the election of one Member from the area of Africa, the Middle East and South Asia, or South East Asia and the Pacific was as follows:

Abstentions:	3
Valid votes:	71
Required majority:	36
Votes obtained:	
Iraq	53
Arab Republic of Egypt	15
Israel	2
Iran	1

● 15. Having obtained the required majority, Iraq was elected to the Board.

16. The PRESIDENT, after congratulating the 11 Members so elected, recalled that under Article VI.D of the Statute they would hold office from the end of the current session until the end of the second regular annual session of the Conference thereafter, in other words for a period of two years.

17. He thanked the Danish and New Zealand delegations which had provided tellers, the two tellers themselves and their Secretariat assistants.

GENERAL DEBATE AND REPORT FOR 1973-74 (GC(XVIII)/525, 532) (continued[2])

18. Mr. OLIVARES BAQUE (Spain), continuing the general debate, stressed the importance

[1] See document GC(XVIII)/OR. 174, paras 80-82.

[2] Ibid., paras 1-60.

nuclear energy now had as a result of the crisis situation which had arisen in 1973.

19. A big effort was to be undertaken by Spain; industry had requested authorization to build 25 new reactors with a total capacity of 25 000 MW. The country's total installed nuclear capacity would therefore reach 9650 MW by 1980, 37 500 by 1990 and 96 500 by the year 2000. A comparison of those figures with forecasts made prior to the onset of the crisis showed an increase of 20%.

20. The use of nuclear energy for electricity generation raised a number of problems, such as the present inadequacy of known uranium reserves and the limited enrichment capacity, which required concerted action by all States. Other problems arose in connection with nuclear safety; safety standards and codes needed to be adopted and updated to keep pace with technological advances; likewise, a watchful eye had to be kept on environmental protection and radioactive waste disposal in order to win popular acceptance for applications of nuclear energy. In all those areas, international action was essential; no State could dream of finding partial solutions to problems of that kind. The Agency should devote a significant part of its activities to those problems in addition to technical assistance.

21. His delegation had been surprised at the comments made by the Director General concerning several international treaties and the attitude adopted by States towards those treaties. Such comments, however deserving of respect, were open to interpretation as criticism of the policy adopted by Member States in exercising their sovereign rights; it was not for the Secretariat to express in public any opinion on that question, which was one outside its competence.

22. Advances in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy throughout the world, together with technical assistance to the developing countries in those activities, meant for the Agency a steady expansion and growing complexity in its work; accordingly, if a vastly inflated budget or general paralysis was to be avoided, there was need for efficient administration, fair assessment of objectives and judicious balance as between the various Agency programmes.

23. The Agency had an excellent staff which had given proof of its devotion and competence. The needs and aspirations of staff members and their relations with the organization itself had to be given full attention if that enthusiasm, so essential for the Agency's smooth operation, was not to be quenched. In any case, it would be regrettable if the impression were given that those problems were not being adequately considered or were being settled unilaterally.

24. At the seventeenth regular session of the General Conference, his delegation had drawn attention to the importance it attached to the membership of the Board of Governors.[3] It

urged that the Statute should be strictly observed, i. e., that the outgoing Board of Governors should designate the Member States most advanced in nuclear technology; in its opinion, automatic reappointment of Members to the Board with no account being taken of their state of nuclear development, would be tantamount simply to converting "designated members" into "permanent members", and manifestly that would be contrary to the Statute.

25. Mr. VALDES (Chile) said that his country, in the preliminary phase, had installed a research reactor and related laboratories on the basis of which it would be able to move on to the second phase of its activities in the nuclear field. In order to attain its set objectives, Chile was making provision for the training of its own key scientific and technical staff, was building up a technological infrastructure and was evaluating its resources and reserves in nuclear minerals.

26. The reactor at the La Reina Research Centre would come into operation during the current year and the work programmes to be carried out had been drawn up with a view to using those installations for the development of the country's scientific and technical activities; in that regard, his delegation wished to stress the importance to his country of the assistance given by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Agency.

27. Priority had been given by the Government of Chile to a nuclear minerals prospection plan for the implementation of which it had established a programme of work to be carried out by the specialist personnel of various public bodies, under a co-ordinated administration.

