



General Conference

Sixth regular session

THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY THE AGENCY IN 1961

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List of abbreviations

ACC	Administrative Committee on Co-ordination
CCAQ	Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions
CERN	European Organization for Nuclear Research
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council of the United Nations
EPTA	United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance
TAB	Technical Assistance Board of the United Nations
TAC	Technical Assistance Committee of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations

NOTE

Unless otherwise stated, all sums of money are expressed in United States dollars.

INTRODUCTION

1. In June 1962 the Board of Governors reviewed the technical assistance the Agency had furnished in the previous year, pursuant to paragraph 20 of the Guiding Principles and General Operating Rules to Govern the Provision of Technical Assistance by the Agency [1]. In accordance with the wish expressed by the Board at the end of its discussion, the data on which its review was based is reproduced in the present document for the information of the General Conference.

MAIN DEVELOPMENTS IN 1961

Resources

2. For the first time since the inception of the programme, there was in 1961 a downward trend in the Agency's own resources, which decreased from \$1 044 702 in 1960 to \$1 015 691 in 1961 after an increase of \$246 294 between 1959 and 1960; the same trend is evident in the estimated value of the resources in kind made available to the Agency. This is in marked contrast to the resources available to the Agency under EPTA which increased steadily from \$304 580 in 1959 to \$639 362 in 1960, and \$808 614 in 1961.

3. Each year the General Conference establishes a target for voluntary contributions to provide the money for technical assistance that is to be financed from the Agency's own resources. Every year, however, there has been a considerable shortfall in meeting the target. It has therefore been difficult to carry out some approved projects for technical assistance although unexpected savings and special contributions in kind have alleviated this situation. Consequently, the General Conference, at its fifth regular session, adopted a resolution inviting economically developed Member States to make voluntary contributions to the General Fund for 1962 and succeeding years in amounts that are at least the same percentage of the target each year as are their assessed contributions to the Regular Budget; the other Member States were invited to make at least a token contribution to the General Fund. [2]

Assistance provided

4. In 1961 assistance was provided to 51 countries. In all, 462 fellowships were awarded to nationals of 44 countries for placement in 25 countries or for participation in regional training courses, arranged by the Agency. Expert assignments totalled 109; the experts were drawn from 20 countries and were provided to 29. Equipment was provided to 17 countries. Six regional or international training courses were held and the services of the Agency's two mobile radioisotope laboratories were provided to six countries.

Procedures

5. In 1961 the Agency's own procedures [1] were, for the first time, applicable to a full year; at the same time, this was the first operational year under the new biennial programming period for EPTA established in accordance with a resolution of ECOSOC [3].

6. At its 32nd session in 1961 ECOSOC considered the future procedure under EPTA and adopted Resolution 854 (XXXII) in accordance with which project programming will be

[1] GC(IV)/RES/65, Annex.

[2] GC(V)/RES/100.

[3] ECOSOC Resolution 785 (XXX).

introduced and planning shares and sub-totals of the participating organizations will be eliminated from January 1963 onwards. The two-year programming cycle introduced for 1961/62 was extended on an experimental basis for the years 1963/64.

RESOURCES AVAILABLE IN THE PERIOD 1959-1961

Types of resources

7. The technical assistance programme has continued to rely on three types of resources:

- (a) Voluntary contributions of money to the General Fund;
- (b) Funds made available to the Agency as a result of its participation in EPTA; and
- (c) Gifts by Member States of services, such as the provision of experts or visiting professors completely or partly free of cost, the provision of fellowships at national institutions free or partly free of cost (Type II fellowships), and gifts of equipment.

Monetary resources

8. The total monetary resources of the Agency indicate for the three-year period 1959-1961 an upward trend having increased from \$1 102 988 to \$1 824 305. As Table 1 below shows, this increase has materialized in spite of the slight decline of funds available from the Agency's own resources in 1961 (\$1 015 691) as compared with 1960 (\$1 044 702); during the same period, however, funds received from EPTA increased steadily from \$304 580 in 1959 to \$639 362 in 1960 and \$808 614 in 1961.

Table 1

Monetary resources 1959-1961

Source	1959		1960		1961	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Funds available from the Agency's own resources (General Fund)	798 408	72.4	1 044 702	62.0	1 015 691	55.7
Financial authorizations from EPTA	304 580	27.6	639 362	38.0	808 614	44.3
TOTAL	1 102 988	100.0	1 684 064	100.0	1 824 305	100.0

9. In Table 2 below an attempt has been made to show, for technical assistance financed from the Agency's own resources, the relationship, in 1959, 1960 and 1961, between the targets for voluntary contributions to the General Fund, the amounts budgeted for technical assistance, the total amounts pledged, and amounts actually made available for technical assistance from Operating Fund II.

Table 2

Agency funds for technical assistance

Item	1959	1960	1961
	\$	\$	\$
Target for voluntary contributions to the General Fund	1 500 000	1 500 000	1 800 000
Amount pledged	1 183 044	996 103	1 261 570
Budgeted for technical assistance	1 100 000	1 367 000	1 361 000
Actually made available for technical assistance from Operating Fund II	798 408	1 044 702	1 015 691

10. The amounts pledged by Governments were for all the three years considerably lower than the target figures, varying between 66% in 1960 and 79% in 1959. Pledges for 1960 and 1961 were lower even than the budget provisions for technical assistance.

11. Funds actually made available for technical assistance represented in each of the three years about 75% of the budgeted figure.

12. The amount pledged for 1960 (\$996 103) having remained far below the target for voluntary contributions (\$1 500 000) and even some \$50 000 short of the amount required for the provision of technical assistance (\$1 044 702) in that year, part of the balance in the General Fund and savings from previous years had to be used to meet essential requirements.

Resources in kind

13. These resources were in 1961 on the decline with respect to fellowships (Type II) and equipment. After an increase from \$561 500 in 1959 to \$807 200 in 1960, the estimated cost of free (Type II) fellowships awarded declined slightly to \$748 000 in 1961. But, as will be seen from Annex IV, this did not result in a reduction in the number of Type II fellowships awarded in 1961 which, because of the lower travel costs of fellows (Type II) in 1961, remained substantially at the same level as in 1960. Gifts in the form of equipment represented in 1960 an estimated value of \$192 000 (delivered), but only \$110 000 in 1961 (of which \$80 000 already delivered). The exact value of the services of experts provided free of charge by various Member States cannot be indicated, since the relevant data have not yet been furnished by the Governments concerned. It was, therefore, not practicable to establish a figure indicating the total value of resources offered in kind, and to attempt establishing a grand total showing the value of all resources (i. e. combining the monetary resources with estimates of those made available by Governments in kind) at the Agency's disposal during the period 1959-1961.

