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(GC(XXXI)/799)

REVISION OF ARTICLE VI OF THE STATUTE AS A WHOLE

Report by the Board of Governors

1. In October 1986, the General Conference, in resolution GC(XXX)/RES/467, required the Board "to establish, with no financial implications, an informal working group open to all Member States in order to examine different proposals on the revision of Article VI of the Statute as a whole with a view to preparing a report to be submitted through the Board to the General Conference at its next regular session".
2. The report by the Chairman of the working group is attached, together with the summary record of the Board's discussion under this item in June.

87-3766
2134e/0228e

ATTACHMENT 1

INFORMAL WORKING GROUP TO EXAMINE DIFFERENT PROPOSALS
ON THE REVISION OF ARTICLE VI OF THE STATUTE AS A WHOLE

Report by the Chairman of the working
group, Ambassador Cuevas Cancino (Mexico)

1. In February, pursuant to General Conference resolution GC(XXX)/RES/467, the Board of Governors established "an informal group open to all Member States in order to examine different proposals on the revision of Article VI of the Statute as a whole".
2. The group held six meetings, and participants from 30 Member States took part in its deliberations.
3. In its consideration of this question, the group was conscious of the importance of the Agency "in accelerating and enlarging the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world". It was agreed that the Board was one of the principal policy-making organs of the Agency and that the composition of the Board was therefore a matter of great importance and concern to Member States.

4. The working group had before it the following material:

- (i) The text of an amendment to Article VI of the Statute proposed by Italy, Belgium, Portugal, Spain and Sweden and contained in document GOV/2262 (see Annex 1).
- (ii) Analytical tables showing the implications of an increase in the composition of the Board as proposed in GOV/2262 and of other possible increases. These tables were submitted by Italy and Cuba and are contained in Annexes 2 and 3 respectively.
- (iii) A paper submitted by a participant from the United States of America and entitled "A Forty Four Member IAEA Board: Some General Concerns" (see Annex 4).
- (iv) A paper submitted by Italy, Belgium, Portugal, Spain and Sweden and entitled "Some Objective Considerations on the Positive Effects on the Enlargement of the IAEA Board of Governors" (see Annex 5).
- (v) An informal proposal submitted by a participant from Argentina and entitled "A Simplified Version of Article VI of the Statute" (see Annex 6).

5. In the course of the discussions, participants agreed that it was important to ensure the continued effective functioning of the Board, which traditionally arrives at its decisions by consensus. However, different views on the way to preserve or enhance the Board's efficiency were expressed.

6. Varying points of view were expressed on the central issue of an expansion of the Board. Some participants wished to preserve the present balance in the Board and felt that an expansion of the Board would impair its efficiency and its ability to take decisions by consensus; they were consequently opposed to any amendment of Article VI that would endanger these elements. Some participants continued to favour an amendment of Article VI.A.2 as a matter of priority in order to increase the representation of Africa and of the Middle East and South Asia and thereby ensure more equitable geographical representation on the Board. Some participants from areas other than Africa and the Middle East and South Asia stated that they could accept such an amendment on the understanding that the relative representation of their areas would not be reduced by it. Lastly, some participants - while recognizing the claims of Africa and the Middle East and South Asia - were still of the opinion that advancement in the technology of atomic energy must be borne in mind and that, by this test, there were other areas which were also under-represented. Various alternative proposals which sought to accommodate regional concerns were put forward and discussed.

7. The discussions (which were constructive and conducted in a friendly manner) revealed that wide differences of view persist among Member States on the question of amending Article VI. While some participants expressed the view that the subject required further discussion, the working group was not able to make a recommendation to the Board of Governors.

A N N E X 1

(from GC(XXX)/780)

AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE VI OF THE STATUTE OF THE AGENCY

Proposed by Italy and co-sponsored by Belgium, Spain and Sweden

Replace the text of paragraph A of Article VI of the Statute by the following:

"A. The Board of Governors shall be composed as follows:

1. The outgoing Board of Governors shall designate for membership on the Board seventeen members from among the most advanced in the technology of atomic energy including the production of source materials, so that the Board shall at all times include in this category two representatives of the area of North America, one representative of the area of Latin America, seven representatives of the area of Western Europe, two representatives of the area of Eastern Europe, one representative of the area of Africa, one representative of the area of the Middle East and South Asia, one representative of the area of South East Asia and the Pacific, and two representatives of the area of the Far East.

