



International Atomic Energy Agency

# GENERAL CONFERENCE

---

GC (XXVII)/COM.5/OR.33

January 1984\*

GENERAL Distr.

ENGLISH

TWENTY-SEVENTH REGULAR SESSION: 10-14 OCTOBER 1983

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

RECORD OF THE THIRTY-THIRD MEETING

Held at the Neue Hofburg, Vienna,  
on Thursday, 13 October 1983, at 10 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. SINGH (Malaysia)

## CONTENTS

<u>Item of the agenda**</u>		<u>Paragraphs</u>
13	The financing of technical assistance (continued)	1 - 7
14	Staffing of the Agency's Secretariat	8 - 48
15	Amendment of Article VI.A.2 of the Statute	49 - 73
16	Review of the Agency's activities	74 - 76

---

\*/ A provisional version of this document was issued on 21 November 1983.

\*\*/ GC(XXVII)/700.

---

The composition of delegations attending the session is given in  
document GC(XXVII)/INF/215/Rev.4.

84-0013

0018E

THE FINANCING OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE (GC(XXVII)/688, GC(XXVII)/COM.5/28)  
(continued)

1. The CHAIRMAN said that before moving on to item 14 of the agenda, "Staffing of the Agency's Secretariat", he would give the floor to the Nigerian representative, who had not been able to speak on item 13 during the previous meeting.
2. Mr. OBIAGA (Nigeria) thanked the Chairman for allowing him to speak on the financing of technical assistance even though the Committee of the Whole already had a draft resolution on that subject before it. He noted that the aim of technical assistance was to introduce nuclear technology in the developing countries with a view to promoting their development in electricity production, agriculture, industry and health. The present arrangements regarding the Technical Assistance and Co-operation Fund did not seem to reflect enough concern on the part of the majority of developed countries about the growing needs of the developing countries, particularly in relation to the transfer of nuclear technology.
3. His delegation wished to stress, as many other delegations had done, the need to establish the financing of technical assistance on a firm basis; it believed, therefore, that technical assistance should be financed from the Agency's Regular Budget.
4. The CHAIRMAN gave the floor to Mr. de Castro Neves (Vice-Chairman) to present the draft resolution on the financing of technical assistance formulated by the open-ended working group.
5. Mr. de CASTRO NEVES (Vice-Chairman) read the text of a draft resolution on the financing of technical assistance (GC(XXVII)/COM.5/28) which had been agreed by the working group. The text was identical with that of resolution GC(XXVI)/RES/402, adopted by consensus on 24 September 1982. The countries which had participated in the working group meeting were Egypt, Mexico and Nigeria, which had jointly submitted the draft resolution, and Brazil, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. Since an identical resolution had been adopted by consensus the previous year, it was likely that the draft resolution could be adopted by consensus without any difficulties.

6. The CHAIRMAN said that if there were no objections he would assume that the Committee wished to recommend the draft resolution on the financing of technical assistance contained in document GC(XXVII)/COM.5/28 for adoption by the General Conference.

7. It was so decided.

STAFFING OF THE AGENCY'S SECRETARIAT (GC(XXVII)/694, GC(XXXVII)/COM.5/30, GC(XXVII)/COM.5/29)

8. The CHAIRMAN recalled that in resolution GC(XXVI)/RES/401, adopted the previous year, the General Conference had requested the Director General to report to it, during the present year, on the continuing implementation of General Conference resolution GC(XXV)/RES/386. Document GC(XXVII)/694 contained statistical data presented by the Director General pursuant to resolution GC(XXVI)/RES/401. The working group which had met the previous day had also examined that question and formulated a draft resolution; he asked Mr. de Castro Neves (Vice-Chairman) to outline the agreement reached by the working group.

9. Mr. de CASTRO NEVES (Vice-Chairman) said that the working group had formulated a draft resolution (GC(XXVII)/COM.5/30) on the implementation of resolution GC(XXV)/RES/386 the text of which was virtually identical with that of resolution GC(XXVI)/RES/401, adopted on 24 September 1982. Only the first paragraph of the operative part had been changed, the new wording being: "Requests the Director General to continue to take further steps to ....". It would perhaps be useful to clarify the procedure for immediate implementation of that resolution.

