



International Atomic Energy Agency

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THE AGENCY'S ANNUAL REPORT TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE
UNITED NATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1967-68

Explanatory Note

1. By Resolution GC(XII)/RES/239 the General Conference requested the Board of Governors to arrange for the preparation of a supplement to the Board's annual report to the General Conference for 1967-68 [1] which, together with that report shall constitute the Agency's report to the General Assembly of the United Nations for that year. [2]
2. The present document contains the supplement, which deals briefly with some developments in the Agency's work during the period 1 July to 1 October 1968.

[1] GC(XII)/380.

[2] The two documents are being brought to the Assembly's attention in United Nations document A/7175.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS
TO THE GENERAL CONFERENCE FOR 1967-68

Twelfth regular session of the General Conference

1. The twelfth regular session of the General Conference was held in Vienna from 24 to 30 September 1968. Mr. Sandoval Vallarta of Mexico was elected President of the Conference. Messages of support for the Agency from the President of the United States of America and from the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics were read to the Conference.
2. During the general debate many speakers welcomed the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and noted with satisfaction that the Agency will have wider responsibilities when the Treaty comes into force. There was general support for the Agency's safeguards system, and most delegates were convinced that it could serve the purposes of Article III of the Treaty.
3. A possible role for the Agency under Article V of the Treaty relating to the provision of services for use of nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes was also discussed. Most delegates agreed that the Agency because of its unique experience and competence could effectively perform the functions envisaged for the international body referred to in that Article. A resolution (GC(XII)/RES/245) was adopted whereby the General Conference requested the Director General to initiate studies of the procedures that the Agency should employ in performing such a role. [3]
4. In resolution GC(XII)/RES/241 [3] the Conference requested the Board of Governors to review Article VI of the Agency's Statute, dealing with the composition of the Board, in the light of developments since the establishment of the Agency and of the new responsibilities to be assumed by the Agency under the Non-Proliferation Treaty.
5. During the session a proposal was made for a study of the basis on which arrangements could be made to secure finances from international sources for nuclear projects, particularly in developing countries. The Conference submitted the text of the draft resolution on this subject and the records of its discussion to the Board of Governors for early examination.
6. The Conference also:
 - (a) Unanimously approved Liechtenstein, the Niger and Zambia for membership of the Agency. These States will become members as soon as they have deposited instruments of acceptance of the Statute;
 - (b) Approved an agreement providing for co-operation between the Agency and the Organization of African Unity [4];
 - (c) Elected Argentina, Iran, Italy, Singapore and Venezuela to serve on the Board for two years; and

[3] The resolution is reproduced in the Annex hereto.

[4] The text is given in document GC(XII)/376, Annex.

- (d) Examined the Agency's programme for 1969-74 and approved a budget for 1969 totalling \$13 763 000 [5]. The amount to be obtained principally through assessment of Member States is \$11 251 000, which is 7.4% more than the corresponding figure in the current year's budget; Members are asked to pledge voluntary contributions to provide most of the remaining \$2 512 000. The target of \$2 million for such pledges in 1968 has again been set for next year, and 53 Members had pledged a total of \$1 243 729 by the time the Conference adjourned.

The Agency's technical programme

7. The Agency organized two meetings of special interest during the period covered by this supplement.

- (a) A symposium on magnetohydrodynamic electric power generation (MHD) was held in Warsaw from 24 to 30 July. A detailed review was made of recent important developments in this field, with emphasis on the results obtained from experimental MHD equipment. The symposium was attended by some 300 experts from 21 countries and international organizations; and
- (b) The Third International Conference on Plasma Physics and Controlled Nuclear Fusion Research, which was held in Novosibirsk from 1 to 7 August, was attended by 400 scientists from 90 countries and international organizations. The Conference reviewed the latest results obtained from the large experimental fusion devices now in operation in several countries, as well as plasma physics studies which are directly relevant to fusion research. It stressed the potential importance of nuclear fusion for the solution of the world's energy problems.

8. The International Nuclear Information System (INIS) [6]. In July the Agency published a "Report of the INIS Study Team" which was prepared by a group of consultants specially engaged to make a detailed analysis of INIS. The report advocates the establishment of INIS, suggests a method for its operation and gives details of the equipment and staff that will be required.

9. Research contracts. The Agency's research contract programme is concentrating more and more on work of direct concern to developing countries, and contracts are also being awarded increasingly to institutes in these countries. During the period covered by this supplement some 50 contracts amounting to some \$220 000 were awarded to or renewed with institutes in developing countries; they are to finance research mainly in nuclear medicine, radiation biology, agriculture and radioactive waste management. It is worthy of note that since the programme was started ten years ago, the Agency has spent more than \$6 million of its own funds on research contracts, and a further \$800 000 has been made available by one Member State for contractual research under the Agency's auspices.

