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President: Mr. MANOUAN (Cote d'Ivoire)

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GENERAL DEBATE AND ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1984 (GC(XXIX)/748 and Corr.1) (continued)

1. Mr. DHARMAWARDENA (Sri Lanka) said that the Sri Lankan nuclear energy programme, which was currently limited to non-power applications, had progressed smoothly during the past year. Areas which had received special attention were: sterilization of medical products, establishment of a human tissue bank, non-destructive testing in industry, use of environmental tritium in hydrological studies, use of fallout ¹³⁷Cs for erosion studies and use of nuclear techniques in medical diagnosis.
2. Sri Lanka, which was a developing country with a rapidly growing electrical grid and had no coal or oil resources, was dependent for its electricity mainly on hydropower. In the long term, requirements exceeding its hydroelectric capacity would need to be covered by imported coal and nuclear power. For that reason, Sri Lanka had had to undertake certain preparatory programmes, such as training activities. The Master of Science course on nuclear science, which had begun three years earlier, had been successful, and a second course was about to begin. The Master of Science course on electrical engineering, 40% of which was devoted to nuclear engineering, and a post-graduate diploma course in electronics would also commence shortly. The Sri Lankan training programme for electronics technicians would continue.
3. It was now necessary for the country to expand its resources for developing training, for producing short-lived isotopes needed in medicine, industry and research and for providing industry with neutron activation analysis and neutron radiography services. Food preservation by the use of gamma radiation was also a very important activity for the country.
4. His delegation thanked the Agency for providing assistance with almost all its programmes and for giving appropriate priority to the project on small and medium power reactors (SMPR). It requested the Director General to proceed with the next stage in the project.
5. He wished to point out once again that it was urgent to put an end to the "brain drain" of scientists and technicians from developing countries. Sri Lanka had taken steps to design its training programme in such a way that scientists would be encouraged to put their knowledge at the disposal of the

country's development activities. It was as important to retain people who had been trained as it was to train them. His delegation had stated at the previous session of the General Conference and wished to reiterate its view that the Agency could provide a particularly valuable service to Member States at minimum cost by opening up its laboratories to scientists from developing countries in the same way that the International Centre for Theoretical Physics had opened its doors to limited categories of such scientists.

6. He welcomed the decision taken by China to join the Regional Co-operative Agreement (RCA) for Asia. With China, the group of RCA countries represented over half of mankind. RCA programmes were now well established and had proved their worth. Scientists engaged in those programmes were at the same time ambassadors of peace in the region, and Sri Lanka strongly supported the Agency's RCA activities.

7. His delegation wished to congratulate India on the very important stage it had reached during the current year where nuclear power was concerned, in particular with the commissioning of Indian-built power reactors and of an experimental breeder reactor. Success in the Indian fast breeder programme, which would open up the thorium-uranium cycle, would result in a large increase in the nuclear fuel available.

8. The vital importance of peaceful uses of nuclear energy for improving and maintaining adequate living standards for people in all countries was now universally accepted. Non-peaceful uses of nuclear energy were, however, known to be capable of wiping mankind off the face of the earth. In order for non-military applications to have the largest possible impact, the nuclear community had to be able to convince people that the other path was not open. It was therefore necessary to put an end not only to horizontal proliferation but also to vertical proliferation of nuclear weapons. His delegation believed that it was the duty of every nation to renounce the option of nuclear weapons and that the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) should be applied to all countries on equal terms. It was only in that way that the benefits of nuclear energy could be extended to the majority of mankind.

9. Mr. HAVEL (Czechoslovakia) said that 1985 represented a landmark in the modern history of mankind. Many countries had been commemorating the

fortieth anniversary of the victory over facsism and militarism and also of the end of the Second World War, events which had influenced the destiny of the peoples of Europe and of the whole world and had enabled them to advance on the path of peace, democracy and social progress. It was also forty years since the first two atomic bombs had exploded over Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the first instances of the use of nuclear energy for military purposes. The common wish of nations not to see tragedies like the Second World War repeated had led to the establishment of the United Nations. Czechoslovakia, which had been one of its founding members, had always been concerned to carry out the objectives of the United Nations Charter and had played an effective part in the development of the organization's activities in all spheres, in particular those relating to the prevention of war and the strengthening of peace, security and disarmament. At the first session of the United Nations General Assembly, Czechoslovakia had declared itself to be strongly in favour of the very first proposal aimed at arms reduction, at the prohibition of the use of nuclear energy for military purposes and at the exclusion of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction from the arsenals of countries. At the time, in November 1946, the Czechoslovak delegation had supported that proposal as a whole, expressing its conviction that the world situation required disarmament, which would guarantee and strengthen co-operation between all countries of the world.

10. The twenty-ninth session of the Agency's General Conference was being held at a time when the international situation was extremely serious, not only because of the continuation of the arms race but also because of the United States' plans to extend that arms race to outer space. Humanity was now faced with a task of crucial importance, that of concluding mutually acceptable and verifiable agreements to ensure that militarization did not extend to outer space and that the accumulation on earth of nuclear missiles and other weapons ceased. There was probably no nation on the planet which did not feel concerned about the American plans to militarize outer space. The execution of those plans would compromise negotiations on disarmament and would considerably increase the danger of a global military conflict beginning. It was necessary, on the other hand, for the countries of the world to unite their efforts to expand collaboration with a view to using outer space for the benefit of all and in conformity with the peaceful needs

of nations. That was the intention behind the concrete proposals made by the Soviet Union at the fortieth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations in respect of co-operation in the use of outer space for non-military purposes. Experiments with a system of space defence in the United States had, however, very recently given rise to serious concern among peace-loving nations. Czechoslovakia entirely approved the measures which the Soviet Union intended to take in response. In any case, the member countries of the Warsaw Pact, which had met on the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of the signing of that agreement and its extension, had indicated that their proposals were purely defensive in character and that they would be forced to strengthen their defence capacity while the military build-up of NATO countries continued.

11. On a number of occasions the Soviet Union had set an example by taking unilateral steps, thereby making essential contributions to the formulation of agreements on arms limitations and on the ending of the arms race. Recently, with a view to facilitating progress in the reduction of nuclear arsenals, it had declared a moratorium on all types of nuclear explosion. The conclusion of a mutual moratorium of that nature between the Soviet Union and the United States would create favourable conditions for the adoption of an international treaty on the total and universal banning of nuclear-weapons tests and would contribute to a more complete application of NPT. In that connection, he drew the Conference's attention to the importance of the new negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States in relation to the problem of nuclear and space weapons as a whole, and he approved the constructive approach by the Soviet Union, stressing the importance of all peaceful initiatives on the part of the other countries of the socialist community and of progressive revolutionary countries of the Third World.

12. Czechoslovakia had the strong political will to work for peace, for the prevention of war and for the reduction of the level of arms until nuclear weapons were completely banned and destroyed. That will also took the form of a striving for détente and for the creation of normal good-neighbourly relations and mutual co-operation with all countries, irrespective of their social systems: for that reason it was interested in all the negotiations currently taking place in Geneva, Stockholm and Vienna. It considered a

quantitative and qualitative freeze on nuclear weapons in the countries which possessed them - as had been proposed two years earlier by the Soviet Union - to be extremely important. Similarly, an undertaking by all the nuclear-weapon States not to make first use of nuclear weapons, which would be in keeping with the proposal also made by the USSR, would be a very important initiative which would represent a political landmark and would contribute to the strengthening of confidence throughout the world. The drawing up and conclusion of a treaty on the universal and total banning of nuclear-weapon tests would constitute an important step in the direction of nuclear disarmament. Lastly, Czechoslovakia attached importance to proposals aimed at establishing denuclearized zones in different parts of Europe and in other regions of the world.

13. By virtue of its functions in connection with non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, the Agency was playing an ever more important role in that context. His Government had thus embarked with a keen sense of responsibility on preparations for the Third Conference of the Parties to Review the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and now welcomed the positive results which had been achieved. It attached high priority to NPT and to the safeguards provided for by the Treaty. It was entirely in agreement with the conclusions of the Conference, according to which NPT was an authoritative document where the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons was concerned. Agency safeguards demonstrated convincingly that commitments in that sphere were respected. That represented an important argument in favour of the efforts being made to ensure the universality of the Treaty. It would be essential in future to seek ways of ensuring that further countries acceded to the Treaty, in particular, those whose nuclear industries were already advanced or would be soon. His delegation greatly appreciated the gesture of goodwill by the Soviet Union, which had proposed that certain of its peaceful facilities should be placed under Agency safeguards, and in that connection it welcomed the first steps made in that direction by the People's Republic of China.

14. Czechoslovakia had analysed in detail the application of Article III of NPT. It appeared that the Agency was carrying out the tasks entrusted to it satisfactorily. On the basis of its inspection and evaluation activities, the Agency was able to conclude that there had been no diversion of nuclear

material for the manufacture of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices or for purposes unknown. Moreover, the annual Safeguards Implementation Reports showed that the Agency had so far not detected any significant non-compliance by the various States which might give rise to suspicions that nuclear material had been diverted.

