

**INTERNATIONAL  
ATOMIC ENERGY  
AGENCY**

**FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
BOARD OF GOVERNORS TO THE  
GENERAL CONFERENCE**

**Covering the Period from 23 October 1957 to 30 June 1958**

**GC (II) / 39**

**Vienna, July 1958**



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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACC	Administrative Committee on Co-ordination
Agency	International Atomic Energy Agency
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
EPTA	United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
ILO	International Labour Organisation or Office
OAS	Organization of American States
TAB	Technical Assistance Board
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
WHO	World Health Organization

### NOTE

All sums of money are expressed in United States dollars

## PREFACE

1. In terms of paragraph J of Article VI of the Statute, the Board of Governors of the Agency is required to prepare "an annual report to the General Conference concerning the affairs of the Agency and any projects approved by the Agency". This first report of the Board covers important developments in the work of the Agency from the end of the first special session of the General Conference to the end of June 1958 - a period of approximately eight months.
2. During the first year much of the Agency's work necessarily consists of the preparation of detailed plans to implement the initial programme approved by the General Conference at its first special session. The report, therefore, in addition to reviewing the past months, indicates certain of the lines along which the initial programme is currently evolving. Relatively little time has passed, however, since the technical divisions of the Agency were formed and many of the projects and activities on which they are now working are not yet sufficiently advanced or have not been examined by the Board in sufficient detail to permit their inclusion in the report. They will be further considered by the Board during the remaining half of the year and the action taken on them will be reflected in the Board's Second Report.

## INTRODUCTION

### A. General

3. The broad lines along which the Agency is to work during its first years were described in the report of the Preparatory Commission(1) and approved by the General Conference during its first special session in October 1957. The first tasks after the session of the Conference were to create, in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Statute, the technical and administrative services needed for the implementation of the initial programme and to lay the groundwork for the co-ordination of the Agency's activities with those of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. Although much has still to be done, a considerable part of this work has been completed in the past eight months and the organization of the Agency has progressed sufficiently to enable it to begin operations in a number of the fields assigned to it by its Statute.
4. The period since the end of the first session of the General Conference has also seen an important increase in the Agency's membership. When the Statute entered into force on 29 July 1957, it had been ratified by twenty-six Member States. By the opening of the first session of the General Conference, membership had increased to fifty-four; by its close, to fifty-nine. On 30 June 1958, its membership stood at sixty-six.(2)
5. Within the broad framework of the initial programme, the task of the Board and of the Agency's staff is to identify, plan and carry out specific projects and activities. This process of selection must be continuously related to current technological and economic developments affecting the peaceful uses of atomic energy and to the needs of the Agency's Member States. As a guide to the emphasis to be given to various types of operations, the General Conference recommended at its first special session that "the Board should give high priority to those activities which will give the maximum possible benefit from the peaceful applications of atomic energy in improving the conditions and raising the standard of living of the peoples in the under-developed areas".(3)
6. In the light of these considerations, two of the Agency's major initial objectives are to help Member States prepare for the eventual use of nuclear power and to promote, particularly in the economically less-developed areas, the wider use of radioisotopes and radiation sources in research, industry, agriculture and medicine. To these ends, the Agency is now employing the standard methods of technical assistance which have been evolved by the United Nations and the specialized agencies during the last decade: exchange and training programmes, visits of expert missions, conferences and symposia, and the provision of central technical information services.

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(1) GC.1/1.

(2) For the membership of the Agency on 30 June 1958, see annex 2.

(3) GC.1(S)/RES/5.

7. In addition to direct assistance to Member States, the initial programme envisages a number of types of activity which are important to the membership of the Agency as a whole and which, by ensuring that atomic energy is applied without danger to health and property, disseminating knowledge of new scientific discoveries or stimulating research on specific problems which hamper the wider use of atomic energy, will also advance its applications in the less-developed areas of the world. Accordingly, and in conformity with the Statute and the initial programme, a high priority has been given to the formulation of health and safety manuals, codes and regulations, in particular for the use and transport of radioisotopes and radioactive substances which are already employed for a great variety of purposes, and to the establishment of the scientific and technical information services of the Agency. Finally, the work of the Agency's scientific departments suggests a need for a number of studies, including limited research, of problems of health and safety and waste disposal.

8. The major role for which the Agency was established is to supply fissionable and source materials and to help ensure continuing fuel supplies for atomic energy programmes. For this purpose the Agency's international regulatory measures are intended to create safe conditions for the exchange of these materials. Fissionable materials offered by Member States for the Agency's operations amount to 5,140 kg of contained U-235. Notifications by other Members indicate that the Agency will also have access in its initial years to more than adequate supplies of natural uranium and thorium.

9. No request for the supply of fissionable or source materials has yet been made to the Agency and as was said by the Preparatory Commission "it is difficult to foresee the extent of demand" (4) in the first year or so. It is as yet uncertain to what extent power, research and training reactors may be constructed in the near future outside the atomically more advanced countries; and their construction is likely to depend upon the building-up of a cadre of trained persons. The price at which fissionable and source material may be supplied through the Agency in relation to the price at which it may be procured through other channels naturally has an important bearing upon the part which the Agency will pay in assisting its Members to secure materials and equipment. In view of the intricacy of the problem, and the early stage of the development of nuclear technology, it is not yet possible to formulate the policy the Agency should follow; but the Board is mindful of the desirability of working out some guidance for the Members of the Agency on the prices and terms upon which fissionable and source material will be supplied.

10. As regards other materials, the initial programme envisaged that "where the item or items are available through commercial channels, it would, as a general rule, be inadvisable for the Agency to do more than provide Member States with information at its disposal on possible sources of supply". (5) However, here again it is too early as yet to foresee the precise role the Agency may play in procuring such materials and acting as an intermediary between the supplying and the using countries.

11. The scope of the Agency's work in applying safeguards to prevent diversion of materials to non-peaceful uses must depend largely on its activities in the supply of materials. The Statute also authorizes the Agency to apply safeguards to bilateral programmes and national activities

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(4) GC.1/1, para 53.

(5) GC.1/1, para 54.

at the request of the States concerned, but there has been as yet no clear indication of the Agency's likely role in this connexion.

12. The short experience so far acquired has therefore borne out the Preparatory Commission's expectations that the Agency's initial activities in regard to the supply of materials, reactors and safeguards would consist largely of planning, collection and exchange of information, and other preliminary work such as surveys and technical advice.

13. A further question of importance referred to in the initial programme concerns the means of maintaining the highest standards of scientific and technical competence in the planning and review of the Agency's work.(6) The Board is considering a variety of proposals for securing external scientific advice on the Agency's operations, such as the appointment of a standing council, formal or informal consultations with the Members of the Advisory Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and the establishment of ad hoc panels of experts.

#### B. Development of the Agency's activities

14. The following is a brief survey of some of the current work and plans for the development of the Agency's activities in each of its major fields of operation (7).

##### Technical assistance

15. Technical assistance to the less-developed areas forms an important part of most of the Agency's technical operations. As a preliminary step plans are being made for the organization of expert missions and fact-finding teams composed of specialists in several fields. It is proposed that, on request, these teams should survey the nuclear energy programmes of Member States in the less-developed areas, inform them of the assistance that the Agency can give and thus facilitate the planning of specific projects and submissions of requests to the Agency. Participation in the work of the teams would provide the technical staff of the Agency with direct experience of the needs of Member States and help ensure that those needs are fully taken into account in the Agency's programmes.

##### Exchange and training

16. The major technical assistance activity already in operation is the Agency's international training programme. All Member States have been requested to submit, by 1 August 1958, their nominations for fellowships to be awarded this year and the first applications are now being processed. The 1958 programme embraces the training of specialists in all important peaceful applications of atomic energy by the award of various kinds of training fellowships and by arranging exchanges of scientists and experts.

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(6) See GC.1/1, para.115.

(7) These activities are dealt with more fully in chapter IV of the report. Some of the plans or proposals mentioned involve activities continuing into 1959 and are therefore also described in the Programme and Budget for 1959.

17. The programme includes two types of fellowships. The first type is financed from contributions to the \$250,000 fellowship fund approved by the General Conference at its first session. By 30 June 1958 \$125,140 had been pledged or contributed to the fund. The second type consists of fellowships which Member States have offered the Agency for training or research in institutions in their own countries. By 30 June 1958, 268 subsidized or fully paid fellowships of this type had been placed at the Agency's disposal for the years 1958 and 1959; 140 are available in 1958.

18. A field study is being made in various countries in Latin America to determine their requirements for training in the peaceful uses of atomic energy and the availability of existing facilities. This study will provide the necessary data for considering the need of setting up one or more regional nuclear training centres in Latin America and it is expected that the study will serve as a model for future surveys.

#### Technical information

19. Donations received by the Agency at the end of June exceeded 40,000 volumes and documents. By the end of 1958 it is expected that the basic technical library will start normal functioning and the Agency will be able to provide a variety of services to Member States. Work has, for instance, begun for the setting-up of a section of the library on the laws, acts and regulations of Member States concerning the peaceful uses of atomic energy. This will not only provide a new service to Members but will also assist in harmonizing national legislation in this new domain.

20. The Agency's scientific and technical documentation service is in operation and will assist Member States by providing, for instance, abstracts and summaries of scientific material and specialized bibliographies on particular subjects. Work has also been started to develop an internationally standardized terminology of nuclear physics and engineering.

#### Conferences

21. The discussions at the Second International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy in Geneva this year are expected to provide useful indications of the topics of conferences and symposia which may be subsequently convened by the Agency. Topics now under consideration include radioactive waste disposal, the use of radioisotopes for medical scanning, biological applications of isotopes and the use of isotopes in research and technology.

#### Health and safety and waste disposal

22. The use of radioisotopes in certain countries is already widespread and the initial programme stresses the need for the Agency's assistance in promoting their full use in less-developed areas. It has therefore prepared a provisional manual on radiation protection and a special expert panel has been convened. Work has also begun on a general code of regulations taking into account the current revision by the International Commission on Radiological Protection of its recommendations on maximum permissible dosages.

23. Work has begun on the collection and evaluation of data on the disposal of radioactive wastes. This will take into account the resolution adopted by the recent United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea which requested the Agency to undertake various specific activities in regard to the disposal of radioactive wastes into the oceans.

24. It is proposed that the Agency should also assist Member States in securing technical advice and services for the implementation of health and safety regulations and work is therefore beginning on a survey of the availability of such services in Member States advanced in the use of atomic energy. The Agency's training programme also emphasizes the formation of health and safety experts.

### Reactors

25. Certain factors affecting the development of the Agency's reactor programme have been mentioned above. At present most of the Agency's work in this field consists of the collection and dissemination of information and planning of technical assistance operations. Data are being assembled, for instance, for the publication of an international reactor directory dealing with all types of power, research and training reactors now existing or under construction.

### Supply of materials

26. Negotiations have begun for the conclusion of supply agreements with Member States that have offered fissionable materials. In regard to source and other reactor materials and to radioisotopes and specialized equipment which are available through commercial channels, the Agency is assembling data on sources and conditions of supply, including prices in so far as they are available, so as to be able to provide information needed by Member States for the development of their programmes.

### Isotopes and research

27. To assist Member States to acquire the knowledge and skills needed to make full use of radioisotopes and radiation sources plans are being made for the formation of special composite isotope teams, including experts in various applications of radioisotopes and radiation, which would be sent on request to countries in the less-developed areas.

28. As part of the Agency's work in collecting and disseminating information on research using radioisotopes and on techniques for their use, a world-wide survey is being made of national and commercial catalogues of radioactive materials with a view to compiling an international catalogue of radioisotopes, if further investigations indicate that this would be useful.

29. To promote the standardization of radioactive samples and standardized methods of measurement it is planned that the Agency should place research contracts or undertake work in such facilities as may be available at its headquarters on projects such as the preparation and distribution of standardized samples.

### Safeguards

30. It is planned to begin the Agency's work on safeguards procedures later in the year. Initially this work will consist for the most part of the study and development of appropriate methods and policies for the implementation of the safeguards provisions of the Statute.

### C. External relations

31. The meetings of the Board have provided a useful channel of communication with Member States. In addition, direct contacts have been made by visits of the Director General and other senior officials to various Members and arrangements have been made to use the services of the resident representatives of the United Nations Technical Assistance Board (TAB).