10. The CHAIRMAN noted that under item 14 of the agenda, in addition to the draft resolution in document GC(XXVII)/COM.5/30, there was also one submitted by France (GC(XXVII)/COM.5/29).

11. Mr. MALU wa KALENGA (Zaire) appreciated the efforts made by the Director General to improve the representation of Third-World countries, but noted with regret that Africa in general, and Zaire in particular, were poorly represented in the Secretariat, especially now that the contract of the only staff member from Zaire had not been renewed. That was a deplorable state of affairs and he sincerely hoped the Director General would be able to rectify the situation in the near future.

12. Mr. MAIMOUD (Iraq) noted with satisfaction the efforts made by the Director General to implement the resolution on the staffing of the Secretariat and stressed the need for an equitable distribution of posts among the different areas. He pointed out that the developing countries had considerable human resources, including candidates who were particularly suitable for filling Professional and consultants' posts in the Secretariat. He supported the initiative taken by the Director General in setting up the training course for young graduates and professionals from developing countries and hoped that the Director General would continue to organize regular training courses in the field of nuclear power and the fuel cycle with a view to establishing a reserve of candidates from developing countries for posts in the Secretariat.

13. Mr. SOEPRAPTO (Indonesia) noted that, out of the 43 staff members appointed between 2 September 1982 and 1 September 1983 in the Professional and higher categories, only 11 came from developing countries, and that out of those 11, only one had a Director's post, although seven Directors had been appointed.

14. His delegation recognized that efforts had been made to implement resolution GC (XXV)/RES/386 but noted that progress was slow and that the majority of staff continued to be recruited from developed countries. It was well aware of the difficulties encountered by the Director General, who had to ensure the Agency's efficiency by applying certain criteria of competence demanded by the Statute whilst paying regard to other considerations, particularly that of geographical distribution. However, it should not be forgotten that the Agency was no longer what it had been 26 years earlier; the number of Member States, particularly developing countries, had increased considerably. Such a change inevitably raised new problems which called for a change in the policies, programmes, activities and composition of the staff of the Agency. It was necessary to adapt gradually to the situation and to the needs of Member States. He hoped that the Director General would give more attention to areas of the world which were inadequately represented, particularly at the senior levels.

15. Mr. RUGGIERO (Italy) expressed his satisfaction at the efforts made by the Director General to recruit suitably qualified candidates from developing countries. To judge by the number of senior posts filled by nationals of developing countries (13 out of 36, or more than a third), the Director General had been successful in that endeavour.

16. However, it should be borne in mind that it was in the interests of all Member States - developed and developing - to preserve the high standards of efficiency, technical competence and integrity of the Agency's staff. The Italian Government considered that neither resolution GC(XXV)/RES/386 nor resolution GC(XXVI)/RES/401 implied a departure from the Statute and that those resolutions should be implemented in accordance with Article VII.D of the Statute and the United Nations Charter. Moreover, there should be more uniform implementation of the principle in Article VII.C of the Statute, which stated that the Agency should keep its permanent staff to a minimum.

17. As to the draft resolution on the staffing of the Secretariat formulated by the working group, he proposed that the phrase "continue to take further steps" in operative paragraph 1 should be replaced by "continue to take steps", since the former phrase had a slightly negative ring of which his delegation did not approve.

18. Mr. MAKAREVITCH (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic) believed that it was necessary to respect strictly the principle set forth in Article VII of the Statute and to pay "due regard .... to the contributions of members to the Agency and to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible". The Ukraine, for its part, made contributions representing 1.32% of the Regular Budget; that placed it fourteenth or fifteenth on the scale of contributors, although it only had four Professionals in the Secretariat, which was considerably less than its rightful quota. The Ukraine conducted many projects relating to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and had highly qualified engineers, experts and physicists whose experience could be extremely profitable to the Agency. He hoped, therefore, that the Director General would take steps to pay regard to the Ukraine's rightful quota when posts became available.

