



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/37/445

28 September 1982
ENGLISH

ORIGINAL: ARABIC/ENGLISH/
FRENCH/SPANISH

Thirty-seventh session
Agenda item 72 (a)

OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT

Operational activities for development of the United Nations system

Note by the Secretary-General

1. In its resolution 35/81 of 5 December 1980, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to entrust to the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation the submission to the General Assembly of an annual report containing comprehensive statistical information on operational activities for development of the United Nations system. In the same resolution, the General Assembly requested that the report for submission to the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly should include recommendations from the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, together with those of the Director-General, pertaining to measures to reduce administrative and other support costs and to improve and harmonize procedures.
2. In its resolution 36/199 of 17 December 1981, the General Assembly requested that the present report should contain a compilation of information provided by Governments together with other relevant information and the comments and recommendations of the Director-General pertaining to the mobilization of resources for operational activities for development. In the same resolution, the General Assembly requested information to be provided on the outcome of the consultative process regarding the exercise of the functions of resident co-ordinators.
3. In response to these requests, the second annual report prepared by the Director-General is submitted herewith.
4. In accordance with paragraph 17 of resolution 35/81, the report is being made available to the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities.

ANNEX

Annual report of the Director-General for Development and
International Economic Co-operation

1982

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Explanatory notes

The expression "United Nations funds and programmes" used in the text refers to the funds and programmes explicitly listed by the General Assembly for participation in the annual United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities.

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

The term "country" as used in the text of this report also refers, as appropriate, to territories or areas.

The following abbreviations have been used in the text and in the tables:

ACC	Administrative Committee on Co-ordination
DAC	Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
DTCD	Department of Technical Co-operation for Development
GDP	Gross domestic product
GNP	Gross national product
IDA	International Development Association
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFC	International Finance Corporation
INSTRAW	United Nations Trust Fund for the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women
JIU	Joint Inspection Unit
ODA	Official development assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
SAFPACDS	Special Account for Financing the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification

SFLLDC	United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries
TCDA	Transport and Communications Decade for Africa
TFUNCTC	Trust Fund for the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations
TFECWARA	Trust Fund for the Economic Commission for Western Asia Regional Activities
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNCHS	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements - Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFDAC	United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNFSSTD	United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development
UNIDF	United Nations Industrial Development Fund
UNIFSTD	United Nations Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development
UNRFNRE	United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration
UNTFADA	United Nations Trust Fund for African Development Activities
UNTFSA	United Nations Trust Fund for Sudano-Sahelian Activities
UNTFSD	United Nations Trust Fund for Social Defence
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
VFUNDW	Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women
WFP	World Food Programme

I. INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

1. This is the second annual report of the Director-General on operational activities for development. It concentrates on two principal issues:

(a) Mobilization of resources for operational activities; and

(b) Improvements in the efficiency and effectiveness of operational activities.

2. At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 35/81, entitled "Comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development", in which the Secretary-General was requested to entrust the Director-General with the preparation of an annual report containing comprehensive statistical information on operational activities for development of the United Nations system. At its thirty-sixth session, the Assembly, after considering the first annual report of the Director-General (A/36/478 and Corr.1), adopted resolution 36/199, entitled "Operational activities for development".

3. As regards the scope of the present report, the Director-General has been guided by the view of the Assembly expressed in the twelfth preambular paragraph of resolution 35/81 that "... operational activities for development encompass, inter alia, those activities of a development co-operation character that seek to mobilize or increase the potential and capacities of countries to promote economic and social development and welfare, including the transfer of resources to developing countries or regions in a tangible or intangible form". The report therefore encompasses all organizations of the system engaged in such activities, with a particular focus on those United Nations funds and programmes and other organizations of the system engaged in technical co-operation and related operational activities for development.

4. The Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC), by decision 1981/24, entitled "Outlook for financing of multilateral co-operation for development", adopted a statement, subsequently transmitted to the General Assembly (A/C.2/36/5), expressing the serious concern of the executive heads of the organizations in the system at the deteriorating situation facing all organizations with respect to the declining level of concessional resources in real terms available for international technical co-operation and other development activities. As part of the follow-up to this decision, the ACC Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions on Operational Activities is reviewing some relevant critical issues dealing with the evolution of operational activities in the 1980s. The results of this review, which the Director-General has drawn upon in preparing the present report, will be before ACC for consideration at its third regular session of 1982.

5. The assistance of the organizations of the system, as well as that of a number of officials, in the preparation of the report is gratefully acknowledged.

6. In accordance with resolution 35/81, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly will conduct in 1983 a comprehensive policy review of operational

activities for development on the basis of a report to be submitted by the Director-General. The review by Member States of the present report will facilitate the preparation of the 1983 policy report.

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Structure and summary of the contents of report

7. In accordance with the relevant provisions of resolution 36/198, section II of the report contains information and recommendations pertaining to the mobilization of resources for operational activities for development. Voluntary contributions to the funds and programmes of the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities amounted to \$1.2 billion in 1981, an amount short of established targets (paras. 17-18). The outlook for the current year suggests a worsening of the current situation affecting almost all organizations participating in the Pledging Conference, with contributions continuing to fall significantly short of targets established by intergovernmental bodies. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is particularly badly affected, with consequential implications for the operational activities of the system as a whole (paras. 19-21). Little progress has been made to provide contributions on a more predictable, continuous and assured basis, although discussions are now under way in UNDP on a variety of proposals, including negotiated replenishments, for more stable financing for the Programme (paras. 33-37).

8. Resource requirements of the largest United Nations funds and programmes - as elaborated by the relevant governing bodies - amount to \$1.7 billion in 1983, rising to \$2.2 billion in 1985 (paras. 23-24). With the inclusion of the International Development Association (IDA), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the World Food Programme (WFP) (see paras. 25-28), the likely claims on future resources amount to some \$13 billion for the two year period 1982-1983, compared to \$4.3 billion received by the same set of organizations in 1981. The figures may seem large in absolute terms, but they are small in relation both to the needs of developing countries for concessional assistance at a time of acute domestic and international economic difficulty and of the capacity of donor countries, and of other countries in a position to do so, to contribute (para. 38). In spite of the impressive performance of some donors, prospects for an over-all expansion in official development assistance (ODA), both generally and in its multilateral share, cannot be viewed with optimism, given the present state of international development co-operation (paras. 39-43).

9. In the light of the serious resource situation described in the present report, section II also makes some suggestions to enable the General Assembly to give political impetus to the mobilization of additional resources. Improvements in the use of targets, possible modifications to the functioning of the Pledging Conference and the need for information to enable the Assembly to conduct a more effective review and appraisal process are some of the issues that the General Assembly might wish to address (paras. 44-50).

10. Resolutions 35/81 and 36/199 requested the present report to include information and recommendations from governing bodies together with those of the Director-General pertaining to measures to reduce administrative and other support costs and to improve and harmonize procedures (see sect. III). In view of the relationship between costs, efficiency, impact and effectiveness, that section also addresses a number of complementary issues in the general area of efficiency and effectiveness. Accordingly, and in the light of the responsibilities of the General Assembly to establish over-all strategies, policies and priorities on issues of system-wide concern regarding operational activities (paras. 53-56), the section seeks to identify and to elaborate approaches to issues in the areas of costs and efficiency; the impact and relevance of operational activities; procedures; and the evaluation of operational activities. Attention is given first to a number of issues relating to administrative/support costs (data regarding which are given in paras. 62-63), including questions concerning the relationship between such costs and the size of field programmes (paras. 64-66); the factors affecting the level of support costs (paras. 67-69); and the action being taken by executive heads to reduce costs and to improve efficiency (paras. 70-76).

11. All of these issues, however, should be considered within the wider framework of measures that are being taken - and which need to be strengthened - to improve the quality, relevance and impact of operational programmes. Accordingly, section III contains a number of recommendations to further integrate operational activities with national development planning and implementation (para. 78); to enhance the capacity and institution-building objective of technical co-operation and related activities in accordance with the decisions on new dimensions and the attainment of national and collective self-reliance (para. 79); and to allow for appropriate flexibility and diversity - consistent with quality control - in the manner in which operational activities are carried out in order to reflect the varying needs and circumstances of developing countries. This should also include arrangements to further promote South-South co-operation (para. 80).

12. Greater system-wide uniformity, harmonization and improvement of procedures is an objective of the General Assembly. After a review of the progress towards that objective (paras. 82-86), the report concludes that a common system-wide view of the manner in which developing countries' needs may be met in a coherent manner by the United Nations system would represent a significant step forward (paras. 87-89). A variety of measures can be taken to this end, including greater exchange of information at the country level among organizations of the system and, in accordance with the wishes of developing countries, with bilateral and other multilateral assistance programmes (para. 93); and improvements in the design of projects (paras. 94-97); to the process of recruitment of international staff (para. 99) and in the area of monitoring (para. 100). There then follows particular recommendations to promote uniformity and harmonization in the areas of administrative and financial procedures (paras. 101-105); personnel practices and training (paras. 106-111) and system-wide procurement (paras. 112-114).

13. The evaluation of operational activities - for the purpose of improving the effectiveness of programmes in the interests of beneficiary countries - is now being conducted on a wider scale than hitherto. Evaluation is gradually being integrated into the over-all planning, programming and budgetary processes, and

further steps might be taken to strengthen the evaluation of impact and effectiveness of operational activities as a co-operative endeavour with recipient Governments (paras. 115-122).

14. In accordance with the relevant provisions of resolution 36/199, the report also contains information in section IV on the system of resident co-ordinators. It is intended that the consultative process with recipient Governments, and subsequently with executive heads, on the exercise of the functions of resident co-ordinators will be completed early next year: information on this consultative process will be included in the 1983 report for the comprehensive policy review of operational activities by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly (paras. 123-128).

15. A statistical presentation pertaining to contributions from Governments and other sources and expenditures financed from those contributions in 1981 is contained in appendix I on the same basis as that provided in the first annual report of the Director-General. Appendix II contains the information provided by Governments in response to the provisions of paragraph 5 of resolution 36/199 which invited all countries to inform the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session of their intentions regarding the likely future trend of their contributions. Appendix III contains information on action taken by governing bodies of the system in direct and specific response to the relevant provisions of resolution 35/81 on improvements in efficiency and effectiveness.

II. REVIEW AND APPRAISAL OF THE MOBILIZATION OF RESOURCES FOR OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES

16. Voluntary contributions to the funds and programmes of the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities are stagnating and are falling significantly short of targets established by intergovernmental bodies. UNDP is particularly badly affected, with consequential implications for the operational activities of the system as a whole. Organizations of the United Nations system dependent upon negotiated replenishments have also encountered problems in mobilizing resources. This chapter of the report therefore reviews the present critical situation for the mobilization of resources for operational activities for development, with particular attention to those United Nations funds and programmes dependent upon voluntary contributions. ^{1/} It then reviews the prospects for the mobilization of resources, relating those to the wider issues affecting over-all transfers of official development assistance, before concluding with considerations for the development of the process of review and appraisal by the General Assembly of resource mobilization.

A. Funds and programmes of the United Nations Pledging Conference

Contributions in 1981

17. Total voluntary contributions ^{2/} to the funds and programmes now included in the Pledging Conference ^{3/} amounted to \$1,175 million in 1981, a decline in nominal terms from the 1980 level of \$1,192 million. Of the 20 separate funds and programmes in the Pledging Conference, few experienced any significant real growth and contributions to 15 funds and programmes stagnated or declined in nominal terms.

18. Recent performance may be reviewed by setting the record of contributions against targets or assumed planning figures established by relevant intergovernmental bodies. Such information is presented in table 1 for those organizations participating in the Pledging Conference for which explicit targets have been established. 1981 performance in the attainment of targets was poor. Only one organization, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), attained its target; others fell short by amounts ranging from 15 per cent in the case of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) to 72 per cent in the case of the United Nations Industrial Development Fund (UNIDF). For UNDP, the over-all target level for contributions to central resources over the second programming cycle, 1977-1981, was 94 per cent attained. The implicit annual target level of contributions was attained in the early years of the cycle (1977-1979). However, in the later years of the cycle (1980-1981), this target was not attained owing to virtual stagnation in 1980 and a decline in 1981 in the rate of growth of contributions.

19. The same table provides information on the likely outcome of voluntary contributions in 1982, on the basis of the results of the 1981 Pledging Conference and of subsequent indications. Preliminary estimates suggest, if anything, a

worsening of the present situation with contributions stagnating or declining in real terms and with severe and significant shortfalls in contributions affecting virtually all the organizations participating in the Pledging Conference. For example, it is anticipated that contributions to UNDP will fall short of the implicit planning figure for 1982 by 32 per cent, UNFPA by 7 per cent and the UNIDF by 76 per cent. Contributions announced at the 1982 Pledging Conference for the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development amounted to \$4.3 million, a figure far short of any reasonable estimate of needs. UNICEF, in contrast, expects to attain its projected level of total income.

20. It is no exaggeration to say that, if present trends continue, a crisis is at hand. Failure to attain targets will very likely mean that organizations will be unable to maintain the present level of field programme activities in nominal, let alone real terms. Yet developing countries are experiencing increased requirements for concessional assistance of the kind provided by the organizations of the system. The present international economic crisis is forcing adjustments by developing countries in the scope and direction of their development programmes. Technical co-operation, by assisting Governments to improve the management of their resources and to develop appropriate domestic adjustment policies, helps countries to mitigate some of the effects of the present crisis. Yet, in the case of UNDP, for example, there is no choice but to severely curtail programme expenditures: it is estimated that on current assumptions of resource inflows, 1982 expenditures will be \$100 million less than in 1981 and 25 per cent less in the third cycle in real terms compared to the second cycle.

21. The reasons for the recent adverse developments in the level of voluntary contributions are referred to in this report. The effect of movements of the United States dollar relative to major European and other currencies were in large measure responsible for the particular problems faced by several organizations over the last year. For example, the impact of exchange rate fluctuations on the resource inflow to UNDP and UNICEF has been estimated at \$96 million and \$41 million, respectively, in 1981, or about 13 per cent and 15 per cent, respectively, of contributions actually received. UNDP's loss in 1981 because of currency changes was greater than the corresponding gains achieved in the previous four years when the United States dollar was weaker vis-à-vis other major currencies. The other reason for the recent real decline in contributions - and for the discouraging immediate prospects - has to do with a hardening attitude towards the financing of both bilateral and multilateral ODA among the major contributors and which in turn has affected a number of United Nations funds and programmes, a development discussed later in this chapter.

Other recent trends in contributions

22. The present review would not be complete without a brief reference to several other trends in contributions that maintained or gained prominence in the past year. First, a number of middle and higher income developing countries are increasing their readiness to finance from their own resources the provision of technical co-operation and other services provided through the United Nations system. Total contributions to such purposes, whether in the form of cost-sharing contributions to UNDP or similar kinds of contributions to other organizations,

Table 1. Mobilization of resources for operational activities for development: a/
some targets and performance levels

	<u>Period</u>	<u>Targets or assumed planning figures</u>	<u>Performance b/</u>	<u>Percentage of attainment</u>
UNDP	1977-1981	i. 14% per annum growth in voluntary contributions, <u>c/</u> directed towards target of:	i. 7% per annum overall growth rate <u>l/</u> (1977-1979 13.6%; 1980-1981 -0.1%)	-
		ii. \$3.4 billion <u>c/</u>	ii. \$3.2 billion <u>m/</u>	94%
	1982-1986	14% per annum growth in voluntary contributions, <u>d/</u> for a level of \$991 million in 1982 <u>e/</u>	1982 0.3% growth	-
			\$675 million	68%
UNICEF	1981	\$290 million <u>f/</u>	\$291 million <u>n/</u>	100%
	1982	\$385 million <u>g/</u>	\$385 million	100%
UNFPA	1981	\$147 million <u>h/</u>	\$125 million	85%
	1982	\$144 million <u>i/</u>	\$134 million	93%
IFSTD	1980-1981	\$250 million <u>j/</u>	\$ 23 million <u>o/</u>	9%
UNIDF	No specific period	\$ 50 million annually <u>k/</u>	1981 \$ 14 million 1982 \$ 12 million	28% 24%

f/ I.e., for those funds and programmes included in the Pledging Conference for which explicit targets have been established.

b/ I.e., performance in respect of contributions from Governments and other sources actually received except in respect of 1982 for which estimates of anticipated out-turn are provided by the organizations concerned.

c/ Decision of the Governing Council at its twenty-second session.

d/ Governing Council decision 80/30.

e/ Implicit annualization of decision 80/30. Source: DP/1982/5, para. 9.

f/ Figure represents revenue target established by General Assembly resolution 34/105.

g/ Figure represents projections of total income from general resources and supplementary funds. See table 5 of E/ICEF/691.

h/ UNDP Governing Council decision 80/13 II, para. 1.

i/ UNDP Governing Council decision 81/7 II, para. 2.

j/ General Assembly resolution 34/218, para. 11.

k/ General Assembly resolution 32/166, para. 1.

l/ I.e., contributions received, including assessed programme costs. Source: Financial statements of UNDP. Average annual growth rate of contributions pledged was 8.0 per cent for 1977-1981 (1977-1979, 14.3 per cent; 1980-1981, -1.3 per cent).

m/ Source: DP/1982/5, para. 5.

n/ Total gross income.

o/ Total value of pledges made by Governments to the Interim Fund amounted to approximately \$40.0 million during the period 1980-1981.

reached a level of \$170 million in 1982, an increase of nearly 48 per cent over 1981. Second, contributions in 1981 do not fully, or even partially, reflect the capacity of countries to contribute, when contributions are reviewed in terms of each country's gross national product (GNP). The costs of financing the United Nations funds and programmes is borne disproportionately by a few countries with relatively small economies: the five largest OECD economies contribute to UNDP, for example, only one quarter of the contributions from such countries, in terms of GNP. Third, the data provided in the present report clearly indicate the varying preferences of the major donors as between bilateral channels and multilateral channels and as between different multilateral channels. Fourth, the diversification of funding sources for operational activities has continued in the last year. Contributions to UNDP have declined and contributions placed directly at the disposal of the specialized agencies and other organizations in the system have continued to increase, although at a declining rate, with implications for the central funding role of UNDP recently reaffirmed by the Governing Council of UNDP and the Economic and Social Council. Appendix I provides a further review of each of these four developments. Fifth, there is a growing tendency, the magnitude and implications of which are hard to measure, for contributions to be increasingly provided with special conditions regarding their use. The existence of this problem has been recognized by governing bodies, for example, the UNDP Governing Council and the UNICEF Executive Board. The importance of these and other issues warrant particular attention in the context of the 1983 policy report.

Resource targets of the United Nations funds and programmes

23. Resource targets - as elaborated by intergovernmental bodies - of the several funds and programmes included in the Pledging Conference are summarized in table 2. They total \$1.8 billion in 1983, \$2.0 billion in 1984 and \$2.3 billion in 1985. These figures do not include the resource requirements of the other funds included in the Pledging Conference for which no explicit resource mobilization target exists. They do, however, provide a rough approximation of the resource requirements of the United Nations to enable it to respond to some of the needs of developing countries for multilateral technical co-operation and related operational activities. They take into account the most recent decisions of governing bodies and views of executive heads on resource mobilization prospects; those prospects are kept under regular review in the light both of the needs of developing countries for multilateral technical co-operation and of reasonable expectations regarding the known intentions concerning official development assistance of the major donors. 4/

24. Even so, in view of the relatively poor performance so far in the attainment of targets, prospects cannot be viewed with confidence. In these circumstances, the General Assembly may wish to consider whether additional measures are required in order to give further political impetus to the mobilization of the required resources. A determined effort by all Governments towards the attainment of targets would enable the organizations of the system to continue to respond to the many urgent and critical needs of developing countries for multilateral concessional assistance of the kind provided by United Nations funds and programmes.

Table 2. Mobilization of resources for funds and programmes of the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities: a summary of recent proposals and targets

(All figures rounded to million of US dollars)

	<u>Targets or assumed planning figures</u>			<u>Established or proposed by (and source)</u>
	1983	1984	1985	
UNDP	1 130	1 288	1 468	Implicit annualization of Governing Council decision 80/30, which established level of \$6.7 billion on basis assumed annual average growth of 14 per cent of voluntary contributions for period 1982-1986. Source: DP/1982/5, para. 9.
UNICEF	410	450	500	Projections of total income from general resources and supplementary funds. Table 5, E/ICEF/691.
UNFPA	149	164	180	DP/1982/18, para. 14, and Governing Council decision 82/20 I, para. 7.
UNIDF	50	50	50	General Assembly resolution 36/182, para. 8.
UNCDF	34	39	45	Projections of voluntary contributions, DP/1982/39, annex I.
UNRPNRE	10	10	10	DP/1982/40, paras. 35 and 46.
	1 783	2 001	2 253	

In addition, discussions are currently in progress in the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development on the specific level of resources for the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development for 1983 and for the first years of operation of the financing system

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B. Resource situation of the International Development Association,
the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the World
Food Programme

25. Information on the present situation of three other organizations engaged in operational activities for development and dependent upon contributions from Governments is included in the present report in order to provide the Assembly with a more comprehensive picture of the over-all resource situation facing organizations in the system.

26. Agreement had been reached on the sixth replenishment of the International Development Association (IDA) at the level of \$12 billion for the period July 1980 to June 1983. Subsequently, the United States announced that its payments would be made over a four- rather than a three-year period: these difficulties with the scheduling of payments led to a reduction in the IDA commitment authority for the fiscal year 1981-1982 from \$4.1 billion to \$2.6 billion, affecting, in particular, low-income countries in Africa and Asia. Ways and means of enabling IDA to maintain the full strength of its lending programme are under review, and discussions will soon commence on the seventh replenishment of IDA.