15. Czechoslovakia was contributing to the Agency's safeguards system by re-examining its national system of accountancy for and control of nuclear material. It was not only interested in the proper functioning of that system, but was also taking steps which were contributing to the strengthening of the effectiveness of the Agency's inspection activities. Recently, it was particularly concerned with standardizing the accountancy system at its various nuclear facilities. When carrying out an inspection in Czechoslovakia, Agency inspectors received information in a standardized form, which facilitated their inspection activities and reduced the time needed for administrative tasks so that they could concentrate on the physical verification of nuclear material. In future, Czechoslovakia would focus its efforts on research and on the development of new technical systems likely to strengthen and improve safeguards activities. Czechoslovakia proposed once again to make available to the Agency its resources, for example, for the training of experts or for co-operation on improvements in safeguards technology and methods.

16. The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic was intensively developing its nuclear power programme, which was being carried out within the framework of close international co-operation. During the current year Czechoslovakia had commemorated the thirtieth anniversary of the first co-operation agreement which it had concluded with the Soviet Union for the peaceful uses of atomic energy. It was not only operating nuclear power plants, but had also become an industrial manufacturer of components for WWER-440 reactors, in particular of primary-circuit components, and was expanding its component fabrication activities for reactors of the WWER-1000 type. International co-operation in research and experimental studies was essential, and Czechoslovakia was thus participating actively in the work of the Agency, which played an important role in that respect.

17. Czechoslovakia did not believe that NPT would have a negative effect on nuclear development or that it would slow down the rapid introduction of

nuclear technology and international co-operation. NPT, which had been the result of the collective efforts of many countries, had demonstrated its viability in practice. Since its conclusion, no new nuclear-weapon State had appeared. The non-proliferation regime based on the Treaty had become an effective instrument for peace. The slowing-down in the growth of atomic energy had in reality been due to a number of factors which bore no relation to the Treaty, such as the re-evaluation of energy requirements, the elaboration of energy savings programmes, the influence of public opinion, political considerations, technical problems, stricter requirements relating to safety and legislation and, in particular, financing problems. The situation was even more complex in developing countries, which, in addition, had difficulties in the areas of infrastructure, planning, training and construction, as well as with the problem of optimizing the power level of reactor units. Developed countries had for some time been moving in the direction of reactor units with capacities of approximately 1000 MW, which would not suit most developing countries. For that reason, Czechoslovakia welcomed the efforts being made by a number of supplier countries in proposing reactors of lower power which could be used in developing countries and also in other countries as heat sources in suburban areas.

18. International co-operation in the nuclear area was feasible, as had been demonstrated by the experience of recent years, and would be essential in the future. His delegation was convinced that, if States strengthened co-operation with a view to applying NPT, a number of the problems currently faced would soon be overcome. In that connection, he welcomed the results of the work of the Committee on Assurances of Supply (CAS), which had contributed to a linkage of principles for an effective system for the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons with the advantages of international exchange of technology and nuclear material.

19. The Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material represented another political instrument contributing to the strengthening and extension of the regime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. The text of the Convention had been approved on 26 October 1979 but it had not yet entered into force. For that, in accordance with its Article 19, it was necessary for 21 instruments of ratification to be deposited, whereas only 14 countries,

including Czechoslovakia and other members of the socialist community, had deposited theirs so far. He made an appeal to the delegations of Agency Member States attending the Conference for their Governments to speed up ratification of the Convention; its entry into force would make it possible to meet further objectives of physical protection relating, in particular, to the physical protection of nuclear facilities.

20. The development of nuclear power had been the focus of particular attention during the preparation of the eighth Czechoslovak Five-Year Plan. Nuclear power at present met slightly over 3% of primary energy requirements. That share should increase to at least 15% in the year 2000, to 28-30% in 2010 and to approximately 50% in 2030. Nuclear power should provide approximately 16% of electricity production in 1985, approximately 30% in 1990, 53% in the year 2000 and almost 65% in 2010. It would not only be a matter of meeting new electric power requirements but also of finding a substitute for a large proportion of the electricity currently produced by coal-fired plants. In that way a large quantity of fossil fuel would become available for the process needs of industry, and harmful effects on the environment would be reduced. Nuclear plants were also to be developed for heat production.

21. The nuclear power plant construction and operation programme had been definitively drawn up for the sites of Jaslovské Bohunice, Dukovany, Mochovice and Temelin. Of those plants, the first three would each be equipped with four WWER-440 reactors and that of Temelin with four WWER-1000 reactors. By the year 2000 the pilot operation of a further WWER-1000 unit was to begin in either Eastern Slovakia, Northern Moravia or Eastern Bohemia. Thus, by the year 2000 twelve WWER-440 reactors and five WWER-1000 reactors should have been commissioned. So far, four WWER-440 reactors had begun operation at Jaslovské Bohunice and one other at Dukovany, where a second was to be commissioned early in 1986. In the near future one WWER-440 was to be commissioned every 10-12 months at Dukovany and later also at Mochovice. The first 1000 MW unit at Temelin was to be commissioned in 1992.

22. Czechoslovak experts attached particular importance to improvements in the reliability and safety of nuclear power plants. Czechoslovakia thus welcomed the Agency's activities relating to the formulation of safety regulations and standards, in which Czechoslovak experts participated. In addition, his country had joined the Agency's Incident Reporting System in 1985 and participated actively in it.

23. Czechoslovakia attached great importance to the training and qualifications of nuclear power plant operating staff. In late 1984 a simulator for nuclear power stations equipped with WWER-440 reactors had entered into service, representing an important step forward where the training of operators was concerned.

24. Further progress had also been made in the use of ionizing radiation in agriculture, the food industry and nuclear medicine, a sector in which Czechoslovakia was one of the foremost countries of the world, having developed various radioactive preparations and radioimmunology apparatus for genetic engineering and biotechnology. In that connection, it was also interested in participating in Agency research programmes and, in particular, would like to provide effective assistance to developing countries with the use of radionuclides in different branches of the economy.

25. One of the most important items on the agenda was the budget for 1986. The Czechoslovak delegation welcomed the fact that, without any increase in the financial contributions requested, it would permit the expansion of a number of specific programmes which were important for the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. His delegation supported the draft budget as recommended at the Board meetings in June, in particular, as regards safeguards, nuclear power, nuclear safety and the extension of the International Nuclear Information System (INIS). Czechoslovakia wished, however, to ask the Secretariat to demonstrate maximum concern for savings on all unproductive expenditure by the Agency.

26. As regards the measures and changes proposed with respect to the staffing of the Secretariat, he was able to support only those which were in keeping with his Government's basic policy on the Agency and which would not lead to less equitable geographical representation for qualified staff in the Agency.

27. With regard to certain specialized programmes, he proposed that the Agency pay particular attention to the practical problem of managing the construction of nuclear power plants and to the economic aspect of that question. Experience showed that that was one of the basic problems of optimum development of nuclear power in a number of countries.

28. Czechoslovakia welcomed the Secretariat's work on technical assistance and was in favour of the effective use of all financial resources available for technical assistance, with due regard for the principle of their voluntary nature. His delegation was ready to develop economic, trade, scientific and technical links with all States wishing to have them. In 1986 Czechoslovakia would pay to the Technical Assistance and Co-operation Fund an amount corresponding to its assessed share of the target established for that year. In addition, as in the past, it would be offering short and longer fellowships at establishments of advanced education and at scientific and technical institutes for the training of experts from developing countries.

29. The proposal for amendment of Article VI.A.1 of the Statute had been submitted for the approval of the Czechoslovak Government. With regard to the revision of that Article as a whole and the proposal, put forward on a number of occasions by a group of Member States, for the amendment of Article VI.A.2, his delegation's view had not changed. It was in favour of the Board's composition remaining such that its capacity for action was maintained, and believed that its present composition was representative of the Agency and sufficiently well balanced.

30. It was regrettable that the Republic of South Africa was still not complying with the decisions deriving from the resolution adopted by the previous session of the General Conference with respect to "South Africa's nuclear capabilities", according to which that country had been asked to accede to NPT and to place all its nuclear activities under Agency safeguards. The present situation could not in any way be considered satisfactory.

31. The application of resolutions adopted on the subject of Israel was an equally important problem. Czechoslovakia welcomed the efforts made by the Secretariat to carry out the mandate entrusted to it under those resolutions where Israel was concerned and to establish the means for implementing the resolutions adopted.

32. Czechoslovakia also attached fundamental importance to the efforts made by the Agency and a number of its Member States to introduce protective measures for nuclear facilities intended for peaceful purposes against conventional or nuclear armed attack.

33. He noted a positive development in that an agreement had been concluded between Czechoslovakia and Austria for governing the relationship between those two neighbouring countries where the development of nuclear power was concerned. In May 1985 Austrian and Czechoslovak experts had met in Czechoslovakia and had discussed a number of questions of mutual interest relating to the operation of nuclear facilities. The next meeting was to take place before the end of 1985.

34. In conclusion, he wished to congratulate the Director General on the action and positive measures he had taken to resolve a number of delicate issues.

35. Mr. SADLEIR (Australia) said that the current session of the General Conference was taking place immediately after the Third NPT Review Conference held in Geneva. The latter Conference had shown that the parties to the Treaty remained firmly committed to it. NPT was widely considered to be an effective means of preventing nuclear proliferation, and thereby of increasing the security both of States which were parties to the Treaty and of those which were not. NPT offered a framework in which nuclear co-operation and trade were facilitated by the assurances provided by the Agency's safeguards system, and it created the necessary trust among parties.

