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on Thursday, 17 September 1964, at 3.15 p.m.

President: Mr. ESCHAUIER (Netherlands)

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The composition of delegations attending the session is given in document GC(VIII)/INF/75/Rev.2.

GENERAL DEBATE AND REPORT OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS FOR 1963-1964 (GC(VIII)/270, 270/Corr.1, 270/Add.1, 2 and 3, 280) (continued)

1. Mr. PRADO (Brazil) welcomed the new Member States. He also paid tribute to the Director General of the Agency and his staff for the part they had played in preparing for the Third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy^{1/}.
2. A number of projects had been developed in Brazil with the assistance of the Agency, which had provided experts who had collaborated with Brazilian scientists and engineers in specialized fields of research and development. The Agency's publications were to be found in all Brazilian scientific libraries.
3. The results of the Study Group Meeting on the Utilization of Research Reactors, which had been held in São Paulo in November 1963 under the auspices of the Brazilian Nuclear Energy Commission and the Agency, had been considered so rewarding that the Agency had decided to send an expert to Latin America to explore more thoroughly the potentialities for regional co-operation in programmes of common interest.
4. The Agency would participate in the regional training course on the application of radioisotopes in soil-plant relations which was shortly to be held in Piracicaba, Brazil, and candidates for the course had been accepted from fourteen Latin American countries.
5. Turning to the question of safeguards, he said that his delegation had been glad to note that various delegations, in particular those of the Soviet Union and of the United States of America, had mentioned the subject when addressing the Conference. He felt that the revised system, which would be submitted for consideration at the ninth regular session of the General Conference, would allay the concern of the countries which had found that the former system had restricted their industrial development.
6. Brazil had played an active part in the preparation of the Vienna Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage and expected to be a signatory.
7. Nuclear programmes for the use of radioisotopes in medicine, biology, agriculture, industry and basic science were steadily expanding in Brazil, and

^{1/} Held at Geneva from 31 August to 9 September 1964.

the Brazilian Nuclear Energy Commission was re-examining plans for the construction of a large nuclear power station, of about 250-300 MW(e) capacity, to be integrated into one of the country's power networks.

8. With the Agency's assistance Brazil was looking forward to the progressive development of a vast nuclear programme consistent with the scale of its national economy.

9. Mr. LE-VAN-THOI (Viet-Nam) welcomed the new Member States, whose participation in the work of the Agency would certainly help to strengthen its action as regards the developing areas. His delegation was appreciative of the dynamic manner in which the Director General had guided the Agency's activities.

10. Viet-Nam had early subscribed to the "Atoms for Peace" movement, but its nuclear programme was still only beginning. It was precisely because Viet-Nam recognized its own limitations that it hoped for much from international co-operation under the Agency's auspices.

11. The Board of Governors had recently approved the application of the Agency's safeguards to an agreement for co-operation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy which Viet-Nam had concluded with the United States of America in 1959. Thanks to the assistance rendered under that agreement, a research reactor had been installed at Dalat. Viet-Nam had signed a similar agreement with France in 1961 on the exchange of scientific information, the training of technicians and the supply of materials for industrial use. So far it had been in the field of training that Viet-Nam had derived the most benefit from that agreement.

12. Viet-Nam had initiated a research programme aimed mainly at the use of radioisotopes in agriculture and medicine. Agriculture was of prime importance for Viet-Nam's economy. Research on rice and maize cultivation was proceeding with the aid of radioisotope and irradiation techniques. In that connection Viet-Nam welcomed the establishment at Agency headquarters of a joint IAEA-FAO Division, which would play the chief part in co-ordinating assistance in that field.

13. Thanks to the services of experts and to the equipment supplied by the Agency, a laboratory for the use of radioisotopes in medicine had just been set up. A four weeks' course had been organized in June 1964 in order to initiate practitioners into the new techniques. There were plans to establish a second radioisotope laboratory at the Cancer Institute.