27. Early in 1982, agreement was reached to provide the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) with \$1.1 billion for the period 1981-1983, a replenishment which became effective in June 1982. Contingent upon the full payment of all contributions before the end of 1983, the Fund should be able to undertake its planned operational programme of \$1.35 billion over the same period. The replenishment, however, represented very little growth in real terms over the initial resources of IFAD of \$1.0 billion for the period 1978-1980. IFAD is unique in that it is the only organization of the United Nations system in which the countries of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) contribute in broadly equal measure.

28. Contributions for the regular resources of the World Food Programme (WFP) for the biennium 1981-1982 amounted to about 77 per cent of the pledging target of \$1 billion for the period (as at January 1982). Contributions announced at the 1982 Pledging Conference of WFP for the biennium 1983-1984 amounted to \$680 million against the target of \$1.2 billion: as some principal donors had still to announce their pledges, the final 1983-1984 results are expected to be an improvement over the preceding biennium.

C. Information provided by Governments

29. At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly, in resolution 36/199, when deciding to review and appraise on a regular basis the mobilization of resources, requested the Director-General to include in the present report a compilation of information provided by Governments pursuant to paragraph 5 of the same resolution. 5/ It was the intention of the Assembly that such information would complement that provided elsewhere in present report by indicating the likely trends in contributions from Governments.

30. In accordance with that request, a note verbale dated 12 February 1982 was addressed to all Member States and to non-member States drawing attention to the provisions of the resolution and inviting Governments to respond accordingly. Governments were invited to provide information on the likely prospective trend in their contributions for the financing of operational activities for development, together with an indication of the possibilities of making contributions on a more predictable, continuous and sustained basis, pursuant to paragraph 7 of resolution 36/199.

31. By the end of September, only 20 countries had replied substantively to the note (Australia, Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Burma, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Arab Emirates). However, as only a small number of Governments responded to the request for information, it was not found possible to compile the information in a satisfactory manner. Accordingly, such replies as were received are reproduced in appendix II.

32. The information provided by Governments falls short of the expectations of the Assembly when it invited Governments to inform it of their intentions on the likely future trend of their contributions in response to the resolution. In these circumstances, the Assembly may wish to review its requirements for information from Governments on this issue, as the Secretariat has no basis on which to compile information except that which Governments provide.

D. Mobilization of resources on an increasingly predictable basis

33. The General Assembly and other intergovernmental bodies have recognized the need to place the organizations engaged in operational activities for development on a more secure financial basis. Medium- to long-term commitments by donors to United Nations organizations for the support of national development programmes will ease the integration of such assistance into the planning and budgetary cycles of developing countries. This would thereby improve the effectiveness of United Nations assistance programmes as well as significantly facilitate the management of the resources by the organizations concerned.

34. Whilst the advantages and necessity of such financing have been generally accepted, there has been in practice very little progress towards the attainment of the objectives set out in resolutions 35/81 and 36/199 of more stable and predictable financing. Multi-year pledging - as one possible technique to that end - has been used by a very limited number of contributors in just a few organizations. Furthermore, the uncertainty and unpredictability of contributions has been aggravated recently by the growing trend towards late or delayed payments experienced by a number of organizations. The payment of contributions as early as possible in the financial year would reduce uncertainty and ease resource management problems.

Replenishment through negotiation

35. The experience of the international financial institutions does however suggest that, in spite of a number of recent difficulties, a formal replenishment process generates reasonably assured resources over a defined multi-year period on the basis of some kind of explicit and equitable sharing of the costs by Governments: the greater the degree of intergovernmental negotiation and agreement on resource requirements, the greater the degree of predictability and assuredness. By contrast, the acceptance by an intergovernmental body of a target for resource mobilization for a United Nations fund or programme is not translated into commitments or even firm intentions by contributing countries, and executive heads are then faced with the herculean task of conducting annual campaigns for voluntary contributions, the prospects of which remain always uncertain.

36. There may be merit in examining the experience of IDA and IFAD to see whether the model of replenishment negotiations could also be applied, with appropriate modification, to organizations of the United Nations dependent on voluntary contributions. The main differences between replenishment arrangements and voluntary contributions lie in the need, first, to negotiate among participating countries the level of total contributions required over a definite period, and second, to determine on the basis of some form of equitable cost-sharing the respective shares of different country groupings and/or of each participating country. There are, in addition, a number of other issues associated with replenishment systems, including the character of voluntary contributions, and the question of the currency of payment.

37. A significant development over the past few months has been the establishment by the UNDP Governing Council of an Intersessional Committee of the Whole, which will, inter alia, review some of these questions in the context of the search by the Council for some predictable financing for UNDP. 6/ Furthermore, the Assembly will have the opportunity to return to this issue next year, at the time of its comprehensive policy review, inasmuch as, in resolution 35/81, it has requested the Director-General to include in the 1983 policy report recommendations from governing bodies, together with his own, on new and specific ways and means of mobilizing increased resources for operational activities for development on an increasingly predictable, continuous and assured basis.

E. Over-all resource requirements and prospects

38. On the basis of the data presented in this section of the present report, the likely claims of the United Nations funds and programmes and of IDA, WFP and IFAD on future resources amount to some \$13 billion over the period 1982-1983, as against \$4.3 billion received in 1981 for the same set of organizations. The level of future claims may seem large in absolute terms; they are small, however, both in relation to the needs of developing countries for concessional assistance and to the collective capacity of all countries to contribute. Provision of the required resources would represent only marginal growth in real terms. Yet, the rising investments and imports needed for an acceleration of growth commensurate with the

attainment of the goals and objectives of the international development strategy would require substantially greater real flows to developing countries. These resources would also only partially meet the very large current account deficits of those developing countries unable to borrow in private capital markets and therefore particularly dependent on concessional assistance whether from multilateral or bilateral sources. Nevertheless, the targets are attainable given the requisite political will of all countries to contribute to the process of development of developing countries through the multilateral organizations of the United Nations system.

Over-all prospects for official development assistance

39. Prospects for future multilateral contributions depend in part on an expansion of over-all official development assistance (ODA) and in part on the maintenance of the present share of the organizations of the system in such an expansion. Neither of these two conditions is assured. The ODA disbursements of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of OECD amounted to \$25.5 billion in 1981, on the basis of provisional data, compared to \$27.2 billion in 1980, a fall in real terms by 4 per cent. The ODA/GNP ratio of the DAC member countries fell from 0.38 per cent to 0.35 per cent - the result mainly of the timing of payments to multilateral organizations, and the present indications are that ratio will remain more or less stable at about the level of half the agreed international development strategy target of 0.7 per cent.

40. ODA performance of a number of DAC member countries has been impressive. Several Governments, particularly the Netherlands and those of the Nordic countries have, in spite of domestic difficulties, maintained their commitment to attaining or surpassing the ODA/GNP target of 0.7 per cent. A number of other donors have announced intentions to increase their ODA commitments. Of the five major donors, however, performance and prospects are mixed. France, for example, has declared its intention to attain the ODA target by 1988, exclusive of aid to French overseas departments and territories. The Federal Republic of Germany and Japan have confirmed their intentions to increase their ODA commitments. However, there is a serious possibility that the ODA from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of the United States of America will decline in real terms in the near future. It is likely that the over-all growth of DAC/ODA cannot be sustained at the rates achieved in recent years. No significant increase in their already high ODA/GNP ratio may be expected from the OPEC countries in the light of present declining capital surpluses.

41. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in his statement during the general debate at the second regular session of the Economic and Social Council of 1982, described the scope and purpose of Soviet economic assistance to developing countries. The statement also contained factual information on the volume, terms and conditions of such assistance.

42. There has been a general weakening of the commitment to the transfer of concessional resources through the multilateral institutions of the United Nations system, a trend to which ACC drew the attention of the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session. 7/ A number of developed countries are in the light of domestic economic

difficulties pursuing restrictive fiscal policies aimed at cutting back the growth of public expenditures, thereby affecting the growth of overall ODA. The changing political perceptions of some donor Governments towards the United Nations together with the increasingly adverse domestic and international economic environment have undoubtedly affected support for multilateral development co-operation. Individual donor countries have become increasingly interested in channelling development assistance to particular countries, or sectors, in which they themselves have a special interest, and through mechanisms which will ensure a greater utilization of resources provided by them for the procurements of goods and services from their respective countries. At the same time, a number of major donors were holding or cutting back on their contributions to multilateral development institutions: not only did this depress total contributions, it also meant that those donor countries whose ODA/GNP ratios were high were unwilling to increase still further their already high multilateral ODA share or to carry a disproportionate burden in the financing of any one particular organization. The situation is further compounded by doubts in some quarters about the efficiency and effectiveness of the system's operational activities.

43. Without the political will for development co-operation, and with a continued hardening of attitude among some major donors, the prospects are not favourable. For the United Nations system, "the resolution of a contradiction between professed aspirations and the willingness to support them materially is the test of [its] validity" (ACC decision 1981/24). Under these circumstances, as the Chairman of DAC said, "competition for resources will become intense, with the probability that those agencies will be hardest hit which have in the past depended heavily on the donors which now want to reduce their multilateral share". 8/ Those who will suffer most from the failure to mobilize the required resources will be the developing countries already facing enormous difficulties in maintaining the momentum of their development effort in an increasingly harsh external economic environment.

F. Further impetus to resource mobilization

44. Major efforts have been made by the Secretary-General, his most senior colleagues and the executive heads of organizations in the system to draw the attention of Governments to the seriousness of the resource situation. In his statement to the summer session of the Economic and Social Council, the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chairman of ACC, urged prompt action to re-establish at a sufficiently high level the financial resources of IDA, UNDP and other multilateral financial resources as an integral element of a programme for world economic recovery. Governments have also been urged by the Secretary-General to respond positively to the urgent needs of the least developed countries, in accordance with the provisions of the Substantial New Programme of Action for such countries.

45. In the light of the situation described in the present report, the Assembly may wish to consider how it could give further impetus to the mobilization of resources. In particular, the Assembly might consider how the process of review and appraisal of resource mobilization could be conducted, given the provisions of

paragraph 6 of resolution 36/199, in which the Assembly, inter alia, decided to "review and appraise on a regular basis the mobilization of resources ..., and [requested] the Director-General to include in the present report his comments and recommendations" on this matter.

46. The review and appraisal in the present report has concentrated on the particular problems of the funds and programmes included in the United Nations Pledging Conference. Brief information has also been provided on the current resource situation of IDA, IFAD and WFP. The Assembly may wish subsequent reports to concentrate more fully on the resource prospects of the latter set of institutions, or it may prefer that they be completely excluded. Alternatively, it may wish that the present approach to the review and appraisal be repeated in subsequent annual reports.

The establishment of targets

47. Another consideration relates to the question of targets. The establishment of targets has a number of advantages, both to developing countries (through facilitating the integration of external resources into national planning and budgeting cycles) and to donor countries (through enabling contributions to be phased and budgeted in a more balanced manner). Targets also provide the objective norm against which subsequent performance may be judged. Setting targets is an integral element of the planning process and its rationale is predicated on a scarcity of resources. To the extent that targets reflect priorities established by the competent intergovernmental bodies, they enable the international community to monitor the pattern of distribution of contributions in the light of such agreed priorities. For all of these reasons, therefore, the measurement of the attainment of targets has to be an important element in the process of review and appraisal.

48. There are, however, a number of funds and programmes participating in the Pledging Conference for which no explicit targets for resource mobilization have been established. In these circumstances, the General Assembly may wish to consider inviting the governing bodies of such funds and the executive heads concerned to review the feasibility and desirability of establishing targets for such funds for the purposes of forward planning of resource mobilization and allocation.

49. A more extensive review of the attainment of targets would be facilitated by greater comparability among the types of targets adopted by United Nations funds and programmes. The targets for some organizations have a greater degree of assuredness and predictability than for others: for example, some targets are based only on assumptions for planning purposes about likely contributions, others reflect a higher degree of political commitment. Clearly, the latter type of target is more desirable, from the point of view of predictability.

The functioning of the pledging conference

50. In any event, the process of review and appraisal might also be a useful mechanism of developing specific recommendations to Member States if performance in resource mobilization falls consistently short of established targets. Once the

shortfalls have been identified, then the General Assembly might wish to develop specific measures and instrumentalities through which resource mobilization efforts may be further enhanced. For example, with respect to the funds and programmes of the United Nations, consideration might be given to examining whether the functioning of the single annual pledging conference for development activities might be further enhanced. Hitherto the pledging conference has functioned as a forum whereby Governments may announce their contributions for the immediate succeeding year or years. It has not, however, proved to be a wholly satisfactory mechanism, insofar as a number of major contributing Governments have not found themselves in a position to announce their contributions at the time of the pledging conference. Organizations therefore embark on a new financial year uncertain as to the likely total value of contributions, yet faced with a need to commit funds to support current or new projects. Furthermore, the Conference does not itself review the results of the Conference, or consider what action may be necessary if these results fall short of expectations and needs. In the light of these considerations, therefore, the Assembly may wish to examine ways and means of enabling Governments to use more effectively the mechanism provided by the pledging conference for the mobilization of resources.

III. INFORMATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS PERTAINING TO EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT

51. This section of the report provides information and recommendations regarding measures under way or contemplated to improve the manner in which operational activities for development are carried out. The material has been prepared in response to the provisions of paragraphs 8 and 18 of General Assembly resolution 35/81 and of paragraph 12 of resolution 36/199 which requested the Director-General to include in the present report information on recommendations made and action taken by governing bodies, together with his own recommendations, pertaining to measures to reduce administrative and other support costs and to improve and harmonize procedures in the area of operational activities. 9/ The Director-General consulted with executive heads on the draft of this section of the present report and has taken their views and comments into account in finalizing the text.

52. When the General Assembly adopted resolution 35/81, at the time of its comprehensive policy review of operational activities, one of the major concerns of Member States was the relationship between the level of administrative costs and the size of the field programmes. Issues relating to such matters therefore require first consideration in the present report. They should, however, be seen in the broader context of the effectiveness of operational activities and the report therefore makes recommendations on enhancing the relevance and impact of such activities. Thereafter, the chapter reviews proposals for improving procedures with respect both to the project cycle and to greater system-wide uniformity. The chapter concludes with recommendations in the area of the evaluation of operational activities.

Responsibilities of the General Assembly and of the governing bodies of the organizations of the system

53. In pursuing action in the area of efficiency and effectiveness, full account should be taken of the polycentric nature of the system and of the respective responsibilities of the General Assembly and, under its authority, of the Economic and Social Council on the one hand, and of the governing bodies and executive heads of the organizations of the system on the other. The nature of these responsibilities, which are set out in the Charter of the United Nations, the basic instruments of the specialized agencies and the relationship agreements, have evolved over time.

54. One approach to the relationship between the organs and bodies of the United Nations system was set out in paragraph 62 of the first annual report of the Director-General (A/36/478 and Corr.1, annex) as follows:

"... The achievement of optimum efficiency and the reduction of administrative costs involves many matters which are most appropriately pursued by each executive head, in the exercise of his management responsibilities, or by the respective governing bodies. It also, however, involves certain issues requiring common approaches and co-ordinated actions. In respect of both sets of questions, a sense of shared responsibility and a commitment to common

objectives is essential. Thus, progress can only result from a process in which the General Assembly, in the exercise of its powers under the Charter, establishes over-all strategies, policies and priorities on issues of system-wide concern; and the governing bodies of organizations, in the exercise of their specific decision-making responsibilities, undertake the necessary action on matters coming within their respective purviews. Accordingly, the main task before the General Assembly at this stage is first to identify, among the many questions relating to efficiency and effectiveness, those policy issues which have system-wide dimensions and in regard to which measures taken or envisaged need to be brought into relationship with one another; and second, to elaborate common approaches for the system to these issues, taking into account the views and concerns of the various organizations concerned".

This approach found wide acceptance by the General Assembly and has guided the preparation of this section of the present report.

55. In accordance with its responsibilities in the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system, the General Assembly therefore might wish to concentrate on the establishment of over-all strategies, policies and priorities for the system as a whole in respect of operational activities for development. In this respect, the Assembly would be exercising its authority, pursuant to Article 58 of the Charter, by making recommendations for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies. In this process, the central intergovernmental bodies may "avail themselves of the expertise and technical advice of organizations" 10/ prior to the adoption of decisions affecting the organizations in the area of operational activities for development. It is also necessary to ensure that, in the case of executing agencies that do not have a governing body as such, appropriate arrangements are made by existing intergovernmental bodies to provide the necessary overview and guidance.

56. It may also be noted that the degree to which the General Assembly may exercise its broad authority under the Charter is partly affected by measures adopted by Members, at the national level, to enable a concerted policy to be pursued in other organizations. The Assembly has, in the past, adopted resolutions to this effect. 11/ Whilst national practice has varied on this point over the years, it is the commonly-held view that the co-ordination of national action is of paramount importance to the concentration of international effort and without it other measures have little value. It may well be appropriate for the Assembly to renew its invitation to Member States to achieve the widest possible co-ordination at the national level between the various departments and ministries of each Government, which would facilitate concerted action at the international level.

57. It should also be recalled from the outset that operational activities exist for the purpose of supporting the development programmes and projects of developing countries. They should conform to the national objectives and priorities of the recipient countries, a principle that has now been fully accepted. Governments have the primary responsibility for ensuring that operational activities are effective, a responsibility shared by the organizations of the United Nations system. It follows therefore that neither the strengths nor the weaknesses of

operational activities can be ascribed exclusively either to the Governments on the one hand, or to the organizations of the system on the other.

58. It should be noted, however, that the Assembly has decided that operational activities should also reflect its over-all strategies, policies and priorities. They should, for example, contribute effectively to the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, which should, in conjunction with national development strategies, provide the framework within which these activities should be planned and conducted. Through international action programmes, under the leadership of one or another organization of the system, concerted efforts are directed towards the resolution of particular development problems, whether sectoral, multisectoral or geographic. Operational activities should also provide a means for channelling support to the collective endeavours of developing countries to promote economic and technical co-operation among themselves. With respect to intercountry programmes, operational activities should reflect the collective will of Governments as expressed at intergovernmental meetings.

A. Efficiency and effectiveness

59. Issues relating to efficiency and the level of costs should be considered in the wider and closely related context of effectiveness and impact. Effectiveness is a measure of the extent to which an activity achieves its immediate objectives; in broader terms it has to do with the impact of an activity on over-all development objectives and on the quality and relevance of a given set of resources on the economic and social development need to which those resources were addressed. Efficiency has to do with the means deployed for achieving the desired results and is a measure of the relationship between the resources used, or efforts expended, and a given result. In the final analysis, the goal is an effective programme, achieving the desired results at minimum cost.

60. It should be recognized that whilst the pursuit of economies in administrative costs is essential, it cannot be the sole component of effectiveness. There are other equally important objectives, such as the need to improve the quality, relevance and output of operational programmes, so as to ensure the full and complete responsiveness of the system to the economic and social development requirements of developing countries. There is therefore need to shift attention away from judging efficiency in terms of the physical and timely delivery of "inputs" and concentrate instead more fully on the "output" or the results of operational activities. A better ratio between costs and effectiveness should be sought through improvements in the latter as well as through reductions in the former. System-wide action to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of operational activities should lead not only to reduced costs but also to improved quality and responsiveness of programmes to national needs.

1. Issues relating to administrative and support costs 12/

61. In the light of the approach set out in paragraph 54 above, issues relating to the reduction of administrative costs involve many matters that are most

appropriately pursued by each executive head, in the exercise of his management responsibilities, or by the respective governing bodies. Governing bodies and executive heads are seized with the need to reduce costs, to improve over-all efficiency and to enhance effectiveness in the area of operational activities for development. The present report contains a summary of the steps being taken to these ends.

Information on administrative and support costs

62. A starting point is information on the level of costs and programme support services. Such information as is currently available is presented in table 3, pursuant to paragraph 14 of resolution 36/199, on the basis of the data contained in the financial reports and audited financial statements of the United Nations organizations concerned. However, there are limitations in the data presented in that table. To be useful for analytical purposes, the data would need to be improved and supplemented as indicated below.

63. First, a determination is needed of the content of administrative and programme support costs, as elements of such costs may in fact be a legitimate charge on field programme outlays. United Nations funding organizations differ in their treatment of broadly similar items of expenditure: what some organizations regard as management expenditures, others treat as a component of field programme outlays. The resolution of these difficult issues will be pursued with the organizations directly concerned in order to derive comparable data for presentation in subsequent annual reports to the General Assembly. Second, the table does not include information on the excess of support costs over reimbursement from UNDP incurred by executing agencies. Data on support costs associated with project expenditures financed from direct government contributions to specialized agencies and other organizations is also not included, with the exception of the United Nations itself. With respect to the provision of such information, it may be noted that the Governing Council has recently reviewed the requirements for ex post facto reporting on agency support costs, pursuant to its decision 80/44. As a result of extensive discussions in ACC, agreement has now been reached on a format for the reporting of such costs, beginning in 1983 with 1982 data from agencies with annual budgets and in 1984 for agencies with 1982-1983 biennium budgets. Accordingly, it should be possible as and when the ex post facto reporting system comes into full effect, to provide in subsequent annual reports of the Director-General more complete information in response to the request of the Assembly. In the meantime, the reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) regularly provide information on assessed budget contributions towards the support costs of projects executed by organizations on behalf of funding programmes.

