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President: Dato' Adnan OTHMAN (Malaysia)

Contents

Item of the agenda ¹	Paragraphs
7 General debate and Annual Report for 2015	1–55
Statements by the delegates of:	
Fiji	1–5
United Arab Emirates	6–13
Colombia	14–21
Benin	22–26
Chad	27–31
Ecuador	32–39

¹ GC(60)/20.

Contents (continued)

		Paragraphs
	OPANAL	40–44
	ABACC	45–49
	Sovereign Order of Malta	50–55
22	Examination of delegates' credentials	56–61
8	Election of Members to the Board of Governors	62–82
	– Interim oral report by the Chair of the Committee of the Whole	83–88
	– The Agency's Financial Statements for 2015	89
	– The Agency's Budget Update to 2017	90
	– Amendment to Article XIV.A of the Statute	91
	– Scale of assessment of Member States' contributions towards the Regular Budget for 2017	92
	– Measures to strengthen international cooperation in nuclear, radiation, transport and waste safety	93

Abbreviations used in this record:

ABACC	Brazilian–Argentine Agency for Accounting and Control of Nuclear Materials
AFRA	African Regional Co-operative Agreement for Research, Development and Training Related to Nuclear Science and Technology
ARCAL	Co-operation Agreement for the Promotion of Nuclear Science and Technology in Latin America and the Caribbean
CELAC	Community of Latin American and Caribbean States
CNS	Convention on Nuclear Safety
CPF	Country Programme Framework
CPPNM	Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material
CTBT	Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty
DPRK	Democratic People’s Republic of Korea
EPR	emergency preparedness and response
EU	European Union
FORO	Ibero–American Forum of Radiological and Nuclear Regulatory Agencies
ICSANT	International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism
INSSP	Integrated Nuclear Security Support Plan
IPPAS	International Physical Protection Advisory Service
Joint Convention	Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management
LEU	low enriched uranium
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MOU	memorandum of understanding
NAM	Non-Aligned Movement
NPP	nuclear power plant
NPT	Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons
NSS	nuclear security summit

Abbreviations used in this record: (continued)

NWFZ	nuclear-weapon-free zone
OPANAL	Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean
PACT	Programme of Action for Cancer Therapy
PUI	Peaceful Uses Initiative
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SIDs	small island developing States
TC	technical cooperation
TCP	Technical Cooperation Programme
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UN	United Nations
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
UNSC	United Nations Security Council
USA	United States of America
WMDs	weapons of mass destruction

7. General debate and Annual Report for 2015

1. Mr NAIQAMU (Fiji) said that owing to the ever-growing demand for and availability of nuclear technologies and applications, endeavours must be intensified to enhance support for Member States. Fiji attached great importance to nuclear energy and technologies being used responsibly for peaceful purposes in all of the Agency's areas of expertise and competence.

2. Fiji emphasized the high incidence of cancer-related mortality in low- and middle-income countries, such as those in the Pacific region, the majority of cancer victims being women. Fiji was working with the Agency to establish the region's first cancer radiotherapy centre, in Suva, which would provide the Pacific region with essential preventative, early detection, diagnosis, treatment and palliative care services. It considered that Member States had a moral obligation under SDG 3 to ensure access to affordable nuclear technology to redress the scourge of cancer and to provide what was considered to be a basic medical service in developed countries.

3. Fiji was grateful to the Secretariat for its invaluable support in the implementation of its first CPF, covering 2016 to 2021, and considered that, in order to mainstream Agenda 2030 sustainable development strategies through stakeholder collaboration and partnership, as outlined in the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action Pathway, the Agency could call on the Pacific Islands Development Forum, which had been established to champion the sustainable development priorities of the 14 Pacific SIDS and which, constitutionally required to leave no one behind, had included all stakeholders in the drive to achieve the 17 SDGs.

4. Fiji recognized the important mandate proactively pursued by the Agency to maintain peace and security internationally and to implement sustainable development strategies regionally and nationally through the peaceful uses of nuclear energy in such areas as climate change, food security, renewable energy, human health, water resource management and sustainable agriculture. It looked to the Agency for sustainable climate change mitigation and adaptation solutions, as the very existence of some Pacific SIDS was under threat from rising sea levels.

5. Noting that the Pacific was the most isolated and neglected region in the world, Fiji appealed to development partners worldwide to engage with the region through South-South and triangular cooperation and thus enable Pacific peoples to rise out of poverty, survive the destructive impacts of climate change and live decent and honourable lives.

