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Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations report of the Committee on Contributions (concluded)**

REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (A/8489)

1. The PRESIDENT: I invite the Rapporteur of the Fifth Committee, Mr. Rambissoon of Trinidad and Tobago, to present the reports on items 74, 79 (c) 79 (e) and 80 in one statement.

2. Mr. RAMBISSOON (Trinidad and Tobago): On behalf of the Fifth Committee I have the honour to present its reports on the agenda items 74 [A/8477], 79 (c), [A/8463] 79 (e) [A/8465] and 80 [A/8489].

3. With regard to agenda item 74, the Fifth Committee has submitted six draft resolutions, in paragraph 9 of document A/8477, which it hopes will meet with the approval of the General Assembly.

4. On item 79 (c), the Fifth Committee has set out its recommendations for the approval of the General Assembly in the draft resolution paragraph 5 of document A/8463.

5. On item 79 (e), the recommendation of the Fifth Committee to the General Assembly is contained in paragraph 5 of document A/8465.

6. With regard to item 80, the Fifth Committee has made specific recommendations in paragraphs 11 and 12 of document A/8489, which it hopes the General Assembly will endorse along with the draft resolution in paragraph 14.

Pursuant to rule 68 of the rules of procedure, it was decided not to discuss the reports of the Fifth Committee.

7. The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will first examine the report of the Fifth Committee under item 74.

8. If no one wishes to speak in explanation of vote, the General Assembly will now take a decision on the six draft resolutions recommended by the Fifth Committee on this item. If I hear no objection, I shall take it that the General Assembly adopts draft resolutions A, B, C, D, E and F.

The draft resolutions were adopted [resolutions 2759 A to F (XXV)].

President: Mr. Adam MALIK (Indonesia).

AGENDA ITEM 74

Financial reports and accounts for the year ended 31 December 1970 and reports of the Board of Auditors:
(a) United Nations;
(b) United Nations Development Programme;
(c) United Nations Children's Fund;
(d) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;
(e) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;
(f) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (A/8477)

AGENDA ITEM 79

Appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly (continued)*
(c) Board of Auditors;
(e) United Nations Administrative Tribunal

**REPORTS OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE
(A/8463, A/8465)**

* Resumed from the 1961st meeting.

** Resumed from the 1940th meeting.

9. The PRESIDENT: The General Assembly will now consider the reports of the Fifth Committee on sub-items (c) and (e) of agenda item 79.

10. If I hear no objection, I shall take it that the General Assembly adopts the draft resolution recommended by the Committee relating to agenda item 79 (c).

The draft resolution was adopted [resolution 2760 (XXVI)].

11. The PRESIDENT: The next report refers to agenda item 79 (e). If I hear no objection I shall take it that the General Assembly adopts the draft resolution relating to this item.

The draft resolution was adopted [resolution 2761 (XXVI)].

12. The PRESIDENT: We shall now take up the report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 80. I invite Members to turn their attention to the decisions adopted by the Fifth Committee. May I take it that the General Assembly endorses those decisions?

It was so decided.

13. The PRESIDENT: We turn now to the draft resolution recommended by the Fifth Committee on agenda item 80. If there is no request for a vote, I shall take it that the General Assembly adopts that draft resolution.

The draft resolution was adopted [resolution 2762 (XXVI)].

AGENDA ITEM 15

Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency

14. The PRESIDENT: I have the pleasure of inviting Mr. Sigvard Eklund, Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency, to present the report of the Agency for the year 1970-1971.¹

15. Mr. EKLUND: It has been my privilege to address the Assembly every year and to introduce the annual report of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

16. Before I proceed today, I wish to express to the Secretary-General my sincere wishes and my hope that he will have a speedy and early recovery.

17. Perhaps the most significant event of the past year was the successful completion by the Agency's Safeguards Committee—a committee of the whole—of its difficult task, namely, to formulate the content and structure of the safeguards agreements that non-nuclear-weapon States party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons [see resolution 2373 (XXII), annex] are required to conclude with the Agency under article III of the Treaty.

18. The complex task of the Committee was achieved in less than a year, and yet it was possible to produce a comprehensive basic agreement containing 116 articles that range from legal obligations of the State and the Agency to technical questions. It is no secret that the safeguards foreseen in the Treaty provoked some controversy. They touch upon questions of national sovereignty, of industrial development, of commercial secrecy and of discrimination. It is, therefore, remarkable that virtually unanimous agreement on almost every major provision of the safeguards agreement was achieved. The problem of financing safeguards was a difficult one, but a solution was found which provides a measure of relief for developing countries; the financing arrangements were endorsed by the Agency's General Conference in September.

19. The good atmosphere which prevailed from the very beginning of the Committee's work was refreshing, and represents a credit to every participating Member State. Since then, what has been called "the spirit of Vienna" has had an inductive effect on other Agency activities as well.

20. In accordance with the recommendations of the Safeguards Committee, consultations are also taking place with the United States and the United Kingdom in regard to their offers to place certain peaceful nuclear activities under safeguards.

21. It might have been expected that the successful conclusion of the Safeguards Committee's work would give a new impetus to the signature and ratification of the non-proliferation Treaty and to negotiations with the States party to it. I must report, however, that progress has not been very satisfactory. The number of non-nuclear-weapon States signatories of the Treaty has reached 98, but does not include several States with advanced nuclear technology. Since I addressed the General Assembly a year ago, there have been only four further ratifications, bringing the number up to 67; many signatory States which are leaders in the nuclear industry have not yet ratified the Treaty.

22. In accordance with article III of the Treaty, 46 of the 67 nations that have ratified it will be required to conclude a safeguards agreement with the Agency by 1 March next year. Nevertheless, not even half the States concerned are in the process of negotiation with the Agency, and agreements have so far been completed with only four countries, namely, Austria, Finland, Poland and Uruguay.

23. To assist the nations that have already ratified the Treaty but do not yet have nuclear materials that require safeguarding, we have explored a form of simplified procedure and we have offered our consultative services to each country concerned.

24. It is essential that the significant momentum which prevailed after the General Assembly had commended the Treaty should be regained. At the Agency's General Conference in September, there were encouraging developments. It was announced that the European Atomic Energy Community and the five non-nuclear-weapon States that are members of the Common Market were ready to undertake preliminary consultations on the agreement between the Agency and the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM). Japan also indicated its inten-

¹ International Atomic Energy Agency, *Annual Report 1 July 1970-30 June 1971* (Vienna, July 1971); transmitted to the General Assembly by note of the Secretary-General (A/8384).

tion to begin talks on the non-proliferation Treaty agreement with the Agency. The negotiations with EURATOM are starting this week. We shall, for our part, make every effort to conclude them as soon as possible.

25. Nevertheless, progress in achieving the hopes expressed by the General Assembly has been slow. This is no doubt due to many factors: the complexity of the question and, perhaps most important, a wait-and-see attitude adopted by a number of States. Progress, or the lack of it, may also be linked to the fulfilment of the other obligations that the Treaty imposes on all parties—nuclear-weapon and non-nuclear-weapon States alike. I refer to article IV, which requires all parties to co-operate in the further development of the applications of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes with due consideration of the needs of the developing areas of the world; and article VI, which requires the parties to pursue negotiations relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race. I refer also to the preamble of the Treaty, which recalls the determination expressed by the parties to the partial test ban Treaty² to seek to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time. It is common knowledge that underground testing is continuing and not even showing any sign of slackening; and the growing dissatisfaction of the non-nuclear-weapon States, many of which are now, in good faith, negotiating non-proliferation Treaty safeguards agreements, may be partly understood in this light. I strongly endorse the Secretary-General's statement in paragraph 203 of the introduction to his report on the work of the Organization, document A/8401/Add.1: "For the Treaty to remain fully viable and valid, all of its provisions must be fully implemented . . .". An early agreement in the framework of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, which will be resumed in Vienna, could lead to an improvement in this situation.

26. The implementation of article IV of the Treaty is tied up with the problem of increasing aid to the developing countries. During the last two years there has been some improvement in the Agency's own technical assistance programme. The target for voluntary contributions has been increased from \$2 million in 1970 to \$3 million in 1972. Unfortunately, the real value of the assistance that will be provided in 1972 will be about the same as that of 10 years ago, because of the effects of inflation and currency adjustments.

27. As I have pointed out before, this programme is of crucial importance in enabling developing countries to embark upon their first nuclear energy activities; it is the seed from which larger programmes can grow.

28. The increasing number of "Special Fund" type projects that the Agency is executing on behalf of the United Nations Development Programme reflects the growing interest and capability of developing countries in carrying out larger projects in the nuclear energy field. It also indicates that the need for international assistance in this field is growing. The industrial countries, and particularly the nuclear-weapon States, will certainly be called upon to fulfil the commitments they have made in article IV of the Treaty.

² Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water (United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 480 (1963), No. 6964).

29. For developing and industrial countries alike, the crux of the matter is how far nuclear power is going to answer their energy needs. To put this matter in perspective, it is estimated that by 1980 the world's nuclear capacity will have increased about 15 times from the present level to a total of about 340,000 megawatts. This will represent nearly one sixth of the world's total electrical generating capacity. However, only about 6 per cent of this nuclear capacity is likely to be installed in the developing countries.

30. Let us now look at the present situation. In addition to vigorous construction programmes being implemented in a score of advanced countries, nuclear power stations have been ordered by seven developing countries and are being contemplated by another dozen. Each of these nuclear power stations has been financed in the framework of a bilateral agreement. The Agency has on request provided advisory services such as preliminary economic surveys, assistance in drawing up a national legislative framework, in selecting sites for plants, in evaluating bids, and in training personnel.

31. International sources of finance within the United Nations family have not yet made any contribution to the introduction of nuclear power into developing countries. Although the Agency is not a financing body, it can help developing countries by providing convincing evidence of the extent, nature and location of the market and of its technical requirements. This market may be as high as 60,000 megawatts by 1985. Part of this will be for small and medium-sized nuclear power plants of a capacity that is no longer being ordered in the industrial countries. The Agency is pressing ahead with a detailed market study and the first working group on the subject met in Vienna last month. Our aim is to provide manufacturers with reliable information on the size of the future demand for the smaller sized plant appropriate to the more limited electrical grids of developing countries.

32. The General Assembly has expressed interest in the use of nuclear explosives for peaceful purposes and the obligations assumed by nuclear-weapon States under article V of the non-proliferation Treaty. In relation to General Assembly resolution 2605 B (XXIV), a group of experts from the Agency made recommendations last November on the question of appropriate international observation of peaceful nuclear explosions and the Agency's role in this connection. This report has been circulated to Member States for comments and a number of observations have already been received. The matter will be taken up again at a future meeting of the Agency's Board of Governors.