14. The Nuclear Research Institute at Dalat was already beginning to produce radioisotopes to meet local needs. Activation analysis would be carried out in an intensive manner, in particular at the request of the blood bank and agricultural services. It had also been proposed that marine sediments along the coasts of South Viet-Nam should be studied by the neutron activation method. That study would be undertaken in co-operation with the Oceanographic Institute at Nha-Trang. Alongside those lines of research having practical implications, physicists were studying neutron spectra and neutron diffraction.

15. As regards radiological protection, measurements of atmospheric and rain-water radioactivity had been regularly undertaken since 1961 in the Dalat area. They were to be extended as soon as possible to the Hué and Saigon areas. The establishment by the Agency of a calibration service for long-lived gamma detectors would certainly meet an obvious need, and Viet-Nam expected to profit from that service.

16. Viet-Nam welcomed the idea of pairing the nuclear research centres of the advanced countries with those newly established in the developing countries. Viet-Nam was itself contemplating such a project in the near future, between the Institute at Dalat and the Oak Ridge National Laboratory in the United States of America. It was also endeavouring to expand the exchange of scientific and technical information and publications. Such exchanges had already taken place with Korea, Spain, the United States of America, France, Mexico, Poland, the United Kingdom and Sweden.

17. Viet-Nam intended, within the framework of regional co-operation, to send an engineer who had specialized in physics to the Philippines during the current year to take part in the joint crystal spectrometer programme. Viet-Nam also intended sending a large technical delegation to the next regional meeting on the utilization of research reactors, to be held at Trombay. Viet-Nam had always warmly supported, especially in the Board of Governors, any plans and projects aimed at promoting more active co-operation on a regional basis between various Member States. It was therefore glad to note the special attention paid by the Director General to the role of the Agency's regional officer for Asia and the Far East. The regional officer should be able to concentrate most of his efforts in spheres where the Agency's assistance could benefit several countries simultaneously, since that would serve the common interest.

18. In his opinion, there was still one unexplored sector of technical assistance where the Agency's action would be of the greatest importance - assistance to the developing countries in the drafting of national legislation on nuclear energy. That problem should receive all the more attention in that regulations on the transport of radioactive materials had already been in existence for four years. Those regulations were called upon to play an ever more decisive part in the unification of transport rules as existing international regulations were brought into line, and national legislation was drafted conforming to the Agency's standards. It therefore seemed desirable, for the purpose of expediting that stage, for the Agency to study without delay the possibilities of assistance in that field.

19. The countless difficulties which Viet-Nam had to face in its quest for a better future were too well known to require mention. In all sincerity and humility - because it was aware of the gigantic task to be accomplished - the delegation of Viet-Nam wished to affirm its Government's determination to pursue its efforts untiringly so as to enable the Vietnamese people to enjoy the benefits of the atom. In a world where all was in a state of flux, the continuity of those efforts at the scientific and technical levels were cause for hope for a brighter future. It was because it was animated by that faith that Viet-Nam intended, despite its limited resources, to make a voluntary contribution of 180 000 Vietnamese piastres to the Agency's General Fund for 1965. In so doing, Viet-Nam was conscious of serving the cause of international solidarity and co-operation.

20. Mr. MAJID (Iraq), after welcoming the new Member States, said that the Third Geneva Conference had shown the vital role played by atomic energy in science and technology both in the developed and the developing countries.

21. Consideration should be given to using the unexpended balance of the Agency's funds to finance the short- and long-term programmes of the developing countries. Scientists and experts with wide experience in nuclear research and technology should be sent to those countries in order to provide the following services: (1) evaluation and review of existing programmes in nuclear science; (2) assistance to government agencies in the selection and preparation of research programmes in the various branches of nuclear science

and technology; (3) formulation of recommendations for improving existing programmes in such fields; and (4) assistance in connection with lectures, seminars and panel discussions.

22. Referring to the Middle Eastern Regional Radioisotope Centre in Cairo, he felt that its activities should be expanded and that, in particular, it should hold special training courses on the use and maintenance of the electronic instruments and equipment so widely employed in the nuclear sciences and in radioisotope techniques.