6. Mr ALKAABI (United Arab Emirates) said that 2016 marked the 40th anniversary of the UAE's membership of the Agency, during which the Agency had provided sterling support for more than 170 TC projects, numerous UAE stakeholders had participated in Agency programmes and projects and the UAE had hosted many Agency activities, including workshops and conferences.

7. After deciding in 2008 to develop a nuclear power programme, the UAE had been committed to the highest international standards and had drafted and enforced regulations to protect people and the environment from potential nuclear and radiation hazards. Its first NPP was being built on schedule, with four nuclear power reactors in the Barakah NPP at an advanced stage of construction and the construction of Barakah Unit 1 more than 90% complete. The UAE had followed the Agency's guidance and had provided feedback. It looked forward to hosting in 2017 the Ministerial Conference on Nuclear Power in the 21st Century, at which participants would discuss the long-term contribution of nuclear power to sustainable development.

8. The UAE strongly endorsed the Agency's pivotal role in enhancing nuclear safety, as a basic prerequisite for the sustainable use of nuclear energy. It continued to meet all of its obligations under the international safety conventions. It had submitted its second national report to the Fifth Review Meeting of the Joint Convention and its third national report to the Seventh Review Meeting of Contracting Parties to the CNS. The UAE urged States with significant nuclear activities, such as the Islamic Republic of Iran, to accede to the CNS as soon as possible.

9. The UAE had hosted six major peer review missions and was planning to host a further five in the following two years as the commissioning of its NPP drew near. Its EPR had been enhanced under the Agency's auspices and its first major nuclear EPR exercise had been conducted in February 2016 with the support of an Agency team.

10. The UAE commended the Agency for the knowledge and technology transferred under the TCP, through which it had received invaluable support for the infrastructure and human resource development required to make its nuclear power programme safe, secure and successful.

11. The UAE had signed with the Agency two new practical arrangements for collaboration on water management, desertification control and nuclear medicine. It had hosted two Nuclear Energy Management Schools in 2012 and 2015 and planned to host another in 2017. It commended the establishment of the IAEA LEU Bank as a key step in international efforts to support the expansion of nuclear power responsibly.

12. The UAE underscored the importance of the Agency's promotion of nuclear security through coordination, cooperation and the sharing of best practices. It welcomed the entry into force of the Amendment to the CPPNM, it had participated actively in the NSS process, it had implemented an INSSP in cooperation with the Agency, it looked forward to hosting an IPPAS mission in November 2016 and it urged Member States that had not yet ratified an additional protocol to do so at the earliest possible date and to take action to address international concerns and restore confidence in the exclusively peaceful nature of programmes that had given rise to concern.

13. The UAE voiced deep disappointment at the failure of the 2015 NPT Review Conference to agree on a final document and at the failure to convene the 2012 conference on the establishment of a zone free of nuclear weapons and other WMDs in the Middle East.

14. Mr CABAL SANCLEMENTE (Colombia) congratulated the Agency on its 60th anniversary and commended the *Atoms for Peace and Development* slogan. It hoped that the Agency would continue to contribute actively to world peace, security and development by providing Member States with peaceful, safe and secure access to nuclear science and technology.

15. Colombia announced that International Peace Day, marked on 21 September 2016, had been preceded by the successful conclusion of its negotiations to end the 52-year internal conflict and that the ceasefire and the disarming of the guerrillas would be monitored by a Special Political Mission established by the UN Secretary-General and UNSC.

16. As a proud State Party to the Tlatelolco Treaty, under which the first ever nuclear-weapon-free zone had been established, Colombia called for other zones to be established on the basis of agreements freely negotiated among States. It also called for substantive progress in ensuring full compliance with relevant international instruments, such as the NPT, and for the entry into force of the CTBT, while noting that, in the endeavour to reach a new understanding on disarmament, the progress achieved to date should be consolidated without losing sight of the higher goal of eliminating nuclear arsenals transparently, verifiably and irreversibly.

17. Colombia condemned the nuclear tests conducted by the DPRK, which had threatened regional and international stability, peace and security and had breached UNSC resolutions.

18. Highlighting the Agency's vital safeguards role in verifying the peaceful nature of nuclear activities and in supporting the non-proliferation regime, Colombia stressed the importance of safeguards agreements and additional protocols and encouraged the Agency to implement them more efficiently and effectively.

