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on Friday, 28 September 1984, at 10.35 a.m.

President: Mr. BARREDA DELGADO (Peru)

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\*/ A provisional version of this document was issued on 16 November 1984.

\*\*/ GC(XXVIII)/730.

The composition of delegations attending the session is given in document  
GC(XXVIII)/INF/223/Rev.4.

GENERAL DEBATE AND ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1983 (GC(XXVIII)/713 and Add.1 and 2)  
(continued)

1. Mr. CHOI (Democratic People's Republic of Korea) said that the present session of the General Conference was being held in a world climate that was tenser and more complex than ever before. The adventurism engaged in by the imperialist countries in their schemes for aggression and war, by which they encouraged the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, had increased the apocalyptic threat of nuclear war which hung over the whole of mankind. The peaceful use of nuclear energy for the good of peoples, to which the Agency was devoted, could only be a practical reality in an atmosphere of peace. It was therefore by ending the nuclear arms race, by general and complete disarmament, and by the creation and further expansion of nuclear-free zones of peace throughout the world that international tension could be eased and all risk of war eliminated. The Agency possessed the means of actively achieving those ends and of adopting practical measures to prevent the stock-piling of nuclear weapons.

2. His delegation had carefully studied the documents before the General Conference and noted from the Annual Report for 1983 (GC(XXVIII)/713) and the Director General's opening address that the production of nuclear power had progressed on a world-wide scale, despite various obstacles, and that it now accounted for some 12% of the world's electricity. That figure was an indication of the promise of nuclear power for the future.

3. His delegation much appreciated the activities conducted by the Agency in the area of nuclear safety and radioactive waste management, and welcomed the action that the Agency had taken in the application of nuclear techniques in agriculture, medicine and other areas.

4. Technical assistance and co-operation was very important for promoting the peaceful uses of nuclear energy in Member States, especially the developing countries; the Agency had done a great deal in 1983 for the transfer of numerous technologies to those countries. His own country had benefited from Agency assistance in 1983, chiefly in the form of supplies of equipment intended for the Secondary Standard Dosimetry Laboratory. His delegation nevertheless felt that the Agency's assistance was still too modest to meet the growing needs of the developing countries. Hence ways would have to be found of increasing the Technical Assistance and Co-operation Fund.

5. In view of the fact that the Agency's safeguards system helped to prevent the risk of nuclear proliferation, it was gratifying to note that in 1983 no nuclear material had been used for other than peaceful purposes. He believed, however, that ways and means should be devised for improving still more the effectiveness of the safeguards system. It would be more reasonable for inspections to be concentrated at sites and in regions where the danger of the manufacture of nuclear weapons and their proliferation was more probable.

6. His Government was doing everything it could to see that nuclear energy served the wellbeing and prosperity of the people. It had explored the possibility of constructing a nuclear power plant jointly with other States to meet the country's growing electricity demand and that project was now being actively pursued.

7. His delegation complimented the Secretariat on the valuable work it had done and thanked the Agency for the aid it had given his country.

8. Mr. BUHOARA (Namibia) said he would first like to welcome China as a Member of the Agency and of the Board of Governors. The present session of the General Conference was being held in an international climate of confusion and complexity. All the peoples of the world were perturbed by the escalation of the arms race, particularly in the case of nuclear weapons, the perpetuation and increase of conflicts and hotbeds of tension, as well as the widening gap between the developed and the developing countries. It was therefore essential more than ever before to create new relationships between States based on full equality of rights, strict observance, by all countries and under all circumstances, of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs and the right of each people to decide their own destiny in complete independence.

9. The illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa - an important factor which was aggravating international tension and seriously threatening international peace and security - was an act of aggression against the Namibian people and a challenge to the United Nations as the body directly responsible for Namibia until its independence. The continuation of that occupation had naturally met with resistance from the Namibian people. In face of the obstinate refusal by the racist régime to withdraw from the

territory despite their just demands, the Namibian people had been forced to step up the struggle for their inalienable right of self-determination and national independence. They would not give in to the attempts made by South Africa to undermine their national unity and territorial integrity. The General Assembly and the United Nations Council for Namibia whole-heartedly supported the struggle of the Namibian people, under the guidance of its one and only authentic representative, the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO). In the present year the Council would be commemorating a century of the heroic struggle by the Namibian people against illegal occupation during the week of solidarity with the Namibian people and its liberation movement, which was to begin on 29 October 1984.

