

countries and parts of the world opportunities for an exchange of views and information of great value to them in their exploration of new areas of nuclear physics.

In this connection, it should be noted that one of the constructive measures adopted at the Sixth General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency was to recommend that a third international conference on the peaceful uses of atomic energy should be held. Canada is pleased to co-sponsor the resolution which has been submitted under this item on our agenda to give effect to the Agency's recommendation.

Another of the principal responsibilities entrusted to the Agency by its statute was that of establishing and administering safeguards. The Canadian Delegation is pleased to note that the Agency during 1962 carried out its first three safeguards inspections -- on the reactor NORA in Norway, on the TRIGA MARK 2 reactor in Finland, and on four reactor facilities of different types situated in the United States and offered for inspection by that country.

I referred a moment ago to the need to look ahead and examine the shape of the Agency's programme for the second half of its first decade. Useful work on such planning has already been instituted by the Agency's Board of Governors and Canada is co-operating in the development of the long-term plan. Canadian experts have already participated in studies on the part which the Agency may play in furthering the practical applications of nuclear power.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, may I say that as one of the members of the bureau of the Board of Governors