Table 3. Costs of administrative and programme services, and programme outlays of organizations engaged in operational activities for development, 1981
(Millions of dollars)

			Administrative services and programme support services	Programme outlays
1.	UNDP:	(a) Administrative and programme support costs <u>a/</u>	104.6	
		(b) Reimbursement of programme support costs to participating and executing agencies of UNDP	94.3	731.6
		(c) Total main programme expenditure <u>b/</u> . .		
2.	UNICEF:	(a) Administrative services	29.0	
		(b) Programme support costs <u>c/</u>	45.2	218.3
		(c) Programme expenditure		
3.	UNFPA:	(a) Administrative and programme support costs <u>d/</u>	9.5	
		(b) Reimbursement of programme support costs to participating and executing agencies	4.5	122.4
		(c) Programme expenditure		
4.	WFP:	(a) Technical advisory, administrative and support costs	20.6	
		(b) Administrative costs in the field . .	13.9	541.9
		(c) Programme expenditure		
5.	UNITED NATIONS <u>e/</u> :	(a) Programme support costs	5.9	59.6
		(b) Programme expenditures		

Sources: Financial statements and audited financial accounts of UNDP (for 1), UNICEF (for 2), UNFPA (for 3), WFP (for 4) and United Nations (for 5).

Note: All data are presented in the table in the exact manner and terms as used in the financial statements. The following explanatory notes, however, apply:

a/ Includes expenditures in respect of the provision of headquarters administrative support services to UNFPA for which UNFPA makes an annual subvention payment.

b/ Includes expenditure financed from cost-sharing and government cash counterpart contributions and excludes expenditures financed from funds administered by UNDP.

c/ UNICEF regards such programme support services as part of its "programme co-operation" in that it includes direct services to country, regional and interregional projects from both headquarters staff and field offices.

d/ See note a/ above.

e/ Operational activities of DTCD, the regional commissions, UNCTAD, UNIDO and UNCHS, financed from sources other than UNDP or UNFPA.

Relationship between the level of costs and size of field programmes

64. Improved reporting on administrative and support costs would facilitate a more balanced examination of the relationship between the level of such costs and the size of field programmes. However, a review of the nature of the relationship itself requires in addition consideration of several complex questions in the over-all context of the General Assembly's decision that an objective for the restructuring of operational activities should be the achievement of optimum efficiency and the reduction of administrative costs, with a consequent increase in the proportion of resources available to meet the assistance requirements of recipient countries.

65. First, comparisons between the level of costs and the size of field programmes should take fully into account differences in the types of activities undertaken and the consequential nature of administrative and backstopping support that is required. Technical co-operation, for example, requires more support than other types of development co-operation. Further, some administrative expenditures are a fixed cost, not directly related to the volume of programmes under preparation or implementation. Second, UNDP undertakes co-ordination functions at the country level, represents other organizations and provides administrative and programme services without partial or full reimbursement, as part of its responsibilities to the host country and on behalf of the system as a whole. Third, it is not sufficient to concentrate on administrative costs alone. It is also essential to focus on effective means of providing Member States with improved programmes at lower costs which are responsive to needs and productive of the desired results. Measures should also therefore be taken to reduce the costs of experts, through, inter alia, the use of national expertise and greater realization of the potential of technical co-operation among developing countries.

66. Fourth, the relationship between costs and programme outlays is affected by annual fluctuations in contributions and by uncertainties about future resource availability. On the one hand, the absence of the essential element of forward planning in the management of resources affects the capacity of organizations to deliver effective programmes. On the other hand, fluctuations in levels of contributions, and therefore of administrative and support costs, can themselves be a source of inefficiency. If the intention is to wind down programmes, then administrative and support costs must be reduced pari passu. But if the international community intends that the long-term trend of operational activities should be upward in real terms or in terms of effectiveness and quality, then administrative structures and expertise should be retained. While it may be possible to demolish an experienced and efficient structure, it is more difficult to re-establish it at the same level when the occasion requires. It should also be recognized that there is a certain "critical mass" of technical and management support functions irrespective of the levels of field programmes. Finally, there is need to take into account the effect of exchange rate adjustments and other factors relevant to location where costs are incurred on both administrative expenses and programme outlays. The use of a single currency - the United States dollar - for the denomination of all costs does not necessarily reveal the actual real cost of services provided.

The level of support costs

67. The question of administrative and other costs incurred in support of operational activities of the organizations of the system, and the allocation of such costs among regular and extrabudgetary sources of funds, has been considered periodically ever since the inception of these activities nearly 35 years ago. The most recent attempt to find a solution to the problem of support costs took place in 1980 when the Governing Council of UNDP decided, inter alia, that reimbursements by UNDP of agency support costs should be made at the rate of 13 per cent of the annual project expenditures in respect of the financial years 1982-1991, a decision subsequently approved by the General Assembly.

68. It has been consistently recognized by governing bodies of the executing agencies that, whilst the technical co-operation and other operational activities should be integrated to the maximum extent possible with their normal activities, the "direct additional" and "clearly identifiable" administrative costs for the support of such activities should be reimbursed from the relevant funding source. As regular budgets consequently provide only for a portion of the total support costs for extrabudgetary programmes, pressure exists to keep such costs as low as possible. Furthermore, governing bodies have recognized that in respect of agencies with relatively small programmes of technical co-operation, a certain minimum basic administrative structure is required to provide the necessary support services, and which in turn requires special flexible arrangements in respect of the reimbursement of support costs. Over time, the debate on the level of administrative and support costs has resulted in pressures to reduce and trim such costs. For instance, when the rate of reimbursement was fixed at 13 per cent rather than 14 per cent of annual project expenditures, both the Governing Council and the General Assembly appealed to organizations not to increase the level of their regular budgets as a result of the introduction of the new reimbursement formula. It is however the view of the organizations of the system that, "notwithstanding [the] recognition of the need to keep [these] costs as low as possible, there is a limit beyond which further lowering of support costs must begin to impinge on the effectiveness or the quality of output...[and] that pressures for further costs reductions risk becoming counter-productive in relation to the quality of the output." (A/36/478 and Corr.1, annex, para. 56, subpara. 4).

69. Governing Council decision 80/44 was taken in recognition of the fact that Governments would have to pay for support costs in one way or another and in light of the situation faced by organizations described above. However, this should not obviate the necessity for management action to reduce the absolute level of administrative costs, wherever feasible and possible, in the funding and executing agencies and to enhance over-all efficiency in the execution of programmes and projects. In this respect, the burden of adjusting to fluctuations in resources should be shared in a broadly equitable manner by all organizations concerned, taking care to minimize the impact of present resource constraints on developing countries. In particular, duplication of effort should also be avoided, for example, by ensuring that project execution responsibility should not be multiplied where execution capacity already exists. The difficulties of the present situation in resource mobilization should spur rather than inhibit the search for improvements in the planning, management and implementation of operational

activities so as to increase their efficiency and effectiveness and to ensure a better return on the resources devoted to them.

Measures to reduce costs and improve efficiency

70. The Director-General, in drawing the attention of members of ACC and of the executive heads of the other United Nations organizational entities concerned to the requirements of paragraph 8 of resolution 35/81 and paragraph 12 of resolution 36/199, invited them to provide information on the recommendations made and action taken by their governing bodies for inclusion in the present report. 13/

71. Some 23 organizations 14/ provided information on action being taken by executive heads in pursuance of measures to reduce costs, to rationalize and simplify procedures and to enhance over-all efficiency in the execution of programmes and projects. Full account has been taken of this information in the preparation of the present report. 15/

72. It is difficult in practice, if not impossible, to reduce the nominal level of administrative and support costs at a time of high inflation. Organizations in the system will nevertheless continue energetically to search for real economies in administrative expenditures and greater effectiveness in the area of operational activities. Amongst the many specific measures cited by organizations to contain the growth, in real terms, of administrative costs and to improve efficiency, the following may be mentioned: the reduction in the level of rate of reimbursement of support costs commensurate with the decision of the Governing Council of UNDP referred to earlier; the cutting back of staff whenever such action is not deleterious for efficient management; the fullest possible use of all available personnel to support an expanding field programme and the increased use of expertise from other organizations to avoid a permanent increase in support personnel; the internal reorganization of secretariats to enhance the responsiveness of organizations and, in particular, the strengthening of those units responsible for the management of operational activities; improved methods of programming, planning, budgeting and evaluation and the strengthening of internal evaluation systems; methods to improve the design of projects; introduction of plans for the recruitment of staff and greater and more flexible use of high quality professional expertise; strengthening of staff training; containment of procurement costs through the introduction and strengthening of cost-effective procurement practices; improved information systems and greater use of electronic data processing systems for monitoring the progress of individual projects; decentralization of management responsibilities for operational projects and strengthening of field offices; rationalization and simplification of procedures; and the use of information measurement systems to assess the costs and efficiency of certain activities.

73. In order for the General Assembly to have a more complete picture as regards the United Nations itself, the following three paragraphs describe action currently being taken by UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF, respectively, to reduce costs and to improve over-all efficiency. As a general point, the three organizations have established a Joint Consultative Group to allow for regular consultations on policy issues and to improve co-ordination at headquarters and in the field.

74. Measures taken by UNDP. UNDP reports that the Governing Council approved the Administrator's proposals for staff and other reductions during 1982/83 by some 323 posts, or 7.8 per cent of the establishment. Every effort was made to make headquarters bear a proportionally larger share of the cuts, thus preserving the field establishment to the maximum extent. Further, proportionally greater cuts were made in the higher paid international posts than in the lower paid general service posts. The Administrator has taken a number of other measures to reduce administrative costs and improve efficiency. 16/ Other decisions of the recent session of the Governing Council reflect its concern to make additional funds available for operational activities by means of minimizing administrative and support cost expenditures. The Council, for example, in decision 82/5, section IV, reaffirmed significant provisions of decision 80/44 on agency support costs and, inter alia, authorized the Administrator "... to lower the support costs reimbursement rate relating to a project financed by trust funds when it is determined by the Administrator that the agency concerned had indicated its willingness to accept a lower rate for the same project." With respect to the costs of operating UNDP's extensive field office establishment, the Council, in decision 82/18 on increased host Government contributions for UNDP field offices, authorized the Administrator "... to undertake negotiations with Governments with a view to reaching agreement on the amounts and modalities of their contributions so that, commencing on 1 January 1984, such contributions ... will be in accordance with [UNDP Standard Basic] Agreements signed by them." Finally, regarding the ex post facto reporting system on agency support costs referred to in paragraph 63, the Council, in decision 82/36, inter alia, welcomed the relevant arrangements agreed upon between UNDP and the executing agencies and requested the Administrator to continue his consultations with the agencies with a view to reaching an agreed level of support costs reimbursement with respect to activities financed by the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office and the United Nations Capital Development Fund (see also para. 105 below). The Council will revert to these issues at its thirtieth session in June 1983.

75. Measures taken by UNFPA. UNFPA reports that, in response to the wishes of the UNDP Governing Council, it has submitted proposals to the Council for administrative and programme support services budgets for 1982 and 1983 with no growth in the UNFPA staff; it has converted from an annual to a biennial cycle for the UNFPA administrative and programme support services budget, beginning with the biennium 1984-1985; it plans reviews of its staffing patterns and manpower requirements beyond 1983, including a review of the UNFPA field services and, with UNDP, of the various components of the support services provided by UNDP to UNFPA under subvention arrangements with a view to improving further the efficiency and cost-effectiveness of such services consistent with present policies of co-operation; it has also, through arrangements with UNICEF for planning and rationalization of procurement requests, been able to enter into long-term, open-ended contracts with manufacturers and to take advantage of the prices negotiated on behalf of the United Nations by the Inter-Agency Procurement Services Unit; it has also introduced measures to enable a larger number of independent evaluation missions to be undertaken and to feed back more rapidly the results of such evaluations into the decision-making process; finally, it also undertakes periodic training sessions for both headquarters and field personnel in various aspects of UNFPA administrative and programme procedures to ensure compliance with such procedures and promote the optimum efficiency of the staff.

76. Measures taken by UNICEF. UNICEF reports that at its 1982 session, the Executive Board of UNICEF reviewed a paper on resources, administrative efficiency and programme delivery (CRP 1982/11 of 7 May 1982), prepared at the request of the Board and in response to General Assembly resolutions 35/81 and 36/199 on improvements in efficiency in the area of operational activities. The paper pointed to the decentralized structure of UNICEF and cited specific measures which had been or were being taken in four major areas: improvements in supply operations; greater use of electronic data processing, word processing and other computer techniques; a series of measures to promote efficient and sound personnel administration; and ways and means of enhancing cost-effective programme delivery. The Board welcomed these measures as indications of a pragmatic response to the need to improve efficiency.

2. Enhancing the impact and relevance of operational activities

77. The following recommendations are made in the light of their relation to measures currently in train or which might be put into effect with a view to improving the impact and effectiveness of the system's operational activities for development. Each recommendation is not necessarily universally applicable since varying levels of development and differing national policies and circumstances should determine the relevance and significance of particular recommendations, nor equally to all organizations in the system since their requirements and circumstances would differ as well.

Integration of operational activities of the United Nations system with national programmes

78. Operational activities must be part of the over-all national strategy to attain beneficial and lasting results and should be viewed as essentially national undertakings. Progress has been made to fully integrate these activities with national development policy-making and plan implementation, but further measures are required to further such integration, as follows:

(a) Uncertainty about the availability of resources adversely affects the capacity of developing countries to plan the utilization of external assistance. Arrangements whereby developing countries can be informed of the probable volume of assistance to be expected over a particular period would do much to facilitate the integration of such resources into the planning and budgeting cycles of developing countries and to their allocation to high priority projects.

(b) There is a widely held but mistaken view that technical co-operation and other operational activities are "free goods". 17/ This view encourages the use of external expertise as additional assistance without requiring a budgetary allocation, discourages the use of locally available expertise and services, and breeds an attitude of indifference to the optimum use of resources. This problem might be alleviated in part by assistance for the establishment and application of a process at the national level that screens all project applications to external sources, allocates resources, including those provided by the organizations of the United Nations system, to those programmes and projects satisfying certain minimum self-prescribed standards of acceptability and aims at achieving optimum combinations of external and domestic resources.

(c) The modalities of co-operation between Governments and organizations of the system need to be further clarified in practice, in accordance with existing legislative provisions, so that Governments receive the fullest support from organizations in exercising their prerogative for the over-all management responsibility for projects assisted by the United Nations system, including all decisions concerning project planning and execution. 18/

(d) Each project assisted by organizations of the system should come to be seen as an integrated operation, involving the joint financing of project activities by the Government and the United Nations system - and as the case may be by other sources of finance - and for which a single project budget would cover all project inputs.

Capacity-and institution-building

79. In accordance with the decisions on new dimensions, and the attainment of self-reliance, capacity-building is the ultimate purpose of technical co-operation. Whilst much is being done, efforts should be further intensified. Based on the accumulated expertise of the organizations of the system and in the light of the findings of evaluation studies, the following is suggested:

(a) Projects are often the central ingredients of a development programme. Yet domestic capacity to handle the programming and project cycle is still inadequate in some developing countries. Through its programmes and procedures, the United Nations system should intensify its efforts to assist countries, upon request, to develop domestic consultancy capacity, strengthen the planning process, and enhance the capacity of Governments to manage external inputs.

(b) The basic objective of operational activities is to assist Governments to eliminate the technical, managerial and institutional constraints to development. Each project assisted by the United Nations system should therefore satisfy certain minimum requirements for the promotion of "self-reliance". The possibilities of incorporating more rigorous and explicit criteria into the project design, appraisal and evaluation stages should be explored to ensure that each project contributes to the building-up of institutions and capacities. Appropriate measures should be taken to enhance the training of qualified national personnel in the economic and social development of developing countries. 19/

(c) Recipient countries - particularly the least developed among them - have to meet certain counterpart requirements (buildings, personnel, and local and recurrent costs associated with project expenditures). Organizations should ensure that these requirements are realistic in terms of the level of development of each country. They should also endeavour to see that their own procedures for the management of operational programmes are consistent with the requirements for institution-and capacity-building and minimize the burden on the administrations of developing countries. Accordingly, the procedures should make full use of national capabilities, capacities, institutions and personnel; channel assistance through existing institutional frameworks, with assistance being provided, at the request of the Governments concerned, to strengthen such frameworks; and facilitate greater participation by recipient countries and institutions in project planning, preparation and implementation.

Flexibility in operational programmes

80. The manner in which the system's operational activities are carried out should reflect the needs and circumstances of developing countries. Flexibility consistent with quality control must be retained if programmes are to be effective. A number of measures are being taken to this end, amongst which might be mentioned the following:

(a) The range of possibilities for the execution of projects, including the practice of execution by Governments and institutions of developing countries, 20/ the use of subcontracting and traditional execution arrangements, allow for the particular needs of specific situations and should be made full use of.

(b) Organizations of the system have a particular responsibility in the promotion of South-South co-operation, in response to the expressed needs of developing countries. Accordingly, every encouragement should be given to developing countries to play their full part, individually and collectively through technical co-operation among developing countries, in the system's operational activities. Current efforts to promote technical co-operation among developing countries, which should be greatly intensified, will be considered in the 1983 policy report, but in the meantime, co-operative arrangements among institutions of developing countries and other similar approaches might be used more frequently to enhance and diversify the sources of supply of technical inputs for operational activities.

(c) More links might be developed with bilateral and other multilateral assistance programmes and with governmental and non-governmental enterprises and organizations in accordance with the priorities and objectives of developing countries and within the framework of arrangements for the surveillance of such enterprises being established within the United Nations. This might include a greater degree of co-financing of programmes and projects with other aid agencies and with public and private organizations consistent with the basic principles of multilateral assistance. 21/

(d) Experience has shown that special multi-agency programmes are particularly effective in assisting Governments to solve particular sectoral or geographic development problems. Examples of such programmes include the following: Consultative Group on International Agriculture Research, Tropical Disease Research Programme, International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, National Household Survey Capability Programme, Labour Intensive Public Works Programmes, amongst others. Such programmes involve many organizations of the system; whilst each is unique in its specificity, organization and time-frame, all share such features as the need for concentration of resources, the importance of multi-donor support organized through the United Nations; and the central role played by the lead agency or organizations. This type of flexible approach to solving development problems should be used more frequently and under the arrangements that respond to the objectives and priorities of the Governments concerned.

(e) Limitations on external financing of local costs creates undesirable incentives for countries to prefer high-import content programmes to low-import content programmes and, within given projects, to substitute imported expertise and supplies for local expertise and supplies, thus inhibiting the development of local institutions. Dependent on national circumstances, appropriate flexibility might be shown in the financing of local and recurrent costs of projects, consistent with the purpose of technical co-operation, where prudent judgement suggests that project effectiveness would gain thereby and where the absence of the provision for such financing by the host Government is due to factors other than the assignment of inadequate priority to the project in question. For example, organizations should continue to exercise every element of flexibility - and should review existing regulations - to take full advantage of national capacities in operational activities, including the employment of expatriate nationals. 22/

(f) In accordance with the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries, adopted in Paris in September 1981, organizations of the system should intensify their efforts to allow appropriate flexibility in aid modalities and in technical assistance to meet the special and particular problems of the least developed countries (A/CONF.104/22 and Add.1, part one, sect. A, in particular paras. 70 and 73).

B. Uniformity, harmonization and improvement in procedures

81. Ways and means of enhancing the efficiency and improving the effectiveness of operational activities depend in large measure on the procedures that organizations individually and collectively pursue for the programming, management and implementation of such activities. After a review of the issues involved, this section of the chapter concentrates on possible measures for further harmonization and improvement in the programming and project cycle and in the area of administrative and financial procedures, personnel practices and training and procurement.

82. The concept of government responsibility for the management of projects is a cardinal feature of the operational activities of the system. So is the view that national projects assisted by organizations of the system are undertakings of the Government concerned, and that the contributions from the system are complementary to those provided by the Government. It therefore follows that the procedures adopted by the organizations of the system for the management of operational activities should be at least compatible with, if not based upon, those used by recipient countries themselves; they should also be simple and easily understood. The mechanisms used by the organizations to ensure quality and responsiveness (for example, appraisal, review and evaluation) should be designed to satisfy not only the requirements of accountability to the governing bodies of the organizations, but equally the interest of those who receive the assistance. The fact that the resources available from the United Nations system to Governments are small in relation to their over-all development programmes reinforces the requirement not to unduly overburden administrative capacities and to utilize existing institutional frameworks as much as possible.

Progress towards greater uniformity and harmonization

83. The General Assembly has requested measures 23/ to be taken to promote maximum uniformity and harmonization of administrative and other procedures of the organizations of the system in the area of operational activities for development. Efforts to attain greater uniformity date from the establishment of the United Nations, of the specialized agencies and of the relationship agreements. Co-ordination among organizations of the system is reasonably effective in some administrative and financial fields, and is quite well developed in personnel matters through the participation of organizations in the common system of personnel salaries, allowances and other arrangements. There are, however, a number of areas - particularly with respect to operational activities in the field - where further improvements can be made.

84. The General Assembly, on the recommendations of its Fifth Committee (Administrative and Budgetary Questions), regularly takes action relating to administrative, financial and personnel matters that concern organizations in the system, on the advice of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) and the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC). The tasks of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) in this area stem from the support requirements of the Assembly and of ICSC and from the functions of ACC for the effective management of the common system. These tasks are exercised through the subsidiary machinery of ACC - namely the two separate bodies of the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions - one dealing with personnel questions, and the other with financial and budgetary matters, a structure that was reorganized in the late 1960s and was unaffected by the requirements of restructuring of the ACC machinery following resolution 32/197.

85. Nevertheless, over-all progress towards the attainment of the broad objective of the General Assembly of greater uniformity and harmonization has been slow and irregular, for two main reasons. First, it should be recognized that the United Nations system comprises autonomous international organizations each with their own legal personality. Second, the degree to which uniformity in procedures may be attained is influenced by the existence of a number of regular and extrabudgetary sources of funding of operational activities for development - each of which has its own requirements - and by the decreasing proportionate share of a single major source of funds.