10. Namibia had been and was still a matter of constant concern for the international community. For eighteen years the United Nations had persistently stressed the responsibility of the international community towards the Namibian people and demanded the unconditional withdrawal of the South African racist régime from that territory. For example, the participants at the conference in support of the struggle of the Namibian people for independence, held in Paris, 1983, by the United Nations Council for Namibia, had adopted an historic declaration and programme of action. They had called attention to the crucial situation prevailing in Namibia and in the region by virtue of the policy of oppression and aggression pursued by the apartheid régime and had put forward ways of intensifying support from the international community for the struggle of the Namibian people.

11. In similar fashion, at extraordinary plenary meetings held in Bangkok during May 1984, the United Nations Council for Namibia had adopted a declaration in which it expressed the opinion that the acquisition by the South African racist régime of the capability of manufacturing nuclear weapons could only worsen the situation, since South Africa would then be in a position to step up its acts of intimidation against the independent States in the region, while posing a threat to the whole of mankind. It had stressed, furthermore, the need for additional and immediate support for SWAPO, and pursuant to the resolutions of the General Assembly and to its own resolutions had urged all States, as well as the specialized agencies and other international bodies associated with the United Nations, to provide sustained and increased political, moral, material, military and financial support for SWAPO.

12. Western transnational corporations continued to give direct support to the apartheid régime in the form of investments, taxes and foreign exchange, to the detriment of the oppressed peoples of Namibia and South Africa. Deeply concerned by the plunder of Namibia's natural resources and anxious to see the implementation of Decree No. 1 for the protection of the country's natural resources, the United Nations Council for Namibia had contacted Governments and corporations and had organized hearings, seminars and, in August 1984, a symposium at Geneva, in order to stop the investments and operations of foreign interests in Namibia. The General Assembly had reaffirmed that South Africa and other foreign economic interests that were illegally exploiting Namibia's natural resources, the sacred heritage of the Namibian people, would be liable to pay reparations to the future Government of an independent Namibia.

13. Several African delegations had already brought to the attention of the General Conference the alarming news of plans by certain Member States of the Agency to use Namibia as a dumping ground for nuclear wastes. Under the terms of its Statute, the Agency has the responsibility of keeping close watch on that plan and bringing it to the attention of the international community as well as taking all necessary measures to prevent such a plan, which would be contrary to the fundamental interests of the Namibian people, being put into effect.

14. The rapid depletion of the territory's natural resources, in particular, uranium deposits, was a grave threat to the integrity and prosperity of an independent Namibia and a matter of deep concern for the Namibian people and the United Nations Council for Namibia. In that respect the General Assembly had declared that by their draining of the natural resources and continued repatriation of huge profits, the foreign financial and other interests currently at work in Namibia constituted a major obstacle to that country's independence.

15. The issue of Namibia was still a deadlock, although the Security Council, in its resolution 435 (1978), had adopted a plan for Namibian independence to which the two conflicting parties, namely South Africa and SWAPO, had subscribed. That deadlock was the fault of the racist régime of

South Africa. Notwithstanding, the United Nations Council for Namibia, acting in close collaboration with the Namibian people, through SWAPO, remained committed to putting that plan for independence into effect.

16. The continued bondage of the Namibian people confronted the United Nations with one of the most serious crises it had ever faced; it was a challenge to the very credibility and effectiveness of the United Nations and a challenge to the specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations, including the IAEA. The Council strongly believed that the United Nations system should adopt concerted measures to support the struggle of the Namibian people.

17. The United Nations Council for Namibia wished to thank the Agency and those of its Members who had supported the Council's efforts in the discharge of its responsibilities. It appealed anew to the Agency and to Member States to take all necessary action to implement the General Assembly resolutions, which constituted solid ground for strengthening co-operation between the Agency and the Namibian peoples. The Agency had an important part to play in promoting and implementing technical assistance projects in Namibia before its independence, during the transition period and after independence. More especially the Agency should take more part in training activities for the benefit of the Namibian people under an overall assistance programme tailored to meet their needs.