32. The relationship agreement with the United Nations entered into force on 14 November 1957(8) upon its unanimous approval by the General Assembly. Measures taken for its implementation have included the appointment of representatives by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director General at the Agency and United Nations Headquarters, respectively, and participation by the Agency in the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC). The Agency was also represented at the special meeting of Government Experts on European Energy Problems of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) at its expert Committee on Electric Power, and at the thirteenth session of ECE itself, and at two meetings of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation on man and his environment.

33. In accordance with the request made by the General Conference at its first special session the Board has examined the desirability of Agency participation in the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA) and has recommended that the Agency should become a participating organization. The Director General was also represented at the Preparatory Committee for the Special Fund set up by the United Nations General Assembly at its twelfth session which met in April this year.

34. Consultations have been held with a number of specialized agencies to determine points of contact between their programmes and those of the Agency and to arrange co-ordination of work. Negotiations for the conclusion of relationship agreements have proceeded satisfactorily, and it is hoped that agreements with one or more of the specialized agencies will be ready for submission to the General Conference at its second session.

35. The status of the Agency in Austria and its relations with the host Government were formally regulated by the entry into force on 1 March 1958 of the Headquarters Agreement between the Agency and the Republic of Austria(9). A number of supplemental agreements have since been concluded or are in the process of negotiation, and the Austrian Government has continued to give valuable help in facilitating the establishment of the Agency in Vienna.

### D. Conclusions

36. The main work of the first eight months has been the establishment of an international secretariat competent to undertake many of the Agency's functions. A start has also been made in implementing certain parts of the initial programme and experience is showing that the recommendations of the

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(8) GC.1/3.

(9) GC(II)/INF/14.

Preparatory Commission provide a sound and realistic basis for the Agency's operations. By the end of the year the preparations already made will begin to bear fruit, and in 1959 it should be possible to make a first assessment of results and to explore new fields of work for the Agency under its Statute.

37. The scope of the Agency's work in coming years will depend, in particular, on continued progress in adapting nuclear technology to the needs of the less-developed areas of the world and on full use by Member States of the machinery provided by the Agency's Statute and the resources at its disposal. It is of importance that Member States should take full account in planning their programmes of the assistance which the Agency can provide and of the means which it offers for the orderly and peaceful development of atomic energy throughout the world.

CHAPTER I. THE WORK OF THE BOARD AND  
RELATIONS WITH MEMBER STATES

A. Establishment and work of the Board of Governors

38. On 31 July 1957 the Preparatory Commission of the Agency designated the following Member States for membership on the first Board of Governors:

Australia	France	Union of South Africa
Brazil	India	Union of Soviet Socialist
Canada	Japan	Republics
Czechoslovakia	Portugal	United Kingdom of Great
	Sweden	Britain and Northern
		Ireland
		United States of America

The remaining ten Members of the Board were elected by the General Conference, in accordance with Article VI.A.3 of the Statute, at its fourth plenary meeting (first regular session) on 3 October 1957. The following ten Member States were elected:

Argentina(10)	Indonesia	Pakistan(10)	Turkey(10)
Egypt	Italy	Peru	
Guatemala	Korea(10)	Romania(10)	

By a letter dated 6 March 1958 the Director General of the Agency was informed that Egypt and Syria had formed one State - the United Arab Republic. Consequently, the United Arab Republic henceforth succeeded Egypt as a Member of the first Board of Governors.

39. The Board of Governors held its first meeting on 4 October 1957 during which it elected Ambassador P. Winkler (Czechoslovakia) Chairman, and Ambassador M. Wershof (Canada) and Ambassador H. Furuuchi (Japan) Vice-Chairmen.

40. Article VI.G of the Statute provides that the Board "shall meet at such times as it may determine." In accordance with this Article, the Board has decided, as its provisional rules of procedure provide, that it "shall be so organized as to enable it to function continuously, and shall meet as often as may be necessary." Between 4 October 1957 and 30 June 1958 it had held six series of meetings lasting from approximately one to three weeks. The dates and numbers of meetings of the Board to 30 June 1958 are as follows:

4 October to 1 November 1957	25 meetings
16 to 20 December 1957	8 "
13 to 21 January 1958	9 "
10 to 20 March 1958	13 "
24 April to 6 May 1958	17 "
16 to 30 June 1958(11)	12 "

41. The first work of the Board during its meetings in October-November 1957 was largely concerned with the formulation of recommendations to the General

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(10) In accordance with Article VI.D of the Statute, these States were elected for a term of two years and the remaining States for a term of one year.

(11) These meetings continued into July.

Conference on the programme and budget for 1957-58, the relationship agreement with the United Nations, the Headquarters Agreement, the appointment of the Director General, as well as with its own internal organization and rules of procedure. The remainder of this series of meetings was largely devoted to the internal organization and staffing of the Secretariat. The Board considered and adopted financial and provisional staff regulations and determined an initial organizational structure of the Secretariat, consisting of three technical and one non-technical departments with provision for a fourth technical department to be established subsequently.

42. The major substantive item considered by the Board in December 1957 was the initiation of negotiations for relationship agreements between the Agency and the specialized agencies. The Board established a committee to advise the Director General on such negotiations and adopted a resolution specifying the general objectives to be sought in consultations with the specialized agencies (12). Shortly afterwards, the Director General, following informal consultations with all Members of the Board, appointed the Deputy Directors General in charge of the four departments mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

43. The Board's consideration of initial plans and measures to implement the technical programmes of the Agency has progressed in step with the recruitment of the technical and scientific staff. Thus, during January and March 1958 it was possible to begin initial consideration of questions arising from the offers of fissionable, source and other materials made by Member States under Article IX of the Statute, and to discuss the outline of the Agency's fellowship programme, health and safety activities, technical information programme, provision of technical assistance and other possible operations. The selection of Directors of most divisions of the Secretariat was also made after the January meetings, following informal consultations between the Director General and all Members of the Board. In March the Board also took decisions concerning the temporary headquarters of the Agency and appointed a committee to advise the Director General on the selection of possible sites for permanent headquarters.

44. The meetings of the Board in April-May 1958 were devoted largely to the initial consideration of a series of possible projects for the Agency to undertake in 1959. The Board established separate committees to assist it in consideration of the programme and budget for 1959 and of the Agency's second report to the General Assembly of the United Nations. The Board also adopted a resolution recommending the participation of the Agency in EPTA. Other matters considered at both the March and April-May meetings were the Agency's policies in relation to the Special Fund established by the General Assembly of the United Nations at its twelfth session and the question of arrangements to secure for the Agency external scientific advice of the highest competence on its programmes and projects.

45. During its meetings which began on 16 June 1958 the Board was principally concerned with the final formulation of the recommended programme and budget of the Agency for 1959, the provisional agenda and other arrangements for the second regular session of the General Conference, proposals to acquire certain limited laboratory equipment in 1958, and relations with the specialized agencies, non-governmental and regional organizations as well as with this report.

46. The Board will hold further meetings immediately before the second regular session of the General Conference. The number of series of meetings

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(12) For the membership of this and other committees established by the Board see Annex 4.

during the first year of the Agency is thus expected to amount to seven, comprising approximately one hundred individual meetings.

#### B. Development of Liaison with Member States

47. Active liaison between the Agency and its Member States is required to ensure that the development of the Agency's programmes is directly related to their needs and that Member States are aware of the contributions which the Agency can make. It was, therefore, necessary to establish at an early date channels and procedures of communication to Member States. In addition, one of the first steps taken by the Board was to approve measures to enable Members to follow its work more closely. As a result of these arrangements and of the fact that almost half of the present membership of the Agency has been represented at the Board's meetings by Governors or observers, the meetings have provided an important means of contact, supplementing regular communications and correspondence.

48. With a view to developing direct contacts, the Director General has accompanied the Chairman of the Board on official visits to certain Member States at the invitation of the Governments concerned, in accordance with the needs of the Agency's programmes. Further visits by the Director General and senior officials of the Secretariat will take place during the remainder of the year. The Member States visited so far include Argentina, Brazil, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

#### C. Relations with the Host Government

49. The Headquarters Agreement(9) approved by the General Conference at its first special session was brought into force on 1 March 1958 by an exchange of notes between the Director General and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Austria. For some time before this date the Austrian authorities had given administrative effect to the Agreement. With its entry into force the legal status of the Agency in Austria and its relations with the Host Government were formally regulated.

50. A supplemental agreement on financial facilities (under Section 23 of the Headquarters Agreement) was concluded by an exchange of notes on 11 December 1957 and entered into force simultaneously with the Headquarters Agreement. It is expected that supplemental agreements under the following sections of the Headquarters Agreement will shortly be concluded:(13)

Section 3 (temporary headquarters seat);  
Section 22 (reimbursement of indirect taxes charged to the Agency); and  
Section 38(j)(iii) (the right of officials of the Agency to import limited quantities of certain articles. Under this Agreement the establishment of a Commissary is envisaged).

51. The implementation of the Headquarters Agreement has proceeded smoothly and the Agency has relied on the continuing assistance and co-operation of the Austrian authorities in a wide variety of matters such as the provision of temporary office accommodation in various locations in Vienna, the provision of a conference area in the Hofburg, assistance in the acquisition of telecommunications and other equipment, etc. The Austrian authorities have also helped to find temporary accommodation for certain members of the staffs of delegations and the Secretariat who are confronted with considerable housing problems in Vienna.

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(13) See also para. 118.

CHAPTER II. RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED NATIONS, SPECIALIZED AGENCIES  
AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

A. Relations with the United Nations

52. In accordance with its mandate under the Statute and with the provisions of Article XVI of the Statute, the Preparatory Commission negotiated, with the Advisory Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy set up by the General Assembly of the United Nations, a draft agreement establishing the relationship between the United Nations and the Agency. The draft was approved unanimously by the Agency's Board of Governors and the General Conference during its first special session. It entered into force upon its unanimous approval by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 14 November 1957. At the same time the General Assembly authorized the Agency to request advisory opinions of the International Court of Justice on legal questions arising within the scope of its activities other than questions concerning the relationship between the Agency and the United Nations or any specialized agency.(14) The General Assembly also took note of the interpretation to be given to paragraph 1 of Article I of the Agreement, set forth in the exchange of letters between the President of the Preparatory Commission and the Secretary-General of the United Nations which took place in July 1957.(15)

53. The entry into force of the Agreement was a major step in establishing the Agency's position in the United Nations family and indirectly its relationship to the specialized agencies as well as to the United Nations itself. Before the Relationship Agreement had been approved by the General Assembly, the Board of Governors, on the authority of the General Conference, submitted to the General Assembly a brief initial report covering the period up to 31 October 1957(16).

54. To provide for continuous and flexible implementation of the Relationship Agreement the Secretary-General of the United Nations appointed a permanent representative to the Agency on 15 December 1957 with residence in Vienna. The Agency's Liaison Office at the United Nations was established on 24 March when the Director General appointed a representative to the United Nations, with residence in New York.

55. Several other steps have been taken in the past months for the implementation of the Relationship Agreement. From 5-7 May 1958 the Agency participated, for the first time, in the meetings of ACC. The Director General attended these meetings in person.

56. The General Assembly at its twelfth session established a Special Fund as an extension of technical assistance and development activities by organizations within the United Nations family.(17) A Preparatory

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(14) GC(II)/INF/12.

(15) GC.1/3/Add.1.

(16) GC(II)/INF/11.

(17) United Nations General Assembly Resolution 1219(XII) of 14 December 1957.

Committee met in April 1958 to make recommendations concerning the administrative and operational machinery of the Special Fund, the basic fields of assistance that it should encompass and the types of projects which should be eligible for assistance. At the invitation of the Preparatory Committee the Agency was represented at its meetings and the Director General submitted views on the matters covered by its terms of reference. The suggestions of the Director General concerned the special responsibilities of the Agency, under its Statute, in regard to any projects which it undertakes and which derive from the special nature of the materials with which the Agency works. They also embraced various proposals concerning the types of projects which the Special Fund might finance.

