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# GENERAL CONFERENCE

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## PROVISIONAL RECORD OF THE TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIRST PLENARY MEETING

Held at the Neue Hofburg, Vienna,  
on Friday, 27 September 1985, at 8.20 p.m.

President: Mr. MANOUAN (Côte d'Ivoire)

### CONTENTS

<u>Item of the agenda**</u>		<u>Paragraphs</u>
-	Oral report by the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole on the following items:	1 - 31
	The Agency's accounts for 1984	13
	The Agency's budget for 1986	14
	The financing of safeguards	15
	Report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the International Atomic Energy Agency's Technical Co-operation	16
	Scale of assessment of Members' contributions for 1986	17
	The financing of technical assistance	18 - 22
	Staffing of the Agency's Secretariat	23
	Amendment of Article VI.A.2 of the Statute	24
	Revision of Article VI of the Statute as a whole	25 - 31
22	Examination of delegates' credentials	32 - 39
23	Appointment of the External Auditor	
24	Elections to the Agency's Staff Pension Committee	40 - 41
25	Report on voluntary contributions pledged to the Technical Assistance and Co-operation Fund for 1986	42 - 43
-	Closing of the session	44 - 56

\*/ A provisional version of this document was issued on 28 October 1985.

\*\*/ GC(XXIX)/763.

The composition of delegations attending the session is given in document  
GC(XXIX)/INF/227/Rev.3.

ORAL REPORT BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

1. Mr. SCHEEL (German Democratic Republic), Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, presented the Committee's report on items 13 to 21 of the agenda.
2. Under item 13 (The Agency's accounts for 1984), the Committee recommended that the Conference adopt the draft resolution on page I of document GC(XXIX)/749.
3. Under item 14 (The Agency's budget for 1986), the Committee recommended that the Conference adopt draft resolutions A, B and C set forth in Annex III to Part I of document GC(XXIX)/750.
4. Under item 15 (The financing of safeguards), the Committee recommended that the Conference adopt the draft resolution set forth on page 3 of document GC(XXIX)/760.
5. Under item 16 (Report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the International Atomic Energy Agency's Technical Co-operation), the Committee recommended that the Conference adopt the draft resolution set forth on page ii of document GC(XXIX)/751.
6. Under item 17 (Scale of assessment of Members' contributions for 1986), the Committee recommended that the Conference adopt the draft resolution set forth on page 2 of document GC(XXIX)/756.
7. Under item 18 (The financing of technical assistance), the Committee recommended that the Conference adopt the draft resolution set forth in document GC(XXIX)/771. During the discussion of that item in the Committee, the representative of Belgium had expressed a reservation about the 12% increases foreseen in the indicative planning figures for the years 1987, 1988 and 1989, as well as a general reservation about certain aspects of the indicative planning figure system as such.
8. Under item 19 (Staffing of the Agency's Secretariat), the Committee recommended that the Conference adopt the draft resolution set forth in document GC(XXIX)/773, to the French version of which a corrigendum had been issued.
9. Under item 20 (Amendment of Article VI.A.2 of the Statute), the Committee recommended that the Conference adopt the draft resolution set forth in document GC(XXIX)/772.

10. Finally, under item 21 (Revision of Article VI of the Statute as a whole), the Committee recommended that the Conference take note of the report by the Board of Governors in document GC(XXIX)/752/Add.3, which contained the record of the Board's debate on an amendment of Article VI proposed to the General Conference in document GC(XXIX)/752.

11. The PRESIDENT suggested that the draft resolutions relating to the items of the agenda that had been referred to the Committee of the Whole might now be considered by the Conference with a view to their adoption.

