

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE 2nd SESSION OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE

The Debate*

The second session of the General Conference was held at the Neue Hofburg palace in Vienna from 22 September to 4 October 1958.

Participants: Some 325 members of delegations representing 65 out of the Agency's 69 Member States; one observer from a Member State; two observers from two non-Member States; one representative from the United Nations; representatives from seven specialized agencies, six inter-governmental organizations and from fourteen non-governmental organizations.

The debates of the Conference were based on the "First Annual Report to the General Conference" (GC(II)/39) covering the period 23 October 1957 to 30 June 1958, the "Programme and Budget for 1959" (GC(II)/36) both submitted by the Board of Governors and on the statement made by the Director General on 22 September 1958 (GC(II)OR.14) which brought the survey of the Agency's activities up-to-date.

The Agency seen in perspective

Mr. T. Sudjarwo (Indonesia), President of the Conference, said in his opening address: "High hopes and high expectations were raised right here, when we started this great enterprise for peace. . . I believe that the hopes and expectations of last year can be maintained - if not enhanced - today One year is not a long time. It is a new Agency, and its initial year cannot be but a difficult, struggling year The laying of its foundation alone has been a great undertaking, the accomplishment of which could only be achieved by the patient co-operation and good will of all concerned, but at least of that of the principal atomic powers. . . . On the other hand, I believe that there exists also impatience among the many members of the Agency, specially those representing the so-called under-developed or under-privileged areas of the world. . . not without justification they look to this Agency with the greatest expectations Let us make this second annual Conference of the IAEA another milestone on the road of the beneficial atom towards the welfare of people throughout the world."

Mr. Philippe de Seynes, Under-Secretary of the United Nations addressing the Conference on behalf

* The following extracts are taken from statements made during Plenary Sessions only. In view of the restricted space, all themes discussed cannot be covered, nor all delegates quoted.

of Mr. Hammarskjöld, emphasized the progress achieved in less than one year of work. "During that short space of time," he said, "the Board of Governors and the Director General with the assistance of his Secretariat have been able, thanks to untiring efforts, to achieve a number of results to which the documents presented to this Conference bear witness eloquently. They are all the more appreciable as the atomic field is a new one in which experience is still very limited The utmost importance of the First General Conference now becomes evident: the Agency has completed the first organizing stage and has at present at its disposal, with its Secretariat of experts, a tool of high promise. The present Conference will have to set the course of the Agency's activities for the years to come. We believe that from decisions taken during this session will largely depend the extent to which the work of the Agency will meet with success not merely during the coming year, but for the whole future."

Appraisal of the first year's achievements

Mr. D. B. Sole (Union of South Africa) thought that the primary purpose of the debate was to review the progress of the IAEA in its first year and to permit Member States to publicize their views on the past and future activities of the Agency. The Report of the Board of Governors was in essence an account of the stewardship of the Agency's executive organ. Executive responsibility was vested much less in the Director General than was the case in the specialized agencies. All criticism should, therefore, be addressed to the Board of Governors as a whole and to the Governments represented on it, rather than to the Director General.

Mr. Nyunt (Burma) expressed his Government's "satisfaction" with the work done during the period under review. So did Mr. Furuuchi (Japan).

Mr. Ahmad (Pakistan) said it was "apparent from perusal of the Report that the Board has worked diligently and conscientiously". Mr. Elfassi (Morocco) thought the delays in the Agency's initial moves were "normal and excusable". Mr. McCone (USA) regarded the Agency's record as "encouraging" even though the Agency had not fulfilled all hopes. Mr. Nakicenovic (Yugoslavia) described it as "constructive".

Mr. Bernardis (Greece) congratulated the Agency on its achievements and Mr. Carstens (Fed. Rep. of Germany) "for the rapid establishment of its administrative body", saying his Government was particularly happy that it had been possible to engage many highly qualified persons who would be a gua-

rantee that the Agency would deal effectively with the important tasks ahead.

Mr. Schmudsky (Ukrainian SSR) was of the opinion that a "disproportionate" amount of the Agency's activities had been administrative, concealing all the other, much more important, aspects of its tasks.

Mr. Nadzhakov (Bulgaria) noted with satisfaction the organizational work already done regarding preparations of plans and establishments of technical and administrative services towards the implementation of the initial programme, whereas Mr. Sevchenko (Byelorussian SSR) thought they had not been entirely satisfactory.

