

Agency has participated involving the supply of enriched fuel. It had previously arranged the delivery of three tons of natural uranium from Canada to Japan. In both cases the fuel was supplied to the Agency free of cost. Finland had also requested IAEA for assistance in obtaining fuel for a critical assembly to be located near the Triga reactor at the Institute of Technology at Otaniemi near Helsinki. Negotiations are now under way with the Soviet Union which, like the United States and the United Kingdom, has signed agreements making available to the Agency specified quantities of U235, for the supply of this fuel. Towards the end of 1960, the Board of Governors also had under consideration a proposal made by the Norwegian Government that the Agency participate in a joint scientific research programme based on the Norwegian zero power reactor NORA which is nearing completion. The Agency undertook to negotiate a contract with the United States Atomic Energy Commission to make available a fuel core previously used in the nuclear ship Savannah. The agreements were finally approved by the Board of Governors on February 3, 1961 and the Agency will now have its first opportunity to participate in fundamental scientific studies of nuclear reactors.

The development of a system of safeguards to ensure that materials and equipment furnished by or with the help of the Agency will not be diverted to military use has kept pace with the growth of the activities described above. In April 1960, the Board of Governors, after nearly two years of work, gave provisional approval to a set of proposals which was subsequently endorsed by a large majority at the general conference. The same proposals, slightly modified in the light of the discussion at the conference, were given final approval by the Board of Governors on January 31, 1961 and will be implemented at once. The safeguards cover requirements foreseen for the immediate future and apply only to reactors of less than 100 megawatt thermal output, to nuclear material used and produced in these reactors and to small research and development facilities. They are subject to review at the end of two years in the light of the developments in the uses of nuclear energy which may be expected to take place in that time.

The other work of the IAEA falls into four categories: technical assistance (including fellowships, training courses and exchanges); issue of bibliographies, directories and other standard works of reference; development of internationally accepted codes and standards in the nuclear field; and the organization of expert conferences, panels and symposia.

During 1960 about 420 fellowships were granted; experts and equipment were made available to the atomic programmes in 27 different countries; draft conventions were elaborated relating to the civil liability of operators of nuclear ship and land based reactors; regulations for the transport of radioactive materials were drawn up and approved, and technical recommendations for the disposal of radioactive wastes were worked