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Held at the Austria Center Vienna
on Wednesday, 18 September 1996, at 10.15 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. AYATOLLAHI (Islamic Republic of Iran)

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[*] GC(40)/22.

The composition of delegations attending the session is given in document GC(40)/INF/13/Rev.2.

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Abbreviations used in this record

FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
SSAC	State System of Accounting for and Control of Nuclear Material
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

PLAN FOR PRODUCING POTABLE WATER ECONOMICALLY (GOV/2855-GC(40)/4 and Add.1) (continued)

1. Mr. CASTERTON (Canada) said that his country was supporting the Agency's seawater desalination programme. Canadian experts had participated actively in it, and his Government had provided 45 000 Canadian dollars in extrabudgetary support over the past two years.
2. Given that a preliminary review of the report on the Options Identification Programme had confirmed that the Programme's objective had been achieved, the next step should be a commitment to undertake the preparatory work for a specific demonstration project. As a leader in the development of the innovative, cost-effective application of reverse osmosis desalination technology, Canada would welcome the opportunity of working on such a project with other Member States in support of the Agency's goals.
3. Mr. HAMADA (Tunisia) said that although the Agency could not solve all aspects of the acute water shortage problems being faced in many regions of the world, particularly North Africa and the Middle East, it was better placed than any other organization to take decisive action regarding the production of potable water by means of seawater desalination.
4. An advisory group to co-ordinate future activities should be set up as soon as possible, and the Secretariat should act as a clearing house for the exchange of technical information.
5. As the resources available for desalination activities during the current year were negligible, it was to be hoped that more funds would be provided in 1997. It was also to be hoped that countries in a position to do so would make extrabudgetary contributions to the envisaged advisory body. The Secretariat for its part should attempt to obtain funds from other international organizations concerned with drinking water supply problems. The Tunisian Government would be contributing to the programme by organizing workshops and experts' meetings, such as the meeting of

the Advisory Group on Status and Introduction of Small and Medium Power Reactors in Developing Countries which had recently been held in Tunis.

6. Mr. DOSHI (India) said that his delegation welcomed the work already accomplished under the Agency's seawater desalination programme, a promotional activity with a direct bearing on the lives of many millions of people in the developing world.

7. Mr. HERRERA (Mexico) said that his country was supporting the Agency's seawater desalination activities and was pleased with the progress already made.

8. Although the prospects for using nuclear technology for seawater desalination in Mexico were very limited at present, thought was being given to the possibility of setting up a seawater desalination research group which would co-operate with the Agency and with institutions in other Member States.

9. His delegation believed that the next step should be to set up a demonstration project.

10. Mr. JAMEEL (Pakistan) said that, as a country with large arid and semi-arid regions where potable water was at a premium, Pakistan had a special interest in any Agency programme which would increase the availability of potable water in all parts of the world, and especially in the developing countries.

11. Mr. ARROUCHI (Morocco) said it was important to resolve the increasingly acute worldwide issue of water resources with all its economic and political implications, including the danger of war in the Middle East. The Agency's seawater desalination activities were particularly important in that respect and should be conducted by the Agency in conjunction with organizations such as FAO and the World Bank.

12. Mr. FU Manchang (China) said that the completion of the Options Identification Programme was an important step towards fulfilling the Agency's plan for producing potable water economically. China, which would continue to provide cost-free experts and to support bilateral and multilateral co-operation in that

connection, was taking an active part in and contributing to a pre-project study in Morocco on a demonstration plant for seawater desalination using a nuclear heating reactor.

13. The CHAIRMAN said that the Committee might usefully proceed with other agenda items until the expected draft resolution became available.

EXTENSIVE USE OF ISOTOPE HYDROLOGY FOR WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT (GOV/2854-GC(40)/3, GC(40)/COM.5/5)

14. Mr. JAMEEL (Pakistan), introducing the draft resolution contained in document GC(40)/COM.5/5, said that it was similar to the one on the same subject adopted by the General Conference in 1995, being intended to highlight the continued interest of Member States in that subject.

15. Mr. HAMADA (Tunisia) said that his delegation welcomed the progress being made in developing nuclear techniques for use in hydrology and related areas and the measures being taken to extend their use to the evaluation and management of water resources. It was grateful to the Secretariat for the isotope hydrology-related assistance which it had provided to Tunisia and believed that the Agency's activities in the area of isotope hydrology for water resources management deserved extra financial support.

