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ANNUAL REPORT TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE  
UNITED NATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1966-67

Explanatory Note

1. By Resolution GC(XI)/RES/222 the General Conference decided that the Agency's Annual Report to the General Assembly of the United Nations for 1966-67 would consist of the annual report of the Board of Governors to the General Conference for 1966-67 together with a supplement.
2. The annual report has been issued as document GC(XI)/355. The present document contains the supplement which deals with developments in the Agency's work during the period 1 July to 1 October 1967, including action taken by the General Conference at its eleventh regular session which took place in Vienna from 26 September to 2 October 1967.



SUPPLEMENT TO THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS  
TO THE GENERAL CONFERENCE FOR THE YEAR 1966-67

A. Eleventh regular session of the General Conference

3. The eleventh regular session of the General Conference of the Agency was held from 26 September to 2 October 1967. During the general debate many speakers referred to the negotiations in Geneva of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament on the text of a treaty to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons. At the conclusion of the session, the President of the General Conference, Dr. Neumann of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, after referring to these statements, continued as follows:

"While I do not propose to address myself to the specific provisions of such a treaty, I believe that it is entirely appropriate for me, as President of this General Conference, to express on behalf of the Agency the profound interest of our membership in the successful conclusion of the negotiations on a non-proliferation treaty. This is a subject directly of interest to our Member States; it is closely associated with the fundamental missions of the Agency.

"As Members of the Conference are aware, the safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency are being considered in connection with the proposed non-proliferation treaty. To undertake such a responsibility would be entirely consistent with the purposes of this Agency. Under the circumstances, I am sure that the General Conference would want me to express the willingness of the Agency to undertake its appropriate role in safeguards arrangements to be established under the treaty, and to affirm that the Agency would be prepared to accept this task. On behalf of the General Conference I should like to voice the determination of this membership to have the Agency take such steps as may be necessary to prepare for its increasing responsibilities under a non-proliferation treaty."

4. The General Conference approved the application of Malaysia for membership of the Agency, which will come into effect when Malaysia deposits an instrument of acceptance of the Agency's Statute with the depositary Government. On 30 September 1967, 98 States were Members of the Agency.

5. The Conference also examined the Review of the Agency's Activities [1]. This review had been prepared by the Board of Governors and the Director General in response to the request addressed to them by the General Conference at its tenth regular session to find ways and means of increasing the Agency's assistance to developing countries [2]. Thirty-seven Member States submitted comments on this subject, which had also been considered by an ad hoc committee of the whole Board at meetings in April and June 1967. In general the comments of developing Member States called for increasing emphasis in the Agency's programmes on the practical applications of atomic energy. In Resolution GC(XI)/RES/230, the General Conference requested the Board and the Director General to reflect the results of the review in the programme to be presented to the General Conference in 1968. The General Conference also asked the Director General to give particular attention to requests for the supply of equipment in the framework of technical assistance projects, without necessarily requiring any formal relationship between the provision of equipment and the provision of expert services,

[1] Documents GC(XI)/362 and Add. 1 and 2.

[2] Resolution GC(X)/RES/217.

6. The Conference approved the Agency's Regular Budget for 1968 in the amount of US \$10 477 000 (an increase of 10.4% over the 1967 Budget), as well as allocations of US \$2 430 000 under the Operational Budget for the Agency's own technical assistance programme and related activities. The Conference also decided that the target for voluntary contributions to the General Fund for 1968 (which is the chief source of funds for the Operational Budget) should be US \$2 million as has been the case since 1962. The contributions pledged in 1967 amounted to US \$1 441 021, which represents 72.05% of the target figure.

B. Technical programmes

7. Amongst the projects of special interest during the period July to September 1967 were the three following symposia on specialized aspects of atomic energy:

- (a) A symposium on heavy-water power reactors which was held from 11 to 15 September. Broadly speaking, three types of power reactors are now being used on a large scale to generate electricity: the so-called "gas graphite" reactor which normally uses natural uranium and which has chiefly been developed in Europe; the "light-water" reactor which uses enriched uranium and has chiefly been developed in the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; and the "heavy-water" reactor which uses natural uranium and has chiefly been developed in Canada. At the symposium there was much discussion on ways of making the "heavy-water" power reactor more generally accepted. Certain experts consider that this reactor could remain economically competitive for an indefinite time, and it was felt that, in any case, it could play a very useful role in power generation until the late 1970s or early 1980s when "fast breeder" reactors were expected to be introduced in large numbers. After that time the heavy-water reactor could still be complementary to the fast breeder as an efficient producer of plutonium and  $^{233}\text{U}$ ;
- (b) A symposium on instruments and techniques for the assessment of airborne radioactivity in nuclear operations (3-7 July) which dealt chiefly with the progress made in developing more accurate means of measuring radioactivity released in nuclear plants, uranium mines, etc.; and
- (c) A symposium on the thermodynamics of nuclear materials (4-8 September), a subject which is especially relevant to nuclear power plants; useful new information for reactor engineers and reactor designers was provided at this symposium.

8. The Agency's plans for a study of the feasibility of an International Nuclear Information System (INIS) [ 3 ] were formulated more precisely as a result of a small meeting of experts from the United States, the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom. INIS was also reviewed at the eleventh regular session of the General Conference. Experimental work and a study of existing systems will begin in 1968.

9. In August a panel jointly organized by the Agency and the Food and Agriculture Organization discussed the latest results of the application of the radiation-induced sterile male technique for combating a large variety of insect pests. An advanced training course on radioactive waste held at Jesus College, Oxford, reviewed the problems that arise in connection with the management of waste resulting from small reactor and laboratory operations.

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[ 3 ] See also document GC(XI)/355, paras 6 and 90.

C. Safeguards

10. In September 1967 the Board approved three further safeguards transfer agreements in connection with bilateral co-operation agreements between the United States on the one hand and Colombia, the Republic of Korea and Venezuela on the other. An agreement for the application of Agency safeguards to a multi-purpose nuclear power plant, which the Government of the Republic of China intends to obtain from a manufacturer in the Federal Republic of Germany, was also approved. As of 30 September a total of 38 agreements had been approved by the Board. With the entry into force of these agreements 65 reactor facilities with a thermal capacity of 3221 MW in 29 countries will be under Agency safeguards.

11. Under agreements now approved by the Board, all existing reactor projects in the Agency's Member States in Latin America and in the regions of the Far East, South East Asia and the Pacific are or will come under Agency safeguards.

12. The first Agency safeguards inspection of a chemical reprocessing plant - the Nuclear Fuel Services Plant in New York State, United States - was carried out by a team of inspectors during August/September 1967. The inspection proved that the kinds of procedures and practices developed by the Agency could effectively safeguard a reprocessing facility.

13. A panel on safeguards techniques, held in August, determined priorities for active research to be undertaken to establish strategic points for safeguards control and made recommendations for the development of safeguards technical practices for specific types of nuclear facilities and also for the general development of safeguards techniques.