18. He noted with regret that in the section of the Annual Report for 1983 (GC(XXVIII)/713) dealing with matters of interest to the Agency discussed by the United Nations General Assembly, there was no reference to the General Assembly's important resolution 38/36 on the question of Namibia, which was of great relevance to the Agency's activities. The General Assembly had reaffirmed, *inter alia*, that Namibia's natural resources were the birthright of the Namibian people, that it was alarmed at the rate at which the territory's natural resources, especially the uranium deposits, were being depleted, and had called on the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies to do their utmost to speed up the implementation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia and other projects benefiting Namibians. He was sure that the omission would be set right in the next Annual Report.

19. The United Nations Council for Namibia welcomed the efforts made by the Agency under Article II of the Statute to come to the aid of the Namibian people under the Nationhood Programme. That was only a beginning, and the Council for Namibia ventured to hope that the programme would be enlarged so as to meet the growing demands of the Namibian people.

20. He wished to repeat the request addressed by the General Assembly to all the specialized agencies by urging the Agency to continue granting a waiver of assessment to his country for as long as it was represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia.

21. Mr. ATTUMI (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) said he would first like to welcome the presence of the People's Republic of China in the Agency, which could not but benefit therefrom. His delegation wished to commend the Agency for the technical assistance and co-operation that it provided for developing countries in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, which was thereby made available for social and economic development. In view of the relevance of that programme, it was essential to ensure the input of financial resources to the Technical Assistance and Co-operation Fund, the amount of which, furthermore, should be increased, especially since the UNDP input and voluntary contributions of Member States continue to drop, while the Agency's budget reflected zero real growth.

22. His country attached great importance to the implementation of the Agency's technical assistance and co-operation programme, in the form of the transfer of technology and knowhow, expert missions, fellowships, courses, study tours and seminars. For example, through the active co-operation of the Agency a scientific seminar had been held in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on the subject of the use of research reactors in basic and applied sciences.

23. Like other developing countries, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya believed that it was important to develop the peaceful uses of nuclear energy in order to counteract the monopoly of certain countries which were using a threat of "nuclear terror". His delegation was quite ready to co-operate in that respect with all States working for peace.

24. His delegation wished to denounce once again the attack that the Zionist entity had perpetrated on the Iraqi research reactor under Agency safeguards and used for exclusively peaceful purposes. He wondered how many more years that entity would continue to ignore the demands addressed to it by the international community. Having refused to place its facilities under safeguards, it was acting against the noble and humanitarian objectives of the Agency and no longer had any place in that organization.

25. He drew attention to the ties between the Zionist entity and the South African racist entity - ties which were designed to lead to a nuclear capability that could be used to blackmail other countries and exploit their wealth. He joined other delegations that had condemned both the Zionist entity, which continued to occupy Palestine, and the South African racist entity, as well as all the attempts that they were making to acquire nuclear weapons.

26. There was need to amend Article VI.A.2 of the Statute so as to ensure equitable geographical distribution within the Board of Governors and to redress the imbalance existing at present to the disadvantage of the regions of Africa and the Middle East and South Asia.

27. Furthermore, his delegation believed that the Secretariat should take steps to ensure equitable representation of the developing countries within its staff, thereby conforming with the various resolutions adopted by the General Conference. The developing countries had advantages to offer that could make a valuable contribution to the Secretariat at the highest level.

28. Mr. ONYANGO (Kenya) said that his country, which had supported the admission of the People's Republic of China to the Agency, restated its conviction that China would greatly contribute to the peaceful progress of nuclear science and technology.

29. With the aid of the Agency, the Government of Kenya had recently enacted a law on radiation protection. He was glad to announce that regulations governing the transport, sale, use and storage of radioactive material had been drafted and would shortly enter into force.



30. His country had enjoyed the benefit of several projects under the Agency's technical assistance programme; they related to the application of radioisotopes in quality control, the study of nutritional and other factors affecting herd fertility, an acaricide laboratory, nuclear science and technology information and documentation, radioisotope diagnosis, the study and evaluation of tropical diseases, as well as the nuclear science laboratory belonging to the University of Nairobi. Assistance had also been received from the Agency for non-destructive assay, in the form of fellowships and funds for purchasing equipment, and likewise in the field of nuclear medicine and associated programmes.