57. The recommendations of the Preparatory Committee(18) suggest, amongst other things, that the Special Fund will concentrate on "relatively large" projects including multinational or regional projects and that it will be distinct from, although closely related to, EPTA. The recommendations have taken account of a number of the Director General's suggestions and an illustrative list which the Preparatory Committee has prepared of the types of projects that should be eligible for financing from the Special Fund includes projects for the application and development of the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

58. In accordance with the recommendations made by the General Conference during its first session the Board of Governors has examined the desirability of the participation of the Agency in EPTA and has recommended to the General Conference that the Agency should become a participating organization.

59. The Board has also considered resolution 653 (XXIV) of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) concerning sources of energy as a means of economic development. In accordance with that resolution the Secretariat is examining the report of the Secretary-General on the Economic Applications of Atomic Energy(19) and consultations are proceeding with the United Nations regarding the fields in which the United Nations and the Agency can act jointly to discharge their responsibilities according to both the Charter of the United Nations and the Statute of the Agency.

60. The Board has also considered the resolution adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea,(20) which recommended, inter alia, that the Agency, in consultation with other interested organizations, "should pursue whatever studies and take whatever action is necessary to assist States in controlling the discharge or release of radioactive materials to the sea, promulgating standards, and in drawing up internationally acceptable regulations to prevent pollution of the sea by radioactive material..." This recommendation is being taken into account in the preparation of the Agency's draft programme and budget for 1959.

61. The Agency was also represented at the special meeting of Government Experts on European Energy Problems of ECE, which took place from 20 to 29 March, at the thirteenth session of ECE itself (9 to 24 April 1958) during which the latter's possible role relating to the peaceful uses of

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(18) United Nations document E/3098.

(19) United Nations document E/3005.

(20) United Nations document A/CONF.13/C.2/L.144.

atomic energy was further discussed and at a meeting of the Expert Committee on Electric Power of ECE (19 to 21 May 1958).

62. Arrangements for administrative co-operation and co-ordination with the United Nations have proceeded satisfactorily. In addition to the Agency's participation in ACC mentioned in paragraph 55 above, the Board has requested the Director General, when transmitting the Agency's budget to the United Nations in conformity with Article XVI of the Relationship Agreement, to endeavour to arrange for consideration of the administrative part thereof by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions of the United Nations General Assembly. These arrangements have been made and will apply to the Agency's budget for 1959.

63. During the past months the Agency has continued to rely heavily on the assistance from the United Nations and from the specialized agencies for staff, expert advice on the planning of its programmes and other forms of help in fields such as public information, telecommunications, etc. Negotiations are proceeding for the participation of the staff of the Agency in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund.

64. To the extent that its resources permit, the Agency for its part is giving assistance to the United Nations in the organization of the Second International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. The experience gained by the Secretariat in this respect is expected to prove useful in the organization of any similar conferences which may be held in the future. It is planned that the Director General will make one of the opening addresses at the Conference and senior officials of the Secretariat are providing three papers for discussion at the Conference.

#### B. Relations with the specialized agencies

65. The Statute provides for the conclusion of appropriate relationship agreements with other organizations whose work is related to that of the Agency. The Preparatory Commission envisaged that the first agreements to be concluded by the Agency with other international organizations would be those with certain of the specialized agencies. It accordingly drew up a series of Guiding Principles for relationship agreements between the Agency and the specialized agencies.(21)

66. At its first session the General Conference authorized the Board of Governors, taking into account the Guiding Principles drawn up by the Preparatory Commission, to negotiate relationship agreements with the specialized agencies and requested the Board to submit these agreements to the General Conference for approval during the regular session following the negotiations of each agreement.(22)

67. The statutory authorities of many of the specialized agencies, as well as of the Agency itself, are broad and there are thus a number of fields of work in which the organizations have a joint interest and a mandate to take action. Moreover, the need for international initiative in regard to several of the peaceful applications of atomic energy arose and indeed became pressing some time before the establishment of the Agency itself.

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(21) GC.1/4.

(22) GC.1(S)/RES/11.

Accordingly, a number of the specialized agencies and the United Nations have been undertaking, for some time, continuing programmes relating to the impact of atomic energy upon their particular economic, social or technical fields of work. The establishment of the Agency for the specific purpose of dealing with the peaceful uses of atomic energy and having the main concern for the co-ordination of activities in this field, thus made it important to begin co-operating as soon as possible with the specialized agencies and other organizations and to develop means for avoiding undesirable duplication of activities. The formal instruments for such co-operation and co-ordination are inter-agency relationship agreements but it was equally important to establish close and continuing inter-secretariat working relations between the organizations concerned.

68. During its meetings in December 1957, the Board established a committee to advise the Director General in his negotiations with the specialized agencies for the conclusion of relationship agreements and gave a general guidance regarding the objectives to be sought in consultations with the specialized agencies. In particular, the Director General was requested to explore areas of possible overlapping of activities and to devise arrangements for co-ordinated programming on a continuing basis.

69. Since the beginning of 1958, consultations have been held with the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Health Organization (WHO), and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). These discussions have provided an opportunity for a detailed examination of points of contact between the programmes of the specialized agencies concerned and those of the Agency; they have proved valuable in establishing inter-secretariat contact but have also disclosed the need for continuing co-ordination particularly in the field of training and of fellowship programmes.

70. Satisfactory progress has been achieved in negotiating the draft texts of a number of relationship agreements and the Board hopes to be in a position to take final action on certain agreements during its meetings in September and to submit them for approval to the General Conference at its second regular session.

#### C. Relations with regional inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations

71. With a view to further consideration of the Agency's relations with the regional inter-governmental organizations and with non-governmental organizations the Board has authorized the Secretariat to establish informal contacts with appropriate organizations of this type. Such contacts have also been established with the Organization of American States (OAS) in connexion with the field study which the Agency has undertaken in Latin America, of the need for the establishment of one or more regional nuclear training centres. In accordance with the Resolution(23) adopted by the General Conference at its first special session, a number of inter-governmental organizations have been invited to be represented by observers at the second regular session of the General Conference.

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(23) GC.1(S)/RES/8.

72. The Board has authorized the Director General to extend invitations, to attend the second regular session of the General Conference, to non-governmental organizations which have consultative status with the United Nations or with any of the specialized agencies, and which indicate the desire to attend that session. The Board will also submit to the General Conference at its second session draft rules for the granting by the Agency of consultative status to appropriate non-governmental organizations in accordance with the Resolution adopted by the General Conference at its first special session.(24)

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(24) GC.7(S)/RES/12.

## CHAPTER III. THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE AGENCY

### A. General

73. As has been pointed out in the Introduction, an important task of the Board and the Director General, after the conclusion of the first session of the General Conference, was to establish, in conformity with the relevant provisions of Statute, the technical and administrative services needed to implement the initial programme. An essential part of this work was the approval of administrative and financial regulations to govern the procedures for the appointment of staff, their duties, obligations and privileges, their conditions of work, and to provide a framework for the orderly administration of the Agency's finances. In this, as in many other matters, the Board and the Director General were greatly assisted by the preliminary work and recommendations of the Preparatory Commission, and by staff and expert guidance made available by the United Nations and the specialized agencies. It should also be mentioned that certain problems arose in finding adequate temporary premises for the Agency; a satisfactory solution has, however, now been found.

### B. The staffing of the Agency

#### Staff structure

74. As an indication of the staff required by the Agency in its initial year, the Preparatory Commission included a provisional manning table in Chapter II of its report. The Preparatory Commission stressed that the staff structure of the Agency would have to be adjusted as its operational need developed, that wide discretion should be given to permit adjustments of the structure and to make appropriate transfers and that its suggested allocation of staff to individual divisions "must be regarded as little more than a tentative initial guide". The Preparatory Commission felt moreover that decisions on matters such as the staff structure of the Agency as a whole and the precise number of senior directing staff should be left to the Director General and the Board.

75. During its first series of meetings the Board approved the establishment of three technical and one non-technical departments each to be under the direction of a Deputy Director General, viz:

- (a) The Department of Training and Information;
- (b) The Department of Technical Operations;
- (c) The Department of Research and Isotopes; and
- (d) The Department of Administration, Liaison and Secretariat.

In addition, the Board approved the creation of the post of Inspector General with the rank of Deputy Director General with the understanding that the post would be filled only at a later date.

76. For the most part, it has been found that the divisional structure of the Secretariat suggested by the Preparatory Commission is appropriate to the initial needs of the Agency, although it has proved necessary to make certain changes.

77. Thus the Preparatory Commission's recommendations in regard to the Executive Office have been developed further by assigning the functions envisaged for that office to three divisions or units within the Department of Administration, Liaison and Secretariat, and by providing for special assistants and consultants to the Director General. The Division of Language Services has been reorganized by transferring the documents reproduction and distribution unit to the Division of General Services, into which it fits more effectively from an organizational point of view, and by transferring to the Secretariat of the General Conference and the Board of Governors (one of the divisions created from the Executive Office) four posts earmarked for interpreters. The work of the latter is almost entirely connected with the servicing of the Board and this arrangement provides for a better utilization of the services of the interpreters during the periods between meetings of the Board. The remainder of the Division of Languages and Conference Services, which includes the English, French, Russian and Spanish language sections with corresponding secretariat pools, has been established as the Division of Language Services.

#### Recruitment of staff

78. Shortly after the first session of the General Conference, appointments were offered to a number of members of the staff of the Preparatory Commission and of the first General Conference itself. This enabled the Agency to acquire a small nucleus of experienced staff needed to serve the Board and carry out other preliminary work before large scale recruitment could be undertaken.

79. The number of Professional staff members available during the first months was, however, extremely small. One of the first concerns of the Director General was therefore to establish a cadre of senior directing staff and to expand the nucleus of Professional staff in both the administrative and technical divisions. Following informal consultations with members of the Board the appointments of three of the Deputy Directors General in charge of the technical departments were announced at the beginning of December 1957, and the persons appointed assumed duty with the Agency in the following two months. The fourth post of the Deputy Director General for Administration, Liaison and Secretariat had previously been filled by the appointment of the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission who had performed the functions of Acting Director General until the Director General assumed his functions in Vienna on 4 December 1957.

80. After informal consultations with members of the Board in January 1958, the Director General appointed the heads of the administrative and most of the technical divisions of the Agency, and by the end of March 1958 the heads of all divisions and units, except the Division of Safeguards and the Inspection Unit, had been appointed.

81. In making these appointments the Director General was guided by the requirement of the Statute that the paramount consideration in the recruitment of staff should be to secure employees of the highest standards of efficiency, technical competence and integrity (25). At the same time, close attention was paid to the importance of recruitment on as wide a geographical basis as possible and, in particular, to the desirability of arranging that all major regions of the world mentioned in the Statute should be represented at the director level in the Agency. Accordingly, the nineteen staff members of

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(25) Article VII.D. of the Statute.

the Agency, at the director level or above, represent seventeen different nationalities and each of the major geographical regions. It is believed that this constitutes the widest geographical distribution of directing staff achieved by an international secretariat.

82. The Preparatory Commission's report recommended that a proportion of the posts in the technical departments of the Agency should be filled by scientists and technicians on relatively short-term appointment with a view to ensuring that the technical staff of the Agency remains in close and continuous contact with scientific work being carried out in Member States. In the light of this and of the principle embodied in the Statute and in the staff regulations that the Agency's permanent staff should be kept to the minimum, it has been the general policy that the duration of technical and scientific appointments should be limited and permanent or long-term commitments avoided, and to the extent appropriate a similar policy is being followed in the staffing of non-technical divisions.

83. In view of the need to provide the Agency, as soon as possible, with a small number of experienced international civil servants in certain of the administrative posts, arrangements were made with the United Nations and other international secretariats to second for a limited period a few of their permanent officials to assist the Agency in the initial organization of the Secretariat.

84. At the same time, other Professional posts, particularly in the scientific and technical divisions, were gradually filled by careful recruitment. A large proportion of the persons available for appointment to the scientific and technical divisions originates necessarily from Member States most advanced in the peaceful uses of atomic energy. Since, excluding posts in the Division of Language Services, nearly two-thirds of the established posts of the Agency are in the scientific and technical divisions, this situation gives rise to certain difficulties in the way of obtaining a reasonable geographical balance throughout the Professional staff of the Secretariat. Despite those difficulties, twenty-eight nationalities were represented by 111 Professional staff members (excluding the Division of Language Services and interpreters) appointed to the Agency by 30 June 1958.