19. Mr. LEE (Republic of Korea) noted with satisfaction that some progress had been made in implementing resolution GC(XXV)/RES/386, for example by organizing a training programme for young graduates and professionals from developing countries. Despite those efforts the results fell far short of the level to be achieved by 1985. Even though it was right to regard professional competence as the foremost criterion for staff selection, consideration should also be given to a well-balanced and wider geographical distribution. His delegation hoped that the Director General would pursue his efforts to rectify the existing imbalance both nationally and regionally and would take other steps to increase the number of staff from developing countries at all levels, in particular at the senior levels.

20. Mr. BUCKLEY (Canada) expressed concern regarding the problem of under-representation of some countries within the Agency. That problem directly affected Canada, in spite of its participation in the Agency's activities and the financial, diplomatic and technical support which it had given the Agency for many years. He approved unreservedly the strict implementation of Article VII.D of the Statute and stressed again the disturbing problem of Canada's under-representation despite its efforts to put forward highly qualified candidates.

21. Mr. VERBEEK (Netherlands) recalled that at the last meeting of the Board of Governors, on 6 October, his delegation had supported the policy of increasing the number of Agency staff members from developing countries. He pointed out, however, that the Netherlands was at present under-represented, with only six staff members in the Professional category, in spite of his country's increasing support of the Agency. Nevertheless, his delegation approved of the continuity in the Agency's staffing policy underlined by the Director General at the last Board meeting, where he had mentioned three fundamental criteria: professional competence, financial contribution, and geographical distribution. The first of those criteria was of paramount importance for all Member States of the Agency.

22. Mr. SPILKER (Federal Republic of Germany) noted that first results had been obtained from the steps taken to implement resolution GC(XXV)/RES/386 concerning the staffing of the Secretariat. With regard to the implementation of the 1981 and 1982 resolutions concerning the appointment of nationals from

developing countries to posts "at the senior and policy-making levels", he pointed out that six of 12 posts had been given to nationals from developing countries; that proved that the Agency was making genuine efforts to implement those resolutions.

23. It would take time before the results of other steps could be appreciated. Such was the case of the training programmes for young graduates and professionals from developing countries. In that connection he recalled that his country had agreed to participate in the first such training programme on safeguards. The Agency's new practice of announcing vacancies longer in advance would also take time to show results.

24. The Agency appeared to be following the right path, and that should not be forgotten when conclusions were being arrived at. His delegation was ready to join all other delegations which supported a policy that was in conformity with the Agency's Statute.

25. Mr. KHAN (Pakistan) considered that resolution GC(XXV)/RES/386 was a key resolution. Each term had been discussed and had been agreed by consensus. It requested the Director General to "take immediate steps to increase substantially the number of staff members drawn from developing areas at all levels, and particularly at the senior and policy-making levels, and to make maximum efforts to rectify the existing imbalance over the course of the next four years". The Director General should be congratulated on the important steps taken during the last two years, and the representation of the developing countries at the Director level was now satisfactory. However, it was important that such representation be maintained. On the other hand, the representation of developing countries at the Professional level had been 16.7% in 1982 and was 18.4% in 1983, which represented an increase of only about 2 percentage points.

26. The target agreed upon at the twenty-fifth session of the General Conference for the representation of developing countries was 30%, or about a third of the staff. Although that target had been reached at the Director level, staffing at the Professional level fell far short of the target, and much ground remained to be covered in the next two years. He recognized the difficulty of making rapid changes in that respect, but administrative steps

had been taken on those lines in the United Nations organization. He supported the representative of Italy in believing that the number of permanent posts should be kept to a minimum in order to achieve as much rotation of staff as possible and to ensure that, at one time or another, all Member States could be represented in the Secretariat.

27. Some speakers had appeared to suggest that the developing countries were not in a position to provide sufficiently qualified staff. That argument had no justification, since the progress achieved in those countries meant that they were able to put forward candidates with the necessary qualifications. He appealed to the Director General to take the necessary steps, in accordance with resolution GC(XXV)/RES/386, to improve the situation substantially at all levels during the next two years.