14. It should be mentioned that experts were offered free of cost to the Agency, by four Member States, in the form of short-term consultants who served altogether for approximately 13 man-months in 1961.

15. In Annex I, which shows technical assistance provided by the Agency in 1961, the use and distribution of the above-mentioned resources in kind has also been indicated.

THE PROGRAMME

General

16. The procedure followed in approving and implementing technical assistance projects financed from the Agency's own resources differs from that in force under EPTA.

Technical assistance financed from the Agency's own resources

(a) Projects approved by the Board of Governors

17. As soon as a project for the provision of experts or equipment is approved by the Board, the process of recruitment of experts and procurement of equipment is initiated, subject to availability of funds. For two main reasons, it is, however, not always possible to implement these projects in the year for which they are approved. The first reason is procedural. A fixed procedure for consideration and approval of requests for experts and equipment financed from the Agency's own resources has only been in force since the beginning of 1961. An ad hoc procedure was used in 1959 under which requests were considered by the Board when they were received by the Agency. Some of the requests under the 1959 programme were approved so late that their implementation in that year was impossible. For 1960, a provisional procedure was established and requests were considered in two stages, namely, in April on the basis of requests received by the end of January 1960, and in July on the basis of requests submitted by the end of May 1960. This procedure made it necessary to carry the implementation of part of the 1960 programme over to 1961.

18. The second main reason is that, as explained below [4], there is an inevitable time lag between the approval of the provision of an expert and the date on which the expert actually takes over his assignment. For these two main reasons, it has been necessary to earmark funds for those projects approved by the Board, in respect of which a final contract with an expert or for the supply of equipment could not be concluded in the year for which the projects were approved.

19. Annex VII shows in financial terms the status, as at 31 December 1961, of the 1959, 1960 and 1961 programmes for the provision of experts and equipment from the Agency's own resources. Part A of this annex shows first what happened to the programmes from the time they were approved by the Board to 31 December 1961. A number of projects have been implemented with funds available under EPTA, others have either been modified or cancelled, in agreement with the governments concerned. The effect of this has been a considerable reduction in the actual expenditure as compared with the project costs originally approved by the Board for each of the three years. Secondly, the table shows, also in financial terms, the part of the programme as modified up to 31 December 1961 which had been implemented on that date, as well as the part for which contracts for experts or equipment have been signed. Lastly are shown the financial requirements for the projects for which the Secretariat is in the course of recruiting an expert or is ordering equipment but for which the final contract for the expert or for the equipment has not yet been signed. The funds necessary to implement these projects are earmarked for this purpose in the Agency's accounts for 1961.

(b) Projects approved by the Director General

20. The Director General approves the provision of visiting professors and training courses, and fellowships and research grants, within the financial limitation set by the

[4] See paragraphs 42 to 46 below.

General Conference and the Board and cost-free fellowships (Type II). As soon as a contract with a visiting professor is concluded, a training course approved or a fellowship or research grant awarded, funds are obligated and set aside for these purposes.

Technical assistance under EPTA

21. Funds are made available to the Agency under EPTA for the implementation of the programme approved by TAC/ECOSOC or, in the case of contingency requests, by the Executive Chairman of TAB. In accordance with the financial rules of EPTA, these funds have to be obligated within the programming period for which they were approved. Under the current biennial programming period (1961-62), in the case of experts and equipment the obligation of funds cannot extend beyond the second year of the period, whereas in the case of fellowships the obligated funds remain available for implementation over a period of two calendar years beyond the year of obligation; funds not obligated by the end of the second year revert to EPTA. It should be mentioned that under the two-year programming period there exists the possibility of interchanging individual projects between the two years, and it is also possible to carry over funds from the first to the second operational year. These arrangements have increased the flexibility of EPTA.

Use of available funds

22. Table 3 shows the use of funds made available in the years 1959-1961 from the Agency's own resources and under EPTA, broken down into seven types of technical assistance delivered in those years. The total of funds available represents funds for all forms of assistance in each of the three years under both programmes and this has been compared with the total of funds utilized for assistance.

23. Table 3 shows - in absolute figures and related percentages - the cost of technical assistance delivered under both programmes in the years 1959-1961. A comparison of Agency and EPTA monetary resources available in 1959, 1960 and 1961 with total costs of technical assistance delivered during those years shows that the funds available - both Agency and EPTA - were not completely used. A substantial part of EPTA funds for 1961 has been carried over under the new two-year programming procedure into 1962. The reduction in previous years under EPTA arose partly from the fact that certain inconvertible currencies could not be utilized and had to revert as unobligated funds to the United Nations Special Account at the end of the programme year.

24. As Table 3 illustrates the share of experts' costs, including visiting professors, in the total costs of technical assistance provided in the years 1959 to 1961 from monetary resources has risen from 8.6% in 1959 to 34% in 1961 in the case of assistance provided from the Agency's own resources and, in the same years, from 9.9% to 59.8% under EPTA. The cost of equipment has also increased from 1.4% of the total in 1959 to 13.5% in 1961 in the case of equipment provided from the Agency's own resources and, in the same years, from 5.7% to 7.1% under EPTA. The share of fellowships' costs (including research fellowships) shows, however, a declining trend from 83.5% in 1959 to 55.4% in 1960 and 43.1% in 1961 for the programme financed from the Agency's own resources and from 83.8% in 1959 to 49.6% in 1960 and 20.6% in 1961 under EPTA.