33. The Agency is also continuing its series of technical meetings on the subject of peaceful nuclear explosives and a panel on cratering explosions will be held during the first half of next year. An enquiry has been received from Madagascar regarding the feasibility of a harbour project involving the use of a nuclear explosive device. France, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the the United States have indicated their readiness to take part in the study of such a project under the auspices of the Agency. The subject of peaceful nuclear explosives was also reviewed at the Fourth International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy held in Geneva from 6-16

September, and once again it was underlined that more research and development will be needed before the economics and safety of nuclear explosive technology are fully established.

34. The Fourth International Conference was attended by nearly 4,000 participants and observers. Both the United Nations Secretariat and the Agency agree that it provided a commendable example of concerted action between the United Nations and one of its agencies. One result of this collaboration was the great savings achieved: the Conference cost only about one quarter of the amount spent on the Second Conference in 1958. A separate report by the Secretary-General has been circulated for the information of the Assembly [A/8487].

35. It is not possible to summarize here the results of a very wide ranging and intensive meeting of this kind. The proceedings of the Conference are now under preparation in the Agency. The one dominant impression, however, is that of confidence in the future of nuclear power. I have already given figures about expected future growth. It was also clearer than ever that the design and construction of facilities for all stages of the nuclear fuel cycle are acquiring progressively a truly commercial character. Government-sponsored research is increasingly limited to advanced types of reactors and to more distant objectives, such as controlled thermonuclear fusion and direct energy conversion. While there is a growing free exchange of information about research, there is a contrary trend in that commercialization has brought increasing industrial secrecy.

36. A significant part of the Conference was focused on the problems of ensuring, during the next decades, adequate supplies of nuclear fuel, and particularly of enriched fuel. The Conference provided the venue for contacts among countries interested in co-operating in joint uranium enrichment projects.

37. Almost every person who has a significant responsibility for promoting the peaceful uses of atomic energy was present at the Geneva Conference. The Conference therefore offered an extremely useful forum for informal as well as for formal exchanges, for cross contacts between specialists in various disciplines, representatives from the nuclear industry and Government officials. A conspectus of the progress achieved in the seven years which have elapsed since the previous Conference and the problems to be faced emerged from the sessions. In this sense, the Conference was also of value to economists and planners from developing countries. However, the task of fostering international exchange of scientific information in the nuclear sphere is now adequately dealt with by the numerous specialized meetings of the Agency and other bodies and by the continuing exchange through its International Nuclear Information System, which will probably enter into full-scale operation next year.

38. The Fourth International Conference also discussed the various environmental implications of the growth of nuclear power. All of us who wish to see man's heritage preserved for the benefit of future generations must welcome the growing concern about preservation of the environment. It is disquieting, however, that amongst some of us, and particularly amongst some of the younger

people, this concern has taken an anti-scientific and anti-technological turn. It is obvious that what we need to overcome the ills of industrial society, aggravated by a rapidly exploding human population, is an even greater application of the scientific mind and the scientific method — of the professionally specialized and rational application of the human intellect. That some re-direction of scientific effort is needed towards conservation rather than unstinted growth, I do not doubt.

39. Let us look for a moment at the question of energy needs. More energy, and particularly electricity, is essential if we are to achieve a society which conserves its environment by recycling its wastes and developing non-polluting means of urban transport and non-polluting forms of industrial and domestic heat. In the industrial countries electrical capacity is now doubling every 9 or 10 years; in the developing countries, the doubling time is much shorter. In the next 30 years, man will use as much energy as he has since he first appeared on earth; by the year 2000, electricity production may be 8 times as high as it is now. No nation in the world is prepared to forgo the benefits that cheap and plentiful electrical power bring to the well-being of its citizens and the progress of its economy. The question we must answer is what is the best way of meeting this rapidly growing demand with a minimum of impact on the environment.

40. The Fourth International Conference returned a clear answer, which was perhaps best summed up in the concluding message from the representative of Secretary-General U Thant. In pointing out that the Conference was, in a sense, a preparatory meeting for the forthcoming United Nations Conference on the Human Environment to be held in Stockholm, he said that the Conference had "emphasized the contribution which nuclear power can make to providing man with clean energy, with a minimum disturbance to the environment".

41. The Secretary-General has spoken of the financial crisis which confronts the United Nations. A similar crisis, though deriving from different grounds, faces the Agency and doubtless many of its sister agencies. Between 1971 and 1972, the Agency's regular budget will increase by nearly 18 per cent. We have had to request a supplementary appropriation of \$730,000 for 1971. This increase reflects only to a small extent the assumption of safeguards responsibilities. Most of it is due to an increase in salaries and to changes in the rate of exchange. What is worse, we may face further difficulties of the same kind next year. Within the Agency, we are trying to maintain the momentum of our programme by eliminating low-priority work for each new project that is started. We are introducing severe economies in administration and elsewhere and trying to cut back the documents explosion. One example is the annual report before the Assembly. Previously the Agency was issuing three such yearly reports: one to the General Assembly, one to the Economic and Social Council and one to the Agency's General Conference. This year the governing body of the Agency decided to combine all three into one. We have also had to decline participation in a number of inter-agency activities. There seem to us to be quite a few pieces of co-ordinating machinery of which the productivity, except in paper, is low and diminishing and whose *raison d'être* might be re-examined.

42. One of the crucial elements in this financial crisis is obviously the question of professional salaries. In this regard the Assembly is aware of the views taken by the Agency. The formula for determining United Nations salaries was devised for the small and stable Secretariat of the League of Nations, where the staff was predominantly European and where variations between national salary scales had not been widened by what we may call the transatlantic gap. It seems to us that the application of this formula to the quite different circumstances of the post-war international Organization has led to distortions and to some inequities. We also feel that too much emphasis, for instance, may be placed on based emoluments and inadequate stress on social benefits, such as dependency allowances and education grants. In order to make a positive contribution to the work of the Special Committee for the Review of the United Nations Salary System, the Agency has suggested that United Nations remuneration might be based on the average of the national civil service salary rates prevailing in five of the most economically developed countries rather than on the rate in one—and only one—country, as it is now. Recent developments suggest that such a scheme might in time serve the best interests of the staff as well as those of contributing Governments.

43. Let me reiterate. I have mentioned in my statement some of the activities we are undertaking. I have underlined the dangers of losing momentum in adhering to and implementing the non-proliferation Treaty. I have touched upon the difficulties we are facing, some of which are not uncommon to other organizations. But at a time when the Agency is entering a period of increased activities, particularly in nuclear power and safeguards, I wish to assure you that in spite of the difficulties we shall endeavour to fulfil our task.

44. Here I wish sincerely to thank our host country, Austria, for its generous help, particularly in its efforts to provide permanent headquarters, the construction of which will commence soon.

45. I also wish to repeat that we are determined to make our collaboration with the United Nations still more efficient to the benefit of Member States.

46. The PRESIDENT: On behalf of the General Assembly I should like to thank Mr. Eklund for the statement he has just made in introducing the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

47. Several representatives have asked to be allowed to speak, and I shall call first on the representative of the Netherlands, who wishes to introduce the draft resolution contained in document A/L.642/Rev.1.

48. Mr. FACK (Netherlands): The past year has been of particular importance to the International Atomic Energy Agency because of what has been achieved through the Safeguards Committee in the application of article III of the non-proliferation Treaty. This Treaty is quite specific as to its aims, but much less specific when it comes to the question of how they are to be achieved. It is therefore remarkable that it proved possible to reach agreement on so many difficult and complicated matters in the Safeguards Committee in a relatively short period.

49. My delegation is of the opinion that the Safeguards Committee is to be highly commended for its work and for its patience and perseverance. Special mention is also to be made of the excellent services provided by the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency and his dedicated staff, who for weeks and months on end had to work under high pressure, never failing in efficiency and courtesy.

50. The model agreement contained in Agency document INFCIRC/153 is a most important step towards making the non-proliferation Treaty work, but, of course, it is not the final one. It is only a model, and the next step will be the conclusion of specific agreements between the parties to the Treaty and the Agency. As a member of the European Atomic Energy Community the Netherlands Government will negotiate these agreements through and with the Community's Commission, which received a mandate from the EURATOM Ministerial Council on 20 September last.

51. The constitutional procedure for the ratification of the non-proliferation Treaty by my country will start during the current session of the Netherlands Parliament.

52. The importance of the work done by the Safeguards Committee should not obscure the other varied and vital tasks the Agency has performed during the last year.

53. My delegation supports the view that the heavy responsibilities of the Agency under the non-proliferation Treaty should not hamper its other work and should not burden countries with limited resources unduly.

54. The Netherlands Government has supported the proposal, made by the Board of Governors, to raise the target for voluntary contributions to the General Fund to \$3 million, as is shown by the fact that it has already raised its 1971 contribution above the required proportionate level. It has also welcomed the upward trend in the availability of United Nations Development Programme funds for technical assistance.

55. At a time when financial resources do not seem to be forthcoming to the Agency in any significant amounts, it becomes more necessary to direct further appeals to the international finance institutions for closer co-operation and a new and positive approach towards nuclear power. Without their assistance the application of nuclear power in the developing countries will be a slow process. At this juncture I should like to draw attention to the valuable work undertaken by the International Atomic Energy Agency in promoting further research for the development of small and medium sized reactors for the benefit of developing countries.

56. For an extremely densely populated and highly industrialized country like the Netherlands, problems of environment urgently require solutions, and the part the Agency plays in assisting in the preparations for the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment to be held in Stockholm in 1972 is therefore much appreciated by us. We believe that atomic energy has an important and increasing role to play in the preservation of our environment, but not only in that field. The fourth International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, held in

Geneva, was a clear manifestation of the over-all role nuclear power is going to play. More than ever it became clear that by the end of this decade nuclear power will cover an important percentage of the power requirements in developed and developing countries alike. That was also vividly illustrated by the interesting exhibition staged during the conference. Within the limits of its resources my Government contributes to this development in several fields, in close co-operation with private enterprise.

57. The establishment of an International Fusion Research Council was warmly welcomed by my Government. It shows, in our view, the foresight of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency in this ever more promising field.

58. The generation of power, of course, is not the whole story, and the annual report enumerates many activities of the Agency in the field of soil fertility, plant breeding, animal production and health, food preservation and medicine. Those activities cover an ever-widening field, and show conclusively that the atom has come of age. I should also mention the many symposia and seminars organized by the Agency covering the subjects just mentioned, in many of which experts from my country participated.

59. The widening range of activities of the Agency lays a heavy burden on the shoulders of the Director General. My delegation has full confidence in his ability and that of his staff to fulfil their responsible task, and I wish to take this opportunity to commend them for their work and to wish them every success.