12. It was so agreed.

The Agency's accounts for 1984

13. The draft resolution contained in document GC(XXIX)/749 was adopted.

The Agency's budget for 1986

14. Draft resolutions A, B and C contained in Annex III to Part I of document GC(XXIX)/750 were adopted.

The financing of safeguards

15. The draft resolution contained in document GC(XXIX)/760 was adopted.

Report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the International Atomic Energy Agency's Technical Co-operation

16. The draft resolution contained in document GC(XXIX)/751 was adopted.

Scale of assessment of Members' contributions for 1986

17. The draft resolution contained in document GC(XXIX)/756 was adopted.

The financing of technical assistance

18. The draft resolution contained in document GC(XXIX)/771 was adopted.

19. Mr. van GORKOM (Netherlands) said that his country had always paid its full share of contributions to the Technical Assistance and Co-operation Fund. The Netherlands had not opposed the consensus reached in the Board of Governors whereby the indicative planning figures for 1987, 1988 and 1989 would increase by 12% each year, but he was not able to commit his Government to paying the full amount to the Fund which would correspond to its base rate of assessment; it would, however, do its utmost despite conditions of budgetary austerity.

20. Mr. ERNEMANN (Belgium) said that the Belgian authorities did not support the 12% increases in the Technical Assistance and Co-operation Fund foreseen for 1987-89 as they were in favour of limitations on expenditure and endorsed the principle of zero growth. The system of indicative planning figures appeared to create a form of obligation, or at least exerted moral pressure, and in the light of experience his delegation was unable to support it.

21. Belgium had submitted to the Board and to the Conference a proposal<sup>1/</sup> regarding the granting of cost-free Agency technical assistance, which it felt should be limited to developing countries recognized as such in General Assembly resolution 1995 (XXIX). In that way, more resources would be available for assisting those countries which really needed the help - countries which qualified beyond doubt as developing countries.

22. Belgium was one of the five countries which provided most aid to developing countries, if the aid delivered was measured as a proportion of gross national product. It considered, however, that its contributions for technical assistance should remain essentially voluntary, and therefore reserved the right no longer to participate in the system of indicative planning figures for the period for which they had been agreed upon and to determine its position for each year separately.

#### Staffing of the Agency's Secretariat

23. The draft resolution contained in document GC(XXIX)/773, to the French version of which a corrigendum had been issued in document GC(XXIX)/773/Corr.1, was adopted.

#### Amendment of Article VI.A.2 of the Statute

24. The draft resolution contained in document GC(XXIX)/772 was adopted.

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<sup>1/</sup> See Attachment to document GC(XXIX)/759.

Revision of Article VI as a whole

25. The PRESIDENT took it that the General Conference wished to follow the recommendation of the Committee of the Whole and take note of the report by the Board of Governors contained in document GC(XXIX)/752/Add.3.

26. It was so agreed.

27. The PRESIDENT said that under the same item of the agenda there was now also a draft resolution submitted by Belgium, Guatemala, Italy, Panama and Spain in document GC(XXIX)/769, which was being co-sponsored by Norway, Paraguay and Sweden.

28. Mr. AAMODT (Norway), introducing the draft resolution in document GC(XXIX)/769 on behalf of the delegations sponsoring it, said that the text of the draft was in substance the same as that discussed on the previous day in the Committee of the Whole, when a modification proposed by Norway to the original text had received broad support within the Committee. Since one of the sponsors of the original draft had withdrawn its support, Norway was submitting the draft resolution directly to the Conference in a plenary meeting. It seemed both reasonable and logical that, when discussing various proposals relating to the amendment of Article VI of the Statute, the Board should follow the same procedure irrespective of the part of that article which was being discussed. Thus, and in view of the resolution on the amendment of Article VI.A.2 which had just been adopted by the Conference,<sup>2/</sup> he hoped that the draft resolution set out in document GC(XXIX)/769 would also find a consensus in the Conference.

29. Mr. NANIOV (Bulgaria) said that the Committee of the Whole had already discussed and had reached a decision on the question of the amendment of Article VI as a whole. The proposal in document GC(XXIX)/769 was a new one, and he drew the attention of the Conference to Rule 63 of the Rules of Procedure, under which a proposal could not be discussed or put to the vote unless its text had been distributed not later than the day preceding the meeting. His delegation was therefore unable to consider the proposal introduced by the delegate of Norway.

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<sup>2/</sup> Reproduced in document GC(XXIX)/772.

30. The PRESIDENT said that, while the view expressed by the representative of Bulgaria was not without merit, he would leave it to the Conference itself to decide whether to consider the draft resolution. He therefore asked whether the General Conference was prepared to adopt the draft resolution in document GC(XXIX)/769.