Table 3

Distribution of costs by types of technical assistance provided in the years 1959-1961
(in thousands of dollars)

Type of assistance	Agency						EPTA					
	1959		1960		1961		1959		1960		1961	
	Cost \$	%	Cost \$	%	Cost \$	%	Cost \$	%	Cost \$	%	Cost \$	%
Experts	13.1	3.0	210.5	21.6	236.0	24.4	26.2	9.9	193.7	35.6	269.4	59.8
Equipment	6.1	1.4	87.9	9.1	130.0	13.5	15.0	5.7	78.4	14.4	31.8	7.1
Fellowships	351.9	80.6	524.2	53.9	375.6	38.8	221.7	83.8	270.1	49.6	92.8	20.6
Research fellowships	12.6	2.9	14.8	1.5	41.2	4.3						
Visiting professors	24.3	5.6	97.9	10.1	92.7	9.6	1.5	0.6	2.0	0.4	2.6	0.6
Training courses	15.9	3.6	8.0	0.8	70.9	7.3					51.4	11.4
Mobile radioisotope laboratories	12.7	2.9	28.9	3.0	20.7	2.1					2.2	0.5
TOTAL	436.6	100.0	972.2	100.0	967.1	100.0	264.4	100.0	544.2	100.0	450.2	100.0
Funds available (see Table 1)	798.4		1 044.7		1 015.7		304.6		639.4		808.6	

25. It might be of interest to give in this connection the corresponding figures for fellowships, experts and equipment from TAB's report to TAC for the year 1960, illustrating these trends and relationships for EPTA as a whole (i. e. the programmes for all participating organizations). The percentage shares of each of these three types of assistance in the total costs of EPTA during the years 1958 to 1960 are as below:

	1958	1959	1960
Experts	76.9	77.7	77.9
Fellowships	12.4	15.6	17.2
Equipment	10.7	6.7	4.9
	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

26. The different kinds of technical assistance referred to in preceding paragraphs were made available in 1961 to 51 countries. The total cost of providing this assistance from the Agency's own resources and EPTA funds amounts to \$1 417 262. This sum represents expenditures and unliquidated obligations but does not include the estimated value of gifts by Member States. The breakdown of this amount into expenditures and unliquidated obligations grouped under seven types of technical assistance is shown in Table 4.

Table 4

Total expenditures and unliquidated obligations (Agency and EPTA),
as at 31 December 1961
(in thousands of dollars)

Type of assistance	Expenditure	Unliquidated obligations	Total
Experts (excluding visiting professors and consultants to regional courses)	340	165	505
Equipment (for country projects only)	49	113	162
Fellowships (excluding research fellowships)	163	306	469
Sub-total	552	584	1 136
Visiting professors	45	50	95
Mobile laboratories	22	1	23
Regional courses	80	42	122
Research fellowships	7	34	41
Sub-total	154	127	281
TOTAL	706	711	1 417

27. An attempt has been made to provide in Annex I, for each of the 51 countries separately, information on technical assistance given to them by the Agency in 1961 either from monetary resources available to it (Agency and EPTA) or from resources in kind. The total cost of technical assistance in 1961 provided from the monetary resources available to the Agency amounted to \$1 417 262. The value of assistance provided in the same year from resources in kind is estimated to be about \$870 000. Subject to such modifications of this estimate as might become possible and necessary in the light of information furnished by donor Governments, the effective value of technical assistance provided by the Agency in 1961 to the 51 countries listed in Annex I might be estimated at about \$2 288 000.

28. In 1961, 109 experts, including 19 visiting professors, from 24 countries served for a total of 433 man-months, in 29 countries and in regional training courses (see Annex I); the cost of 49 of these experts was met from the Agency's own resources, 48 were provided under EPTA and 12 were cost-free experts.[5] In comparison with 1960 the number of experts in the field in 1961 increased from 71 to 109 or by 53.5% (see Annex II). As shown in Annex III, 40 experts (including two visiting professors) were advising in applications of radioisotopes; 22 (including 15 visiting professors) were engaged in connection with nuclear research scientific studies and laboratory services; 16 experts were provided for prospecting, mining and processing of nuclear raw materials; 15 were advising on health, safety and waste disposal, seven (including two visiting professors) on nuclear reactors, four on fabrication and reprocessing of nuclear fuels, three on nuclear research laboratories and centres and two on atomic energy in general.

[5] Not including three members of preliminary assistance missions.

29. Equipment has been provided in 1961 to 16 countries at a total cost of \$182 790 (Agency and EPTA), including \$21 051 for equipment provided in connection with regional projects in the Middle East. In addition, equipment in kind of an estimated value of \$80 000 (see Annex I) has been delivered to three countries so that the estimated total value of equipment supplied during 1961 is approximately \$262 800.

30. In 1961, 180 fellowships were awarded from the Agency's own resources and EPTA funds. There were also 272 Type II fellowships, i. e. those offered free or partly free of cost by Member States. The total cost of EPTA and Agency fellowships in 1961 was \$468 400. In addition, the total cost of research fellowships was \$41 200.

31. As shown in Table 5 below, 193 fellowships have been awarded in the applications of radioisotopes, 85 in health, safety and waste disposal, and 65 in nuclear research, scientific studies and laboratory services. It will be seen from Annex IV that the total number of fellowships awarded in 1961, including Type II, in 25 countries of study and in regional and international or similar courses was 462, almost the same as it was in 1960. Annexes V and VI show the total numbers of fellowships, classified by nationality, awarded in 1960 and 1961 respectively.

Table 5

Fellowships awarded in 1961: classified by subject of study

Subject of study	Number of fellowships		
	EPTA	Agency (Type I and II)	Total
Prospecting, mining and processing of nuclear raw materials	1	17	18
Fabrication and reprocessing of nuclear fuels		11	11
Nuclear chemistry	3	39	42
Nuclear physics	4	61	65
Nuclear reactor engineering	4	43	47
Applications of radioisotopes	11	182	193
Health, safety and waste disposal	7	78	85
Nuclear legislation and regulations		1	1
TOTAL	30	432 ^{a/}	462 ^{a/}

a/ Including 118 participants in international and regional training courses.

32. As mentioned in paragraph 4 above, six regional or international training courses were held in 1961: two in the United Arab Republic, two in the Netherlands, one in Japan and one in Israel. The total cost of these courses amounted to \$122 353 (see Annex I). In addition, the estimated value of contributions by the host countries was approximately \$25 000.

SOME ASPECTS OF IMPLEMENTATION

General

33. Some aspects of the implementation of the technical assistance programmes are dealt with in the following paragraphs. A further discussion of these and of additional questions will be found in paragraphs 36 to 65 of document GC(V)/INF/37.