23. He also emphasized the importance of holding exhibitions and of arranging lecture tours in the developing countries in order to demonstrate the scope, practicability and versatility of the uses of radioisotopes in science and technology.

24. The delegation of Iraq associated itself fully with the declaration made by the African States as regards South Africa^{2/}, and condemned the policy of apartheid followed by that country.

25. Mr. ÜNAYDIN (Turkey) said that the Turkish Government duly appreciated the Agency's activities in co-ordinating the efforts made by its Members in the field of the peaceful uses of atomic energy, and was grateful to the Agency for the aid it had received.

26. The Turkish delegation approved the Agency's biennial programme^{3/} as a whole.

27. As the Turkish economy was agricultural, his country was particularly interested in the use of radioisotopes and radiation sources in agriculture. A research laboratory on the use of radioisotopes in agriculture had been in operation in Ankara for almost three years. Two regional training courses had been organized there and Turkey hoped that, with the Agency's help, the laboratory would in the near future have an important part to play. Turkey followed with interest and satisfaction the work done by the Agency on priority projects for increasing world agricultural production, and had asked the Agency to collaborate in setting up in Turkey a pilot centre for using radioisotopes and radiation sources in the fight against grain-store pests, which at present

^{2/} GC(VIII)/OR.84, para. 3.

^{3/} GC(VIII)/275.

caused Turkey a loss of food products estimated at \$15 million a year. Studies had been made on the spot in March 1964 by a team of Agency experts, and he hoped that the Agency would be able to arrange for the team's report to be published in the near future.

28. The Agency's work on priority projects had already had excellent results; nevertheless, the Turkish delegation felt that it was too restricted in scope, and suggested that the Agency should associate with its work experts from countries other than those where the projects were carried out, for example by granting special fellowships.

29. In conclusion, he hoped that the Agency would modify the conditions governing the grant of technical assistance, introducing more flexibility into the regulation stating that any country wishing to receive equipment should at the same time accept the services of experts.

30. Mr. ANGONI (Albania) recalled that the delegates of the African States had raised the question of the representation of the Government of South Africa on the Board of Governors. The Albanian delegation was in complete agreement with the opinion expressed by the African States on that question and would wholeheartedly support them.

31. The persecution to which the native population of the Republic of South Africa was subjected by the racialist Government of the country, in pursuance of the abhorrent policy of apartheid, was known to all. It had aroused the profound indignation of decent people all over the world, and was condemned by the United Nations, other international bodies and all progressive humanity.

32. The South African Government, with the direct or indirect support of certain imperialist Powers, particularly the United States of America, had ignored and continued to ignore world public opinion, as well as the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Security Council in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, calling on it to put a stop to racial discrimination, to ban repressive measures and to grant full independence to the South African population, with equal rights for the native and white population.

33. The repressive measures taken by the South African Government with the purpose of crushing the African movement for freedom and independence endangered

the lives of many thousands of people and constituted an act of genocide, condemned by the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, an instrument which had been drawn up by the United Nations and of which the South African Government itself was a signatory.

34. The PRESIDENT, intervening, said that the subject to which the Albanian delegate was referring was not germane to the item under discussion. He therefore appealed to him to keep to the point and make his statement as short as possible.

35. Continuing, Mr. ANGONI said the delegation of the People's Republic of Albania considered that the action of the South African Government in carrying out the criminal policy of racial discrimination could not and should not fail to attract the attention of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The General Conference should express its agreement with world public opinion and the opinion of the United Nations, which had condemned the South African Government for its treatment of the local population.

36. The delegation of the People's Republic of Albania requested that, instead of South Africa, a seat on the Board of Governors should be assigned to a country which would genuinely represent the interests of the African States.

37. Mr. JUUL (Denmark) said that the Danish delegation had studied with much satisfaction the annual report of the Board of Governors to the General Conference (GC(VIII)/270 and Corr.1 and Add.1, 2 and 3, 280). The Agency had worked in a practical and efficient way and had achieved substantial results. However, his delegation felt that priority should be given to conducting a detailed and thorough investigation of power resources and power requirements bearing in mind the rising standards of living in the developing countries. Also, ways and means should be found whereby the Agency, within its budgetary framework, and individual Member States could aid the development of nuclear power in those countries in order to further raise their standards of living.

