



International Atomic Energy Agency

INFCIRC/46

16 October 1963

GENERAL Distr.

Original: ENGLISH

---

ANNUAL REPORT TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF  
THE UNITED NATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1962-63

Explanatory Note

1. By Resolution GC(VII)/RES/138 the General Conference decided that the Agency's annual report to the General Assembly of the United Nations for 1962-63 would consist of the annual report of the Board of Governors to the General Conference for 1962-63, together with a supplement.
2. The annual report of the Board has been issued as document GC(VII)/228. The present document contains the supplement which deals with developments in the Agency's work during the period 1 July to 1 October 1963, including action taken by the General Conference at its seventh regular session which took place in Vienna from 24 September to 1 October 1963.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD  
OF GOVERNORS TO THE GENERAL CONFERENCE  
FOR THE YEAR 1962-63

A. Membership of the Agency

3. On 9 September 1963 Libya became the eighty-third Member State of the Agency. The General Conference, at its seventh regular session, approved the applications for membership of the Agency of Algeria, Cameroun, Gabon, the Ivory Coast and Nigeria. These States will become Members as soon as they have deposited an instrument of acceptance of the Agency's Statute with the Government of the United States of America.

B. Development of the Agency's work

4. Five further scientific meetings were organized by the Agency in July, August and September:
- (a) A Conference on New Nuclear Materials Technology was held in Prague from 1 to 5 July. About 150 participants from 23 countries and four international organizations attended, and 61 papers were presented. The conference showed in particular that extensive work in several countries is being done to develop non-metallic forms of reactor fuel and thereby improve the performance of nuclear power stations and reduce power costs;
  - (b) A Panel on the Use of Isotopes and Radiation in Maize Cultivation in Regions of Latin America was held in Vienna from 22 to 26 July. It recommended that the Agency take the necessary steps to establish a co-ordinated research programme for the purpose of determining the most efficient time and method of placement of nitrogen and phosphorous fertilizer for maize;
  - (c) The International Labour Organisation and the World Health Organization joined the Agency in sponsoring a Symposium on Radiological Health and Safety in Nuclear Materials Mining and Milling, which was held in Vienna from 26 to 31 August. One hundred and twenty-nine participants from 25 countries and five international organizations attended the symposium; and 66 papers were presented on maximum permissible radiation levels, dosimetry and monitoring techniques, medical supervision and assessment of internal contamination, health and safety standards and regulations, and other related subjects;
  - (d) A Symposium on Exponential and Critical Experiments was organized by the Agency from 2 to 6 September, at Amsterdam. One hundred and seven participants from 29 countries and three international organizations attended, and 68 papers were presented; and
  - (e) A Panel on Use of Nuclear Energy in Saline Water Conversion was held in Vienna from 23 to 26 September. Experts and observers from 11 countries as well as from the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization attended. Statements by the panel have shown that nuclear plants with the dual purpose of power generation and saline water conversion offer certain economic advantages over plants designed solely for desalination.
5. Under the 1963 fellowship programme 282 candidates, out of a total of 554 nominations received, were selected for awards by 1 October 1963.
6. The following special training projects were undertaken during the period covered by this supplement:

- (a) An international training course on nuclear science for high-school teachers, organized by the Government of Israel from 28 July to 5 September 1963 and co-sponsored by the Agency, was held at the Nahal Soreq radioisotope training centre in Israel. Twenty students from eight countries attended the course;
- (b) A regional training course on the applications of radioisotopes in medicine is being held by the Agency in co-operation with the Argentine Government in Buenos Aires from 12 August to 2 December 1963. Seventeen students from nine countries are attending; and
- (c) A special seminar for atomic administrators was organized at the Agency's Headquarters in Vienna from 30 September to 4 October 1963.

7. The Agency and the Governments of Japan and the United States signed an agreement [ 1 ] on 23 September under which the Agency will apply safeguards against any use for military purposes of equipment, devices and materials transferred under the bilateral agreement concluded between the two Governments on 16 June 1958. The Agency-Japan-United States agreement will enter into force on 1 November 1963 and remain in force for four years.

8. The Agency was also informed by the Governments of Japan and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland that they are prepared to enter into consultations with the Agency with a view to the formulation of an appropriate agreement concerning the transfer to the Agency of the administration of the safeguards under their bilateral agreement of 16 June 1958 for co-operation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

9. During its meetings held on 18 and 19 September, the Board of Governors approved an agreement between the Agency and the Government of Italy for the establishment of an International Centre for Theoretical Physics at Trieste. It also decided to extend for five additional years the research project on the effects of radioactivity in the sea at the Oceanographic Institute of Monaco.

#### C. Financial matters

10. By 1 October 1963 the following amounts had been received from Member States:

Advances to the Working Capital Fund	US \$ 2 001 200
Contributions to the 1962 Regular Budget	US \$ 6 181 749
Contributions to the 1963 Regular Budget	US \$ 4 955 513

11. By 1 October 1963 an amount of US \$ 552 085 had been paid out of a total of US \$ 1 318 970 pledged to the General Fund for 1963. With regard to voluntary contributions to the General Fund for 1962 US \$ 1 380 470 were pledged against a target of US \$ 2 million; payments amounted to US \$ 1 311 235.