86. It is a fact that different procedures exist among the organizations (and sometimes within the same organization) for undertaking similar work. This is usually explained by differences in legal and constitutional requirements and administrative experience. The findings of a recent study in a somewhat different context by the 17 bilateral donors of DAC are, however, relevant to the present discussion. The study states that "... experience shows that a good deal [of change] can be accomplished within the framework of existing legislation if [the legislation] is applied flexibly and with full consideration for the very different circumstances and needs of developing countries". 24/

87. A single set of rules and regulations applicable to one organization may be valid for that organization. But it must be conceded that different or varying

procedures of the organizations may present difficulties to individual Governments. These difficulties are compounded when the requirements of bilateral and other multilateral donors are added to the picture. One set of procedures for all organizations of the system may neither be feasible, given the nature of the system and the particular circumstances of individual organizations (for example, the financial institutions), nor desirable since it would introduce a degree of rigidity contrary to the need for flexibility. The need for diversity when it increases efficiency should also be recognized. Yet a common system-wide view of the needs and requirements of developing countries for assistance from the United Nations system and of the manner in which those needs may be met in a coherent manner would represent a significant step forward. ^{25/} Effective co-ordination of all external assistance by host Governments, as has been achieved in some countries, can also set the stage for system-wide coherence of operational activities.

88. The constraints cited earlier should not be allowed to stand in the way of making further progress towards the desirable long-term objective of the General Assembly of maximum uniformity and harmonization in procedures. For the present purpose, attention should be concentrated on those particular issues where progress towards that objective is both desirable - in terms of the benefits accruing to developing countries from common action that outweigh additional costs to the organizations concerned - and attainable through interagency collaboration. In addressing these issues, a balance should be struck between the requirements of harmonization and the preservation of flexibility in responding to the particular circumstances of individual countries. Experience also suggests that progress towards greater uniformity may be easier to attain in specific instances where the benefits of common action are shared by all rather than in general areas where the immediate advantages are not as easy to identify. In the context of the present report, particular attention should be paid to the need for rapid and efficient administration of common financial and personnel procedures, to enhance the effectiveness of operational programmes.

89. Co-ordination should not be sought as an objective in itself but rather to the extent to which it leads to better utilization of resources and enhances the quality and responsiveness of programmes. In the spirit of chapter IX of the Charter of the United Nations, of the basic instruments of the specialized agencies and IAEA and of the relationship agreements, the objective should be to develop and strengthen joint working arrangements at both the intergovernmental and secretariat levels so as to enhance the system's response to the individual and collective needs of developing countries.

90. A common theme regarding improvements in procedures concerns the need to ensure that responsibility is accompanied by commensurate delegation of authority. The challenge is to permit increased flexibility and decentralization while at the same time improving or at least maintaining quality control. The decentralization of management authority to the field should be allowed whenever feasible to facilitate co-operation with host Governments and among organizations of the system at the country level. Agency headquarters are required to maintain control over policy, finance and evaluation, but decentralization of authority for the management of projects enhances local co-ordination, responsiveness and cost-effectiveness.

1. Issues in the programme and project cycle

91. Programming at the country level. The General Assembly, in the annex to resolution 32/197, called for improved coherence of action at the country level of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system, for the use of the UNDP country programming process as a frame of reference for the activities financed by organizations from their own resources, for the designation of a single official with over-all responsibility for, and the co-ordination of, operational activities, and, subject to the requirements of individual countries, for steps to be taken to unify the country offices of the various United Nations organizations. Issues affecting the attainment of these objectives will be reviewed, in accordance with the provisions of resolutions 35/81 and 36/199, in the 1983 report on policy issues. That report will also contain information on the outcome of the review of the arrangements for the exercise of the functions of Resident Co-ordinators and other interorganizational co-ordination arrangements (see also section IV of the present report).
92. Recent studies have reviewed a number of deficiencies in the project cycle which call for remedial action. For ease of presentation in this report, the issues are considered in the same sequential order as the stages of the project cycle, although, of course, in practice the various stages often overlap. The absence of a reference to a particular stage in the cycle does not necessarily mean that no remedial work is required: in accordance with the scope of the present report, only issues of a system-wide character calling for specific recommendations are included.
93. Exchange of information at the country level. Organizations of the system co-operate closely with the governments and each other at the programme and project preparation stage, mainly in the context of the UNDP country programming process. Nevertheless, greater exchange of information is required among organizations of the system at the country level to enhance the effectiveness of programmes. For example and to that end, the resident co-ordinator should be kept effectively and closely informed of all stages of project preparation, implementation and evaluation - irrespective of the source of funds - in accordance with Government wishes. This would, in addition, contribute to the streamlining of the organization of missions to individual countries in order to avoid overburdening the administration of beneficiary countries and the reduction of duplication and waste. In accordance with the wishes of recipient countries, there is also a need to develop, through joint programmes and projects, more effective collaboration between the organizations of the system on the one hand, and bilateral and other multilateral assistance programmes on the other.
94. Improvements in procedures for project formulation and design. The findings of a number of evaluation studies have pointed to the need to introduce improvements in the way in which projects are formulated and designed. 26/ Project formulation is a time- and resource-consuming (and therefore, costly) task. A heavy burden is thereby placed on national administrations. If project formulation is undertaken by missions and/or aid agencies, then the design may not reflect national reality and, even if it does, the skills of the project designer and appraiser may not have been transferred to national staff and institutions. Documents, which are often

outdated by the time a project is approved, fulfill many disparate purposes, some of which can only be carried out perfunctorily.

95. Simplifying procedures is only one answer to the problem. Improvements in project design also require improvements in the analytical quality and rigour of project documentation and the over-all project formulation process, and present deficiencies in project design that recent evaluation studies have highlighted will not be removed simply by shortening that process.

96. Steps are currently under way on an experimental basis in a number of countries, with the participation of UNDP and some executing agencies, to remove some of these deficiencies. It is intended that the procedures for the preparation of UNDP-assisted projects should be simplified by focussing on the priority issues in project design (through the use of a check-list for project formulation) and by the use of a more succinct project document that improves the analysis of design and permits subsequent monitoring and evaluation of impact. Other organizations (eg., ILO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIDO, WFP) are also reviewing ways and means to simplify, improve and rationalize the process of project formulation, and are providing national and international staff with the requisite training.

97. Standardization of procedures for project formulation. This should take into account the need to minimize the burden placed upon developing countries by removing any untoward variations in procedures for which there is no real justification. A start has been made in this direction by UNDP, following discussions at the twenty-seventh session of the Governing Council, by seeking the adoption of basic procedures and a core project document to apply uniformly to all the Funds administered by UNDP, as well as to indicative planning figure projects, with appropriate annexes to accommodate any special requirements.

98. UNDP procedures and formats for project documents are applied, mutatis mutandis, by other organizations in the system which carry out operational activities financed from non-UNDP sources. Other funding agencies (eg. UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP) utilize procedures applicable to their own organizations. Depending on the outcome of the exercises mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, further attention will be given in the appropriate interagency machinery to the desirability and feasibility of introducing some degree of harmonization of procedures for project documentation. This might include a review of the possibility of introducing standard formats for requesting assistance and of certain general core criteria for information and appraisal purposes.

99. Recruitment of international project staff. The quality of United Nations assistance programmes is dependent in large measure on the way in which international personnel meet the requirements of developing countries. Recent evaluation studies have pointed to the serious deficiencies presently being experienced in the recruitment of project staff, stemming in part from concerns about the quality of recruitment and in part from the delays that have been experienced. Experts and consultants are crucial to the basic purpose of technical co-operation, namely the transfer of knowledge, skill and know-how. They must have experience relevant to the needs of developing countries and have competence and personal qualities of the highest order and skills appropriate to the task to which

they have been entrusted. Experts should also be recruited in a timely fashion, and recruitment procedures should be streamlined and made more efficient. Measures are being taken to this end, as reported in paragraph 109 below.

100. Monitoring of programme and project implementation. This should provide objective, timely and useful information on substantive matters to the parties involved in operational activities, on the basis of which corrective action, or in-depth evaluation, may be undertaken. Procedures of organizations in the system for project implementation allow for such monitoring, and further steps should be taken to more rigidly ensure compliance and their full application. In the light of the Government's own requirements, system-wide reviews of operational activities might fulfil a useful purpose if directed towards broad policy issues, such as the mobilization of additional resources. 27/ There may well be scope, furthermore, for a more rigorous approach to the review of activities at the country level in a particular sector or sectors, with a view to enhancing the possibilities for joint action among the organizations of the system, and to promote a multidisciplinary dimension in sectoral development assistance programmes. The possibility of such an approach, which should be fully supportive and in accordance with the Government's own requirements for multidisciplinary projects in the context of its development programme, will be explored in the context of the review of the arrangements for the functioning of Resident Co-ordinators.

2. Measures in respect of administrative and financial procedures

101. In its consideration of administrative and financial matters, the General Assembly is assisted by ACABQ which, pursuant to Article 17 (3) of the Charter, undertakes special studies of administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations and specialized agencies including, inter alia, issues in the area of operational activities, and reports thereon to the General Assembly. At the interagency level, ACC has taken a number of decisions or made recommendations pertaining to administrative and financial matters and procedures common to organizations in the common system in respect of activities financed from regular and from extrabudgetary resources. These include, for example, the synchronization of regular budget cycles for the five largest organizations in the common system; the harmonization of programme budget presentation; and common methods for budgeting for inflation. Progress has also been made in the area of standardization of approaches, for example, towards budgets for operational projects; the budgetary treatment of support costs; and nomenclature of budgetary and financial terms. A handbook reflecting all decisions of ACC in this area is regularly updated. A common system-wide programme classification of expenditures is also in effect.

102. A number of items in the programme of work of ACC bear upon progress towards uniformity of financial procedures in the area of operational activities for development, such as measures with respect to accounting and financial reporting; issues pertaining to the management of resources; and matters affecting the further development of common financial regulations and of common financial terminology. These and other questions will continue to appear on the agenda of the appropriate subcommittees of ACC whenever the formulation of further common positions appears to be feasible and useful and not involving excessive costs; or where exchanges of

information on developments and practices seem likely to benefit the organizations concerned.

103. There are several issues that are currently receiving attention, or which might be reviewed, regarding the receipt and use of extrabudgetary resources. First, general principles for administrative, financial and audit matters to be followed in agreements between organizations and donors of trust and other special funds have recently been established by ACC and will now require systematic application. There is need also to ensure that the manner in which extrabudgetary funds are to be made available to and subsequently used by the organizations are based on common system-wide policies. Divergences in practices among organizations and from certain established rules and principles when dealing with donors of trust funds should be resisted, particularly in times of financial scarcity.

104. Second, the present report has again drawn attention to the reasons why arrangements are needed to enable Governments of recipient countries to be informed of the magnitude of resources likely to be made available to them from organizations in the system. Whilst some organizations - for example, UNDP - are able to so inform Governments, further steps might be taken jointly by the organizations of the system to encourage donors of other funding programmes and other trust funds, when feasible and possible, to provide advance indications of the likely trends of their future contributions. Third, a disquietening trend over the last few years has been the late or even non-payment of voluntary contributions pledged to organizations, thereby creating additional uncertainties, often compounded by unforeseen exchange rates changes. The major contributors should be encouraged to pay early in the financial year and co-operation on all sides would mitigate some of the present adverse consequences of late payment.

105. Fourth, the Governing Council decision 1980/44 on agency support costs has given rise to a discussion of the general applicability of the reimbursement formula established by that decision to non-UNDP financed activities. On the one hand, some hold the view that the same rate should be applied to all operational activities financed from extrabudgetary resources, irrespective of their source, in the interest of simplicity and the uniformity of practice within the United Nations system. This is, for example, the policy applied within the United Nations and by the governing bodies of a number of agencies. On the other hand, different rates of reimbursement might be allowed for different types of operational activities (technical co-operation, capital assistance and so forth) and/or for different sources of funds (United Nations funds and programmes, multi-bi, and so on). These questions are currently being pursued by UNDP and in the ACC machinery.

3. Measures in the area of personnel practices and training

106. The development of common personnel procedures and practices should take fully into account the functions of the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC), established in 1975, for the regulation and co-ordination of the conditions of service in those organizations of the United Nations system that have accepted the Statute of the Commission. In executing these functions, the Commission is to be guided by "the principle set out in the agreements between the United Nations

and the other organizations, which aims at the development of a single unified international civil service through the application of common personnel standards, methods and arrangements". 28/

107. Organizations of the system, through the appropriate ACC machinery, manage the common system of personnel salaries, allowances and procedures to which modifications and changes are made in the light of prevailing circumstances. As in the area of financial procedures, a number of steps are under way to make the common system fully reflective of the needs of organizations. In this respect, continuing attention is being paid to such questions as the level of remuneration of the General Service, Professional and higher categories; to personnel rates and allowances and other benefits; job classification standards; standards of recruitment; the concepts of career, types of appointment and career development and related questions; training; the establishment of ICSC common classification standards and other aspects affecting the life and conditions of service of international civil servants. Many of these subjects have a bearing upon the capacities of organizations to effectively carry out operational activities with Member States, and the following matters are receiving particular attention.

108. First, active consideration is being given to improving the conditions of service of field staff including impediments to their mobility. There is growing evidence that organizations of the system are finding it increasingly difficult to recruit qualified staff to work in certain duty stations with difficult conditions of life and work at existing levels of remuneration, with consequential implications for the effectiveness of operational programmes. These difficulties relate to the recruitment of both professional project staff and staff assigned to field offices to manage operational programmes. ICSC has taken steps to deal with some of the drawbacks and disincentives to service in the field through the establishment of a system of classification of duty stations according to conditions of life and work and the granting of special entitlements to staff in those duty stations where conditions are recognized to be exceptionally adverse. Furthermore, ACC, at its first regular session of 1982, decided to request ICSC to review additional and selective ways and means of improving the field conditions of service (other than basic remuneration) and on the basis of appropriate recommendations from its subsidiary machinery. It also recommended that action be taken by individual organizations to facilitate the provision of accommodation where housing is nonexistent or acutely scarce. 29/

109. Second, more vigorous action is needed to improve the methods and procedures for the timely recruitment of appropriately qualified professional project staff and consultants, particularly from developing countries. Attention is currently being paid to the need to strengthen and make better use of national recruitment services and to conduct more effective recruitment efforts in regions of the world not properly represented in the organizations. Steps should also be taken to recruit qualified staff in a more timely fashion, through, inter alia, improved planning and forecasting of project personnel requirements as well as greater involvement of recruitment staff in the design of projects, and by decentralizing greater recruitment responsibilities to operational units. The Governing Council of UNDP, which felt there was need for improvements in the method and procedure for the recruitment of project staff, is giving attention to this matter. 30/ The

recently-established ICSC Central Vacancy Announcement Bulletin may be of particular usefulness in recruiting specialized personnel difficult to find, and in providing general information on vacancies.

110. Third, further consideration may need to be given to arrangements for the interorganizational exchange of personnel in view of the many advantages to be gained by staff members and organizations from such exchanges, although the limitations to transfers and secondments of staff should also be recognized. Certain steps have been taken by ICSC, pursuant to article 14 of its statute, in collaboration with ACC to this end, and additional measures are currently under consideration to remove any untoward disincentives to interagency exchange.

111. Fourth, consideration is also being given to the role and purpose that training programmes might play in operational activities, with respect both to professional project staff - for example, through periodic refresher and specialized training, and management training for long serving staff - and to the management staff of organizations engaged in operational activities. The proportion of resources devoted to such training is far smaller than that of comparable bilateral development assistance programmes, and if organizations are to meet minimal training objectives, a higher degree of priority would have to be assigned to training activities. Interagency collaboration - through jointly planned training activities on the basis of need - should lead to cost effective training programmes, an issue which will be further pursued by ICSC and ACC in response to the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 36/233 on the activities of the Commission in the area of training.

4. Measures in the area of system-wide procurement

112. Interagency collaboration in the area of procurement takes place primarily through the work of the Inter-Agency Procurement Services Unit (IAPSU) of UNDP. In accordance with the relevant decisions of the Governing Council, particularly decision 24/29 of 1978, the over-all objective of the Unit is to assist participating and executing agencies in the procurement of equipment at the lowest possible cost consistent with the maintenance of adequate standards. It is also charged with subsidiary objectives, particularly the promotion of increased procurement from developing countries. Since its establishment in 1978, IAPSU has functioned as a focal point for organizations in the system, collecting, analysing, circulating and publishing information and procurement data on common-user items with a view towards identifying opportunities for economies, improved delivery and development of new procurement sources. It has also contributed to increasing the transparency of the procurement process.

113. The establishment of a common procurement system is likely to prove very difficult in practice. Organizations procure in their own specialized fields, and have differing requirements for procurement: there is therefore a large range and scope of procurement activities within the system. There are, however, a number of measures that are being taken, or that are under consideration, which would enhance efforts at a more coherent approach to procurement practices within the system, amongst which might be mentioned the following:

(a) Further action might be taken, through the appropriate interagency machinery, to develop the list of common-user items of certain major categories of equipment. The total value of system-wide procurement of such items is estimated at more than \$200 million per annum. Bulletins prepared by IAPSU are currently widely distributed for a number of common-user items and which are used by organizations as procurements aids. Substantial savings are also being attained through preferential discounts negotiated by IAPSU on behalf of organizations in the system.

(b) Additional steps should be taken to increase procurement from developing countries and to apply the preferential margin for locally manufactured products consistent with the existing legislative requirements. Procurement in developing countries enhances development through its effects on local production, employment and wages. Recipients of assistance benefit by lower prices, improved delivery times, and in some instances, by the use of products that embody technology more appropriate to the needs of developing countries. IAPSU is intensifying, with the assistance of the International Trade Centre of UNCTAD/GATT, its effort to identify procurement sources in developing countries, particularly with regard to capacities, prices and delivery terms, and to disseminate such information widely to organizations in the system. The next stage would be to make recommendations on ways and means of increasing procurement from developing countries through modification, adaptation, and development of certain equipment items commonly procured by the United Nations system of organizations.

114. Over the longer term, attention should be given to the question of rules and procedures for procurement, to simplify and improve the quality of procurement methods and to formulate an interagency code for procurement operations. UNDP is at present in the process of formulating guidelines for procurement in consultation with the executing agencies that fully reflect the relevant legislative decisions of the General Assembly and the Governing Council and that are consistent with the financial rules and regulations of the agencies. There may, in turn, be need for a further review of the adequacy of existing interagency arrangements for the consideration of procurement matters and for the establishment of certain basic policy principles and practices in the interest of more coherent action towards the attainment of common system-wide procurement objectives.

C. Evaluation of operational activities

115. This section of the report draws heavily on recent surveys and reviews of evaluation in the United Nations system. One such study 31/ began by defining the purpose of evaluation as a process "which attempts to determine as systematically and objectively as possible the relevance, effectiveness and impact of activities in the light of their objectives" went on to state that "internal evaluation systems attempt to help maximize the effectiveness of an organization's activities by providing analytical information on results, impact and effectiveness ... [and] accountability to intergovernmental bodies for effective use of resources" and concluded in its summary as follows:

"... evaluation activities exist in the system on a wider scale than ever before. Considerable progress has been made, but much remains to be done to

/...

ensure that the new or improved internal evaluation systems are firmly established, and will actually be used to carefully assess results and improve programmes."

The General Assembly and ACC found this report constructive and useful and accepted its main findings.

116. It should be clearly stated at the outset that evaluation is not simply to satisfy accountability requirements to governing bodies. Rather, it should be conducted under the authority of the Governments of the developing countries concerned for the purpose of improving the effectiveness of programmes and projects and their follow-up in the interests of the beneficiary country.

117. It should also be established that in-depth evaluation of operational activities complements, but is separate from, periodic reviews and monitoring. The latter, which is part of programme and project management, reviews the implementation of a project towards agreed objectives and identifies any corrective measures required. Evaluation, which is normally, but not exclusively, post facto, is a more thorough investigation of the project's effectiveness and should include an examination of the relevance, soundness and validity of objectives and outputs and the actual or potential long-term impact of the project.

118. The evaluation of operational activities should also recognize the separate but related aspects of programme and project evaluation. The former is designed to focus attention on ways and means of improving activities in a major area of concern - whether sectoral, multi-sectoral or geographic. In partnership with the agencies concerned, UNDP is endeavouring to develop its thematic evaluation programme, in order to draw general conclusions on ways and means of improving the identification, design and implementation of future projects in a given subject area. Individual project evaluation, in contrast, concentrates attention on the impact and effectiveness of an individual project, in the light of the objectives set out in the relevant project document, and reviews progress in the production of outputs and the continuing validity of critical assumptions.

Current status of evaluation

119. Evaluation is now more widely conducted and better understood in the system, partly as a result of successive studies by the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU), but also because of the importance that Governments attach to evaluation as a means to enhance the impact and effectiveness of operational activities. For example, whereas seven out of 13 organizations surveyed by JIU in 1977 had either some type of internal evaluation system or were developing one, that figure had increased to 17 out of 23 organizations surveyed in 1980. Partly as a consequence, the amount of activities subject to evaluation has increased over the past few years although the absolute level of evaluation activity remains still comparatively low. There is recognition, furthermore, of the inherent differences between evaluation of operational programmes and projects and evaluation of those activities falling within the normative research and analysis functions of the organizations. Evidence suggests that evaluation of operational activities - deficient as it still may be in certain respects - has progressed further and is more firmly entrenched

than evaluation of other activities. Certain common standards, guidelines, and methodological approaches to evaluation are accepted and applied by organizations in the system, although it is likewise recognized that complete uniformity of approach to evaluation is neither necessary nor appropriate, mainly because organizations have differing needs and requirements. JIU, apart from its regular reviews of the status of evaluation in the United Nations system, performs a useful function in exchanging information and experience among organizations, in fostering a common approach where feasible and in hosting an annual meeting of evaluators to discuss trends, problems and prospects.