36. Nevertheless, the NPT Review Conference had also shown the dissatisfaction of parties with the absence of progress on nuclear disarmament. The Conference had left the nuclear-weapon States in no doubt that the world community was disturbed at their failure to honour their side of the NPT bargain. It was now up to them to respond politically to that opinion, which had been expressed vigorously, and Australia urged them to do so.

37. However, measures against vertical proliferation would matter little if the line were not held against horizontal proliferation. NPT would not have been able to fulfil its function without the role played by the Agency and without the confidence which the Agency had inspired - and continued to inspire - as a result of the application of its safeguards system. The number of nuclear-weapon States had not increased, and almost all other countries had reaffirmed both that they supported the objective of non-proliferation and that they had no intention of developing nuclear weapons.

38. Nevertheless, the nuclear programmes of certain States which were not parties to NPT were a source of growing concern. There were facilities which had no evident relationship with nuclear power requirements; some were sensitive from a weapons development viewpoint and were not subject to safeguards. The international community was asked to accept that the reason for their existence lay in the desire for energy independence and security. However, that did not meet the level of assurance required by the international community. The operation of peaceful nuclear installations was not compromised by safeguards inspections. Agreement to binding non-proliferation commitments neither compromised nor complicated security of supply. On the contrary, such undertakings enhanced it.

39. Following a report by the Australian Science and Technology Council on national nuclear policy, in May 1985 the Australian Government had reaffirmed the importance it attached to the effective role of the Agency and had committed itself to renewing its efforts to support the Agency. The Government had again indicated that the mining and export of uranium would continue, subject to strict safeguards; it would, however, be limited to three deposits: the existing Nabarlek and Ranger mines and the major new Olympic Dam deposit at Roxby Downs. In addition, the Government had decided not to permit the introduction of further stages in the nuclear fuel cycle in Australia. Australia understood the contention that participation in certain of those stages might offer non-proliferation benefits. It would, however, need convincing evidence in any specific case for the Government to consider a review of its position. With regard to radioactive waste management, the Australian Government would continue to support research and development on the advanced containment form known as "Synroc". Under that programme the Australian Atomic Energy Commission was constructing a non-radioactive pilot plant to demonstrate the feasibility of manufacturing full-sized blocks of "Synroc". The Government was also encouraging international co-operation in that sphere, and bilateral agreements had been concluded with Italy, Japan and the United Kingdom.

40. The Science and Technology Council recommended that Australia ratify the London Dumping Convention. That had been done on 21 August 1985. Despite the valuable contributions made recently by IMO and the Agency in

respect of the scientific and technical aspects of the sea dumping of radioactive waste, a complete understanding of that operation had not yet been gained. No comprehensive comparison had yet been made between sea dumping and waste disposal on land. Legitimate doubts remained and found their expression in continued strong opposition to sea dumping in many areas of the world. In those circumstances Australia saw no reason to modify its stand against sea dumping. It fully shared the concern of countries of the South Pacific in that respect and would participate constructively in the search for a formula which avoided sea dumping of wastes while maintaining the integrity of the regime set up by the Convention. In addition, on 6 August 1985 at a meeting of heads of Government of the South Pacific Forum at Raratonga in the Cook Islands, Australia, together with seven other member countries of the Forum, had signed a treaty creating a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific. Since then Papua New Guinea had also become a signatory to the Treaty. A key provision of the treaty was that each party undertook not to dump radioactive wastes and other radioactive matter within the zone, to prevent anyone from carrying out such dumping within its territorial waters, not to assist or encourage dumping by others in the zone in question and to support the conclusion of a convention relating to the protection of the natural resources and environment of the region.

41. The South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty had however, wider significance. It reflected the deep concern of the South Pacific community about nuclear issues and stipulated that no party should develop, manufacture, acquire or receive from other countries any nuclear explosive device. In addition to the non-dumping, it contained provisions against nuclear tests and the stationing of nuclear explosive devices in the region as well as further provisions in support of strictly peaceful uses of nuclear energy subject to verification in the context of full-scope Agency safeguards. The treaty contained three draft proposals. The first invited France, the United Kingdom and the United States to apply key provisions of the treaty to their territories in the South Pacific. The other two protocols asked the five nuclear-weapon States not to use or to threaten to use nuclear explosive devices against parties to the treaty and not to test such devices within the zone. The South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone was only the second such zone in an inhabited part of the world. It represented an important contribution to disarmament, to arms control and to the maintenance of peace and stability in the region as well as in the world as a whole.

42. During the past year, like its Member Governments, the Agency had continued to function in a climate of intense budgetary stringency. That climate of restraint on expenditure was unlikely to change in the near future. In fact it was likely to be an enduring feature of the operations of international bodies. Those who worked in governmental and international organizations tended to see only the negative side of such restrictions. Desirable programmes had to be foregone, and it was not always possible to expand the resources available to meet worthy aims. Restrictions on expenditure and the need for zero or near-zero real growth in expenditure were, however, useful to the extent that they helped to focus attention on the essential aspects of programmes and on future trends. That was what had happened at the Agency. The Australian delegation welcomed the fact that a budget showing zero-growth in real terms had been proposed for 1986 and appreciated the fact that the Agency was taking the concerns of Member States into account when deciding where savings could be made and administration improved. The Australian delegation also welcomed the execution of programme budgeting, the move to biennial budgeting and the greater transparency in the presentation of the budget. It hoped that it would be possible to eliminate management and administrative problems reflected in under-expenditure on particular programmes.

43. The Agency faced a major challenge in meeting its growing safeguards responsibilities. Not only did safeguards have to be applied to an ever-increasing number of facilities in more and more countries, but new nuclear fuel cycle technologies were giving rise to new requirements. Australia would contribute as much as it could in order to assist the Agency in meeting that challenge. Australia welcomed the assurances provided by the Agency's safeguards activities as reflected in the Annual Report for 1984. The Australian delegation greatly welcomed the fact that China had joined the Agency and noted with satisfaction China's intention voluntarily to place some of its civilian nuclear facilities under Agency safeguards. Another new development, which Australia considered to be an important step forward, had been the conclusion of a voluntary-offer safeguards agreement between the Agency and the Soviet Union.

44. Australia had clearly stated that it believed that the highest level of assurance would be achieved by all present and future nuclear facilities being

placed under safeguards. It strongly supported the appeal made to all States by the Third NPT Review Conference that they should take into account the safeguards needs of the Agency when planning, designing and constructing new nuclear fuel cycle facilities and in any modification of existing facilities. In addition, Australia actively supported agreements concluded with a view to obtaining, as a necessary basis for the transfer of nuclear supplies, non-proliferation undertakings backed up by the acceptance of full-scope safeguards.

45. In that context, Australia welcomed the conclusion of new agreements with the Agency since the last session of the General Conference. With the agreements concluded by Nauru and Sri Lanka in the framework of NPT, in the area of Asia and the Pacific the Agency's safeguards were finding virtually universal acceptance as stipulated by the Treaty.

46. The Australian Government had reaffirmed that Australia would continue to participate constructively in the Agency's safeguards programme. Australia called on all States to co-operate fully with the Agency in its efforts to make rational use of its inspection resources and to facilitate inspection planning. For its part, Australia had a regular programme of bilateral assistance for research and development work on Agency safeguards. Among the topics involved were the development of safeguards instruments and approaches for enrichment plants and surveillance of spent fuel ponds. Australia was studying with the Agency the possible structure and content of a three-year programme for the period from June 1986.

47. In recognition of the vital role played by States' systems of accountancy and control (SSACs) in the effective application of safeguards, Australia was to co-host with the Agency a regional training course on matters relating to SSACs. That course would be held in mid-1986 and would be designed to meet regional needs, notably those relating to the application of safeguards to nuclear research programmes. Australia was also considering other forms of regional co-operation in safeguards.

48. Australia would continue to urge that sensitive facilities, especially enrichment and reprocessing plants, should be located in as few countries as possible. The joint ownership and supervision of such facilities at both world and regional levels and the application to them of the strictest

safeguards were desirable. Australia would continue to encourage, within the IAEA, the establishment of an effective international plutonium storage scheme.

49. Australia's attitude towards the Committee on Assurances of Supply (CAS) remained positive. A particularly difficult part of the Committee's work was still the development of an agreed set of principles of international nuclear co-operation. His country believed that assurances of supply could be provided only after non-proliferation concerns and the central role of the principles underlying NPT had been adequately recognized. The Committee would have made greater progress if the agreed texts on back-up and revision mechanisms could have been put into effect. His country was still in favour of the implementation of those recommendations and within CAS would continue actively to seek agreement on ways in which nuclear exchanges could be encouraged in a manner consistent with non-proliferation.

50. With regard to the increasing amounts of resources made available for technical assistance, Australia believed that it would be important in future years for the Agency to take the necessary measures to ensure that they were employed effectively, namely, by internal co-ordination of the programme, careful study of technical assistance requests, concentration on efficient programme delivery and effective evaluation. Implementation rates would provide an important measure of project delivery and would inevitably have an effect on the attitude of donor countries.