28. Chile understood fully the nature of its power situation. It would be recalled that in 1972 the Agency had made a study in 14 developing Member States on the introduction of nuclear power stations for the purpose of supplementing electricity generation by conventional means.[4] The conclusions of the Agency report confirmed those reached in the preliminary studies made in Chile and indicated the conditions in which nuclear power stations might come into operation as from 1984.

29. The Chilean Atomic Energy Commission was paying particular attention to the drafting of nuclear legislation to constitute the basic text on which nuclear safety and the national nuclear safeguards system would be based, with due account taken of international agreements in force. The Commission was also concerning itself with the application of nuclear techniques in such sectors as hydrology and agriculture, particularly in arid zones; it was also taking a particular interest in food preservation by radiation. In that work, it had the benefit of UNDP and Agency assistance in the form of expert services, fellowships and material and equipment.

30. As a result of the effort it was making in the nuclear field, his country should be able within the

[3] See document GC(XVII)/OR. 164, para. 66.

[4] See document GC(XVII)/506.

next 25 years to pass through the difficult stages in its economic development, and the Agency's technical programme should help towards easier achievement of its objectives. His delegation therefore shared the views expressed by the French delegation concerning the priority that should be given by the Agency to assistance to developing countries in their use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

31. Lastly, he was glad to be able to announce that his Government had decided to ratify the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (the Tlatelolco Treaty)[5].

32. Mr. TALABHAT (Thailand) said that he unreservedly endorsed the Agency's annual report. He also welcomed the unremitting efforts of the Agency in the matter of technical assistance to the developing countries, despite its financial difficulties and the monetary crisis affecting every country in the world. Thailand was particularly affected by the monetary crisis in that the latter was aggravated by the rise in petrol prices. In face of that critical situation, his Government, with help and technical assistance from the Agency and the United States of America, had decided as a first step to build a nuclear power station and, in the longer term, more installations of the kind. He would like to express his Government's full appreciation of that help and assistance.

33. The uranium-235 and enriched uranium to be supplied by the United States under the Thailand project would of course be used only for purely peaceful and humanitarian purposes. It was his Government's intention to observe the agreements concluded with the Agency on every point, in particular the safeguards agreement in connection with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)[6].

34. His Government had always scrupulously fulfilled its financial obligations towards the Agency and was making voluntary contributions in accordance with its means.

35. Lastly, his delegation wished to pay a tribute to Mr. Goswami, Deputy Director General for Technical Assistance and Publications, both on personal grounds and for the work he had done, prior to his leaving the Agency at the end of the year.

36. Mr. de CASTILHO (Portugal) said that, after many years of withdrawal of the country from the international scene, the new Portuguese Government was firmly resolved to restore Portugal to its place in the concert of nations.

37. The change of political régime that had taken place on 25 April 1974, in sanctioning the return of the Portuguese people to a public life founded on

democratic principles, had likewise marked its return to international life. The Portuguese Government wished to enter into diplomatic relations with all countries. As to the former Portuguese dependencies, on 2 September last it had signed the Lusaka agreements with representatives of FRELIMO, making provision for the progressive transfer of powers in Mozambique, and, on 10 September, it had officially recognized the independence of Guinea-Bissau, whose representatives were taking part at that very moment in the discussions of the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

38. The Portuguese Government, with the firm intention of lending its most active support to the cause of peace and international security and of co-operating to that end with all international organizations, intended to contribute to the important and fruitful activities of the Agency to the full extent of its possibilities.

39. The Portuguese Government, aware of the possible implications of the non-military uses of nuclear energy, looked with favour on the work undertaken by the Agency to harmonize and strengthen international legislation on safety and on the defining of civil responsibility for damage resulting from the use of nuclear energy.

40. Its willingness to adhere to the Agency's safeguards system was reaffirmed by the fact that it had placed its research reactor under the control of the Agency's inspectors.

41. The Portuguese Government was ready to carry out its nuclear power programme, which provided for the construction of a first nuclear station towards the beginning of the 1980s. A capacity of more than 7000 MW should be installed between now and the end of the century.

42. In conclusion, his delegation unreservedly endorsed the annual report and the Agency's accounts for 1973, as well as the proposed programme for 1975-80 and budget for 1975.[7] It would like, however, to see the Agency give a larger share than in previous years to its basic technical assistance activities.