16. Mr. RAGHURAMAN (India) said that isotope hydrology activities in India had started in 1959 with reactor-produced radioactive tracers; the range of applications had included sediment transport studies, seepage investigations at dams and in reservoirs, flow measurements in natural streams and studies on water flow in the unsaturated zone. By the 1970s a strong hydrology group had been established, and it had gained wide recognition at home and abroad. Through an Agency-supported UNDP project, an environmental isotope laboratory had been built up during the period 1980-85 together with a strong manpower development programme.

17. India greatly appreciated the special programmes being initiated within the Agency and focusing on the improvement of water quality; it was confident that they would yield substantial end-user benefits and have a major socio-economic impact.

18. The CHAIRMAN said he took it that the Committee wished to recommend to the General Conference the adoption of the draft resolution contained in document GC(40)/COM.5/5.

19. It was so agreed.

STRENGTHENING THE EFFECTIVENESS AND IMPROVING THE EFFICIENCY OF THE SAFEGUARDS SYSTEM (GC(40)/17, GC(40)/COM.5/6/Rev.1)

20. Ms. DORAN (Ireland), introducing the draft resolution contained in document GC(40)/COM.5/6/Rev.1, said that it focused on the most recent developments in respect of Programme 93+2.

21. The sponsors considered the draft resolution to be uncontroversial and believed that it did not prejudice the outcome of the work of the Committee on Strengthening the Effectiveness and Improving the Efficiency of the Safeguards System (Committee 24).

22. Mr. SABURIDO (Cuba) said that his delegation greatly appreciated the Director General's efforts to strengthen the safeguards system and make it more cost-effective in accordance with the mandate given to him by the General Conference at its thirty-sixth session.

23. It was generally recognized that the implementation of Programme 93+2 measures would involve a net increase in costs at first, but those measures must not become a long-term financial burden on countries which, like Cuba, were facing major obstacles in the course of their development. Moreover, further efforts should be made to achieve an appropriate balance between the safeguards and the promotional activities of the Agency, in accordance with the Statute.

24. With regard to the work being done on the draft model protocol contained in Annex III to document GOV/2863, it must not result in discrimination against any State or in restrictions on developing countries' possibilities of using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes of all kinds. In order to command consensus support, the model protocol would have to guarantee the confidentiality of the large amount of information which it would generate. The Agency might usefully draw on the international experience of other organizations in that connection.

25. As the model protocol would trigger a set of measures for which the Agency had as yet no legal authority, Cuba - like a number of other countries - believed that its

entry into force should depend on its acceptance by a large majority of the States which had concluded comprehensive safeguards agreements with the Agency.

26. The Cuban delegation, which would make comments on the proposed Expanded Declaration, the question of physical access to nuclear facilities and so forth in Committee 24 at its forthcoming session, would be aiming to ensure that the agreed measures were cost-effective and non-discriminatory, respected the sovereignty of States and were supportive of efforts to achieve the total elimination of nuclear weapons.

27. Mr. AL-GHAIS (Kuwait) welcomed the draft resolution contained in document GC(40)/COM.5/6/Rev.1, which was well-balanced and did not prejudge the future work of Committee 24.

28. Mr. MAHMOUD (Iraq) said that the Agency's programme for strengthening the effectiveness and improving the efficiency of the safeguards system should be non-discriminatory and the resulting strengthened system should be applied universally, to nuclear-weapon as well as to non-nuclear-weapon States.

29. Mr. BOSMAN (Netherlands) said that Committee 24 had had a successful session two months previously and that the momentum must be maintained, with a view to the submission of an agreed draft model protocol to the Board of Governors before the end of the year.

30. Mr. SCHMIDT (Austria) said that there was still much to be done on the draft model protocol and that he was looking forward to a dialogue in Committee 24 between delegations and the Secretariat which would allay the concerns of some Member States.

31. Mr. DUFVA (Sweden), having expressed support for the measures outlined in document GC(40)/17, said that recent field trials in his country - involving inspections of facilities and areas described in a draft Expanded Declaration, no-notice inspections and randomized inspections for accountancy control, broader access to information and closer co-operation with Sweden's SSAC - had yielded positive results.

32. They had shown that those measures were acceptable to operators since inspections - being more effective - could be less frequent.

33. He hoped that Committee 24 would complete its work in time for its conclusions to be presented to the Board of Governors in December.

34. Mr. CASTERTON (Canada) said that the process of examining the Agency's safeguards system with a view to strengthening its effectiveness and improving its efficiency had been under way for some four years already and that Canada would like to see it concluded soon.