12. For 1963, 35 Member States have pledged voluntary contributions towards the General Fund; 21 of them have based their pledge on a percentage equal to or higher than their assessment for the Regular Budget. The total amount pledged is still approximately US \$ 680 000 short of the target of US \$ 2 million for the year.

[ 1 ] See document GC(VII)/228, para. 117.

D. The seventh regular session of the General Conference

13. The more important decisions taken at the seventh regular session of the General Conference are briefly referred to below.

14. The General Conference approved the Agency's budget for 1964 as recommended by the Board [ 2 ]. It was decided that the Regular Budget should be US \$ 7 444 500, that the target for voluntary contributions to the General Fund for 1963 should be US \$ 2 million [ 3 ], and that the Working Capital Fund should remain at US \$ 2 million in 1964 [ 4 ].

15. The General Conference approved an agreement providing for co-operation between the Agency and the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa. [ 5 ]

16. In its Resolution GC(VII)/RES/144 the General Conference took note of the extension of the Agency's safeguards system to reactors of a thermal capacity in excess of 100 megawatts, as provisionally approved by the Board in June 1963; it also asked the Board to take into account the views expressed and certain amendments introduced in the Conference before giving effect to the extension. The Conference noted that the Board had decided to undertake a general review of the safeguards system in the course of 1964 and asked the Board to report to it thereon.

17. In Resolution GC(VII)/RES/151 the General Conference endorsed the long-term programme for the Agency's activities set forth in the Annex to document GC(VII)/227, and asked the Board and the Director General to take the programme as a guide in planning and executing the Agency's work over the years, beginning in 1965. In another resolution [ 6 ] the Board and the Director General are invited to take steps to introduce biennial programming within the framework of annual budgets, beginning in 1965.

18. By a further resolution [ 7 ] the General Conference requested the Director General to formulate, within the framework of the long-term programme, specific projects and activities, especially of a regional character, with special regard to the priorities set for the United Nations Development Decade and certain fields of work specified in the resolution and to co-operate closely with the Advisory Committee on Science and Technology of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC). Member States are urged to make available the resources needed to enable the Agency to make the fullest possible contribution to the objectives of the Development Decade.

19. A further resolution [ 8 ] refers to the proposal made last year by eight Member States for a programme of technical assistance designed to provide the developing countries with all the equipment and apparatus required for the establishment of six radiological centres and six physics laboratories and also to make available 300 fellowships free of charge. In this resolution the Board is requested to consider the programme, bearing in mind that one third of the resources required for it, amounting to 700 000 roubles, will be contributed by the eight countries which made the proposal, and the hope is expressed that further offers may be forthcoming to meet the requirements of the remaining two thirds of the programme.

---

[ 2 ] Resolution GC(VII)/RES/146.

[ 3 ] Resolution GC(VII)/RES/147, para. 1.

[ 4 ] Resolution GC(VII)/RES/148, para. 1(a).

[ 5 ] Resolution GC(VII)/RES/141.

[ 6 ] Resolution GC(VII)/RES/154.

[ 7 ] Resolution GC(VII)/RES/153.

[ 8 ] Resolution GC(VII)/RES/152.

20. Three resolutions relate to co-ordination of atomic energy activities at the international level. Resolution GC(VII)/RES/149 refers to ECOSOC Resolution 986 (XXXVI) which urges the Agency to act as the primary sponsor, in co-operation, where appropriate, with the interested specialized agencies, of activities in which atomic energy or related research forms the major part of the subject matter. The General Conference in its resolution affirmed the Agency's readiness, in accordance with the ECOSOC resolution, to co-operate fully with the United Nations and the specialized agencies in seeking more effective co-ordination, and requested the Board and the Director General to take such further steps as may be necessary in this matter. By another resolution the General Conference strongly recommended closer co-ordination of the Agency's activities in matters of energy and power with those of the United Nations and interested inter-governmental organizations. [ 9 ] The third resolution relates to the co-ordination of abstracting services in nuclear sciences. [ 10 ]

21. Finally, the General Conference adopted a resolution [ 11 ] whereby it noted with deep satisfaction the signing of the Treaty banning nuclear tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water, and the fact that a large number of States had already signed the Treaty. It also refers to a resolution of ECOSOC which invites the specialized agencies and the Agency to co-operate with the Secretary-General of the United Nations in studies and activities on problems involved in the conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament. The Director General is requested to give the fullest co-operation to the Secretary-General in the fulfilment of the task entrusted to him by the ECOSOC resolution.

---

[ 9 ] Resolution GC(VII)/RES/155.

[ 10 ] Resolution GC(VII)/RES/150.

[ 11 ] Resolution GC(VII)/RES/160.