Mr. Nicutza (Romania) spoke of "modest achievements". Mr. Lopez (Argentina) was of the opinion that the Agency had successfully completed the first stages, but should go carefully in opening up new ground.

Mr. Hamilton (New Zealand) held that the Report gave the impression that the IAEA was spreading its activities over a field so wide that there was a danger of its limited resources being dissipated without any active progress being achieved.

Mr. Errera (Belgium) considered that the Agency had not yet gained sufficient experience for firm conclusions to be drawn. Mr. Cunha (Brazil) thanked the Board of Governors, the Director General and the Agency's Secretariat for their "outstanding performance in guiding the Agency through its first, and probably most difficult, year".

Mr. Wershof (Canada) said that a year ago some people had "tended to expect that by now more progress would have been made in putting into effect the full programme recommended by the Preparatory Commission". These expectations may have been somewhat unrealistic in view of the "growing pains" that are bound to hamper the first months of any such intricate and ambitious enterprise. The Canadian Government was generally satisfied with the situation reviewed by the First Annual Report, though "some facets" caused misgivings.

Sir Edwin Plowden (U.K.) declared "some might say that the Agency's achievement has been small. That, however, was not a valid criticism, since no organization on the scale envisaged for this Agency could become fully operational in twelve months".

Mr. Winkler (Czechoslovakia) thought the progress so far achieved "should not prevent us from realizing that it represents but a small part of the tasks envisaged in the initial programme and anticipated by the First General Conference". The fact was that "a large portion" of these first tasks had remained unfulfilled which was the more serious as it concerned "mainly those tasks which should have resulted in instant benefit for the under-developed countries".

Prof. Emelyanov (USSR) stated that thanks to the contributions to the common cause made or offered by the Soviet Union as well as by other Member States the Agency was in a position to start with its practical activities. Unfortunately, very little practical work had been done by the Agency, the organizational period was actually lasting too long The programme for the Agency's first year had so far remained nothing but a programme. The criticism levelled at the Agency in speeches and in the press was well founded. Dissatisfaction was being increasingly voiced by those expecting active help from the Agency. Even the programme for 1959 included only to a small part those scientific and technical activities proposed by the Preparatory Commission back in 1956. Even if this programme were to be carried out this would still fall very much short of any appreciable advance". "Why," asked Prof. Emelyanov, "has so important an international organ, created for co-operation in the field of the peaceful uses of atomic energy achieved so few practical results? Obviously because the initiators of this organization had no serious intention of making it effective; apparently propagandistic intentions rather than the question of aid lay at the root of its creation."

The Agency's part in international co-operation.
The IAEA and UN.

Many speakers emphasized the importance of close international co-operation in the field of atomic energy and dealt with the role the IAEA was called upon to play.

Prof. Bhabha (India) said: "There are suggestions from time to time that the Agency should take over the entire responsibility within the UN family for the peaceful applications of atomic energy. This is neither practical nor desirable. The expert knowledge and the experience gained in this area by various UN bodies cannot be lightly discarded. When these bodies are capable of carrying out certain tasks effectively, it is both unnecessary and wasteful to set up other bodies for the same purpose. The point is not to take over the work of other bodies, but to be ready for work which none of these organs do or can do. This can only be achieved by the closest possible collaboration within the framework of the Relationship Agreements. . . . We must all

The Austrian Chancellor, Dr. Raab (centre) welcomes delegates to the opening session of the Conference in the Hofburg



recognize that the UN is the primary organization in the field of international co-operation, and that the other members of the UN family have an important but more limited role to play in their own specialized field. . . . The Agency may ultimately have more responsible tasks to discharge than the other specialized agencies, but by their very nature such tasks must inevitably be inseparable from the UN, and it is only as the atomic arm, so to speak, of the UN that the Agency will be able to participate in this great task." Prof. Bhabha expressed the hope that no "delusion of grandeur" would come in the way of the Agency recognizing its true role in relation to the UN nor an unwillingness to modify its Statute should this prove necessary to assist the UN in important work in the atomic energy field.

Mr. Couture (France) also thought that the Agency with whom "prime responsibility" rested regarding the peaceful uses of atomic energy might have to modify its Statute, its relationship with the other international organizations as well as the methods of its work should this become necessary in view of the political aspects of some of the technical tasks in which the Agency would have to take part.