51. The application of indicative planning had worked well in improving the predicatbility of funding for technical assistance and co-operation. As previously, in 1985 Australia had actively worked towards agreement on a further significant increase over the next three years in the indicative planning figures for the Technical Assistance and Co-operation Fund. It welcomed the fact that the Board had agreed on an annual increase of 12%. The existing Fund should remain the principal source of financing for technical assistance in the nuclear sphere. Such assistance should not be financed from the Agency's Regular Budget, and his delegation did not see any need for new institutional arrangements for financing it. It was necessary for both donor and recipient countries to show flexibility and moderation so that the financing of technical assistance would represent a source of strength and not a cause of division within the Agency.

52. Australia, for its part, had given and would continue to give active support to the Agency's technical co-operation activities, with particular stress on countries in the Asia-Pacific region. Australia was providing Agency fellows with special training courses at Australian institutions. More than 160 Agency fellows had received training in Australia. In addition, Australian experts and consultants had continued to carry out short-term projects in developing countries on behalf of the Agency.

53. Much of Australian nuclear assistance was provided under the Agency's Regional Co-operative Agreement (RCA) for countries in Asia and the Pacific, which Australia had joined in 1977. That agreement had a very substantial record of achievement in the practical applications of nuclear energy in medicine, agriculture and industry. Australia welcomed the fact that China had formally acceded to the RCA in the previous month.

54. He wished to announce that, in 1986, Australia would pay in full its assessed share of voluntary contributions to the Technical Assistance and Co-operation Fund, amounting to 665 000 Australian dollars. In addition, during the current Australian financial year, 395 000 dollars would be made available for nuclear co-operation projects in the region.

55. Australia was actively engaged in bilateral co-operation with countries of the region for the promotion of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. In 1985, Australia had entered into a second three-year nuclear co-operation agreement with Malaysia, had recently begun a project together with Indonesia and had had preliminary discussions with Thailand on possible nuclear technical assistance. His country would be similarly active in hosting, in co-operation with the Agency, a large conference on radiation protection in 1988. That conference was to take place at Sydney in Australia's bicentennial year; it would be timed so that there would be no gap between it and the Seventh International Congress of the International Radiation Protection Association (IRPA).

56. By taking an active part in the Agency's work, the Australian Government demonstrated the importance it attached to the Agency's unique role and statutory functions. The organization could rely on Australia's strong support in its efforts to further the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, while reinforcing barriers against its misuse. It was important that, at the

current session of the General Conference, delegations should not lose sight of that dual responsibility dictated by the Statute, nor of the need to make best use of the resources made available to the Secretariat. The common objective should be to enhance and not to compromise the Agency's ability to carry out its responsibilities. The activities of all Member States should be measured against that yardstick.

57. Mr. MORELLI PANDO (Peru) said that the sessions of the General Conference afforded an opportunity to review the Agency's activities in a world-wide perspective and in the light of events in the international organizations responsible for maintaining peace. It had been repeatedly confirmed, and the General Conference could not ignore the fact, that it was no longer possible to lend any credence to the efforts made by the nuclear Powers which claimed to be engaged in an effort to put an end to the nuclear arms race. It could likewise not be forgotten that the negotiations at the Conference on Disarmament had reached a deadlock. The few results which had been achieved such as the only partly satisfactory ones recorded at the Third NPT Review Conference, were not sufficiently encouraging, considering that some States, including two which were depositaries of the Treaty, had not yet agreed to resume negotiations aimed at arriving as soon as possible at the prohibition of all nuclear-weapon tests.

58. Referring to the Third NPT Review Conference, the Director General had made some relevant remarks about the Agency's objectives, which included preventing the use of nuclear energy for military purposes. It should be emphasized that the safeguards system was a very valuable precedent in the verification of nuclear activities since it was an example which could be followed in nuclear disarmament discussions. In the wider context mentioned by the Director General there was a striking and basic contradiction between the nuclear arms race, in other words vertical proliferation, and the acceptance by the nuclear Powers of the Agency's safeguards which were, by their very nature, limited to peaceful installations. In spite of those reservations, within the actual sphere of competence of the Agency, the gradual recognition of the full applicability of safeguards was in itself a considerable step forward and gave grounds for hoping that a universal and homogeneous application of safeguards without discrimination might be achieved eventually.

59. However, alongside the application of safeguards, another essential task of the Agency was to encourage and promote the research, development and practical applications of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes as part of a genuine policy of exchanging scientific and technical information and experts. The Agency should both increase the quantity and improve the quality of its work in that area in order to achieve an authentic transfer of technology. His delegation was well aware of the Agency's efforts to encourage the exchange of scientific information but considered that it was still possible to increase such exchanges further. That was why, as it had already made clear, his delegation attached very great importance to the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy (UNCPICPUNE). It was to be hoped that all Member States of the Agency would participate actively in the preparations for that Conference so that it would mark a positive stage in the pursuit of the noble objectives of international co-operation.

60. During the past year his country had continued its peaceful nuclear power programme within the limits of its financial and technical possibilities. His Government was grateful to the Agency and to UNDP for the valuable support which they had provided during recent years in the form of technical co-operation and assistance. In addition to assistance with projects, training programmes in the area of nuclear energy and missions by Agency experts on safety, radiation protection, nuclear medicine and other specialized subjects, had been regularly provided. The programme to control the fruit fly which caused immense damage in the south of the country had produced remarkable results.

61. He wished to mention that a reserve of 3500 tons of uranium had been detected in the south east of Peru. In addition, the construction of the Huarangal nuclear research centre near Lima had almost been completed; that project was being implemented in co-operation with Argentina. Peru was also following with interest the research on small and medium power reactors since they were suitable for developing countries.

62. His country's views were in accordance with its commitments as a non-aligned developing country and were also based on its specific characteristics, notably its pacifist tradition and genuine commitment to the

cause of disarmament. The Ayacucho Declaration sponsored by Peru in 1974 and the various similar statements made by President Alán García in his inaugural speech and, still more recently, in his speech to the United Nations General Assembly were evidence of those commitments.

63. Mr. van GORKOM (Netherlands) pointed out that the Director General had managed to promote the objectives of the Agency without ignoring the major political questions and hoped that the General Conference would also be able to preserve the integrity and efficiency of the Agency without unwarranted politicization. The international community was celebrating the fortieth anniversary of the adoption of the United Nations Charter. The Agency, as a member of the United Nations family, could not remain indifferent to that anniversary nor to the numerous comments which it had occasioned concerning the successes and failures of the United Nations. Although the Agency's mandate was limited, it covered areas which were of vital importance for the international community. Its task, which was also that of its Member States, was not easy: a just balance had to be found between adhering to the Agency's specific mandate and taking into account the relevant aspects of wider policy interests. Although it might sometimes be difficult, it should never be forgotten that the Agency was only one part of the United Nations system and that it should not attempt to resolve the problems of the system as a whole.

64. The Director General's annual report had showed that the Agency's record, from a strictly technical point of view, was excellent. The Agency should continue its task and achieve even better results. The draft budget and the way in which it had been prepared could serve as an example to many other international organizations. His delegation would comment on the draft in the Committee of the Whole, but wished to point out already that his country found it generally acceptable although in future both safeguards activities and technical assistance activities should be further increased.

65. His Government had recently decided to construct at least two nuclear power plants with a minimum capacity of 2000 MW. He had mentioned at the previous session that his country was engaged in a major debate on the overall electricity supply for the next few decades and that considerable attention was being given to the use of nuclear power in preference to other energy sources. At the end of lengthy discussions involving substantial public

participation, his Government had decided to develop its nuclear power programme and that decision had been fully endorsed by Parliament. An important factor affecting the Government's choice was the estimates of electricity demand of all sectors of his country's economy by the year 2000. In order to meet all those needs, after allowance for the contribution of all energy sources including renewable energies, 5300 MW would still have to be supplied; resort to new oil-fired power plants and increased use of natural gas had been excluded and the authorities had based their decision, among other factors, on international commitments and economic considerations. A comparative analysis had been made of safety, public health, environmental protection, particularly the implementation of an adequate radioactive waste policy, and non-proliferation. His Government had concluded that by the year 2000 at least two new nuclear power plants in addition to the two existing plants, would have to be constructed. Electricity companies in his country had been invited to take the necessary steps for the further development of up to a maximum of 4000 MW. Following that decision, the site selection process had begun and early in 1986 the Government would choose two sites from the six that had so far been selected. After a parliamentary debate on the choice of sites, steps would be taken to begin construction of the first plant at the end of 1988 so that it could become operational in 1995.

66. The Agency had an important role to play in the implementation of his country's national nuclear programme. For example, Dutch safety regulations were based on the codes and guides that had been developed under the Agency's NUSS programme. Since it did not as yet have a large nuclear infrastructure, the Netherlands considered that it was more desirable to follow internationally established codes and guides; his country was very satisfied with the Agency's work in that area, and would be happy to collaborate with it in future.

67. The agreement by Parliament to develop nuclear power was conditional upon a satisfactory solution being found for radioactive waste. An acceptable solution would be long-term interim storage; a decision had been taken to establish a storage facility of that type and the site would be selected early in 1986. With regard to final disposal, Parliament had decided that it was worth considering international solutions. His Government was very active in

that area and had taken initiatives in the NEA of the OECD, to study the possibility of establishing international facilities. In the meantime, the Netherlands would continue its own research programme on final disposal in geological formations.

