



International Atomic Energy Agency

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ANNUAL REPORT TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS
FOR THE YEAR 1959-60

EXPLANATORY NOTE

1. By resolution GC(IV)/RES/62 the General Conference decided that the Agency's annual report to the General Assembly of the United Nations for 1959-60 would consist of the annual report of the Board of Governors to the General Conference for 1959-60, together with a supplement.
2. The annual report of the Board has been issued as document GC(IV)/114. The present document contains the supplement which deals with developments in the Agency's work during the period 1 July to 30 September 1960, including action taken by the General Conference at its fourth regular session.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS
TO THE GENERAL CONFERENCE FOR THE YEAR 1959-60

A. New members of the Agency

3. In September 1960 Chile, Colombia and Ghana became Members of the Agency, thus bringing its membership up to a total of 73 at the end of that month. In addition the General Conference, on the recommendation of the Board of Governors, approved the applications of the Republic of Mali and the Republic of Senegal for membership of the Agency. They will become Members upon deposit of an instrument of acceptance of the Agency's Statute with the depositary Government.

B. Development of the Agency's work

4. During August and September the Agency held three further scientific meetings, namely:

- (a) A Symposium on the Effects of Ionizing Radiation on Seeds and Their Significance for Crop Improvement which was co-sponsored by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and held in Karlsruhe, Federal Republic of Germany from 8 to 12 August;
- (b) A Conference on Small and Medium Power Reactors which was held in Vienna from 5 to 9 September and provided an opportunity for a survey of the latest developments in the technology and economics of nuclear power production, particularly in the types of reactors of potential interest to the less-developed areas. The meeting disclosed that although no major developments had occurred since the second United Nations International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, there had been encouraging technical progress on a number of points, particularly directed toward improving the economics of power production not only with medium-sized but also larger-sized reactors; and
- (c) A Conference on the Use of Radioisotopes in the Physical Sciences and Industry which was held in Copenhagen from 6 to 17 September with the co-operation of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and was the largest of the Agency's scientific meetings this year. The conference revealed appreciable progress in industrial isotope applications and many new results in research.

5. Regulations for the transport of radioactive materials have now been established by the Agency. In September the Board authorized the Secretariat to apply these regulations to the Agency's own operations, recommended them to Member States as a basis for national regulations and to the United Nations for inclusion in the recommendations of the United Nations Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods. The General Conference unanimously endorsed the Board's action and requested the Director General to continue the Agency's regulatory and research work on radiation protection.

6. A request has been received from the Government of the Netherlands for the Agency to convene a group of experts to make a hazards evaluation of the high flux reactor at Petten.

7. The Government of Monaco has offered to place the facilities and equipment of the Oceanographic Institute in Monaco and oceanographic survey ships at the Agency's disposal for a period of three years, under a research contract on the disposal of radioactive waste into the sea and to contribute the equivalent of 200 000 French NF per year for the duration of the project. The Government of Norway has proposed the Agency's participation in a joint program of research in reactor physics making use of the critical facility NORA and the United States has offered the prototype core of the United States nuclear vessel Savannah for this project. Consultations are proceeding with the Governments concerned.

8. The Agency has been requested by the Government of Yugoslavia to assist in obtaining 6.5 tons of heavy water for use in the Boris Kidric Institute's zero power reactor at Vinca. [1]
9. During the period covered by this supplement, a further 13 scientific and technical publications were issued by the Agency.
10. By 30 September 637 nominations had been received under the Agency's 1960 fellowship programs and 418 students had been selected for placing. As part of the Agency's training program the Board approved in June 1960 the establishment in Cairo of a Middle Eastern regional radioisotope training center for the Arab countries subject to the Agency's holding beforehand a number of training courses in Cairo and the preparation by the Director General of a report on a project agreement in the light of the results of these courses. Arrangements for the first of these courses are now being made and it is also planned to hold international or regional training courses, financed by the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA), in Greece, Israel and Turkey in 1961 and 1962.
11. During the period covered by this supplement seven new research contracts were awarded and one contract was renewed. It is expected that the Agency's main laboratory will be completed in the early summer of 1961. In the meantime further equipment has been given to the Agency's laboratory in its Headquarters building and the latter has continued to carry out its survey of strontium-90 in food consumed in Austria and has begun the training of a small number of scientists in radiochemical procedures for the determination of radioactive contamination of the human environment.