2. The General Conference shall elect to membership of the Board of Governors:

(a) Twenty-six members, with due regard to equitable representation on the Board as a whole of the members in the areas mentioned in sub-paragraph A.1 of this article, so that the Board shall at all times include in this category six representatives of the area of Latin America, four representatives of the area of Western Europe, three representatives of the area of Eastern Europe, seven representatives of the area of Africa, four representatives of the area of the Middle East and South Asia, one representative of the area of South East Asia and the Pacific, and one representative of the area of the Far East. No member in this category in any one term of office will be eligible for re-election in the same category for the following term of office; and

(b) One further member from among the members of the areas of South East Asia and the Pacific and the Far East, two consecutive terms of office served by members of the area of South East Asia and the Pacific alternating with one term of office served by a member of the area of the Far East."

I.A.E.A. BOARD OF GOVERNORS - COMPOSITION

(submitted by Italy)

GC(XXXI)/806
Attachment 1
Annex 2

Geographical areas	Number of countries	Present situation			AMENDMENT proposed by Belgium, Italy, Portugal, Spain and Sweden (doc. GC(XXX)/780)			
		Designated seats (Art.VI.A.1)	Elected seats (Art.VI.A.2)	Total number of seats	Designated seats (Art.VI.A.1.)	Elected seats (Art.VI.A.2)	Total	Increase
North America	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	-
Latin America	20	1	5	6	1	6	7	+1
Western Europe	23	4	4	8	7	4	11	+3
Eastern Europe	11	1	3	4	2	3	5	+1
Africa	27	1	4 1/3	5 1/3	1	7	8	+2 2/3
Middle East and South Asia (MESA)	15	1	2 2/3	3 2/3	1	4	5	+1 1/3
South East Asia and the Pacific	7	1	1 2/3	2 2/3	1	1 2/3	2 2/3	-
Far East	8	2	1 1/3	3 1/3	2	1 1/3	3 1/3	-
Total	113	13	22	35	17	27	44	+9

CALCULATED PLACES BY GEOGRAPHICAL REGIONS AND ITS FRACTIONS (IN %) FOR DIFFERENT VARIANTS OF IAEA BOARD OF GOVERNORS COMPOSITION [The first 2 proposals are actual composition (35) places and Italian proposal (44 places), respectively].

(submitted by Cuba)

TOTAL PLACES IN THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS	CALCULATED PLACES NORTH AMERICA	CALCULATED FRACTION NORTH AMERICA	CALCULATED PLACES LATIN AMERICA	CALCULATED FRACTION LATIN AMERICA	CALCULATED PLACES WESTERN EUROPE	CALCULATED FRACTION WESTERN EUROPE	CALCULATED PLACES EASTERN EUROPE	CALCULATED FRACTION EASTERN EUROPE	CALCULATED PLACES AFRICA	CALCULATED FRACTION AFRICA	CALCULATED PLACES MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA	CALCULATED FRACTION MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA
35	2	5.71	6	17.14	8	22.86	4	11.43	5+1/3	15.24	3+2/3	10.40
44	2	4.55	7	15.91	11	31.43	5	11.36	8	18.18	5	11.36
35	2	5.714286	6	17.14286	8	22.85714	4	11.42857	6.666666	19.04762	4.333334	12.38095
36	2	5.555556	6	16.66667	8	22.22222	4	11.11111	7.333335	20.37037	4.666667	12.96296
37	2	5.405406	6	16.21622	8	21.62162	4	10.81081	8.333332	22.52252	4.666667	12.61261
38	2	5.263158	6	15.78947	9	23.68421	4	10.52632	8.333332	21.92902	4.666667	12.2807
39	2	5.128206	6	15.38462	9	23.07692	4	10.25641	8.666669	22.22223	5	12.82051
40	2	5	6	15	9	22.5	5	12.5	8.333333	20.83333	5	12.5
41	2	4.878049	6	14.63415	10	24.39824	5	12.19512	8.333331	20.3252	5	12.19512
42	2	4.761985	7	16.66667	10	23.80953	5	11.90476	8	19.04762	5.333334	12.69841
43	2	4.651163	7	16.27987	10	23.25581	5	11.62791	9	20.93023	5.333334	12.4031
44	2	4.545455	7	15.98989	11	25	5	11.36364	9.800001	20.45455	5.333334	12.12121
45	2	4.444445	7	15.55556	11	24.44445	5	11.11111	9.666665	21.40140	5.666667	12.59259
46	2	4.347826	7	15.21739	11	23.91385	5	10.86957	10.33333	22.46376	5.666667	12.31884
47	2	4.255319	7	14.89362	12	25.53192	5	10.6383	9.999999	21.27659	5.666667	12.85674
48	2	4.166667	7	14.58333	12	25	5	10.41667	10.66667	22.22223	6	12.5
49	2	4.081633	8	16.32653	12	24.4898	6	12.2449	9.666669	19.7279	6	12.2449
50	2	4	8	16	13	26	6	12	9.666669	19.33334	6	12
51	2	3.921569	8	15.68628	13	25.4982	6	11.76471	10.33334	20.26144	6.333334	12.4183
52	2	3.846154	8	15.38462	13	25	6	11.53846	11	21.15385	6.333334	12.17949
53	2	3.773585	8	15.89434	14	26.4151	6	11.32076	11	20.75473	6.333334	11.94969
54	2	3.703704	8	14.81482	14	25.92593	6	11.11111	11.66667	21.60494	6.666667	12.34568
55	2	3.636364	8	14.54545	14	25.45455	6	10.90909	12.33333	22.42424	6.666667	12.12121