28. Mr. GABBERT (United States of America), while acknowledging the desire of many countries to increase the number of Secretariat posts held by nationals of developing countries, recalled that staff recruitment "on as wide a geographical basis as possible" was only one of the criteria mentioned in the Statute. The paramount consideration, according to the Statute, was to secure employees of the "highest standards of efficiency, technical competence and integrity". Moreover, the Statute clearly stated that "due regard shall be paid to the contributions of members to the Agency". Document GC(XXVII)/694 showed that the developing countries held fully one third of the 36 posts at the Director and Deputy Director General levels in the Secretariat. The impressive figure should be borne in mind when future senior staffing decisions were made by the Director General.

29. Mr. PINEDA PAVÓN (Venezuela) recalled that the question of the staffing of the Secretariat was related to General Conference resolution GC(XXV)/RES/386, which had noted that few of the senior and policy-making staff in the Agency were from the developing areas of the world as compared with those from developed areas, and had therefore requested the Director General to take immediate steps to increase substantially the number of staff members drawn from developing areas and to make maximum efforts to rectify the existing imbalance over the course of the following four years. At its twenty-sixth session, the General Conference had adopted resolution GC(XXVI)/RES/401 requesting the Director General to continue to

take such steps. He agreed with the representative of Pakistan that there had been little change in the situation. In September 1982, staff members in Professional posts from developing countries had represented barely 15.7% of the total staff in that category. That percentage had increased to 17.4% the following year, which meant an increase of only 1.7 percentage points in one year. At its present session the General Conference should therefore make a further urgent request that the situation be rectified, particularly since resolution GC(XXV)/RES/386 set a four-year limit of which only two years were left. The draft resolution should stress the need to correct the imbalance, as the principle of geographical distribution was a precondition for the universality of United Nations organizations.

30. Mr. AAMODT (Norway) supported the efforts made by the Director General to increase the number of staff members from developing countries. Those efforts had already produced some results. In that connection, his delegation welcomed with satisfaction the Agency's training programme for young graduates. It attached great importance to maintaining the high professional competence of the Secretariat. However, his delegation believed that Norway was inadequately represented in the Secretariat, since there was only one Norwegian Professional staff member.

31. Mr. COUSINS (Australia) considered that document GC(XXVII)/694 was a very encouraging report on the specific measures taken pursuant to General Conference resolution GC(XXV)/RES/386. He congratulated the Director General on the measures taken with regard to staffing and on the wisdom and independence which he had shown in filling senior posts, a third of which were now held by nationals of developing countries.

32. Australia, like other countries, was concerned to maintain an adequate level of representation in the Agency's Secretariat. It recognized that many qualified persons, from both developing and developed countries, would serve the Agency well. It was pleasing to note the recognition in the Committee that the Director General's task was not an easy one - first, the provisions of the Statute had to be observed, and then it was a question in each case of finding the appropriate officer for the appropriate post at the appropriate time. It was difficult to satisfy all those conditions at one time, and there had never been any question, in the Agency, of suggesting that individuals serving the Agency well should be dismissed to make room for others.

His delegation appealed to Member States or groups of Member States which felt under-represented to have patience and to trust in the Director General's goodwill and dedication to the principles of the Statute.

33. Mr. HAWAS (Egypt) said that resolution GC(XXV)/RES/386 was of fundamental importance for his delegation, as for many others. The text was perfectly plain. It referred to a real situation which had been observed for a long time in the Agency. The problem was the clear imbalance which existed in the distribution of posts to the disadvantage of the developing countries, in particular at the senior and policy-making levels, despite the growing interest of the developing countries in nuclear energy. For that reason his delegation welcomed with satisfaction the measures already taken by the Director General to implement that important resolution, as indicated in document GC(XXVII)/694.

34. His delegation would nevertheless like to make two observations. First, the Director General had been able to convince himself, when he had started to implement the resolution, that the developing countries really were able to provide the Agency with extremely competent staff in accordance with the provisions of the Statute. Secondly, there was still a long way to go before the Director General would have reached the target set forth in resolution GC(XXV)/RES/386; in that respect he associated himself with the comments of the representatives of Pakistan and Venezuela.

35. As to the draft resolution presented in document GC(XXVII)/COM.5/30, his delegation was unfortunately not able to accept the amendment proposed by the Italian delegation. The words "to continue to take further steps" in paragraph 1 of the operative part already represented a compromise, and the idea which the Italian delegation wished to express was in any case contained in the first words of the first paragraph of the preamble, "Taking note, with appreciation, ....".