60. Finally, on behalf of the delegations of Ceylon and Czechoslovakia and my own delegation, I have the pleasure to introduce draft resolution A/L.642/Rev.1. This draft resolution speaks for itself and I should like to commend it for unanimous adoption by the General Assembly.

61. Mr. JAROSZEK (Poland): It is always with a feeling of satisfaction that we take the floor when the Assembly reviews the annual activities of the International Atomic Energy Agency devoted to the noble task of fostering the widest use of nuclear energy for the benefit of mankind.

62. The Polish delegation wishes to express its appreciation of the concise and comprehensive account of the Agency's activities contained in its annual report for the year 1970 to 1971 and brought up to date in the lucid statement of the Director General earlier this morning.

63. Without overlooking the other aspects of the Agency's activities, I should like in this statement to concentrate on two particularly important fields, namely, the role of the Agency under article III of the non-proliferation Treaty and its work in the promotion of international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

64. We take note with special satisfaction of the constructive role played by the Agency and of the progress achieved in discharging its safeguards responsibilities, in accordance with its Statute and with the provisions set forth in article III of the non-proliferation Treaty.

65. Everyone is well aware of the great importance of universal adherence to and strict observance of the non-

proliferation Treaty, both as a disarmament factor and as an instrument stimulating the peaceful use of nuclear energy. My Government has always attached particular importance to the role of the Agency with regard to safeguards and the co-ordination of wide international co-operation in the peaceful application of nuclear technology.

66. In our opinion the Agency has dealt properly with the problem of studies, consultations and negotiations relating to the non-proliferation Treaty. The fact that this question is listed as the first item in the introduction to the report and, indeed, was also tackled as the first question in the Director General's statement is in itself an indication of its importance in the Agency's activities.

67. We note with satisfaction that on 10 March 1971 the Safeguards Committee successfully completed, with the active co-operation of many States including Poland, work on the contents of the safeguards agreement to be concluded with the Agency by non-nuclear-weapon States parties to the non-proliferation Treaty. We consider it to be a positive fact that by the end of June 1971, 29 States had entered into negotiations with the Agency on safeguards agreements pursuant to article III of the non-proliferation Treaty. Poland, which was one of the first countries to sign and ratify the Treaty, was also among the first to start negotiations with the Agency under article III of the Treaty and, in fact, as was recalled by the Director General in his statement this morning, in September of this year we concluded those negotiations. However, we cannot but deplore that only a few States have so far done so. We are of the opinion that, in accordance with the non-proliferation Treaty requirements, both the negotiating process and the conclusion of agreements with the Agency should be considerably speeded up—particularly by States with advanced nuclear capabilities.

68. We share the opinion of the Director General about "the dangers of losing momentum in adhering to and in implementing the non-proliferation Treaty". We hope that the recent decision of the Council of Ministers of the European Atomic Energy Community to negotiate an agreement with the Agency will bear fruit and that the non-nuclear-weapon States members of that Community will soon conclude agreements with the Agency on the basis of the model agreement elaborated by the Safeguards Committee. I need hardly emphasize the bearing of such agreements on the strengthening of confidence and security in Europe.

69. More than a year and a half have elapsed since the entry into force of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. As is rightly pointed out in paragraph 120 of the Agency's report, further expansion of the Agency's safeguards work in 1972 will obviously depend upon the progress made in the ratification of the Treaty.

70. We fully share the view expressed here last year by the Director General, Mr. Eklund, that: "In order to be effective an international treaty should be universally accepted, and the parties to it should voluntarily and willingly fulfil their obligations under that treaty" [1917th meeting, para. 39]. We take note of the attention paid by the Agency to the safeguards required with regard to new

techniques for uranium enrichment and other types of peaceful nuclear activities. I refer to paragraph 122 (d) of the report. Apart from safeguarding against possible diversion of nuclear materials and nuclear energy for non-peaceful purposes, the basic task of the Agency remains the promotion of international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. This question finds its proper place in the report, which gives many examples of the efforts and initiatives undertaken by the Agency.

71. Poland, which contributes to various activities of the Agency while at the same time benefiting from its assistance in some fields, is vitally interested in this important part of the Agency's work and appreciates that ever-greater emphasis is being placed on the practical applications of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and on the exchange of scientific and technical information.

72. In this context, my delegation wishes to express its highly positive evaluation of the Fourth International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, held in Geneva in September of this year. We consider that the Conference carried out its task in further encouraging international co-operation, exchange of information on research work and the practical application of nuclear technology in various fields—agricultural, health and environmental—in both the developing and developed countries. The Conference rightly stressed the necessity of wide international co-operation in the field of nuclear technology, as for instance in the solution of problems related to the industrial application of fast-breeder or thermo-nuclear reactors.

73. In view of the recognized importance of universal co-operation in the field of nuclear energy, we must again emphasize that the German Democratic Republic, which was one of the first States to ratify the non-proliferation Treaty and which is highly advanced in the peaceful uses of atomic energy, should be given, without further delay, the right to full participation, on the basis of equality, in the Agency's activities. The Polish delegation also considers that the Agency should take immediate steps to give effect, in so far as it is concerned, to General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI) on the restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China and the expulsion forthwith of the representatives of Chiang Kai-shek.

74. The Polish delegation wishes to reiterate that its endorsement of the Agency's activities, as well as its support for draft resolution A/L.642/Rev.1, just introduced by the representative of the Netherlands, does not imply any change in its position with regard to the revision of article VI of the Agency's Statute.

75. In conclusion, the Polish delegation wishes to express its great appreciation for the work of the International Atomic Energy Agency under the able guidance of its Director General, Mr. Sigvard Eklund, whom my Government had the honour to welcome in Poland on an official visit earlier this year.

76. Mr. BUSH (United States of America): I should like to express my country's appreciation for the effective and productive work of the International Atomic Energy Agency under Mr. Eklund's very able leadership. We

strongly support the evolution of the Agency's programmes as they have been adapted to meet the changing requirements of the Member States.

77. During the past 15 years the Agency has contributed a great deal to the development and international sharing of the peaceful uses of atomic energy and, if I might inject a personal note, one of the happy things that happened to me when I first took over as United States Permanent Representative was the opportunity I had to visit the Agency in Vienna.

78. It is encouraging to see that the Agency's programmes are continuing to respond to the needs of the Member States, and Mr. Eklund personally is to be commended for his success in managing the diverse and important programmes of the Agency on such a broad scale within the relatively modest resources available to him—resource limitations which we heard about from him in his statement.

79. I was particularly impressed by Mr. Eklund's comments about the financial problems and the re-ordering of priorities. The work the Agency is doing in carrying out its new responsibilities under the non-proliferation Treaty is singularly important. It has already adopted basic guidelines for negotiating safeguards agreements and has entered into such negotiations with many Governments. These efforts, like its other activities in promoting the safe dissemination of the benefits of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, represent a significant contribution to the progress of mankind. The work of the Agency deserves the support of the General Assembly; it deserves the support of the Member States; and we whole-heartedly endorse the draft resolution that is before us.

80. Mr. MELLBIN (Denmark): May I first thank the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency, Mr. Sigvard Eklund, for his elucidating statement at the opening of this debate and at the same time say that it has been an encouraging experience, this year as always, to study the report of the Agency. The report is highly stimulating and deals with a number of problems essential for us all.

81. During the past year my country has had the privilege of serving on the Board of Governors, and we have been grateful to have had that opportunity to take an active part in finding solutions to a number of important problems before the Board.

82. No doubt, as has already been emphasized, the most important accomplishment of the Agency during the past year has been the agreement on safeguards. That agreement has enabled the Safeguards Inspectorate to accelerate its negotiations with individual non-proliferation Treaty countries on the agreements which, according to the Treaty, will have to be concluded with a considerable number of countries in the coming months up to 1 March 1972. We congratulate the Safeguards Committee on its willingness to make compromises and to find solutions in a spirit of co-operation which has prevailed throughout these comprehensive talks. This has confirmed our impression of the efficiency with which the Agency can act also in its administration of safeguards. In particular, we have been grateful for the thorough and valuable preparation which

the Director-General and his staff made for this endeavour. Denmark actively supported the conclusion of the non-proliferation Treaty and was one of the first countries to ratify it. We are confident that the agreement which was reached in April of this year will contribute to the effective implementation of the Treaty safeguards. It is our conviction that the system resulting from the work of the Safeguards Committee will be both reliable and economic, and it is our hope that it will be given wide application throughout the world.

83. In conformity with the obligation under article III of the Treaty to commence negotiations with the Agency on a safeguards agreement Denmark has started its negotiations, which are expected to be concluded this autumn. We also wish to express our satisfaction with the agreement on the financing of safeguards. In this respect we particularly welcome the fact that the agreement envisages that all parties to the non-proliferation Treaty contribute to the costs of the safeguards and stipulates that States not members of the Agency should also contribute to the costs. This agreement reflects—correctly, we believe—the fact that all countries benefit from the safeguards system. It is our hope that the system will help to induce States which have not yet signed the non-proliferation Treaty to do so in the not too distant future.

84. The 1970 General Conference of the Agency adopted a resolution on the outstanding problems with regard to article VI of the Agency's Statute. The adoption was not unanimous and we for our part had some doubts about the timing of the introduction of the draft resolution. We did, however, decide to act in accordance with the wishes of the majority of the member States, not least because the resulting amendment opened the possibility for a broader representation of countries hitherto not duly represented, in particular the developing countries. Consequently, Denmark has ratified the amendment. Due representation of the developing countries is also very essential because nuclear energy will be of considerable importance to these countries in solving their energy problems, and the solution of these problems concerns us all; it is of world-wide interest. In our view all international organizations competent in this respect should therefore be induced to give further consideration to the possibilities of assisting developing countries in this field.

85. Denmark is strongly in favour of promoting the activities which the Agency has so far adopted. We are particularly aware of the obligations contained in the non-proliferation Treaty that the development of the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes should be furthered and we support the technical assistance programme in that spirit. We therefore appreciated the General Conference's acceptance of raising the target for voluntary contributions to the General Fund to \$3 million.

86. We welcome the efforts of the Agency with regard to dissemination of information concerning the possible peaceful uses of nuclear explosives for the benefit of all non-proliferation Treaty partners to the full extent possible within the objective of the non-proliferation Treaty. We wish to emphasize, however, the necessity for thorough consideration of the ecological problems of nuclear explosions. We consequently look forward with interest to the

results of the Agency's further studies in this field in order to enable it to fulfil the role which it may assume under article VI of the non-proliferation Treaty.