68. The Agency's Annual Report for 1984 suggested that waste management was receiving less attention than would be desirable. The problem should be given adequate attention as soon as possible, and his country supported the Director General's remarks on the development of international co-operation in the management of spent fuel and in waste disposal. Furthermore, the Agency should not confine itself to radioactive waste resulting from nuclear power programmes, but should also develop its work on other types of radioactive waste. Work carried out internationally could certainly help in finding solutions and setting up facilities for waste which did not result from power production. It was to be hoped that the document on the Management of Wastes Produced by Radionuclide Users in Medicine and Industry, mentioned in paragraph 154 of the annual report, would encourage further developments in that area.

69. His delegation had listened with interest to the Director General's remarks on technical co-operation and assistance. The rapid increase in the Agency's activities in that area was commendable. The fact that the resources available for technical assistance had doubled between 1980 and 1984 showed that Member States regarded those activities as important and appreciated the Agency's role as an intermediary. It appeared that the Agency, in collaboration with the developing countries concerned, had developed an effective project identification and implementation system and the donor countries, concerned with value for money, appreciated that development.

70. During the Director General's visit to the Netherlands in April 1985, technical co-operation had been discussed. Following those conversations, experts in his country were now seeking ways of strengthening co-operation between the Netherlands and the Agency and were exploring the possibilities of financing specific projects particularly in the areas of agriculture, food and health. The Director General had mentioned the success of the sterile-male technique for the eradication of the tsetse fly, and that technique certainly had interesting possibilities. Following the Director General's visit, it had

also been decided to extend for two more years the agreement on the International Facility for Food Irradiation Technology (IFFIT) in Wangeningen which would entail further substantial financial support from his country.

71. In his country, food irradiation was regarded as a technique with many advantages. It should be considered alongside other techniques such as sterilization, pasteurization, deep freezing and so on; it could partially replace the use of chemical products for food preservation. In developing countries, in particular, food irradiation should make it possible to avoid losses, and further research in that area should be carried out through the IFFIT. At present, national regulations for food irradiation were being developed in his country. Initially, only products which presented significant health risks, such as herbs and spices, would be selected, but regulations would later be extended to other products. At the international level, there was a real need to develop a universal system of irradiation units and safety and monitoring procedures; a system of that kind would greatly facilitate international trade in irradiated food, and the Agency should play an important role establishing such a system.

72. Full support should be given to the application of safeguards by the Agency since that was an essential condition for international nuclear co-operation and was a means of creating confidence between all States. During his remarkable statement to the Third NPT Review Conference, the Director General had emphasized that verification was a sine qua non for creating and maintaining confidence in the full implementation of arms control and disarmament agreements. He had pointed out that the Agency was responsible for managing the first on-site inspection system. Safeguards were therefore essential at the present time and would also have considerable importance in the future as a possible model for arms control agreements.

73. The Director General had told the General Conference that the safeguards system had given rise to an unusual amount of comment in 1985. It was gratifying to note that the safeguards system was the object of constant scrutiny, constructive criticism and sound advice which could help very effectively to improve it. The Secretariat was right to take those comments into account and to seek systematically the advice of outside experts. However, some of the remarks mentioned by the Director General were of a

different type and much more politically oriented. It had been suggested, for example, that safeguards should be considered relevant only for industrialized countries since they did not benefit other Member States. It had also been suggested that the application of safeguards to nuclear facilities which had been developed indigenously was not a matter of any great urgency. Apart from the fact that such reasoning was inconsistent with the Statute, it was hardly logical: if the idea was accepted that it was in the interest of all States to strengthen international security, then those safety measures which had been agreed upon internationally were relevant to all States and should be supported by all States. The safeguards system contributed to international security and as such deserved the political and financial support of all Member States. His country was opposed to any major changes in the present system of financing safeguards.

74. In future, it would be very desirable for the two per cent unsafeguarded nuclear facilities in non-nuclear-weapon States to be placed under safeguards. It would also be very useful to conclude successfully the establishment of an international plutonium storage system managed by the Agency. His country continued to be convinced of the need for such a system. It was pleased that discussions had taken place on that subject at the Third NPT Review Conference, and that the Conference had recommended the implementation of such a system in accordance with Article XII.A.5 of the Agency's Statute. In addition, it was necessary to develop a safeguards approach for reprocessing and enrichment facilities, as well as for breeder reactors. Nuclear-weapon States could offer their facilities for the training of inspectors or for actual inspections. With regard to ultracentrifuge enrichment facilities, a satisfactory safeguards approach had already been agreed upon and the facility attachment for the Almeb enrichment plant had entered into force on 1 June 1985.

75. The Committee on Assurances of Supply (CAS) had made progress in its work during the past year. A decisive stage had been reached in the attempt to reach an agreement on a set of principles of international co-operation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy. His country would show a spirit of compromise so that solutions could be found to the few remaining problems.

76. The sixth session of the Preparatory Committee of UNCPICPUNE would be held shortly. Like other international organizations, the Agency had prepared

background papers for the Conference which were of high quality. The subject matter of the Conference was directly linked to the Agency's work and the Agency should profit from the Conference. The Netherlands, which was participating actively in the work of the Preparatory Committee, believed that the Conference should aim to strengthen the Agency's objectives and enable it to carry out its mandate in accordance with the Statute more satisfactorily.

77. With regard to the question of attacks on nuclear facilities, his country was convinced, firstly, that a treaty on that subject should be drawn up by a competent organ. The Geneva Conference on Disarmament had already laid the foundations for such work and no efforts should be spared to achieve that objective. Such a treaty should combine prohibition of the use of radiological weapons with a prohibition of "radiological warfare", in other words attacks on nuclear facilities which might result in mass destructive effects. Secondly, the Agency should reaffirm that a country should not attack nuclear facilities under any circumstances whether they be under construction, inoperative or operative and irrespective of the radioactive risk. The application of Agency safeguards to those facilities should be regarded as proof of their use for peaceful purposes.

78. The NPT Review Conference had adopted an important final document which his Government considered a major success at a time when there was so much criticism of multilateral diplomacy. That document proved beyond any doubt that an overwhelming majority of countries were committed to the non-proliferation objectives laid down in NPT: that was an important fact for the Agency and its work had thereby been strengthened. The NPT Review Conference had made many specific recommendations, such as the improvement of safeguards application techniques, the implementation of Article XII.A.5 of the Statute concerning international plutonium storage, the possible application of Agency safeguards to a larger number of facilities in nuclear-weapon States and the separation of civilian and military facilities in those States. Another point to be emphasized was the importance which the Conference attached to the commitments made by nuclear-weapon States not to use for military purposes any material provided by non-nuclear-weapon States. Finally, the NPT Review Conference had invited the Chinese Government to submit voluntarily its peaceful nuclear facilities to Agency safeguards: the

statement by the delegate of China on that subject was very welcome. The Netherlands was grateful to that country for having taken a decision which augured well for the future of the Agency.

79. Mr. GHEZAL (Tunisia) had taken note of the Director General's statement on the recent developments in nuclear energy, the problems of technical assistance, the application of safeguards systems and budgetary and staff management.

80. It had to be admitted that nuclear energy continued to mark time, particularly in the developing countries. Although in many industrialized countries the contribution of nuclear power to electricity production was continually increasing, the prospects of nuclear power production in the majority of developing countries remained uncertain. Various obstacles continued to hamper the development of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, particularly in Africa. Usually those obstacles were related to the high cost of nuclear facilities, the organizational structure, the lack of qualified staff and the shortage of research facilities, as well as restrictions on the transfer of technology and nuclear supplies. It was obvious that, given such a situation, specific initiatives and practical measures had to be taken in order to open up new prospects for strengthening the Agency's promotional role and increasing the peaceful uses of nuclear energy in developing countries.

81. Tunisia was fully committed to the statutory objectives of the Agency and attached great importance to its role. It was particularly grateful for the Agency support it had received under the technical assistance and co-operation programme in the form of expert services, supply of equipment and staff training. His Government considered that the Agency's assistance was particularly valuable in areas such as agriculture, food, industry, geology, hydrology, health and scientific research, which were all vital sectors of the economy. Tunisia had itself taken steps to extend and diversify the prospecting of exploitable uranium resources. His country was particularly committed to the technical assistance projects recently submitted to the Agency concerning the formulation of the integrated nuclear power programme and assistance to the Tunisian Electricity and Gas Company (STEG) in the planning and utilization of nuclear energy. The technical co-operation projects between the Agency and Tunisia had been implemented most satisfactorily and it was to be hoped that such fruitful co-operation would continue.

82. The record of the Agency's activities since the twenty-eighth session of the General Conference seemed reasonably satisfactory despite the constraints of a zero-growth budget. Technical assistance was one of the main reasons for the existence of the Agency. The implementation rate of the Technical Assistance and Co-operation Fund was fairly encouraging since it had increased from 58% in 1983 to 65% in 1984. Faced with the growing demand for assistance, the Department of Technical Co-operation had made it possible for a number of countries to carry out priority projects in the areas of isotope application and nuclear power planning and training. However, despite those positive results, the technical assistance provided had not met the needs of developing countries. His delegation supported the position held by the Group of 77 regarding the assistance effort and considered that the resources allocated to safeguards, about one third of the Regular Budget resources for 1986, were unfairly balanced in relation to those allocated to technical assistance and adversely affected the Agency's promotional role. In any event, his country supported the recommended annual increase of 12% in the indicative planning figures for the Technical Assistance and Co-operation Fund for 1987, 1988 and 1989.