Missions

34. The preparation and implementation of the Agency's technical assistance programmes has been done in close contact and direct co-operation with the competent national authorities in order to place it on as firm and realistic a basis as possible. Therefore, in addition to discussions at Headquarters with the representatives of requesting countries, the Agency began in 1959, at the request of Member States, to dispatch preliminary assistance missions to establish contacts with governmental organizations, universities, research establishments and other institutions responsible for the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. The missions also obtained preliminary information on programmes and prepared documentation to serve as a basis for future relations and activities.

35. By the end of 1961, eight preliminary assistance missions had visited 35 countries in Africa, Asia, Europe, the Middle East and Latin America. During 1961, two missions of this kind visited Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Dahomey, Ecuador, Ghana, Liberia and Nigeria.

36. The results of the preliminary assistance missions have been very valuable both for the requesting countries and for the Agency. The Secretariat has received several suggestions from Member States that it would be valuable for them if the work of the preliminary assistance missions could be followed up by other missions.

37. From the Agency's point of view also, such follow-up missions are desirable because the Agency's resources for providing assistance are clearly inadequate to meet all demands. In order that the assistance may be of maximum benefit to recipient countries, it is necessary that the Agency's assistance programmes be planned and carried out with as full a knowledge as possible of the plans of recipient countries. The need for such missions has also been recognized in the programmes and budgets for 1961 and 1962. In 1961 one follow-up mission visited six countries (Burma, China, Indonesia, the Republic of Korea, the Philippines and Thailand); and several Member States have been visited by small technical missions on subjects like the applications of radioisotopes or health physics.

Recruitment of experts

38. The Agency recruits experts under conditions of service which are common to all members of the United Nations family. All these organizations have at present, in varying degrees, difficulties in recruiting experts. The conditions of service are therefore at present under discussion in connection with a study of the recruitment of experts which is being carried out by CCAQ for ACC.

39. Although there is no real shortage of experts of the type generally required by the Agency it is more difficult to recruit specialists in subjects such as nuclear electronics, application of radioisotopes to agriculture and health physics, than in others. A number of remedial measures are possible, only some of which can be taken by organizations who are members of the United Nations family.

40. Of the steps to facilitate recruitment which do not lie within the power of the Agency, by far the most important is action to facilitate the secondment or temporary assignment

of experts under conditions which do not detract from their national service conditions. Clearly, an expert who is assured of a lien on his post and the continuation of pension benefits, etc. will be more willing to serve than one who is not.

41. Another important step would be the strengthening of national machinery for recruitment, particularly the national technical assistance committees which many Governments have established. Following the adoption of Resolution 1532 (XV) by the General Assembly of the United Nations, the Secretary-General has addressed a letter to Governments of all Member States requesting their assistance in recruiting experts.

42. As regards the procedure for recruiting experts, the first step is to obtain competent candidates. This is started as soon as projects for the provision of experts have been approved. Candidates are found mainly with the assistance of Governments but other means of recruiting, such as personal contacts and advertising, are also used. All Member States have been requested to supply names of experts who would be available for technical assistance assignments. Detailed information on all posts to be filled is continuously given to all Governments who have expressed an interest in receiving such information. Normally, 10 to 15 weeks are required to find acceptable candidates.

43. The next step is to select from the available candidates with the requisite qualifications one who can be recommended to the requesting Government. In recommending an expert, his knowledge of the subject concerned and of the relevant language is considered. But experts are chosen "not only for their technical competence, but also for their sympathetic understanding of the cultural backgrounds and specific needs of the countries to be assisted and for their capacity to adapt methods of work to local conditions, social and material" [6].

44. In these matters there are a number of imponderables. The success of technical assistance projects hinges a great deal on the personalities of individual experts and their ability to adapt themselves both culturally and otherwise to local conditions. The ability to get the co-operation of local personnel and be acceptable to them can hardly be over-emphasized as a prerequisite to the success of a project.

45. When, on the basis of these criteria, an expert has been selected, his name and the details of his qualifications are submitted to the requesting country for approval. Experience shows that such approval takes three to 20 weeks.

46. Only then can the Agency appoint the expert, and it is only at this stage that the expert can take definite steps to free himself from his previous duties and make the necessary personal arrangements for his future assignment. This requires normally about 12 to 20 weeks. There is consequently an inevitable interval between the approval of a post and the arrival of the expert to take up his assignment.

Importance of proper timing

47. The timing of the arrival of experts and equipment is a matter of considerable importance to the recipient country who wishes to get the maximum benefit of the expert's stay, to the expert who wants to use his time fully and to the Agency which is anxious to utilize its scarce resources most efficiently. It is, as mentioned above, sometimes difficult to find an acceptable candidate for certain types of posts and the arrival of the expert to take up his assignment is therefore delayed. This makes it more difficult for the requesting country to implement its programme. On the other hand, a requesting country has occasionally fallen behind the planned timetable and, consequently, local arrangements have not been completed at the time the expert arrives to take up his assignment. The execution of the project is therefore delayed and, in some cases, the full purpose of the expert's mission cannot be realized.

[6] See document GC(IV)/RES/65, Annex, paragraph 1, and ECOSOC Resolution 222 A (IX), Annex I.

48. The best possible timing for the arrival of the expert can only be achieved by very close co-operation between the Agency and the recipient country, both of whom must do as much advanced planning as possible and continuously keep each other informed of any significant changes which directly or indirectly affect the date for the expert's arrival.

Implementation of requests for fellowships

49. Up to 1 March 1962, applications for fellowships to be financed from the Agency's own resources were received by the Secretariat at the beginning of each calendar year or at least nine months before the start of training activities. In order to permit greater flexibility in operating the programme and to shorten the interval that occurs between the receipt of an application and the date on which the fellow begins his training, it was decided that as from 1 March 1962 nominations for fellowships may be sent to the Secretariat at any time during the year. However, applications for awards under EPTA continue to be made in accordance with the procedure established under that programme.