120. Most importantly, there is now acceptance, but not yet full application, of the concept of evaluation of operational activities as an integral part of over-all planning, programming and budgetary processes. Organizations are emphasizing built-in evaluation, although the full implication of this desirable objective in a decentralized system providing assistance to government projects has yet to be worked out in practice. At the same time, the governing bodies of many organizations consider that small but effective central units for evaluation are necessary in each organization to establish and monitor evaluation systems to be applied internally, to provide appropriate guidelines, to exercise a degree of quality control and to conduct certain general thematic studies. 32/

121. There are, nevertheless, a number of factors in which the organizations of the system recognize as inhibiting progress in introducing more effective evaluation systems. These include, for example, such aspects as the varying degrees of support for evaluation, which are partly reflected in the loose application of the "evaluation" label, insufficient clarity on the responsibility for evaluation, and difficulties in fully defining the purpose of specific evaluation exercises, which then cast doubt on the credibility of evaluation findings. Governments do not participate fully with organizations in evaluation exercises. The manner in which the requirement to strengthen built-in evaluation as an integral element in the project cycle may be reconciled with the need to provide independent evaluation reporting to governing bodies also needs further examination. Problems also arise from the uneven application of evaluation methodology and from unrealistic expectations held by the potential user of evaluation findings. The evaluation of technical co-operation is fraught with methodological problems particularly those concerned with the measurement of long-term development impact.

Steps to strengthen evaluation

122. In the context of the present report, attention might be addressed to the areas in which further steps might be taken - and which in many cases are being taken - in order to strengthen evaluation of impact and effectiveness:

(a) Evaluation should be seen primarily in the context of national development needs for the purpose of improving the quality and contribution of a project to development, not in the abstract of satisfying certain organizational requirements. In this respect, efforts by organizations to help Governments strengthen their own evaluation activities would contribute to self-reliant development and the effectiveness of over-all development activities. 33/

Evaluation should always be seen as co-operative endeavour with Governments of developing countries playing the leading, not subsidiary role as at present and which accordingly should be more closely related to the decision-making process of the Governments concerned.

(b) Measures should be undertaken by organizations to further integrate evaluation into the project cycle, partly through requiring better built-in evaluation but also through strengthening strategically located central evaluation units. A greater degree of built-in evaluation should not only facilitate improved project design, but should also focus attention on output as the critical variable in the project cycle.

(c) Adequate resources should be provided if evaluation is to be effective.

(d) Measures should be taken to ensure that the established policies and procedures for programme and project evaluation are consistently and fully applied.

(e) The problem of the proper use of evaluation findings - or "feedback" - is common to many organizations but the solution is unique to each. As JIU has recommended, steps should be taken to ensure that evaluation findings are assembled, maintained in a memory bank, analysed and followed up in operation. An iterative approach of continuous assessment, self-learning and readjustment should be the objective of improved management of operational activities and should be the subject of special attention by executive heads.

IV. INFORMATION REGARDING THE SYSTEM OF RESIDENT CO-ORDINATORS

123. The system of resident co-ordinators, established pursuant to paragraph 34 of the annex to resolution 32/197 and resolution 34/213 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system, has now been in operation for some 18 months. 34/ Under the new arrangements for field representation of the United Nations system as a whole, 35/ over-all responsibility for, and co-ordination of, operational activities for development is entrusted to a single official who functions in support of, and in conformity with, the criteria and priorities of the competent national authorities and who exercises team leadership and is responsible for evolving a multidisciplinary dimension in sectoral development assistance programmes at the country level.

124. Considerable appreciation has been expressed in United Nations intergovernmental bodies of these new arrangements, which are seen as contributing to improved coherence of action of the system's operational activities for development undertaken at the country level. However, some time will be needed to develop the arrangements so that they can respond effectively to the particular circumstances and requirements of each country.

Consultations on the functions of resident co-ordinators

125. The broad framework within which the responsibilities of the resident co-ordinator would be carried out were contained in a document entitled "Arrangements for the exercise of the functions of resident co-ordinator", which was submitted through the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session (E/1979/34/Add.1/Rev.1, annex). In submitting that document, ACC indicated that the arrangements should be considered as provisional and subject to review in the light of both experience and further decisions on the modalities of the implementation of paragraph 33 and other related provisions of section V of the annex to Assembly resolution 32/197.

126. After consideration of the relevant reports, the General Assembly, in paragraph 6 of resolution 34/213, requested the Secretary-General to ensure, in consultation with Governments and executive heads, that resident co-ordinators were enabled to exercise their functions in the light of the guidelines contained in that paragraph. As indicated in a subsequent progress report (E/1980/36), of which the Economic and Social Council took note in its decision 1980/178 resident co-ordinators have been requested to consult with the appropriate government authorities on behalf of the Secretary-General on the manner in which they might best be enabled to exercise their responsibilities and, in particular, to give effect to the guidelines just mentioned.

127. The Director-General was requested in paragraph 13 of General Assembly resolution 36/199 to inform the Assembly of the outcome of this consultative process with Governments and executive heads. In the light of the information provided by resident co-ordinators on the results of the consultations with Governments - which have taken place in over 90 countries with the participation of the organizations of the system - and other such relevant material as the views of executive heads and pertinent legislative decisions by intergovernmental bodies,

ACC will review the present arrangements under which resident co-ordinators exercise their functions. It is the intention to include information on this review in the report on policy issues pertaining to operational activities for development to be submitted to the second regular session of the Economic and Social Council in 1983 and to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session. Such an approach would enable the Council and the Assembly to consider policy issues affecting the system's operational activities at the country level at the same time as arrangements for the exercise of the functions of resident co-ordinators.

Notes

1/ See, in this respect, resolution 1982/53 of the Economic and Social Council and decision 82/5 of the UNDP Governing Council which invited the General Assembly to "consider during its thirty-seventh session, the financial situation of UNDP ... in the light of the outcome of the 1982 Pledging Conference".

2/ Data on contributions relate exclusively to payments to organizations actually received or collected from Governments and other sources in 1982. They accordingly may differ, sometimes significantly, from data on pledges made to organizations for the same year.

3/ For a list of such funds and programmes, see table A-2 in appendix I.

4/ See, for example, the conclusion of the Administrator that, for the short term, and in view of the present resource situation of UNDP, efforts should be made "towards mobilizing additional contributions of at least \$158 million for 1982 and total contributions of \$916 million for 1983, to deliver the same programme in real terms as in the second cycle and as a first step towards meeting the requirements of the full third cycle programme". (DP/1982/ICW/3)

5/ The full text of paragraph 5 reads as follows: "Invites all countries to inform the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session of the steps they have taken or intend to take in response to the present resolution and other relevant resolutions of the Assembly, taking into account targets which have been set by the relevant intergovernmental bodies".

5/ Decision 1982/5 of UNDP Governing Council. See also DP/1982/15 and DP/1982/ICW/5.

7/ "At a time when interdependence is acknowledged as the keystone of world economic prosperity and development, a reduction in resources available for or in support of development activities can only be detrimental to developed as well as developing countries." Extract from ACC decision 1981/24 (A/C.2/36/5)

8/ Development Co-operation, 1981 DAC Review, p. 138.

9/ The full text of para. 8 of resolution 35/81 reads as follows: "Invites the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to develop, in the light of sect. V of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197, specific recommendations on measures to reduce administrative and other support costs, to achieve maximum uniformity and harmonization of administrative, financial, budgetary, personnel and planning procedures and to improve the project procedures in the execution of operational activities for development of the United Nations system".

10/ See para. 8 of E/1978/107 (progress report by ACC, pursuant to para. 7 of General Assembly resolution 32/197).

11/ It may be pertinent to recall in this context the remarks of the Preparatory Commission to the United Nations in 1945: "While the United Nations, and particularly its Economic and Social Council, has the task of co-ordinating the policies and activities of specialized agencies, this task can be performed only if Members individually will assist in making co-ordination possible. The acceptance by each Member of this responsibility for harmonizing its policies and activities in the different fields covered by the specialized agencies and the United Nations will prevent confusion and conflict and enable the United Nations to achieve the purposes of Chapter IX of the Charter". [Report of the Preparatory Commission, 23 December 1945; chap. III, sect. 5, para. 43.(PC/20)]

12/ Such costs encompass the administrative budgets of funding organizations (including expenditures at headquarters and in field offices) and the reimbursement of support costs to executing agencies.

13/ Appendix III contains information on action taken by the governing bodies of FAO and by the Commission on Human Settlements in direct and specific response to the provisions of para. 8 of resolution 35/81.

14/ Four organizations (the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the International Monetary Fund, the United Nations Environment Programme and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) felt that their functions and purpose lay outside the scope of resolution 35/81 on operational activities for development and accordingly did not provide information for inclusion in the present report.

15/ It should also be noted that the first annual report of the Director-General contained information (A/36/478, annex, paras. 55 and 56) in the form of a statement prepared by the Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (Operational Activities) of ACC on measures taken by executive heads to enhance over-all efficiency.

16/ See DP/1982/53 for details.

17/ In fact, such activities have both monetary and social costs for a developing country. Monetary costs include contributions towards local costs of projects, salaries of counterpart staff, and costs of services to experts. Social costs may arise if development priorities are distorted and if indigenous capacities are not created.

18/ See, in this respect, decision 25/20 of the UNDP Governing Council and the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the role of experts in development co-operation (DP/334).

19/ See, in this respect, ESCAP resolution 217 (XXXVII).

20/ See, in this respect, Governing Council decision 82/8 on government execution approving the Administrator's recommendations in paras. 41 and 46 of DP/1982/11 on this subject, for an experimental period from 1 January 1983 to 30 June 1985.

21/ See also in this respect paras. 4 and 5 of sect. VI of General Assembly resolution 34/218 on the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, which authorizes the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development to enter into arrangements with international, regional and other public and private financial institutions.

22/ Attention is invited in this respect to the provisions of para. 11 of Assembly resolution 36/199, which requested the Director-General to include in his report to the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly recommendations on ways and means of increasing the participation of developing countries in the execution of programmes and projects.

23/ See, for example, para. 32 of the annex to resolution 32/197, elements of which were repeated in para. 8 of resolution 35/81.

24/ Guidelines for improving aid implementation adopted by DAC, OECD, 1979.

25/ Attention is invited in this respect to the achievement of a number of national and multilateral Arab and OPEC-related lending institutions, and others, in co-ordinating and harmonizing their separate procedures through a co-ordination effort that is rare among other donors.

26/ See, for example, paras. 24 and 25 of DP/578.

27/ Attention is drawn in this respect to the provisions of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries, in which the resident co-ordinator is requested to continue mobilizing all parts of the United Nations system within the particular country in support of the implementation of the Substantial New Programme.

28/ Art. 9 of the statute and rules of Procedure of the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC/1).

29/ See, in this respect, UNDP Governing Council decision 82/30.

30/ See Governing Council decision 82/7 which, inter alia, requests and invites the Administrator and the executing agencies to take a number of steps to improve recruitment of project staff, in the light of the Administrator's report (DP/1982/10).

31/ Report of the JIU entitled "Second report on evaluation in the organization of the United Nations system" (A/36/182). Several organizations have further developed their evaluation systems since the publication of that report.

32/ Details of each organization's evaluation system may be found in a recent JIU study (A/36/181). See also Governing Council decision 82/15 which, inter alia, invited the Administrator to submit proposals to the thirtieth session of the Council on the possible establishment of an independent evaluation unit.

33/ JIU is currently undertaking a study on this issue for presentation later in 1982.

34/ General information regarding the system of resident co-ordinators was provided in the 1981 annual report of the Director-General (A/36/478, annex, paras. 64-70).

35/ There are a number of countries (mainly in the Caribbean, Europe and the South Pacific) which are members of the United Nations or one of its specialized agencies which receive assistance from organizations of the United Nations system but in which there is no UNDP office. UNDP resident representatives who, while normally based elsewhere, concurrently exercise responsibility for UNDP programme matters in such countries, are being designated "co-ordinator" in accordance with established procedures. The title of the "single official" is limited to "co-ordinator" as opposed to "resident co-ordinator" in order to avoid creating the misleading impression that actual residence by that official is envisaged. With this development, there is now world-wide coverage of the new system for field representation for the operational activities for development of the United Nations system.

APPENDIX I

Contributions to and expenditures on operational activities for development, 1981

1. In accordance with the request of the General Assembly in paragraph 17 of resolution 35/81 and paragraph 14 of resolution 36/199, comprehensive statistical information concerning all operational activities for development is contained in the present appendix, on the same basis as that provided in the first annual report, subject to the comments and explanations in the note on statistical information below.

A. Recent trends in contributions and expenditures

Contributions

2. Total contributions from Governments and other official and non-official sources to the operational activities of the United Nations system for development, including all the funds and programmes of the United Nations, the operational activities of the specialized agencies, WFP, IFAD and the World Bank group amounted to \$5.3 billion in 1981, compared to \$5.6 billion in 1980 and \$4.8 billion in 1979 (see table 4). The decline in total contributions arose from a drop in contributions to the United Nations Pledging Conference, from a decrease in contributions to the World Bank group and from a delay in securing the first replenishment of IFAD. The pattern of resource flows to organizations in the system is depicted in chart A.

Table 4. Summary of contributions to operational activities for development of the United Nations system, 1979-1981

(Millions of dollars)

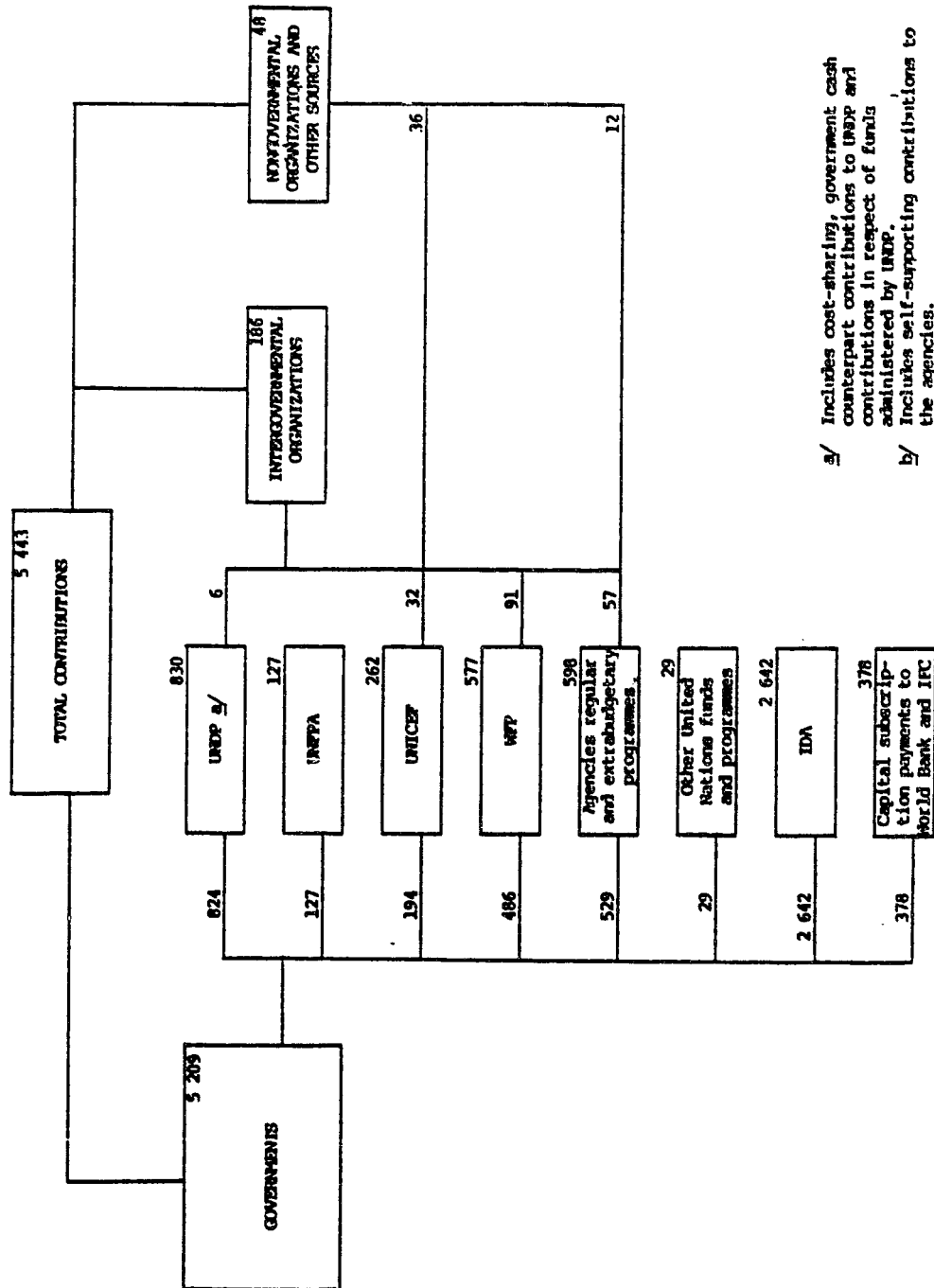
	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
I. Contributions to funds and programmes of the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities	1 099.5	1 192.4	1 174.7
II. Contributions to specialized agencies for operational activities <u>a/</u> and the WFP	848.1	967.5	1 066.7
III. Contributions to the World Bank group	<u>2 820.8</u>	<u>3 453.5</u>	<u>3 020.3</u>
	4 768.2	5 613.4	5 261.7

a/ Exclusive of self-supporting contributions (see table A-1).

/...

Chart A. Contributions to operational activities for development of the United Nations system, 1981

(Millions of dollars)



a/ Includes cost-sharing, government cash counterpart contributions to UNDP and contributions in respect of funds administered by UNDP.
b/ Includes self-supporting contributions to the agencies.

3. Contributions to the funds and programmes of the Pledging Conference declined in 1981, largely the result of stagnation or decline in contributions to the three largest funds participating in the Pledging Conference - UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF, the latter mainly because of a drop in contributions to supplementary funds (such as and in particular the phasing out of operations arising from developments in Kampuchea). Contributions to the specialized agencies for operational activities continued to increase, partly in respect of the normal growth in their regular budgets and partly because of the continued growth in extrabudgetary contributions placed directly at their disposal. Extrabudgetary contributions took two forms: those from traditional donors for programmes in developing countries and those from developing countries themselves for the financing of activities within their own countries. After a period of rapid growth in the late 1970s, contributions from DAC member countries to the specialized agencies showed only a small increase in 1981; contributions from developing countries increased by two-thirds in 1981, particularly to the specialized agencies.

4. Data in respect of the World Bank group include contributions for the replenishment of IDA and of capital subscriptions payments by member countries to the World Bank and to the International Finance Corporation (IFC). Year to year changes reflect both the bunching of payments to IDA - which are recorded here in accordance with accepted definitions on a note deposit basis - and the timing of subscription payments consequent upon capital increases in the World Bank. Such factors affected the pattern of contributions to the World Bank group in 1981.

5. As noted in the 1981 annual report, contributions for operational activities reflect differing attitudes among donors to ODA in general and differing preferences between bilateral and multilateral channels. For example, the data presented in table A-5 show that whilst the proportion of total DAC ODA channelled through the multilateral institutions of the United Nations system has grown at rates faster than that for over-all ODA, there are significant variations among individual DAC member countries. Five countries comprising 10 per cent of DAC ODA channelled over one-third of their ODA through the system; another five countries comprising 49 per cent of DAC ODA channelled between one-fifth and one-third; and seven countries comprising 41 per cent of DAC ODA channelled less than one-fifth. By 1981, about 20 per cent of total DAC ODA was being channelled through the system. The data in table A-5 also confirms the growing tendency for countries with high ODA/GNP ratios to spread their ODA more evenly between bilateral and non-United Nations system multilateral channels.

6. Contributions to operational activities do not fully reflect the capacity of countries to contribute. For example, drawing upon the data in table A-4, of the 10 countries making the largest contributions in volume terms, only four (Canada, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden) are included among the top 10 largest contributors in per capita terms and in terms of contributions as a proportion of GNP (see table 5). A number of smaller donors, including oil exporting developing countries, are making proportionately greater efforts than the larger donors. The 1981 performance of three non-oil exporting developing countries (Lesotho, Rwanda and Vanuatu) reflects capital subscription payments to the World Bank group. There is also little comparison between the share of each major contributing country in the total volume of contributions and its share in the assessment scale for the United Nations regular budget.

7. Contributions for refugee, humanitarian, special economic assistance programmes and disaster relief activities amounted to \$625 million in 1981 compared to \$602 million in 1980 and \$474 million in 1979 (see table A-3), including contributions to the Trust Fund for Special Economic Assistance Programmes for 1981 of less than \$1.0 million, a negligible amount.

Table 5. Alternative measures of contributions to the operational activities for development of the United Nations system, 1981

	Amount in \$ million		Dollars per capita		Contributions per \$ million of GNP
United States of America	958	Kuwait	52	Vanuatu	7 083
Japan	593	Norway	44	Norway	3 503
Federal Republic of Germany	431	Sweden	33	Sweden	2 445
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	430	Denmark	30	Denmark	2 354
Canada	295	Netherlands	18	Kuwait	2 295
Italy	282	Saudi Arabia	16	Rwanda	1 831
Sweden	274	Canada	12	Netherlands	1 574
Netherlands	254	Finland	11	Lesotho	1 529
France	210	Belgium	10	Saudi Arabia	1 451
Norway	181	Australia	8	Canada	1 218

Source: Table A-4.

Expenditures

8. Flows of concessional and non-concessional resources (on a net transfer basis) for operational activities for development, including technical co-operation, commodity and capital assistance undertaken by organizations of the United Nations system amounted to \$6.0 billion in 1981, compared to \$4.8 billion in 1980 and \$4.0 billion in 1979 (see table 6). Both concessional and non-concessional flows increased, the latter in particular. Chart B depicts the composition of this total flow. It may be noted that by far the greatest share of operational activities went to developing countries in support of national development programmes: a

comparatively small share (about 7 per cent) was directed towards operational activities carried out on a regional, interregional and global basis.