31. The draft resolution in document GC(XXIX)/769 was adopted.

**EXAMINATION OF DELEGATES' CREDENTIALS (GC(XXIX)/770/Rev.1)**

32. The PRESIDENT recalled that the General Committee had met on the previous day as a credentials committee to examine the credentials of delegates, as provided for in Rule 28 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference. The Committee's report was set out in document GC(XXIX)/770/Rev.1. Paragraphs 1-3 of the report described the manner in which the Committee had approached its task and reported the opinions expressed during the discussion. The Committee had agreed to recommend the adoption of the draft resolution contained in paragraph 18 of its report.

33. He pointed out that an addendum to be issued to document GC(XXIX)/770/Rev.1 would show Namibia as having submitted credentials satisfying Rule 27 of the Rules of Procedure.

34. He asked whether any delegate wished to comment on the report or on the draft resolution contained in it.

35. Mr. HADDAD (Syrian Arab Republic), speaking on behalf of the delegations of Iraq, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Jordan, Kuwait, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia and the United Arab Emirates, said that all those delegations had reservations about the credentials of the Israeli delegate, which were not valid for five reasons. First, Israel regarded Jerusalem as its capital, which was contrary to international law and to various United Nations resolutions; the fact was that the annexation of Jerusalem had been illegal. Secondly, the boundaries of Israel could not be internationally recognized because the territory of Israel included parts of other countries taken by force. Thirdly, Israel had occupied southern Lebanon, the Gaza Strip and the West Bank and had used force against the native population of Palestinian

Arabs in those occupied territories. Fourthly, the régime which governed Israel was a Zionist one, and Zionism had been internationally condemned as being tantamount to apartheid. Fifthly, the original population of Palestinian Arabs in Israel had been deprived of their right to self-determination.

36. Mr. SLIMANE (Algeria), Mr. HOSSAIN (Bangladesh), Mr. MORALES (Cuba), Mr. GOMAA (Egypt), Ms. SUDIRDJO (Indonesia), Mr. SOUFAN (Lebanon), Mr. PASHA (Pakistan), Mr. MONEIM MUSTAFA EL-AMIN (Sudan) and Mr. LE BA CAP (Viet Nam) wished the names of their delegations to be added to the list of those read out by the delegate of the Syrian Arab Republic as having reservations about the credentials of the delegation of Israel.

37. Mr. BADDOU (Morocco) wished to clarify the reservations expressed by the Arab group in respect of the credentials of the Israeli delegate. The reservations related to the fact that those credentials had been issued in Jerusalem, which had been annexed in an illegal and arbitrary fashion, thereby provoking a strong reaction from the international community.

38. The Arab group did not intend to engage in polemics or to dispute the status of any given country as a Member of the United Nations or of the Agency but merely to draw attention to a number of United Nations resolutions and other resolutions which had declared the annexation of Jerusalem to be illegal.

39. The draft resolution contained in document GC(XXIX)/770/Rev.1 was adopted.

#### APPOINTMENT OF THE EXTERNAL AUDITOR

40. The PRESIDENT recalled that the current term of office of the External Auditor, who was the Comptroller and Auditor General of Kenya, would end after he had finished auditing the Agency's accounts for 1985 and that it was therefore necessary for the Conference at its present session to appoint an auditor to audit the accounts for 1986 and 1987. He had been informed that the Comptroller and Auditor General of Kenya would be prepared to serve for a further period of two years and he (the President) accordingly proposed that the General Conference appoint him as External Auditor to audit the Agency's accounts for 1986 and 1987.

41. The President's proposal was accepted.

ELECTIONS TO THE AGENCY'S STAFF PENSION COMMITTEE

42. The PRESIDENT reminded the General Conference that it was currently represented on the Staff Pension Committee by two members - Mr. Lozada (Philippines) and Mr. Ugalde Bilbao (Chile) - and by Mr. Dartois (Belgium) and Mr. Nitzsche (German Democratic Republic) as alternates. Since three of them were no longer available to serve on the Committee, he proposed that the General Conference elect Mr. Jorge Morales Pedraza (Cuba) and Mr. Lozada (Philippines) as members and Mr. Vukasin Sreckovic (Yugoslavia) and Ms. Angelika Voelkel (Federal Republic of Germany) as alternates.