19. Colombia welcomed the entry into force of the Amendment to the CPPNM as an important step towards consolidating the global nuclear security framework and announced that it was analysing the Joint Convention and ICSANT.

20. Colombia thanked the Agency for its support for national projects on highly active radioactive sources and commended action taken by FORO to maximize nuclear and radiological safety and security throughout the Ibero-American region and to increase cooperation with the Agency. Colombia hoped that FORO's achievements would be shared with all regions of the world, owing its synergy with the Agency. It highlighted the accomplishments of ARCAL and the Department of Technical Cooperation and pointed out that a sustainable security infrastructure consistent with the international control system had been developed in the country, owing to sustained cooperation with the Government of the USA under the MOU on the security of radioactive sources.

21. Turning to the contribution of nuclear technology to achievement of the SDGs, Colombia stressed that it had been one of the first States to incorporate the SDGs into its national legislation, and its Congress was discussing the possibility of incorporating the Paris Agreement on climate change into its domestic law. It called on the Agency to coordinate its sustainable development action with other organizations of the UN system in order to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to establish mechanisms, consistent with its mandate, for reporting to relevant bodies such as the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development.

22. Mr LAOUROU (Benin) said that the important activities reported in the Agency's Annual Report for 2015 on nuclear knowledge management and theoretical and practical training, including TCP initiatives designed to assist national nuclear and other bodies in establishing and strengthening their basic infrastructure and regulatory framework and in improving their sustainable technical potential, deserved encouragement and support, as did related exchanges of experience and good practices.

23. Benin noted the steady increase in collective human awareness of the need to place atoms in the service of peace and development and called for the fruits of research, invention and innovation and the promises afforded by civil nuclear energy to be used to promote welfare and to improve living and working conditions in the various economic and social sectors.

24. Benin called for measures to expand relevant procedures for the application of nuclear energy to health, agriculture, nutrition, peace, security, sanitation, education, transport and housing, stressing that its Government had taken action to those ends.

25. The Government and people of Benin were deeply grateful for the Agency's commitment and responsiveness to their efforts to maximize the benefits gained from using the atom for sustainable development. It welcomed the opportunity afforded by the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the Agency to commend its achievements and to consider the radiant prospects for the Agency and its Member States.

26. Benin announced that it would seek to take advantage of the Agency's TCP to promote sustainable development and had accordingly made the requisite arrangements to develop a legal framework for the use of ionizing radiation and radioactive sources. It thanked the technical and financial partners who had supported its efforts to promote economic and social development and

called for greater recognition by the Agency of its expertise. It would continue to collaborate with the Agency to ensure that atomic energy offered benefits that liberated and assuaged humankind.

27. Mr SENOUSSI (Chad) said that Chad was committed to the promotion of radiation safety and nuclear security in accordance with international safety standards and called for the operator peer review mechanism to be strengthened. It strongly supported the Agency's objectives, in particular the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and in compliance with safeguards, nuclear security and radiation safety standards. Chad, whose potential uranium reserves were enormous, had promoted the peaceful use of nuclear technology actively and had strengthened its applicable international legal framework. It was firmly committed to solidarity and synergy with all Member States in establishing a peaceful and secure world free of all WMDs and in strengthening the radiation safety and nuclear security regimes, and had accordingly cooperated with all Agency advisory missions.

28. Chad commended the Agency for the invaluable support provided for peaceful uses of nuclear energy under the TCP in human health with particular emphasis on cancer control, capacity building on behalf of the Ministries of Agriculture, the Environment and Public Health, sustainable groundwater resource management and operational capacity building at its Radiation Protection and Nuclear Security Agency.

29. Chad planned to use isotope techniques to study phenomena in the Nubian sandstone aquifer, which it shared with Egypt, Libya and Sudan, as well as in the aquifers of other Saharan Member States, in particular the Lake Chad Basin aquifer.

30. Chad intended to participate actively in the AFRA nuclear science and technology training, research and development programme. Its Radiation Protection and Nuclear Security Agency had held national training workshops on the detection of sources of ionizing radiation on the country's borders, on the safe transport of radioactive substances, and on awareness-raising among hospital service and oil company managers in order to establish a sound radiation safety and nuclear security culture.

31. Chad's CPF would be implemented appropriately and would doubtless contribute to the implementation of several ongoing projects and to the formulation of relevant and beneficial TC projects.