C. Financial matters

12. By 30 September 1960 the following total amounts had been received from Member States:

Advances to the Working Capital Fund	US \$1 994 600
Contributions to the 1958 regular budget	US \$4 069 342
Contributions to the 1959 regular budget	US \$4 935 897
Contributions to the 1960 regular budget	US \$4 638 863

A statement of contributions to the 1960 budget and advances to the Working Capital Fund as at 30 September 1960, is reproduced in Annex A. A statement of outstanding contributions to the 1958 and 1959 regular budgets, as at 30 September 1960, is reproduced in Annex B.

13. During the period under review Sweden pledged an increase of US \$5 000 in its voluntary contribution to the General Fund for 1960, bringing the total amount pledged by Member States for 1960 up to US \$962 837 [2], and payments of voluntary contributions were made by Canada, China, Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, Sweden, Union of South Africa and Venezuela.

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- [1] Since the end of the period covered by this supplement the Board has decided to meet this request. A further action by the Board in connection with the Agency's function of helping its Members to obtain equipment and fissionable materials has been to approve the agreements, referred to in document GC(IV)/114, paragraph 224, between the Agency and the Governments of Finland and of the United States for the supply of a research reactor and enriched uranium to Finland.
- [2] Since the end of the period covered by this supplement the Board has accepted an offer from Italy to contribute US \$30 000 to the General Fund for the expansion of the work of the Agency's laboratory or for the purchase of additional equipment for it.

By 30 September the total amount paid to the General Fund towards the 1960 target of US \$1.5 million, thus amounted to US \$872 683. The shortfall in pledges and payments has made it necessary substantially to curtail some of the Agency's plans for technical assistance, fellowships and research assistance programs financed from the General Fund.

D. The fourth regular session of the General Conference

14. The fourth regular session of the General Conference took place from 20 September to 1 October 1960. Listed below are some of the main decisions, other than those already mentioned above, which were taken by the General Conference at this session.
15. The Programme and Budget for 1961 [3], as recommended by the Board of Governors, was approved. This provides for a regular budget of US \$6 168 000, sets a target of US \$1.8 million for voluntary contributions and maintains the Working Capital Fund at its present level of US \$2 million.
16. Argentina, El Salvador, the Federal Republic of Germany, Iraq and Thailand were elected to serve a two-year term on the Board of Governors [4]. Furthermore a resolution was adopted recognizing the desirability of increasing representation of the area "Africa and the Middle East" on the Board and recommending that the Board prepare and submit "a draft amendment of the Statute together with proposals for achieving [this] purpose, at the earliest possible date". [5]
17. In the field of inter-agency relations, the General Conference approved, on the recommendation of the Board, relationship agreements between the Agency and the European Nuclear Energy Agency of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation and the Inter-American Nuclear Energy Commission of the Organization of American States. It also requested the Director General to explore the possibility of co-operation between the Agency and the International Bureau of Weights and Measures, the International Commission on Radiological Units and Measurements and the International Organization for Standardization. [6] These bodies share in varying measure the Agency's interest in promoting the adoption of internationally-uniform radiation and neutron standards.
18. It will be recalled that at its third regular session the General Conference requested the Board to reconsider the question of granting consultative status with the Agency to the World Federation of Trade Unions. [7] The Board's report indicated that a majority of Members of the Board considered that there was no reason to alter its decision of 1 July 1959 not to grant consultative status to this organization. The matter was again considered by the General Conference at its fourth regular session, but no resolution on this subject was adopted. [8]
19. After extensive discussion the General Conference adopted by 43 votes to 19 with two abstentions a resolution [9] whereby it took note of the principles and procedures for the

[3] Document GC(IV)/116.

[4] The composition of the Board of Governors until the end of the fifth regular session of the General Conference will thus be as follows: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Ceylon, El Salvador, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, India, Iraq, Japan, Mexico, Philippines, Poland, Spain, Thailand, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

[5] GC(IV)/RES/85.

[6] GC(IV)/RES/79.

[7] GC(III)/RES/47.

[8] A list of the 17 non-governmental organizations to which consultative status with the Agency has been granted by 30 September is given in Annex C.

[9] GC(IV)/RES/71.

application of Agency safeguards which had been provisionally approved by the Board in 1959. [10] The General Conference also invited the Board "before giving effect to this document, to take into account as appropriate the views expressed in the General Conference", and requested the Director General to transmit to the Board a report of the relevant discussions at the fourth regular session "including the records of proposals submitted". The General Conference further invited the Board to include in its future annual reports an account of the application of these principles and procedures and to report to it at its sixth regular session "on the results of the general review to be undertaken of these principles and procedures after two years, in the light of the actual experience gained by the Agency as well as of technological developments".