50. Offers by Member States of fellowships either partially or entirely free of cost to the Agency (Type II fellowships) have continued to be a valuable and important component of the total resources for training. These offers are, however, not as flexible as the awards that can be paid for out of the Agency's monetary resources. In spite of special efforts that have been made to use these offers, advantage could not be taken of all the 63 available Type II fellowships for long-term study (five to six years) and the Secretariat has therefore, on several occasions, drawn the attention of the authorities concerned to these unused opportunities.

Support by Governments

51. In order to achieve the full benefit of the assignment of an expert or visiting professor, it is essential that the requesting Government provide the necessary minimum financial backing for projects to which assistance is given by the Agency. Also a certain minimum of equipment and laboratory facilities is necessary. Lastly, it is of great importance that the recipient countries assign one or more persons (counterparts) qualified to work with the expert or the visiting professor.

52. In the absence of these conditions the expert or visiting professor cannot sometimes achieve the purpose of his assignment. Obviously, a visiting professor cannot effectively teach radiochemistry if adequate laboratory facilities and the essential minimum equipment are not available, and the required isotopes are not received promptly. Similarly, an expert in the application of isotopes to agriculture can only achieve the purpose of his assignment if the necessary equipment and experimental facilities are available, if isotopes are received at the required times and if counterpart personnel is available to help the expert and to learn the techniques.

53. By the agreement which a recipient Government concludes with the Agency, the former undertakes to give adequate support to the assisted project. The full implication of this undertaking has, however, not always been completely understood by the authorities of the State receiving assistance and some experts have had to devote considerable time to explain the need for such support. In several cases, this has been done very successfully to the great benefit of the assisted project. In general, it can be stated that there is a growing awareness among requesting Governments about the real implications of a technical assistance project. Requests are therefore made with more definite purposes in view and the Government's support of the projects is provided with an increased understanding of the requirements.

Evaluation of the programme

(a) Experts and visiting professors

54. Experts and visiting professors make progress reports at regular intervals and also prepare a final report covering their whole assignment. Based on this and other information, the Secretariat can to some extent evaluate the results achieved. However, it is not possible to come to general conclusions because the programme in any year covers a wide variety of subjects, ranging from the use of radioisotopes in medicine and agriculture to advice on the construction of reactors and supporting facilities and on programmes for the utilization of these facilities. In some cases, the results are immediate; in others, although the project is not less important, the results can only be seen in the long run. Examples of the first are the establishment of a medical radioisotope laboratory, and as examples of the latter can be mentioned the work of visiting professors and of advice on the entire nuclear programme of a country and the relative priorities to be attached to its individual elements.

55. Although it is premature to draw general conclusions about the effects of the programme, it can be stated that there are a number of projects which stand out as very successful because of the combination of a competent and adaptable expert, efficient national counterparts and good planning as well as adequate technical and financial support for the project on the part of the requesting Government. There are also cases where some of those elements have been missing and where, consequently, the same degree of success has not been achieved.

(b) Fellowships

56. Periodic reports on the progress of each fellow are requested by the Agency from an appropriate official of the training institution. Each fellow is also required to make periodic reports to the Agency. He is further requested to write a final report when he has returned to his own country, and in this report to include information on the position he is then holding and his duties and on the results of the training he has received under the fellowships programme.

57. The information received shows that practically all trainees are engaged in their respective countries on work for which they have been trained. A large majority of them have been appointed to important or even key positions. Frequent mention is however made of the lack of specific equipment needed to continue the scientific work started during their training. Some fellowship holders have also made original scientific contributions during or as a result of their training.

PROSPECTS OF THE PROGRAMME

Needs

58. It may perhaps be assumed that nuclear power will become economic in some of the developing countries in the late sixties or early seventies of the present century, and that consequently the requirements for assistance in connection with the development of nuclear power may not have an appreciable effect on the demand for experts and equipment in the immediate future. However, there is an existing and continuously increasing need for assistance in connection with the completion, proper operation and full utilization of research reactors which are now being built or have just been completed in a number of developing countries. Moreover, radioisotopes are increasingly being used, either as tracers or as sources of radiation, for a multitude of purposes in countries eligible for technical assistance. There is therefore a need for the provision of experts, equipment, fellowships and other technical assistance for these purposes.

59. The Agency at present faces an important and challenging task of giving adequate support (in the form of technical advice from outside experts, visiting professors or staff members, or in the form of equipment, fellowships, etc.) to the new nuclear centres in the developing countries. So far only a modest beginning has been made. A large number of useful projects could be undertaken if adequate funds were available.

Requests

60. Requests for assistance from the Agency reflect only to a limited extent the needs of the developing nuclear centres. Firstly, it is known that the Agency's resources are limited and must be spread over a large geographical area. The assistance which realistically can be expected by each requesting country is therefore small. Because of this knowledge, they limit the size and number of their requests. Furthermore, since each country can only expect assistance on a minor scale, the Agency is not normally associated with larger projects. Finally, because of the Agency's relatively slow procedure for evaluating and approving requests (one year is required) and the lack of funds to meet contingency requests (except under EPTA) important or urgent requests are often dealt with on a bilateral basis.

Resources

61. In spite of the fact that the requesting countries cut down on their requirements before they present them as actual requests for assistance, the Agency's resources for meeting the requests are inadequate. The value of requests for experts and equipment to be financed from the Agency's own resources is in any one year between \$1.6 and \$1.8 million but less than half of the necessary resources have been available. With regard to fellowships, 616 applications in respect of awards to be financed from the Agency's own resources were received in 1961. It was, however, only possible to make 313 awards which is considerably below the number of applications which were from candidates with the required qualifications. The demand for visiting professors and training courses is also about twice the available resources.

62. The future development of the programme will in these circumstances be determined more by the resources likely to become available than by the development in needs. The main problem with regard to the future of the programme is therefore twofold. The first task is to establish a stable method of financing which provides resources in a reasonable relation to the real needs of the requesting countries. Since these resources must always be expected to be below the needs, a second important task in respect of the programme to be financed from the Agency's own resources will be to establish priorities among different countries and different projects.