35. In his delegation's view, the objective should be an effective, efficient and non-discriminatory safeguards system capable of providing credible assurances about the correctness of nuclear material declarations made by States with comprehensive safeguards agreements and about the absence of undeclared nuclear activities and materials.

36. Mr. HERRERA (Mexico), having welcomed the progress already made in Committee 24, said that Mexico, while being a strong supporter of Programme 93+2, was concerned that the Agency - if granted rights of broader access to information and increased physical access - should respect the legal obligations and rights of States, ensure that increased physical access was requested only in order to resolve doubts or inconsistencies, and establish procedures guaranteeing the confidentiality of information obtained.

37. His delegation was confident that Committee 24 would succeed in producing an agreed draft model protocol in the near future.

38. Mr. PAPANIMITROPOULOS (Greece), having expressed the hope that Committee 24 would complete its work soon, said that the Agency's safeguards system should not be static, but should evolve in such a way as to reflect technical and political developments. The time had now come for it to be strengthened.

39. Mr. MANNINEN (Finland), expressing his delegation's confidence that the introduction of Part 2 measures of Programme 93+2 would begin in the near future,

said that their introduction would require both that States co-operate more closely with the Agency and that major organizational and other changes be made within the Secretariat. Some changes were already being made, and he had no doubt that more would follow once the most pressing budgetary constraints on the Agency had been removed. At all events, it was important that the credibility of the Part 2 measures not be undermined by concern about the Secretariat's readiness to apply them.

40. Finland did not consider that universal application of the Part 2 measures should be a precondition for the acceptance of those measures. However, it shared the view that, if all the nuclear-weapon States were to declare unequivocally their readiness to assume some of the obligations arising from Programme 93+2, the work of Committee 24 would be greatly facilitated.

41. Mr. NAKAHARA (Japan), welcoming the establishment of Committee 24, said it was important that a consensus be reached soon on the Part 2 measures of Programme 93+2. His delegation would make every effort to help in reaching that consensus.

42. Mr. BERDNIKOV (Russian Federation) recalled that, at the recent Moscow Nuclear Safety and Security Summit, President Yeltsin had commended the Agency's efforts to create an effective system for detecting possible clandestine nuclear activities.

43. The Russian Federation, which welcomed the establishment of Committee 24 and looked forward to the early completion of its work, believed that the Part 2 measures of Programme 93+2 should be applied in combination with - rather than instead of - existing safeguards measures and hoped that the new, integrated system would be not only more effective, but also more economical.

44. As regards the financial implications of the Part 2 measures, the Russian Federation favoured zero-real-growth budgeting within the Agency and believed that the necessary additional resources should be found by means of savings in administration.

45. Mr. STRATFORD (United States of America) said his delegation welcomed the progress made in implementing the Part 1 measures of Programme 93+2 but was

disappointed that the Board of Governors, at its June meetings, had not been able to take a positive decision on the Part 2 measures.

46. If the non-proliferation regime was to be strengthened, Committee 24 would have to strike a balance between the concerns of individual States and the need to ensure the efficiency and effectiveness of the proposed Part 2 measures. His delegation hoped that Committee 24 would reach agreement on a draft model protocol in time for the December meetings of the Board.

47. On the matter of universality, his country believed that all States could make a positive contribution to strengthening the effectiveness and improving the efficiency of the safeguards system within the context of their own safeguards situations. It would continue to consult with other Member States on what measures, if adopted by the nuclear-weapon States, would strengthen that system.

48. Mr. Chan-Ho HA (Republic of Korea) said that his delegation, which was pleased that the Secretariat was getting on well with the implementation of the Part 1 measures of Programme 93+2, was looking forward to a satisfactory conclusion of the deliberations on the Part 2 measures. At the same time, it believed that a proper balance should be maintained between the Agency's need for a strengthened safeguards system and the need of Member States to protect their legitimate interests.

49. Mr. OKONKWO (Nigeria), having expressed support for the draft resolution before the Committee, said his delegation hoped that at its October session Committee 24 would reach agreement on the text of a draft model protocol which took into account the many constructive proposals which had been made by Member States.

50. Mr. FU Manchang (China) said that his delegation, which had no problems with the draft resolution before the Committee, would like to see the members of Committee 24 settling their differences so that consensus on a draft model protocol would be reached at an early date.

51. In China's opinion, the acceptance of Programme 93+2 measures by those countries which were not parties to comprehensive safeguards agreements with the Agency should not be made a precondition for the implementation of those measures.