Mr. Winkler (Czechoslovakia) said his delegation could not "accept such a position that the special status of the Agency. . . . might lead in comparison with the specialized agencies, to less close relations of the Agency to the UN, to its isolation and competition with the UN. On the contrary, the purpose of this special position of the Agency in the UN family as reflected in the statutory provisions concerning the Agency's relationship to the General Assembly and the Secretary General of the UN, is to secure the closest possible relationship with the UN in every respect, even closer than that of the specialized agencies". The Agency "should become in the shortest possible time a living and efficient specialized technical organization".

According to Prof. Emelyanov (USSR) the success of the IAEA in all the different sectors of its activities would depend on how closely it would co-operate with the UN.

Mr. Tammes (Netherlands) spoke of an "appetite for initiative" resulting in a "race in which the youngest member of the UN family was the last to join. In the field of international organizations, however, it does not appear relevant to this functional character to think in terms of vested interests and established rights. International agencies are not sovereign states and even formal relationships between them should be seen less as contracts than as working agreements always open to adaptation to changing conditions and necessities". The various international bodies were "linked together to a system of autonomous systems". The Netherlands Government was aiming at concerted action as "a jointly conceived and unified plan aimed at a common broad objective".

Mr. McCone (USA) assured the Conference that

the USA was prepared to exert all possible effort to maintain an appropriate role for the Agency as an organization of primary importance in the field of international co-operation. . . . As time and experience progress, and consistent with our existing obligations, the USA will look to the Agency as the major institutional channel through which the international peaceful uses programme of the US will be implemented and carried forward".

Sir Edwin Plowden (U.K.) welcomed the Agency's agreements with specialized agencies which would, however, need to be supplemented by continuing consultation to prevent friction or duplication of effort. Much could be done by friendly collaboration between the respective secretariats alone. The key to the matter was the policies of Member States, and proper co-ordination inside the individual national administrations. The U.K. regarded the IAEA as the predominant organ dealing with peaceful uses of atomic energy.

Fissionable materials

Referring to the offers of various and in particular fissionable materials several delegates supported the statement made by the Director General in his opening address that "some preferential treatment must be given the Agency by the offering countries thereby providing some inducement for governments to utilize the channels of true international co-operation.

Prof. Emelyanov (USSR) accused the USA of intending to sell materials at conditions which would raise the prices of those channelled through the IAEA above world market levels. Under such conditions countries might by-pass the Agency, which would undermine one of its most important functions. The Soviet Union did not intend to enrich itself by sales of uranium and would sell it at the lowest prices prevailing on world markets.

Mr. Furuuchi (Japan) also warned that "the Agency should be able to offer better terms and conditions than those under the bilateral agreements. In the absence of such inducements. . . . the countries in the under-developed areas of the world might be obliged to seek assistance somewhere else, to the detriment of the sound development of the Agency.

Similar views were expressed by a number of other delegates.

Safeguards

Mr. Allard (Sweden) reminded the Conference that the terms mentioned for fissionable and other material were not only price terms. "As of late, a certain tendency seems to be discernible to make control arrangements which at least appear to be less orthodox than those foreseen in the Agency's Statute", he said. This apparent tendency would hardly serve to stimulate the interest in the Agency

as a supplier of materials and equipment. The Swedish Government considered elaborate planning in the field of supply and safeguards premature.

Prof. Emelyanov (USSR) claimed that during the last year a tendency had become apparent among several Member States to turn the Agency into a control rather than into an assistance organization to develop a control system before anything controllable existed, and to divide the world in controlling and controlled nations. In its bilateral agreements, the Soviet Union had not imposed, and did not intend to impose, any control conditions. The control functions mentioned in the Statute and intended as safeguards against assistance provided by the Agency being used to further military purposes did not have the importance attributed to them by certain Member States.

Mr. Wershof (Canada) thought it necessary to draw attention to the particular responsibilities laid on the Agency by this part of the Statute. Everybody was certainly aware of the complex nature of the problems - "problems which will make agreement on and application of effective and common sense control measures a difficult task indeed". Nonetheless, it was an important task.

Mr. Tammes (Netherlands) recalled that the Agency's initial programme included the setting up of a division of safeguards. The Agency should be "fully prepared for the time when it will be enabled by its own Members to function in the way it was empowered to in its Statute".

