

countries together with technically advanced ones prepared to assist in the realization of their projects by the provision of information, facilities or financial support. This role could also be filled in the field of health, safety and safeguards.

### **Programme and Budget**

The statute of the Agency provides that its expenses shall be divided as between administrative and operational expenses, the former to be met by assessment of the membership and the latter by voluntary contributions and any excess of revenue over expenditures from agency projects. The recommendations of the Board of Governors for 1959 included an administrative budget of \$5,225,000 and an operational budget of \$1,500,000. Of this latter amount, \$1,100,000 would be used for fellowships, training and technical assistance, and the balance of \$400,000 for the establishment of a small Agency scientific service and control laboratory.

Probably the main achievement of the Conference was the approval of both budgets and the consequent approval of the programme recommended by the Board for the following year. Before the Conference started, it appeared that the operational budget might not obtain the necessary two-thirds majority and consequently might have to be referred back to the Board of Governors. Criticism came chiefly from Communist countries and was centered on the laboratory recommended by the Board. Those opposed questioned the need for the Agency to have laboratory services of its own and wanted the matter to be given further study. Those countries favouring this project were in the large majority and, after a series of votes and rather acrimonious discussions, the budget as a whole was approved unanimously.

### **Voluntary Contributions**

A special Committee of the whole Conference was formed to receive pledges of voluntary contributions from the various member states. The pledges amounted to just under \$850,000, although this amount will be increased somewhat when pledges are received from nine other countries who announced that their governments intended to contribute. The largest contributor was, of course, the United States, which made an outright pledge of \$500,000 and offered to contribute a further \$250,000 on a matching basis once the total contributions reached \$1 million. The Canadian pledge is for \$50,000, subject to the funds being voted by Parliament. The Canadian representative also announced that a further \$25,000 might be given, "depending on the response of other countries".

If the total of \$1.5 million is not contributed it will mean, of course, that the plans for scholarships, training and technical assistance as well as those for the laboratory will have to be modified.

### **Other Work**

As mentioned above, relationship agreements with five other United Nations Specialized Agencies were approved and the Director-General was authorized to apply to the appropriate authorities of the United Nations for the Agency to join the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. The Board was authorized to invite intergovernmental organizations engaged in the peaceful uses of atomic energy to be represented by observers at the third regular session and it approved the rules on the consultative status of non-