85. Despite the number of candidatures submitted, difficulty has been experienced in finding candidates for certain posts requiring specialized qualifications in nuclear technology. The attention of Member States has been drawn to this difficulty and it is hoped that they will make further efforts to provide candidates having the high scientific or technical qualifications and experience required.

86. Recruitment of the General Service staff has progressed satisfactorily. Priority has been given, in accordance with the practice of other international secretariats, to qualified candidates of any nationality available locally for service in this category. In view, however, of the Agency's special need for staff members having adequate language qualifications, it has also proved necessary to recruit a certain number of the staff outside the local area.

#### Provisional Staff Regulations and Interim Staff Rules

87. The Provisional Staff Regulations drawn up by the Preparatory Commission were approved by the Board during its meetings in October-November 1957 after taking into account the general directives given by the General Conference. These regulations follow, in the main, the provisions of the Staff Regulations of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. Since their

approval only one important amendment has been adopted; this establishes the base salary of the post of Deputy Director General at \$15,000 net per annum in place of the former figure of \$12,500 per annum plus a non-pensionable basic allowance of \$3,500.

88. During October 1957 the Board also approved a regulation providing that appointments to posts of rank of head of division or above should be made by the Director General after consultation with all members of the Board it being understood that the consultations referred to should be informal.

89. On the basis of his authority under the Staff Regulations the Director General has issued Interim Staff Rules giving detailed directives within the framework of the regulations. It is expected that new staff rules will be promulgated in the course of 1958, and that ultimately they will require codification.

#### Conditions of service

90. The Board approved, during its meetings in October-November 1957, the classification of the cost of living in Vienna, at the same level as the Geneva base, for the purpose of calculating post adjustments. At the same time, the Director General arranged for a survey of the cost of living in Vienna using the machinery established by the United Nations and the specialized agencies for such surveys. The survey has revealed that in November 1957, the cost of living in Vienna was 5.7 per cent above the Geneva base level. The Board has therefore approved, in terms of annex III of the Provisional Staff Regulations, that Vienna should be reclassified in "Class 2", from 1 January 1958.

91. The Director General has taken steps to implement provisions of the Staff Regulations concerning the participation of eligible staff members of the Agency in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund. The Secretary-General of the United Nations has been informed that the Agency has accepted the regulations of the Fund and negotiations have been initiated for the conclusion of an agreement for the admission of the Agency to the Fund. Because of certain formal requirements in the regulations of the Fund, the admission of the Agency cannot take effect until after the next meeting of the Joint Staff Pension Board in September 1958.

92. In the light of this delay a number of measures to provide adequate social security protection to the staff have been taken with the approval of the Board. The provisions of the Staff Regulations concerning the Provident Fund have been implemented from 1 January 1958 with respect to non-Austrian staff and from May 1958 with respect to staff of Austrian nationality. The Board has approved a scheme for self-insurance by the Agency to provide death or disability benefits with respect to all staff members who would have been eligible to participate in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund. Commercial insurance has been obtained to cover the Agency's obligations in cases of service-incurred death, accident and illness.

93. As an interim measure and in view of the provisions of the Headquarters Agreement with respect to the social security to be granted to staff of Austrian nationality, arrangements have been made to continue, provisionally, the membership of Austrian staff members in the Austrian Social Insurance scheme. To provide medical insurance to staff members who do not participate in the Austrian Social Security system, an appropriate agreement has been made with a private medical insurance organization in Vienna; participation in this insurance is voluntary but, in line with the practice of the United Nations, the Agency pays 50 per cent of the costs of participation of eligible staff members.

94. To implement provisional Staff Regulation 10.01 concerning the establishment of a Staff Council elections were held at the end of March 1958 and the Staff Council began to function in April 1958.

### C. Financial matters

#### Financial administration

95. During its meetings in October 1957, the Board approved with minor amendments, the draft Provisional Financial Regulations recommended by the Preparatory Commission. These follow, in the main, the financial regulations of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, but certain substantial adjustments were necessary to take account of the more complex organization of the Agency's budget and, in particular, of the fact that the Agency's expenditures are classified into two major groups: "administrative" and "other"; the first financed by assessments and the second by charges to Member States and voluntary contributions. The financial regulations have, so far, provided a satisfactory basis for the administration of the Agency's finances.

#### Administrative expenses

##### (a) Initial financing

96. The total administrative parts of the Agency's budget approved by the Board and the General Conference at its first session amounted to \$4,089,000, including provision for the repayment of the loan of \$624,000 made to the Preparatory Commission by the United Nations(26). During October 1957 the only funds at the disposal of the Agency were the balance of that loan. It was therefore urgent to obtain additional funds pending the receipt of contributions by Member States to the budget and their advances to the Working Capital Fund. In these circumstances, the Government of Austria generously offered to the Agency the equivalent of \$1 million without interest until 30 April 1958.

97. In view of this deadline Member States were urgently requested to pay their contributions and advances to the Working Capital Fund as soon as possible. Sufficient funds were received by the end of April to enable the Agency to repay the loan from the Austrian Government. Half of the loan from the United Nations was repaid in June 1958. A table showing the payment of contributions to the 1958 budget and advances to the Working Capital Fund by the end of June 1958 is given in annex 6.

##### (b) Operation of the budget

98. The Preparatory Commission accounts were closed on 15 November 1957. As the following table indicates, they showed a surplus of \$105,867.74, which was mainly achieved by economies in staff and in the first session of the General Conference.

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(26) An outline of the budget of the Agency for the period ending on 31 December 1958 is given in annex 5.

	<u>Appropriations</u>	<u>Obligations incurred</u>	<u>Unobligated balances of appropriations</u>
I. Expenses of the Preparatory Commission, Committees, etc.	7,000.00	2,150.50	4,849.50
II. Secretariat	550,000.00	451,033.85	98,966.15
III. Common services and equipment	58,500.00	59,248.14	(748.14)
IV. Miscellaneous expenses	8,500.00	5,699.77	2,800.23
	<u>624,000.00</u>	<u>518,132.26</u>	<u>105,867.74</u>

Outstanding obligations amounted at that time to \$62,429.14.

99. The accounts were audited by the External Auditors of the United Nations, and the surplus, together with the outstanding obligations and other assets and liabilities of the Commission were finally taken over by the Agency on 31 May 1958 for incorporation in the Agency's accounts for 1958. By that date the outstanding obligations had been reduced to \$10,278.97, and the taking over of these obligations by the Agency had the effect of increasing the Commission's surplus by a corresponding amount. The surplus was further increased by \$146.97, due to the fact that the original obligations had been slightly over-estimated. Thus, by 31 May 1958, the surplus amounted to \$116,293.68, as is shown in the following table:

	<u>Appropriations</u>	<u>Disbursements</u>	<u>Unobligated balances of appropriations</u>
I. Expenses of the Preparatory Commission, Committees, etc.	7,000.00	2,150.50	4,849.50
II. Secretariat	550,000.00	444,153.20.	105,846.80
III. Common services and equipment	58,500.00	56,042.52	2,457.48
IV. Miscellaneous	8,500.00	5,360.10	3,139.90
	<u>624,000.00</u>	<u>507,706.32</u>	<u>116,293.68</u>

100. It appears that two transfers between sections will be needed during the course of the year. The first, which is likely to be necessary in July 1958, will be to supplement the appropriation under Part II, Section 6 of the budget (common staff costs) which has proved to be too low. The second will be required to increase the appropriation under Part II, Section 3 of the budget (salaries and wages). In computing this appropriation the General Conference assumed that the cost of salaries and wages during the first year could be reduced by a factor of about 40 per cent because of likely delays in recruitment. It therefore appropriated \$1,100,000 instead of the sum of \$1,796,350 which would have been the cost for a full year of the net salaries of the proposed staff establishment. In practice, however, recruitment has proceeded more rapidly than was expected, particularly in the higher grades. The estimate of the total of the salaries of the senior directing staff also proved too low. Furthermore some of the staff were recruited before the end of 1957 and their salaries during the first financial period will therefore be paid for more than twelve months.

101. As far as can be judged at this early date in the operation of the budget, however, it appears likely that the increase in the sections mentioned above can be met by savings in other sections. If this proves to be correct, supplementary estimates will not be required.

(c) Scale of assessments

102. At its first session the General Conference adopted a provisional scale of assessments for 1957-58, taking into account the provisions of Article XIV.D. of the Statute. This scale was based on that adopted by the United Nations for 1957, adjusted to take account of the different memberships of the Agency. Maximum and minimum rates of national and of per capita contributions were also incorporated into the scale.

103. The scale included all States that were members of the Agency on 15 October 1957. The General Conference decided that new Members depositing instruments of ratification between that date and the second session of the General Conference should be assessed provisionally in accordance with the financial regulations. Accordingly, the following percentages of the total scale had been assessed to new Members by 30 June 1958

<u>New Member States</u>	<u>Percentages assessed</u> %
Belgium	1.22
Burma	.10
Cambodia	.04
Ecuador	.05
El Salvador	.06
Finland	.36
Luxembourg	.06
Mexico	.67

104. The provisional scale adopted for the financial year 1958 and the percentages assessed to new Members will be subject to retroactive adjustment by the General Conference at its second regular session in the light of the Agency's membership at that time. Proposals for the adjustment of the scale will be submitted to the General Conference.

Other expenses

(a) The fellowship fund

105. The only operation for which the General Conference made provision at its first session, in accordance with Article XIV B.2 of the Statute, was the financing of a limited Agency fellowship programme. For this purpose it appropriated an amount not exceeding \$250,000 from the General Fund in 1958 provided that sufficient voluntary contributions were forthcoming.

106. By the end of June 1958 the following Member States had indicated that they would make voluntary contributions to the General Fund for the purpose of financing the fellowship programme:

Canada	\$ 25,000
Denmark	2,500
Monaco	1,000
Sweden	3,500
Turkey	3,570
Union of South Africa	2,000
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	25,000
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	62,570
United States of America (matching contributions)	62,570
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	<u>\$ 125,140</u>

The offer of the United States is to match the contributions of all other Member States up to a maximum of \$125,000.

107. By the end of June 1958 the following contributions had been received to the General Fund:

Canada	\$ 23,000
Denmark	2,500
Monaco	1,000
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	25,000
United States of America	60,070
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	<u>\$ 111,570</u>

(b) Rules for the acceptance of voluntary contributions

108. In a resolution adopted in October 1957, the General Conference requested the Board to submit to it, at its second regular session, recommendations concerning rules to govern the acceptance of voluntary contributions (27). This task has proved to be complex and will take more time than was originally expected. Pending the final formulation and the approval of such rules it has, however, been necessary for the Board to establish certain general principles to be applied provisionally to voluntary contributions made to the General Fund for the fellowship programme. These principles provide that:

- (a) Contributions shall be made without limitation as to use in a specific country or for a specific project;
- (b) All contributions shall be paid in the currencies of Member States; and
- (c) In order to permit the widest choice of educational and training facilities and full use of funds contributed, payment of contributions should, as far as possible, be made in freely convertible currencies. Contributions in currencies of limited convertibility will also be accepted in the hope, however, that, if the need should arise, conversion facilities could be arranged for at least part of such contributions.

(27) GC.1(S)/RES/6.

## D. Organization of the Headquarters

### Office accommodation

109. One of the problems encountered in establishing the Agency in Vienna has been the acquisition of temporary premises for meetings of the Board and for the staff of the Agency. During the first few months, after the end of the first session of the General Conference, the Agency continued to occupy part of the accommodation at 18 Lothringerstrasse provided by the Austrian Government for the Preparatory Commission and the staff servicing the Conference. This accommodation will be available until 15 August 1958. With the recruitment of a substantial proportion of the Agency's initial staff, it soon proved inadequate and the Austrian authorities provided additional offices in a building in the vicinity. The problem of finding adequate premises to serve as the temporary headquarters of the Agency was, however, clearly becoming acute and as a solution, the Austrian Government offered the use of a building situated at 11 Kärntnerring (formerly the premises of the "Grand Hotel") in the centre of Vienna. This building, it was proposed, and the adjacent site might also provide a suitable area for the permanent headquarters of the Agency.

110. The Board decided in March 1958 that it was unable to take a decision at that stage on the site of the permanent headquarters of the Agency but that the building offered by the Austrian authorities would provide adequate temporary accommodation. An agreement is under negotiation with the Austrian Government in terms of which the building will be available to the Agency at a token rental until the Agency constructs its permanent headquarters. The Austrian Government will adapt it for use as offices and will construct two additional floors if these are required. It is expected that the transfer of the Agency's offices to the building will be completed in August 1958.