Mr. Furuuchi (Japan) informed the Conference that his country intended to utilize the facilities and assistance of the Agency "as the cardinal pillar in carrying out its nuclear energy programmes for peaceful purposes", and had formally requested the Agency for its assistance in purchasing about three tons of natural uranium of reactor grade. In order to be able to meet the expectations of millions of people throughout the world, the IAEA should be able to discharge its statutory functions. Among these was the establishment and administration of safeguards. Relevant provisions were already contained in the bilateral agreements concluded by Japan with the USA and U.K. respectively, and the USA Government had been informed of Japan's intention to request administration of the safeguard provisions by the IAEA, "at such a time as the Agency is in a position to perform this service". The Japanese Government considered it essential that the IAEA should as soon as possible take the necessary steps for the implementation of safeguards.

Mr. McCone (USA) who welcomed and endorsed on behalf of his Government the statement by the Japanese Delegate said that this indicated "the speed with which the Agency should move in establishing the system of safeguards necessary to the full implementation of Article XII of the Statute".

Mr. Billig (Poland) declared the IAEA must not squander its energies on things that were not strictly necessary at the moment. The proposal to establish a division of safeguards was a case in point. This problem required for its solution a wider framework of international co-operation than the Agency itself could provide; if it were to try to tackle that problem, it might simply make the task more difficult - beside harming its work as a whole - by giving the impression that it wished to impose its own control.

Reactors

Mr. Ahmad (Pakistan) reminded the delegates of the fact that the most significant contribution which can be made by atomic energy to health and well-being of the people was in the field of power generation. This was borne out by the fact that by far the greatest part of the effort of the more developed countries was directed towards power production. It had been hinted that one of the lessons of the Geneva Conference was that the development of nuclear power was not a matter for the immediate future. "We are of the opinion that this is not a correct appraisal of the position", Mr. Ahmad said.

Mr. Hedayat (UAR) said like all Middle East countries, the United Arab Republic was keenly interested in the building of small reactors which might transform arid zones into fertile land and bring prosperity to areas which are at present derelict.

Mr. Elfassi (Morocco) outlined the economic conditions of his country and claimed that the installation of power reactors in certain arid regions would be an economic proposition. Morocco intended to ask the Agency whether it would be possible to install small reactors there.

Mr. El Annabi (Tunisia) also thought the IAEA could usefully investigate the economics of small reactors. Previous studies had related mainly to large reactors which, at least for the time being, could find no place in the smaller or less advanced countries. Those countries, however, formed the majority of the Members of the Agency.

Mr. Fernando (Ceylon) expressed similar views, stressing the need for further research with a view to reducing the cost of small reactors.

Prof. Bhabha (India) termed the view that the industrially less developed countries would have to wait some time before they could make use of atomic power a "generalization based on insufficient study". He stated that "nuclear power would be competitive in most parts of India today Conditions in other under-industrialized areas of the world may be different from the conditions in India, but we feel that a thorough and serious study of the power problems of these areas is required". In South Asia and the Far East, excluding China, with a population of

775 million the problem was not of high cost of power, but rather of practically no power at all, unless atomic energy were utilized. In addition, these regions were used to higher power costs. Small nuclear power stations would find quite extensive use in the years immediately ahead. "The Agency has a very important role to play here in studying the economics of nuclear power in these areas".

Mr. Couture (France) on the other hand, considered that for the time being only the big countries could afford to run the economic risks involved in the setting up of installations so costly as atomic power plants.

Mr. McCone (USA) took a similar stand, referring particularly to Mr. Perrin's opening address at the Second Geneva Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy which, according to Mr. McCone, "did much to place this subject in proper perspective".

Sir Edwin Plowden (U.K.) declared: "The Agency's programme has been criticized because it does not include proposals designed to encourage the earlier building of small research and power reactors in the less developed countries. Interest in small power reactors is understandable but the fact is that nowhere in the world has a small reactor yet been designed to supply amounts of power appropriate to the needs for such countries at an economic price". They would certainly be developed in time, but the most useful help the Agency could give in the immediate future was to promote training opportunities for scientists and engineers so that they may be ready when the time comes.

The Conference finally recommended that the Board of Governors should give earnest and early consideration to initiating action for a survey to be made of the needs of the less developed countries in the matter of nuclear power generation plants, and to the adoption of measures for continuing study regarding the development of technology and economics of small and medium scale nuclear power reactors best suited for less developed countries, and assisting them in planning and implementing their training programmes in that connection.

Laboratory facilities

Mr. Nakicenovic (Yugoslavia) suggested that the Board of Governors proposal to set up service laboratory facilities in Vienna "not only to enable the Agency to fulfil its obligations to analyze and verify special fissionable materials, but also to execute its statutory functions connected with radioactive standards, health and safety and waste disposal", be re-examined with a view to using instead existing facilities of Member States or international organizations.

