

to \$6,261,000. Canada's assesment is \$157,943. In addition, there is an "operational" budget, which includes technical-assistance projects, fellowships, research and laboratory expenses, etc. This budget amounts to \$2,055,000 for the year 1962 and this sum, according to the statute, must be raised by voluntary contributions. On the basis of past experience, it is most unlikely that this target will be met, which means that the operational programme of the Agency will probably have to be curtailed.

At this year's General Conference, as has been noted above, the need for an improvement of the Agency's method of financing its activities was discussed, and this is a matter which is likely to be pursued. As a start, however, a resolution inviting member states to make voluntary contributions to the operational budget for 1962 and succeeding years in amounts of at least the same percentages of the target for each year as their assessed contributions to the regular budget was adopted by a substantial majority. In line with the adoption of this resolution a number of countries, including Canada, pledged voluntary contributions to the 1962 operational budget equal to the percentages of their assessed contributions to the regular budget. Canada's pledge to contribute \$57,000, subject to Parliamentary authority, was a pledge, in round figures, of the equivalent of 2.87 per cent of the operational budget.

The final impression left with the Canadian delegation to this Fifth General Conference of the IAEA was that, all in all, the Agency would continue to play an important role in the development of the peaceful uses of atomic energy. It was evident that many of the developing countries — particularly those in Africa — were genuinely eager for guidance and assistance in developing the practical uses of nuclear energy, which seemed to them to be as much the key to the new age of industrialization as steam was to the first. By providing that guidance and assistance, by continuing to perform its less spectacular functions in the fields of research and regulation, and by carrying on its studies of the technical and economic aspects of nuclear power, the Agency is, in fact, giving effect to the mandate enjoined upon it by its statute, which is to "seek to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world".