87. Every country, in our opinion, ought to welcome the world-wide debate on man's influence on his environment. Thanks to the early awareness of scientists of the risks inherent in using nuclear energy, this energy source has an exceptionally clean record in respect to pollution as well as to safety. Nuclear energy authorities have been devoting great efforts and sums to ensure that radioactive waste would be permanently isolated from man and his environment. And it is our belief that the accumulated knowledge thus acquired in this field constitutes a valuable contribution to the solution of other environmental problems. We have therefore strongly supported the participation of the International Atomic Energy Agency in the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment to be held in Stockholm in 1972 and intend to support any reasonable initiative on the part of the International Atomic Energy Agency to emphasize the importance of that field, such as the establishment of a register for releases of radio-active materials to any sector of the environment which may go beyond national boundaries. In this connexion, I wish to recall that Denmark, for its part, has accepted the 1958 Geneva Convention on the High Seas,³ article 25 of which deals with the question of nuclear pollution of the sea.

88. Finally, I wish to express again my delegation's great satisfaction with the activities of the Agency as presented in the annual report. Allow me to express also our appreciation of the valuable co-operation which has taken place between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director General of the Agency and their staffs with respect to the Fourth International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy which was held in September of this year. This co-operation contributed immensely to the great success of that Conference.

89. On this basis, it is a pleasure for Denmark—and here I am in accord with the other Nordic countries—to recommend the Agency's report and also to recommend the adoption by the General Assembly of the draft resolution so convincingly introduced by the representative of the Netherlands earlier today.

90. Sir Laurence McINTYRE (Australia): My delegation would like to join in welcoming the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the General Assembly once more for consideration of this item. In his statement, Mr. Eklund introduced the report of the Agency for the year up to 30 June 1971 and dealt with developments with which the Agency has been concerned in the period since 30 June. We owe him our thanks for his contribution to our discussion.

91. At the outset I should like to say that my delegation is prepared to join again this year, as it has in past years, in supporting the draft resolution covering the Agency's report, contained in document A/L.642/Rev.1, which was introduced to us this morning by the representative of the Netherlands. We are confident that the Assembly will adopt this draft resolution unanimously.

³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 450 (1963), No. 6465.

92. The report contains, in a comprehensive yet comprehensible form, information about progress in promoting the peaceful applications of nuclear energy under a number of headings, among them technical co-operation, food and agriculture, the physical sciences, health, safety, waste management and, perhaps most importantly, safeguards. It also gives details of the further progress on the subject of the peaceful applications of nuclear explosions. It will be apparent that the report has relevance to other items on the agenda of this Assembly in addition to the one that we are considering at present. It is, therefore, a valuable reference document.

93. One important event in regard to nuclear energy this year was the Fourth International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, which was held in Geneva last September. The Secretary-General has submitted a report on the Conference in document A/8487, which summarizes the main subjects of interest at the Conference. This notes that it focused on one main theme: the rapid rise of nuclear power as a major source of energy in the world; but that, unlike the previous Conference, its agenda and the papers presented were directed more towards government officials, planners and economists than to technical experts and scientists. The Conference was a significant gathering of representatives of atomic energy and nuclear power organizations throughout the world, and it provided a valuable forum for a wide-ranging exchange of views on a number of important uses of nuclear energy. Australia was represented by a delegation of senior scientific and technical personnel, as well as representatives from industry and academic life.

94. The report of the Agency makes the comment that public concern about industrial pollution of the environment has had a considerable impact on nuclear power programmes in some of the main industrial countries. As we are all aware, the question of the preservation of the environment has broad ramifications extending into many areas of national and international activity. At the international level it will, of course, be the subject of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment to be held in Stockholm next year. It is also an important subject for consideration in the context of the preparatory work being done for the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea scheduled for 1973. My delegation notes with gratification the contribution that the International Atomic Energy Agency is making to this broad international endeavour and would like to commend the Agency for its efforts.

95. We have listened with interest this morning to what Mr. Eklund had to say about the development of the peaceful applications of nuclear explosives, which contains within itself the seeds of great benefits to mankind. It is clear, however, that if these benefits are to be realized the greatest possible measure of international co-operation will be essential.

96. During the past year further technical discussions were held between the major nuclear countries that are conducting programmes in this field. The Soviet Union, we understand, has used nuclear explosives to extinguish otherwise uncontrollable gas well fires, and we gather that the United States has made good progress in proving the value of nuclear stimulation as a commonly viable technology for recovering natural gas from fields of low

permeability. These, it seems to us, are promising developments, particularly in view of the problem of resources depletion.

97. It is obvious that there are obstacles in the way of the development of a workable peaceful explosion technology. At the same time, it is to be hoped that such a technology will eventually play a significant role in helping with a wide range of projects to preserve resources, to raise productivity and to recover resources which otherwise would not be available. We look forward, therefore, to further progress in this work.

98. My delegation would like to acknowledge gratefully the collaboration that Australia has enjoyed in nuclear matters over the past years with other countries, as well as, of course, with the International Atomic Energy Agency itself. At the same time, we should like to record our gratitude for the facilities accorded to officers of the Australian Atomic Energy Commission to work in various research establishments in other countries. We have also been pleased to have a number of scientists from other countries working in Australia. We look forward to a continuation of this important and, indeed, indispensable manifestation of international co-operation.

99. In closing these few remarks my delegation would like to record again its warm appreciation of the work done during the year by the Director General and his staff and to say that we look forward to further productive endeavours in the year 1971/1972.

100. Mr. WALDHEIM (Austria): Under the present item the General Assembly is again presented with the annual report of the International Atomic Energy Agency covering its activities during the period from 1 July 1970 to 30 June 1971. The report, which was introduced this morning by the Director General of the Agency, Mr. Eklund, provides us with a clear and comprehensive account of the initiatives and activities carried out by the Agency over the last year.

101. The discussion of the report also gives us an opportunity to express to the organization, its Board of Governors and its distinguished Director General, Mr. Eklund, our sincere appreciation of the manner in which the Agency has discharged its complex and important task in the field of international co-operation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

102. My delegation is particularly aware of the fact that the workload of the Agency and its staff has been extremely heavy during the period under review. In addition to its many tasks in the fields of technical assistance, safeguards, panels and symposia, the Agency participated in the preparation of the Fourth International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, which was held in Geneva two months ago. As we also know, the discussions within the Safeguards Committee have entailed additional work, especially for the Department of Safeguards and Inspection and the Legal Division. It is therefore a pleasure for me to express again our sincere appreciation for the services rendered by the secretariat of the Agency.

103. The layout of the report is somewhat different from that of the reports which have been presented to us in the

past. I refer here to the special chapter regarding "Questions of special interests to the United Nations". Under that heading the report conveys information which is the past has been made available to the United Nations in the form of separate reports. My delegation welcomes this change, which has made it possible to avoid unnecessary duplication. The General Assembly took note of that fact when, on the occasion of the allocation of the disarmament items to the First Committee, it decided to draw the attention of that Committee to the relevant paragraphs in the annual report of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

104. The paragraphs in question refer in particular to the action taken by the Agency in relation to recommendations made by the General Assembly following the conference of non-nuclear-weapon States. It is not the purpose of the present discussion to examine in detail these matters which are subjects of consideration by the First Committee. I should only like to mention here that several sections of the present report have a bearing on items referred to the First Committee, such as the sections referring to technical co-operation and assistance, financing of nuclear energy activities, the nuclear information system, safeguards and the international service for nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes. Furthermore, I would have to mention in this context the question of safeguards required with respect to new techniques for uranium enrichment.

105. An important development reflected in the report is the progress made in preparing the Agency to discharge the responsibilities devolving upon it as a result of the entry into force on 5 March 1970 of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. Austria, which was among the first to sign and ratify the Treaty, has from the beginning supported the concept of an agreement to halt the proliferation of nuclear weapons which would also give new impetus to international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and further efforts towards disarmament.

106. The entry into force of that agreement meant, of course, giving practical implementation to all the provisions of the Treaty, including the establishment of a safeguards system under the International Atomic Energy Agency as envisaged in article III of the Treaty. My Government, therefore, warmly welcomed the establishment of a Safeguards Committee, which was to advise the Board as a matter of urgency on the content of the safeguards agreements that non-nuclear-weapon States parties to the non-proliferation Treaty are required to conclude with the Agency. We are indeed happy to note that the Committee, in March of this year, successfully concluded its work on this matter and thus accomplished a task of great legal and technical complexity. This has made it possible for the Agency to enter into negotiations with non-nuclear-weapon States promptly.

107. My Government, adhering to the principle of scrupulous respect for obligations accepted, entered at an early stage into negotiations with the Agency and not too long ago signed a safeguards agreement in accordance with the non-proliferation Treaty. Since international agreements do not serve much purpose if they lack implementation, we would express the hope and the appeal that other non-nuclear-weapon States parties to the non-proliferation

Treaty would enter into the required negotiations with the Agency. In this context we welcome the announcement that the Council of Ministers of the European Atomic Energy Community has given a mandate to the European Commission to negotiate an agreement with the Agency in order to enable five of the EURATOM States to implement their obligations under article III of the non-proliferation Treaty.

108. A further point which I should like to make and which gives my delegation some satisfaction is the evidence contained in the report that the Agency is giving due attention to the problem of ecology and human environment in general. Public concern about industrial pollution and the preservation of the environment has a considerable impact upon nuclear-power programmes in many countries, including my own.

109. My delegation has therefore noted with appreciation that the Agency is not insensitive to this concern and that its efforts tie in with those of other organizations and international conferences, such as the forthcoming Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment and the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction. In this context my Government believes that the Agency should not only continue its scientific work on the improvement of radiation protection standards and on the possible environmental effects of atomic power plants but should also assist Member States in their efforts to inform the public objectively about the nature of atomic energy. Although leading scientists have found nuclear power plants cleaner than fossil-fuelled ones and less harmful to the human environment, we are still faced with the prejudice that associates atomic energy almost exclusively with mass destruction.

110. We believe therefore that an Agency-sponsored information campaign for leaders of opinion, journalists, teachers and people active in adult education could very well contribute to removing the over-all attitude of distrust towards the atom and could lead to discussions on the advantages and the disadvantages of atomic energy on a more objective basis.

111. In this context may I also refer briefly to the Fourth International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, which offered an excellent opportunity for scientists, administrators and economists from all over the world to examine progress and programmes in the field of the peaceful application of nuclear energy and their impact on the human environment. My delegation hopes very much that the results of the discussions during the Conference will be taken up and further developed by future Agency panels and symposia.

112. As I have tried to point out before, my delegation attaches great importance to the implementation of the non-proliferation Treaty through safeguards. We also wish, however, to emphasize that the original aims of the Agency, namely, "To encourage and assist . . . [the] development and practical application of atomic energy for peaceful uses throughout the world", must remain as important as the new task which the Agency has assumed under the non-proliferation Treaty.