The IAEA exhibit displayed at the Hofburg during the Conference. It comprises three terrestrial globes on which are shown the uranium and thorium mines, the reactors for peaceful purposes, the centres of isotope production and specialized reactor and isotope schools of member countries



Mr. Tammes (Netherlands) thought that, "since scientists often cannot perform their work without having their own laboratory facilities" the Agency should have facilities of its own. It should not be limited in its purpose to a servicing task but should also supply the scientists of the Agency with a place where they could prepare for the activities before them.

Sir Edwin Plowden (U.K.) said the laboratory need not be large, but adequate technical facilities must be provided for the Agency's technical staff. Mr. McCone (USA) declared there could be no reasonable doubt with respect to the necessity for permanent Agency laboratory facilities. Mr. Couture (France) announced that France would contribute electronic equipment for such a laboratory as they were convinced it could contribute effectively to the Agency's work. Mr. Sanchez del Rio (Spain) suggested that the Director General should proceed with caution in regard to the proposed laboratory.

Mr. Winkler (Czechoslovakia) warned that "under the influence of some Members represented on the Board of Governors and advanced in the technology of atomic energy the proposed Programme and Budget contains elements which would lead the Agency astray and end in the concept of an international centre for fundamental research on atomic energy instead of an organization for broad international co-operation and assistance to the under-developed countries, a concept which is alien to the very spirit of the Agency's Statute. Such tendencies could drive the Agency into enterprises involving vast projects and considerable expense without the desirable benefit, projects imposing upon the Agency excessive financial burdens spreading over a number of years to come.

Prof. Emelyanov (USSR) stated it could be said that the Agency's plans did not raise a single serious scientific or technical problem of interest to the majority of countries. They contained irrelevant questions of detail such as the setting up of a small laboratory intended for minor activities.

The Conference, finally, voted in favour of the appropriations necessary for the setting up of laboratory facilities.

Technical assistance and other Agency activities

Practically all delegates agreed, although with varying emphasis, on the importance of those activities of the IAEA which would soonest benefit the less advanced countries.

Mr. Couture (France) was convinced that it was in the field of health and safety that the Agency could play most quickly an important part.

Mr. Elfassi (Morocco) spoke of the hopes of millions fixed on the Agency and of its various activities all men of good will must support: the supply of radioisotopes, materials and specialized equipment; technical assistance to under-developed countries; the exchange of information and organization of scientific courses.

Mr. Ortiz Tirado (Mexico) said for most countries technical assistance was "absolutely essential" if the hopes they had placed in the Agency were to be realized. That fact had been fully recognized by the Board and was apparent from the parts of the Report dealing with the exchange of scientists and experts, the fellowship programme and from the ways in which those schemes were being carried out.

Mr. Ahmad (Pakistan) read a message addressed to the Conference by the Prime Minister of his country, Malik Firoz Khan Noon, in which he stressed that the IAEA's Member States, particularly the less developed countries, were eagerly looking forward to the fulfilment of its promise. "They are convinced that the peaceful atom employed in the fields of power generation, agriculture, health and industry can yield rich dividends and help materially in raising the standard of living of their people."

EPTA

After the General Conference had decided by 58 votes with one abstention that the Agency should seek to participate in the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA) the Director General, Mr. Sterling Cole, expressed his great satisfaction at this decision, so important for the future planning of the Agency's technical assistance activity. It would provide new and continuing financial support for these activities, lead to better co-ordination with the work of the specialized agencies and strengthen the ties with the UN and other members of the UN family; he said. Plans had been drawn up for assistance under EPTA which had provisionally earmarked \$ 200, 000 to IAEA for 1959.

The Budget

The General Conference finally approved by 59 votes, none against and one abstention the Board of Governors' recommendation that the total appropriation for the administrative expenses of the Agency in 1959 shall amount to \$ 5, 225, 000, and by 58 votes, none against and one abstention that the target for voluntary contributions to the General Fund be set at \$ 1, 500, 000. A number of separate votes on individual budget items had all resulted in majorities for the original Board of Governors' recommendations.