32. Ms VÁSQUEZ OROZCO (Ecuador) said that Ecuador was pleased to note, on the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the Agency, that hope had prevailed over scepticism and that science had proven that nuclear energy was capable of boosting human progress and welfare. Ecuador was proud to have been involved in building the Agency and it could bear witness to the important contribution of nuclear technology in crucial sectors such as health, agriculture and industry. It therefore hoped that the Agency would play a leading role in helping States to achieve the SDGs agreed for the next 15 years.

33. Ecuador commended the action taken by the Agency to ensure that the TCP responded to Member States' priorities in order to support national socioeconomic development and fulfil the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

34. Ecuador acknowledged the invaluable support received from the Agency following the earthquake that had ravaged the country on 16 April 2016. The Agency had provided mobile X-ray units with generators, early Zika virus detection equipment and personal radiation monitors. The Director General had visited the area devastated by the earthquake, which had led to further Agency assistance and a major PUI contribution from the Japanese Government. Ecuador commended the financial donations for victims provided by the Agency's Staff Council and individual staff members.

35. Ecuador, voicing concern at the resurgence of policies based on nuclear weapons and nuclear deterrence, considered that the only effective guarantee against the use or threat of the use of

nuclear weapons was their total prohibition and elimination. Ecuador supported full implementation of the three NPT pillars without discrimination or double standards and was concerned that, while action had been taken to achieve the goal of non-proliferation and to support States' inalienable right to the peaceful use of nuclear energy, no progress had been achieved in nuclear disarmament.

36. CELAC Member States had called for the humanitarian consequences and the global impact of any accidental or deliberate detonation of a nuclear device to be raised in all discussions of nuclear issues and had therefore welcomed the conferences convened on the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons in Oslo, Nayarit and Vienna and their contributions to the global discourse on the goal of a world free of nuclear weapons.

37. Ecuador was pleased that the vast majority of UN Member States had supported the adoption, on 19 August 2016 in Geneva, of the final report of the Open-ended Working Group established to take forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations, which had recommended that a conference, open to States, international organizations and civil society, be convened in 2017 to negotiate a legally-binding instrument to prohibit nuclear weapons, leading to their total elimination. CELAC States were committed to the multilateral diplomatic process and to vigorous action to achieve the goal of a legally-binding instrument to prohibit and ultimately eliminate nuclear weapons. Such an instrument would fulfil the obligation incumbent on NPT Parties under Article VI of the Treaty.

38. Ecuador was strongly opposed to the nuclear test conducted by the DPRK on 9 September 2016 and called on the DPRK to cooperate promptly with the Agency in order to resolve all outstanding issues, in particular those that had arisen since the Agency's inspectors had not been in the country. Ecuador regretted that the CTBT had not yet entered into force 20 years on, and urged the eight States listed in Annex 2 to the Treaty to ratify it unconditionally at the earliest possible date.

39. Ecuador called on all States to accede to the relevant multilateral instruments and to cooperate fully with the regulatory and monitoring systems of international bodies in order to promote transparency in advanced technological development, contribute to the peaceful use of nuclear energy and outer space and to move towards a world free of nuclear weapons.

40. Ms BUENROSTRO MASSIEU (Mexico) (on behalf of the Secretary General of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean), highlighting the organic links between the Agency and OPANAL, said that under Article 1 of the Tlatelolco Treaty, the Contracting Parties had been guaranteed an inalienable right to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, while Articles 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 21 and 29 had provided the bases for the establishment of relations between the Agency and OPANAL. Under Article 12 of the Treaty, a control system had been established to verify that devices, services and facilities intended for peaceful uses of nuclear energy were not used to test or manufacture nuclear weapons and that none of the activities prohibited under Article 1 of the Treaty was conducted in the territory of the Contracting Parties with imported nuclear materials or weapons. ABACC, albeit not mentioned in the Treaty, formed part of the control system because it had established a unique and effective neighbours-watching-neighbours mechanism. Furthermore, all 33 OPANAL Member States had safeguards agreements in force, for they were required under Article 29 of the Treaty to conclude IAEA safeguards agreements before the Treaty might enter into force.

