

future. These countries themselves, of course, have very great need for experts and although their spirit of co-operation and their sense of shared responsibility for economic development everywhere in the world impels them to make some experts available to other countries in need of them, they cannot, of course, spare experts in great numbers. Nobody, I think, would deny that they are fully justified in ensuring that their own requirements should be safeguarded.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, I come to the measures, which might be described as "career protection" advanced in the second half of operative paragraph 4. It has been our experience in Canada, and we believe the experience in many other countries, that one of the most important single obstacles to rapid recruiting is the uncertainty about their own future that potential candidates for technical assistance assignments may feel if they interrupt their careers for a limited period of time to serve elsewhere in the world. We think this is a thoroughly understandable concern, Mr. Chairman, and I may say that the Government of Canada, and, I believe, other governments, are now engaged in developing just such career protection procedures as the resolution suggests. We believe that such measures will have a salutary effect on recruiting and that general adoption of measures designed to this end would be a useful contribution to the success of the United Nations technical assistance programmes.

We believe that adoption of resolution L.532 as a whole would have a similar salutary effect, Mr. Chairman, and it is our hope that it will receive widespread endorsement in this Committee.

Thank you Mr. Chairman.