83. The preparation of the budget for 1986 had provided the opportunity for dialogue and consultations between the Secretariat and regional groups of Member States. The experience had been positive and should be continued. Similarly, the new presentation of the budget, which laid the emphasis on targets, had increased transparency and made it easier to examine and follow the Agency's main programmes.

84. It was gratifying to note that no anomaly indicating a diversion of a significant quantity of nuclear material under Agency safeguards had been detected since the previous session of the General Conference. Tunisia, which was a party to NPT, wished to reaffirm its commitment to the Agency's safeguards system. It hoped that the results of the Third NPT Review Conference would help to establish better international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and in the search for an adequate response to the problem of vertical proliferation.

85. Since the previous session of the General Conference, the situation regarding the Israeli military attack on the Iraqi research reactor and its

multiple consequences continued to cause concern. Statements made by the Director General showed that the contacts which he had established had not produced results in line with the provisions of resolution GC(XKVIII)/RES/425. Israel continued to act in defiance of the Agency's safeguards system and had seriously damaged its credibility. The above-mentioned resolution had to be implemented in full if confidence was to be restored and if the threat hanging over peaceful nuclear activities in Iraq and other countries was to be removed.

86. His country's views on South Africa's nuclear capability were also well known. That problem remained a source of concern for Africa and the entire international community. The apartheid régime continued to defy the relevant resolution of the United Nations General Assembly and those of the Agency. The racist régime of South Africa was developing its military co-operation with Israel to produce nuclear weapons and continued to exploit and pillage Namibian uranium resources.

87. His delegation regretted that the problem of the under-representation of the regions of Africa and the Middle East and South Asia on the Board continued to be a subject of discussion in the Agency after eight years. The Agency's Statute laid down the principles of the sovereign equality of all Member States of the Agency and of their equitable representation. Those principles were not, however, reflected in the number of seats given to those two regions on the Board of Governors. The General Conference had regularly adopted resolutions on the question since its twenty-second session. It could not be said that the Board of Governors was functioning properly, given the continuing injustice to which the Member States from those two regions were subjected. The example of various other organizations in the United Nations system had shown that a moderate increase in a deliberative organ did not affect its smooth operation or its efficiency. Moreover, there was no magic number figure for the number of seats. That being so, his delegation understood the aspirations of certain European countries which had reached an advanced stage in nuclear energy technology and which had introduced a draft amendment to Article VI as a whole. Tunisia appreciated the effort shown in the draft of those countries to improve the representation of the regions of Africa, the Middle East and South Asia. In any amendment of Article VI.A.2 of

the Statute or of Article VI as a whole, it was important to do justice to those two under-represented regions. A more clearly defined political determination would undoubtedly enable the General Conference to approve an amendment which would ensure an equitable and modest increase in the Board of Governors, or prepare the way for such an amendment. The Tunisian delegation hoped that the new opportunity offered by the present session of the General Conference to resolve the problem, which had been pending since 1977, would not be missed.

88. Mr. SHASH (Egypt) said that the General Conference was taking place shortly after the end of the Third NPT Review Conference, and he was convinced the success of the latter meeting would have a favourable influence on the deliberations of the General Conference. The NPT Review Conference had considered the problem of nuclear disarmament and had urged the nuclear-weapon States to respect the commitments made under the Treaty and, in particular, to put an end to all their nuclear tests and to the nuclear arms race. Many topics considered by the Conference had also been of relevance to the Agency's activities, such as various aspects of non-proliferation including Agency safeguards and the role of the Agency in international co-operation on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. The Conference had expressed its conviction that Agency safeguards provided assurance that States were honouring their commitments and that they served to strengthen confidence between Member States and to increase their collective security. Safeguards also played a very important role in nuclear non-proliferation. The Conference had stressed the consequences that activities not subject to safeguards had for non-nuclear-weapon States and the serious danger in terms of proliferation that they represented. The Conference had stated that it was essential to continue to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the safeguards system, which was one of the Agency's principal functions. The Final Declaration of the Conference also contained specific proposals relating to the measures which the Agency could take to strengthen international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

89. The protection of peaceful nuclear facilities was an urgent matter. The General Conference had already condemned attacks against such facilities and had stressed their consequences and the dangers they represented. Such

attacks constituted an encroachment on the right of all countries to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, a right which was fundamental to the Agency's aims. Egypt was ready to collaborate actively on the development of an effective international safeguards system for protecting peaceful nuclear facilities and for dissuading any party from attacking or threatening such facilities.

90. In connection with the effectiveness of the Agency's safeguards system, Egypt had learned with some concern from the Safeguards Implementation Report submitted to the Board of Governors in June that an amount of irradiated uranium had been exported without due notification. His delegation hoped that measures would be taken to consolidate the verification system and to prevent any loophole from being exploited for the export of nuclear material without safeguards.

91. Egypt shared the fears of the international community with regard to the nuclear activities of Israel and South Africa. More and more reports and other information on that subject were being received, and they should serve as a warning. According to United Nations experts, Israel would soon be capable of producing nuclear weapons, if it had not already acquired that capability. The United Nations had adopted a number of texts on that subject, and the Agency's General Conference had approved a resolution urging the two countries to place their nuclear facilities under Agency safeguards. However, Israel and South Africa continued to ignore those decisions. The application of full-scope safeguards was urgently needed to reassure the international community and the neighbouring countries of those two States. It was time that the General Conference found a way of ensuring the implementation of the relevant resolutions which it had adopted in the past and that it examined the position of Israel with regard to resolution GC(XXVIII)/RES/425, and especially the undertaking called for in operative paragraph 3, which Israel should make clearly and unequivocally. It was also time to take steps to ensure that South Africa put an end to the mining, milling and export of uranium from Namibia, which it continued to occupy in violation and defiance of the principles of the Charter and of resolutions of the United Nations.

92. Since 1974 Egypt had been requesting the creation of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East. The United Nations General Assembly had so far

taken twenty decisions on that subject, the last of which had been adopted without opposition from Israel. Moreover, Egypt considered that the denuclearization of Africa was necessary in view of the threat hanging over South Africa's neighbours. Egypt had reaffirmed its position on that subject before the NPT Review Conference and hoped that measures would soon be taken to establish nuclear-weapon-free zones in the Middle east and in Africa.

93. The provision of technical assistance was one of the Agency's principal functions. Such activities should be intensified and diversified in order to further the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, in particular for electricity production and also in view of the financial and technical difficulties faced by developing countries with the implementation of their projects. For that, however, the Agency needed sufficient and reliable resources. If the use of indicative planning figures were to continue to be satisfactory, the system would have to be able to provide sufficient funds for meeting technical assistance requests each year.

94. Egypt appreciated the work done - since its establishment in 1980 - by the Committee on Assurances of Supply (CAS) with a view to formulating principles of international co-operation on the peaceful uses of atomic energy. It welcomed the agreement reached with regard to emergency and back-up mechanisms and revision mechanisms. The peaceful uses of nuclear energy required security of nuclear fuel supplies on a stable, equitable and non-discriminatory basis, and Egypt was concerned about restrictions which certain supplier countries wished to impose on exports in addition to those foreseen in the context of Agency safeguards. There was a certain irony in the fact that some supplier countries applied such additional restrictions to countries which had submitted their nuclear facilities to full-scope Agency safeguards, while demonstrating considerable indulgence towards others which obstinately rejected the safeguards system despite repeated appeals from the international community. His delegation regretted the lack of strictness in the verification of exports of nuclear materials, in particular, to countries which had nuclear programmes considered dangerous by the United Nations; co-operation with those countries should cease.

95. The General Conference had long been expressing its conviction that the areas of Africa and of the Middle East and South Asia were the least well

represented, despite the large number of their Members in the Agency and the expansion in their nuclear activities. It was deeply regrettable that that question had been systematically ignored for seven years. The time had come for the Conference to adopt a decision whereby the imbalance in representation of those areas on the Board would be corrected. Egypt, which urged all delegates to the Conference to support that request, was convinced that it should be possible to amend Article VI.A.2 of the Statute in order to take those considerations into account without reducing the effectiveness of the Board.

96. Convinced as it was of the importance of peaceful uses of nuclear energy for electricity production, Egypt had taken the first steps towards the construction of its first nuclear power plant as part of a programme which foresaw a large increase by the end of the century in the share of nuclear power in total electricity production. To that end it had concluded a number of co-operation agreements for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy with various Agency Member States and was co-operating with the Agency on the training of the technicians needed for the construction and operation of nuclear power plants. Egypt appreciated the Agency's co-operation in that sphere and was counting on the Agency and on Member States for aid in carrying out its programme. The phase of analysis and evaluation of technical and financial aspects of the first nuclear power plant had ended, and all that remained was to make a selection, in the coming weeks, from the tenders submitted by suppliers from various countries.

97. With respect to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, Egypt was particularly interested in three projects. The first related to the construction in Egypt of a new research reactor with a power of 10-20 MW, a reactor simulator and a radioactivity monitoring centre; together, those facilities would form the core of a nuclear training establishment for the region. Egypt also intended to increase the capacity of the Lushah research reactor, first from 2 to 5 MW during the next two years and then from 5 to 10 MW subsequently. Lastly, so that its services would cover the whole of the region, it wished to strengthen the nuclear safety group by means of ever-increasing co-operation from the Agency and Member States in that vital aspect of nuclear activity.