41. Under Article 19 of the Treaty, which provided for OPANAL to conclude agreements with the Agency as authorized by the General Conference in order to facilitate the efficient operation of the control system, a cooperation agreement providing for OPANAL to be invited to the regular annual sessions of the General Conference had been signed on 3 October 1972. The cooperation agreement was a framework for relations between the two bodies, permitting them to act in close

cooperation with each other and to consult each another in order to harmonize their efforts. An official visit by the Director General on 5 February 2016 had afforded an opportunity to strengthen such cooperation.

42. OPANAL had expanded its activities in the recent past to boost the region's participation in the international debate on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation. Since 2014, OPANAL Member States had issued a yearly declaration on the International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons, thus renewing the commitment of the Latin American and Caribbean region to world nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation. Moreover, OPANAL had been designated by CELAC as the specialized body in the region for articulating common positions and joint action on nuclear disarmament.

43. The OPANAL General Conference would be convened at ministerial level on 14 February 2017 in Mexico City to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the opening for signature of the Tlatelolco Treaty. The Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the States Parties to the Tlatelolco Treaty would adopt a declaration renewing their States' commitment to keeping the entire region free of nuclear weapons. The commemoration would be preceded by a high-level international seminar in Mexico City on 13 February 2017.

44. The golden jubilee of the Tlatelolco Treaty gave cause for celebration not only by the Latin American and Caribbean region, but also by all States which believed that humankind deserved a nuclear-weapon-free world.

45. Mr SOLMESKY (Brazilian–Argentine Agency for Accounting and Control of Nuclear Materials) said that ABACC had continuously and successfully provided assurances for 25 years that nuclear activities in Argentina and Brazil had been carried out for peaceful purposes only, drawing on the independent conclusions of its corps of qualified and skilled officials and inspectors. The Agency and ABACC had, in coordination, conducted more than 2500 inspections and ABACC could confirm that its Members had complied with their non-proliferation commitments.

46. ABACC, the only bilateral inspection and safeguards agency in the world, collaborated with the Agency under a safeguards-oriented Quadripartite Agreement applicable to all nuclear activities carried out under the two States' responsibility, the sole objective being to ascertain that no nuclear material whatsoever had been diverted for use in nuclear weapons or other explosive devices. Cooperation and mutual understanding had constituted the bedrock on which ABACC and the Agency had conducted international and regional verification activities since 1994 and had achieved good results while optimizing their resources.

47. ABACC highlighted the independence in which it had operated, from the outset, from other agencies and the founding governments in building its technical and administrative structure, its nuclear material accountancy system, its network of associated laboratories, its corps of inspectors trained in-service, its verification concepts and procedures, its state-of-the-art technical capability and its binational technicians' capacity to work jointly, trustingly, cooperatively and committedly. It thus constituted an assuredly efficient, effective and credible regional agency in its verification activities in Argentina and Brazil, both of which were implementing nuclear technology development programmes.

48. ABACC also highlighted the vital importance of its TC with intergovernmental, non-governmental and governmental bodies and noted that its success rested on strong and sustained political, financial and technical support from the two States and their respective national authorities.

49. ABACC epitomised the recent history of Argentina and Brazil, which had been characterized by political, technological and cultural integration, as exemplified by their common stance on the non-

proliferation of nuclear weapons. Its achievements, much commended by the Argentine and Brazilian authorities, had been acknowledged as exemplary and paradigmatic by OPANAL, the IAEA, the UN and academia.

50. Mr GRANSER (Sovereign Order of Malta) said that the Sovereign Order of Malta, the oldest humanitarian entity founded 900 years ago, was concerned at the changes that had occurred in recent decades.

51. The Sovereign Order of Malta had its headquarters in Rome. It had been recognized as a sovereign subject of international law and maintained bilateral diplomatic and official relations at ambassadorial level with more than 106 countries, most of which were Agency Member States. It also maintained multilateral relations at ambassadorial level with the EU and with the UN, at which it held permanent observer status under an UNGA resolution supported by all Member States.

52. The Sovereign Order of Malta accomplished hospital and charitable missions worldwide. Its activities in countries threatened by civil war and in developing countries were noteworthy. In 2015, Malteser International, its worldwide relief organization for medical and humanitarian aid, had provided access to clean drinking water to 128 000 people, emergency relief to 230 000 people in disaster situations, and medical care to 970 000 vulnerable people around the worldwide, while helping thousands more to live a healthy and dignified life.

53. It commended the Agency's commitment to supporting non-proliferation and to encouraging the use of peaceful and safe nuclear technology for development, respect for the environment, care for the most disadvantaged people, food security and medicine. It fully supported the Agency's PACT endeavours to build cancer control capacity.