43. Mr. BEESLEY (Canada) congratulated Mauritius on having become a Member of the Agency and welcomed the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, whose admission would certainly contribute to strengthening the principle of universality with which the Agency and the organs of the United Nations were imbued, and promote peaceful relations between North Korea and South Korea.

44. He then paid tribute to the Director General for the ability with which he had accomplished his task and for the constructive initiatives he had taken during the past 12 months and pledged the Canadian Government's full support to him.

[5] Reproduced in the United Nations Treaty Series, Vol. 634, No. 9068.

[6] Reproduced in document INFCIRC/140.

[7] See documents GC(XVIII)/525, 527 and 526 and Mod.1 respectively.

45. During those 12 months, the prospect of a shortage of fossil fuels had suddenly made the economics of nuclear energy more attractive for many countries. However, the optimism which the demand for that form of energy might arouse must not cloud a number of concerns, some of which the Director General had highlighted in his statement and about which he himself wished to make some observations.

46. First of all, with regard to power reactor safety and environmental protection, the Canadian Government had already made it clear that it welcomed the Secretariat's initiatives in that field, but a great deal remained to be done to prepare an adequate set of international standards and guidelines quickly for all countries using or planning to construct nuclear power plants. The Canadian Government would provide cost-free experts for the working groups and advisory committees. It was important that the documents produced should take into account contributions from all States which had already made detailed studies of those matters.

47. On the question of waste management, which was closely related to the preceding question, his Government welcomed the fact that the Agency had already begun to discharge its responsibilities under the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter (the London Convention)[8] by preparing, albeit still only in provisional form, the definition of wastes whose dumping was prohibited and the initial recommendations applicable to authorized dumping. A great deal had still to be done before those definitions and recommendations were given their final form, but his delegation was confident that the Agency would work on them with the greatest care. Such intensified efforts would in fact be essential in view of the rapid expansion of nuclear power that could be expected in the coming years.

48. The Canadian delegation, like the Japanese delegation, considered that the drawing up of standards for the disposal of radioactive wastes should not be left exclusively to individual countries, but should be dealt with at the international level to ensure the protection of man and the environment. At present, new waste management sites in Canada were required to be designed so that containers of radioactive substances could be retrieved if desired. Permanent sites for them were not at present contemplated, nor was the authorization of the dumping of radioactive wastes into the sea. Many years of study were still necessary before the permanent disposal of significant amounts of radioactivity could be safely permitted.

49. The multiplication of nuclear facilities also entailed the risk of abuse of fissionable material. The Canadian delegation accordingly agreed with the Director General that the time had come to examine the possibility of preparing an international

agreement on the implementation of standards for the physical protection of nuclear material. [9] It associated itself with those delegations, such as those of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands and the United States of America, which had called for a careful study of that question. That was a problem which, like those which had been discussed, required co-ordinated action both at the national and international levels. The most useful course might be for the Agency to convene a panel of experts which would be instructed to examine how the international implementation of recommendations concerning the physical protection of nuclear matter, prepared by the Agency, could be achieved.

50. He then spoke of the concern he felt about the current situation in respect of the measures for preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons. As the delegate of France had said, there were no grounds for drawing undue satisfaction from the Agency's statistics on safeguards agreements that had been concluded and on the amount of material subject to safeguards. The Canadian Government was one of many gravely concerned by the explosion of a nuclear device in May 1974 in India. The delegate of India had affirmed that the explosion had been for peaceful purposes and that India had not violated any treaty in conducting it. In the Canadian Government's opinion, it was impossible from a technical point of view to distinguish between explosions for peaceful and for military purposes. It was opposed to any proliferation of nuclear explosive capability, regardless of the purpose intended. The prevention of proliferation must be a first priority of the world community.

51. Like many others, the Canadian delegation considered that the most widespread possible ratification of NPT was the best means of attaining that vital objective. However, it also agreed with the Director General that a more widespread acceptance of the Treaty would depend in the first place on the determination of depositary Governments. Those depositaries must continue their efforts to get Article VI implemented. Although the nuclear Powers must not remain inactive, it was no less necessary for the other countries to contribute to a peaceful world by preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons. The Canadian Government had set an example by resolutely refusing to enter the nuclear weapons production field, by ratifying NPT and supporting the Agency's safeguards system. It was encouraging to note that while views might differ concerning the Treaty's merits or demerits, no one had come out in support of nuclear weapons proliferation. It was to be hoped that all the countries which had acceded to NPT, and perhaps others, would make the most of the opportunity which would be provided by the Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (the Review Conference) to be held in Geneva in May 1975, to strengthen the system set up to prevent proliferation.