ANNEX I

Technical assistance provided in 1961
(From Agency and EPTA funds, and resources in kind)

Country or region	Technical assistance from monetary resources			Technical assistance from resources in kind (estimate)				Total (estimate)	Fellowships and experts provided from all resources			
	Agency	EPTA	Sub-total	Fellowships Type II	Experts	Equip-ment	Sub-total		Fellowships Types I and II		Experts and visiting professors	
									Num-ber	Man-months	Num-ber	Man-months
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$					
<u>Country programmes</u>												
Afghanistan	17 089		17 089	3 400			3 400	20 489	2	19	1	4
Argentina	18 214	32 389	50 603	19 700		39 000	58 700	109 303	9	77	8	46
Austria	32 902		32 902	5 700			5 700	38 602	8	47	2	12
Brazil	125 085	26 463	151 548	7 800		11 000	18 800	170 348	4	39	9	61
Bulgaria	15 050		15 050	12 300			12 300	27 350	13	103		
Burma	4 800	24 511	29 311	2 200			2 200	31 511	3	35	2	18
Ceylon	22 224	24 653	46 877					46 877			4	15
Chile	7 300	22	7 322	10 800			10 800	18 122	5	55		
China	24 225	8 370	32 595	7 900	4 440		12 340	44 935	7	66	4	6
Colombia	9 512	9 200	18 712	10 600			10 600	29 312	5	60	1	6
Czechoslovak Socialist Republic	23 472		23 472	11 300			11 300	34 772	14	106		
Denmark	1 361		1 361	4 300			4 300	5 661	1	12	1	6
El Salvador	10 700		10 700	11 000			11 000	21 700	6	66		
Finland	2 413		2 413					2 413	1	6		
Germany, Federal Republic of	1 500		1 500					1 500	1	6		
Greece	37 936	34 154	72 090	22 500			22 500	94 590	14	141	6	13
Hungary	19 207		19 207	18 100			18 100	37 307	21	131		
Iceland	17 890		17 890					17 890			1	2
India	3 500		3 500	27 000			27 000	30 500	10	93		
Indonesia	25 407	23 925	49 332	200 600	2 450		203 050	252 382	20	591	3	20
Iran	26 208	28 351	54 559	2 400			2 400	56 959	3	36	4	35
Iraq	11 700		11 700	90 300			90 300	102 000	10	280	1	10
Israel	2 557	6 800	9 357	11 800	1 880	30 000	43 680	53 037	6	70	2	2
Italy	17 021		17 021	4 200			4 200	21 221	6	50	1	2
Japan	29 905		29 905	27 000	5 886		32 886	62 791	11	102	4	2
Korea, Republic of	48 809	10 627	59 436	36 700			36 700	96 136	18	192	3	14
Lebanon		3 200	3 200					3 200	1	12		
Mexico	20 051	4 450	24 501	26 600			26 600	51 101	10	89	1	3
Morocco	4 633	2 981	7 614					7 624			4	3
Netherlands	2 030		2 030					2 030	1	6		
New Zealand	11 032		11 032					11 032	3	36		
Pakistan	38 130	25 670	63 809	10 700			10 700	74 509	8	80	3	19
Paraguay	2 200		2 200					2 200	1	12		
Peru	200		200	5 700			5 700	5 900	2	24		
Philippines	40 063	9 731	49 794	41 800	1 540		43 340	93 134	16	160	3	7
Poland	33 829		33 829	17 400			17 400	51 229	23	178		
Romania	7 900		7 900	10 800			10 800	18 700	8	70		
Senegal		1 373	1 373					1 373			1	1
South Africa	2 200		2 200	5 000			5 000	7 200	4	46		
Spain	1 200		1 200					1 200	1	6		
Sudan	9 318		9 318					9 318				
Sweden	9 633		9 633					9 633				
Switzerland	3 000		3 000					3 000	1	6		
Thailand	8 600	44 726	53 326	12 900			12 900	66 226	10	114	8	34
Tunisia		2 900	2 900					2 900			2	8
Turkey	75 198	28 726	103 924	17 000	505		17 505	121 429	12	115	7	27
United Arab Republic	37 877		37 877	20 300			20 300	58 177	9	98	5	14
Uruguay		7 044	7 044					7 044	1	12		
Venezuela	7 530	5 800	13 330	16 100			16 100	29 430	6	72	1	12
Viet-Nam	200	3 946	4 146	7 200			7 200	11 346	2	20		
Yugoslavia	25 303	28 774	54 077	9 700	100		9 800	63 877	27	201	6	19
Sub-total	896 123	398 786	1 294 909	748 800	16 801	80 000	845 601	2 140 510	344	3 740	98	421
<u>International and regional training courses</u>												
Asia and Far East	12 030		12 030	...	...	...	5 000	17 030	20	20		
Europe	23 919		23 919	...	...	...	10 000	33 919	30	60		
Latin America	15 000		15 000	...	...	...	...	15 000				
Middle East	20 000	51 404	71 404	...	...	...	10 000	81 404	68	196	11	12
Sub-total	70 949	51 404	122 353	...	...	...	25 000	147 353	118	276	11	12
TOTAL	967 072	450 190	1 417 262	...	...	...	870 601	2 287 863	462	4 016	109	433

ANNEX II

Experts engaged in technical assistance projects
during 1960 and 1961: classified by nationality

Country of origin	1960				1961			
	Agency ^{a/}	EPTA ^{b/}	Cost-free	Total	Agency ^{a/}	EPTA	Cost-free	Total
Argentina			7	7	1	1		2
Australia						1	1	2
Austria	1	1		2	2	4		6
Brazil					1			1
Canada	1			1	1	1		2
Czechoslovakia						1		1
Denmark					1			1
France	5	1	1	7	4	4	3	11
Germany, Federal Republic of	1	2		3	2	2		4
India					1			1
Italy	1			1				
Japan	1			1	1			1
Mexico			1	1				
Netherlands	1			1	1	2		3
Norway	5	1		6	3	2		5
New Zealand		1		1		1		1
Portugal	1	1		2	1	2		3
Spain	1	1		2		1		1
South Africa	1			1				
Sweden	1	1		2	1	1		2
Switzerland	1			1				
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	6	6		12	9	12	2	23
United States of America	9	7	4	20	18	13	6	37
Yugoslavia					2			2
TOTAL	36	22	13	71	49	48	12	109

a/ Includes 18 visiting professors in 1960 and 19 in 1961.

b/ Includes 1 visiting professor in 1960.