Technical assistance

10. During the first eight months of 1968, 59 technical assistance experts were sent to 28 countries, 308 fellowships were awarded, two visiting seminars were held, seven training courses and one study tour were organized for a total of 132 participants and equipment to a value of \$525 300 was procured. Three experts were recruited for the Special Fund project of the United Nations Development Programme to eradicate the Mediterranean fruit fly in Central America, for which equipment worth \$122 500 was also provided.

[5] The programme and budget are the subject of document GC(XII)/385.

[6] A detailed description of INIS is annexed to the current year's budget — GC(XI)/360, Annex III.

11. This is the tenth year in which the Agency's technical assistance programme of direct aid to developing countries is being fully implemented as far as resources permit, and the total aid provided amounts to the equivalent of more than \$30 million, which has been distributed, in one form or another, to 82 Member States. Over 1000 experts have served in more than 60 countries, 1200 people have attended 72 training courses and equipment to a value of more than \$4 million has been provided in conjunction with the services of the experts.

Safeguards

12. In September the Board approved a further Safeguards Transfer Agreement in connection with the bilateral co-operation agreement between Turkey and the United States, as well as a new Transfer Agreement with Japan and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to replace one concluded in 1967 [7]. A total of 40 such Agreements involving 30 States have now been approved by the Board; when they are all in force 69 reactor facilities with a thermal capacity of nearly 3230 MW will be under Agency safeguards.

13. A panel on safeguards methods for reactors, held in Vienna in September, defined the basic technical and operational problems of applying safeguards to specific types of power and research reactors. It advised the Secretariat on approaches that were likely to lead to solutions of these problems and made recommendations for the development of safeguards measures for reactors. The participants came from Argentina, Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, India, Japan, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the United States; in addition, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Denmark, Hungary, Romania, the European Atomic Energy Community and the European Nuclear Energy Agency of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development sent observers.

ANNEX

The texts of two resolutions adopted by the General Conference on 30 September 1968

GC(XII)/RES/245. THE AGENCY'S RESPONSIBILITY TO PROVIDE SERVICES
IN CONNECTION WITH THE PEACEFUL USE OF NUCLEAR EXPLOSIONS

The General Conference,

(a) Noting that the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons provides that potential benefits from any peaceful applications of nuclear explosions will be made available under appropriate international observation and through appropriate international procedures, and contemplates that such benefits will be obtainable through an appropriate international body with adequate representation of non-nuclear-weapon States [1],

(b) Recalling that the Agency, whose membership already includes more than 90 non-nuclear-weapon States, was established to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world while ensuring, so far as it is able, that assistance provided by it is not used in such a way as to further any military purpose [2],

(c) Recognizing that during the last decade the Agency has acquired experience and competence that are contributing to the attainment of these objectives,

(d) Bearing in mind that this unique experience and competence are directly relevant to the peaceful use of nuclear explosions, and that the Agency therefore can effectively perform the role envisaged under the provisions of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and

(e) Bearing in mind also that a number of signatories to the Treaty have expressed the view that the Agency should perform that role,

1. Requests the Director General to initiate studies of the procedures that the Agency should employ in performing such a role; and

2. Requests the Board of Governors to review the results of these studies and to report thereon to the General Conference in 1969 at its thirteenth regular session.

[1] Article V of the Treaty.

[2] See the Statute, Article II.

GC(XII)/RES/241. REVIEW OF ARTICLE VI OF THE STATUTE

The General Conference,

(a) Noting that great progress in the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes has taken place in many countries since the establishment of the Agency,

(b) Noting that the membership of the Agency has increased during the last years,

(c) Desirous of enabling the Agency to function smoothly and to be in a position to carry out the new responsibilities which it will assume with the eventual entry into force of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and

(d) Having in mind the desire expressed by the great majority of non-nuclear-weapon States which met at Geneva in September 1968 to participate more actively in the organs of the Agency,

Requests the Board of Governors to review Article VI of the Statute and to submit to the General Conference at its thirteenth regular session a report containing a study of ways and means by which the membership of the Board will adequately reflect:

- (a) The progress and developments in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy achieved by many Members of the Agency, including the developing countries;
- (b) An equitable geographical distribution; and
- (c) The continuing need for the effectiveness of the Board as the executive body of the Agency.