113. It is in that spirit that we have supported the initiatives to raise the target for voluntary contributions from Member States for the purpose of technical assistance. Although we realize that the new target does not fully meet the expectations of the developing countries, we feel that it certainly represents a necessary and welcome improvement on previous years. Subject to parliamentary approval, the Austrian authorities have already pledged a corresponding increase in Austria's contribution to the general fund.

114. On previous occasions the Austrian delegation has stressed the importance of the Agency as the centre and principal international forum for discussions on the application and development of the peaceful uses of the atom. Although in the past the Agency has been unchallenged in that role, we believe that the trend towards commercialization of nuclear power and the increasing trade in nuclear materials will certainly have an impact on the activities, and perhaps also on the position, of the Agency. Careful attention to those developments is therefore required if we want the Agency to maintain its co-ordinating role in the field of the peaceful application of nuclear energy.

115. Before concluding, may I report briefly on the further progress in the planning and construction of the Agency's permanent headquarters in Vienna. In December 1970, members of the Austrian Government and the City Council of Vienna decided, after intensive consultations with both the International Atomic Energy Agency and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), on the selection of the design for a future international centre in Vienna, which will include the permanent headquarters of the Agency and of UNIDO. In February 1971 an agreement on the size of the project and the determination of Austria's obligations with respect to the Agency was reached between the Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Director General of the Agency. Following that agreement the International Atomic Energy Agency was invited to submit a study regarding the functional requirements within the mutually agreed space programme. The Agency complied with that request in a very short time and made available all pertinent details, thus providing the basis for further detailed planning and for the execution of the project.

116. It seems to be appropriate to express here once again our gratitude and appreciation to the International Atomic Energy Agency and its Director General, Mr. Eklund, who has contributed so much to further progress in this vast project, in a spirit of mutual understanding and through efficient collaboration.

117. Mr. ENE (Romania) (*interpretation from French*): Romania attaches enormous importance to the activities of the International Atomic Energy Agency, since we are convinced of the increasingly important role that the Agency will be called upon to play in the promotion of international co-operation in the field of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

118. Pursuant to that train of thought, the delegation of Romania would like to express certain views concerning the activities of the Agency in the last year and the future concerns of the Agency.

119. The report of the International Atomic Energy Agency, rounded out by the statement made today at the opening of our discussion, gives us an over-all picture of the activities carried out by the Agency, as well as the problems confronting it. The Romanian delegation would like to take advantage of this opportunity to renew to Mr. Sigvard Eklund, the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the expression of our specific appreciation, which was also expressed this summer when the University of Bucharest conferred upon him the title of doctor *honoris causa*.

120. Among the many activities carried out by the International Atomic Energy Agency we would like to lay stress first upon the attention it has devoted to the question of nuclear electrical energy, as well as the contribution to the development of research in this field and on the dissemination of scientific information by undertaking technico-economic studies, by the holding of international seminars, by the use of specialists, and so on.

121. In present conditions of increasing competitiveness of nuclear energy and in the light of recently confirmed projections, according to which that energy will by 1985 amount to one quarter of what is used and by the end of the century to half of all the energy utilized, the problems relating to nuclear electrical energy call, we believe, for increased concern and wider-scale action on all sides.

122. The work done by the Eighth World Conference on Energy, held in Bucharest this summer, again stressed the fact that the utilization of atomic energy in order to increase resources of energy, which is so necessary to the constant progress of mankind, is a noble role, but this calls for concerted action on the part of all peoples and countries of the world.

123. By the same token, research on the application of isotopes and radiation in industry, agriculture, medicine, biology, hydrology and other disciplines, undertaken on the strength of contracts signed by the Agency and a number of countries, is extremely useful. We believe that that practice should be developed in the future.

124. The preparation of specialized national cadres dealing with different sectors of the peaceful uses of atomic energy has also constituted one of the constant goals of the Agency. We feel, therefore, that this strictly up-to-date field should be studied very carefully, both in so far as the allocation of funds is concerned and also with regard to the establishment of priorities.

125. Since the entry into force of the non-proliferation Treaty the Agency has now been entrusted with the task, within the implementation of the terms of that Treaty, of ensuring free access of all States to the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. The right of all States, great or small, to have full and open access to the achievements of science and modern technology, to carry out research and utilize nuclear energy peacefully for their own development, without any discrimination, constitutes one of the indivisible and inalienable attributes of equality of rights of States and national sovereignty.

126. As can be gathered from the report, in the course of the last year the Agency paid great attention to working

out standard guarantee agreements, to starting negotiations with a view to concluding similar agreements with non-nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty, and to appropriate preparation by the competent department of the Agency. With regard to the establishment of a corps of inspectors, we believe that they should be recruited with great care, so that there may be participation by specialists coming from all the States parties to the Treaty.

127. The Romanian delegation considers it necessary to establish a reasonable balance within the framework of the Agency between the performance of its principal task as an instrument for international co-operation in the field of the peaceful uses of atomic energy and its increasing functions in the matter of safeguards. This reasonable relationship should be reflected on the financial level as well, with regard to the funds allocated "to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity" [*resolution 2457 (XXIII)*].

128. In our view, the starting-point must conform to both the spirit and the letter of the non-proliferation Treaty, that is to say, the entry into effect of that international agreement must result in a wide-scale development of the peaceful application of atomic energy to the benefit of all countries and of international co-operation, and also in increasing the role played by the Agency in that field. This idea, moreover, was confirmed anew in the course of the Fourth International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, held in Geneva from 6 to 16 September 1971, to the preparation of which the Agency made a considerable contribution.

129. The problems involved in the peaceful use of the atom as an effective means of raising mankind to higher levels of progress and civilization are, because of their dimensions and implications, universal problems. Their solution, therefore, must be surrounded by safeguards enabling each nation, fully, freely and without hindrance, to express itself in the world concert of thought and creation, and encouraging the development of relationships of complete equality among all States of the world and the elimination of discrimination and of obstacles of every kind in relations among States.

130. It is therefore all the more imperative that the International Atomic Energy Agency, which is the main forum created for the encouragement of international co-operation in this field, be based on strict respect for the principle of universality.

131. Now that the People's Republic of China has had its lawful rights restored in the United Nations, an immediate task of the Agency must be to comply with the terms of the General Assembly resolution [*2758 (XXVI)*] by restoring the rights of the People's Republic of China within its own framework as well.

132. Likewise, it is imperative that the German Democratic Republic also participate in the activities of the Agency, together with other States which are arbitrarily excluded.

133. Romania, aware of the decisive importance of the role played in contemporary life by atomic physics and

pursuant to its nuclear programme, has been exerting continuing efforts aimed at developing nuclear research and the peaceful uses of atomic energy in various fields of production and of social life. Among the measures that we have undertaken and the goals that we have set for ourselves I would mention the establishment of the Institute for Nuclear Technology and the Centre for Documents and Publications in the Nuclear Field, as well as the future construction of atomic power stations. My country is profoundly interested in developing co-operative relations with all States and in intensifying its participation in the exchange of information being carried on at present within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

134. In conclusion, my delegation wishes to reaffirm Romania's resolve to continue to give its full support to the activities of the International Atomic Energy Agency and to all actions aimed at contributing to the development of co-operation in the field of research and of the peaceful uses of atomic energy, to the encouragement of international *détente*, to understanding among peoples, and to furthering the cause of peace in the world.

135. Mr. RONAN (Ireland): I should like to thank Mr. Eklund, the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency, for the helpful and detailed statement he made in introducing the Agency's annual report. The report itself is a comprehensive and thorough assessment of the Agency's activities over the past year and is a welcome indication of the vigorous and healthy role which the Agency continues to play in extending the benefits of the peaceful uses of atomic energy for the betterment of mankind.

136. There can be little doubt that the highlight of the Agency's activities in the period covered by the annual report was the successful completion of the work of the Safeguards Committee. In the view of my delegation, the elaboration of a model safeguards agreement is a truly outstanding achievement. That an agreement was reached after such long and protracted negotiations, particularly in the clauses relating to the financing of safeguards, redounds to the credit of all the States that participated in the Committee's proceedings, and to the excellent and tireless services of the secretariat of the Agency. The task entrusted to the Agency under article III of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons has been greatly enhanced by this achievement.

137. This task is indeed a unique and vital one, linked with the very essence of the preservation of international peace and security. The non-proliferation Treaty, as a first step towards a cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament, is an important contribution to the stabilization of the world situation and the strengthening of peace. The implementation of the safeguards provisions of the Treaty presents the Agency with a challenging and delicate assignment of the first significance, and to date there is every evidence that the Agency is meeting this challenge in its usual efficient way. The new role that the Agency has been asked to play in this field is unique in the history of international organizations. For the first time since the ending of the Second World War and the beginning of the nuclear age, an international organization

will be involved in providing the international control and inspection machinery for a major arms-control measure of unparalleled importance. We can only express the hope that the experience gained in this regard will strengthen the possibility that international organizations will be entrusted in the future with tasks of providing even further services in this vital field of arms control.

138. My delegation is, and always has been, fully committed to the objectives of the non-proliferation Treaty, seeing in them the embodiment of principles that are essential for increased security and political stability in the world. We have frequently expressed our views on this subject in the General Assembly and I should like to recall that on 5 November 1970, in our statement on disarmament in the First Committee, we emphasized that

“The need to make available the vast benefits of nuclear energy for the prosperity of mankind while at the same time preventing their abuse for destructive purposes makes the non-proliferation Treaty an indispensable instrument of peace for present and future generations” [1751st meeting, para. 9].

In this Disarmament Decade, the widest possible implementation of the Treaty is an essential first step towards the creation of a more peaceful world.

139. For this reason we are hopeful that the non-nuclear-weapon States, whether industrially developed or otherwise, which have not as yet ratified the non-proliferation Treaty, will now give serious consideration to its ratification in the light of the conclusion of a model safeguards agreement which, it seems to us, very fairly meets the satisfactory criteria of effectiveness and responsibility and ensures the protection of legitimate commercial interests. It would be a great pity if the responsibility and goodwill which enabled agreement to be reached on many difficult and complicated issues affecting grave matters of national sovereignty and independence were allowed to evaporate and were not given concrete expression by additional ratifications of the Treaty. We would also urge all Governments which have ratified the Treaty to implement their ratifications by concluding safeguards agreements with the Agency as soon as possible. My own Government is at present negotiating such an agreement and is hopeful of an early and successful conclusion to those negotiations.