54. The Sovereign Order of Malta appreciated the theme of the 2016 Scientific Forum and high level discussions following the adoption of the SDGs. It commended the Director General for his work and for choosing such a topical and apposite theme to commemorate the Agency's 60th anniversary. MDG 1, which had focused on poverty eradication, would remain meaningless if it did not address the issues of ecological balance and elimination of hunger among the poor, the latter being one of the main concerns of the Sovereign Order of Malta.

55. The Sovereign Order of Malta commended the Agency for the important technical role that it had played for nearly six decades in supporting peace, security and development. Those efforts required serious multilateralism based on collective security, capacity to build a real climate of peace and trust for all and, in the tradition of the Sovereign Order of Malta, an attitude of caring for the sick and poor, for those in need and for the most marginalized members of society. It commended the Agency for contributing to world peace, security and development, and for significantly improving lives worldwide.

The meeting was suspended at 11.15 a.m. and resumed at 12 noon.

22. Examination of delegates' credentials

GC(60)/22, GC(60)/23, GC(60)/24

56. The PRESIDENT said that the General Committee had met earlier in the day as a credentials committee to examine the credentials of all delegates, as provided for in Rule 28 of the Rules of Procedure. After discussion, the Committee had recommended that the General Conference adopt the draft resolution set out in paragraph 8 of its report, contained in document GC(60)/24, with the reservations and positions expressed therein.

57. Mr OMARI (Jordan) said that Jordan's approval of the credentials of the delegate of Israel did not imply recognition of Israel's occupation since 1967 of Arab territories, especially Jerusalem, the Golan Heights and the Shebaa Farms. Jordan considered that the State of Israel lay within the borders as at 4 June 1967 and the borders defined in the peace agreement that it had concluded with Jordan and Egypt.

58. Mr YOUSSEF (Egypt) said that acceptance by Egypt of the report of the General Committee did not imply recognition of Israel's occupation since 1967 of Arab territories, including East Jerusalem, the Golan Heights and the Shebaa Farms.

59. Mr ESHRAGH JAHROMI (Islamic Republic of Iran) said that the Islamic Republic of Iran had joined the consensus on the adoption of the draft resolution, but that did not by any means constitute recognition of the Israeli regime.

60. The PRESIDENT took it that, with the observations and reservations expressed, the Conference wished to adopt the draft resolution contained in paragraph 8 of document GC(60)/24.

61. It was so decided.

8. Election of Members to the Board of Governors

GC(60)/7, GC(60)/21

62. The PRESIDENT recalled that in 1989 the General Conference had approved a procedure under which no secret ballot would be held when there was agreement on the candidate or candidates from a particular area. Balloting would take place only in respect of those areas for which there was no agreed slate. That procedure considerably facilitated the rational use of the Conference's time but required that Rule 79 of the Rules of Procedure be suspended in respect of the areas for which no secret ballot would be held.

63. He announced that all area groups had reached agreement on their candidates for the vacancies to be filled except for the vacancy to be filled with respect to the Middle East and South Asia and the vacant floating seat, also to be filled by the Middle East and South Asia.

64. He took it that the Conference wished to suspend Rule 79 in order to dispense with holding a secret ballot vote for Members of the Board of Governors from area groups that had reached agreement on their candidates.

65. It was so agreed.

66. The PRESIDENT referred to document GC(60)/7, listing the Member States that had been designated to serve on the Board from the end of the 60th session until the end of the 61st session of the General Conference.

67. Recalling that, under Rule 83 of the Rules of Procedure, the presiding officer must indicate to the General Conference those elective places on the Board which must be filled, he referred to document GC(60)/21, paragraph 2, which indicated, for each geographical area, the number of Member States that must be elected so that the Board would be constituted in accordance with Article VI.A of the Statute. There were 11 seats to be filled: 3 for Latin America; 2 for Western Europe; 1 for Eastern Europe; 2 for Africa; 1 for the Middle East and South Asia; 1 for South East Asia and the Pacific; and 1 floating seat — it being the turn of the Middle East and South Asia to fill the floating seat.

68. Document GC(60)/21, paragraph 3, listed the 24 Member States which had been either elected by the General Conference in 2015 in accordance with Article VI.A.2 of the Statute, and which would therefore continue to serve on the Board until 2017, or designated by the Board in June 2015 for membership of the Board pursuant to Article VI.A.1 of the Statute for the one-year period 2016–2017.