111. The Board has appointed a standing committee to advise the Director General on matters concerning the selection of the site for the permanent headquarters of the Agency.

### Conference accommodation

112. Arrangements have been made with the Austrian Government to provide accommodation in the New Palace (Neue Hofburg) for use by the Agency as a Conference area. The accommodation includes:

- (a) An area for meetings of the Board. This will be available for continuous occupation by the Agency and includes a number of offices and facilities for the staff required to service the meetings of the Board; and
- (b) An area for the sessions of the General Conference. This will be available only during the periods necessary to organize and hold the sessions; in the intervals between sessions the Austrian Government plans to use the area for other international meetings.

The Austrian Government has accepted responsibility for all adaptations necessary to convert the first area into suitable premises for meetings of the Board and offices for the Secretariat. The Agency will defray the costs of furnishing the Board and Secretariat area and of providing telecommunications equipment.

113. The Austrian Government will renovate and convert the second area into appropriate meeting rooms in time for the second session of the General

Conference. The Austrian Government will meet all costs of adaptation of the building and of installing the necessary equipment and furniture, but the Agency will pay a reasonable rent for the area itself.

### Procurement

114. A large proportion of the office equipment and furniture of the Agency will have been purchased by the end of 1958. In order to ensure strict compliance with the Agency's financial regulations and rules, a Contract Review Board was established shortly after the end of the first special session of the General Conference. This Board reviews all the individual purchases involving substantial expenditures.

115. In addition to larger items of equipment, the Agency has installed telex equipment to enable it to use wireless communication network of the United Nations. The Agency's telex link is from Vienna to Geneva.

### Housing

116. From the start resident delegations and the internationally recruited members of the Secretariat have experienced difficulties in finding suitable accommodation in Vienna at appropriate rentals. It has been particularly difficult to obtain such accommodation for the relatively short terms required by most delegates and staff members - flats and houses available on short leases are rare and it is understood that the rentals payable for them have increased markedly in the last year or two. The problem has created certain difficulties in the recruitment of personnel.

117. The Austrian Government is aware of these difficulties and has given valuable assistance in finding means to meet them. In particular it has arranged to place at the disposal of the Secretariat and of the staff of resident delegations five small apartment buildings which, together, will provide accommodation for approximately one hundred families. The apartments were, however, constructed for Austrian civil servants and are owned by the co-operative organization of the latter. They can therefore be made available for a short period only (a maximum of two years), so that this arrangement can merely be regarded as a temporary measure of relief.

### E. Legal matters

118. The most important legal instruments which have been prepared by the end of June 1958 or were in the process of preparation or negotiation are:

- (a) A Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Agency. Under Article XV.C. of the Statute the legal capacity, privileges and immunities referred to, are to be defined in a separate agreement or agreements between the Agency, represented for this purpose by the Director General, acting under instructions of the Board, and the Members of the Agency. The Board has considered that the most appropriate means of giving effect to this Article of the Statute will be the preparation of a protocol or convention providing for the application to the Agency of the standard clauses of the agreement on the privileges and immunities of the specialized agencies. In addition, it is expected that the protocol will contain certain special provisions to take account of the functions and status of the Agency.

- (b) A supplemental agreement on financial facilities under Section 23 of the Headquarters Agreement. This was concluded with the Austrian Government by exchange of notes on 11 December 1957, and it entered into force simultaneously with the Headquarters Agreement.
- (c) Three further supplemental agreements on
- (i) the temporary headquarters site of the Agency;
  - (ii) the reimbursement of indirect taxes charged to the Agency; and
  - (iii) the right of officials of the Agency to import limited quantities of certain articles. This will provide for the establishment of an Agency Commissary. It is expected that these agreements will be concluded shortly(28);
- (d) The relationship agreements with the specialized agencies. Draft agreements are being negotiated with a number of the specialized agencies and it is expected that one or more will be submitted to the General Conference at its second session after approval by the Board(29);
- (e) Regulations governing the registration of agreements with the Agency. These regulations were approved by the Board in April 1958 and circulated to Member States. They are required under Article XXII.B. of the Statute;
- (f) Rules for the granting of consultative status to non-governmental organizations(30); and
- (g) Rules for the filing and recording of agreements not covered by Article XXII.B. of the Statute.

(28) See para. 53.

(29) See para. 70.

(30) See para. 72.

## CHAPTER IV. THE OPERATIONS OF THE AGENCY

119. This chapter reviews the preparations made or under consideration for implementing the Agency's initial programme as well as offers and requests for assistance which have been received from Member States.(31) Activities which it is proposed to carry over or begin in 1959 are also dealt with in the Programme and Budget for 1959.

### A. Technical assistance

120. Nearly all the technical activities of the Agency include the provision of technical assistance. As has been pointed out in the Introduction(32), the Agency is now employing the standard methods of technical assistance evolved during recent years. These include the provision of expert advice by the Headquarters staff of the Agency or by special missions consisting of members of the Secretariat or consultants or both; the granting of fellowships and arrangements for the exchange of scientists and experts; and the holding of conferences, seminars and colloquia.

121. One of the first steps necessary has been to make arrangements for administrative co-ordination of technical assistance activities within the Secretariat and for the provision of supporting services. These arrangements involve the work of most of the administrative services of the Agency.

122. The technical assistance activities in the Agency are dealt with under the descriptions of its technical operations in the following paragraphs. One particular project for which plans are now being made involves, however, the co-operation of several of the technical divisions; this is the organization of composite nuclear energy fact-finding teams. It is proposed that these teams, which will consist of consultants made available by various Member States as well as members of the Agency's technical secretariat, should make short exploratory visits to Member States to obtain first-hand knowledge of local conditions and requirements, and to help them determine these needs for Agency assistance, thereby facilitating the submission of requests which will become the basis of Agency projects. It is also planned that expert teams representing specific branches of nuclear science and technology should be organized for more intensive surveys in Member States in the economically less-developed areas.

123. To assist the Agency to meet requests of this kind and to provide expert advice, a number of Member States have offered the services of experts and consultants. Specific offers received so far have been from France (5-10 experts), Japan (2 experts), the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (20-30 experts), and the United States of America (20-30 experts). In addition, India, the Union of South Africa and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have indicated that, if so requested, they will endeavour to make experts available in special fields, and the United Kingdom has

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(31) A survey of some of the Agency's current work and plan is given in the Introduction.

(32) See para. 14.

provided the services of a consultant for the Latin American survey mentioned below.(33) In most cases the services of experts have been made available to the Agency free of charge except for travel and subsistence costs which will normally be met by the Agency or the beneficiary Member State. The first operation in which these services have been used is the field survey of the requirements for training in the peaceful applications of atomic energy of various countries in Latin America with a view to considering the need for establishing one or more regional nuclear training centres in that region.

## B. Exchange and training of scientists and experts

### Background

124. The initial programme emphasizes that, in the light of the acute shortage of atomic energy specialists, particularly in the less-developed areas of the world, the Agency's exchange and training programme should form a major part of the assistance it gives to Member States. In view of the interest and activities of other international organizations and the limited resources available to the Agency, the Agency's programmes should, however, be closely co-ordinated with those of the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

125. In addition to fellowship activities the initial programme indicates that the Agency should:

- (a) Provide advice to Member States and arrange for the services of consultants;
- (b) Undertake a survey of available facilities in Member States;
- (c) Assist in determining requirements of economically less-developed areas; and
- (d) Study the need for the establishment of regional training facilities.

### Implementation of the programme

#### (a) Initial survey

126. As a first step to obtain information on available facilities and to assess the requirements of the economically less-developed areas, a comprehensive questionnaire was sent to Member States on 4 March 1958, requesting detailed information on the following points:

- (i) The requirements and programmes of each Member State in the fields of training and research, and for the placing and exchange of experts. Member States were also requested to indicate any need for external assistance in determining their requirements and planning their programmes; and
- (ii) The facilities and services which each Member State was able to provide to the Agency for the development of its training programmes and of the experts that Member States were prepared to make available to the Agency.

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(33) See also paras. 133 to 135.

(b) The fellowship programme

127. It will take some time before the initial survey can be completed. In the meantime the preliminary rules governing the award of scholarships and fellowships by the Agency were approved by the Board on 10 March 1958. These served as a basis for the preparation of a brochure outlining the initial programme and giving detailed information on procedures to be followed in submitting applications for fellowships. These fellowships will be awarded for:

- (a) General techniques training, to develop skills in the use of some fundamental techniques in the domain of nuclear energy;
- (b) Specialist training, to prepare specialists in the theoretical and experimental aspects of the science and technology of nuclear energy; and
- (c) Research training, including active participation in research work.

The procedures outlined in the brochure follow closely those evolved by the United Nations and the specialized agencies for the administration of their own fellowship programmes.

128. At the end of April 1958 all Member States were provided with full details of the rules governing the Agency's fellowship programme and of the resources available to the Agency at that date. At the same time they were asked to nominate candidates for Agency fellowships and 1 July 1958 was set as the last date for receiving nominations for awards during the current year. This deadline was subsequently extended to 1 August. Arrangements were also made, in accordance with the Relationship Agreement between the United Nations and the Agency, to enlist the services of Resident Representatives of TAB in assisting Member States to select and nominate their candidates for the fellowship programme.

129. Resources available for the implementation of the initial programme are of two kinds:

- (a) Voluntary contributions (in money) to the General Fund. The General Conference approved the expenditure of an amount up to \$ 250,000 for Agency fellowships in 1958 provided that funds were available. Fellowships paid for from the General Fund have been classified as type I; and
- (b) Subsidized or fully paid fellowships made available to the Agency by certain Member States for training at their national institutions. These have been classified as type II.

130. In order to facilitate the planning of the fellowship programme all Member States were requested in February 1958 to indicate as soon as possible the financial contributions they were prepared to make to the programme. The contributions paid and pledged to the General Fund by 30 June 1958 are listed in paragraphs 106 and 107 above. If the target figure of \$ 250,000 is reached, fifty type I fellowships can be financed by the Agency in 1958.

131. By 30 June 1958, type II fellowships for 1958 had been offered by the following Member States: Denmark (5), France (12), India (5), Italy (10), Japan (10), Poland (5), Romania (9), Spain (5), Switzerland (3), Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (45), United Arab Republic (6), United States of America (20), and Yugoslavia (5). The total number of type II fellowships available to the Agency in 1958 thus amounted, at 30 June 1958, to 140.

132. It is proposed to expand the exchange and training programme of the Agency in 1959 to include the award of research as well as training fellowships. It is also proposed to place special emphasis on arrangements for the exchange of scientists, teachers and specialists. If the 1959 budget recommended by the Board is approved and the relevant target for voluntary contributions is reached, the Agency will be able in 1959 to make available one hundred type I fellowships, at least 128 type II fellowships, and fifteen research fellowships, and to make approximately twenty arrangements for the exchange of scientists, teachers and specialists. The estimate for type II fellowships in 1959 is based on offers for 1959 made by 30 June 1958.

(c) Regional centres

133. In response to a proposal by the Government of Brazil, which was supported by the Governments of Argentina and Guatemala, the Board decided to undertake a study of the questions involved in establishing one or more regional training centres in Latin America, bearing in mind the particular requirements of the countries of the region, the availability of existing facilities and the need for co-ordination with organizations already engaged in similar activities in the area.

134. The Governments of all States in Latin America which signed the Statute of the Agency were subsequently consulted in order to obtain their views on the project and to ascertain whether they wished to be included in an initial survey to be undertaken by the Agency. Affirmative responses were received from a considerable number of the countries concerned, and in May 1958 a working group of experts was appointed in order to carry out a field survey.

135. The working group consisted of members of the Secretariat and of experts made available, free of charge, to the Agency by France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. One representative of the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and two representatives of OAS participated in the survey to which both organizations had given valuable support. The working group began its operations at the end of May and it is expected to assemble in Vienna in July after completion of the survey. On the basis of the group's findings and recommendations and the Director General's report, the Board will consider the need of establishing one or more nuclear training centres in Latin America; the initial programme envisages that, if the interested Member States so request, the Agency should consider taking an active part in assisting them to plan, establish and/or operate such centres. The survey of the Latin American States is expected to serve as a model for similar regional or national surveys in 1959.