20. During the discussion of this subject the delegations of Brazil, Denmark, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal and Thailand indicated that they planned to enter into consultation with their partners in bi-lateral agreements concerning the possible transfer to the Agency of the responsibility for the application of safeguards contained in these agreements. A number of other Member States indicated an active interest in such an arrangement. The Government of the United States of America announced its intention to request the Agency to apply safeguards to four of its reactor facilities of a type and size envisaged under the Agency's system.

21. By another resolution the General Conference requested the Board to continue to make nuclear power surveys in Member States, at their request, and to pursue general studies of nuclear power costs and costing procedures with a view to harmonizing methods of evaluation. The Board was asked to report to the General Conference periodically on the results of these studies, the first report to be made in 1961. [11]

22. Three other substantive resolutions dealt directly with the Agency's work in 1961. In the first the Director General was requested to study, in consultation with the appropriate international organizations, the question of establishing an international center for theoretical physics, at which nuclear scientists from various parts of the world could work together for limited periods. [12] In the second resolution the Director General was asked to make studies of the possibility of arranging an international exchange of published abstracts on nuclear science subjects and, in consultation with UNESCO, of the organization and operation of scientific abstracting services dealing with the peaceful applications of nuclear science. [13] The third resolution provides for a study of the possibility of selling Agency publications in Member States for local currency. [14]

23. The General Conference also approved, on the recommendation of the Board, a set of guiding principles and general operating procedures to govern the provision of technical assistance by the Agency. These follow generally the models of the United Nations program of technical assistance but recognize the need for flexibility with regard to the proportion of funds which may be spent on equipment and supplies in view of the high cost and indispensibility of such items in nuclear science programs. Finally the General Conference also approved the Board's recommendation that the funds provided to defray the Agency's administrative and operational services costs in 1960 under EPTA be used to increase the Agency's activities under that program. [15]

[10] Document GC(IV)/108/Rev. 1.

[11] GC(IV)/RES/86.

[12] GC(IV)/RES/76.

[13] GC(IV)/RES/78.

[14] GC(IV)/RES/75.

[15] GC(IV)/RES/81.

ANNEX A

Contributions to the 1960 regular budget and advances to the
Working Capital Fund as at 30 September 1960

Member State	Assessed		Paid		Outstanding	
	Regular Budget	Working Capital Fund	Regular Budget	Working Capital Fund	Regular Budget	Working Capital Fund
	US \$	US \$	US \$	US \$	US \$	US \$
AFGHANISTAN	2 921	1 000	2 921	1 000	-	-
ALBANIA	2 337	800	-	800	2 337	-
ARGENTINA	60 183	20 600	-	20 600	60 183	-
AUSTRALIA	96 994	33 200	96 994	33 200	-	-
AUSTRIA	23 372	8 000	10 000	8 000	13 372	-
BELGIUM	70 700	24 200	62 027	24 200	8 673	-
BRAZIL	55 509	19 000	55 509	19 000	-	-
BULGARIA	8 765	3 000	8 765	3 000	-	-
BURMA	4 090	1 400	4 090	1 400	-	-
BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIAL- IST REPUBLIC	25 709	8 800	12 855	8 800	12 854	-
CAMBODIA	2 337	800	2 337	800	-	-
CANADA	168 863	57 800	168 863	57 800	-	-
CEYLON	5 259	1 800	5 259	1 800	-	-
CHINA	271 700	93 000	-	93 000	271 700	-
CUBA	13 439	4 600	-	-	13 439	4 600
CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIALIST REPUBLIC	47 328	16 200	47 328	16 200	-	-
DENMARK	32 721	11 200	32 721	11 200	-	-
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	2 921	1 000	2 921	1 000	-	-
ECUADOR	2 921	1 000	2 921	1 000	-	-
EL SALVADOR	2 921	1 000	723	1 000	2 198	-
ETHIOPIA	2 921	1 000	2 921	1 000	-	-
FINLAND	19 282	6 600	19 282	6 600	-	-
FRANCE	347 074	118 800	347 074	118 000	-	-
GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF	289 229	99 000	289 229	99 000	-	-