CALCULATED PLACES SOUTHEAST ASIA & THE PACIFIC	CALCULATED FRACTION SOUTHEAST ASIA & THE PACIFIC	CALCULATED PLACES FAR EAST	CALCULATED FRACTION FAR EAST	CALCULATED PLACES WESTERN GROUP	CALCULATED FRACTION WESTERN GROUP	CALCULATED PLACES SOCIALIST GROUP	CALCULATED FRACTION SOCIALIST GROUP	CALCULATED PLACES GROUP ??	CALCULATED FRACTION GROUP ??	CALCULATED FRACTION C H I N A
2+2/3	6.67	3+1/3	9.52	12	34.29	4	11.43	18	51.43	2.86
2+2/3	6.86	3+1/3	7.98	15	34.89	5	11.36	23	52.27	2.27
1.666667	4.761985	2.333333	6.666666	12	34.28571	4	11.42857	18	51.42858	2.857143
1.666667	4.62963	2.333333	6.481482	12	33.33334	4	11.11111	19	52.77778	2.777778
1.666667	4.584584	2.333333	6.386387	12	32.43243	4	10.81881	20	54.85485	2.782783
1.666667	4.385965	2.333333	6.148351	13	34.21853	4	10.52632	20	52.63158	2.631579
2	5.128286	2.333333	5.982986	13	33.33334	4	10.25641	21	53.84616	2.564183
2	5	2.666667	6.666667	13	32.5	5	12.5	21	52.5	2.5
2	4.878849	2.666667	6.584866	14	34.14634	5	12.19512	21	51.21951	2.439824
2	4.761985	2.666667	6.349287	14	33.33334	5	11.98476	22	52.38896	2.388952
2	4.651163	2.666667	6.281551	14	32.55814	5	11.62791	23	53.48838	2.325581
2	4.545455	2.666667	6.868686	15	34.89891	5	11.36364	23	52.27273	2.272727
2	4.444445	2.666667	5.925926	15	33.33334	5	11.11111	24	53.33333	2.222222
2	4.347826	3	6.521739	15	32.6887	5	10.86957	25	54.34782	2.173913
2.333333	4.964539	3	6.382979	16	34.84255	5	10.6383	25	53.19149	2.12766
2.333333	4.861111	3	6.25	16	33.33334	5	10.41667	26	54.16667	2.883334
2.333333	4.761985	3	6.122449	16	32.65386	6	12.2449	26	53.86123	2.888816
2.333333	4.666667	3	6	17	34	6	12	26	52.88881	2
2.333333	4.575163	3	5.882353	17	33.33334	6	11.76471	27.88881	52.94119	1.968784
2.333333	4.48718	3.333333	6.418256	17	32.69231	6	11.53846	28.88881	53.84616	1.923877
2.333333	4.482516	3.333333	6.289388	18	33.96227	6	11.32876	28.88881	52.8382	1.886792
2.333333	4.328988	3.333333	6.172839	18	33.33334	6	11.11111	29	53.7837	1.851852
2.666667	4.848485	3.333333	6.868686	18	32.72727	6	10.98989	38	54.54545	1.818182