ANNEX III

Experts engaged in technical assistance projects
in 1961: classified by field of activity

Field of activity	Agency experts	Visiting professors	EPTA experts	Cost-free experts	Total
Atomic energy (general)			2		2
Prospecting, mining and processing of nuclear raw materials	6		9	1	16
Fabrication and reprocessing of nuclear fuels	2		1	1	4
Nuclear research laboratories and centres			2	1	3
Nuclear research, scientific studies and laboratory services	2	15	4	1	22
Nuclear reactors	1	2	3	1	7
Applications of radioisotopes:					
To agriculture	4		4		8
To medicine	10	2	13		25
Other	1		3	3	7
Health, safety and waste disposal	4		7	4	15
TOTAL	30	19	48	12	109

ANNEX IV

Fellowships under the 1960 and 1961 programmes:
classified by place of study

Place of study	1960				1961			
	Agency	EPTA	Type II	Total	Agency	EPTA	Type II	Total
<u>Countries</u>								
Argentina	1		1	2			5	5
Australia	7	3		10	5			5
Austria	1	1		2	2			2
Belgium	1	1	6	8	2		7	9
Brazil			1	1			9	9
Canada	27	3	1	31	6			6
China							2	2
Czechoslovak Socialist Republic			3	3	1		7	8
Denmark	4	1		5			5	5
Finland		1		1			2	2
France	19	11	9	39	22	7	12	41
Germany, Federal Republic of	29	3		32	12	4	11	27
Hungary							2	2
India			1	1			6	6
Israel	2			2				
Italy		2	9	11	2		9	11
Japan	1		18	19	6		5	11
Netherlands	2	3		5	4		3	7
Norway	1			1	5	1		6
Poland							5	5
Romania			4	4				
Spain			1	1			5	5
Sweden	9			9	10	1		11
Switzerland	4	1		5				
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	52	19		71	56	9		65
United Arab Republic								
United States of America	11	20	76	107	15	8	50	73
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	12	1	5	18	5		9	14
Yugoslavia			3	3	2			2
Sub-total	183	70	138	391	155	30	154	339

Place of study	1960				1961			
	Agency	EPTA	Type II	Total	Agency	EPTA	Type II	Total
<u>International and regional training courses</u>								
Africa			27	27				
Asia and Far East			24	24			20	20
Europe							30	30
Middle East							68	68
Sub-total			51	51			118	118
<u>Other</u>								
CERN	1	1		2	2			2
Agency	2	1	3	6	3			3
Sub-total	3	2	3	8	5			5
TOTAL	186	72	192	450	160	30	272	462

ANNEX V

Fellowships awarded in 1960: classified by nationality of the recipients

Country of origin	A g e n c y						E P T A		T o t a l	
	Type I		Type II		Sub-total		Num-ber	Man-months	Num-ber	Man-months
	Num-ber	Man-months	Num-ber	Man-months	Num-ber	Man-months				
Afghanistan	3	32	1	8	4	40	1	12	5	52
Argentina	2	21	8	94	10	115	12	129	22	244
Austria	5	26	5	36	10	62			10	62
Brazil	2	21	2	18	4	39	6	62	10	101
Bulgaria	12	104	3	28	15	132			15	132
Burma			2	25	2	25			2	25
Ceylon							1	3	1	3
China	1	17	12	113	13	130			13	130
Chile							1	15	1	15
Czechoslovak Socialist Republic	12	123	3	29	15	152			15	152
Finland	2	12	1	12	3	24			3	24
Greece	2	21	4	36	6	57	5	60	11	117
Hungary	24	171	2	12	26	183			26	183
India			1	12	1	12	8	81	9	93
Indonesia	4	27	15	672	19	699	2	24	21	723
Iran	9	114	6	64	15	178	1	10	16	188
Iraq	4	48	2	21	6	69			6	69
Israel	1	12			1	12	1	12	2	24
Italy	6	50	4	56	10	106			10	106
Japan	11	114	11	135	22	249	3	28	25	277
Korea, Republic of	9	108	3	36	12	144			12	144
Mexico	2	18	1	12	3	30			3	30
Morocco			1	72	1	72			1	72
Netherlands	2	18			2	18			2	18
New Zealand	1	12	1	13	2	25			2	25
Nicaragua	1	12			1	12			1	12
Norway	1	6			1	6			1	6
Peru			1	12	1	12	2	24	3	36
Philippines	5	53	3	36	8	89	6	75	14	164
Poland	20	204	4	48	24	252	1	6	25	258
South Africa	2	24	4	48	6	72			6	72
Spain	4	32	4	45	8	77			8	77
Switzerland	1	12			1	12			1	12
Thailand	4	36	6	60	10	96			10	96
Tunisia			1	9	1	9			1	9
Turkey	9	70	9	116	18	186			18	186
United Arab Republic	9	112	7	67	16	179			16	179
Venezuela			1	12	1	12			1	12
Yugoslavia	16	125	13	135	29	260	22	204	51	464
TOTAL^{a/}	186	1755	141	2092	327	3847	72	745	399	4592

^{a/} Does not include 51 participants (51 man-months) in regional and international training courses.

ANNEX VI

Fellowships awarded in 1961: classified by nationality of the recipients

Country of origin	Agency						EPTA		Total	
	Type I		Type II		Sub-total		Num-ber	Man-months	Num-ber	Man-months
	Num-ber	Man-months	Num-ber	Man-months	Num-ber	Man-months				
Afghanistan	1	9	1	10	2	19			2	19
Argentina	2	15	7	62	9	77			9	77
Austria	6	25	2	22	8	47			8	47
Brazil			2	21	2	21	2	18	4	39
Bulgaria	7	53	6	50	13	103			13	103
Burma	1	12	1	10	2	22	1	13	3	35
Chile	2	19	3	36	5	55			5	55
China	4	39	3	27	7	66			7	66
Colombia			3	36	3	36	2	24	5	60
Czechoslovak Socialist Republic	9	71	5	35	14	106			14	106
Denmark			1	12	1	12			1	12
El Salvador	1	12	5	54	6	66			6	66
Finland	1	6			1	6			1	6
Germany, Federal Republic of	1	6			1	6			1	6
Greece	7	67	7	74	14	141			14	141
Hungary	11	66	10	65	21	131			21	131
India	2	12	7	75	9	87	1 ^{a/}	6	10	93
Indonesia	1	12	15	537	16	549	4	42	20	591
Iran	2	24	1	12	3	36			3	36
Iraq	5	40	5	240	10	280			10	280
Israel	1	10	3	36	4	46	2	24	6	70
Italy	4	32	2	18	6	50			6	50
Japan	4	33	7	69	11	102			11	102
Korea, Republic of	8	85	10	107	18	192			18	192
Lebanon							1	12	1	12
Mexico	1	5	9	84	10	89			10	89
Netherlands	1	6			1	6			1	6
New Zealand	3	36			3	36			3	36
Pakistan	6	56	2	24	8	80			8	80
Paraguay	1	12			1	12			1	12
Peru			2	24	2	24			2	24
Philippines	4	37	10	99	14	136	2	24	16	160
Poland	16	124	7	54	23	178			23	178
Romania	3	34	5	36	8	70			8	70
South Africa	3	34	1	12	4	46			4	46
Spain	1	6			1	6			1	6
Switzerland	1	6			1	6			1	6