31. His country had hosted a training course financed by the Agency on nuclear electronics and instrumentation. The report on the way the course had progressed was so encouraging that the Government of Kenya intended to repeat the experience. Believing that it was a good thing for the training of personnel from developing countries to be carried out in the Third World so that the students could work under conditions resembling their home countries, he urged the Agency to increase the number of courses organized in the region of Africa; his country would co-operate with the Agency to that end.

32. As was clear from what had been said above, the Government of Kenya had worked with the Agency in developing the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and was particularly grateful for its assistance. The Director General was to be complimented on his achievements since his nomination, which it was hoped would continue with just as much success. Also, the reports submitted by the Board of Governors and the auditors on the Agency's finances were welcomed, and the smooth way in which use was made of Agency funds was appreciated.

33. One of the crucial issues on the agenda for the twenty-eighth session of the General Conference was the military use of South Africa's nuclear capacity by the racist Government of that country. The struggle for self-determination of all the peoples of the Republic of Azania must continue. Kenya condemned the subjugation of peoples for reasons of race and would never accept the apartheid system. At its twenty-seventh session the General Conference had adopted resolution GC(XXVII)/RES/408, requesting the Agency to conclude safeguards agreements with the racist régime of Pretoria. It was noted in the Board of Governors' report that South Africa had not heeded that resolution and had declined to discuss with the Agency the safeguarding of all its nuclear facilities.

34. Kenya was perturbed not only by the South African refusal to accept the principles of safeguards, but also by the fact that it was endeavouring to develop nuclear weapons with the aid of certain Member States. Africa had to remain a nuclear-weapon-free zone. The manufacture of nuclear weapons by South Africa constituted a threat both to the neighbouring States and Kenya itself. No country developed nuclear weapons for use against its own population. The South African weapons would not be used in the streets of Johannesburg or Pretoria to suppress the struggle for independence. South Africa was manufacturing them for use against other States and by virtue of that fact threatened the peace and community of the United Nations. That was why the General Conference, at its twenty-eighth session, should adopt a firm stand on the matter dealt with in resolution GC(XXVII)/RES/408, and take the action called for against South Africa. Kenya would support any action along those lines so as to halt the speedy development of nuclear weapons by the racist régime in Pretoria.

35. His Government also felt that the Agency should look into the illegal exploitation by South Africa of the Namibian uranium resources with a view to recommending the General Assembly of the United Nations to take steps to end it.

36. Kenya joined other Member States, more especially the States of Africa, the Middle East and South Asia, which had expressed feelings of under-representation in the Board of Governors, and urged an amendment of Article VI.A.2 of the Statute. The Agency seemed to be proceeding satisfactorily with the recruitment of staff from the developing countries and it was hoped that the trend would continue, especially at the policy-making levels. His delegation also noted that the performance of the personnel recently recruited at that high level was satisfactory.

37. Mr. CARREIRA PICH (Portugal) welcomed the People's Republic of China as a Member of the Agency and was sure that its membership would greatly assist the Agency in promoting the peaceful uses of nuclear energy throughout the world.

38. His delegation regarded the Agency's safeguards system as an essential means of ensuring non-proliferation. The fact that in 1983, as in previous years, the Agency had not detected any anomaly indicating the diversion of a significant amount of safeguarded material for non-peaceful purposes was very

important and deserved to be mentioned. That achievement would not have been possible without the co-operation of Member States. Accordingly, those States which had not yet concluded safeguards agreements with the Agency should do so as soon as possible and nuclear-weapon States should place more of their facilities under safeguards.

39. Notwithstanding the importance of an efficient safeguards system, every effort should be made to avoid additional costs. The use of new equipment and techniques might obviate the need for substantial increases in safeguards personnel. In view of the zero-growth constraint imposed upon the Agency's activities as a whole, care should be taken to ensure that increasing the safeguards budget was not detrimental to other activities, in particular technical assistance.

40. With regard to the latter, his delegation acknowledged the importance of integrated programming and was aware of the emphasis given in recent years to multi-year programming and the development of regional programmes. The establishment of the Technical Co-operation Evaluation Unit would provide valuable assistance in the implementation of technical co-operation.

41. His delegation also attached great importance to the Agency's Nuclear Safety Standards (NUSS) programme, which provided a framework for the definition of safety standards to be applied by Member States.

42. He greatly appreciated the work done by the Director General and the Secretariat in producing the excellent reports before the Conference. The review of the Agency's activities, which covered the Agency's work over the previous 25 years, was an extremely satisfactory response to the request for such a document made at the previous General Conference.