A Forty-four Member IAEA Board: Some General Concerns

One concrete proposal for IAEA Board expansion envisages another nine members, thereby increasing that organ to forty-four. The following points should be considered in evaluating that proposal.

- (1) Pressure on the Chairman. Consultations with thirty-five current Board members three times a year already strain the time and energy of the Board Chairman. Adding to that burden by almost 1/3 would make a difficult task even more so. It would represent a disincentive for certain states to propose candidates for the position, particularly those with non-resident Governors.
- (2) Stress on Consensus Decision-making. The fundamental character of Board decision-making has been by consensus, a difficult process under any circumstances. Increasing the number of members who can prevent, delay or complicate the process of finding a consensus will inevitably create pressures to resolve tough issues by voting. Such a development could have far-reaching consequences for how the IAEA conducts its work.
- (3) Reduction in Role of the General Conference. Currently, the Board is seen by members for what it is, an executive committee to carry out the statutory functions of guiding the Agency between annual General Conferences. If the Board were to approach a size approximating half of the IAEA's genuinely active membership, the character of the Board could change in the direction of a more legislative body. This would reduce the actual or perceived authority of the General Conference, which some have already seen as eroding.
- (4) Pressure for Inter-group Negotiations. Because of the strains on the Chairman's role and the consensus-shaping process noted above, a substantially increased Board would increase existing pressures to resolve issues by negotiations between the three existing broad political groupings. Such a process would reduce, rather than enhance the role of individual member governments.
- (5) Costs
Administrative arrangements for forty-four Board members will inevitably increase costs to the Agency, even if only by a modest increment.
- (6) Scheduling/Length of Board Sessions. A larger Board would make scheduling conflicts more difficult to resolve. Since the stated purpose of Board expansion proponents is to give more members a role in Board deliberations, one may assume an increase in the length of Board sessions by a third--more or less.

Some Objective Considerations on the Positive Effects
of the Enlargement of the IAEA's Board of Governors

1. - Article VI of the Statute aimed at ensuring the efficiency of the Board by means of:

- (a) A membership which is representative of the state of advancement in the technology of atomic energy; and
- (b) An equitable opportunity to participate as members of the Board for those States not designated for it, on the basis of geographical distribution.

In order that Article VI continue to meet its objective, it is necessary to adapt it:

- (a) To the current state of advancement in the technology of atomic energy and the increased number of States acceding to this technology;
- (b) To the increased membership of the Agency.

2. - Despite the fact that the Board is seen by some members as an executive committee entrusted with the carrying out of the statutory functions "of guiding the Agency between annual General Conferences", it was granted by the Statute plenary powers.

With the exception of a few areas in which the concurrence of the General Conference is required (adoption of the budget, approval of the appointment of the Director General, approval of States for membership, suspension of members from the privileges and rights of membership), the Board enjoys very significant powers which make difficult, strictly speaking, to classify it as an executive committee. These include inter-alia the power to:

- co-opt part of its own members (art. VI.A.1);
- convene special sessions of the General Conference (art. V.A);
- extend the competence of the General Conference (art. V.F.1);
- require the Conference to consider the Board's observations on amendments to the Statute (art. XVIII.C(i));
- recommend the suspension of members from the exercise of the privileges and rights of membership (art. XIX.B);
- report non-compliance in safeguard matters to all members and to the Security Council and General Assembly of the United Nations as well as take the measures indicated in art. XII.C;
- appoint the Director General, with the approval of the General Conference (art. VII), who, according to art. VII.B, "is under the authority of and

subject to the control of the Board of Governors" and must perform his duties in accordance with regulations adopted by the Board".

