

The kind of partnership we have in mind would be provided by an Agency having the particular features proposed in the draft statute. The draft statute recognizes the complexity and the importance of atomic development and makes effective and flexible arrangements to facilitate cooperation between countries with widely divergent requirements and in varying economic circumstances. It recognizes that some countries are more advanced industrially and technologically than others and are in a position to make a greater contribution in skills, materials and equipment. At the same time other countries with more limited resources will necessarily look to the Agency for advice, information and direct assistance. Whether a country is a net contributor or a net beneficiary under Agency programmes, all members will share a common desire to contribute to the extent of their abilities and to see the affairs of the Agency conducted on a basis which will ensure responsible and effective utilization of resources. Without sound direction and satisfactory Agency policies, countries proposing to undertake worthwhile projects may be unable to obtain needed assistance; countries capable of providing assistance may lose confidence and fail to make the fullest use of the Agency as a channel for helping atomic development. Under the statute heavy responsibilities for sound direction will be delegated to the Board of Governors subject to the general guidance of the membership as a whole as expressed through the General Conference. On a Board entrusted with these responsibilities those countries on whom the Agency must mainly depend for assistance must exert sufficient influence to retain their continuing confidence and support which will be essential to the achievement of the Agency's high purposes.

At the same time those countries likely to be net beneficiaries must be satisfied in their turn that in establishing its programmes the Agency will take full and informed account of their interests, requirements and problems. These countries also must have adequate representation on the Board, and the General Conference in which their influence is likely to be widely felt must fill a role of effective expression and discussion, without, however, impinging unduly on the execution responsibilities of the Board of Governors.

For successful operation the Agency will require sound financial procedures which are at once precise and flexible. These procedures must, we submit, be designed to permit dynamic progress toward Agency goals subject to the customary restraints of prudent and responsible financial control. In the draft statute organizational arrangements are covered in a number of articles determining the role of management and the relationship between the Board of Governors and the General Conference. I should like to make a few general remarks concerning the Canadian interpretation of the financial provisions of the draft statute, as I am aware of the widespread interest in this aspect of the draft statute, especially Article XIV. Our detailed comments will of course be made when individual articles are under consideration.

It is evident that the provision of adequate financial resources is fundamental to the fulfilment of the Agency's objectives. Provision for administrative expenses of the Agency poses no serious difficulty. It is a normal and accepted principle of international organizations that the expenses of administration represent a common burden of membership and that they should be shared equitably among all members according to a suitable scale.