

The major activity of the WMO in 1966 concerned preparation of plans for a new integrated world-wide system of meteorological observations, weather services and research, known as World Weather Watch (WWW). This system will be made up of the present world weather system with some extension and augmentation by the products of new technological developments, such as meteorological satellites, computers and improved telecommunications. Plans for WWW will be presented for approval at the Fifth World Meteorological Congress when it meets in Geneva in April 1967. A series of planning reports has been published containing the results of the studies and surveys on which the plan to be put to Congress is based. Some of them, notably the potential economic and associated values of WWW and research aspects of the WWW, have received widespread attention.

The WMO served as the executing agency for a number of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) projects, including a pilot project for the improvement and expansion of typhoon- and flood-warning services in China and the establishment of meteorological institutes and training centres in India, the United Arab Republic and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Four new projects were approved towards the end of the year for execution by the WMO. Of special interest are the projects for the improvement of Caribbean meteorological services and for the improvement and expansion of hydrometeorological services in the Central American isthmus.

The Director, Meteorological Branch, Department of Transport, was elected President of WMO Regional Association IV (North and Central America) at its fourth session in October. Canada now has the distinction of having Canadians presiding over three of the main WMO organs.

Canada's contribution in 1966 to the WMO budget¹ was \$48,000 (Cdn), or 2.63 per cent.

International Atomic Energy Agency

The tenth anniversary of the founding of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) was celebrated during the 1966 General Conference at its Vienna headquarters. The occasion was marked by special ceremonies and by addresses from distinguished figures who were involved in the early history of the Agency. As an indication of the IAEA's growth during this short life-span (which really includes less than nine years of full-scale operation), the number of member states has increased from 58 to 96 and the annual budget from \$4 million to nearly \$12 million.

¹ See Appendix I, Section 4.