140. The annual report of the Agency clearly indicates the very broad spectrum of work performed by the Agency in a variety of fields. The wide range of its co-ordinated research and development programmes with other international organizations and bodies such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Development Programme, demonstrates the effective role it plays in the development and the international sharing of the peaceful uses of atomic energy. We are particularly impressed by the Agency's ever-increasing activities in the field of soil fertility, plant breeding, animal production and health, food preservation, insect eradication and pest control. The many symposia and seminars, as well as the research programmes which the Agency is organizing in the field of food and agriculture, are a clear indication of the Agency's contribution to the solution of the problems of world

hunger and its associated evils of poverty and disease. In addition, its activities in the field of life sciences, the physical sciences and nuclear technology continue to expand. The success of the International Nuclear Information Service will, it is hoped, be enhanced by the work of the Advisory Committee, scheduled to meet this month to ensure the expansion of the service on improved technical and economic lines.

141. The question of nuclear power for developing countries is a subject which in future years must become more and more important in the work of the Agency. Unfortunately, despite the steady increase in the use of nuclear energy, the percentage of nuclear power in use in developing countries accounts for only 3 per cent of the total world installed nuclear capacity, and the most optimistic forecasts raise this to only 12 per cent by 1985. Present trends in nuclear research indicate that the development of large sized fast breeder reactors remains the main objective of the reactor programmes of the leading industrialized countries. Since the evolution of larger reactors has occurred, the need for careful research into the comparative costs of small and medium sized nuclear power reactors as an alternative source of energy in developing countries has become increasingly necessary. We are firmly of the opinion that the time has come for the manufacturers to heed the Agency's advice and to examine the feasibility of producing nuclear plants in the 100-300 megawatt range, and we hope that the nuclear developed countries, without interrupting their more advanced projects in nuclear research, may devote some of their extensive resources to exploring this aspect of the question. We note with interest that the Director General of the Agency has summoned a panel of experts to advise him on this matter, with particular reference to market research on the economic feasibility of smaller power reactors.

142. My delegation is not unaware of the present financial problems that international organizations are facing. For many countries the problem is complicated by their inability to finance viable nuclear projects of any size. We hope that the international financial institutions will co-operate with the International Atomic Energy Agency and seriously consider participating in financing nuclear projects in developing countries, especially where such projects can enhance the development and well-being of a large segment of the population.

143. I wish particularly to refer to the study carried out last November by the Group of Experts on the question of the international observation of peaceful nuclear explosions. We have always expressed the view that the International Atomic Energy Agency is the appropriate body to take on the role of the international service for nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes under article V of the non-proliferation Treaty. As the technology involved is at an early stage of development, we have held that the specific functions of the service should evolve gradually after further international discussion. It is for this reason that we wish to express appreciation of the valuable work done by the Group of Experts. Their attempt to formulate general principles and definitions is a most valuable contribution to the corpus of increasing knowledge on this subject. We have noted with interest that the Agency will give further consideration this matter in the light of the

comments received from Governments on the report of the Group of Experts. We have also noted the continuing discussions between the Governments of the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the technical and theoretical aspects of peaceful uses of nuclear explosions.

144. With the ever-growing installed world nuclear energy capacity, the problem of the disposal of nuclear wastes, particularly in the marine environment, is one of increasing world concern today. This has become particularly important in recent years because of fears that have been expressed on the consequences of the disposal of radioactive wastes in the oceans. Present indications are that, while the volume of nuclear wastes being disposed of in the sea is increasing, precautions are being taken to prevent significant pollution. Nevertheless, this is an area in which the prevention of a deteriorating situation requires the exercise of the utmost vigilance. For this reason, we welcome the conclusions of the Panel on Procedures for Establishing Limits for Radioactive Nuclides in the Sea, convened by the Agency a year ago and particularly welcome its recommendation for the establishment of an international register of all substantial releases of radioactive wastes from peaceful activities into the seas and oceans. We are firmly of the opinion that the International Atomic Energy Agency, in co-operation with the World Health Organization, is the appropriate body to undertake the collection and registration of such data. Only when such a register has been established will it be possible to proceed to the second phase of the operation recommended by the Panel, namely a phase of surveillance and monitoring of marine environmental data.

145. We are in the happy position here of being able positively to prevent pollution, rather than, as is unfortunately so often the case today in environmental matters, to deal with the consequences of pollution. It seems to us that no time should be lost in setting up a register of releases of radio-active waste in the marine environment. We can only express the hope that the findings of the Group of Consultants, which met last July on this subject, will be published as soon as possible and that positive action will be taken to implement their recommendations as a matter of some urgency.

146. No review of the Agency's work in the present year would be complete without mention of the role which the Agency played in the Fourth International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy which took place in Geneva this autumn. Special tribute must be given to the Agency for making this Conference an outstanding technical contribution to peaceful nuclear energy progress. In this, as in many other aspects of its work, the Agency has given renewed proof of its capacity to marshal the rich store of nuclear technology for the benefit of all States in the creation of a more peaceful world.

147. Mr. BEAULNE (Canada) (*interpretation from French*): The Canadian delegation is most encouraged to note from the Agency's annual report, that it is continuing to enlarge its safeguarding responsibilities and that these important responsibilities will become even greater next year when the non-nuclear-weapon States, which have ratified the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear

Weapons, will conclude their safeguards agreements with the Agency. The period of activity covered by the report will mark a milestone in the history of the Agency. The IAEA Safeguards Committee, which virtually unanimously agreed on the nature and content of non-proliferation Treaty safeguards, is to be congratulated for the efficient and harmonious manner in which it reached agreement. This major achievement, which has not been fully appreciated as yet, will help to create a basis for the mutual trust among nations which is necessary if we are to reach wider agreement on banning nuclear testing, limiting the nuclear arms race and eventually achieving nuclear disarmament.

148. The non-proliferation Treaty has entrusted to the Agency the tools with which to make the Treaty a success. The model agreement concerning the safeguards contained in the Treaty, which Canada considers should be generally accepted, will come to be recognized, my Government believes, as one of the solid achievements during the three decades of intense searching for nuclear arms control measures. Thus an idea fulfilling the hopes of its initiators has become an essential element in the international arms control undertakings. However, to have the tools to do the job the Agency must be able to count on the funds required to finance the cost of implementing safeguards.

149. The Canadian Government is fully prepared, through its assessed budgetary contributions, to meet the increasing costs of safeguards. It realizes that these costs may well become a burden for some members of the Agency for a limited time. However, it is confident that the financial formula agreed to by the Committee will prove to be an acceptable basis for financing non-proliferation Treaty safeguards for the next few years. In this context my Government urges the Director General to make every use of new safeguards techniques and prudent management concepts in order to achieve maximum effectiveness at the lowest cost. Furthermore, like other countries, Canada is itself conducting research into new safeguard techniques and will be happy to make its findings available to the International Atomic Energy Agency.

150. The Canadian delegation is also happy to note that the Agency is thoroughly fulfilling its other main function by continuing to make available equipment and technical assistance to developing countries so that they may benefit from the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. We also note with interest that the Agency is preparing relevant material on nuclear energy for the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment to be held in Stockholm in 1972. Since nuclear energy will become one of the major sources of power in the future, its effects on the environment will be of great concern.

151. In conclusion, I would say that the period covered by the Agency's annual report was an extremely busy and demanding one for its staff, and I think it is appropriate to ask the Assembly to note its hard work and dedication to the goals of the Agency. My Government is satisfied that, under the leadership of the Director General, the International Atomic Agency has carried out its tasks with dispatch and vigour.

152. The Canadian delegation is therefore pleased to give its full support to draft resolution A/L.642/Rev.1.

153. Mr. ROSHCHIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (*translated from Russian*): This year marks the fifteenth anniversary of the founding of the International Atomic Energy Agency. This is a long period for the activity of the Agency and it gives us an opportunity to review and evaluate its work more clearly.

154. The annual report of the Agency submitted to the General Assembly for consideration, and the information contained in the substantive statement of the Director General of the Agency Mr. Eklund, show that the Agency has done a great deal of useful work in ensuring international co-operation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

155. In recent years great changes have taken place in the life of the Agency as a result of the functions it has assumed under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. These functions are now playing an even greater part in the Agency's day-to-day work and have in fact given it a second lease of life. The discharge of its safeguards responsibilities under the non-proliferation treaty has enhanced the Agency's role as an international organization. In the future, as the control functions provided for in the Treaty are discharged, the Agency's importance will continue to grow. This activity of the Agency is in keeping with the main task of the United Nations, namely, the strengthening of international peace and security and the expansion of co-operation between peoples.

156. In the peace programme announced at the twenty-fourth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the main emphasis was placed on preventing the danger of nuclear war and prohibiting and eliminating nuclear weapons. An important place in this series of measures was given to the problem of the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union takes a positive view of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons which came into force in 1970. Although still not all States have become parties to it, the Treaty is helping to prevent the danger of the outbreak of nuclear war.

157. The Soviet delegation agrees with the positive evaluation of the work of the Agency's Board of Governors and of its Safeguards Committee, which was contained in Mr. Eklund's statement and in the Agency's report to the United Nations General Assembly. In the year that has elapsed since the last session of the General Assembly, work has been completed on a draft model safeguards agreement, in accordance with article III of the non-proliferation Treaty. This draft model is in agreement with the aims and tasks of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; it has created the necessary preconditions for negotiations between countries which are parties to the non-proliferation Treaty and the Agency with respect to the conclusion of safeguards agreements.

158. We note with satisfaction the information contained in the Agency's report showing that a considerable number of States Parties to the non-proliferation Treaty have declared their readiness to start talks on the conclusion of safeguards agreements with the Agency and that such talks have already begun. As we were told today by the distinguished Director General of the Agency Mr. Eklund, a number of countries (Finland, Austria, Poland and Uruguay)

have already concluded such agreements and the Agency's Board of Governors has approved the safeguards agreements with those countries.

159. At the same time, the Soviet delegation would also draw attention to the need to speed up the conclusion of safeguards agreements pursuant to the non-proliferation Treaty. As you know, article III of that Treaty sets specific deadlines for the holding of talks on the conclusion of such agreements and on their entry into force. In accordance with the provisions of that article, these safeguards agreements should, for a large group of countries, enter into force no later than 1 March 1972. We think that it is now essential to concentrate all efforts on completing work on the conclusion of safeguards agreements between States Parties to the non-proliferation Treaty and the Agency within the time limits fixed by the Treaty and thus fulfil the provisions of article III.

160. The treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons is in the interests of all States of the world, great and small, nuclear and non-nuclear. At its twenty-second session, the General Assembly commended the non-proliferation Treaty and drew special attention to the importance of having as large a number of States as possible accede to it. Now that the Treaty has entered into force, and the complex problems of safeguards are being dealt with successfully, an increase in the number of States Parties to the non-proliferation Treaty is a matter of particular urgency. In this context it should be noted that the countries which are members of the European Atomic Energy Community are ready to begin talks with the Agency on matters relating to safeguards under the non-proliferation Treaty. We hope that this step will be followed by the ratification of the non-proliferation Treaty by those countries. And if other countries, which for some reason or other have not yet signed or ratified the non-proliferation Treaty, accede to it, it will undoubtedly be in the interests of those countries and in the interests of strengthening general peace.