43. Portugal's nuclear programme was at present focused mainly on uranium exploration and exploitation, nuclear power plant siting surveys, manpower training and research and development.

44. Portugal regarded nuclear energy as a means of reducing its dependence on imported oil. As in most countries, however, public fears and doubts about nuclear safety and waste disposal, combined with economic difficulties, presented obstacles to the introduction of nuclear power. The Agency could play an important role in helping his Government to overcome those obstacles.

Portugal's nuclear energy plan (PEN) for 1984 was now being considered by the Council of Ministers and would then be sent to Parliament for its consideration. If a decision in favour of nuclear power was made, the first Portuguese nuclear power plant could be in operation by 1997 or 1998.

45. His delegation wished to thank the Agency's staff for their assistance with respect to the seminar on nuclear energy held in Lisbon in May 1984. Agency staff in charge of technical assistance in Portugal had also been extremely helpful and understanding and had enabled the Portuguese experts to develop and implement several useful projects.

46. Finally, during the past two years Portugal had benefited greatly from its participation in the Board of Governors and was pleased to witness the atmosphere of co-operation in which the Board conducted its business.

#### SOUTH AFRICA'S NUCLEAR CAPABILITIES (GC(XXVIII)/724 and 739)

47. Mr. BADDOU (Morocco), speaking on behalf of the African Group, introduced the draft resolution contained in document GC(XXVIII)/739. The text did not differ from the previous resolutions adopted on the subject under consideration, for it reaffirmed the stand taken during previous sessions of the General Conference and in the General Assembly of the United Nations.

48. It was simply a matter of demanding that South Africa submit all its nuclear facilities to inspection by the Agency, calling upon Member States of the Agency which had not yet done so to end all nuclear co-operation with the South African régime, calling upon them to cease all purchases of Namibian uranium, and requesting the Agency to refrain from extending to South Africa, either directly or indirectly, any assistance in putting its nuclear projects into effect.

49. Mr. ADEBARI (Nigeria) urged the General Conference to adopt the draft resolution on South Africa's nuclear capabilities contained in document GC(XXVIII)/739, which had been introduced by the delegate of Morocco. The régime in Pretoria was not willing to negotiate with anyone at all; it was well known that South Africa was in a position to manufacture nuclear weapons, a fact which represented a threat not only to Africa, but to the whole of the international community. The problem of South Africa had come up on numerous occasions for more than 20 years, and there was now urgent need to take decisions and resolute action on that problem.

50. Mr. KENNEDY (United States of America) said his delegation had carefully studied the report submitted by the Director General (GC(XXVIII)/724) under item 9 of the agenda. It emerged from that report that the activity of the Joint Working Group of the IAEA and the Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA) of OECD had ended; nevertheless, his delegation urged the Secretariat to continue working closely with NEA under the co-operation agreement existing between the two organizations so as to ensure that Member States received the information which the Group had had in its possession up to that time. It was gratified to learn that negotiations had been resumed with regard to applying safeguards to South Africa's semi-commercial enrichment plant.

51. The United States was disturbed by the fact that there were in that country nuclear facilities not subject to safeguards and had not hesitated to inform the South African Government of its concern. He therefore shared the anxiety of certain States, but did not believe for a moment that the problem could be settled by calling for sanctions against South Africa that would seriously limit its privileges and rights of membership. South Africa had not, as was required by Article XIX.B of the Statute as motivation for the suspension of privileges, "violated the provisions of this Statute or of any agreement entered into by it pursuant to this Statute". Sanctions affecting the privileges and rights of membership were simply not applicable under those circumstances. It was true that South Africa was in arrears in paying its financial contributions to the Agency, but the only sanction provided for in that case by Article XIX.A of the Statute was to deprive South Africa of a vote, which had already been done. It was also true that not all South Africa's peaceful nuclear facilities were under safeguards, but then were there not other Member States attending the present session of the General Conference which could not and did not wish to place some of their facilities under safeguards? Finally, it was true that the policy of apartheid aroused repugnance and had been condemned on many occasions by all the Member States of the Agency, including the United States of America. But his Government felt that any sanction affecting the participation of South Africa in the Agency's activities would not be an answer to the problem. A sanction of that kind would violate the legal provisions of the Statute, compromise the Agency's constructive work, perhaps result in the cessation of Agency safeguards activities in South Africa and gravely affect the principle of universality, which was one of the fundamental principles of the whole of the United Nations system.