98. The United Nations was celebrating the fortieth anniversary of its establishment. Egypt hoped that that occasion would encourage all countries to redouble their efforts to attain the high goals set forth in the United Nations Charter and, in particular, to end the nuclear and other arms races and to intensify international co-operation in all spheres.

99. Mr. PANDEV (Bulgaria) noted that the twenty-ninth session of the General Conference was being held a few days after the completion of the work of the Third Conference of the Parties to Review the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. That Treaty was of particular importance now that the international situation had become complex and tense and that the arms race, in particular in the nuclear sphere, was proceeding uncontrollably and was taking on threatening proportions.

100. The Bulgarian delegation considered that the Treaty benefited the whole of mankind and that its strengthening was in keeping with the vital interests of all States. For that reason the unilateral moratorium announced by the Soviet Union on all nuclear tests was a great step forward.

101. Bulgaria greatly welcomed the Agency's activities with a view to strengthening the non-proliferation regime by carrying out effective international verification of the exclusively peaceful uses of nuclear energy. With the expansion of nuclear power it was becoming more and more important to strengthen further the Agency's safeguards system, to increase its effectiveness, to consolidate its technical basis and to improve the work of the inspectorate.

102. His delegation welcomed the agreement signed between the USSR and the Agency on the application of safeguards in the Soviet Union, which was consistent with the aim of making the safeguards system universal.

103. Safeguards experience showed that the Agency's verification mechanism did not in any way represent an encroachment on the sovereign rights of States and did not hinder their peaceful nuclear activities. The expansion of nuclear power in Bulgaria, which had submitted all its nuclear activities to Agency safeguards, was a graphic demonstration of that fact.

104. Bulgaria had associated itself with principles governing nuclear exports, thereby confirming its wish to contribute to the strengthening of the

non-proliferation regime. It thus participated actively in the work of the Committee on Assurances of Supply to formulate principles of international co-operation based on the strengthening of that regime.

105. Bulgaria had ratified the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and his delegation wished to join others in requesting States which had not yet ratified the Convention to do so without delay. Bulgaria was doing whatever it could to support the Agency's safeguards activities, including the development of new safeguarding resources and techniques to be used by inspectors. It was currently developing a national computerized nuclear fuel accountancy system which was compatible with the Agency's computer systems. An unprecedented experiment was also to be carried out involving a telecommunications link with the Agency's Department of Safeguards in Vienna for transmitting data and reports on nuclear material.

106. The Bulgarian delegation had examined the Agency's Annual Report for 1984 and wished to express its satisfaction at the extensiveness and effectiveness of activities aimed at solving important problems concerning the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

107. Bulgarian institutes and other organizations were assisting the Agency with the implementation of its programmes. A Seminar on Site Investigation and Assessment Techniques for Underground Disposal of Radioactive Wastes and a Technical Committee Workshop on Uses of Computer Codes for Safety Analysis had been held in Bulgaria.

108. His delegation approved the Agency's programme and budget for 1986 and noted that, as a result of reductions in unproductive expenditure, there had been growth in programmes of priority such as nuclear power, nuclear safety, safeguards and technical assistance and co-operation.

109. Bulgaria believed that the system of voluntary contributions to the Technical Assistance and Co-operation Fund of the Agency should be maintained, and it approved the increase in the target for voluntary contributions for 1986. For that year it would pay a voluntary contribution of \$54 000 in national currency.

110. With regard to the amendment of Article VI.A.2 of the Statute and the revision of Article VI of the Statute as a whole, the Bulgarian delegation

believed that the current composition of the Board was well balanced and that the Board was operating effectively. Those questions required further study.

111. Nuclear power represented the main basis for the expansion in Bulgaria's energy production. In 1984 the Kozloduj plant had supplied 12 735 TWh, corresponding to approximately 30% of the country's total electricity production. That plant had played an important role in the particularly harsh conditions of the previous winter. It had four Soviet reactors, with a capacity of 440 MW(e) each. Construction of the fifth and sixth units, which would each have 1000 MW(e) water reactors was proceeding at a rapid rate. A site was being prepared in the region of Belene for the construction of the first two units of another nuclear power plant also using 1000 MW(e) reactors. Moreover, two units of the AST-500 type, which had been developed by the Soviet Union for district heating purposes in the capital, were to be constructed.

112. Bulgaria attached particular importance to nuclear and radiation safety. At the beginning of the year it had joined the international Incident Reporting System, which was designed to facilitate the exchange of experience and information. Bulgaria's achievements in the sphere of nuclear power were due both to the mobilization of national resources and to co-operation with member States of the CMEA, in particular, the Soviet Union.

113. Bulgaria was also greatly interested in other peaceful uses of nuclear energy and had developed a national co-ordination programme for extending the uses of ionizing radiation in the economy during the period 1986-1990. By means of that programme it would be possible to raise the technical level of production as a result of automation and of the use of nuclear techniques, new materials and biotechnology. Bulgaria would be carrying the programme out with technical assistance from the Agency.

114. In conclusion, his delegation welcomed the pre-eminent role played by the Agency as an international organization which brought together and co-ordinated the activities of Member States relating to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and which facilitated the strengthening of the non-proliferation regime. It was convinced that the twenty-ninth session of the General Conference would represent a new step forward on the path of co-operation between States for the strengthening of peace in the world and for international détente.

115. Mr. MORDEN (Canada) said that the Director General, with his usual wisdom and sense of balance, had raised a number of points in his statement at the beginning of the session^{1/}, and he wished to comment on some of them.

116. The Canadian delegation believed that spent fuel management and waste disposal would take on considerable importance for the international community in coming years, and Canada had a ten-year research programme to the value of \$300 million on those issues. The technical progress made so far and the conclusions to be drawn from the programme had been entirely satisfactory but there was still some distance to cover. Apart from scientific problems, each State had, as mentioned by the Director General, to deal with an important political factor. States would probably need to develop a very high degree of confidence in their own national approaches before international co-operation on a large scale became possible in that area. His delegation recognized, however, the validity of the Director General's comment that, in principle, a few large, well-organized and well-equipped facilities would seem preferable from virtually every point of view to a large number of smaller and widely dispersed sites.

117. The Canadian delegation believed, like the Director General, that the safeguards system benefited all members of the international community and that it should be considered in that light. Safeguards were now being applied on all continents with the exception of Antarctica. It was legitimate to pose certain questions about the modes and methods of safeguards, but the value of the system itself should no more be the subject of discussion than the need for global health programmes, for example. States party to NPT and non-parties, nuclear-weapon and non-nuclear-weapon States, Member States from East and West, North and South should all bear in mind that Agency safeguards made a significant contribution to the well-being of each one of them.

118. With regard to the preparation of the programme budget, a topic which had also been mentioned by the Director General in his statement, the Canadian delegation was in favour of the result-oriented approach and of the idea of preparing a biennial budget for 1987-1988.

^{1/} GC(XXIX)/OR.269, paragraphs 46-124.

119. Canada had recently celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Canadian Nuclear Association, a body which had been set up to bring together the different Canadian organizations involved in the development of nuclear energy and radioisotopes for peaceful purposes. The past twenty-five years had seen enormous achievements by the Canadian nuclear industry, which devoted itself exclusively to placing the peaceful benefits of atomic energy at the disposal of Canada, its partners and mankind as a whole.

120. For the first time since 1959, in 1984 Canada had again become the largest uranium producer in the western world, with a uranium production exceeding 11 000 tonnes. It was also the largest exporter of uranium in the world, with orders to the value of more than \$10 billion currently on its books. During the past year the Key Lake mine, which was the uranium mine with the world's largest output, had reached full production capacity. The Cigar Lake deposit, which was still undeveloped, had proved itself to be the largest discovery of uranium in the world, with an average grade of 12%. A new uranium hexafluoride plant had been started up, and Canada now had sufficient production capacity to satisfy not only its own uranium oxide requirements but also to convert foreign uranium for export purposes. The Canadian uranium industry was now literally a "billion-dollar" industry. It was making an important contribution to the economic growth of Canada and to that of its industrial partners which shared Canada's commitment to non-proliferation.

121. During the past twelve months three new CANDU pressurized-heavy-water reactors had been commissioned in Canada. The outstanding operating record of Ontario Hydro's CANDU units had been maintained, with five of those units being among the ten best in the world from the point of view of overall performance during their lifetimes. During the year a significant milestone had been passed for Ontario Hydro's Nuclear Generation Division, namely 100 million man-hours without a single radiation-related injury of any sort. Other CANDU units had also performed well. For example, Point Lepreau had achieved a gross capacity factor of 89.7%. Also, more than 40% of the construction work had been completed at the Darlington site.

122. The ten-year high-level waste management programme to the value of \$300 million had also made considerable progress. That programme was based on

three major research facilities: an immobilized fuel testing facility, a hydrostatic testing facility and an underground research laboratory. The first two facilities were operational, and excavation of the horizontal experimental chambers for the underground laboratory had commenced.