38. Denmark had recently organized an extended refresher course which had been attended by 20 qualified scientists from the developing countries. The experience had been stimulating and had clearly shown the need for additional courses on those lines. Danish scientists would be happy to welcome more of

their colleagues from abroad who wished to attend such courses, and his delegation would get in touch with the Secretariat in the near future regarding an extension of Denmark's contribution in that field. The existence of the research establishment at Risø should enable Denmark to participate more widely in training and research programmes planned or conducted by the Agency for scientists from abroad.

39. Mr. AZAD (Iran) said that his delegation fully supported the Agency's efforts to assist Member States to develop nuclear medicine in their hospitals and universities. It welcomed the increase in Agency contributions to work in that field from \$23 000 in 1959 to \$142 000 in 1963 and the close collaboration of the Agency with the World Health Organization (WHO). The contracts for research into the use of radioisotopes in connection with anaemia, goitre, parasitology and malnutrition were of particular importance to developing countries; but more attention might be given to similar research contracts for the study of malaria.

40. The Agency's project for the international calibration of thyroid radioiodine-uptake measurements had received the full support of the Iranian Council for Medical Research.

41. However, the number of fellowships awarded during 1963 for physicians and physicists from developing countries to study the medical applications of radioisotopes was not in proportion to those countries' increasing needs.

42. The Agency's training course in London on the physics of radiotherapy and the assignment of an interregional adviser to Beirut were useful steps in the Agency's campaign to assist Member States to improve their knowledge of the physical aspects of radiotherapy.

43. The utilization of radioisotopes in agriculture, particularly in the developing countries, tended to be less advanced than in medicine, possibly because the planning authorities concerned were less aware of the possibilities for the agricultural uses of radioisotopes; in that respect, the Agency could play a very valuable advisory role. The Iranian delegation fully supported the continuation of studies under the rice and maize programmes and suggested that they might be extended to wheat and barley.

44. Iran welcomed the regional training course on the application of radio-isotopes in soil-plant relations held in Ankara and the Agency's activities in connection with insect population control by the sterile-male technique, though the estimated cost of the eradication of the olive fly and the Mediterranean fruit fly seemed too optimistic. It also welcomed the Agency's efforts to co-ordinate international activities in the field of plant breeding. The Iranian delegation would support any effort to increase the number of qualified plant pathologists familiar with the utilization of radioisotopes who could work on the control of plant diseases in the developing countries.

45. The establishment by the Agency of an advisory and experimental service on the use of isotope techniques in the solution of water problems had the full support of the Iranian Government, which would also welcome any effort by the Agency to develop new techniques for the enrichment and analysis of tritium. It was to be hoped that the experience gained by the Agency from the United Nations Special Fund project in Turkey would be made available to all Member States.

46. The Agency should not use its limited budget in attempting to solve basic problems of advanced nuclear technology, such as the thermodynamics of nuclear materials or the physicochemical properties of uranium dioxide.

47. The experimental manual on isotope production which the Agency was preparing would be of great value to developing countries where new reactor centres had been established. There was, however, a real need for an internationally accepted standard of purity for radioisotopes, particularly for those used in medical work. More attention should be paid to promoting international co-operation on the use of radioisotopes in industry; their use in the petroleum industry was of particular importance to Iran.

48. Research into solid-state physics with low-power reactors seemed to hold considerable promise, and the Iranian delegation particularly welcomed the progress that had been made in the establishment of an International Centre for Theoretical Physics at Trieste.

49. The production of fresh water from sea water by means of nuclear power represented a possible solution for those large areas of the world which were faced with a shortage of fresh water, but in the present state of the technology involved it was unwise to be too optimistic.

50. His delegation was glad that the Yankee reactor had been placed under Agency safeguards and hoped that other Member States would take similar action. The basic principles of the Agency's present safeguards system were sound, though some improvements in detail might be desirable.