69. In order to facilitate the election, a note had been distributed to delegates, showing the results of consultations among the area groups regarding their candidates for the vacant seats. The note was purely informal in character and provided information insofar as it had been made available to the President and to the Secretariat.

70. He took it that the General Conference wished to elect Argentina, Costa Rica and Peru to the three vacant seats for Latin America.

71. Argentina, Costa Rica and Peru were duly elected.

72. The PRESIDENT took it that the General Conference wished to elect Denmark and the Netherlands to the two vacant seats for Western Europe.

73. Denmark and the Netherlands were duly elected.

74. The PRESIDENT took it that the General Conference wished to elect Slovenia to the one vacant seat for Eastern Europe.

75. Slovenia was duly elected.

76. The PRESIDENT took it that the General Conference wished to elect Algeria and Côte d'Ivoire to the two vacant seats for Africa.

77. Algeria and Côte d'Ivoire were duly elected.

78. The PRESIDENT took it that the General Conference wished to elect Singapore to the one vacant seat for South East Asia and the Pacific.

79. Singapore was duly elected.

80. The PRESIDENT recalled that, under Article VI.D of the Statute, the nine Member States thus elected to the Board would hold office from the end of the 60th regular session of the General Conference to the end of its 62nd regular session.

81. He took it that the Conference wished to resume consideration of agenda item 8 at a later meeting in order to elect the Member for the one vacant seat to be filled by the Middle East and South Asia and the floating seat, also to be filled by a Member from the Middle East and South Asia.

82. It was so agreed.

Interim oral report by the Chair of the Committee of the Whole

83. Mr CSERVENY (Hungary), Chair of the Committee of the Whole, reported on the outcome of the deliberations of the Committee of the Whole on agenda items 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13.

84. Under item 9, “The Agency’s Financial Statements for 2015”, the Committee recommended that the Conference adopt the draft resolution set out in document GC(60)/3.

85. Under item 10, “The Agency’s Budget Update for 2017”, the Committee recommended that the Conference approve a Regular Budget figure for 2017 of €360 920 506 for the operational portion of the Regular Budget and €8 100 584 for the capital portion of the Regular Budget and accordingly adopt draft resolution A set out in document GC(60)/2, entitled “Regular Budget Appropriations for 2017”; that the Conference approve a target for voluntary contributions to the Technical Cooperation Fund for 2017 of €84 915 000 and accordingly adopt draft resolution B set out in document GC(60)/2, entitled “Technical Cooperation Fund Allocation for 2017”; and that the Conference approve the level of the Working Capital Fund in 2017 at €15 210 000 and accordingly adopt draft resolution C set out in document GC(60)/2, entitled “The Working Capital Fund for 2017”.

86. Under item 11, “Amendment to Article XIV.A of the Statute”, the Committee recommended that the Conference adopt the decision contained in document GC(60)/L.4.

87. Under item 12, “Scale of assessment of Member States’ contributions towards the Regular Budget for 2017”, the Committee recommended that the Conference adopt the draft resolution contained on page 3 of document GC(60)/12.

88. Under item 13, “Measures to strengthen international cooperation in nuclear, radiation, transport and waste safety”, the Committee recommended that the Conference adopt the draft resolution contained in document GC(60)/L.2.

The Agency’s Financial Statements for 2015 (agenda item 9)

89. As recommended by the Committee of the Whole, the draft resolution set out in document GC(60)/3 was adopted.

The Agency’s Budget Update for 2017 (agenda item 10)

90. As recommended by the Committee of the Whole, the draft resolutions A, B and C set out in document GC(60)/2 were adopted.

Amendment to Article XIV.A of the Statute (agenda item 11)

91. As recommended by the Committee of the Whole, the draft decision set out in document GC(60)/L.4 was adopted.

Scale of assessment of Member States’ contributions towards the Regular Budget for 2017 (agenda item 12)

92. As recommended by the Committee of the Whole, the draft resolution contained on page 3 of document GC(60)/12 was adopted.

Measures to strengthen international cooperation in nuclear, radiation, transport and waste safety (agenda item 13)

93. As recommended by the Committee of the Whole, the draft resolution contained in document GC(60)/L.2 was adopted.

The meeting rose at 12.25 p.m.