
THE MEMBERSHIP OF IAEA

Membership of the Agency, at the time this Bulletin was going to Press, consisted of 98 nations. Alterations and additions will be noted as they occur.

The full list is:

AFGHANISTAN	GHANA	NORWAY
ALBANIA	GREECE	PAKISTAN
ALGERIA	GUATEMALA	PANAMA
ARGENTINA	HAITI	PARAGUAY
AUSTRALIA	HOLY SEE	PERU
AUSTRIA	HUNGARY	PHILIPPINES
BELGIUM	ICELAND	POLAND
BOLIVIA	INDIA	PORTUGAL
BRAZIL	INDONESIA	ROMANIA
BULGARIA	IRAN	SAUDI ARABIA
BURMA	IRAQ	SENEGAL
BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC	ISRAEL	SIERRA LEONE
CAMBODIA	ITALY	SINGAPORE
CAMEROON	IVORY COAST	SOUTH AFRICA
CANADA	JAMAICA	SPAIN
CEYLON	JAPAN	SUDAN
CHILE	JORDAN	SWEDEN
CHINA	KENYA	SWITZERLAND
COLOMBIA	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC
CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF	KUWAIT	THAILAND
COSTA RICA	LEBANON	TUNISIA
CUBA	LIBERIA	TURKEY
CYPRUS	LIBYA	UGANDA
CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIALIST REPUBLIC	LUXEMBOURG	UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC
DENMARK	MADAGASCAR	UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	MALI	UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC
ECUADOR	MEXICO	UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND
EL SALVADOR	MONACO	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ETHIOPIA	MOROCCO	URUGUAY
FINLAND	NETHERLANDS	VENEZUELA
FRANCE	NEW ZEALAND	VIET-NAM
GABON	NICARAGUA	YUGOSLAVIA
GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF	NIGERIA	

DR. EKLUND BEFORE THE UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The Director General presented the Agency's annual report to the United Nations' General Assembly on 15 November. Emphasis was laid on the Agency's responsibilities in the context of the Non-Proliferation Treaty and its willingness and ability to accept them. The following extracts are taken from Dr. Eklund's address.

"The Agency" said Dr. Eklund, "has a unique relationship with the General Assembly by way of its annual report to the Assembly. In connection with the implementation of safeguards, it may also report to both the General Assembly and the Security Council. The Agency is further enjoined by its Statute to 'conduct its activities in conformity with the policies of the United Nations furthering the establishment of safeguarded world-wide disarmament and in conformity with any international agreements entered into pursuant to such policies'. The Non-Proliferation Treaty is that type of international agreement."

"The Agency's report this year is presented in an atmosphere of revitalized interest in atomic energy and its consequences. Two great events of this year, viz:

- the signing of the Non-Proliferation Treaty; and
- the Non-Nuclear States Conference which was held in Geneva last August, have been the main cause for this interest".

SAFEGUARDS

"IAEA safeguards activities have continued to expand with the coming into force of a number of new agreements. As a consequence, all Member States in Latin America, and in the regions of the Far East, South East Asia and the Pacific which have reactor programmes have now concluded safeguards agreements with the Agency".

"Another notable development has been the action taken by the Government of Mexico in requesting the IAEA to apply its safeguards to all nuclear activities in the country pursuant to the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America. This is the first time that the Agency has been asked to apply safeguards to all present and future nuclear activities in a Member State".

"Furthermore some Member States such as Canada, Norway and the USA are now notifying the Agency of their international transfers of nuclear material. It is expected that other Member States will follow this procedure".

THE NON-PROLIFERATION TREATY

"Before and during the Agency's General Conference this September, a substantial number of countries urged that the Agency should proceed without delay to prepare itself for its increasing responsibilities under the Non-Proliferation Treaty. During the past months, the Agency has been making detailed studies of the provisions of the Treaty and its various implications, legal, technical, operational and financial. Since October, groups of consultants made available by some of the Member States have been associated with Agency's staff to define and elaborate the detailed objectives and procedures of its safeguards operations based upon the present safeguards system".

"Safeguards must strike a careful balance between, first of all, the following three criteria: they must be effective, they must provide international confidence or credibility and they must not be intrusive or place an undue burden on the nuclear industry. The pattern of a model safeguards agreement is now being formulated on this basis".

"Scientific and technical research and development work is likely to become vitally important for the formulation both of detailed safeguards procedures and of general safeguards system concepts for the future. During the last year, we have for the first time seen significant sums devoted to safeguards research and development in Member States. The Agency keeps in close contact with the work being done on a national level to ensure that the Agency's safeguards operation derives immediate and substantial benefits from the results of work done in Member States".

"I am aware", the Director General said, "of the concern that exists about the future costs of applying international safeguards. There are several factors that would tend to reduce these costs. Governments of countries advanced in the nuclear field and having substantial nuclear power programmes will find it in their own interest to establish national nuclear materials management systems and national safeguards controls, which could not only facilitate the implementation of the Agency's safeguards but could also eventually help to reduce their cost. The unit size of plants under safeguards is also likely to grow considerably which means that their safeguarding will require proportionately less staff. All these factors would tend to decrease the manpower and budget requirements".

"In all matters concerning disarmament I consider it most important for the Agency to move only after receiving assurances from Member States that proposed actions are acceptable. Here more than at any time it is necessary to move with caution. The pace must be determined as a result of continuous careful consultations between the Member States and the Agency if solutions acceptable to all are to be achieved. Questions concerning NPT can only be solved in an atmosphere of confidence and the Treaty can only become a corner-stone in nuclear disarmament if this confidence is maintained and further developed".