52. His delegation could not therefore support the draft resolution contained in document GC(XXVIII)/739 and requested that a roll-call vote be taken on it.

53. Mr. SINGH (India), speaking on behalf of the Group of 77, pointed out that during the past two years certain progress on the question of South Africa had been observed in the practice of the Agency, whose activities were now in line with the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly. It was a matter of satisfaction that the representatives of South Africa were no longer able to take part in the technical working groups of the Agency. India, like a number of African Member States, such as Nigeria, had always believed that it was not a genuine excuse to claim in regard to the Joint Working Group of the IAEA and the Nuclear Energy Agency of OECD that it was not possible to exclude the representatives of South Africa.

54. The countries belonging to the Group of 77 wished to draw particular attention to paragraph 4 of the draft resolution in document GC(XXVIII)/739, which called upon those Member States which had not already done so to stop all purchases of Namibian uranium. They were opposed to the principle of laissez-faire which certain friends of South Africa were preaching in the name of liberalism.

55. India's policy had not changed since the United Nations had been in existence or since the Indian delegation had raised the matter of South Africa in the Security Council during the time of Mahatma Gandhi, who himself had lived in South Africa and been aware of the problems of the native population. On behalf of the Group of 77, he fully endorsed the draft resolution contained in GC(XXVIII)/739.

56. Mr. SHASH (Egypt) said his delegation wholeheartedly supported the draft resolution on South Africa's nuclear capabilities. He had nothing to add to what had already been said on that subject by the delegates of Morocco, Nigeria and India, but simply wished to point out a small error which had crept in when the draft resolution was being reproduced. In operative paragraph 1, the number "38/36A", which was the number of a resolution mentioned in paragraph (b) of the preamble, should be added after "38/39A, F and G".<sup>1/</sup>

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<sup>1/</sup> See document GC(XXVIII)/739/Corr.1.

57. Mr. SIAMWIZA (Zambia) recalled that in a statement he had made the day before he had already asked the General Conference to take note of South Africa's disinclination to place all its nuclear facilities under safeguards. If South Africa refused the application of safeguards, it was certainly because it wished to develop nuclear weapons to defend its apartheid régime by striking fear into its neighbours. He was surprised to hear certain delegates say that adoption of the draft resolution was not a way of ending the apartheid régime. It looked as though those delegates were applying double standards, without concern for considerations of morality. He urged the General Conference to adopt the draft resolution, which had been introduced by the Chairman of the African Group.

58. The PRESIDENT, noting that no other delegation wished to speak, pointed out that the delegate of the United States of America had requested, under Rule 72 of the Rules of Procedure, a roll-call vote on the draft resolution contained in document GC(XXVIII)/739. He therefore put that draft resolution to the vote, with the correction proposed by the delegate of Egypt.

59. Singapore, having been drawn by lot by the President, was called upon to vote first.

60. The result of the vote was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, China, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Islamic Republic of, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Korea, Republic of, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Namibia, the Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, and Zambia.

Against: Belgium, Canada, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Japan, Lichtenstein, Portugal, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Guatemala, Holy See, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Monaco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Spain and Sweden.

61. There were 57 votes in favour, 10 against, with 23 abstentions. The draft resolution, with the correction proposed by Egypt, was adopted.

62. Mr. BRENNAN (Ireland), speaking on behalf of the member countries of the European Economic Community, wished to explain why those countries had not been able to approve the text proposed in document GC(XXVIII)/739. Although they rejected and deplored the apartheid régime in South Africa, as they had repeatedly stated in the United Nations, they considered that observance of the principle of universality was essential for the viability of the United Nations system. There was at the very least a reasonable doubt as to whether paragraph 5 of the draft resolution affected the rights and privileges of South Africa's membership.

63. Mr. CLADAKIS (Greece) said that his country resolutely condemned the apartheid régime in South Africa and that he had been in favour of the draft resolution submitted by the African Group, whose feelings he shared entirely. His only objection to the draft resolution had been based on concern for upholding the principle of universality.