In the light of the above the Board is seen by most members not merely as an executive committee but as a policy making organ, where all important decisions are taken, some of which need to be subsequently approved by the General Conference.

For these reasons, and because of the ever growing functions entrusted to the Agency in the promotion of the peaceful and safe uses of nuclear energy, it is felt that the composition of the Board should adequately reflect the different interests and concerns of the entire Agency's membership.

3. - Among many options to Board membership studied and discussed in the past, the 44-Member formula appeared to be the most appropriate to meet the concerns of different regions.

4. - The 44-Member Board formula would offer the following advantages:

a) To meet the long-date, well-founded claims of Africa and the Middle East and South Asia for an increase of the number of their elected seats;

b) To increase the responsibility of the members of these two regions for the good functioning of the Board, which membership would have been increased to satisfy their well-founded claims;

c) To meet the long-date, well-founded claims for an increase of designated seats in the Board of States of Western Europe which are very affected by the Board decisions, particularly those related to nuclear safety, including radioactive waste management, and safeguards, because of the deep involvement of Europe in the use of nuclear power;

d) To allow for the timely and continuous involvement in the decision-making process of the Board of an increased number of medium-size, Non-Nuclear-Weapon States, from which the Agency can benefit, because of their advancement in the use of the nuclear technology for peaceful purposes and their heavy share of contributions to the Agency's financial resources;

e) To recognize that an increased number of States have acceded to the nuclear technology in Eastern Europe and Latin America, and to benefit accordingly;

f) To assure an institutionally transparent approach to the decision-making process of the Agency, through the participation of an increased number of States in the timely and in depth formal examination of substantial issues of Safety, Safeguards, Technical Cooperation, Administration and Budget and Finance; and, as a consequence, to contribute to the consolidation of the trust in the International Atomic Energy Agency at the cross-roads time of nuclear energy maturity;

g) To permit a decrease of the pressure in the Chairman of the Board, the stress on consensus decision-making and pressure for intergroup negotiations by a smooth and orderly construction of the consensus at a technical Board level, superseding the often inefficient and always time-consuming non-technical consultations mechanism;

h) Not to alter the present delicate balance in the membership of the Board, while benefiting through its enlargement from the advantages listed above.

5. - The marginal increase of costs due to the enlargement of the Board will be over-run by the benefit of the much better preparation of the Board decisions on substantial issues within a spirit of broader co-operation among all Members.

6. - All the above advantages would also facilitate the work and increase the efficiency of the General Conference, whereby fulfilling the objectives of the Agency.

A SIMPLIFIED VERSION OF ARTICLE VI OF THE STATUTE

A) The following assumptions are being postulated to develop this more logical approach to define the composition of the Board of Governors.

- 1) Members of the Board $(B) \leq 1/3$ Total membership (T)
- 2) Regions to be represented in the Board
 - a) Western Europe and Others (Western Europe + North America)
 - b) Latin America
 - c) Eastern Europe
 - d) Africa
 - e) Middle East and South Asia
 - f) East Asia and the Pacific (South East Asia and the Pacific + Far East + China)
- 3) Members nominated as more advanced in the nuclear field
(A1) $\simeq 0,4B$
 - a) Each region should have at least one representative in A1 (Min.per region ≥ 1)
 - b) No region can have simple majority in A1 (Max.per region $< 0,5A1$)
- 4) Under VI.A2 (A2) regions would be represented proportional (n) to their membership (NR), minus those members already elected under VI.A1 (NR A1)
$$A2 = \sum n (NR - NR A1) = 0,6B = 0,6 \times 0,33 T$$
$$\sum NR = T$$
$$\sum NR A1 = 0,4B = 0,4 \times 0,33 T$$

$\therefore n = 0,23$

 - a) calculation will be easier picking up $n = 0,25$, (error $< 10\%$), to visualize the membership allocated to each region under VI.A2
- 5) Under VI.A1 members will be elected annually and can be re-elected for the following period
- 6) Under VI.A2 members will be elected annually and can not be re-elected for the following period

Transition clause: No region will reduce its present representation.