161. The importance of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons extends to a considerable extent to the area of the peaceful utilization of atomic energy.

162. As previous speakers today have already said, the Fourth International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, which was held in Geneva in September this year, considered many problems arising out of the development of the peaceful uses of atomic energy for the welfare of mankind. Soviet scientists made an important contribution to the work of this Conference, submitting 56 reports on the problems of atomic power research into new methods of converting atomic energy into electric power, the treatment of radioactive waste and the prevention of environmental contamination, research into high-temperature plasma, the technical problems of fast neutron reactors and the use of nuclear methods in industry and in medicine and to increase food production.

163. These papers summarized the results of much research work carried out in recent years in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to develop nuclear science and technology and indicated future trends in the use of atomic energy for the welfare of mankind.

164. We note with satisfaction that the Agency, which was responsible for the preparations for the Conference, proved fully equal to the tasks confronting it in organizing that important international event.

165. The Soviet Union's economic development programme provides for a vast development of power, including atomic power, throughout the country. By 1975 a number of large atomic power stations will be built and put into service in the territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; they will have a unit capacity of 1 megawatt and over and a total capacity of 6.8 megawatts, that is to say about 12 per cent of the total capacity of the power stations put into use in the five-year period.

166. The Soviet Union consistently advocates wide international co-operation in the field of the utilization of atomic energy. Our co-operation with the socialist countries is developing successfully within the framework of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, which recently adopted a comprehensive programme for the further strengthening and improvement of economic integration among member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. In the field of the peaceful uses of atomic energy, this comprehensive programme provides for co-ordination of the efforts of all the socialist countries in developing nuclear power by building atomic power stations in the socialist countries with the technical assistance of the Soviet Union, introducing atomic energy on an industrial scale in the countries concerned, co-operating in the development and manufacture of modern plant and equipment for atomic power, measuring apparatus for use in nuclear instrument making and so on. The comprehensive programme opens up broad perspectives for the peaceful utilization of atomic energy in the member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

167. The Soviet Union is also co-operating on a broad scientific and technical basis with many other countries in the field of the peaceful uses of atomic energy. Considerable co-operation of this kind, both bilateral and multi-lateral, is also being effected through the Agency.

168. In view of the need of non-nuclear countries for enriched uranium, and out of a desire to foster the development of atomic power in those countries, the Soviet Union has declared its readiness to provide services in enriching uranium belonging to non-nuclear countries. We regard this as an important contribution to international co-operation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy. Of course, the uranium of other countries, which is enriched in the Soviet Union, must be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and under the control of the Agency, as provided for in the treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

169. The Soviet Government also continues to attach considerable importance to supplying technical assistance to developing countries through the Agency. The voluntary contribution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Agency's technical assistance fund for 1972 will amount to 250,000 roubles which may be used for purchasing equipment, instruments and material and for holding meetings, study tours, seminars and courses for representatives of the developing countries in the Soviet Union.

170. In talking of the Agency's work, we cannot pass over a most important question touched upon by some speakers in today's debate, namely, the observance by the Agency of the principle of universality, embodied in the Agency's statute. The consistent implementation of that principle means that all States which share the objectives of the Agency and which have policies that are in keeping with those objectives should have an opportunity to participate in its activities on an equal footing. This is fully applicable to such a State as the German Democratic Republic, which has made considerable advances in the peaceful utilization of atomic energy and which fully meets the requirements of the Agency's statute applicable to States wishing to be admitted to membership of the Agency.

171. In reviewing the activities of the Agency over the past year, the Soviet delegation would like, in conclusion, to say once again that the Soviet Union is actively co-operating and will continue to co-operate in carrying out the complex and responsible tasks confronting the Agency, tasks whose magnitude and importance are constantly increasing. In this connexion, the Soviet delegation declares its readiness to support the draft resolution on the report of the Agency contained in document A/L.642/Rev.1.

172. Mr. VON HIRSCHBERG (South Africa): We welcome Mr. Eklund in our midst today and we thank him for his comprehensive report and for his statement this morning.

173. The International Atomic Energy Agency can look back with satisfaction on a year of achievement in which noteworthy progress has been made towards the realization of the goal to which it is dedicated, namely, to ensure that the benefits of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy are made available to all nations. This is its fundamental aim and the Agency is to be congratulated on having continued to devote its energies to its technical and scientific functions and to limiting political issues to the minimum.

174. The Fourth International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, which was held in Geneva during September, was proof of the confidence which the nations of the world have in the future of nuclear power and its potential utilization, not least in the developing countries. The Agency and the United Nations both deserve our thanks for their efforts which succeeded in making that Conference a most useful contribution to nuclear progress. However, whether mammoth conferences of that nature are necessary or desirable in the future, at least for a considerable time to come, is open to doubt. Furthermore, should one be held again, we are inclined to think that it should be the sole responsibility of the Agency rather than the joint responsibility of the United Nations and the Agency.

175. One feature which the Geneva Conference clearly demonstrated is the increasingly important role which nuclear energy is playing in the commercial sphere. In other words, nuclear power has ceased to be something still rather esoteric; it is now accepted as another means of generating energy. Unfortunately this development, welcome in itself, has coincided in point of time with increasing concern about protection of the environment. The justifiable anxiety about threats to the environment flowing from

some kinds of industrial development has regrettably and quite unjustifiably promoted allegations that nuclear power stations are of themselves a threat to the environment, more so in fact than fossil-fuelled power stations. That is a travesty of the facts: nuclear power stations are both safe and clean and in the long term they will be the principal supplier of man's energy requirements.

176. This does not mean that continuing research is not still required to improve and amplify existing health and safety standards. This remains a major task of the Agency—in conjunction with the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (UNSCEAR)—the constant investigation of the dangers of radioactive pollution of the environment and, where such dangers exist, placing them in proper proportion and perspective on the basis of scientific, not emotional criteria.

177. While much research has been undertaken into the effects of radioactive pollution on land and in the air, we have doubts as to whether the world has paid sufficient attention to the problems of marine pollution. South Africa, situated at the conflux of two great oceans, is particularly concerned that there should be more research into the detrimental effects of marine pollution through the disposal of radioactive wastes into the sea, and we feel that the Agency, as the appropriate organization, should address itself urgently to this problem.

178. The endeavours of the Agency over the past year to evolve an effective and acceptable safeguards system which will facilitate the international exchange of nuclear materials, equipment and information is a further important development. The Safeguards Committee established by the Agency's Board of Governors has achieved a broad-based compromise on this issue, and while some of us continue to retain reservations in respect of a number of important recommendations formulated by the Committee, the sense of co-operation and responsibility displayed by its members is an inspiring—although all too rare—example of how matters of considerable political sensitivity can be resolved.

179. Three safeguards agreements under the non-proliferation Treaty, based on the material worked out by the Safeguards Committee, have already been concluded, and we are now at the stage where negotiations on a verification agreement with a group of States are about to begin. Clearly, here is an activity of growing importance for the Agency. Although the assessments formula for financing Agency safeguards activities under the non-proliferation Treaty is not, in our view, in accordance with the spirit of the provisions of the Agency's statute, in view of the widespread agreement on the formula South Africa did not oppose its adoption by the General Conference.

180. While on the subject of finance, a matter which causes my delegation considerable concern is the fact that the Agency's budget for 1972 provides for only negligible programme increases—apart from safeguards—while common staff costs continue to rise. The problem is further exacerbated by the unstable international monetary system and, in particular, by the revaluation of the Austrian schilling, which necessitated a supplementary request for the 1971 budget. It is therefore a matter of great satisfaction to us that the Director-General took a firm

stand on the question of salary increases before the Special Committee for the Review of the United Nations Salary System in Geneva this year.

181. We are also happy to note that the Director General has initiated a study on the utilization and deployment of staff in the Secretariat, which has already resulted in savings. An example of how prudence and diligence in planning can achieve economies can be seen in the carefully controlled growth of the Department of Safeguards and Inspection when compared with the original estimates, developed, for example, in evidence given to the United States Congress, as to what the application of safeguards would cost.

182. Nevertheless there is a continuing need for close scrutiny, bearing in mind that the proper balance must be retained between the safeguards responsibilities of the Agency, its more generally applicable regulatory responsibilities and its technical assistance programme.

183. So far as the technical assistance programme is concerned, it is a matter of concern that funds continue to be in short supply. South Africa, for its part, will continue to make voluntary contributions to the Agency's General Fund, which finances this programme, on the basis of its percentage contribution to the regular budget, and we would urge all other States, especially those in a financial position to do so, also to contribute on the basis of their assessed percentage. It is a matter of considerable regret that only one of the four nuclear Powers, members of the Agency, should accept this principle as the basis for contributions to the Agency's technical aid programme. As far as the developing countries are concerned, this programme is of the greatest importance and deserves the whole-hearted support of the developed countries.

184. Finally, we are glad to note that an architect has been chosen for the Agency's new headquarters in the Donau Park in Vienna and that it is anticipated the building will be ready for occupancy in 1976 or 1977. Our thanks are due to the Austrian Government for its willingness to provide these new headquarters. It is perhaps apposite, however, that I should conclude by recalling Parkinson's maxim that no sooner does an international organization move from temporary to permanent headquarters than it enters upon a period of decline in efficiency, in influence and in productivity and authority. But this is a challenge which, knowing Mr. Eklund, he will be more than ready and able to meet.

185. Mr. OGISO (Japan): The world is now entering upon a stage of rapid growth in the peaceful uses of atomic energy. The tendency is particularly remarkable in the field of electricity generation. As the result of progress in the field of reactor technology accompanied by the improvement of the competitive position of nuclear power due to the further rise in the cost of conventional fuels, nuclear power is expected to play an increasingly significant role as a source of energy. Mr. Eklund predicted in his statement this morning that by 1980 the world's nuclear capacity will have increased about 15 times from the present level to a total of about 340,000 megawatts. This will represent nearly one sixth of the world's total generating capacity. According to a prediction made clear in the Fourth

International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy held in Geneva in September, nuclear power will account for about one half of the total installed capacity by the year 2000.

186. In the face of such a great expansion of nuclear power generation, the task of securing fuel resources for the reactors will become vitally important. In order to solve the problem of a possible shortage of enriched uranium, it will become absolutely necessary to develop advanced-type reactors such as the fast-breeder type. Also, the countries interested in securing fuel resources should be encouraged to promote fuel fabrication industry through international co-operation.