64. Mr. MIYAZAWA (Japan), recalling that Japan had voted against the draft resolution in document GC(XXVIII)/739, said that Japan had either abstained or voted against on the occasion of the adoption of the United Nations resolutions referred to in the draft resolution. Moreover, the Agency was a technical international organization whose role was to promote the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and to ensure the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. The Agency's universality should therefore be protected and any violation of the principle of universality should be eschewed. The Japanese delegation urged South Africa and other Member States of the Agency which had not yet done so to accede as soon as possible to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and to place all their nuclear



facilities under Agency safeguards. Finally, he wished to restate quite clearly that Japan could find no excuse for the racial policy in South Africa. His country's position on that point remained unchanged.

65. Mr. SUAREZ de PUGA y VILLEGAS (Spain) recalled that Spain had always condemned the apartheid policy of South Africa. Nevertheless, it had never supported draft resolutions in international organizations calling for a halt to all co-operation with South Africa. His delegation felt that total isolation of a country would be counter-productive and contrary to the Agency's technical status. For that reason Spain had abstained during the vote on the draft resolution.

66. Mr. ADEBARI (Nigeria) expressed his deep appreciation to all those who had voted in favour of the draft resolution. He thanked, in particular, the Moroccan delegate in his capacity as Chairman of the African Group and the Indian delegate in his capacity as Chairman of the Group of 77. Finally, he wished to express his appreciation to the Egyptian delegation for having proposed a timely correction to the draft resolution. The so-called friends of South Africa who had voted against the draft resolution would do well to reflect on the consequences of their action.

67. Mr. de CASTELLO-BRANCO (Portugal) said that his country - like others - abhorred the régime of apartheid. Nevertheless, he had always believed that technical organizations should not allow themselves to be tainted by political issues. It could certainly be said that apartheid was more than a political issue, that it was also a moral issue bound up with a respect for human rights, but if the organizations of the United Nations were to adopt measures against all States where human rights were not respected, the United Nations system would not take long to collapse.

CONSEQUENCES OF THE ISRAELI MILITARY ATTACK ON THE IRAQI NUCLEAR RESEARCH REACTOR AND THE STANDING THREAT TO REPEAT THIS ATTACK FOR: (a) THE DEVELOPMENT OF NUCLEAR ENERGY FOR PEACEFUL PURPOSES, AND (b) THE ROLE AND ACTIVITIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY  
(GC(XXVIII)/719, 720, 722 and 741)

68. Mr. KENNEDY (United States of America) said that Rule 63 of the Rules of Procedure laid down that no proposal might be discussed or put to the vote unless its text had been distributed to all delegations not later than

the day preceding the meeting. He requested the application of the Rule so as to enable all delegations to study the complex issue before them in the requisite manner. Consideration of the item in question should be postponed until the afternoon meeting.

69. Mr. AL-ZAHAWI (Iraq) said that at the time of the consultations on that point, which had been conducted under the auspices of the President, he had been given to understand that Rule 63 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference would not be applied strictly in the present case. He regarded the request by the United States delegate as a move to gain time and deplored it. Nevertheless, he was prepared to accept any ruling made by the President and would not object if it was decided to postpone consideration of the item until the afternoon meeting.

70. Mr. SOLTANIEH (Islamic Republic of Iran) rejected the proposal by the United States delegation for postponement of consideration of the item until the afternoon. He believed that the time had come to consider that item of the agenda, in view of the collaboration of Israel and South Africa for the purpose of oppressing Third World countries. He asked the General Conference to begin consideration of item 10 of the agenda.

71. Mr. AL-MINAYES (Kuwait) supported the comments made by the delegate of Iraq.

72. The PRESIDENT noted that the delegate of the United States had requested postponement of consideration of item 10 until the afternoon meeting. He pointed out that the text of the draft resolution contained in document GC(XXVIII)/741 had been submitted the previous evening. He therefore asked the United States delegate whether he insisted upon his request, whether he would withdraw it, or whether he wished it to be put to the vote.

73. Mr. KENNEDY (United States of America), maintaining his request, repeated that it accorded with the Rule and that delegations, including his own, needed more time to consider a draft resolution of such complexity. That was the least that participants in the Conference session could expect.

74. Mr. TAYLHARDAT (Venezuela) felt it was true that some delegations had not yet had time to consult their Governments or to receive instructions with regard to their stand on the matter. He therefore urged delegations pressing for immediate consideration of the matter to agree to the discussion being postponed until the afternoon.