43. Mr. Morales Pedraza (Cuba) and Mr. Lozada (Philippines) were elected as members of the Agency's Staff Pension Committee and Mr. Sreckovic (Yugoslavia) and Ms. Voelkel (Federal Republic of Germany) as alternates.

REPORT ON VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS PLEDGED TO THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND CO-OPERATION FUND FOR 1986 (GC(XXIX)/757/Rev.4)

44. The PRESIDENT said that, by 9 p.m. on 26 September 1985, Members of the Agency had pledged voluntary contributions amounting to US \$14 461 931. Since then pledges of US \$33 000 by Colombia, US \$3000 by Mongolia and US \$4375 by Viet Nam had been received making a total of US \$14 502 306.

CLOSING OF THE SESSION

45. Mr. BELTRAMINO (Argentina), speaking as Chairman of the Group of 77 and on behalf of the Latin American countries, expressed deep satisfaction at the wise and fair leadership shown by the President in bringing the General Conference session to a successful conclusion.

46. Mr. PATRICIO (Portugal), acting as spokesman for the Western Europe group, said that the success of the Conference was to a large extent due to the skill demonstrated by the President in conducting discussions on a number of difficult questions.

47. Mr. BOGGS (United States of America), speaking for the North American group, noted that the Conference had now completed a long week of complex negotiations. The outstanding leadership and wisdom of the President had played a vital role in ensuring that the Conference's efforts were crowned with success. The Vice-Presidents, the Director General and his staff also deserved thanks for their work.

48. Mr. MATSUDA (Japan), speaking on behalf of the countries of the Far East, complimented the President on the able manner in which he had guided the twenty-ninth session of the Conference. He thanked the host country, Austria, and the City of Vienna for their hospitality.

49. Mr. HAVEL (Czechoslovakia), speaking for the East European countries, said that the fact that the Conference had managed to resolve the tricky problems facing it was largely due to the President's ability, even temperament and unflagging efforts.

50. Mr. OMWONY (Kenya) said it was an honour for him to express the appreciation of the African countries for the President's work. The twenty-ninth session of the Conference marked the end of an era of disagreement over many issues, especially South Africa. There could be no doubt that the President's able handling of the Conference's discussions had made a major contribution to the success achieved in that respect.

51. Mr. SADLEIR (Australia), acting as spokesman for the countries of South East Asia and the Pacific, praised the President for the fair and dignified manner in which he guided the Conference's work, much of which had been far from easy. It was particularly appropriate that the President should come from Africa, a continent on which so much of the world's attention had recently centred.

52. Mr. HIREMATH (India), speaking on behalf of the countries of the Middle East and South Asia, warmly congratulated the President on his handling of the Conference session. The fact that the Conference had succeeded in completing its heavy agenda successfully and on time was due mainly to the President's skillful and determined guidance.

53. Mr. ZHOU (China) complimented the President on the excellent way in which he had guided the Conference's deliberations. The Conference had enabled delegations from every part of the globe to enhance their mutual understanding, and the resolution of a number of difficult questions by consensus had provided a firm basis for future co-operation. The Director General and the Secretariat were to be commended for their contribution to the success of the Conference.

54. The PRESIDENT thanked all the delegates for their kind words and for the co-operation they had extended to him during the conduct of the Conference's business. It had been an honour to serve as President at the twenty-ninth session. Much excellent work had been accomplished which he was confident had confirmed the Conference's faith in the Director General, in the Agency and in its ability to help alleviate the suffering of millions of people in developing countries.

55. On behalf of the Conference, he wished to thank the Austrian authorities and the City of Vienna for their excellent hospitality and to express his gratitude to the Director General and his staff for providing valuable support for the work of the Conference. Before closing the session, he invited all those present to observe a minute of silence for prayer or meditation.

All present rose and stood in silence for one minute.

56. The PRESIDENT declared the twenty-ninth session of the General Conference closed.

The meeting rose at 9.40 p.m.