Country of origin	A g e n c y						E P T A		T o t a l	
	Type I		Type II		Sub-total		Num- ber	Man- months	Num- ber	Man- months
	Num- ber	Man- months	Num- ber	Man- months	Num- ber	Man- months				
Thailand	5	54	3	36	8	90	2	24	10	114
Turkey	8	69	4	46	12	115			12	115
United Arab Republic	3	30	6	68	9	98			9	98
Uruguay							1	12	1	12
Venezuela			4	48	4	48	2	24	6	72
Viet-Nam			2	20	2	20			2	20
Yugoslavia	13	85	4	27	17	112	11	89 ^{b/}	27	201
TOTAL^{c/}	149	1242	165	2186	314	3428	31	312	344	3740

a/ Financed from 1960 EPTA funds.

b/ Cost of one fellowship financed from 1962 EPTA funds.

c/ Does not include 118 participants (276 man-months) in regional and international training courses.

ANNEX VII

Financial status as at 31 December 1961 of expert and
equipment programmes during the period 1959-1961

1. The data in this annex is presented in two parts, namely:
 - (a) In respect of programmes approved by the Board; and
 - (b) By country in respect both of programmes approved by the Board and under EPTA.
2. The purpose of Part A is explained in paragraph 19 of the report.
3. As regards Part B, column (a) shows the total for each country of expert and equipment projects approved by the Board in the three-year period 1959-1961. In column (b) is given the cost of that part of the projects included in column (a) which at 31 December 1961 was completed or was under implementation. Column (c) shows the cost of projects under EPTA as implemented (delivered) in the period 1959-1961.
4. A comparison between column (a) and column (b) shows that in the case of a few countries the project cost was slightly greater than that approved by the Board. This arises from the fact that Board approvals are based on an average yearly expert cost figure, while column (b) gives the actual costs incurred in each case. For most countries, however, less has been completed or is under implementation than was approved by the Board. This is, in general, due to the following reasons:
 - (a) Some projects have been transferred to EPTA, particularly under the 1959 programme;
 - (b) Some projects have been reduced or cancelled in agreement with the government concerned; and
 - (c) Some projects were at the end of 1961 not yet under implementation.
5. These differences are summarized for the programme as a whole in Part A of this annex.

Part A

Financial status as at 31 December 1961 of expert and
equipment programmes approved by the Board
(Value expressed in dollars)

Status	1959 programme		1960 programme		1961 programme	
	Experts	Equipment	Experts	Equipment	Experts	Equipment
<u>Programme status</u>						
(a) Approved by the Board	503 150	116 345	295 800	303 390	321 900	191 200
(b) Transferred to:						
(i) EPTA	220 400	40 250	4 350	34 190	17 400	
(ii) Exchange programme					13 050	
(c) Reductions and cancellations agreed with Governments			8 700		8 700	
(d) Cost differences between approved and implemented programme	-11 743	-17 720	108	1 697	2 401	3 860
NET PROGRAMME AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1961	271 007	58 375	282 858	270 897	285 151	195 060
<u>Status of implementation</u>						
(a) Completed	159 627	58 375	105 526	267 497		66 200
(b) Under implementation:						
(i) Experts recruited and equipment procured	15 680		86 082		123 900	29 326
(ii) Experts under recruitment and equipment under procurement	95 700		91 250	3 400	161 251	99 534
TOTAL AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1961	271 007	58 375	282 858	270 897	285 151	195 060

Part B

Financial status, by country, as at 31 December 1961, of expert and
equipment programmes approved by the Board and under EPTA
(Value expressed in dollars)

Country	Agency programme		EPTA delivered (c)	Total delivered (b) + (c)
	Approved by the Board (a)	Completed or under implementation (b)		
Afghanistan	40 400	38 300		38 300
Argentina	94 150	55 000	47 142	102 142
Austria	27 000	28 900		28 900
Brazil	174 800	100 362	58 067	158 429
Burma	50 500	1 866	55 903	57 769
Ceylon	26 100	8 700	33 601	42 301
Chile			8 980	8 980
China			19 922	19 922
Denmark	17 400	13 874		13 874
Greece	141 610	94 449	37 654	132 103
Iceland	53 000	38 074		38 074
Indonesia	174 100	26 517	25 101	51 618
Iran	26 100	27 265	35 719	62 984
Iraq	47 700	21 428	13 629	35 057
Israel	54 050	41 000	12 325	53 325
Korea, Republic of	39 800	22 334	27 711	50 045
Mexico	39 150	8 700	4 450	13 150
Morocco	12 200	13 600	2 981	16 581
Pakistan	89 900	35 064	77 239	112 303
Philippines	66 650	32 034	5 120	37 154
Senegal			1 373	1 373
Sudan	25 100	9 300		9 300
Thailand	103 750	50 757	95 884	146 641
Tunisia	43 085	25 692	2 900	28 592
Turkey	153 350	94 299	39 406	133 705
United Arab Republic	114 600	67 564		67 564
Uruguay			2 244	2 244
Venezuela	56 100	30 945	15	30 960
Viet-Nam			3 946	3 946
Yugoslavia	61 190	26 190	24 897	51 087
TOTAL	1 731 785	912 214	636 209	1 548 423