123. Canadians had long excelled in the application of nuclear techniques in medicine. After pioneering cobalt-60, cancer therapy machines, Canada had become one of the world's main producers of radioisotopes for use in diagnostic medicine. As the leading producer of cobalt-60, Canada was continuing to build equipment for the irradiation of food and medical supplies and for other industrial applications.

124. Where international activities were concerned, the third reactor building of the CANDU site at Cernavoda in Romania had been constructed, and it had been slipformed in a record time of 281 hours. Orders worth about \$200 million had now been placed with Canadian suppliers for the first two reactor units. At the CANDU plant at Wolsung in the Republic of Korea the 660 MW reactor had, in less than three years, supplied more than 10 TWh to the Korean national grid. That power, which was equivalent to 20 million barrels of oil, represented savings of US \$400 million if fuel cost differences were taken into account. In August 1985 a consortium led by Canadian enterprises had signed a memorandum of agreement with the Turkish Electric Authority, under which the latter had agreed to negotiate exclusively with Atomic Energy of Canada Limited for a given period with respect to the construction of a 665 MW CANDU unit in Turkey. The financing arrangement contemplated represented an innovation. In fact, it was similar to the one mentioned by the Director General in his statement, since the consortium was to build the plant, which it would then operate for a certain period before Turkey assumed ownership. In addition, a CANDU 300 model, for which the capital costs were lower and construction times shorter, would improve CANDU's competitiveness on the world market in future years.

125. With regard to the Conference of the Parties to Review the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), which had recently ended, his delegation considered that more time would be needed before all its implications could be assessed, in particular, with respect to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and the Agency. Its first impression, however, had

been very encouraging. Certain non-signatories of the Treaty had naturally not participated in the Conference, and their absence had been regretted. Nevertheless, in a very real sense the international nuclear community had met: it had examined the Treaty article by article and clause by clause without glossing over those areas in which results under the Treaty had been insufficient, and it appeared to have reached conclusions which were balanced, positive and constructive. Canada hoped to be able to build on those important results in its future bilateral and multilateral activities.

126. With regard to the role of the Agency itself, the Canadian delegation believed, first, that one should not lose sight of the really essential parts of its mandate, namely safeguards, technical co-operation and nuclear safety. The Agency had frequently been entrusted with other tasks, but his delegation believed that those three activities were fundamental. Secondly, Canada believed that the statutory activities of the Agency were so important, delicate and complex that further tasks should not be imposed on it unless the need for them was clearly demonstrated. It went without saying, however, that the Agency should adapt to changes in the nuclear world and to the new challenges which such changes posed. In that respect his delegation hoped that the Scientific Advisory Committee would, when it met in late 1985 to review the Agency's scientific programme, be asked to identify programmes of low priority as well as those of high priority. Thirdly, he considered that all delegations should collectively do what they could to lower the temperature of discussions at the Agency. There was no shortage of differences and divisions in the world at large. Member States should reflect on the potential cost, to each one separately and to all of them together, of allowing issues, solutions to which could not in any case be found in the Agency, to take root and flourish in the organization. It would be more advantageous and in the common interest to take the emphasis away from divisive issues and to concentrate on areas in which joint positive action was possible.

127. Ms. SUDIRDJO (Indonesia) noted that the twenty-ninth session of the General Conference coincided with the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations. On the occasion of its anniversary, the peoples of the world were taking stock of the performance of that universal organization over the past

four decades and were also looking forward to the contribution which the United Nations could make to the maintenance of international peace and security. The current session of the General Conference was also being held at a time of significant developments in international relations, with the resumption of negotiations on arms limitations between the United States of America and the Soviet Union, the forthcoming Geneva summit between General Secretary Gorbachev and President Reagan and the gratifying conclusion of the Third Conference of the Parties to Review the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT).

128. With regard to the Agency's activities and, in particular technical co-operation, she said that Indonesia, which was currently carrying out its fourth five-year development plan, attached considerable importance to international co-operation, especially on peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and would continue to support the Agency's role and activities in connection with the transfer of nuclear technology. The Indonesian delegation noted with satisfaction the continuing increases in resources for the technical assistance and co-operation programme, which had amounted to a total of US \$36 million in 1984, and wished to thank all donor countries.

129. With regard to the financing of technical assistance, her delegation had stated twelve years earlier that the possibility of financing that activity from the Agency's Regular Budget should be considered. It had supported the temporary compromise solution which the indicative planning figure system applied since 1982 represented. Her delegation welcomed the agreement that had been reached in the previous week by the Board on indicative planning figures for 1987, 1988 and 1989, which were to be 12% higher in each successive year. It was to be hoped that the General Conference would endorse that decision.

130. The Indonesian delegation welcomed the new approaches in the technical co-operation policies of the Agency that had been followed in 1984 and that aimed at improving the use of funds from the Technical Assistance and Co-operation Fund, at rationalizing procedures for the procurement of goods and services and at increasing the effectiveness of the Agency's development assistance.

131. The Indonesian delegation considered that technical co-operation among developing countries should also be encouraged and that, in that context,

regional co-operation played an important part. For that reason it attached considerable importance to technical co-operation activities under the Regional Co-operative Agreement (RCA) for Asia and the Pacific, and wished to thank donor countries which had contributed to the financing of various RCA programmes. In 1983 and 1984 Indonesia had hosted courses and demonstrations relating to the application of radiation in the vulcanization of natural rubber latex, which had been attended by participants from the RCA region. A first course on the use of radiation curing of the surface coating of wood products had taken place in Indonesia during the period November 1984-February 1985 with the participation of trainees from various countries of the region. At the end of the year, two other similar courses would be held.

132. At the national level, the construction of a nuclear industry development centre at Serpong, approximately 30 kilometres to the south-west of Jakarta, was making rapid progress. The centre would include a multipurpose 30 MW(th) reactor and installations for experimental fuel element production, radioactive wastes and radioisotope production. In a second phase, a radiometallurgy laboratory, an engineering safety laboratory, a nuclear mechanical engineering laboratory and, later, a physics and chemistry laboratory would be added to that nuclear industrial complex. Also, a training centre for nuclear technicians had recently been opened.

133. In the matter of safeguards and their financing, she said that, as a Member of the Agency and a party to NPT, Indonesia attached considerable importance to the Agency's verification activities and to the strengthening of its safeguards system. Her delegation welcomed the fact that in 1984 the Secretariat had not detected any anomaly which would indicate the diversion of a significant quantity of safeguarded nuclear material. It also welcomed the decision by the Soviet Union to place some of its peaceful nuclear facilities under Agency safeguards, a decision which reinforced the credibility of the Agency's safeguards system. With regard to the financing of safeguards, the proposals being submitted for replacing the system currently in force had very little in common with each other, and the only possible solution at present seemed to be to extend the arrangements currently being applied for at least one more year.

134. The objective of safeguards, as specified by Article III.A.5 of the Agency's Statute, was to prevent the horizontal proliferation of nuclear

weapons. The establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones would make a considerable contribution to international efforts aimed at non-proliferation and, at the same time, would reinforce regional co-operation on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Indonesia's interest in the concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone went back to 1971, with the adoption by the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) of the Kuala Lumpur Declaration on the Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality. In July 1985 the ministerial meeting of ASEAN at Kuala Lumpur had noted with satisfaction that the concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone as a component of the Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality was now being actively studied. The meeting had also given instructions that consideration of the question should continue with a view to identifying in greater detail the principles, objectives and elements of such a nuclear-weapon-free zone and possible ways of setting it up.

135. In that context, her delegation welcomed the denuclearization treaty in the South Pacific concluded on 6 August 1985 by the countries of that region. The application of Agency safeguards, mentioned in Article 8 and Annex 2 of the treaty, constituted yet further recognition of the credibility of the Agency's safeguards system.

136. In the previous week, when the Board had examined the question of South Africa's nuclear capabilities, her delegation had stated that South Africa's persistent defiance of resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and the Agency's General Conference on that subject was a matter of grave concern for all. Considering, as had been stated in preambular paragraph (e) of resolution GC(XXVIII)/RES/423, "... that South Africa's unsafeguarded nuclear facilities enable it to acquire the capability of producing usable nuclear material for nuclear weapons," and that, according to operative paragraph 48 of General Assembly resolution 39/50 A, "such acquisition constitutes a threat to peace and security in Africa while posing a danger to all mankind", Indonesia believed that the General Conference should once again demand that South Africa place all its nuclear establishments and facilities under Agency safeguards.

137. With regard to the question of the amendment of Article VI of the Statute, her delegation would continue to co-operate with efforts to find a solution. However, it seriously doubted whether a solution could be found in

the near future. First, the Members of the Agency did not all agree that Article VI.A.2, in particular, and Article VI as a whole needed to be revised; secondly, a number of countries, while being prepared to discuss the proposal to amend Article VI.A.2, would prefer a possible revision of Article VI as a whole; and thirdly, the matter had become more complicated and hope for a solution appeared to have receded with the introduction of a proposal, submitted for the first time at the present General Conference, to the effect that Article VI as a whole should be revised. The co-sponsors of that proposal considered that the revision of Article VI as a whole would at the same time constitute a solution to the problem of the under-representation of certain geographical areas on the Board of Governors, and thereby also to the question of Article VI.A.2 of the Statute.

138. In conclusion, she congratulated the Agency and the Director General on the positive results obtained so far.

The meeting rose at 6.25 p.m.