Member State	Assessed		Paid		Outstanding	
	Regular Budget	Working Capital Fund	Regular Budget	Working Capital Fund	Regular Budget	Working Capital Fund
	US \$	US \$	US \$	US \$	US \$	US \$
GREECE	12 270	4 200	8 070	4 200	4 200	-
GUATEMALA	2 921	1 000	-	1 000	2 921	-
HAITI	2 337	800	-	800	2 337	-
HOLY SEE	2 337	800	2 337	800	-	-
HONDURAS	2 337	800	-	800	2 337	-
HUNGARY	22 788	7 800	-	7 800	22 788	-
ICELAND	2 337	800	2 337	800	-	-
INDIA	133 220	45 600	133 220	45 600	-	-
INDONESIA	25 709	8 800	25 709	8 800	-	-
IRAN	11 102	3 800	11 102	3 800	-	-
IRAQ	4 674	1 600	4 674	1 600	-	-
ISRAEL	7 596	2 600	7 596	2 600	-	-
ITALY	122 119	41 800	61 060	41 800	61 059	-
JAPAN	118 613	40 600	118 613	40 600	-	-
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	11 102	3 800	11 102	3 800	-	-
LUXEMBOURG	2 921	1 000	2 921	1 000	-	-
MEXICO	38 564	13 200	38 564	13 200	-	-
MONACO	2 337	800	2 337	800	-	-
MOROCCO	7 596	2 600	7 596	2 600	-	-
NETHERLANDS	54 924	18 800	54 924	18 800	-	-
NEW ZEALAND	22 788	7 800	22 788	7 800	-	-
NICARAGUA	2 337	800	-	800	2 337	-
NORWAY	26 294	9 000	26 294	9 000	-	-
PAKISTAN	21 619	7 400	21 619	7 400	-	-
PARAGUAY	2 337	800	-	-	2 337	800
PERU	5 843	2 000	-	2 000	5 843	-
PHILIPPINES	23 372	8 000	23 372	8 000	-	-
POLAND	74 206	25 400	74 206	25 400	-	-
PORTUGAL	11 102	3 800	11 102	3 800	-	-
ROMANIA	18 698	6 400	13 478	6 400	5 220	-
SPAIN	50 250	17 200	14 450	17 200	35 800	-
SUDAN	2 921	1 000	2 921	1 000	-	-
SWEDEN	75 375	25 800	75 375	25 800	-	-
SWITZERLAND	52 587	18 000	52 587	18 000	-	-

Member State	Assessed		Paid		Outstanding	
	Regular Budget	Working Capital Fund	Regular Budget	Working Capital Fund	Regular Budget	Working Capital Fund
	US \$	US \$	US \$	US \$	US \$	US \$
THAILAND	8 765	3 000	8 765	3 000	-	-
TUNISIA	2 921	1 000	2 921	1 000	-	-
TURKEY	32 137	11 000	32 137	11 000	-	-
UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC	97 578	33 400	48 789	33 400	48 789	-
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA	30 384	10 400	30 384	10 400	-	-
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS	738 555	252 800	369 278	252 800	369 277	-
UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC	17 529	6 000	16 076	6 000	1 453	-
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	421 865	144 400	421 865	144 400	-	-
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	1 899 559	650 200	1 682 000	650 200	217 559	-
VENEZUELA	26 878	9 200	-	9 200	26 878	-
VIET NAM	11 102	3 800	11 102	3 800	-	-
YUGOSLAVIA	18 698	6 400	10 272	6 400	8 426	-
	5 843 000	2 000 000	4 638 683	1 994 600	1 204 317	5 400

ANNEX B

Outstanding contributions to the 1958 and 1959 regular budgets
as at 30 September 1960

<u>Member State</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>Total</u>
	US \$	US \$	US \$
ARGENTINA	-	52 818	52 818
CHINA	-	188 892	188 892
CUBA	10 222	12 018	22 240
GUATEMALA	-	2 212	2 212
HAITI	-	2 090	2 090
HONDURAS	1 635	2 090	3 725
HUNGARY	6 165	20 378	26 543
NICARAGUA	-	2 090	2 090
PARAGUAY	1 636	2 090	3 726
PERU	-	4 425	4 425
	<u>19 658</u>	<u>289 103</u>	<u>308 761</u>

ANNEX C

Non-Governmental Organizations to which consultative status with the
Agency had been granted by 30 September 1960

The European Confederation of Agriculture
The International Cargo Handling Co-ordination Association
The International Chamber of Commerce
The International Commission on Radiological Protection
The International Commission on Radiological Units and Measurements
The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
The International Co-operative Alliance
The International Council of Scientific Unions
The International Federation of Christian Trade Unions
The International Federation of Documentation
The International Federation of Industrial Self-Consuming Producers of Electricity
The International Organization for Standardization
The International Union for Inland Navigation
The International Union of Producers and Distributors of Electrical Energy
The Japan Atomic Industrial Forum, Inc.
The World Federation of United Nations Associations
The World Power Conference