75. Mr. AL-ZAHAWI (Iraq) said he would willingly defer to whatever the President proposed, but that he was not doing so in response to the request of the United States delegate.

76. Mr. SOLTANIEH (Islamic Republic of Iran) said that, in a spirit of co-operation, he would agree to a ruling by the President that the item be discussed that afternoon.

77. The PRESIDENT proposed that consideration of the draft resolution contained in document GC(XXVIII)/741 be postponed until the afternoon meeting.

78. It was so decided.

PROTECTION OF NUCLEAR INSTALLATIONS DEVOTED TO PEACEFUL PURPOSES AGAINST ARMED ATTACKS (GC(XXVIII)/721, 737, 740 and 742)

79. Mr. BELTRAMINO (Argentina) pointed out, with regard to the draft resolution and proposed amendment contained, respectively, in documents GC(XXVIII)/737 and GC(XXVIII)/740, that consultations were in progress between the delegations concerned. He requested postponement of the discussion of those documents until the afternoon meeting.

80. Mr. SOLTANIEH (Islamic Republic of Iran) endorsed the view that consideration of item 11 of the agenda should be postponed until the next meeting.

81. It was so decided.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE PHYSICAL PROTECTION OF NUCLEAR MATERIAL (GC(XXVIII)/731 and Add.1 and 2)

82. Mr. KENNEDY (United States of America), introducing the draft resolution contained in document GC(XXVIII)/731, welcomed the progress reported by the Director General with regard to the signing and ratification of the International Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material<sup>2/</sup>. He strongly believed it was important for all countries to accede to the Convention. That was why the delegation of the United States, supported by many others, was submitting the draft resolution contained in document GC(XXVIII)/731, which he hoped would be adopted by consensus.

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<sup>2/</sup> INFCIRC/274/Rev.1.

83. As far as its contents were concerned, the draft resolution was identical to the one which had been submitted and adopted the year before. Adoption of it would draw the attention of the international community to the Convention and thereby help it to gain the widest adherence. It was important to note that the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material was the first multilateral agreement in the field to which it related. Its entry into force would be an important step towards intensifying international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Over the last few years the need for the protection of nuclear material had become increasingly clear, and he was sure that the Convention afforded an appropriate legal mechanism for that purpose. The delegates to the General Conference were urged to adopt the draft resolution contained in document GC(XXVIII)/731.

84. Mr. SINGH (India) pointed out that, when the item in question had been considered at the twenty-seventh session of the General Conference, his delegation had expressed misgivings with regard to the draft resolution which had been submitted and adopted at that time. He pointed out further that in the Committee of the Whole there had been at that time a proposal to adopt the draft resolution by acclamation but that certain delegations had opposed it.

85. It was well known that India had not signed the International Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material as it contained certain points which could only be considered discriminatory in nature. As an example, one could quote the last line of the preamble to the Convention: "Recognizing the importance of effective physical protection of nuclear material used for military purposes, and understanding that such material is and will continue to be accorded stringent physical protection". It was not easy for India to accept that paragraph, which would result in nuclear-weapon States lying outside the scope of the Convention. His delegation also had difficulties with regard to Article 2, Article 1(c) and Article 4.

86. He further recalled that, during discussion of the draft of the Convention, India, Argentina and Brazil among others had stressed the fact that the Convention would have to cover, without differentiation, all

transported nuclear material whether for military or for civil use. In actual fact, nuclear materials intended for civil purposes were very insignificant compared with those intended for military use, and transport of the latter was fraught with just as much risk as that of material for civil use.

87. In view of such discrimination, India was not in a position to accede to the Convention. The United States delegate had spoken of progress, but it emerged from the information provided by the Director General that the number of signatories of the Convention had hardly increased at all. Furthermore, a large number of countries which had signed it had serious misgivings about it. For all those reasons he failed to understand the point of the new draft resolution.

88. Mr. SOLTANIEH (Islamic Republic of Iran) said his country attached great importance to the physical protection of nuclear material. He was not, however, in a position to support the Convention as long as it contained discriminatory provisions, some of which had been mentioned by the delegate of India.

89. The PRESIDENT took it that the General Conference wished to approve the draft resolution contained in document GC(XXVIII)/731.

90. It was so decided.

The meeting rose at 12.50 p.m.