51. In the matter of regulatory activity, the Agency had prepared valuable documents on health and safety codes and practices.

52. In general, the past year had been one of success and fulfilment and the Director General was to be congratulated on the assistance which the Agency had given Member States in developing their nuclear programmes.

53. Mr. MONGE GORDILLO (Peru) congratulated the Director General on the excellent work done by the Agency in providing technical assistance and in developing the uses of atomic energy in all parts of the world.

54. Peru was engaged in active work on the peaceful uses of atomic energy. As a Member State, it was greatly interested in supporting any moves towards setting up regional study and research centres to deal with questions bearing on the utilization of radioisotopes, radiations and other forms of nuclear energy in biology, medicine, agriculture and industry. Like other Latin American countries, it was convinced of the necessity - to the extent that economic capacity, technological capability, natural resources and national aspirations permitted - of examining the possibility of building nuclear power stations in conjunction with industrial installations in selected areas of the continent.

55. His Government had drawn up, for the first time on a continental scale, plans for building a highway at the edge of the forests which, passing along the eastern slopes of the Andes, would link the Amazonian uplands of five Latin American countries. The project would enable civilization to be brought to those areas, which were rich in deposits of all kinds.

56. Within the limits of its resources, Peru could also contribute to the setting up of a number of laboratories in the southern Pacific region to do research and study ways of using nuclear energy to raise the health and nutrition standards of the people.

57. The climate on the south Pacific coast between Peru and Chile was such as to make that desert area one of the most arid in the world. As the United States and Soviet Union delegates had pointed out, the technology of reactors and of

nuclear fuel fabrication had advanced to the point of making it possible to determine an electric power level which would permit the economic production of electricity for industrial use and, at the same time, the desalting of sea water for agricultural and industrial purposes. The studies which the Agency and United States Government agencies had carried out in regard to Mexico, Israel and Tunisia, in collaboration with institutions of those countries, could serve as a basis for initial planning and the preparation of programmes for electric power generation and desalination. Peru was ready, in principle, to offer the broadest collaboration in that work.

58. Population growth and the prospects opened up by scientific and technological progress required that efforts should be made to co-ordinate industrial and agricultural development in the countries of Latin America, which were very rich in natural resources and had a great common cultural tradition. The work being done in that connection by the Inter-American Nuclear Energy Commission of the Organization of American States was worthy of special mention.

59. Peru wished to ask the General Conference to take the necessary urgent measures to ensure that, within the decade to come, the experience gained in utilizing nuclear energy for generating electric power and desalting sea water for industrial and agricultural purposes should be put to practical use in the large irrigable areas of Peru's southern coast, where hydroelectric and conventional fuel resources were either non-existent or uneconomic.

60. His country was very grateful to the Agency for the attention given to its requests relating to health physics and radiological protection. It hoped that similar attention would be given to the three further requests it had made under the Agency's technical assistance programme for 1965-66, relating to the establishment in Lima of a centre for the storage, distribution and control of radioisotopes, to the development of radioisotope applications in agriculture, with particular reference to fertilizer use and the study of hydrological problems, and to a programme for gamma irradiation of harmful insects. He had been given to understand that the Agency would favourably consider projects of that kind.

61. Peru was well aware of the importance of international co-operation in the development of the peaceful uses of atomic energy. It likewise recognized the serious problems facing the Agency in matters of priorities, project selection

and financial resources. That situation was worsened by the growing demands for assistance from developing countries and called for co-ordinated regional programmes in respect of nuclear laboratories, research reactors and combined power and desalination plants. In that way, it would be possible to achieve rapidly a development of nuclear energy which would permit an improvement in living standards for all the peoples of the world.

ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE AGENCY'S ACTIVITIES (GC(VIII)/272, 273)

62. The PRESIDENT drew attention to the recommendation by the Board of Governors (GC(VIII)/272) relating to the Agency's report to the General Assembly of the United Nations for 1963-64. As the draft resolution recommended by the Board was on exactly the same lines as similar resolutions on the subject adopted by the Conference in the past, he suggested that it be adopted.