9. Grant-financed expenditures (i.e., those undertaken by organizations of the system other than the World Bank group and IFAD*) amounted to \$2.2 billion in 1981, an increase of 6 per cent over 1980. The share of total concessional resources (i.e., grants and concessional loans) amounted to 64 per cent of the total net transfer of resources through the system. Total gross disbursements from the World Bank group amounted to \$7.9 billion, net disbursements to \$6.1 billion, and net transfers to \$2.3 billion.

Table 6. Summary of expenditures by the organizations of the United Nations system on operational activities for development, 1979-1981

(Millions of dollars)

		<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
I.	<u>Concessional:</u> Grants	1 754.4	2 027.0	2 158.6
	Loans <u>a/</u>	1 213.1	1 518.8	1 708.1
II.	<u>Non-concessional:</u> Net transfers	<u>1 073.0</u>	<u>1 218.4</u>	<u>2 157.8</u>
	Grand total	4 040.5	4 764.2	6 024.5

a/ On a net transfer basis.

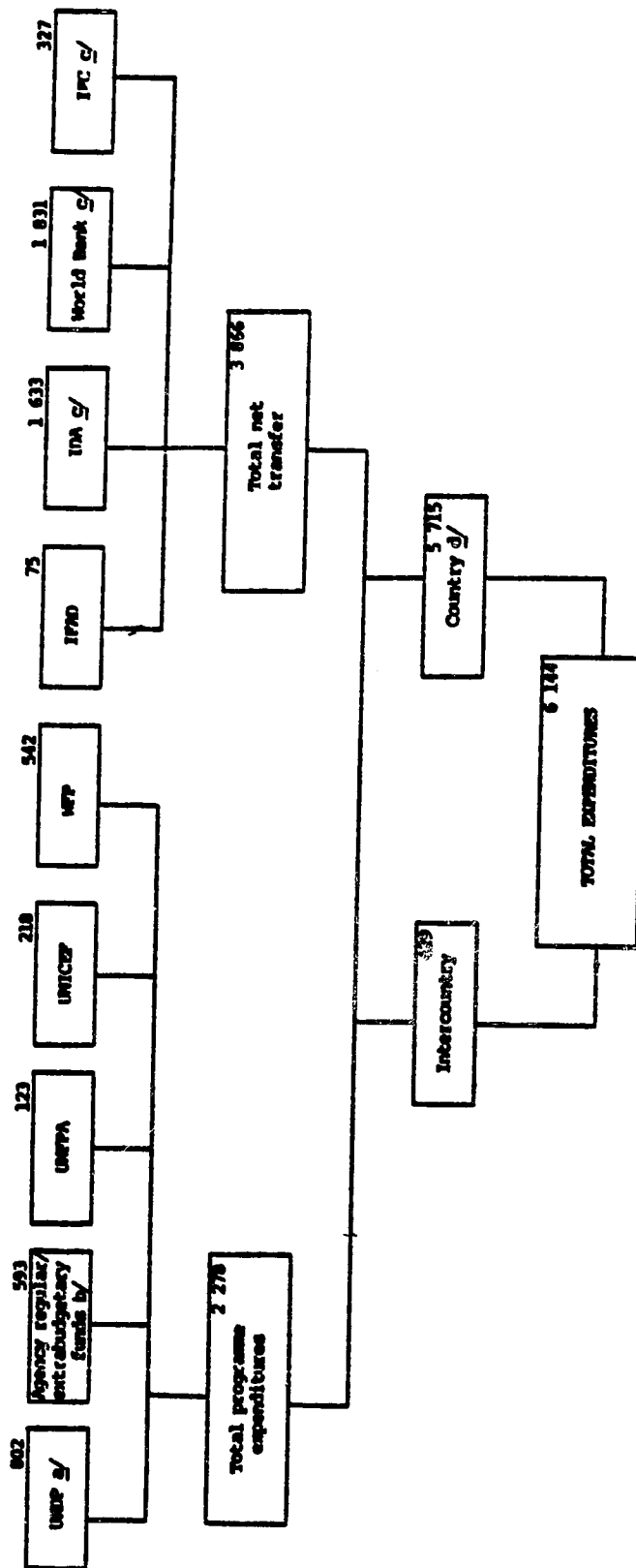
10. Expenditures on technical co-operation amounted to \$2.0 billion in 1981,** compared to \$1.8 billion in 1980, including the technical co-operation embodied in the World Bank lending programme which reached the level of \$517 million in 1981. The share of UNDP in total system-wide grant-financed technical co-operation remained at the same level in 1981, at about 50 per cent.

11. Expenditures of the organizations of the system financed from cost-sharing contributions to UNDP and similar self-supporting contributions to the agencies amounted to \$109 million in 1981, an increase of 5 per cent over 1980. Expenditures are likely to increase more rapidly in the near future as a result of present trends in contributions from developing countries referred to above.

* A small amount of IFAD disbursements for technical co-operation are made on a grant basis.

** For further and more detailed information on expenditures on technical co-operation, see DP/1982/63.

Chart B. Resource flows for operational activities for development of the United Nations system, 1991
(Millions of dollars)



a/ Includes expenditures financed from funds administered by UNDP and from cost-sharing and government cash counterpart contributions.
b/ Includes expenditures financed from self-supporting contributions.
c/ Disbursements on a net transfer basis.
d/ Includes expenditures not elsewhere classified.

12. The summary data provided above do not include expenditures on refugee, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance. Expenditures on these activities amounted to \$648 million in 1981, compared to \$673 million in 1980. Expenditure financed from the Trust Fund for Special Economic Assistance Programmes amounted to \$0.5 million in 1981.

13. An overview of the distribution of grant-financed expenditures within the system is provided in table B-3 which lists organizational entities engaged in operational activities and indicates their expenditures by main source of funding. As noted earlier, nearly 50 per cent of the technical co-operation activities of the system were financed by UNDP; extrabudgetary resources placed at the disposal of the specialized agencies and other organizations are the next single most important source of funding, amounting to 25 per cent. Three organizations (the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization and the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development) accounted for nearly 50 per cent of total expenditures on technical co-operation.

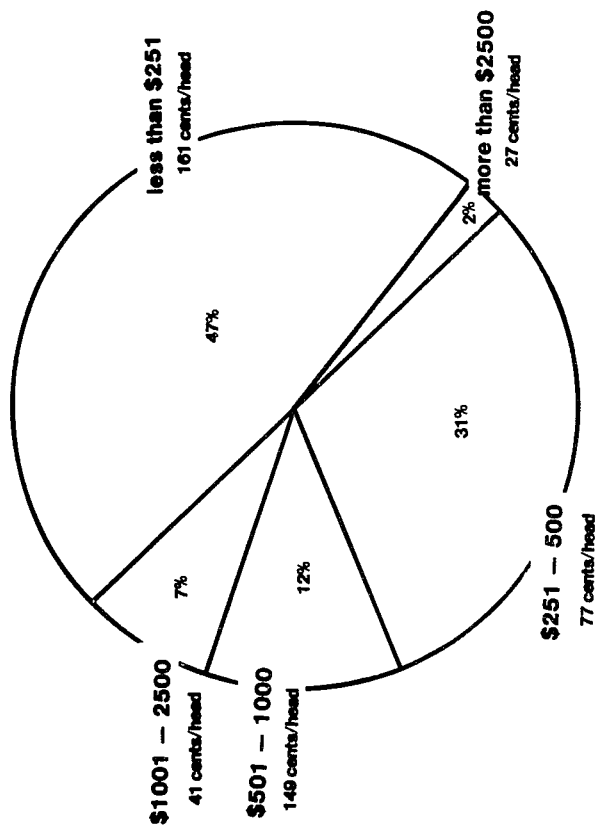
14. The flow of concessional resources to various income groupings of developing countries and to the developing regions, compared to the distribution of DAC bilateral ODA, is depicted in chart C. Countries with a per capita GNP of less than \$500 accounted for 78 per cent of transfer of concessional resources through the United Nations system. These proportions decrease as per capita income increases. However, when population is taken into account, the distribution of expenditures on a grant-financed basis in per capita terms shows a less pronounced bias in favour of low-income countries. In contrast, bilateral ODA flows from the DAC member countries have a less pronounced concentration on the least developed and other low-income countries as 42 per cent of the DAC bilateral ODA is channelled to countries with less than \$500 per capita GNP. There is a fairly even distribution of resource flows among the developing regions of the world on a per capita basis, reflecting the universality of participation by all countries in the system's operational activities.

15. Total ODA transferred through the organizations of the system to developing countries amounted to \$6.8 billion in 1981, comprising all expenditures from all organizations (including refugee, humanitarian and related activities) and net disbursements from IDA and IFAD. Cost-sharing and self-supporting contributions to organizations, and the programme expenditures financed therefrom, do not qualify as ODA since such contributions do not represent a transfer from one country to another.

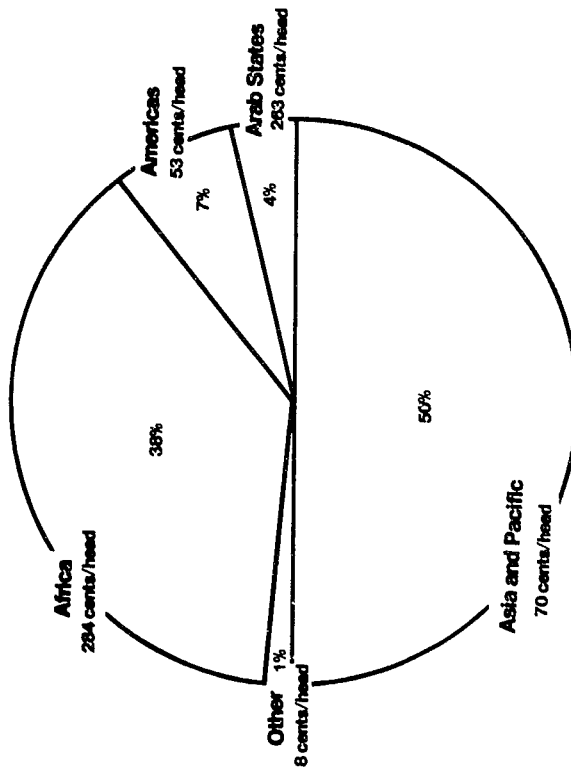
B. Note on statistical information and statistical tables

16. Coverage, definition and presentation of, as well as sources for, the statistical information are identical to the first annual report, with the following additions and explanations.

Chart C. Distribution of concessional resources by income group and by region
net transfer through the United Nations System, 1981



By income group (GNP per capita)



By region

17. Coverage:

(a) In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 14 of resolution 36/199, information on the Trust Fund for Special Economic Assistance Programmes and the Fund of UNEP appear as memorandum items.

(b) The General Assembly, in decision 36/446, decided to include the United Nations Trust Fund for Social Defence in the list of funds and programmes participating in the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities. Accordingly, data in respect of that trust fund are included in table A-2.

(c) The General Assembly, in resolution 36/199, requested information on administrative, programme and other support costs. This information is provided in table 3 of the main report.

(d) The previous annual report did not include information on capital subscription payments by member Governments to the World Bank and to IFC. In order to provide as comprehensive a picture as possible of all contributions from Governments to all organizations of the system engaged in operational activities for development, the present report contains information in table A-3 on such payments. Tables A-1 and B-1 include similar information for 1979 and for 1980.

(e) No data appear in respect of contributions to IFAD in 1981. According to article IV, section 1 (c), of the agreement establishing IFAD, members' initial contributions were payable in cash or in promissory notes, either in a single sum or in three equal installments. Most members had completed their initial payments prior to 31 December 1980. The Fund's first replenishment became effective in June 1982. Contributions received in 1981 in advance of the effective date will be included in the 1982 figures.

18. Definitions. As in the previous report, data on contributions refer exclusively to contributions received or collected or payments made by Governments and other sources to organizations. Data on expenditures and disbursements represent the support provided by organizations to the programmes and projects of developing countries, exclusive of administrative, programme and other support costs. For the purposes of the present report, all net disbursements by IFAD (see table B-2) are assumed to have been made on concessional terms. The category of least developed countries does not include the five countries recommended by the Economic and Social Council (resolution E/1982/41) to the General Assembly for inclusion in the official list of least developed countries. Whilst UNICEF and WFP carry out activities which are of a humanitarian and emergency character, all data relating to their operations are included under the rubric of operational activities for development. Net disbursements represent gross disbursements less repayment of principal. Net transfers represent net disbursements less interest and other charges.

19. Sources. For information on the sources of data, see paragraph 45 of the first annual report (A/36/478, annex) and the foot-notes to the tables.

20. The data represent final figures for 1981. Any revisions or updating that may later prove necessary will be brought to the attention of the General Assembly in an appropriate manner.

21. The following symbols have been used. Three dots (...) indicate that data are not available or are not separately reported. A dash (-) indicates that the amount is nil or negligible or the item is not applicable. A minus sign before a number indicates a deficit or decrease, except as indicated. A full stop (.) is used to indicate decimals. A slash (/) indicates a financial year, e.g. 1970/71. Use of a hyphen (-) between dates representing years, for example, 1971-1973, signifies the full period involved, including the beginning and end years. Reference to "dollars" (\$) is United States dollars, unless otherwise stated. Annual rates of growth or change, unless otherwise stated, refer to annual compound rates. Details and percentages in tables do not necessarily add to totals, because of rounding.

Table A-1. Contributions from Governments and other sources for operational activities for development of the United Nations system: an overview, 1979-1981
(Millions of dollars)

	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
I. <u>Contributions to United Nations funds and programmes</u>			
1. Contributions to UNDP <u>a/</u>	691.4	705.2	705.4
2. Contributions to funds administered by UNDP <u>b/</u>	36.3	46.7	51.4
3. Contributions to UNFPA	131.1	132.4	126.9
4. Contributions to UNICEF	218.9	278.7	261.6
5. Contributions to other United Nations funds and programmes <u>c/</u>	<u>21.8</u>	<u>29.4</u>	<u>29.4</u>
Subtotal 1-5	1 099.5	1 192.4	1 174.7
II. <u>Contributions to specialized agencies and other organizations</u>			
6. Assessed contributions for operational activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations	121.4	155.0	212.3
7. Voluntary contributions for operational activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations <u>d/</u>	215.7	265.7	277.6
8. Contributions to WFP	<u>511.0</u>	<u>546.8</u>	<u>576.8</u>
Subtotal 6-8	848.1	967.5	1 066.7
III. <u>Contributions to the World Bank group and IFAD</u>			
9. Contributions to IDA	2 404.6	2 914.1	2 642.1
10. Capital subscription payments to World Bank and IFC	144.8	433.0	378.2
11. Contributions to IFAD	<u>271.2</u>	<u>106.4</u>	<u>-</u> <u>e/</u>
Subtotal 9-11	2 820.6	3 453.5	3 020.3
Grand total	4 768.2	5 613.4	5 261.7
<u>Memo items:</u>			
i. Cost-sharing contributions to UNDP	41.9	58.2	62.7
ii. Government cash counterpart contributions to UNDP in respect of projects	3.4	9.3	10.8
iii. Self-supporting contributions to other organizations	50.2	64.8	107.7

Source: Tables A-2 and A-3.

- a/ Exclusive of cost-sharing and Government cash counterpart contributions. See memo items.
b/ I.e., the Capital Development Fund, the Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries, the Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration, the Fund for United Nations Volunteers, the Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development and the Trust Fund for Sudano-Sahelian Activities.
c/ I.e., the other funds included in the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities.
d/ I.e., extrabudgetary contributions from bilateral official and non-official sources and from multilateral sources other than United Nations funds and programmes.
e/ See the note on statistical information, para. 17(e).

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TABLE A-2. CONTRIBUTIONS FROM GOVERNMENTS AND OTHER SOURCES TO FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES OF THE UNITED NATIONS
PLEDGING CONFERENCE FOR DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES, 1980 AND 1981
(THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	UNDP	UNCDF	SF LLDC	UN RFNRE	UNV	UN IFSTD	UNICEF	UNIDF	VF UNDW	INS TRAW	UNFPA	UNCHS	TCDA	TF UNCTC	SAF PACD	UN TFSA	UN PDAC	UN TFADA	TFEC WARA	UNT FSD	TOTAL
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
MEMBER STATES																					
AFGHANISTAN																					
1980.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
1981.....	33	2	5	0	0	0	30	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	74
ALBANIA																					
1980.....	79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	79
1981.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
ALGERIA																					
1980.....	665	29	0	0	0	0	111	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	0	1 314
1981.....	617	29	0	0	0	0	113	81	5	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	853
ANGOLA																					
1980.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
1981.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA																					
1981.....	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
ARGENTINA																					
1980.....	1 704	30	0	0	0	0	115	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	1 948
1981.....	1 740	27	0	0	0	250	103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	2 137
AUSTRALIA																					
1980.....	4 108	0	0	0	0	0	3 718	0	58	0	840	0	0	0	0	117	576	0	0	46	9 417
1981.....	11 264	0	0	0	0	0	3 147	0	0	0	996	0	0	0	0	114	412	0	0	0	15 934
AUSTRIA																					
1980.....	5 500	0	0	0	7	1 000	793	690	20	0	33	0	0	0	0	64	0	0	0	0	8 107
1981.....	6 000	0	0	0	8	1 000	764	713	21	12	49	0	0	0	0	59	0	0	0	0	8 626
BAHAMAS																					
1980.....	69	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	76
1981.....	92	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	94
BAHRAIN																					
1980.....	55	0	0	0	0	0	8	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	67
1981.....	56	0	0	0	0	0	8	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69
BANGLADESH																					
1980.....	112	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	126
1981.....	123	3	0	0	0	2	4	4	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	156
BARBADOS																					
1980.....	20	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
1981.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
BELGIUM																					
1980.....	0	0	0	0	286	0	1 067	714	179	0	1 146	0	0	0	0	25	250	0	0	0	3 668
1981.....	31 165	0	0	0	222	0	1 255	592	131	0	0	4	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	33 394
BELIZE																					
1981.....	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
BENIN																					
1980.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
1981.....	10	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
BHUTAN																					
1980.....	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
1981.....	3	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
BOLIVIA																					
1980.....	271	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	271
1981.....	15	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	10	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	48
BOTSWANA																					
1980.....	19	4	0	0	1	1	13	3	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45
1981.....	22	5	2	0	1	0	11	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	67
BRAZIL																					
1980.....	1 767	0	10	0	0	0	100	25	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	1 917
1981.....	1 609	0	20	0	10	0	85	105	10	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	1 847
BULGARIA																					
1980.....	687	0	0	0	0	0	59	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	798
1981.....	763	0	0	0	0	0	59	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	880
BURMA																					
1980.....	554	0	0	0	0	0	288	1	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	865
1981.....	808	0	0	0	0	0	257	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 072
BURUNDI																					
1980.....	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
1981.....	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC																					
1980.....	211	0	0	0	0	0	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	296
1981.....	190	0	0	0	0	0	79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	270
CANADA																					
1980.....	35 195	0	0	0	0	0	12 395	0	0	0	5 983	637	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54 211
1981.....	37 658	0	0	0	0	0	9 338	0	0	0	6 444	167	0	0	0	0	206	0	0	0	53 812
CAPE VERDE																					
1980.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3
1981.....	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC																					
1980.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1981.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

See foot-notes at end of table.

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TABLE A-2. CONTRIBUTIONS FROM GOVERNMENTS AND OTHER SOURCES TO FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES OF THE UNITED NATIONS
PLEDGING CONFERENCE FOR DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES, 1980 AND 1981 (continued)
(THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	UNDP	UNCDF	SF LDC	UN RPMR	UNV	UN IPSTD	UNICEF	UNIDF	VP UNDM	INS TRAM	UNFPA	UNCHS	TCDA	TF UNCTC	SAP PACD	UN TFSA	UN PDAC	UN TFADA	TFEC NARA	UNT FSD	TOTAL
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
NUMBER STATES																					
CHAD																					
1980.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1981.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHILE																					
1980.....	710	0	0	0	0	0	215	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	936
1981.....	750	0	0	0	0	20	220	6	5	3	10	7	0	0	10	0	10	0	0	0	1 040
CHINA																					
1980.....	1 416	138	0	0	0	276	0	718	0	0	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 947
1981.....	1 400	129	0	0	0	0	213	359	50	0	275	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 426
COLOMBIA																					
1980.....	1 027	0	0	0	0	0	370	5	0	0	37	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 449
1981.....	1 044	0	0	0	0	0	359	5	0	0	39	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 457
COMOROS																					
1980.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1981.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONGO																					
1980.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1981.....	339	0	0	0	0	0	17	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	357
COSTA RICA																					
1980.....	90	0	0	0	0	0	30	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	123
1981.....	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
CUBA																					
1980.....	726	29	0	0	0	0	203	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	958
1981.....	716	27	0	0	0	75	93	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	976
CYPRUS																					
1980.....	100	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	101
1981.....	102	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	104
CZECHOSLOVAKIA																					
1980.....	705	0	0	0	0	0	91	192	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	988
1981.....	630	0	0	0	0	0	85	168	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	883
DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA																					
1980.....	733	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	733
1981.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DEMOCRATIC YEMEN																					
1980.....	6	1	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
1981.....	7	1	1	0	0	0	5	3	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
DENMARK																					
1980.....	58 643	2 717	0	0	16	0	12 683	0	0	0	5 415	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	79 502
1981.....	47 106	1 961	0	0	13	775	5 825	0	0	0	5 069	46	0	0	0	927	20	0	0	0	61 742
DJIBOUTI																					
1980.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
1981.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
DOMINICA																					
1980.....	58	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65
1981.....	12	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC																					
1980.....	163	0	1	2	0	3	10	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	187
1981.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
ECUADOR																					
1980.....	392	0	0	0	0	0	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	430
1981.....	569	0	0	0	0	0	38	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	613
EGYPT																					
1980.....	604	25	0	0	0	0	79	68	0	0	214	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	990
1981.....	711	25	0	0	0	17	72	75	0	0	214	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 186
EL SALVADOR																					
1980.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1981.....	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
EQUATORIAL GUINEA																					
1980.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1981.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ETHIOPIA																					
1980.....	292	0	0	0	0	3	50	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	355
1981.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	64
FIJI																					
1980.....	50	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57
1981.....	50	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56
FINLAND																					
1980.....	7 764	182	0	0	0	0	1 713	0	37	0	330	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	10 052
1981.....	7 959	429	0	0	0	920	2 371	209	116	0	548	150	0	23	0	150	43	0	0	0	12 918
FRANCE																					
1980.....	25 072	0	0	0	0	0	4 665	500	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	25	30 438
1981.....	23 652	0	0	0	0	0	1 775	388	17	68	76	0	0	0	0	0	86	0	0	19	26 062
GABON																					
1980.....	183	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	207
1981.....	91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	91

See foot-notes at end of table.