[8] Reproduced in document INFCIRC/205.

[9] See document GC(XVIII)/OR. 168, para. 63.

52. As regards the positive measures that had been taken during the past year either by the Board of Governors or by the major supplier States with regard to the application of international safeguards, particularly under NPT, it had to be accepted that a great deal of work remained to be done to guarantee that nuclear materials, equipment and technology supplied under international co-operation agreements would be used exclusively for peaceful purposes. For its part, the Canadian Government considered that the obligations it had assumed by acceding to NPT precluded it from making nuclear material, equipment and engineering services available to countries non-party to NPT unless those countries undertook that such material, equipment or services would not be used to produce a device which could be used for nuclear explosions.

53. In the opinion of the Canadian delegation, the question of safeguards was related to that of technical assistance. Nothing was more dangerous than to claim, as was sometimes done in the discussions of the Agency's organs, that there was some kind of incompatibility between technical assistance and safeguards activities. Of course, the costs of implementing safeguards were growing and would continue to grow. But technical assistance and activities for the benefit of the developing countries were also growing and must continue to do so. It was encouraging to note that thanks to the preferential system of financing safeguards expenditures, those costs did not constitute an undue burden for developing countries. His delegation considered that the safeguards system, far from being a rival of technical assistance, was a necessary condition for facilitating international co-operation in the nuclear field, since there was not a responsible nation in the world which did not wish to ensure that the assistance it provided in the field of nuclear energy would be used for peaceful purposes.

54. The Canadian delegation welcomed the fact that the Agency was pursuing its discussions with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) for financing projects concerning nuclear power and that IBRD was adopting a more positive attitude in that connection. The dimension of the capital requirements of projects of that kind was such that the financing institutions like IBRD were required to play an increasing role in the developing countries, whose balance of payments was seriously affected by the increase in the price of oil. The Canadian Government also hoped, as a major contributor to UNDP, that in coming years the developing countries themselves would give a much higher priority to nuclear energy projects in the country programming system, and that UNDP would make greater resources available to the Agency for projects of that kind.

55. The Canadian delegation thought that the Agency had an important role to play in assisting developing countries to obtain access to the major financing sources. The Agency should also provide them with increasing assistance under the many programmes financed from the Regular Budget and

through technical assistance financed by voluntary contributions. That was why the Canadian Government intended substantially to increase its contribution to the General Fund the following year and why it had approved the 50% increase in the target proposed by the Board of Governors.

56. The accelerated development of the peaceful uses of atomic energy in both the developed and developing countries would not fail to give rise to complex and urgent problems. That was precisely why an organization such as the Agency was needed, providing both a forum for seeking solutions and a mechanism for implementing those solutions internationally. He believed that an organization which had produced the international safeguards system - a system of control and inspection which was unique in the history of international co-operation - was in a good position to solve the major problems that currently confronted it.

STATEMENT BY THE DIRECTOR GENERAL

57. The DIRECTOR GENERAL thanked delegates who had participated in the general debate for their positive and constructive comments on the Agency's recent work and its programme for 1975-80. The Secretariat had taken careful note of the many concrete suggestions made by Member States and would do its best to take them into account as the programme was carried out. Several delegates had suggested that in future the annual report should cover a period that coincided with the calendar (and budgetary) year. That possibility would be studied in the light of the advantages and disadvantages entailed.

58. Members had confirmed the Secretariat's choice of four main programme priorities, namely nuclear power, nuclear safety, waste management and safeguards. The general debate had shown that an impressive number of developing countries had ambitious plans for nuclear power plants and that the Member States which were most advanced in the nuclear field were willing to offer their assistance, particularly in the training of specialists. Many States would be turning to the Agency for assistance as they introduced or expanded their nuclear power programmes. The Agency would have to carry out market surveys and, in addition, it would need to be represented at international meetings dealing with energy questions.

59. It had become obvious that much remained to be done to implement an integrated fuel cycle; the Agency's role in that respect would be studied in greater detail and the major conference on nuclear power planned for 1977 would provide an excellent opportunity for reviewing that situation. The Agency was ready to assist Members to work out the legal and safety regulations that would be required when nuclear energy was used for the propulsion of merchant ships.

