



International Atomic Energy Agency

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ANNUAL REPORT TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE
UNITED NATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1963-64

Explanatory Note

1. By Resolution GC(VIII)/RES/166 the General Conference decided that the Agency's Annual Report to the General Assembly of the United Nations for 1963-64 would consist of the annual report of the Board of Governors to the General Conference for 1963-64, together with a supplement.
2. The annual report has been issued as document GC(VIII)/270, 270/Corr.1 and 270/Add.1 to 3. The present document contains the supplement which deals with developments in the Agency's work during the period 1 July to 1 October 1964, including action taken by the General Conference at its eighth regular session which took place in Vienna from 14 to 18 September 1964.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS
TO THE GENERAL CONFERENCE FOR THE YEAR 1963-64

A. Membership of the Agency

3. On 13 July 1964 Cameroon became the 88th Member State of the Agency. The General Conference, at its eighth regular session, approved applications for membership of the Agency of Cyprus, Kenya, Kuwait and Madagascar. 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. Third Geneva Conference

4. The Third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy was held at Geneva from 31 August to 9 September 1964. While the Conference, like its predecessors, was organized by the United Nations, responsibility for its scientific and technical aspects was entrusted to the Agency which also provided the scientific secretariat. The Conference President was Professor V.S. Emelyanov (USSR). About 1800 delegates and advisers attended, representing 75 countries as well as United Nations agencies; in addition there were some 2000 observers.

5. The Conference was somewhat narrower in scope than the previous conferences held in 1955 and 1958, the emphasis being on nuclear power and closely related topics. A detailed technical evaluation of the Conference is being prepared, and a full report will be presented to the General Assembly during the current session. Preliminary assessments indicate that several types of nuclear power plants are now economically competitive with conventional sources of power in large areas of the more industrialized countries.

6. The programme was divided into eight general sessions and 36 technical sessions, for which a total of nearly 750 papers were presented. The central theme was experience in the construction and operation of power reactors and recent advances in power technology, together with forecasts of future developments. Nuclear fuels and reactor materials, health and safety, waste disposal, and economics of nuclear power figured largely. There was only general discussion of radioisotopes applications since this subject had been considered in detail at a number of specialized symposia and conferences of the Agency.

7. During the Conference a further meeting was held in a series of Agency panels on the use of nuclear energy for desalting sea and brackish water. The Agency is participating in a joint study by the United States and Israel of dual purpose nuclear plants for desalting and the generation of electric power, and will participate in a similar study to be undertaken by the United States and Mexico.

C. Safeguards

8. In September the Board approved six further trilateral agreements for the transfer to the Agency of the administration of safeguards under bilateral agreements of co-operation between the United States and Argentina, China, Iran, Portugal, Thailand and Viet-Nam, respectively. All these agreements were substantially identical to the four approved by the Board in June [1].

9. By 1 October 1964 the Agency had negotiated and the Board had approved agreements with 17 [2] of the 38 countries in the world that possess nuclear reactors, whereby some or all of their nuclear activities would be placed under the safeguards of the Agency. On 14 September 1964 the post of Inspector General was filled.

[1] GC(VIII)/270, para. 131.

[2] Argentina, Austria, China, Congo (Leopoldville), Finland, Greece, Iran, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, Thailand, United States, Viet-Nam, Yugoslavia.