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TABLE A-2. CONTRIBUTIONS FROM GOVERNMENTS AND OTHER SOURCES TO FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES OF THE UNITED NATIONS
PLEDGING CONFERENCE FOR DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES, 1980 AND 1981 (continued)
(THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	UNDP	UNCDF	SF LLDC	UN RPNRE	UNV	UN IFSTO	UNICEF	UNIDF	VF UNDM	INS TRAN	UNFPA	UNCHS	TCDA	TF UNCTC	SAF PACD	UN TFSA	UN FDAC	UN TFADA	TFEC WARA	UNT FSD	TOTAL
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
NUMBER STATES																					
KENYA																					
1980.....	273	0	0	0	0	0	35	4	0	0	6	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	364
1981.....	71	0	0	0	0	0	25	4	0	0	4	63	0	0	0	0	6	4	0	0	177
KUWAIT																					
1980.....	640	0	0	0	0	0	367	50	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 077
1981.....	570	0	0	0	0	0	200	50	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	845
LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC																					
1980.....	13	1	1	0	0	0	5	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
1981.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
LEBANON																					
1980.....	340	0	0	0	0	0	723	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 063
1981.....	871	0	0	0	0	0	8 213	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9 084
LESOTHO																					
1980.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	13
1981.....	66	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	72
LIBERIA																					
1980.....	217	10	0	0	2	0	20	0	0	0	2	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	255
1981.....	71	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61
LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA																					
1980.....	2 150	0	0	0	0	0	75	85	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 330
1981.....	1 150	0	0	0	0	0	75	85	0	0	20	25	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	0	1 555
LUXEMBURG																					
1980.....	133	0	0	0	0	0	26	9	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	178
1981.....	108	0	0	0	0	0	33	8	7	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	166
MADAGASCAR																					
1980.....	671	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	687
1981.....	272	0	0	0	0	0	11	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	293
MALAWI																					
1980.....	26	8	2	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44
1981.....	41	8	2	0	0	1	4	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61
MALAYSIA																					
1980.....	340	0	0	0	0	0	121	20	1	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	494
1981.....	385	0	0	0	0	0	390	20	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	807
MALDIVES																					
1980.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
1981.....	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
MALI																					
1980.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1981.....	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	8
MALTA																					
1980.....	61	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69
1981.....	64	0	0	0	0	0	5	11	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	82
MAURITANIA																					
1980.....	65	0	0	0	0	0	24	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90
1981.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	0	0	31
MAURITIUS																					
1980.....	86	2	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	10	0	0	110
1981.....	82	2	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	93
MEXICO																					
1980.....	1 558	0	0	0	0	0	290	12	10	5	10	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1 890
1981.....	1 575	0	0	0	0	0	285	14	5	6	11	0	0	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	1 904
MONGOLIA																					
1980.....	187	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	191
1981.....	187	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	196
MOROCCO																					
1980.....	377	26	0	0	5	0	100	26	0	0	208	0	0	0	0	0	7	200	0	0	949
1981.....	630	11	0	0	5	0	100	11	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	761
MOSAMBIQUE																					
1980.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1981.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
NEPAL																					
1980.....	39	1	0	0	0	0	9	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53
1981.....	40	1	2	0	0	0	9	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56
NETHERLANDS																					
1980.....	78 487	9 490	0	0	100	0	13 234	0	305	0	13 893	361	0	98	0	5 513	0	1 603	0	0	123 084
1981.....	65 798	7 723	0	0	200	914	16 345	0	128	0	11 182	256	0	80	0	983	0	153	0	0	103 764
NEW ZEALAND																					
1980.....	1 225	0	0	0	0	0	949	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	2 219
1981.....	1 239	0	0	0	0	0	660	0	8	0	640	0	0	0	0	0	38	0	0	0	2 586
NICARAGUA																					
1980.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1981.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
NIGER																					
1980.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	16
1981.....	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8

See foot-notes at end of table.

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TABLE A-2. CONTRIBUTIONS FROM GOVERNMENTS AND OTHER SOURCES TO FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES OF THE UNITED NATIONS
PLEDGING CONFERENCE FOR DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES, 1980 AND 1981 (continued)
(THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	UNDP	UNCDF	SF LLDC	UN RFNRE	UNV	UN IFSTD	UNICEF	UNIDF	VF UNDM	INS TRAN	UNFPA	UNCHS	TCDA	TF UNCTC	SAF PACD	UN TFSA	UN FDAC	UN TFADA	TFEX WARA	UNT FSD	TOTAL
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
MEMBER STATES																					
NIGERIA																					
1980.....	887	0	0	0	0	0	236	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	512	0	0	1 671
1981.....	943	0	0	0	0	250	243	75	9	4	36	50	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1 606
NORWAY																					
1980.....	50 034	3 219	0	0	0	0	16 740	71	203	0	13 333	10	0	203	0	0	1 194	0	0	10	85 014
1981.....	53 154	7 687	0	0	0	1 942	17 237	0	291	0	12 078	9	0	185	0	0	473	0	0	9	93 054
OMAN																					
1980.....	75	0	0	0	0	0	150	12	10	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	257
1981.....	75	0	0	0	0	0	50	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	137
PAKISTAN																					
1980.....	1 789	0	0	0	0	0	220	30	0	0	250	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 300
1981.....	1 994	96	0	0	0	20	159	51	10	5	525	5	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2 867
PANAMA																					
1980.....	365	0	0	0	0	3	22	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	393
1981.....	569	0	0	1	0	0	22	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	600
PAPUA NEW GUINEA																					
1980.....	165	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	173
1981.....	169	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	175
PARAGUAY																					
1980.....	140	0	0	0	0	3	7	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	165
1981.....	360	0	0	0	0	0	7	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	373
PERU																					
1980.....	823	0	0	0	0	0	120	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	958
1981.....	290	0	0	0	0	0	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	410
PHILIPPINES																					
1980.....	1 208	0	3	0	0	5	515	24	5	0	252	375	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 391
1981.....	1 367	20	3	0	1	0	516	46	5	0	340	375	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2 673
POLAND																					
1980.....	1 039	0	0	0	0	0	209	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 324
1981.....	1 168	0	0	0	0	0	209	94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 471
PORTUGAL																					
1980.....	320	0	0	0	0	0	10	21	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	362
1981.....	77	0	0	0	0	0	15	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	113
QATAR																					
1980.....	0	15	0	0	0	0	200	10	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	240
1981.....	400	0	0	0	0	0	200	25	5	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	650
ROMANIA																					
1980.....	592	0	0	0	0	0	13	33	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	643
1981.....	838	0	0	0	0	0	13	33	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	894
RWANDA																					
1980.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
1981.....	20	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	42
SAINT LUCIA																					
1980.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
1981.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES																					
1980.....	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
1981.....	24	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
SENEGAL																					
1980.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1981.....	3	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
SAO TOME AND PRINCEPE																					
1981.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
SAUDI ARABIA																					
1980.....	2 500	0	0	0	0	1 000	1 000	1 000	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	77	5 550
1981.....	2 500	0	0	0	0	0	1 000	1 020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	4 570
SENEGAL																					
1980.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1981.....	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	250
SEYCHELLES																					
1980.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
1981.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
SIERRA LEONE																					
1980.....	189	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	189
1981.....	225	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	19	0	0	259
SINGAPORE																					
1980.....	220	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	231
1981.....	220	0	0	0	0	1	11	1	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	241
SOLOMON ISLANDS																					
1980.....	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41
1981.....	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
SOMALIA																					
1980.....	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
1981.....	6	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28
SOUTH AFRICA																					
1980.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	6
1981.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	6

TABLE A-2. CONTRIBUTIONS FROM GOVERNMENTS AND OTHER SOURCES TO FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES OF THE UNITED NATIONS
PLEDGING CONFERENCE FOR DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES, 1980 AND 1981 (continued)
(THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	UNDP	UNCDF	SF LLDC	UN RPMK	UNV	UN IPSTD	UNICEF	UNIDF	VT UNIM	IMS TRAN	UNFPA	UNHCR	TEDA	TF UMTC	SAF PACU	UN TFSA	UN FDAC	UN TFDA	TFEC MARA	UNT FSD	TOTAL
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
MEMBER STATES																					
SPAIN																					
1980.....	840	0	0	0	0	0	191	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 031
1981.....	840	0	0	0	0	0	228	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 068
SRI LANKA																					
1980.....	560	0	0	0	0	0	12	6	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	585
1981.....	600	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	611
SUDAN																					
1980.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	2	0	0	0	35
1981.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47
SURINAME																					
1980.....	76	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80
1981.....	83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	83
SWAZILAND																					
1980.....	91	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
1981.....	16	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	26
SWEDEN																					
1980.....	83 732	7 177	0	0	230	2 500	36 226	1 787	0	0	10 766	473	0	694	0	0	474	0	0	0	144 059
1981.....	70 081	5 608	0	0	0	2 500	27 934	720	100	0	8 411	251	0	366	0	0	690	94	0	0	116 756
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC																					
1980.....	278	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	286
1981.....	284	0	0	0	0	0	26	6	1	0	208	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	523
THAILAND																					
1980.....	472	0	0	0	2	0	317	22	0	0	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	857
1981.....	2 073	0	2	0	2	0	293	23	2	0	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2 438
TOGO																					
1980.....	211	0	0	0	0	0	13	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	239
1981.....	303	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	2	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	323
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO																					
1980.....	166	0	0	0	0	2	8	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	196
1981.....	166	0	0	0	0	0	10	20	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	197
TUNISIA																					
1980.....	343	4	2	0	0	0	64	25	0	0	0	68	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	508
1981.....	420	4	2	0	0	98	84	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	640
TURKEY																					
1980.....	1 503	0	0	0	0	0	88	151	5	5	18	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 772
1981.....	1 169	296	0	0	0	0	162	207	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 839
UGANDA																					
1980.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47
1981.....	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC																					
1980.....	527	0	0	0	0	0	171	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	698
1981.....	476	0	0	0	0	0	159	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	635
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS																					
1980.....	4 219	0	0	0	0	0	949	781	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5 949
1981.....	3 913	0	0	0	0	0	860	690	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5 483
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES																					
1980.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	404	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	469
1981.....	675	0	0	0	0	0	824	0	0	0	0	1 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 499
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND																					
1980.....	35 018	0	0	0	0	0	13 682	196	474	0	4 556	0	0	228	0	0	116	0	0	0	54 270
1981.....	34 176	0	0	0	0	0	11 828	342	0	0	4 518	0	0	0	0	0	93	0	0	0	50 957
UNITED REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON																					
1980.....	551	3	0	0	0	0	87	11	5	0	1	5	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	690
1981.....	288	53	0	0	0	0	86	3	-2	0	2	-1	0	0	0	7	0	81	0	0	518
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA																					
1980.....	0	2	0	0	0	0	33	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39
1981.....	219	2	0	0	0	0	34	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	268
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA																					
1980.....	126 050	4 000	0	3 483	0	0	44 008	0	1 000	0	32 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	272	0	0	210 813
1981.....	106 000	2 000	0	0	0	0	42 352	0	1 000	0	32 000	0	0	0	0	0	2 000	741	0	0	186 093
UPPER VOLTA																					
1980.....	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
1981.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	8
URUGUAY																					
1980.....	570	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	585
1981.....	650	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	665
VANUATU																					
1980.....	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
VENEZUELA																					
1980.....	2 114	0	0	0	0	0	357	41	0	5	0	70	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2 589
1981.....	2 246	0	0	0	0	100	200	21	0	0	0	70	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2 639
VIET NAM																					
1980.....	5	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
1981.....	5	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12

See foot-notes at end of table.

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TABLE A-2. CONTRIBUTIONS FROM GOVERNMENTS AND OTHER SOURCES TO FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES OF THE UNITED NATIONS
PLEDGING CONFERENCE FOR DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES, 1980 AND 1981 (continued)
(THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	UNDP ^{a/}	UNCDF	SP LLDC	UN RFNRE	UNV	UN IFSTD	UNICEF	UNIDF	VF UNIM	INS TRAN	UNFPA	UNHCR	TCDA	TF UMTC	SAF PACU	UN TFSA	UN FDAC	UN TFADA	TFEC WAKA	UNT FSD	TOTAL
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
MEMBER STATES																					
YEMEN																					
1980.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	11
1981.....	8	2	0	0	0	0	51	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65
YUGOSLAVIA																					
1980.....	2 678	300	0	0	0	0	235	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	3 220
1981.....	3 403	300	0	0	0	200	235	366	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	10	18	0	0	4	3 538
ZAIRE																					
1980.....	263	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	275
1981.....	589	0	0	0	0	0	102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	691
ZAMBIA																					
1980.....	159	25	97	0	0	0	52	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	349
1981.....	0	0	0	0	0	55	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
ZIMBABWE																					
1981.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL MEMBER STATES																					
1980.....	685 062	27 458	116	3 485	851	4 975	205 942	13 157	2 898	45	130 522	2 754	63	1 222	0	5 630	3 975	3 576	6	535	1 091 738
1981.....	687 028	27 480	40	862	476	15 779	187 807	14 055	2 095	205	125 432	3 071	2	992	39	3 993	6 541	1 856	0	543	1 077 750
NON-MEMBER STATES																					
BERMUDA																					
1980.....	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
1981.....	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA																					
1980.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1981.....	213	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	213
KIRIBATI																					
1981.....	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
NAURU																					
1980.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1981.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
REPUBLIC OF KOREA																					
1981.....	600	0	0	0	0	30	128	30	0	0	41	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	831
SWITZERLAND																					
1980.....	19 063	2 047	0	0	152	2 000	9 474	1 519	0	0	1 840	0	0	0	0	0	63	0	0	14	36 157
1981.....	17 360	2 188	0	0	104	431	5 813	200	50	0	1 408	0	0	200	0	0	107	0	0	12	27 862
TONGA																					
1980.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
1981.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER COUNTRIES																					
1980.....	256	0	0	0	0	0	69	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	348
1981.....	138	0	0	0	1	0	55	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	216
TOTAL NON-MEMBER STATES																					
1980.....	20 184	2 047	0	0	152	2 000	9 673	1 559	0	0	1 843	20	0	0	0	0	85	0	0	14	37 602
1981.....	18 344	2 188	0	0	105	461	5 996	230	50	0	1 451	0	0	200	0	0	128	0	0	12	29 155
TOTAL OF ALL COUNTRIES																					
1980.....	705 245	29 505	116	3 485	1 003	6 975	215 615	14 716	2 898	45	132 406	2 774	63	1 222	0	5 630	4 059	3 576	6	550	1 129 340
1981.....	705 372	29 668	40	862	581	16 240	193 803	14 285	2 145	205	126 885	3 071	2	1 192	39	3 993	6 668	1 856	0	555	1 106 905
AGFUND																					
1981.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	22 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22 000
EUROPEAN COM																					
1980.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	11 396	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11 396
1981.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	6 504	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6 504
OTHER INTERGOVT																					
1980.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1981.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 303	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 303
NON-GOVT																					
1980.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	51 710	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51 710
1981.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	35 972	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35 972
TOTAL INTER/NON-GOVT																					
1980.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	63 106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63 106
1981.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	67 780	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	67 780
GRAND TOTAL																					
1980.....	705 245	29 505	116	3 485	1 003	6 975	278 721	14 716	2 898	45	132 406	2 774	63	1 222	0	5 630	4 059	3 576	6	550	1 192 446
1981.....	705 372	29 668	40	862	581	16 240	261 583	14 285	2 145	205	126 885	3 071	2	1 192	39	3 993	6 668	1 856	0	555	1 174 684

Sources: For 1980, see table A-2 of document A/36/478. For 1981, financial reports and audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 1981 for the United Nations, United Nations Development Programme (and for United Nations Capital Development Fund, Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries, Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration, United Nations Volunteers, United Nations Trust Fund for Sudan-Sahelian Activities and United Nations Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development), the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplements Nos. S, 5A, B, G and H (A/37/5 and A/37/5/Add. 1, 2, 7 and 8)).

^{a/} Includes contributions to the Special Measures Fund for Least Developed Countries in 1980 from Norway (\$2,061,456), Sweden (\$7,177,035) and Switzerland (\$2,500,000); and in 1981 from Malawi (\$2,064), Norway (\$4,312,251), Sweden (\$6,542,227) and Switzerland (\$2,030,457); and contributions in respect of assessed programme costs from 16 Governments in 1980 (\$1,724,947) and from 5 Governments in 1981 (\$940,853); and contributions in 1981 to the UNDP Energy Account from the Netherlands (\$1,923,077) and Sweden (\$920,810). Data in respect of contributions from territories administered by the United Kingdom included in "Other countries".

TABLE A-3. CONTRIBUTIONS TO OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT
OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM, 1981
(THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES OF THE UN PLEDGING CONFERENCE a/	AGENCIES' REGULAR BUDGET b/	CONTRIBU- TIONS TO ORGANIZA- TIONS FROM BILATERAL AND OTHER SOURCES c/	WFP d/	IDA e/	CAPITAL SUBSCRIPTION PAYMENTS TO WORLD BANK GROUP f/	TOTAL (1-6) g/	MEMO ITEM: CONTRIBU- TIONS TO UNDP COST SHARING AND OTHER ORGANI- ZATIONS SELF- SUPPORTING h/	MEMO ITEM: CONTRIBU- TIONS TO REFUGEE, HUMAN., SP. ECON. AND DISASTER RELIEF i/	MEMO ITEM: UNEP ENVIR- ONMENT FUND j/
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
MEMBER STATES										
AFGHANISTAN.....	74	22	4	3	-	-	102	3	-	-
ALBANIA.....	4	21	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-
ALGERIA.....	853	261	32	-	-	3 400	4 545	1 162	40	10
ANGOLA.....	-	21	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA...	19	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-
ARGENTINA.....	2 137	1 677	67	-	-	1 632	5 513	641	60	73
AUSTRALIA.....	15 934	3 917	1 860	22 778	76 573	-	121 062	6	33 730	503
AUSTRIA.....	8 626	1 522	595	1 610	43 352	906	56 611	-	300	300
BAHAMAS.....	94	21	1	-	-	-	116	1 406	6	-
BAHRAIN.....	69	20	46	-	-	-	135	972	115	-
BANGLADESH.....	156	87	4	-	-	323	569	4 219	3	-
BARBADOS.....	7	21	7	7	-	-	41	191	2	1
BELGIUM.....	33 394	2 612	12 170	828	49 780	2 246	101 031	-	4 961	-
BELIZE.....	15	-	-	-	-	-	15	23	-	-
BENIN.....	21	22	20	-	-	100	162	559	-	-
BHUTAN.....	11	1	-	1	-	100	113	-	-	-
BOLIVIA.....	48	22	-	-	-	165	236	2 652	-	-
BOTSWANA.....	67	21	-	15	-	-	102	258	1	4
BRAZIL.....	1 847	2 720	408	150	-	1 801	6 926	5 408	25	20
BULGARIA.....	880	349	13	-	-	-	1 242	8	-	6
BURMA.....	1 072	22	2	-	-	-	1 096	85	10	-
BURUNDI.....	27	21	-	-	-	-	48	360	-	6
BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC..	270	753	-	-	-	-	1 023	-	-	18
CANADA.....	53 812	6 990	2 029	80 665	148 495	3 470	295 461	-	19 172	805
CAPE VERDE.....	8	21	-	-	-	-	29	10	-	-
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	2	22	-	-	-	-	24	458	-	-
CHAD.....	-	21	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-
CHILE.....	1 040	154	787	15	-	388	2 384	32	42	5
CHINA.....	2 426	3 290	443	200	-	-	6 359	2	2 046	115
COLOMBIA.....	1 457	238	5	745	-	339	2 785	1 197	12	21
COMOROS.....	-	21	-	-	-	-	21	250	-	-
CONGO.....	357	21	16	-	-	-	394	1 140	-	14
COSTA RICA.....	64	43	-	-	-	44	152	-	-	-
CUBA.....	976	239	6	1 180	-	-	2 400	-	-	-
CYPRUS.....	104	24	-	2	-	94	223	118	10	4
CZECHOSLOVAKIA.....	883	1 784	71	-	-	-	2 738	6	-	52
DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA	-	22	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-
DEMOCRATIC YEMEN...	22	21	6	4	-	-	52	1 337	-	3
DENMARK.....	61 742	1 591	18 292	19 444	33 813	21 300	156 182	-	12 150	335
DJIBOUTI.....	4	20	-	-	-	-	24	-	2	-
DOMINICA.....	13	2	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC..	10	67	30	-	-	56	163	256	-	-
ECUADOR.....	613	43	377	13	-	-	1 046	1 277	-	-
EGYPT.....	1 186	156	17	222	-	507	2 087	1 243	9	10
EL SALVADOR.....	25	22	-	-	-	-	46	791	-	-

See foot-notes at end of table.