60. The general debate had shown that Members wanted to develop nuclear power without harming the environment. For its part, the Agency would continue to follow the advice of the best experts on

the subject, for example the International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP) and the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (UNSCEAR). In that regard, he was grateful for the support given to the expanded nuclear safety programme.

61. The effectiveness of the Agency's safeguards and the future of the régime of the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons had been commented on extensively, and it was encouraging to note that, on the whole, delegations were in favour of taking steps to strengthen NPT. The Review Conference in 1975 would enable the situation to be assessed.

62. It had emerged from the general debate that the peaceful uses of nuclear explosions could not be treated as an ordinary application of nuclear energy. If that technology came into practical use, international arrangements would be required according to NPT and they should be made within the framework of the Agency.

63. The special interest shown by developing countries in the food and agricultural programme would encourage the Agency to try to find additional resources for financing it, in particular from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and individual Member States.

64. The Agency had a very special mandate and only limited resources with which to carry it out. The current session of the Conference had helped to determine what activities it was capable of carrying out with the greatest effect.

OPENING DATE OF THE NINETEENTH (1975) REGULAR SESSION

65. The PRESIDENT informed the Conference that the General Committee had asked him to put forward its recommendation that the opening date of the nineteenth regular session should be Monday, 22 September 1975.

- 66. That recommendation was accepted.

THE AGENCY'S ACCOUNTS FOR 1973 (GC(XVIII)/536)

AMENDMENT OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE (GC(XVIII)/537)

67. Mr. RAMIREZ del RIO (Peru), Rapporteur of the Administrative and Legal Committee, introduced the Committee's reports on the Agency's accounts for 1973 (GC(XVIII)/536) and on amendment of the Rules of Procedure (GC(XVIII)/537).

- 68. The draft resolution in document GC(XVIII)/536 was adopted.

- 69. The draft resolution annexed to document GC(XVIII)/537 was adopted.

ELECTIONS TO THE AGENCY'S STAFF PENSION COMMITTEE

70. 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. Beláčík (Czechoslovakia) and Mr. Bittencourt (Brazil), the alternates being Mr. Clancy (Australia) and Mr. Taliani (Italy). Since Mr. Beláčík alone was in a position to continue to serve on the Committee, the Conference had to elect one new member and two new alternate members. He suggested that Mr. von Schenck (Switzerland) be elected as a member of the Committee and Mr. Adén (Argentina) and Mr. Fell (United Kingdom) as alternate members.

- 71. Mr. von Schenck (Switzerland) was elected a member of the Agency's Staff Pension Committee; Mr. Adén (Argentina) and Mr. Fell (United Kingdom) were elected alternate members.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE GENERAL FUND FOR 1975 (GC(XVIII)/531/Rev. 4)

72. The PRESIDENT referred the Conference to document GC(XVIII)/531/Rev. 4, in which the Director General stated that, by 6 p. m. on 19 September, pledges of voluntary contributions to the General Fund for 1975 had been made by 54 Members in an amount equivalent to about \$2 684 000. In the meantime, one more Member, Albania, had informed the Director General of its undertaking to make a contribution of \$1950. [10] Fifty-five Member States were therefore pledged to contribute a total amount of around \$2 686 000, which was well short of the target of \$4.5 million recommended to the Conference by the Board [11]. Nevertheless, it was noteworthy that several Members which had made generous contributions to the General Fund in previous years were not yet in a position to make known their contributions for next year, so there was good reason to believe that the amount pledged would soon be significantly increased.

73. It was also to be noted that a number of Members had pledged sums representing percentages of the target well above their expected base rates of assessment for the Regular Budget for 1975. In addition, some other Members had pledged contributions for the first time.

74. The situation seemed to indicate, however, that not more than 70% of the Agency's membership intended to make a voluntary contribution to the General Fund for 1975. It was therefore necessary to make a special appeal to the remaining Members, for only if all collaborated would the target of \$4.5 million be reached and the Agency then be able to respond to a reasonable extent to the requests for technical assistance that would

[10] See also para. 88 below.

[11] See document GC(XVIII)/526, para. 30.

undoubtedly be made by the developing countries in 1975.