52. Mr. QUAYES (Bangladesh) proposed minor editorial changes in the draft resolution: in preambular paragraph (c), the insertion of a comma after the words "of these treaties"; in preambular paragraph (e), the substitution of "any" for "a" before the word "decrease"; in operative paragraph 1, the insertion of a comma after the word "States"; and in operative paragraph 4, the substitution of "of" for "by".

53. Ms. DORAN (Ireland) said that the sponsors of the draft resolution had no difficulties with those proposals.

54. The CHAIRMAN said he took it that the Committee wished to recommend to the General Conference that it adopt the draft resolution contained in document GC(40)/COM.5/6/Rev.1 with the editorial changes just proposed.

55. It was so agreed.

ORGANIZATION OF WORK

56. Mr. DUERDEN (Australia) said that unfortunately he had not been present when the Committee had agreed to recommend to the General Conference the adoption of the draft resolution entitled "Extensive use of isotope hydrology for water resources management" (GC(40)/COM.5/5) and that his delegation had suggestions for improving that draft resolution.

57. The CHAIRMAN suggested - after a procedural discussion involving Mr. HULSE (United Kingdom), Mr. RAGHURAMAN (India), Mr. SCHMIDT (Austria), Mr. OKONKWO (Nigeria), Mr. PAPADIMITROPOULOS (Greece), Mr. STRATFORD (United States of America), Mr. CASTERTON (Canada), Mr. WU Chengjiang (China) and Mr. JAMEEL (Pakistan) - that the Committee revert briefly to the agenda item "Extensive use of isotope hydrology for water resources management" after consultations had taken place on the draft resolution contained in document GC(40)/COM.5/5.

58. It was so agreed.

MEASURES AGAINST ILLICIT TRAFFICKING IN NUCLEAR MATERIALS AND OTHER RADIOACTIVE SOURCES (GC(40)/15 and GC(40)/COM.5/7)

59. Ms. DORAN, introducing the draft resolution contained in document GC(40)/COM.5/7, said that the only significant departure from resolution GC(39)/RES/18 adopted by the General Conference in 1995 related to operative paragraph 2, which included a phrase indicating the kinds of activity in which the Agency engaged in support of efforts against illicit trafficking.

60. Mr. TERIGI (Argentina) said that his Government supported the Secretariat's growing involvement in measures to combat illicit trafficking in nuclear materials and other radioactive sources and that the Secretariat should focus on helping to strengthen national controls over such items.

61. For nuclear materials, his country had an internal safeguards system which was supplemented by the Brazilian-Argentine Agency for Accounting and Control of Nuclear Materials. For other radioactive sources, a system of notification, registration, licensing and inspection had been in place since 1958.

62. His delegation welcomed the fact that the Secretariat was co-operating with other United Nations bodies and with the World Customs Organization and INTERPOL - organizations with which Argentina's national regulatory authority was working very closely.

63. Mr. STRATFORD (United States of America) said the United States believed that illicit trafficking in nuclear materials was continuing to represent a global proliferation risk and a potential danger to public health and safety. Effective co-operation between like-minded governments and the Agency in combating such illicit trafficking would contribute to greater international security and public safety and to the achievement of global non-proliferation objectives.

64. The United States intended to continue its participation in the Agency's database on illicit trafficking in nuclear materials and other radioactive sources.

65. Mr. KOÇ (Turkey) said that from the statistics on seizures of nuclear materials it was clear that Turkey - situated at the crossroads of two trafficking routes

(one linking the Black Sea to the Mediterranean and the other linking Europe to Asia and the Middle East) - was in a unique position. Turkey therefore attached great importance to combatting illicit trafficking in radioactive materials and was supporting the Agency's efforts in that connection, transmitting information on illicit trafficking incidents to the Agency for incorporation into its database.

66. It was primarily up to individual countries to combat the smuggling of nuclear materials, inter alia through the adoption of effective border control techniques and the establishment of SSACs, but the transboundary character of the problem meant that national measures alone would not be sufficient: there was a need for an internationally binding legal instrument the parties to which would commit themselves to ensuring the control and security of radiation sources and reporting any loss or theft of such sources to the Agency or some other appropriate international organizations.

67. Ms. GOUZERCHOUK (Ukraine) said that her country, which was concerned about illicit trafficking in nuclear materials, intended to support the programme for preventing and combatting such illicit trafficking agreed upon at the Moscow Nuclear Safety and Security Summit and was already supporting the measures being taken by the Agency.