C. Exchange of information and conferences

Background

136. The initial programme indicates that, by virtue of its statutory responsibilities, its broad international character and the wide range of its activities, the Agency would be in a unique position to assemble and disseminate scientific and technical information on the peaceful uses of atomic energy, and to encourage and facilitate exchange of information between its Member States. It emphasizes, moreover, that this function is one which the Agency can begin to discharge effectively from the first year and recommended that, to perform it properly, the Agency should maintain close and active liaison with the Governments of Member States and with the appropriate institutions in Member States. It provides for a wide variety of activities such as limited abstracting services, the maintenance of

bibliographical and reference services, work on the standardization of technical and scientific terminology, publication of specialized reports, the maintenance of a reference library and the provision of various other types of services, advice and assistance to Member States.

#### Implementation of the programme

137. The Agency's work in this domain has been organized into four main sections:

- (a) Library
- (b) Documentation and abstracts
- (c) Editorial and publications; and
- (d) Conferences and liaison

#### (a) The Library

138. The first task was to assemble the material required to establish the Library. Early experience has indicated that in addition to scientific and technical reports and publications the Library should also include material of a general nature such as, for instance, the documentation of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and of international and national non-governmental organizations. Since many Member States are just beginning peaceful nuclear energy programmes and planning or formulating legislation in this field, it is desirable that the Library should also contain the materials needed to develop a documentation service in regard to laws, acts and regulations relating to the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

139. With the help of Member States a modest beginning has already been made in establishing a general all-purpose Library. Assistance received from Member States includes "Atoms for Peace Library" donated by the United States of America and containing some 38,000 documents and reports, as well as collections of smaller numbers of documents from Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Romania, Sweden, the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia. Further contributions are expected in the near future. While the materials received are still housed in the Secretariat offices, used during the General Conference, they can be put to limited use only. After their transfer within the next month or two to the Agency's temporary headquarters building, the Library will be reorganized and begin to operate on a larger scale.

140. In addition to the specialized technical library of the Agency, it will be necessary to have access to library services in the general scientific field and particularly to scientific periodicals published before 1958. To this end, arrangements have been made for access by the staff of the Agency, delegations and other appropriate persons, to the Library of the Institute of Physics of the University of Vienna, which is well equipped and contains complete sets of most important scientific journals.

141. To assist persons in certain Member States where foreign exchange problems make it difficult to purchase scientific and technical publications dealing with atomic energy, a study is being made of the book-coupon scheme of UNESCO. UNESCO has also provided the Agency with reports on work undertaken by it in the preparation of lists, together with evaluations of selected scientific and technical films. This list is being expanded with a view to publishing it in suitable form for the use of Member States.

(b) Documentation and abstracts

142. The technical documentation and abstracts section is in the process of formation. Its immediate functions will be the classification of all incoming scientific materials, the selection and dissemination of reports received from Member States and the preparation of a selected accessions list covering, in particular, official and semi-official publications for distribution to Member States and other relevant abstracting and indexing services. In addition, the section will make available, on request, reports, specialized bibliographies or translations of abstracts and of articles of special interest to Member States and will work in close liaison with them in order to promote the effective dissemination and exchange of scientific and technical information. It is important to avoid undesirable duplication in this field, and in order to ensure co-ordination of the Agency's work, discussions have been held with the Documentation Centre of the Atomic Energy Commission of France at Saclay, and with the Gmelin Institute in Frankfurt, Germany, which is establishing a European Documentation Centre with special reference to the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

(c) Editing and publications

143. Plans are in hand for the publication of a compilation of the designs and operating characteristics of reactors at present in use or under construction in Member States. Other scientific and technical publications will be issued during 1958.

(d) Conferences and liaison

144. In accordance with a decision of the Board that the Agency should extend the assistance which its resources permit to the Secretariat of the United Nations in planning and organizing the Second International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, two officers have been made available to serve as scientific secretaries and staff will be provided to assist the interpretation and translation services of the Conference. The experience gained by the Agency's Secretariat should be of value in organizing subsequent scientific meetings convened by the Agency.

145. It has been arranged that the Director General will make one of the opening addresses at the Conference and heads of three of the Agency's departments will present scientific or general papers: these will cover the use of isotopes in research and the physical sciences, the training of scientific personnel, and the development of international co-operation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy. The Conference is expected to provide indications of work which may usefully be undertaken by the Agency in a number of domains. The discussions at the Conference will, for instance, be taken into account in selecting topics for meetings and symposia to be held by the Agency in 1958 and 1959. As has been indicated elsewhere topics now under consideration include radioactive waste disposal, the use of radioisotopes for medical scanning, biological applications of isotopes and their use in research and technology.

146. Consultations have also been held with various national institutes of Member States which are organizing international meetings on matters of particular interest to the Agency. It is planned to issue lists of all conferences held throughout the world in the field of the peaceful uses of atomic energy and to assist Member States and scientific and technical organizations in the planning and timing of such meetings.

147. Work is also planned for the further development of equivalents, in various languages, of the terminology used in nuclear science and technology.

The United Nations, UNESCO, the International Organization for Standardization and organizations in Germany, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom and the United States of America have carried out work in this field but there is a need for further work and for co-ordination of effort. In co-operation with UNESCO the Agency has, therefore, provided funds to the International Electrotechnical Commission to assist it in the publication of international equivalents of some five hundred terms in electro-technology applied to atomic energy. It is also desirable to extend the range of languages in which equivalents are being developed, and the Agency has therefore entered into a contract with an expert in this field to provide a comprehensive survey of the work being undertaken throughout the world and to make recommendations regarding formulation of the Agency's own programme.

#### D. Health and safety and waste disposal

##### Background

148. In terms of the Statute, the Agency is required to "establish or adopt, in consultation and, where appropriate, in collaboration with the competent organs of the United Nations and with the specialized agencies concerned, standards of safety for protection of health and minimization of danger to life and property (including such standards for labour conditions)". The Agency is to provide for the application of these standards to its own operations and to all operations conducted with its assistance, as well as to national, bilateral or multilateral arrangements at the request of the State or States concerned.

149. Since the establishment of such standards is a prerequisite for most of the Agency's technical operations, the initial programme provides that they should be established as soon as possible. Additional reasons for early action are that many Member States and international or regional organizations are at present in the process of preparing health and safety legislation and that the existence of Agency standards would permit them to use these standards as models, this would avoid duplication of effort and promote the harmonization of legislation. Finally, the initial programme recommends that the Agency should undertake studies and consider the formulation of recommendations governing atomic waste disposal.

150. In view of this and of the statutory interest of several of the specialized agencies in the development and application of health and safety standards, the initial programme requires close co-ordination of the Agency's work with that of other organizations.

##### Implementation of the programme

###### (a) Collection and evaluation of material

151. The first task of the Agency was to assemble information from Member States on their safety practices and regulations and from other international and non-governmental organizations regarding their work in the formulation of codes. The organization and classification of this material was undertaken early in the year with valuable assistance from the Institute for Radium Research in Vienna.

###### (b) Formulation of manuals and codes

152. Early in April, with the assistance of consultants, work was begun on

the preparation of a manual of safe practice for the guidance of isotopes users. A special panel of experts, which was established to study health and safety codes, has examined the draft manual; the revision of the draft is now proceeding.

153. The Secretariat has also begun preliminary studies of the problems of regulating the international transport of radioactive materials. An analysis is also being made of existing codes and codes being introduced by Member States advanced in the peaceful uses of atomic energy, as well as codes formulated by the specialized agencies. This analysis is the first step towards the eventual formulation of regulations and codes for general application.

(c) Co-ordination

154. In order to ensure the co-ordination of its work with that of the specialized agencies, the Agency has consulted with ILO, FAO, WHO, UNESCO and the World Meteorological Organization concerning their programmes relating to the health and safety aspects of the peaceful uses of atomic energy. The Director General was also represented at the fourth and fifth sessions of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation on man and his environment.

(d) Training

155. In the formulation of the Agency's exchange and training programme, special attention is being given to the training of health and safety specialists with a view to ensuring that the development of atomic energy programmes is not retarded by a shortage of key personnel in this field. Information has been obtained on the availability of suitable training facilities.

(e) Research

156. In the field of research a contract has been made with the University of Vienna to undertake, on a small scale, studies and experiments in regard to a problem of particular significance in the understanding of the basic principles from which safety codes are derived.(34)

(f) Technical assistance

157. The Agency is studying means to assist Member States, on their request, to secure the technical services needed to implement health and safety regulations and measures. One method now planned is a survey of international needs and international resources, including technical services available, in the field of health and safety.

(g) Waste disposal

158. A resolution adopted by the recent United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea recommended, inter alia, that the Agency should pursue whatever studies and take whatever action is necessary to assist States in controlling the discharge of radioactive materials into the sea. Amongst the activities being considered in this domain is the holding in 1959 of one or more meetings or seminars on waste disposal problems, which would also deal with marine waste disposal. A seminar on waste disposal is also planned by WHO for 1959, but it appears that this will deal with the medical aspects of waste disposal and will be attended largely by medical specialists.

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(34) See para. 167.

159. A conference between experts from various national agencies on the one hand and representatives of other scientific bodies is now under consideration. The object of this meeting would be to ensure that leading scientific institutions are aware of the problems of atomic energy industry in relation to waste disposal, and to promote co-ordination among all groups which might contribute to their solution.

#### Offers of and requests for assistance

160. It is expected that certain of the consultants whose services will be made available to the Agency by various Member States will be specialists in the health and safety field and that their services will assist the Agency in meeting requests from Member States for expert advice in this field.

### E. Isotopes and Research

#### Background

161. The initial programme points out that, in view of the many uses already found in technologically advanced countries for radioisotopes and radiation sources in research and in industry, agriculture and medicine, the Agency might be able to make its greatest immediate contribution to the welfare of many of its Member States by assisting them to acquire the knowledge and skills needed to make full use of radioisotopes and radiation sources.

162. The initial programme provides that the Agency's activities concerning radioisotopes and radiation sources should include:

- (a) Collection and dissemination of information on sources of supply and methods and techniques of working with radioisotopes;
- (b) Technical assistance in the form of expert missions, assistance in procurement, assistance for the establishment of laboratories and facilities, and assistance under the Agency's training and fellowship programme;
- (c) The preparation and distribution of standardized radioactive samples and work on the calibration of equipment and standardization of methods of measurements; and
- (d) Measures for promoting the safe and speedy transport of radioisotopes and, in particular, of short-lived radioisotopes.

The following are some of the initial activities contemplated in the domain of research:

- (a) Collection and dissemination of information on national and international research programmes. An incidental object of this activity would be to assist in co-ordinating, developing and stimulating research;
- (b) Assistance to Members in acquiring or developing techniques of research appropriate to their specific problems;
- (c) Technical assistance to Member States in determining their needs for research and help in the establishment and development of national research programmes giving priority to the use of radioisotopes and radiation sources as a research tool; and
- (d) Support of the Agency's statutory functions in fields such as waste disposal, health and safety, and radiation standards.

## Implementation of the programme

163. While many of the activities of the Agency under its training, information and health and safety programmes consist of giving technical assistance in regard to the use of isotopes, the Agency's scientific work on isotopes must, in practice, be very closely integrated with its programme for stimulating, assisting and undertaking research.

164. A scheme now under consideration is the organization of composite isotope teams consisting of specialists on various applications of isotopes in agriculture, medicine, industry, etc., and comprising both consultants and members of the Agency's Secretariat. Plans are also being made for various kinds of work to follow the surveys by isotope teams. It is proposed that these would include assisting Member States to install laboratories and to procure equipment, as well as short-term, on-site studies using, for instance, the mobile isotope research laboratories which have been donated to the Agency.

165. Preparations are also proceeding for a small seminar on the techniques and results of radioisotopes scanning. This is planned for early 1959 and it is proposed that the symposium should be attended by some 25 experts engaged in this type of work. The meeting is expected to assist the Agency in co-ordinating research in Member States, furthering the standardization of equipment and providing training and information to scientists in this particular field.