75. Once the further pledges already expected had been communicated to him, the Director General would be in a position to send a letter to all Member States, stating the exact position and earnestly requesting them to make the contributions required to reach or, if possible, exceed the target.

THE AGENCY'S PROGRAMME FOR 1975-80 AND BUDGET FOR 1975 (GC(XVIII)/539)

SCALE OF ASSESSMENT OF MEMBERS' CONTRIBUTIONS FOR 1975 (GC(XVIII)/540)

FINANCING OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE (GC(XVIII)/541)

76. Mr. POPESCU (Romania), Rapporteur of the Programme, Technical and Budget Committee, introduced the Committee's reports on the Agency's programme for 1975-80 and budget for 1975 (GC(XVIII)/539), the scale of assessment of Members' contributions for 1975 (GC(XVIII)/540) and the financing of technical assistance (GC(XVIII)/541).

● 77. Draft Resolution A (Regular Budget appropriations for 1975), draft resolution B (Operational Budget allocations for 1975) and draft resolution C (The Working Capital Fund in 1975), all referred to in the Annex to document GC(XVIII)/539, were adopted.

● 78. The draft resolution in document GC(XVIII)/540 was adopted.

● 79. The draft resolution annexed to document GC(XVIII)/541 was adopted.

CLOSING OF THE SESSION

80. Mr. SETHNA (India) paid tribute to the President for the admirable manner in which he had guided the discussions. Coming from an Asian country himself, he was particularly pleased with the results of the session, the work of which had been brought to a successful conclusion under the expert direction of its President, who was also from an Asian country.

81. Mr. FELICKI (Poland) congratulated the President on behalf of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, the Ukrainian SSR, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and his own delegation on the manner in which he had discharged his duties. The results achieved marked a step forward in the history of the Agency and would always be associated with the distinguished personage of the President.

82. He also wished to thank all the members of the Secretariat for their assistance during the session, which had contributed to its success.

83. Mr. FERNANDINI (Peru), acting as spokesman for the Latin American countries, thanked the President, whose country was spiritually linked by its history of Spanish culture with the Latin American countries. Because of the high degree of competence of its President the Conference had been able to carry out the tasks entrusted to it. He also wished to thank the Director General and his staff.

84. Mr. de LA ROCHEFORDIERE (France), speaking on behalf of France, the States Members of the European Communities and other Members in Western Europe, thanked the President warmly for the courtesy and firmness with which he had guided the work of the Conference. The Conference had for the first time been able to complete its session in a very short period of time, while still giving consideration to the many problems on its agenda. Thanks to the diligence of the President, the results achieved by the Conference marked a step towards greater fulfilment of the Agency's responsibilities.

85. Mr. DENES (Yugoslavia) noted that the delegate of Poland had spoken on behalf of the countries of Eastern Europe and the socialist countries, but had omitted to mention the Federative Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia. To make good that omission, he wished to associate his delegation with the words of gratitude already addressed to the President, the Director General and the Secretariat.

86. Mr. MALU wa KALENGA (Zaire) was pleased to thank the President on behalf of the States belonging to the Organization of African Unity for the manner in which he had discharged his duties as President of the Conference. He also wished to express his warm congratulations to the Director General and to the Secretariat.

87. The PRESIDENT thanked all the delegates who had spoken on behalf of their States or their regions for the complimentary words they had addressed to him. He also thanked the Director General, the Secretary of the Conference and other members of the Secretariat for the manner in which they had performed their duties. The success of the session was not due to the President alone, and he thanked the delegates for their spirit of co-operation and the wise advice they had offered.

88. He noted that Members had promised generous contributions to the General Fund, even though it had not been possible as yet to reach the target of \$4.5 million. To what he had said earlier on that subject^[12] he wished to add that Algeria would be making a voluntary contribution of \$3600 for 1975.

89. He had been particularly pleased to welcome two new Members of the Agency, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Mauritius.

90. Tribute was due to Mr. Goswami for the zeal and devotion he had displayed in carrying out his

[12] See para. 72 above.

duties as Deputy Director General for Technical Assistance and Publications. Finally, he wished to thank all delegates once more for their unflagging attention and their spirit of comprehension.

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

● All present rose and stood in silence for one minute.

92. The PRESIDENT declared the eighteenth regular session of the General Conference closed.

● The meeting rose at 5.40 p. m.