B) Present composition of the Board

Region	No members	VI.A1	VI.A2	Total
North America	2	2	-	2
Western Europe	23	4	4	8
Latin America	20	1	5	6
Eastern Europe	11	1	3	4
Africa	27	1	4 1/3	5 1/3
Middle East and South Asia	15	1	2 2/3	3 2/3
South East Asia and the Pacific	7	1	1 2/3	2 2/3
Far East	7	1	1 2/3	2 2/3
China	1	1	-	1
	Σ 113	13	22	35

C) Under the postulated assumptions, membership of the Board could be:

	A1	A2	Total	Increase
Western Europe and Others	7 (1)	4	11	1
Latin America	2	4	6	-
Eastern Europe	1	3 (2)	4	-
Africa	1	6	7	1 2/3
Middle East and South Asia	1	3	4	1/3
East Asia and the Pacific	3	3	6	-
	15	23	38 (3)	

(1) limited by 3b

(2) transition clause

(3) clause 1

ARTICLE VI

A. The Board of Governors shall be composed as follows:

1. The outgoing Board of Governors shall designate for membership on the Board the fifteen members most advanced in the technology of atomic energy in each of the following areas:

- a) Western Europe and Others
- b) Latin America
- c) Eastern Europe
- d) Africa
- e) Middle East and South Asia
- f) East Asia and the Pacific

2. The General Conference shall elect to membership of the Board of Governors

- (a) Twenty three members, with due regard to equitable representation on the Board as a whole of the members in the areas listed in sub-paragraph A.1 of this article, so that the Board shall at all time include in this category four representatives of the area of Latin America, four representatives of the area of Western Europe, three representatives of the area of Eastern Europe, six representatives of the area of Africa, three representatives of the area of the Middle East and South Asia, three representatives of the area of East Asia and the Pacific.

No member in this category in any one term of office will be eligible for re-election in the same category for the following term of office;

B. no change

C. no change

D. Members represented on the Board of Governors in accordance with sub-paragraph A.2 of this article shall hold office from the end of the regular annual session of the General Conference at which they are elected until the end of the following regular annual session of the General Conference.

E. no change

F. no change

G. no change

H. no change

I. no change

J. no change

Summary record of the discussion on the item
"Revision of Article VI of the Statute as a Whole"
at meetings of the Board of Governors
held in June 1987

PROVISIONAL RECORD OF THE 678th MEETING (held on 13 June 1987)

REVISION OF ARTICLE VI OF THE STATUTE AS A WHOLE (GC(XXX)/RES/467, GOV/2309)

74. The CHAIRMAN noted that, since the meetings of the Board in February, the informal working group set up by the Board in accordance with General Conference resolution GC(XXX)/RES/467 to consider the different proposals on the revision of Article VI of the Statute as a whole had met several times under the chairmanship of Ambassador Cuevas Cancino, whose report was contained in document GOV/2309.

75. Mr. CUEVAS CANCINO (Mexico), introducing his report on the discussions of the working group, said that many proposals for modifying Article VI - which was already very complex as set out in the Statute - had been made over the years by various delegations which had made a special study of the problem. In examining those proposals, the members of the working group had shown considerable goodwill and openness of mind, thereby enabling the Agency's various interests and objectives to be taken into account. The main points of view expressed were described in detail in paragraph 6 of the report. Unfortunately, the problem was a long way from being solved and, as indicated in paragraph 7 of the report, the working group had not been able to make a recommendation to the Board of Governors.

76. Speaking in his capacity as the Governor from Mexico, he noted that some delegations had expressed the hope that a greater number of non-Board members would be able to participate in the group's work, which would perhaps be a good way of circumventing the restrictions inherent in the regulations governing the Board's composition.

77. Mr. YBAÑEZ (Spain) said that the meetings of the working group had permitted an exchange of views between those who considered that it was not necessary to change the number of Board Members and those who believed that the Agency's organs should be able to adapt themselves continually in order

not to become ossified. Since the first session of the General Conference in 1957, many things had changed. Different States had made progress in the uses of nuclear energy and now wanted to assume some responsibility and play a greater role in international life. Those developments were already affecting the Agency's activities and its prospects for the immediate future. It was logical, then, that some Members wanted to see them reflected directly in the Board's composition, and he cautioned that it may even be dangerous to ignore that wish.