36. Mr. LOPEZ-MENCHERO y ORDONEZ (Spain) said that, as he understood it, the resolutions adopted by the General Conference on the composition of the Secretariat's staff were intended to rectify the imbalance which existed between under-represented countries and over-represented countries in the Agency's Secretariat. The under-represented countries included many developing countries, and the formulae which were currently used gave the

impression that the word "developing" was synonymous with "under-represented", which was true statistically. In those circumstances, the implementation of resolution GC(XXV)/RES/386 might lead to a paradoxical situation in which the imbalance between the over-representation of certain countries and the under-representation of others would be exacerbated. Spain was one of the countries which were in danger of suffering from that effect. Hence the General Conference resolution on that matter should call for urgent measures to remedy the under-representation of certain Member States.

37. With regard to the draft resolution presented by France (GC(XXVII)/COM.5/29), his delegation hoped that a procedure would be adopted which would give it time to study that draft resolution and, possibly, to make its own proposals with a view to producing a different draft resolution.

38. Mr. RYZHOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) stated that as an international organization specializing in the nuclear field the Agency had been an authority for a quarter of a century thanks to the highly qualified and experienced Professionals made available by Member States for service in the Secretariat. Recruitment was therefore a very important matter upon which the Agency's effectiveness depended. In that context, he agreed with the Director General that the guiding principle should be Article VII of the Statute, which spoke not only of the criterion of geographical distribution, but also of high standards of efficiency, technical competence, and integrity. The paramount consideration should be high standards of efficiency and technical competence.

39. Document GC(XXVII)/694 contained convincing data on the implementation of resolution GC(XXV)/RES/386 and clearly showed the progress made so far, on which he commended the Secretariat.

40. Ms. PARKIN (United Kingdom), noting that several delegations believed that a certain percentage of representation for the developing countries should be sought, recalled that in the course of the negotiations which had led to the adoption of resolution GC(XXV)/RES/386 it had been considered unrealistic to fix any such percentages. The measures taken during the last two years had contributed to correcting the overall imbalance

which existed in the Secretariat with regard to staff occupying posts at the senior and policy-making levels. The end of operative paragraph 1 of resolution GC(XXVI)/RES/401 provided the means of rectifying any remaining imbalance. In that context, reference should also be made to paragraph (a) of the preamble of resolution GC(XXV)/RES/386, which spoke of the need to maintain the highest standards of efficiency, technical competence, and integrity, as well as to paragraph (f), which mentioned the importance of recruiting on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

41. Mr. HÖHNE (German Democratic Republic) said that, judging by document GC(XXVII)/694, considerable efforts had been made to implement General Conference resolutions GC(XXV)/RES/386 and GC(XXVI)/RES/401. He appreciated the Secretariat's efforts to ensure that recruitment kept pace with international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, with the expansion of the nuclear industry and with the improvement of safeguards. His delegation welcomed with satisfaction the progress accomplished in the recruitment of nationals of developing countries, in particular at the senior and policy-making levels. It commended the Secretariat on distributing lists of anticipated vacancies to Member States well in advance so that the latter could examine them as appropriate and, perhaps, put forward qualified candidates. While recognizing that the principal consideration should be to have a staff qualified to give useful technical advice and to apply safeguards effectively, he felt that due attention should be paid to countries which were still under-represented. In that connection, he stressed the importance of the provisions of the Statute and, in particular, paragraph D of Article VII.

42. Mr. GALVEZ VILLARROEL (Peru) wished to express his gratitude to the Director General for the efforts made to recruit more staff from developing countries. However, those efforts must continue as much remained to be done if the target fixed in resolution GC(XXV)/RES/386 was to be reached within the time prescribed.

43. Mr. MALU wa KALENGA (Zaire) recalled that, at the June meetings of the Board, the Governor from France had stressed the importance of the language criterion in the appointment of Agency staff and suggested that candidates for posts in the Secretariat should be required to know two of the Agency's official languages. His delegation had in the past often deplored the

inability of some staff members to express themselves in any language other than their mother tongue. His delegation therefore associated itself with that suggestion and was ready to support any resolution to that effect.

