

governments of member states, whether represented on the Scientific Committee or not.

New lines of enquiry and avenues for sharing knowledge and stimulating the exchange and flow of relevant information are indicated in the current Progress Report. I sense that the general feeling in this Committee is that a wide-ranging debate on this item is neither necessary nor desirable at this time, particularly in the light of the limited time available to us before the Assembly goes into recess. I may, however, be forgiven for taking the Committee's time to make a few remarks on that part of the Scientific Committee's report which results from an initiative taken by my Delegation in co-operation with certain other delegations at the fourteenth session of the General Assembly. I refer to Annex I of Document A/4528 which contains a report prepared in response to Resolution 1376 (XIV) by which the Scientific Committee was requested to consider and study appropriate arrangements for stimulating the flow of information and data relevant to the effects of radiation on man and his environment and to consider more effective arrangements for encouraging genetic, biological and other studies to elucidate the effects of radiation exposure on the health of human populations.

The Canadian Delegation is pleased to note the active consideration which has been given to these matters by the Scientific Committee during the current year and to note the assistance which has been offered by member states in response to the invitation contained in the resolution adopted unanimously last year. No less than thirteen countries, in addition to the IAEA and the WHO, have now offered, in connection with the programme of radio-active sample analysis, facilities and assistance to enable countries which are willing to participate in the programme but which do not have the necessary technical and financial resources at their disposal, to make the full contribution they would desire. Implementation of this international co-operative programme should make it possible to fill in some of the gaps in the information available to the Scientific Committee. As the Committee's report notes, the major flow of material to the Committee has thus far come from relatively few nations and has been more informative with regard to radio-active contamination levels than to biological aspects.