

system to cover large reactors, which in itself was a significant development, it had been agreed that a general review of the safeguards system would be undertaken in 1964. Dr. Eklund also noted that the first step had been taken to transfer control functions hitherto covered by a bilateral agreement to an international control, since the Agency would assume responsibility for safeguards that had so far been applied by the United States to certain reactors in Japan. (In this connection, Canada and Japan have also initiated discussions with a view to having the Agency administer the safeguards provisions of the Canada-Japan bilateral agreement for co-operation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy.)

On the subject of technical assistance, Dr. Eklund noted that the volume of requests for the provision of experts and equipment was increasing at a high rate. However, since the Agency was already under heavy strain and able only to satisfy about half the requests it received, it would be a vital task to find ways to bridge the steadily-widening gap between requests and available resources even after additional help had been received under the Expanded Programme for Technical Assistance (EPTA).

The Director-General concluded his statement by emphasizing the important implications for the Agency's future of the Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. He reminded the Conference that the control measures that would be involved in any scheme of general disarmament would be a matter on which the IAEA should be in a position to give assistance at the appropriate time, in line with the provisions of its safeguards system and the principles governing its relations with the United Nations.

Election to Board of Governors

Prior to an amendment adopted by the sixth session of the General Conference and entering into force at the seventh session, the Statute of the IAEA provided that the Board of Governors should consist of representatives from 23 member states, of whom 13 were designated each year by the outgoing Board itself, the other 10 being elected by the General Conference for a two-year term. The amendment adopted at the sixth session raised the number of elected representatives from 10 to 12, so as to provide for increased representation from Africa and the Middle East. At this session, therefore, there were seven vacancies to be filled. Uruguay, Roumania, Afghanistan and China were the candidates agreed on for the Latin American, Eastern European, South Asian and Far Eastern regions; they were elected on the first ballot. Morocco was also elected on the first ballot to represent Africa north of the Sahara, and the Congo (Léopoldville) was elected on the third ballot to represent Africa south of the Sahara. The seventh member elected was for the so-called "floating seat", and Switzerland was chosen by a substantial margin over its nearest rival.

Long-Term Planning

At its fifth regular session, the General Conference requested the Board of Gov-