44. Mr. PECCI (Paraguay) considered that the concern expressed by the representative of Venezuela was justified, but he felt it should be pointed out that if Paraguay did not reply to the vacancy notices it received that was because the departure of its specialists and experts would be a serious drain on the country's resources. While begging the indulgence of his Latin American colleagues, he therefore wondered whether the developing countries were not to a certain extent themselves responsible for their under-representation.

45. Mr. OBIAGA (Nigeria) expressed satisfaction at the progress achieved in the application of resolution GC(XXVI)/RES/401 concerning the composition of the Secretariat's staff and requested the Director General to continue taking prompt action to increase, at all levels, the number of staff from developing countries in accordance with resolution GC(XXV)/RES/386.

46. The improvement recorded in the representation of developing countries at the senior levels, however gratifying it might be, was still insufficient, since only 17% of the Secretariat's staff came from those countries. The poor excuse advanced in explanation of that state of affairs, namely the technical nature of the Agency's work, was no longer valid, as the developing countries had in the last few years produced many nationals who undoubtedly possessed the technical competence they would need to contribute to the Agency's work.

47. As a result, his delegation requested that everything should be done to redress the present imbalance before the expiration of the period specified in resolution GC(XXV)/RES/386.

48. The CHAIRMAN noted that the Committee had completed its examination of that item, but that it still had to take a decision.

AMENDMENT OF ARTICLE VI.A.2 OF THE STATUTE (GC(XXVII)/689)

49. Mr. ALI (Iraq) regretted that the thorny problem of the under-representation of the areas of Africa and the Middle East and South Asia on the Board of Governors - which the General Conference and the Board had

been discussing for six years already - had not yet been resolved. He pointed out that those two areas, which included 42 Member States, held only nine seats on the Board, whereas the 69 other Member States held 25. His delegation considered that it was high time to rectify that injustice by proceeding to a thorough examination of Article VI of the Statute. A committee should be established within the Board of Governors for that purpose on which all areas would be represented and which would submit specific proposals to the 1984 session of the General Conference.

50. Mr. ASMAN (United Republic of Tanzania) deplored the lack of goodwill and the unreasonable obstinacy of certain Member States which prevented the establishment of equitable geographical representation on the Board of Governors. Those Member States claimed that increasing the number of seats on the Board would make it ineffective. However, that argument did not stand up to analysis. As the Governor from Egypt had shown during the Board's meetings in June 1983, the Board, after its expansion, would still compare favourably with the governing bodies of FAO (42 members), UNIDO (45 members), UNESCO (48 members) and ILO (56 members), which could surely not be accused of ineffectiveness.

51. Instead of following tradition and suggesting that the question be referred to the Board, his delegation would support the idea of establishing a working group which could examine the question in a different perspective and propose to the Board measures which might help it better to fulfil its responsibilities under resolution GC(XXVI)/RES/403.

52. Mr. BRADY ROCHE (Chile) considered that any amendment should affect Article VI as a whole. His delegation could not accept any partial amendment which would alter the percentage of seats held by the different areas, in particular by Latin America, in relation to the total number of seats on the Board.

53. Mr. MALU wa KALENGA (Zaire) felt that it was high time to agree on some solution, for example on a compromise between the solution proposed by the African group - i.e. to give three additional seats to the area of Africa and two additional seats to the area of the Middle East and South Asia - and the solution proposed initially by the Pakistan delegation - to give one additional seat each to the areas of Africa and of the Middle East and South Asia.

54. Mr. TAYLHARDAT (Venezuela) said that the position of his country and of the other Latin American countries remained unchanged on that subject. Those countries were prepared to examine any proposal for an amendment that did not change the percentage of representation of the countries of Latin America on the Board of Governors.

55. The approval of the People's Republic of China for membership of the Agency had created a new situation, and it was undeniable that Article VI no longer corresponded to reality. It should therefore be revised as a whole, rather than being partially amended in one way or the other which would satisfy only certain countries or groups of countries. It would be useful if the Board of Governors could establish a working group which would submit proposals for that purpose.

56. Mr. FAHMY (Egypt) considered that, if the General Conference did not do so, the Board of Governors should establish without delay a working group to examine all proposals on the subject.