NUCLEAR POWER FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Turning to Articles IV and V of the Non-Proliferation Treaty, Dr. Eklund continued: "these Articles contain important undertakings by the leading nuclear countries to promote cooperation and foster the development of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, particularly in the developing areas of the world".

"May I first recall that the Agency since 1958 is promoting the applications of nuclear energy and nuclear techniques in developing countries through a technical assistance programme which, as I have reported to the General Assembly, was reviewed last year. In implementing this programme the Agency, as all other organizations in the UN family, is faced with an overwhelming problem, viz: the difficulty of obtaining funds to give effect to more than a fraction of the technically sound requests for assistance. I feel it my duty to draw the attention of the Assembly to this fact when I now start to discuss the implications of Article IV of the NPT on the Agency".

"Nuclear energy is now firmly established as an economically competitive alternative to the fossil energy resources for electricity production in the industrially advanced countries. The only limiting factor in the present expanding use of nuclear power seems to be that the manufacturers' order books are full. The times of delivery for the supply of some components are beginning to lengthen appreciably".

"There are now about 133 000 MWe of nuclear power capacity in operation, under construction or planned throughout the world, but of this only about 2000 MWe or 1.5% will be installed outside the industrially advanced countries of North America, Western Europe, the Soviet Union and Japan. This is a result of the inherent technical characteristics of nuclear power".

"Nevertheless, there are some locations in developing regions where nuclear plants are feasible and are being built - India, Pakistan and Argentina. There are other areas where power consumption is growing so rapidly that the need for large plants can be foreseen in the relatively near future".

"What is needed is, however, investment capital on a scale that has so far not been at the disposal of most developing countries".

"This is a major problem which covers two main aspects:

a) the question of international financing of which members of this Assembly are acutely aware from the many discussions of external financing of economic development be it under the symbols of UNDP, UNCTAD, UNIDO, the Capital Development Fund, the IBRD and IDA or under the guise of such comprehensive plans of aid as that of the next Development Decade,

b) the second aspect is the question of national priorities: to what extent is a developing country willing to finance a nuclear power programme which of course must be related or rather integrated in an overall development plan".

"Positive response by international financing will depend greatly if not entirely on the response given to the establishment of these priorities".

"During eleven years of existence, the Agency has accumulated a wealth of information on how nuclear technology can contribute to the economic and scientific advancement of individual countries at all different stages of development. Last year a comprehensive study was made of the ways in which the Agency could give more effective help to developing countries. But still no additional funds have been made available for that purpose. Year after year, the contributions of Member States to the Agency's General Fund which is the chief source of finance for its technical assistance programme have remained static while the average cost of providing a particular item of assistance - fellowship, expert or equipment - has risen (since 1962) by at least 22%. The results of this inadequacy of resources and of the growing interest of developing countries in nuclear energy are shown by the fact that in 1958 the Agency was able to meet nearly 90% of the requests it received for experts and equipment, while in 1968 the figure has dropped to less than 30%. There is no lack of technically sound projects, but the means to implement them are actually decreasing".

"It is essential that funds be made available on a much larger scale than at present to make Article IV of the NPT an effective instrument for the promotion of nuclear energy and nuclear techniques".

"The extensive discussions of the technical implications of NPT at the Conference of Non-Nuclear Weapons States in September this year seem to indicate both the concern of many countries that they may lose the potential benefits of nuclear power and nuclear science and their wish to allot a higher priority to nuclear energy matters in their development programmes. These feelings seem to be reflected in a number of resolutions which the Conference has transmitted to the Assembly. The General Conference in September of this year adopted a resolution which in that same vein requests the Board of Governors to review the statutory basis for the composition of the Agency's Board and submit the results of this review to the next General Conference".

SUPPLYING NUCLEAR MATERIALS

The Director General mentioned some of the work that the Agency is already doing to promote, in the words of Article IV of the Treaty ... the fullest possible exchange of equipment, materials and technological information for the peaceful uses of atomic energy. "In the early days", he said, "three of the nuclear powers made available a total of more than 5000 kgs of contained Uranium 235 to the Agency. Several other countries made available source materials. Generally, the prices at which these materials are available are the same as those obtained domestically in the countries concerned, but only a very small portion of this fund of nuclear fuel has been utilized by the Member States, and chiefly for research purposes. The IAEA here still has an existing international machinery for supply of nuclear fuel which, if all the terms that can be offered for supply

are as favourable as those for bilateral supplies, could also offer a form of international assurance that fuel will be available for the lifetime of a nuclear plant. It could also easily be adapted to meet the needs for large scale nuclear power applications".

PEACEFUL NUCLEAR EXPLOSIONS

"Guided by the General Assembly resolution commending the NPT and the views expressed at the Conference of Non-Nuclear Weapon States, the Agency's General Conference in September this year adopted a resolution which points out that the Agency can effectively perform the role of an 'appropriate international body' for providing services in connection with the peaceful uses of nuclear explosives. I have thus initiated studies of the procedures that the Agency should employ in performing such a role. We have to acknowledge that a great deal of developmental work still has to be done over several years in the Nuclear Weapon States before nuclear explosives can be used in specific civil engineering projects. This technology is still at an early stage of development but the Agency is keenly aware of the long term promise that it offers".

THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Human Rights Year, so designated by the United Nations, is now coming to an end. The full text of the Universal Declaration, proclaimed in 1946, is given below as a reminder of its ideals. In 1966 Covenants for acceptance by States were drawn up and opened for signature.

PREAMBLE

WHEREAS recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

WHEREAS disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind, and the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the common people,