68. Mr. QUAYES (Bangladesh) suggested that in preambular paragraph (b) of the draft resolution a reference be added to Agency document INFCIRC/509, which contained the Declaration of the Moscow Nuclear Safety and Security Summit, and that in operative paragraph 1 the word "submitted" be inserted between "progress report" and "by the Secretariat".

69. Ms. DORAN (Ireland) said that the sponsors of the draft resolution would have no difficulty with the suggested additions.

70. Mr. LEDERMAN (Israel), commending the Secretariat's activities in the fields of prevention, response, training and information in support of efforts against illicit trafficking, said that Israel had been supporting those activities and would like to see them continue.

71. His country had been among the first 30 Member States to notify the Secretariat of its contact point for matters concerning illicit trafficking in nuclear materials and other radioactive sources and thereby to start participating in the Agency's database on such illicit trafficking.

72. Mr. TITKOV (Russian Federation) said that the Russian Federation would like to co-sponsor the draft resolution contained in document GC(40)/COM.5/7.

73. Mr. SCHMIDT (Austria) commended the Secretariat on the efforts it had made since the 1970s - when the world community had decided to institute measures for the physical protection of nuclear materials - to promote the establishment and improvement of SSACs and to help Member States co-ordinate their relevant activities at the international level.

74. Co-operation among national authorities responsible for border controls was of the utmost importance, and the Secretariat was therefore also to be commended for having brought together customs officers from around the world to discuss ways of controlling the transboundary movement of nuclear materials more effectively.

75. The CHAIRMAN took it that the Committee wished to recommend to the General Conference that it adopt the draft resolution contained in document GC(40)/COM.5/7 with the addition of the phrase "contained in document INFCIRC/509" at the end of preambular paragraph (b) and the insertion of the word "submitted" between "progress report" and "by the Secretariat" in operative paragraph 1.

76. It was so agreed.

PERSONNEL QUESTIONS

(a) STAFFING OF THE AGENCY'S SECRETARIAT (GOV/2876-GC(40)/18, GC(40)/COM.5/8/Rev.1)

(b) WOMEN IN THE SECRETARIAT (GOV/2877-GC(40)/19 and Corr.1, GC(40)/COM.5/9, and GC(40)/COM.5/10)

77. Ms. HASAN (Pakistan), introducing the draft resolution contained in document GC(40)/COM.5/8/Rev.1, said that the Group of 77 believed that more

nationals of developing countries should be recruited to serve in the Secretariat, particularly at the Professional and higher levels. Though some progress had been made in that direction, more needed to be done.

78. Mr. YAMANAKA (Japan) said that Japan was under-represented in the Secretariat and that the draft resolution contained in document GC(40)/COM.5/8/Rev.1 - unlike resolution GC(39)/RES/19 adopted by the General Conference in 1995 - failed to refer to countries like Japan. He would therefore like to see the following changes made in the draft resolution: at the end of preambular paragraph (b), the addition of the words "and other under-represented Member States"; between "developing countries," and "particularly at" in preambular paragraph (c), the insertion of the words "and certain other States"; and in operative paragraph 1, the replacement of ", especially from those which are under-represented or not represented" by "and other Member States that are under-represented".

79. Ms. DELLA CROCE (Italy), Mr. GUE (France) and Mr. PECSTEEN (Belgium) expressed support for the changes proposed by the representative of Japan.

80. Mr. PAPADIMITROPOULOS (Greece), having expressed support for the changes proposed by the representative of Japan, requested information on the number of persons from developing countries holding Professional and higher-level posts in the Secretariat.

81. Mr. OKONKWO (Nigeria) commended the Director General on the effort made by him in response to resolutions GC(39)/RES/19 and GC(39)/RES/20 adopted by the General Conference in 1995. Clearly, progress had been made, but there was still room for improvement - inter alia through the further identification and elimination of obstacles to the recruitment of nationals from developing countries, especially at the Professional and higher levels. With a little more determination, the Secretariat would succeed in recruiting qualified candidates - including women - from many developing countries.

82. Mr. AL-GHAIS (Kuwait) said that the Member States of the Agency could be divided into four categories: those which were over-represented, those which were

adequately represented, those which were under-represented and those which were not represented at all. He did not mind the question of the under-representation of Member States (whether developing or advanced) being addressed in the draft resolution contained in document GC(40)/COM.5/8/Rev.1, but the question of those Member States which were not represented at all should most certainly be mentioned.