78. On the other hand, a realistic view of current international relations and a sincere desire to see the Agency maintain or even improve its effectiveness should encourage the Board to strive to preserve carefully the existing balance, although it should not be forgotten that balance was a dynamic rather than a static concept.

79. For those reasons, a group of average countries, which were no longer in the initial stages of the development of nuclear energy and which were making serious efforts to demonstrate their solidarity within the Agency and the international community in general by making a fairly large contribution to technical co-operation and by complying strictly with all their safety commitments, had proposed to other Member States a formula which would reconcile the various interests. That formula, originally proposed by Italy, had not really been properly examined by the working group, in which there had simply been an exchange of views between those in favour of the status quo and those who believed that the possibility of improving the present composition of the Board should at least be studied.

80. That exchange of views may have been necessary to make it clear that a problem must really exist if it had been under consideration for 11 years and to encourage efforts to resolve it, efforts which had hitherto not been made. That was why his delegation requested Member States to study or to continue to study carefully the formula proposed so that its advantages and disadvantages could be examined in detail. In so doing, it recalled that the proposal was motivated by a desire to improve the functioning of the Board and therefore of the Agency.

81. When the working group's report was submitted to the General Conference, it would have to be pointed out that the problem had not been resolved and hence that the proposal in question should continue to be studied. His delegation therefore reiterated its request that document GC(XXX)/780, which contained the amendment of Article VI of the Statute proposed by Italy and co-sponsored by Belgium, Spain, Portugal and Sweden, should be included in the documentation submitted to the General Conference under agenda item 16 of its thirty-first regular session.

82. Mr. USTYUGOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his country's position on the revision of Article VI of the Statute as a whole had been expressed many times at meetings of the Board and reaffirmed during those of the working group. The report by the chairman of that group contained an accurate and considered analysis showing that the positions of States differed greatly, so that it would be very difficult at present to reach a consensus on that complex matter.

83. His delegation therefore proposed that the Board approve the working group's report and that the report be transmitted to the thirty-first regular session of the General Conference. At the same time it hoped that delegations which were in favour of amending Article VI of the Statute would not be concerned only by the interests of their region or simply their country, but would take account of the interests of the Agency as a whole and of the need to maintain the efficiency of the Board and hence the Agency.

84. Mr. LAMPARELLI (Italy)[*] noted that the working group's discussions had highlighted both the importance for many delegations of expanding the Board of Governors and the extent of the concern caused by the continuing lack of agreement on that subject. Further examination of the matter was essential, and the Board should thus recommend that the working group continue its discussions. The proposal for an amendment of Article VI of the Statute as a whole submitted by Italy and by Belgium, Spain, Portugal and Sweden in document GC(XXX)/780 remained valid.

[*] In the summary records for this series of meetings (GOV/OR.671-678), Member States which were not Members of the Board of Governors but which were nevertheless invited to take the floor under Rule 50 of the Board's Provisional Rules of Procedure are indicated by an asterisk.

85. Mr. VERBEEK (Netherlands)[*] said his delegation, like those of other countries which were not members of the Board, considered it very important that the Board should take account of their opinions on matters of special interest to them. It therefore welcomed the frequent application during the past year of Rule 50 of the Provisional Rules of Procedure of the Board, which allowed for that possibility. It also attached great importance to the role of the Chairman of the Board, who was free to invite countries which were not Board members to express their points of view on topics which were of particular interest to them during informal consultations. The fact that seats had been reserved in the boardroom for a number of interested countries which were not members of the Board was also gratifying.

86. Mr. CUEVAS CANGINO (Mexico) pointed out an error in document GOV/2309 regarding the present composition of the Board. On page 2 of Annex 6 in the left-hand column, the figure for the Far East should be 7 and not 8, so that the total for that column was 113 rather than 114. The Secretariat should correct that error before submitting the document to the General Conference.

87. The CHAIRMAN assumed that, as requested in resolution GC(XXX)/RES/467, the Board wished to transmit to the General Conference the report by the chairman of the informal working group set up to study the various proposals for the revision of Article VI of the Statute as a whole (document GOV/2309), together with the summary records of the discussions of the current Board meetings on the matter.

88. It was so decided.