63. The draft resolution contained in document GC(VIII)/272 was adopted.

64. The PRESIDENT invited the Conference to consider the draft resolution submitted by the Board in its recommendation (GC(VIII)/273) concerning the Agency's report to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations for 1964-65.

65. The draft resolution contained in document GC(VIII)/273 was adopted.

ELECTIONS TO THE AGENCY'S STAFF PENSION COMMITTEE

66. The PRESIDENT explained that the item had been included in the agenda in order to provide for the eventuality that one or more members of the Agency's Staff Pension Committee would have had to be replaced. However, no elections to that Committee were in fact needed during the present session.

SCALE OF MEMBERS' CONTRIBUTIONS FOR 1965 (GC(VIII)/286)

67. The PRESIDENT called upon the delegate of Pakistan to present the report of the Programme, Technical and Budget Committee.

68. Mr. INNAS ALI (Pakistan), Rapporteur of the Programme, Technical and Budget Committee, presented the Committee's report on the scale of Members' contributions for 1965 (GC(VIII)/286).

69. The draft resolution contained in document GC(VIII)/286, paragraph 2, was adopted.

PROPOSAL FOR A CHANGE IN THE REGULAR BUDGET APPROPRIATION FOR 1964: ITEM PROPOSED JOINTLY BY THE CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIALIST REPUBLIC AND HUNGARY (GC(VIII)/287)

70. Mr. INNAS ALI (Pakistan), Rapporteur of the Programme, Technical and Budget Committee, presented the Committee's report (GC(VIII)/287) and drew attention to the draft resolution reproduced in the annex to the report.

71. The PRESIDENT put the draft resolution to the vote.

72. There were 39 votes in favour and none against, with 18 abstentions. The draft resolution was adopted.

73. Mr. McADAM CLARK (United Kingdom), explaining his vote, said that although, when the matter had come up for discussion, his delegation had agreed to accept the verdict of the Committee, it nevertheless considered the decision which had now been taken an incorrect one. His delegation regarded the matter as one of principle, with no political bias, and wished to record its abstention for future reference.

74. Mr. FRANCO-NETTO (Brazil), explaining his abstention, recalled that during the debate in the Committee his delegation had suggested a compromise on similar lines to the solution adopted by the World Health Organization, which would have met the legitimate desires of Czechoslovakia and Hungary without violating sound fiscal and budgetary principles, namely to refund the difference in contributions for the year 1964 only, leaving 1963 unaltered.

75. Mr. SMYTH (United States of America) explained that his delegation had voted against the resolution in the Committee because it believed, as a matter of principle, that the Agency should not complicate the situation regarding the assessed budget by applying unduly the principle of retroactivity. However, in view of the decision taken by the Committee, he had abstained from voting in plenary.

THE AGENCY'S ACCOUNTS FOR 1963 (GC(VIII)/288)

76. Mr. RAHMOUNI (Algeria), Rapporteur of the Administrative and Legal Committee, presented the Committee's report on the Agency's accounts for 1963 (GC(VIII)/288).

77. The draft resolution contained in document GC(VIII)/288, paragraph 2, was adopted.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE GENERAL FUND FOR 1965. (GC(VIII)/281/Rev.3)

78. The PRESIDENT, opening the discussion on item 18, said that Annex IV to the Agency's Budget for 1965^{4/} contained a draft resolution on the Operational Budget allocations for 1965 recommending that the General Conference decide that the target for voluntary contributions to the General Fund be \$2 million. The Programme, Technical and Budget Committee had not yet submitted its report on that draft resolution, but he understood that it would be recommending that figure.

79. Document GC(VIII)/281/Rev.3 contained a list of the pledges received by 16 September. Since then four more had been communicated by the following countries: Austria, \$8200; Burma, \$1000; India, \$35 000; and Israel, \$2800.

80. In addition, he had been asked to announce that the Chilean Government, appreciative of the Agency's work, wished to help finance its activities by an appropriate voluntary contribution for 1965. However, as the appropriations law was still before the National Congress, the Chilean delegation could not, for the moment, indicate the exact amount, which would be communicated to the Secretariat as soon as the law had been approved.