83. Mr. McINTOSH (Australia) said that, given the nature of the Agency's work, it was essential in the recruitment of staff that full regard be paid to the principles specified in Article VII.D of the Statute.

84. Commending the Secretariat on its efforts to increase the rate of employment of nationals from under-represented Member States, and particularly from the developing countries among them, and of women in general, he expressed the hope that those efforts would continue. At the same time, he said his delegation was disappointed that the percentage of the Secretariat's staff accounted for by women remained low, but was confident that it would increase with time.

85. Mr. CASTERTON (Canada) welcomed the Secretariat's efforts to increase the recruitment of well-qualified persons - including women - from developing countries and said that his country would like to see the barriers to women applying for Agency positions reduced in all Member States.

86. Canada would continue to nominate well-qualified candidates for positions in the Secretariat.

87. Mr. GOETHEL (Director, Division of Personnel), responding to the request for information made by the representative of Greece, said that - as indicated in Annexes VI and VII to document GC(40)/18 - on 1 August the percentage of the Agency's Professional and higher-category staff drawn from developing Member States had been 32.6%, the percentage for senior staff (i.e. Directors and Deputy Directors General) being 37.5%. At the same time, drawing attention to paragraph 14 of document GC(40)/18, he said that the percentage for senior staff was now approximately 35%.

88. Responding to the comments made by the representative of Kuwait, he said that in the Secretariat statistics on staffing "under-represented countries" included those countries which were not represented at all in the Secretariat.

89. Mr. PAPADIMITROPOULOS (Greece), supported by Mr. SCHELLER (Germany), said that in the light of the percentage figures just given by the Director of the Division of Personnel, he felt that the draft resolution in document GC(40)/COM.5/8/Rev.1 should include a preambular paragraph commending the efforts of the Director General to implement relevant resolutions adopted by the General Conference.

90. Mr. JAMEEL (Pakistan) said that, in his view, the point raised by the representative of Greece was already covered in preambular paragraph (b) of the draft resolution.

91. Mr. QUAYES (Bangladesh) suggested modifying preambular paragraph (b) in order to take account of the point raised by the representative of Greece.

92. Mr. HULSE (United Kingdom), having expressed support for the changes proposed by the representative of Japan, said that he could go along with the suggestion made by the representative of Bangladesh.

93. Mr. PAPADIMITROPOULOS (Greece) said that he also could go along with the suggestion made by the representative of Bangladesh.

94. Ms. DELLA CROCE (Italy) suggested that preambular paragraph (b) be modified to read "Taking note with appreciation of ...".

95. Mr. ARROUCHI (Morocco) said that he would prefer preambular paragraph (b) to remain as it stood.

96. Mr. AL-GHAIS (Kuwait), responding to the comments made by the Director of the Division of Personnel about countries which were not represented at all in the Secretariat, said that in the Secretariat's statistics on staffing such countries should not be lumped together with countries which were only "under-represented" - and might well be under-represented to only a slight extent.

97. He could not go along with a draft resolution which did not refer to Member States which were not represented at all in the Secretariat.

98. Mr. AL-TAIFI (Saudi Arabia), Mr. KASHOUT (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) and Mr. KAHTAN (Yemen) endorsed the statement made by the representative of Kuwait.

99. Mr. ELYSEU FILHO (Brazil), referring to the changes proposed by the representative of Japan, said that the focus of the draft resolution contained in document GC(40)/COM.5/8/Rev.1 should remain on the question of the recruitment of staff members from developing countries. A distinction should be made between developing countries and other countries which simply considered themselves to be under-represented.

100. Mr. YAMANAKA (Japan), supported by Ms. DELLA CROCE (Italy), said that in Article VII.D of the Statute, which spelled out the paramount consideration in the recruitment and employment of staff, no mention was made of developing countries.

101. Mr. ARROUCHI (Morocco) said that "employees of the highest standards of efficiency, technical competence, and integrity" were to be found not only in advanced countries, but also in developing countries.

102. Mr. ELYSEU FILHO (Brazil) said that, in order to be recruited for service in the Secretariat, all candidates from developing countries should clearly meet the criteria spelled out in Article VII.D. The purpose of the draft resolution contained in document GC(40)/COM.5/8/Rev.1 was not to undermine those criteria, but to correct an imbalance which was essentially undemocratic.

103. The CHAIRMAN suggested that during the lunch break interested delegations endeavour to arrive at a consensus version of the draft resolution contained in document GC(40)/COM.5/8/Rev.1.

The meeting rose at 1 p.m.