166. Plans are also being made for the preparation of a Fourth International Isotopes Conference to take place in 1960.

167. Various limited research activities in support of the statutory functions of the Agency are being planned or are under way. In the absence of research facilities at the headquarters of the Agency, these must be undertaken by placing contracts with scientific institutions. For instance, a research contract has been awarded to the Pharmacological Institute of the University of Vienna for investigating the factors involved in the neurological response of animals to short-term irradiation with medium X-ray doses. It is at present generally held that radiation doses of up to 25 roentgens do not produce any recognizable effect on living tissues. If, however, the study demonstrates that short irradiations produce such effects, it may be necessary to reconsider some aspects of the question of maximum permissible dose levels.

168. A research contract has also been awarded to the Chemical Institute of the University of Vienna for a project relating to the determination of the factors controlling the distribution of fission products in the biosphere; until now investigations of fission product distribution have been concerned mainly with measurements of total activity in fallout, and with the determination of the radio-elements representing the greatest health hazards.

169. In the light of recent incidents, consideration is also being given to a study of the maximum permissible short-term exposure to radioactive materials released by reactor accidents. In particular, an evaluation of the highest permissible short-term exposure to radioactive iodine is urgently needed.

170. A number of long-term projects are also under preliminary study. Preparations are, for instance, being made for the initiation of a world-wide determination of tritium concentration in water. If this project can be undertaken, it may prove to be of great assistance to Member States, for example in measuring the rate of turnover of water in various regions.

## F. Reactor programme

### Background

171. The initial programme envisages the following four types of functions for the Agency:

- (a) Collection and dissemination of information on reactor technology and plans for the construction of reactors;
- (b) Provision of technical advice and assistance to Member States for the planning and development of reactor programmes;
- (c) Technical evaluation of requests for reactor projects submitted by Member States; and
- (d) Studies of means to promote a special programme of reactor construction.

172. It is planned to divide this work into three parts:

- (a) The physics and chemistry of reactors. Under this heading the Agency will study the technical problems of reactivity and kinetics and their bearing on the safety of reactors, and the physical and chemical behaviour of materials under radiation. It will also study the usefulness of various research reactors for experiments, taking into account their neutron flux and their radiation capacity;
- (b) Problems of engineering. Under this heading studies will be made of problems relating to reactor construction with special reference to the choice of sites, control apparatus and equipment for protection against radiation; and
- (c) Nuclear energy production. Under this heading the Agency will collect and make comparative studies of reactor projects, taking into account economic and technical considerations governing the installation of reactors in particular regions. This work will include theoretical appreciations of reactor projects.

### Implementation of the programme

173. The Agency's studies in the domain of reactors will require extensive documentation and co-operation from Member States. In order to collect technical data systematically, three detailed questionnaires concerning the characteristics of reactors in operation or under construction are being sent to Member States. The questionnaires deal with power reactors, research reactors and experimental reactors respectively. The first two questionnaires were sent out in the latter part of May, and the third will be circulated in the near future. A large number of Member States have indicated their support for the publication by the Agency of an international reactor directory and have expressed the hope that it will be kept up-to-date.(35)

174. Although the Agency's activities in the domain of reactors are still in a preliminary stage, it was, by the end of June 1958, in a position to begin to discharge its functions in regard to technical assistance to Member States and to the evaluation of reactor projects. It is planned that with

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(35) See para. 143.

the help of consultants the Agency will be able to evaluate three such projects a year from 1959. It may be added that some of the enquiries or requests made to the Agency for technical assistance relate to research and to experimental reactors.

### G. Technical supplies

#### Background

175. The initial programme stresses the difficulty of foreseeing the extent of the demand for materials and equipment from the Agency during the first year. It points out, however, that it is essential that the Agency should be able from the beginning to discharge statutory responsibilities in this field and recommended a flexible approach to ensure that the Agency is able to adjust the scope of its operations to meet the needs of Member States.

176. Certain factors affecting the development of this aspect of the Agency's operations have been referred to in the Introduction. In the light of the Statute, the planning of the Agency's activities must necessarily be different in relation to fissionable and source materials on the one hand and to other materials and equipment on the other. The questions which arise in regard to fissionable materials, which are produced in quantity by only three Member States are, moreover, somewhat different from those which arise in connection with source materials which are in more general supply.

#### Implementation of the programme

##### (a) Fissionable and source materials

177. A considerable number of Member States have notified the Agency that they are prepared to offer fissionable or source materials in accordance with Articles IX and XIII of the Statute. Offers of fissionable material have been made by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (50 kg), the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (20 kg) and the United States of America (5,000 kg)(36). The total amount of fissionable materials offered to the Agency was thus 5,140 kg at the end of June 1958. Offers of source materials to the Agency have been received by the Agency from Canada (uranium), Ceylon (thorium ore), India (thorium), Portugal (uranium concentrates), and the Union of South Africa (uranium concentrates). The offers by Canada, India and the Union of South Africa do not specify precise quantities, but indicate, in the case of Canada and India, that provided adequate notice is given the quantities available would be sufficient to meet the Agency's likely requirements. The offer by the Union of South Africa is subject to its existing commitments.

178. The first task of the Agency was to obtain more detailed information about the terms and conditions, including price and periods of delivery, of the materials offered. Detailed questionnaires were therefore sent to each of the Member States which had made notifications. All the replies have not yet been received. The data so far obtained indicate that it may be difficult in the present stage of nuclear technology to formulate a standard price schedule. There is necessarily so much variation in regard

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(36) 5,000 kg plus the amounts of nuclear materials that will equal in quantity the total of all amounts of such materials offered similarly by all other Members up to 1 July 1960.

to the types of reactors and the designs of their related fuel elements that the price of material fabricated into fuel elements will necessarily vary from type to type. It may be possible to prepare some guidance for Member States as to the likely cost that they would incur in building or procuring a particular type of reactor.

179. So far, there has been no world market in the supply of uranium and uranium concentrates, but there are indications that such a market may come into being in the not too distant future. It may be possible for the Agency to play some part as an intermediary between the supplying and the importing countries but it is too early as yet to foresee the precise role which the Agency could play.

180. The next stage in the Agency's operations is the negotiation of agreements with Member States offering fissionable materials to define the terms or conditions under which the materials will be supplied to the Agency and to Members submitting projects. Negotiations have begun with a number of the States concerned and the Board has established a committee to consider such agreements.

181. Other operations by the Agency will include the making of arrangements, if required, to process materials made available, the determination of methods of delivery, the verification and analysis of materials delivered, arrangements for storing and protecting materials, the maintenance of records of deliveries, costs (including processing costs) and transport and handling charges.

(b) Other materials and equipment

182. Under this heading the first task of the Agency has been to begin the collection of comprehensive information regarding specialized atomic energy materials and equipment manufactured by Member States. The purpose of this compilation will be to have on record complete technical data, including prices where available, of sources of supply of such materials and equipment so that the Agency may be able to advise Member States, on request, regarding such sources and to assist the Agency in the planning of its own operations.

183. A possible future role for the Agency in this regard will be the provision of advice about the most suitable types of equipment for carrying out specific projects and verification, on request, of the quality of the equipment supplied.

184. By the end of June 1959 two Member States had specifically notified the Agency that they were prepared to offer materials and equipment, namely, Norway (radioisotopes and structural materials) and the Union of South Africa (structural materials). A complete price list of the radioisotopes offered by Norway has been received.

185. It should also be noted that one Member State (United States of America) has indicated that it will donate for the Agency's use two self-propelled, mobile radioisotope laboratories. Indications have also been received from the United States of America that, subject to legislative approval, it will donate to the Agency a research reactor and a radioisotope laboratory.

## H. Economic studies

### Background

186. The initial programme contemplates economic studies of various types in support of the Agency's technical operations; in particular, under Article XI.E of the Statute, the Board is required to make economic evaluations of certain aspects of each project submitted to the Agency. In addition to such evaluation, the initial programme provides, under the reactor programme, for the collection and dissemination of information on economic factors affecting the use of nuclear reactors for power. Economic studies are also often an important adjunct to the technical assistance operations of the Agency.

### Implementation of the programme

187. The volume of reports, periodicals, statistical data, etc., so far published in regard to the economic aspects of the peaceful applications of atomic energy is already extremely large. For the most part, however, this material deals with the use of atomic energy in individual Member States in the industrially advanced areas of the world. The tasks of the Agency, therefore, are in the domain of regional and international rather than national studies and, in particular, it must give priority to studies of the economics of atomic energy in relation to the economically less-developed areas. Accordingly, one of the first tasks being undertaken is to study the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the Economic Applications of Atomic Energy, and to assemble and classify other material of specific interest to the Agency. The Agency has been requested by ECOSOC in resolution 653 II(XXIV) to examine and comment upon the fields in which it and the United Nations could act jointly to discharge their responsibilities in regard to the economic applications of atomic energy to power, industry and agriculture.

188. Other activities at present under consideration to be planned or undertaken, where appropriate in co-operation with the United Nations and the specialized agencies, include:

- (a) Studies of present and future world demand and supply of fissionable materials;
- (b) Studies of factors affecting the cost of production and prices of such materials;
- (c) National and regional studies of nuclear energy requirements, particularly in the less-developed areas;
- (d) Methodology studies of computing nuclear reactor economics with particular reference to the impact of local conditions in the less-developed areas; and
- (e) Computations of the economics of nuclear fuel cycles, with particular reference to the special requirements of countries remote from existing atomic energy centres.

189. The evaluation functions of the Agency will develop gradually with the expansion of its technical operations. It is also expected that the Agency will be requested by Member States to contribute economic studies and expert advice on national or regional programmes.

## I. Technical facilities

190. The initial programme points out that the Agency will require laboratory facilities to fulfill its obligations to analyze and verify special fissionable and source materials and to assist in the execution of its statutory functions connected with health and safety and waste disposal. It recommends therefore that a study be made at an early date of the need for establishment of laboratory facilities at the Headquarters of the Agency.

191. The Board has approved the acquisition of a small amount of scientific equipment for interim work by the Agency on calibration of measuring equipment. It has also proposed in the Programme and Budget for 1959 the establishment of a functional laboratory for health and safety work, standardization and analysis of radioisotopes, and work on measurements, bearing in mind the order of preference for the allocation of funds for the Agency's operational programmes established by the Board.(37)

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(37) See GC(II)/36, para. 286.

## ANNEX 1

### Historical note on the establishment of the Agency

1. The first proposal for the establishment of an agency devoted exclusively to the peaceful uses of atomic energy was made to the General Assembly of the United Nations on 8 December 1953 by the President of the United States of America. The proposal was unanimously endorsed by the General Assembly on 4 December 1954 during its ninth session.
2. Work on the drafting of a statute for the agency was undertaken in Washington by a group of eight States, which was subsequently expanded to twelve. The draft which emerged from their work was submitted on 23 September 1956 to an international conference convened at the United Nations Headquarters in New York. The Statute, as revised, was unanimously approved by the conference on 26 October 1956 and during the following three months it was signed by the representatives of eighty States.
3. The conference established a Preparatory Commission of eighteen States to draft the initial programme and budget and carry out other preparatory work. The Statute entered into force on 29 July 1957 after twenty-six States had deposited instruments of ratification.
4. The first regular and special sessions of the General Conference of the Agency were held in Vienna from 1-23 October 1957. The General Conference completed the composition of the first Board of Governors of the Agency and, jointly with the Board, it approved the initial programme and budget of the Agency, the selection of Vienna as the seat of the Agency, and the appointment of Mr. Sterling Cole as Director General. It also approved a draft relationship agreement with the United Nations and an agreement with the host Government. With the establishment of the first Board of Governors, the Preparatory Commission's mandate was discharged and it ceased to exist.

