

It should be noted that the enriched uranium supplied is measured in quantities of the isotope Uranium-235 only. Since this isotope is contained in uranium of various enrichments, the total quantity of material supplied is much larger. Altogether 49 deliveries of special fissionable and source material had taken place to 15 countries by the end of March 1967, and 10 deliveries to 5 countries were under implementation.

The figures include material supplied free of charge by the United States. The United States Atomic Energy Commission is permitted to distribute to the Agency up to \$50 000 worth of special fissionable material free of charge "to assist and encourage research on peaceful uses (of atomic energy) or for medical purposes". The practice has been for the US representative to the General Conference to announce whether the decision has been taken for the ensuing year. Recommendations for allocations have then been formulated by the Agency as a result of requests, and finally the USAEC has decided which of the projects recommended and signed during the year should be eligible for the gift. Gifts made so far under the US offer have totalled \$350 000 to ten countries.

The fuel material offered has so far been sufficient to meet demands. A routine procedure for dealing with requests for nuclear fuel has been well established. Full account is taken of the fact that timely supply is of considerable importance for the efficient and economical operation of the installations for which the fuel is needed. The Agency is in a good position to deal with future requests.

BRAZILIAN REACTORS UNDER SAFEGUARDS

Three nuclear reactors in Brazil have been placed under Agency safeguards against diversion to military use. They are used for research purposes under a bilateral treaty with the USA, and are located at Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo and Belo Horizonte.

The accompanying photograph shows the signing of the agreement, transferring to the Agency the administration of safeguards for the installations, by (left to right); Verne B. Lewis, US Resident Representative to IAEA, Dr. Sigvard Eklund, Director General and Hélio F.S. Bittencourt, Resident Representative for Brazil.

Mr. Bittencourt said the agreement was proof of his country's willingness to participate effectively in a non-proliferation programme. His Government hoped that expanding coverage of the Agency safeguards system would correspond to the development of other activities, particularly those of special interest to the less developed countries.

Mr. Lewis pointed out that Brazil, a leading member of the IAEA since it was established, was the 16th US bilateral partner to accept Agency safeguards. Brazil's concern for the peaceful atom had been demonstrated further by its membership of the Eighteen Nations Disarmament Committee, now engaged in historic efforts to draft a non-proliferation treaty.

Dr. Eklund mentioned that Brazil had become the fourth country in Latin America to accept Agency safeguards, and welcomed recent developments leading to the conclusion of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in the area. There were now 57 reactors under Agency safeguards, 8 of them in Latin America.