81. He had been informed by the Italian delegation that its Government intended to make a contribution as it had done in the past. However, pending approval of the nuclear energy bill for 1965 and subsequent years, the Government was not yet in a position to indicate the amount.

82. He had also been asked by the delegate of Mexico to state that his Government intended to make a voluntary contribution in 1965 as it had done in the past years, but the exact amount had yet to be determined.

83. Thus the total so far pledged was \$464 893, which was far short of the proposed target, and he hoped that further pledges would increase the amount very considerably.

84. With regard to voluntary contributions in kind the delegations of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet

^{4/} GC(VIII)/276.

Socialist Republics had stated that their voluntary contributions would consist of the programme they had proposed for establishing radiological centres in developing countries, including the provision of experts and fellowships. That part of the programme which devolved on those countries would be carried out during the coming two or three years whether the Western countries took part in it or not.

85. As had been the practice in the Committee for Pledges of Voluntary Contributions to the General Fund, the amounts pledged would be recorded on a special form but on the clear understanding that that would not constitute a legal or binding commitment: a point of particular importance for pledges requiring subsequent legislative approval.

86. Mr. SMYTH (United States of America) said that, as in previous years and subject to the appropriation and availability of funds, the United States would contribute to the Agency's operational programme; the amount towards the 1965 target would be equivalent to 45% of the total unrestricted cash contributions paid into the General Fund by Member States until the total of such contributions together with the United States' matching portion reached \$1 500 000. It was anticipated that \$500 000 of the United States pledge would be paid as an outright grant.

87. In addition to its cash contribution, and again subject to the appropriation and availability of funds, the United States planned to provide fellowships to the value of \$280 000 for study in United States institutions and \$125 000 in the form of services of experts, costs associated with participation in technical meetings and small equipment grants for technical assistance projects for the Agency's Laboratory.

88. As the pledge for 1965 had been modified compared to those of previous years, some explanation was needed of the considerations which had prompted his Government's decision. During the past seven years, it had contributed to the General Fund an amount equal to 50% of the voluntary contributions received and that contribution had been over and above cost-free fellowships, the services of experts for Agency panels, meetings, technical assistance assignments, equipment grants and other items. The pledges during that period had been accompanied by a matching formula designed to provide an incentive to

other Member States to contribute generously to the important work of the Agency for which the only source of funds was voluntary contributions and contributions in kind. However, the total amount of money available from the United States for matching purposes under that formula had never been fully taken up and about \$1 million had been lost to the Agency. To that extent, the Operating Fund had been penalized and had been insufficient to meet technical assistance requests.

89. In view of that situation, his Government had hoped that the proposal to find a solution by an amendment to the Statute bringing all the Agency's activities under the assessed budget would meet with general approval. It continued to regard that objective as the desirable one in the long run and, in the meantime, believed that the proportion of the United States total contribution should be brought closer into line with the pattern of United States contributions to other international organizations.

90. Although the United States pledge had been revised, it still contained the essential element that would enable the Agency to come near to reaching its voluntary target if other contributions were made to bring the matching formula fully into play. He accordingly urged all Member States to contribute to the voluntary fund in an amount at least equivalent to their percentage assessment for the Regular Budget.

91. Mr. McADAM CLARK (United Kingdom) said that his Government had consistently held the view that the form of technical assistance must depend on requests and not on what others might think certain countries ought to receive and had therefore believed that the Agency should dispose of resources that would enable it to obtain technical assistance on the best terms possible. For that reason, in the past the United Kingdom had made its contribution in convertible currency rather than in fellowships, services or material.

92. The United Kingdom had decided to contribute the equivalent of \$140 000 in convertible currency to the General Fund for 1965, representing the same percentage as its assessed contribution to the Regular Budget. To the extent possible, it would also provide the services of experts free of charge and as in 1964 make places available at laboratories and certain power stations.

93. The PRESIDENT announced that France had just made a pledge of \$30 000.

The meeting rose at 5.15 p.m.