D. Development of the Agency's work

10. Other projects of interest organized by the Agency in July, August and September included:

- (a) At the request of the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission a Meeting of Consultants was convened in Vienna from 13 to 17 July to evaluate the technical and economic aspects of the tenders received for the proposed Rooppur Nuclear Power Project. This represents a new service by the Agency to its Member States;
- (b) Representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States, and Member States of the European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN) met at the invitation of the Agency on 29 and 30 July at the Agency's Headquarters to consider international co-operation in the construction and operation of a high energy accelerator. It was noted that accelerators of an energy considerably exceeding 300 GeV would be so costly that the possibility of future collaboration by these three groups should be explored;
- (c) A Panel on Advances in Insect Population Control by the Sterile Male Technique was held in Vienna from 20 to 24 July. Intensive investigations were reported at that panel on different species of fruit flies in the Mediterranean, Western Pacific and Central American areas and on the tsetse fly and other major human and animal disease carriers in tropical areas. This panel also made recommendations concerning the Agency's long-term programme in entomology; and
- (d) A Panel on the Application of Food Irradiation in Developing Countries was held in Vienna from 4 to 9 August. Problems in the fields of irradiation, preservation and disinfection of fish and marine products as well as the preservation of fruits and vegetables, especially of tropical origin, have been discussed and recommendations concerning the possible application of food irradiation in tropical countries were made. Radiation inactivation of viruses causing quarantine problems were also surveyed.

11. The following special training projects were undertaken during the period covered by this supplement:

- (a) A Training Course on the Application of Radioisotopes in Engineering, Chemistry, Biology and Agriculture, organized by the Agency in Tokyo with the co-operation of the Japanese Government, was opened at the Japanese Atomic Energy Research Institute on 7 August 1964. Financed by the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA), and due to last 18 weeks, this course is being attended by 15 scientists and specialists from 11 countries;
- (b) An International Advanced School in Reactor Physics, organized within the framework of the co-operative research project in reactor physics of Norway, Poland, Yugoslavia and the Agency, opened at Zakopane, Poland, on 13 September 1964. The purpose of this School scheduled to last two weeks is to give specialists working in various branches of reactor physics a review of latest developments and problems as well as an opportunity to discuss them with some of the most competent lecturers in the field. Eighty-five participants from 28 countries attended the School;
- (c) A Regional Training Course on the Application of Radioactive Isotopes in Soil Plant Relations opened in Brazil on 22 September 1964. The course is being financed by EPTA and is due to last eight weeks. The Agency has selected 12 participants from 11 countries in Latin America.

E. The Eighth Regular Session of the General Conference

12. The principal decisions taken at the eighth regular session of the General Conference are briefly referred to in the paragraphs below.

13. By Resolution GC(VIII)/RES/171 the General Conference approved the Agency's budget for 1965 as recommended by the Board. It was decided that the Regular Budget should be US \$7 938 000 (an increase of approximately 6% over 1964), that the target for voluntary contributions to the General Fund for 1964 should be US \$2 million (the same as in 1964).

14. In Resolution GC(VIII)/RES/174 the General Conference welcomed the first revision of the Agency's Regulations for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Materials, which was carried out in collaboration with Member States and organizations concerned and approved by the Board in September 1964, and recommended that these revised regulations be taken as a basis for national regulations and be applied to international transport.

15. In Resolution GC(VIII)/RES/175 the General Conference requested the Director General to study the possibility of the Agency participating in the International Co-operation Year, and to submit appropriate proposals to the Board.

16. In Resolution GC(VIII)/RES/176 the Board and the Director General, in consultation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, are requested to study the possibility of issuing an encyclopedia of nuclear science and technology.

17. In Resolution GC(VIII)/RES/177 the General Conference requested the Board to take steps to stimulate the conclusion of emergency assistance agreements between two or more Member States and the Agency as a means to ensure more effective international mutual emergency assistance in the event of nuclear accidents.

18. By Resolution GC(VIII)/RES/179 the General Conference, recalling that a scientific commission whose main purpose was to further science and technology had been set up under the charter of the Organisation for African Unity (OAU), recommended that the Board take the requisite steps to enable the Agency to conclude an agreement with the Scientific, Technical and Research Commission of OAU.

19. In Resolution GC(VIII)/RES/182 the General Conference, considering that the developing countries are suffering from a serious dearth of scientific and technical personnel, and particularly specialists in atomic energy, requested the Board and the Director General to devote particular attention to the problems of providing training in nuclear science and technology in the developing countries.