57. Mr. KHAN (Pakistan) thought it was high time to redress the imbalance affecting the areas of Africa and of the Middle East and South Asia, which were under-represented on the Board of Governors. While the average representation on the Board was over 30% of the Member States as a whole, the figure for Africa was only 21.3% and for the Middle East and South Asia 22.9%.

58. His delegation did not think, in spite of the claims of some other delegations, that an expansion of the Board would make it ineffective. The Governor from Egypt, at the Board meetings in June 1983, and the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania, during the present session, had referred in that connection to the number of members of the governing bodies of certain international organizations. In a spirit of compromise, Pakistan had proposed a modest increase in the number of members of the Board, to consist in granting one additional seat to Africa and one to the Middle East and South Asia; that would leave both still under-represented, the former having about 24% of its Member States on the Board and the latter 29.2%. But even that compromise had not received the required majority of two thirds of the Agency's Member States.

59. His delegation understood the aspirations of the Latin American countries, but did not think they would be affected by a measure to expand the Board as it should be.

60. His delegation would support any proposal to refer the question to the Board so that it could submit comments and recommendations to the General Conference at the 1984 session.

61. Mr. RUGGIERO (Italy) felt that the lack of progress on that question was due to the fact that delegations took different views of the problem and attached different meanings to the key elements to be analysed, in particular to the principle of representation and proportionality.

62. His delegation regretted that the consultations held by the Chairman of the Board of Governors had not reflected a consensus which would permit a solution of that very difficult problem.

63. Mr. GALVEZ VILLARROEL (Peru) said that his country, like the other Latin American countries, considered that only a revision of Article VI as a whole would be acceptable, provided that the percentage of seats held by Latin America on the Board was not affected.

64. Mr. PECCI (Paraguay) said that the approval of the People's Republic of China for membership of the Agency made it necessary to review the representation of the developing countries, and in particular of the countries of Latin America. Paraguay fully subscribed to the views expressed on that subject by other developing countries, especially the Latin American countries.

65. Mr. CONSTANTIN (Romania) again stressed that Romania supported the proposals to amend Article VI of the Statute so as to assure a better representation of the developing countries on the Board of Governors.

66. Mr. DARTOIS (Belgium) considered that the problem of the representation of certain areas should continue to be examined carefully. The countries of Western Europe, for example, a large number of which were extremely advanced in the field of nuclear technology, had to wait an average of four to five years before being able to obtain a seat on the Board.

67. In his delegation's view, representation on the Board should depend on three criteria: the degree of technological advancement, equitable geographical representation, and a reasonable limit on the number of seats.

68. Since no proposed amendment of Article VI at the present stage could form the basis of a consensus, it appeared that further consultations would be necessary.

69. Mr. KOREF (Panama) proposed that the Committee should recommend that the General Conference request the Board to consider earnestly a modification of Article VI of the Statute as a whole and to submit to the 1984 session of the General Conference a recommendation to that effect.

70. Mr. GABBERT (United States of America) said that the position of his Government on that question remained unchanged.

71. Mr. SILANGWA (Zambia) subscribed to the views expressed by other delegations, particularly those of Pakistan and the United Republic of Tanzania. His delegation did not oppose an amendment of Article VI as a whole, provided it put an end to the injustice affecting the areas of Africa and of the Middle East and South Asia, if possible by giving three additional seats to the former and two additional seats to the latter.

72. Mr. LEE (Republic of Korea) supported the Panamanian proposal.

73. The CHAIRMAN pointed out that, while the Committee had completed its examination of that item of the agenda, it still had to take a decision.

REVIEW OF THE AGENCY'S ACTIVITIES (GC(XXVII)/698, GC(XXVII)/COM.5/27)

74. Mr. KOREF (Panama) proposed that the draft resolution presented by Egypt (GC(XXVII)/COM.5/27) be recommended to the Conference for adoption.

75. The CHAIRMAN said that, if there were no objections, he would take it that the Committee accepted the proposal by the Governor from Panama and recommended to the General Conference that it adopt the draft resolution contained in document GC(XXVII)/COM.5/27.

76. It was so decided.

The meeting rose at 12.40 p.m.

