

*International Development Association.*—The IDA, also an affiliate of the IBRD, was established in September 1960 to meet the situation of a growing number of less-developed countries whose need for an ability to make use of outside capital is greater than their ability to service conventional loans. Consequently, the terms of IDA development credits are designed to impose far less burden on the balance of payments of borrowing countries than conventional loans. Credits extended to date have each been for a term of 50 years, bearing no interest. At the end of 1965, paid-in and prospective resources of IDA amounted to \$1,676,300,000 (U.S.). Prospective contributions to be paid in over the three years 1965-68 (subject to legislative authorization) will amount to \$740,745,000 (U.S.) of which Canada's share will be \$41,700,000 (U.S.). IDA began operations in November 1960 and extended its first development credit in May 1961. By Dec. 31, 1965, it had extended a total of 79 development credits totalling \$1,192,300,000 to 30 countries in Africa, Asia, the Middle East and the Western Hemisphere. In 1966, IDA approved credits of nearly \$478,000,000, a new peak, compared with \$196,000,000 in 1965.

*International Atomic Energy Agency.*—Formed in 1957, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is an autonomous international organization under the aegis of the UN. The Agency was given a mandate to seek to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world in a variety of ways. Because Canada has been designated as one of the five members most advanced in nuclear technology, including the production of source materials, a Canadian representative has served on the IAEA Board of Governors since the inception of the Agency.

As of June 1967, IAEA membership consisted of 98 states. The organization of conferences and symposia of experts, the dissemination of information and the provision of technical assistance are among the methods that the Agency adopts to carry out its functions. With the rapid expansion in the use of nuclear power, much of the Agency's program is devoted to this field as well as to the use to which isotopes may be put in agriculture and medicine. An important aspect of the IAEA activities that is becoming of increasing significance relates to the development and application of safeguard measures to ensure that nuclear materials supplied for peaceful purposes are not diverted to military uses.

*International Law Commission.*—By Article 13(1) of the Charter of the United Nations, one of the purposes of the UN General Assembly is to encourage the progressive development of international law and its codification. In order to implement and to assist in this function, the International Law Commission was created by a General Assembly resolution dated Nov. 21, 1947. It is composed of 25 members who are elected in their individual capacity. They serve for terms of five years and, in general, represent the main forms of civilization and principal legal systems of the world. On Nov. 28, 1961, Canada's Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs was elected to membership of this Commission. The 25 countries whose nationals form, at present, the International Law Commission are: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Britain, Canada, China, Ecuador, Finland, France, India, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Nigeria, Poland, Senegal, Spain, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Arab Republic, the United States of America, Uruguay and Yugoslavia.

#### **Subsection 4.—Canada and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization**

Two Ministerial meetings were held during 1966 and meetings of the Permanent Representatives to the North Atlantic Council were held continuously throughout the year at NATO Headquarters in Paris.

The annual spring meeting was held in Brussels, June 7 and 8, attended by the Foreign Ministers of the NATO Alliance. The Canadian delegation was led by the Secretary of State for External Affairs. Although the discussions covered a wide range of problems, the attention of Ministers was concentrated on issues directly relating to the French