## ANNEX 2

Members of the Agency at the end of June 1958

<u>Name of State</u>	<u>Date of Membership</u>	<u>Sequence of Membership</u>
AFGANISTAN	31 May 1957	8
ALBANIA	23 August 1957	38
ARGENTINA	3 October 1957	55
AUSTRALIA	29 July 1957	25
AUSTRIA	10 May 1957	7
BELGIUM	29 April 1958	66
BRAZIL	29 July 1957	23
BULGARIA	17 August 1957	34
BURMA	18 October 1957	59
BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC	8 April 1957	4
CAMBODIA	6 February 1958	63
CANADA	29 July 1957	24
CEYLON	22 August 1957	37
CHINA	10 September 1957	41
CUBA	1 October 1957	54
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	5 July 1957	12
DENMARK	16 July 1957	19
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	11 July 1957	14
ECUADOR	3 March 1958	64
EL SALVADOR	22 November 1957	60
ETHIOPIA	30 September 1957	49
FINLAND	7 January 1958	61
FRANCE	29 July 1957	26
GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF	1 October 1957	53
GREECE	30 September 1957	51
GUATEMALA	29 March 1957	1
HAITI	7 October 1957	56
HONDURAS	9 July 1957	13
HUNGARY	8 August 1957	32
ICELAND	6 August 1957	30
INDIA	16 July 1957	18

<u>Name of State</u>	<u>Date of Membership</u>	<u>Sequence of Membership</u>
INDONESIA	7 August 1957	31
ISRAEL	12 July 1957	16
ITALY	30 September 1957	48
JAPAN	16 July 1957	17
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	8 August 1957	33
LUXEMBOURG	29 January 1958	62
MEXICO	7 April 1958	65
MONACO	17 September 1957	46
MOROCCO	17 September 1957	45
NETHERLANDS	30 July 1957	27
NEW ZEALAND	13 September 1957	42
NICARAGUA	17 September 1957	44
NORWAY	10 June 1957	10
PAKISTAN	2 May 1957	6
PARAGUAY	30 September 1957	50
PERU	30 September 1957	52
POLAND	31 July 1957	29
PORTUGAL	12 July 1957	15
ROMANIA	12 April 1957	5
SPAIN	26 August 1957	39
SWEDEN	19 June 1957	11
SWITZERLAND	5 April 1957	2
THAILAND	15 October 1957	58
TUNISIA	14 October 1957	57
TURKEY	19 July 1957	20
UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC	31 July 1957	28
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA	6 June 1957	9
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS	8 April 1957	3
UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC	4 September 1957	40
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	29 July 1957	21
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	29 July 1957	22
VATICAN CITY	20 August 1957	36
VENEZUELA	19 August 1957	35
VIET-NAM	24 September 1957	47
YUGOSLAVIA	17 September 1957	43

## ANNEX 3

Members of the Board of Governors1957-58

<u>Name of State</u>	<u>Name of Governor</u> (30 June 1958)
ARGENTINA	Mr. O. A. Quihillait
AUSTRALIA	Dr. O.O. Pulley
BRAZIL	Mr. C.A. Bernardes
CANADA	Mr. M.H. Wershof (Vice-Chairman)
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	Dr. P. Winkler (Chairman)
FRANCE	Dr. B. Goldschmidt
GUATEMALA	Mr. R. Quinones-Lemus
INDIA	Dr. H.J. Bhabha
INDONESIA	Dr. R.A. Asmaoen
ITALY	Mr. A. Corrias
JAPAN	Dr. H. Furuuchi (Vice-Chairman)
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	Mr. W.Y. Sohn
PAKISTAN	Dr. N. Ahmad
PERU	General J. Sarmiento
PORTUGAL	Dr. M. de Fontes Pereira de Mollo Fonseca
ROMANIA	Prof. V. Novacu
SWEDEN	Mr. H.W.A. de Besche
TURKEY	Mr. S. Yemiscibasi
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA	Mr. D.B. Solo
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS	Prof. V.S. Emolyanov
UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC	Mr. I. Fahmy
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	Mr. M.I. Michaels
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	Mr. R.M. McKinney

### Resident Representatives

The following Member States have accredited Resident Representatives to the Agency in accordance with Article XIII of the Headquarters Agreement between the Agency and the Republic of Austria. In the instance indicated by an asterisk, the State is also a Member of the Board of Governors.

<u>Name of State</u>	<u>Name of Resident Representative</u> (30 June 1958)
BELGIUM	Prof. J. Errera
CZECHOSLOVAKIA*	Dr. P. Winkler
GREECE	Mr. T.G. Gardikioti
INDIA*	Dr. B. Rajan
PORTUGAL*	Dr. M. de Fontes Pereira de Mello Fonseca
UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC*	Mr. I. Fahmy
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS*	Prof. V.S. Emelyanov
YUGOSLAVIA	Dr. F. Kos

ANNEX 4

Committees established by the Board up to 30 June 1958

Date of decision of the Board	Title	Membership
17 December 1957	Committee to Advise the Director General on Negotiations with Specialized Agencies	Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the Board Sweden Union of South Africa Union of Soviet Socialist Republics United Arab Republic United States of America
20 March 1958	Committee to Advise the Director General on Permanent Headquarters	Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the Board Argentina Canada India Italy Japan Romania
6 May 1958	Committee on the 1959 Programme and Budget	Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the Board Brazil France India Union of South Africa Union of Soviet Socialist Republics United Arab Republic United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland United States of America
6 May 1958	Committee on the Agency's Second Report to the United Nations General Assembly	Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the Board Brazil Indonesia Pakistan Portugal United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

ANNEX 5

Budget for the first financial period of the Agency  
ending on 31 December 1958

(approved by the Board of Governors and by the General Conference  
at its first session)

ADMINISTRATIVE FUND

Amount in US dollars

A. Special Expenses

Expenses of the Preparatory Commission  
and of the General Conference in 1957 ..... 624,000

B. Normal Expenses

Appropriation section	Purpose of Appropriation	
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Part I

1. Conferences: the second regular session of the General Conference .....	300,000
2. Seminars and scientific meetings .....	100,000

Part II

3. Salaries and wages .....	1,100,000
4. Temporary assistance, con- sultants and contractual scientific services .....	390,000
5. Travel of staff on official business .....	125,000
6. Common staff costs .....	500,000
7. Common services and supplies .....	440,000
8. Permanent equipment .....	400,000

Part III Amount in US dollars

9. Hospitality ..... 10,000

Part IV

10. Contractual printing ..... 100,000 3,465,000

Total 4,089,000

C. Receipts

Income ..... pro memoria

OPERATING FUND (Agency projects)

A. Expenses

Materials, facilities, plant and equipment acquired  
or established by the Agency under Article XIV.B.2  
of the Statute ..... pro memoria

B. Receipts

OPERATING FUND (Projects for Members)

A. Expenses

Materials, services, equipment and facilities provided  
to Member States under Article XI and XVI.B.2. of  
the Statute ..... pro memoria

B. Receipts

GENERAL FUND

A. Expenses

Cost of providing 100 fellowships to Member States 250,000

B. Receipts ..... pro memoria

**ANNEX 6**

Contributions to the Budget for the period ending 31 December 1958 and  
advances to the Working Capital Fund paid by Member States up to 30 June 1958

MEMBER STATES	CONTRIBUTIONS PAYABLE		ALREADY PAID		BALANCE	
	Administrat- ive Budget	Working Capital Fund	Administrat- ive Budget	Working Capital Fund	Administrat- ive Budget	Working Capital Fund
	\$		\$		\$	
AFGHANISTAN	2,453	1,200	-	-	2,453	1,200
ALBANIA	1,636	800	-	-	1,636	800
ARGENTINA	45,797	22,400	-	-	45,797	22,400
AUSTRALIA	64,606	31,600	38,684.55	31,600	25,921.45	-
AUSTRIA	14,311	7,000	14,311	7,000	-	-
BRAZIL	42,934	21,000	42,934	21,000	-	-
BULGARIA	5,316	2,600	2,658	-	2,658	2,600
BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC	18,809	9,200	4,811.92	9,200	13,997.08	-
CANADA	123,488	60,400	123,488	60,400	-	-
CEYLON	4,498	2,200	49	2,200	4,449	-
CHINA	201,588	98,600	-	-	201,588	98,600
CUBA	10,631	5,200	-	-	10,631	5,200
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	33,121	16,200	33,121	16,200	-	-
DENMARK	25,760	12,600	25,760	12,600	-	-
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	2,045	1,000	-	-	2,045	1,000
ETHIOPIA	4,498	2,200	-	-	4,498	2,200
FRANCE	223,668	109,400	223,668	109,400	-	-
GERMANY	166,831	81,600	83,459.71	81,600	83,371.29	-
GREECE	7,769	3,800	-	-	7,769	3,800
GUATEMALA	2,862	1,400	-	-	2,862	1,400
HAITI	1,636	800	1,636	800	-	-
HONDURAS	1,636	800	-	-	1,636	800
HUNGARY	17,992	8,800	-	-	17,992	8,800
ICELAND	1,636	800	1,636	800	-	-
INDIA	116,536	57,000	58,268	57,000	58,268	-
INDONESIA	20,036	9,800	20,036	9,800	-	-
ISRAEL	<u>6,133</u>	<u>3,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,133</u>	<u>3,000</u>
c/FWD	1,168,226	571,400	674,521.18	419,600	493,704.32	151,800

MEMBER STATES	CONTRIBUTIONS PAYABLE		ALREADY PAID		BALANCE	
	Administrat- ive Budget	Working Capital Fund	Administrat- ive Budget	Working Capital Fund	Administrat- ive Budget	Working Capital Fund
	\$		\$		\$	
b/fwd	1,168,226	571,400	674,521.18	419,600	493,704.82	151,800
ITALY	81,780	40,000	-	-	81,780	40,000
JAPAN	77,282	37,800	77,282	37,800	-	-
KOREA	5,316	2,600	5,316	2,600	-	-
MONACO	1,636	800	1,636	800	-	-
MOROCCO	5,316	2,600	-	-	5,316	2,600
NETHERLANDS	44,979	22,000	44,979	22,000	-	-
NEW ZEALAND	16,765	8,200	16,696.93	8,200	68.07	-
NICARAGUA	1,636	800	836	800	800	-
NORWAY	19,218	9,400	-	-	19,218	9,400
PAKISTAN	21,672	10,600	-	10,596.82	21,672	3.18
PARAGUAY	1,636	800	-	-	1,636	800
PERU	5,725	2,800	-	-	5,725	2,800
POLAND	61,335	30,000	-	30,000	61,335	-
PORTUGAL	9,814	4,800	9,814	4,800	-	-
ROMANIA	19,627	9,600	15,000	9,600	4,627	-
SPAIN	44,570	21,800	-	-	44,570	21,800
SWEDEN	57,246	28,000	29,246	28,000	28,000	-
SWITZERLAND	40,890	20,000	40,890	20,000	-	-
THAILAND	6,133	3,000	6,133	3,000	-	-
TUNISIA	2,045	1,000	-	-	2,045	1,000
TURKEY	24,943	12,200	-	-	24,943	12,200
UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOC. REPUBLIC	72,784	35,600	18,620.70	35,600	54,163.30	-
UNION OF S. AFRICA	27,805	13,600	27,805	13,600	-	-
UNION OF SOVIET SOC. REPUBLICS	547,926	268,000	140,179	268,000	407,747	-
UNITED ARAB REP.	14,311 <sup>+</sup>	7,000 <sup>+</sup>	-	-	14,311	7,000
UNITED KINGDOM	306,675	150,000	306,675	150,000	-	-
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	1,362,864	666,600	-	-	1,362,864	666,600
VATICAN CITY	1,636	800	1,636	800	-	-
VENEZUELA	16,765	8,200	-	-	16,765	8,200
VIETNAM	6,133	3,000	6,133	3,000	-	-
YUGOSLAVIA	14,311	7,000	3,578	7,000	10,733	-
	<u>4,089,000</u>	<u>2,000,000</u>	<u>1,426,976.81</u>	<u>1,075,796.82</u>	<u>2,662,023.19</u>	<u>924,203.18</u>
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+ Pending clarification of the new rate for the UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

NEW MEMBER STATES	CONTRIBUTIONS PAYABLE		ALREADY PAID		BALANCE	
	Administrative Budget \$	Working Capital Fund	Administrative Budget \$	Working Capital Fund	Administrative Budget \$	Working Capital Fund
BELGIUM	49,886	24,400	-	-	49,886	24,400
BURMA	4,089	2,000	-	-	4,089	2,000
CAMBODIA	1,636	800	-	-	1,636	800
ECUADOR	2,045	1,000	-	-	2,045	1,000
EL SALVADOR	2,453	1,200	-	-	2,453	1,200
FINLAND	14,720	7,200	14,720	7,200	-	-
LUXEMBOURG	2,453	1,200	-	-	2,453	1,200
MEXICO	<u>27,396</u>	<u>13,400</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>27,396</u>	<u>13,400</u>
	104,678	51,200	14,720	7,200	89,958	44,000
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