187. The possibility of such a rapid increase of nuclear generation, however, will also cause concern over environmental pollution which might arise as the result of accumulation of radio-active waste. The disposal of industrial waste, including particularly radio-active waste, will be one of the important problems to which particular attention will be paid by the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment to be held in Stockholm. My delegation appreciates the work being done by the International Atomic Energy Agency on this problem and hopes that it will play a more active role in this field in co-operation with other interested specialized agencies.

188. Although I have limited my remarks on the problems in which the Agency should be more deeply involved in future, this should not be interpreted to mean any lack of appreciation by my delegation of the valuable work done by the Agency in other fields such as safeguards, technical assistance and dissemination of information. I particularly wish to associate my delegation with the many previous speakers who have commended the achievements of the Agency's Safeguards Committee. In all these fields the Government of Japan will continue to co-operate with the activities of the Agency.

189. Before ending my remarks, I wish to renew our appreciation to Mr. Eklund, the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency, without whose invaluable efforts and dedication the Agency would not have achieved such continued success.

190. Mr. SPÁČIL (Czechoslovak Socialist Republic) (*translated from Russian*): The Czechoslovak delegation is glad that this year, too, it can express its satisfaction with the over-all work of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Although so far only the very first steps have been taken towards solving the vast problem of how to use atomic energy in all fields for the good of mankind and to raise the general standard of living of the population of our planet, it is gratifying that the Agency has done great service towards carrying out this task.

191. The results of the Fourth International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, which was held under the auspices of the United Nations and organized by the Agency should have provided a fresh impetus in this direction. There is no doubt that this Conference has helped—and the Agency has also done much useful work here—to promote the further development of international co-operation and the exchange of experience and scientific knowledge.

192. The Czechoslovak delegation regards as a constructive development the fact that the Agency has now set about carrying out in earnest the tasks devolving upon it as a result of the conclusion of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. We have already had occasion to state that we consider the draft model agreement on safeguards in connexion with the treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons which was drafted by the Agency's Special Committee under the chairmanship of Ambassador Waldheim quite acceptable for our conditions. I should like to inform the General Assembly that the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic has already started a series of talks with the Agency on the conclusion of a safeguards agreement and that in these talks it is working on the basis of the draft model agreement. We were glad to hear that a large group of States which have signed and ratified the non-proliferation Treaty, have also already started such talks or wish to do so. I should like to express the hope that other States parties to the treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons will begin talks in the near future. The Agency should prepare to carry out this important work and mobilize all its forces to ensure that, along with its current problems regarding international co-operation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy, it is also able to discharge this important political task honourably. We were glad to hear from the report of the Director General that the Agency is aware of this task.

193. As can be seen from the reports which were discussed at the recent meeting of the Agency's General Conference and from the report of the Director General of the Agency, Mr. Sigvard Eklund, whose work we value highly, the Agency is involved in a relatively broad range of activities and projects relating both to assistance to developing countries and to the development of international co-operation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy. The Czechoslovak Soviet Socialist Republic, as a State which has made considerable progress in this field, is actively participating in these activities and helping to carry them out. I should like to remind you that this year once again at the General Conference we announced our contribution to the technical assistance programme for developing countries and said that Czechoslovakia would offer the Agency short-term and long-term fellowships and the chance to apply some Agency measures in our Republic. We are glad that Czechoslovakia's contribution to Agency assistance is generally recognized and that our co-operation with this useful organization is developing rapidly. However we do feel that the time has come for the Agency to reflect on whether it is using its budgetary resources efficiently enough. Unfortunately it is still true that the growth in the Agency's budget is not commensurate with the expansion of its activities. In this context, too, we note that the disproportionate increase in the budget of 14.8 per cent by comparison with 1971 is due mainly to the increase in the salaries of its staff. During debates in the Fifth Committee at this session, the Czechoslovak delegation has criticized this general trend with regard to the United Nations, and my delegation cannot fail to take this opportunity, as it did at the Agency's General Conference, to express its disagreement with such an increase in the budget of the Agency, too.

194. We regard it as a step in the right direction that the management of the Agency, if I understood correctly from

the Director General's statement, is aware of this situation and has proposed various ways of remedying it. The Czechoslovak delegation will study these ideas in detail and will express its views on them at the appropriate time.

195. The Czechoslovak delegation also feels it is essential to draw attention once again from this rostrum to the anomalies that persist in the Agency as a result of the fact that the principle of universality has not yet been fully applied in the organization. We expect that in the very near future, after the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations have been restored, the representatives of the People's Republic of China will also take their place in the Agency. That will help to make up for the grave injustice to the rights of certain States which has been permitted in connexion with the question of the universality of the Agency and a number of other international organizations. But we must go even further along this path. The Agency is one of those organizations which persist in open discrimination against the German Democratic Republic, while the other German State, the Federal Republic of Germany, has been a member for a number of years. Yet, the German Democratic Republic is a State which, as is well known, has made considerable progress in the field of the peaceful uses of atomic energy. The elimination of discrimination against the German Democratic Republic in the Agency is one of the urgent tasks which that organization must deal with as soon as possible.

196. In conclusion, I should like to reaffirm once again that the Czechoslovak Government is prepared to continue to develop co-operation with the International Atomic Energy Agency and to support its activities. Proceeding from this position, the Czechoslovak delegation has become a sponsor of the resolution contained in document A/L.642/Rev.1, which, with the delegations of the Netherlands and Ceylon, it is submitting to the General Assembly for unanimous approval.

197. Mr. GARCIA ROBLES (Mexico) (*interpretation from Spanish*): My delegation has examined with great interest the annual report of the International Atomic Energy Agency, which is now before the Assembly. As was the case in previous years, the report, with its usual clarity and succinctness, attests to the very valuable work that the Agency is doing in encouraging the peaceful use of atomic energy.

198. We also listened with equal interest to the statement made today by the Director General of the Agency, Mr. Sigvard Eklund. That statement completes and brings up to date the facts contained in the report, which cover the period from 1 July 1970 to 30 June 1971.

199. We were very gratified to take note of the progress achieved by the Agency in carrying out the functions incumbent upon it as a result of the entry into force on 5 March 1970 of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. The approval of the general norms governing safeguard agreements as called for in article III of the Treaty will doubtless greatly facilitate not only the reaching of such agreements but also those provided for in the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco),⁴ which we trust will be very similar to the previous ones.

⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. 634 (1968), No.9068.

200. On this point, might I recall that the Latin American Treaty did pioneer work in this field, since the first safeguard agreement of the type to which I refer was arrived at in Vienna on 6 September 1968 between Mexico and the Agency. May I add, incidentally, that I had the honour of signing that agreement on behalf of my country, while Mr. Eklund signed it on behalf of the Agency, of which he is such a worthy Director General.

201. My delegation derived great satisfaction from noting the progress achieved in the technological aspects of peaceful nuclear explosions. As we read in paragraph 95 of the report, the conclusion has been arrived at that: "... it is technologically possible at present to use underground nuclear explosions on an industrial scale to stimulate gas and oil production, to prepare storage space for hydrocarbons (gas, oil and oil products) in the cavities of chimneys produced by such explosions and to seal gas and oil wells that are out of control."

202. We believe that these technical advances will serve as an encouragement to the nuclear Powers, together with all other States parties to the non-proliferation Treaty, to undertake without further delay the elaboration of the special international agreement which is referred to in article V of the Treaty.

203. The Government of Mexico, as additional proof of its interest in the work of the Agency, presented to the General Conference of the Agency on 23 September a formal invitation to hold its next session in the capital of Mexico. I am happy to say that that invitation was unanimously accepted and that therefore the Mexican capital will have the honour to serve as venue for the General Conference next year. As members will recall, the only time that the Agency has met outside Vienna was in Toko in 1965.

204. This very brief statement gives sufficient reasons for which we shall be particularly gratified to vote in favour of the draft resolution contained in document A/L.642/Rev.1.

205. Mr. MASUD (Pakistan): On behalf of my delegation, I should like to express our appreciation of the report given by the Agency and of the various steps it has taken during this year to meet the goal for which the Agency was established. We should also like to express our appreciation especially of the steps taken by the Agency in making nuclear technology increasingly applicable to developing countries.

206. We hope that, in order to assist the developing countries in the installation of nuclear power plants, the World Bank and other financing institutions will give due importance to the short-term and long-term impact of nuclear technology on the over-all scientific and economic development in developing countries.

207. We should like to invite the attention of this distinguished body especially to a proposal made by Pakistan for a special nuclear fund for financing appropriate nuclear projects in developing countries. It will be recalled that we made that proposal at the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States. Further, at the thirteenth session of the Agency's General Conference we suggested that the

Agency should consider helping to raise that fund towards meeting the difference in the capital cost of nuclear and conventional thermal plants in the developing countries. At that session, the General Conference adopted a resolution requesting the Director General to make a comprehensive study of the likely capital and foreign exchange requirements for nuclear projects in developing countries during this decade and of ways and means of raising the necessary finances and of securing constructive participation by the Agency. We strongly urge Member States to provide the necessary impetus to the proposal, which has a certain amount of importance for the economic and technological prospects in developing countries.

208. We have noted with satisfaction the work of the Agency with regard to nuclear techniques for uranium enrichment. We should like to take this opportunity of emphasizing once again the importance of the early application of the Agency's safeguards to nuclear material in all types of peaceful nuclear activities. As stated earlier and in accordance with the model agreements, we hope that the safeguards will be such as to ensure against any diversion of nuclear material from peaceful uses to nuclear weapons or other nuclear devices. We realize that while those safeguards should not interfere unduly with the work of the reactors they have to be effective and credible.

209. I should just like to sum up by saying that it is widely agreed on all sides that the rising cost of national armaments and the increasingly difficult economic problems of a vast segment of humanity are matters of grave

import. We hope that the conclusion of safeguard agreements will be accelerated, as that will be a significant step forward on the road to disarmament and towards the goals of peace and a better apportionment of the world's natural resources.

210. Mr. SCALABRE (France) (*interpretation from French*): My delegation took note with great interest of the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency and of the statement by the Director General of the Agency. We associate ourselves with the thanks addressed to the authors.

211. However, while lending our support to draft resolution A/L.642/Rev.1, we should like to make it clear that our affirmative vote in no way implies that the Government of France has changed its attitude in regard to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, to which reference is made in those oral and written reports. We shall have an opportunity to come back to this point subsequently.

212. The PRESIDENT: I now invite the General Assembly to take a decision on the draft resolution submitted by Ceylon, Czechoslovakia and the Netherlands, which is contained in document A/L.642/Rev.1. May I take it that the General Assembly adopts the draft resolution?

The draft resolution was adopted [resolution 2763 (XXVI)].

The meeting rose at 1.45 p.m.