A Special Committee on the pledging of voluntary contributions to the General Fund from which the operational part of the Agency's programme was to be financed met on 3 October. As Mr. Sterling Cole, Director General, explained unlike the specialized agencies of the UN, the Agency's technical assistance activities, including all fellowships and technical assistance projects and equipment provided at the Agency's expense as well as its functional laboratory will have to be financed at present through voluntary contributions. By the end of the second session of the General Conference, the President was able to announce a total of approximately \$ 848, 000 pledged by 21 Member States, a number of delegates having indicated their countries' willingness to make contributions, the amount of which would be made known at a later date.

Summing up of the Conference

At the closing session numerous delegates, speaking either on behalf of their respective regions or on behalf of their individual countries, congratulated the President, the Director General, the Agency's staff and the Board of Governors for the way they had accomplished their individual tasks and thanked the Austrian Government for its hospitality.

Mr. Welczek (Fed. Rep. of Germany) said it was particularly encouraging to note that most decisions had been reached unanimously and if there had been disagreement it had been logical rather than ideological.

In his final address Mr. Sudjarwo (Indonesia) said the Conference had accomplished all that could be expected during a short session; it had fully discussed and approved the Programme and Budget for 1959 and though certain controversial issues had not been fully settled it had been able to reach a compromise in each case. The Agency's task was to unite all governments in an effort to encourage the constructive use of atomic energy for the general good, in a new era of international co-operation, and such a task could only be accomplished in a spirit of give and take and political toleration. Indeed, developments in nuclear physics were so important that they could not be divorced from pol-

itics, and the present Conference was unique in bringing together both scientists and politicians for a common purpose. Great advantage might be derived from their joining forces to mould the future of the world and influence the political philosophy that should inspire the application of atomic discoveries. Considered in that light the Conference had surely not failed to make a valuable contribution towards international amity, which augured well for future progress, gradual though it must be.

MAIN DECISIONS TAKEN DURING THE SECOND SESSION OF GENERAL CONFERENCE

Election of President of the Conference - Mr. Tjondronegoro Sudjarwo (Indonesia) and of eight Vice Presidents - Canada, Cuba, Philippines, Thailand, Turkey, USSR, UAR and U.K.

Proposal by the Czechoslovak delegation to invite all states which so desired to send observers to the second session of the General Conference rejected by 43 votes to 16 with one abstention.

Election of five members to the Board of Governors - Netherlands, UAR, Indonesia, Venezuela and Peru.

Approval of the second report of the IAEA to the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Approval of the rules on the consultative status of non-governmental organizations with the Agency.

Authorization of the Board of Governors to invite inter-governmental organizations engaged in the peaceful uses of atomic energy in accordance with the objectives of the Agency as stipulated in its Statute, to be represented by observers at the third regular session of the General Conference (scheduled for 22 September 1959). Approval of relationship agreements with the ILO, FAO, WHO, UNESCO and WMO.

The Board of Governors is requested to prepare rules regarding the acceptance of voluntary contributions to the Agency, and authorized to apply them provisionally until approval by the General Conference.

Decision that a report shall be submitted each year to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations on matters within the competence of the Council.

Approval of the Board of Governors' recommendations to fix the appropriations of the Agency's administrative expenses in 1959 at \$ 5,225,000, and the target for voluntary contributions to the General Fund at \$ 1,500,000.

Recommendation that the Board of Governors and the Director General should establish a laboratory for specified functions after consultation with the

Advisory Committee on Scientific and Technical Questions.

Approval of the Board of Governors' recommendation that the amount of the Working Capital Fund for 1959 should continue to be \$ 2,000,000.

Appointment of three external auditors of the Agency - Norway, Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of Germany - for one, two and three years respectively.

Recommendation that the Board of Governors should give earnest and early consideration to initiating action for a survey to be made of the needs of the less developed countries in the matter of nuclear power generation plants, and to adopting measures for continuing study regarding the development of technology and economics of small and medium scale nuclear power reactors best suited for less developed countries, and assisting them in planning and implementing their training programmes in that connection.



Left to right: Mr. von Rhamm and Dr. Welczek (Germany) and Mr. Fouchet (France) confer between meetings during IAEA's 2nd General Conference at the Hofburg

Recommendation that the Director General, after consultation with the Scientific Advisory Committee and interested specialized agencies, should submit a plan of conferences and symposia.

Decision that the Agency should utilize the services and experiences of existing research centres and of other sources of information.

Recommendation to the Board of Governors and the Director General to co-operate with FAO and WHO and scientific centres which have practical experience of the use of isotopes in agriculture and medicine with a view to the organization of appropriate courses.

Adoption of scales of Members' contributions.

Decision that the Agency shall seek participation in the UN Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.