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TABLE A-3. CONTRIBUTIONS TO OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT
OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM, 1961 (continued)
(THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

MEMBER STATES	FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES OF THE UN PLEDGING CONFERENCE a/	AGENCIES' REGULAR BUDGET b/	CONTRIBUTIONS TO ORGANIZATIONS FROM BILATERAL AND OTHER SOURCES c/	WFP d/	IDA e/	CAPITAL SUBSCRIPTION PAYMENTS TO WORLD BANK GROUP f/	TOTAL (1-6) g/	MEMO ITEM: CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNDP COST OTHER ORGANIZATIONS h/	MEMO ITEM: CONTRIBUTIONS TO REFUGEE, HUMAN., SP. ECON. AND DISASTER RELIEF i/	MEMO ITEM: UNEP ENVIRONMENT FUND j/
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
EQUATORIAL GUINEA.....	-	18	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-
ETHIOPIA.....	64	22	-	-	-	-	86	243	-	-
FIJI.....	56	20	2	2	-	-	80	1	-	-
FINLAND.....	12 918	1 030	3 274	11 097	20 534	5 824	54 677	-	1 837	350
FRANCE.....	26 062	13 346	1 931	4 103	154 934	10 112	210 488	-	3 868	1 071
GABON.....	91	43	4	-	-	-	139	394	-	-
GAMBIA.....	10	20	-	-	-	-	30	330	-	-
GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC.....	1 239	2 716	8	-	-	-	3 963	-	-	180
GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF.....	71 643	17 709	13 145	26 297	295 955	5 910	430 658	259	24 818	1 957
GHANA.....	265	66	126	5	-	285	748	11	75	26
GREECE.....	834	741	14	89	-	300	1 979	76	135	27
GRENADA.....	4	20	-	-	-	10	34	-	-	-
GUATEMALA.....	382	43	1	-	-	227	653	69	-	-
GUINEA.....	5	21	4	-	-	-	30	27	-	-
GUINEA-BISSAU.....	-	21	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-
GUYANA.....	232	21	-	-	-	56	309	74	-	-
HAITI.....	15	23	17	-	-	57	111	268	-	-
HONDURAS.....	45	21	32	-	-	34	132	-9	1	-
HUNGARY.....	558	699	46	-23	-	-	1 279	1	-	20
ICELAND.....	103	83	2	9	338	-	535	-	66	13
INDIA.....	11 231	1 290	306	437	-	103 071	116 336	726	28	50
INDONESIA.....	2 902	352	14	84	-	1 226	4 579	3 269	32	12
IRAN.....	353	1 388	209	33	-	-	1 983	565	30	-
IRAQ.....	427	260	731	104	-	-	1 523	7 827	3 512	-
IRELAND.....	1 738	356	1 234	2 173	-	-	5 502	-	786	21
ISRAEL.....	100	527	15	5	-	400	1 047	-	484	-
ITALY.....	46 112	7 348	21 101	15 630	106 158	85 743	282 092	100	4 514	400
IVORY COAST.....	249	67	65	31	-	-	412	1 892	-	46
JAMAICA.....	95	43	8	10	-	191	347	446	6	4
JAPAN.....	97 495	20 395	8 149	4 220	453 710	9 111	593 080	183	63 133	4 000
JORDAN.....	285	22	331	28	-	79	745	399	750	-
KENYA.....	177	23	-	-	-	342	542	345	1	40
KUWAIT.....	845	432	908	500	67 385	833	70 903	2 251	4 140	400
LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC.....	5	21	-	-	-	-	26	-	6	-
LEBANON.....	9 084	68	-140	33	-	-	9 045	479	73	-
LESOTHO.....	72	21	-	3	-	700	795	238	-	-
LIBERIA.....	81	22	-	-	-	-	103	488	-	-
LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA.....	1 555	482	2 375	-	-	1 700	6 112	33 367	4 300	-
LUXEMBOURG.....	166	109	99	18	1 481	688	2 561	-	133	10
MADAGASCAR.....	293	23	-	-	-	-	316	27	4	-
MALAWI.....	61	21	-	-	-	57	139	-	6	2
MALAYSIA.....	607	196	58	-	-	729	1 790	389	7	20
MALDIVES.....	8	19	-	-	-	-	27	-	2	-
MALI.....	8	22	-	-	-	-	30	1	-	-
MALTA.....	82	21	4	2	-	-	109	41	2	2

See foot-notes at end of table.

TABLE A-3. CONTRIBUTIONS TO OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT
OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM, 1981 (continued)
(THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

(THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)										
MEMBER STATES	FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES OF THE UN PLEDGING CONFERENCE	AGENCIES' REGULAR BUDGET	CONTRIBUTIONS TO ORGANIZATIONS FROM BILATERAL AND OTHER SOURCES	WFP	IDA	CAPITAL SUBSCRIPTION PAYMENTS TO WORLD BANK GROUP	TOTAL (1-6)	MEMO ITEM: CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNDP COST SHARING AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS SELF-SUPPORTING	MEMO ITEM: CONTRIBUTIONS TO REFUGEES, HUMAN., SP. ECON. AND DISASTER RELIEF	MEMO ITEM: UNEP ENVIRONMENT FUND
	a/	b/	c/	d/	e/	f/	(7)	g/	h/	i/
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
MAURITANIA.....	31	21	-	2	-	268	322	867	-	-
MAURITIUS.....	93	22	3	-	-	-	118	-	2	198
MEXICO.....	1 904	1 630	22	-	-	15 884	19 440	1 047	76	-
MONGOLIA.....	196	22	-	-	-	-	217	-	-	-
MOROCCO.....	761	111	30	13	-	388	1 303	177	69	-
MOSAMBIQUE.....	4	21	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-
NEPAL.....	56	21	-	6	-	50	132	46	-	-
NETHERLANDS.....	103 764	3 483	34 049	27 802	82 721	2 282	254 101	6 015	11 185	390
NEW ZEALAND.....	2 586	572	4	693	3 105	2 700	9 659	-	395	88
NICARAGUA.....	1	22	-	-	-	35	58	100	-	-
NIGER.....	8	22	17	-	-	-	48	145	-	-
NIGERIA.....	1 606	348	111	25	-	24 606	26 696	5 742	3 096	120
NORWAY.....	93 054	1 073	15 394	30 038	40 428	796	180 783	-	16 218	986
OMAN.....	137	20	10	-	-	1 154	1 321	1 492	41	-
PAKISTAN.....	2 867	154	88	185	-	661	3 956	2 590	63	5
PANAMA.....	600	43	-	1	-	342	986	42	1	8
PAPUA NEW GUINEA.....	175	21	8	-	-	384	588	11	2	-
PARAGUAY.....	373	22	-	10	-	-	405	598	-	-
PERU.....	410	130	-	-	-	2 516	3 056	-	-	4
PHILIPPINES.....	2 673	219	79	44	-	616	3 631	360	19	10
POLAND.....	1 471	2 650	40	-	-	-	4 161	2	-	45
PORTUGAL.....	113	416	22	45	-	340	935	515	25	6
QATAR.....	650	66	699	50	-	-	1 465	6 472	1 510	-
ROMANIA.....	894	444	23	-	-	-	1 361	-	3	-
RWANDA.....	42	21	-	-	-	1 841	1 904	30	-	-
SAINT LUCIA.....	3	4	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-
SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES.....	25	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE.....	7	19	-	-	-	-	21	-	1	-
SAUDI ARABIA.....	1	20	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-
SENEGAL.....	4 570	1 232	2 374	16 483	121 800	-	146 459	30 357	37 210	250
SEYCHELLES.....	250	23	2	-	-	-	275	709	6	-
SIERRA LEONE.....	4	20	-	-	-	7	31	56	-	-
SINGAPORE.....	259	22	-	-	-	-	280	-	32	1
SOMALIA.....	241	158	8	-	-	-	407	-	-	-
SOUTH AFRICA.....	241	1	-	-	-	-	41	85	-	-
SPAIN.....	40	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
SRI LANKA.....	28	21	-	2	-	-	50	523	-	-
SUDAN.....	6	770	-	-	2 593	2 000	5 369	-	-	-
SURINAME.....	1 068	3 625	169	200	3	979	6 044	72	1 080	-
SWAZILAND.....	611	45	3	28	-	534	1 222	728	1	-
SWEDEN.....	47	22	1	-	-	-	71	2 352	9	-
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC.....	83	21	-	5	-	-	109	62	1	-
THAILAND.....	26	20	-	-	-	-	46	569	2	-
TUNISIA.....	116 756	2 812	37 368	34 158	82 542	-	273 635	-	29 763	1 875
UNITED KINGDOM.....	523	67	26	51	-	-	668	-	179	1
UNITED STATES.....	2 438	218	72	-	-	536	3 264	-147	37	10

See foot-notes at end of table.

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TABLE A-3. CONTRIBUTIONS TO OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT
OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM, 1981 (continued)
(THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES OF THE UN PLEDGING CONFERENCE a/	AGENCIES' REGULAR BUDGET b/	CONTRIBU- TIONS TO ORGANIZA- TIONS FROM BILATERAL AND OTHER SOURCES c/	WFP d/	IDA e/	CAPITAL SUBSCRIPTION PAYMENTS TO WORLD BANK GROUP f/	TOTAL (1-6)	MEMO ITEM: CONTRIBU- TIONS TO UNDP COST SHARING AND OTHER ORGANI- ZATIONS SELF- SUPPORTING g/	MEMO ITEM: CONTRIBU- TIONS TO REFUGEE, HUMAN., SP. ECON. AND DISASTER RELIEF h/	MEMO ITEM: UNEP ENVIR- ONMENT FUND i/
MEMBER STATES	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
TOGO.....	323	21	26	-	-	114	484	229	-	2
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.....	197	64	-	3	-	683	947	1 356	7	-
TUNISIA.....	640	69	120	46	-	875	1 497	497	14	20
TURKEY.....	1 839	635	35	-67	-	6 129	8 571	1 894	42	6
UGANDA.....	4	22	-	-	-	-	26	-	12	-
UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC... UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC... UNITED ARAB EMIRATES... UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND..... UNITED REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON.....	635 5 483 2 499 50 957 518	2 842 21 061 216 9 531 23	- 967 149 3 131 18	- - - 12 798 -	- - - 353 366 -	- - 1 401 - -	3 476 27 511 4 264 429 783 559	- - 2 226 - 4 010	- - 800 26 723 -	45 3 698 - 1 101 -
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA..... UNITED STATES OF AMERICA..... UPPER VOLTA..... URUGUAY..... VANUATU..... VENEZUELA..... VIET NAM..... YEMEN..... YUGOSLAVIA..... ZAIRE..... ZAMBIA..... ZIMBABWE.....	268 186 093 8 665 - 2 639 12 65 3 538 691 100 -	23 53 046 21 88 - 1 062 67 21 898 46 43 25	2 12 087 34 - - 393 - 9 44 1 - -	43 162 887 4 - - 47 - 6 409 - - -	- 500 000 - - - - - - 3 041 - - -	235 43 948 36 - 425 - - - 228 458 737 589 -	571 958 061 103 - 425 4 141 79 328 8 388 1 140 732 25	1 902 400 - 339 - 2 160 - 3 607 8 - - 60	17 200 809 - 2 - 30 1 2 55 - 4 5	16 14 981 - - - 100 - - 107 - - -
TOTAL MEMBER STATES.....	1 077 750	209 667	199 019	478 789	2 642 107	377 721	4 985 053	162 672	514 991	35 030
NON-MEMBER STATES										
BERMUDA..... DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA..... KIRIBATI..... NAURU..... REPUBLIC OF KOREA..... SWITZERLAND..... TONGA..... OTHER COUNTRIES.....	16 213 17 831 27 862 - 216	- 195 - - 291 2 107 16	- - - 145 9 358 - 833	- - - 50 6 841 - -	- - - - - - -	- - - - 462 - - 1 110	16 408 17 - 1 779 46 168 16 -	- - - 668 51 - - 916	- - - - 30 8 951 - 161	- - - - 10 514 - -
TOTAL NON-MEMBER STATES..	29 155	2 670	10 336	6 891	-	462	49 514	1 635	9 142	524
TOTAL OF ALL COUNTRIES....	1 106 905	212 337	209 355	485 680	2 642 107	378 183	5 034 567	164 307	524 134	35 554
AGFUND..... EUROPEAN COM..... OTHER INTERGOVT..... NON-GOVT.....	22 000 6 504 3 303 35 972	- - - -	- - 56 619 11 624	- 81 147 10 000 -	- - - -	- - - -	22 000 87 651 69 922 47 596	- - 6 082 -	- 76 999 7 087 16 844	- - - -
TOTAL INTER/NON-GOVT...	67 780	-	68 243	91 147	-	-	227 170	6 082	100 930	-
GRAND TOTAL.....	1 174 684	212 337	277 598	576 827	2 642 107	378 183	5 261 736	170 389	625 063	35 554

a/ Source: Table A.2.

b/ For programmes under the regular budget of the United Nations, specialized agencies and IAEA, an apportionment of expenditures on technical co-operation and operational activities was applied according to the assessment scale in 1981 for each State member of the organization concerned.

c/ I.e., extrabudgetary contributions to organizations for operational activities from sources other than United Nations funds and programmes included in table A-3 and column 1 of table A-3. Source: Report of the Administrator on United Nations system regular and extrabudgetary technical co-operation expenditures financed from sources other than UNDP in 1981 (DP/1982/63).

d/ Data provided by World Food Programme.

e/ Data provided by World Bank. Includes contributions from Kuwait (\$2 million) for the Onchocerciasis Fund.

f/ Represents capital subscription payments to the World Bank and to IFC.

g/ Source: Data on cost-sharing contributions to UNDP taken from schedule 3 of the UNDP financial report and audited financial statements for 1981 (Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 5A (A/37/5/Add.1)). Includes third-party cost-sharing. Data on self-supporting contributions to other organizations taken from DP/1982/63.

h/ Includes contributions from Governments and other sources to UNHCR, UNRWA, UNDP and Trust Fund for Special Economic Assistance Programmes. Source: for UNHCR and UNRWA, respectively, financial reports and audited financial statements for 1981 (Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplements Nos. 5E and 5C (A/37/5/Add. 5 and 3)) and for UNRWA and the Trust Fund for Special Economic Assistance Programmes, the United Nations Financial statements (ibid., Supplement No. 5 (A/37/5)).

i/ Source: Financial report and audited financial statements of the Fund of UNEP for 1981 (ibid., Supplement No. 5P (A/37/5/Add.6)).

TABLE A-4. PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM, 1981

MEMBER STATES	PER CAPITA GNP (DOLLARS)		CONTRIBUTIONS TO OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF UN SYSTEM			UNITED NATIONS ASSESSMENT SCALE (PERCENTAGE)
	(1)	AMOUNT (THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS) a/	DOLLARS PER CAPITA	CONTRIBUTIONS PER \$ MILLION GNP (DOLLARS)	SHARE OF TOTAL (PERCENTAGE)	b/
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
AFGHANISTAN.....	170	102	0.01	39	0.002	0.01
ALBANIA.....	840	25	0.01	11	0.000	0.01
ALGERIA.....	1 920	4 545	0.24	125	0.086	0.12
ANGOLA.....	470	21	-	6	-	0.01
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA....	1 270	19	0.25	187	-	-
ARGENTINA.....	2 390	5 513	0.20	83	0.105	0.78
AUSTRALIA.....	9 820	121 062	8.36	851	2.301	1.83
AUSTRIA.....	10 230	56 611	7.57	740	1.076	0.71
BAHAMAS.....	3 300	116	0.48	145	0.002	0.01
BAHRAIN.....	5 560	135	0.32	57	0.003	0.01
BANGLADESH.....	120	569	0.01	51	0.011	0.04
BARBADOS.....	3 040	41	0.17	54	0.001	0.01
BELGIUM.....	12 180	101 031	10.27	844	1.920	1.22
BELIZE.....	1 080	15	0.10	94	-	-
BENIN.....	300	162	0.05	150	0.003	0.01
BHUTAN.....	80	113	0.09	1 027	0.002	0.01
BOLIVIA.....	570	236	0.04	74	0.004	0.01
BOTSWANA.....	910	102	0.13	140	0.002	0.01
BRAZIL.....	2 050	6 926	0.06	28	0.132	1.27
BULGARIA.....	4 150	1 242	0.14	33	0.024	0.16
BURMA.....	180	1 096	0.03	185	0.021	0.01
BURUNDI.....	200	48	0.01	58	0.001	0.01
BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC...	0...	1 023	0.11	0...	0.019	0.39
CANADA.....	10 130	295 461	12.34	1 218	5.615	3.28
CAPE VERDE.....	300	29	0.09	286	0.001	0.01
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	300	24	0.01	35	-	0.01
CHAD.....	120	21	-	40	-	0.01
CHILE.....	2 160	2 384	0.21	99	0.045	0.07
CHINA.....	290	6 359	0.01	22	0.121	1.62
COLOMBIA.....	1 180	2 785	0.10	88	0.053	0.11
COMOROS.....	300	21	0.06	206	-	0.01
CONGO.....	730	394	0.26	352	-7	0.01
COSTA RICA.....	1 730	152	0.07	40	0.003	0.02
CUBA.....	1 410	2 400	0.24	172	0.046	0.11
CYPRUS.....	3 560	223	0.36	101	0.004	0.01
CZECHOSLOVAKIA.....	5 820	2 738	0.18	31	0.052	0.83
DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA...	150	22	-	-	-	0.01
DEMOCRATIC YEMEN.....	420	52	0.03	65	0.001	0.01
DENMARK.....	12 950	156 182	30.49	2 354	2.968	0.74
DJIBOUTI.....	480	24	0.07	141	-	0.01
DOMINICA.....	620	16	0.19	314	-	0.01
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.....	1 140	163	0.03	26	0.003	0.03
ECUADOR.....	1 220	1 046	0.13	102	0.020	0.02
EGYPT.....	580	2 087	0.05	90	0.040	0.07
EL SALVADOR.....	590	46	0.01	17	0.001	0.01

See foot-notes at end of table.

TABLE A-4. PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM, 1981 (continued)

MEMBER STATES	PER CAPITA GNP (DOLLARS)	CONTRIBUTIONS TO OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF UN SYSTEM				UNITED NATIONS ASSESSMENT SCALE (PERCENTAGE)
		AMOUNT (THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS) a/	DOLLARS PER CAPITA	CONTRIBUTIONS PER \$ MILLION GNP (DOLLARS)	SHARE OF TOTAL (PERCENTAGE)	b/
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
EQUATORIAL GUINEA.....	400	18	0.05	-	-	0.01
ETHIOPIA.....	140	86	-	20	0.002	0.01
FIJI.....	1 850	80	0.13	69	0.002	0.01
FINLAND.....	9 720	54 677	11.24	1 156	1.039	0.48
FRANCE.....	11 730	210 488	3.93	335	4.000	6.26
GABON.....	3 680	139	0.21	57	0.003	0.02
GAMBIA.....	250	30	0.05	201	0.001	0.01
GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC.....	7 180	3 963	0.24	33	0.075	1.39
GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF.....	13 590	430 658	7.07	520	8.185	8.31
GHANA.....	420	748	0.06	152	0.014	0.03
GREECE.....	4 520	1 979	0.21	47	0.038	0.35
GRENADA.....	690	34	0.31	423	0.001	0.01
GUATEMALA.....	1 110	653	0.09	84	0.012	0.02
GUINEA.....	290	30	0.01	19	0.001	0.01
GUINEA-BISSAU.....	160	21	0.03	161	-	0.01
GUYANA.....	690	309	0.39	561	0.006	0.01
HAITI.....	270	111	0.02	83	0.002	0.01
HONDURAS.....	560	132	0.04	64	0.003	0.01
HUNGARY.....	4 180	1 279	0.12	28	0.024	0.33
ICELAND.....	11 330	535	2.31	204	0.010	0.03
INDIA.....	240	116 336	0.17	730	2.211	0.60
INDONESIA.....	420	4 579	0.03	74	0.087	0.16
IRAN.....	2 180	1 983	0.05	-	0.038	0.65
IRAQ.....	3 020	1 523	0.12	39	0.029	0.12
IRELAND.....	4 880	5 502	1.66	341	0.105	0.16
ISRAEL.....	4 500	1 047	0.27	60	0.020	0.25
ITALY.....	6 480	282 092	4.95	765	5.361	3.45
IVORY COAST.....	1 150	412	0.05	42	0.008	0.03
JAMAICA.....	1 030	347	0.16	154	0.007	0.02
JAPAN.....	9 890	593 080	5.09	514	11.272	9.58
JORDAN.....	1 420	745	0.23	228	0.014	0.01
KENYA.....	420	542	0.03	82	0.010	0.01
KUWAIT.....	22 840	70 903	52.40	2 295	1.348	0.20
LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC.....	0	26	0.01	...	-	0.01
LEBANON.....	0	9 045	3.40	...	0.172	0.03
LESOTHO.....	390	795	0.59	1 529	0.015	0.01
LIBERIA.....	520	103	0.06	105	0.002	0.01
LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA.....	8 640	6 112	2.05	238	0.116	0.23
LUXEMBOURG.....	14 510	2 161	7.15	492	0.049	0.05
MADAGASCAR.....	350	316	0.04	104	0.006	0.01

See foot-notes at end of table.

TABLE A-4. PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM, 1981 (continued)

MEMBER STATES	PER CAPITA GNP (DOLLARS)	CONTRIBUTIONS TO OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF UN SYSTEM				UNITED NATIONS
		AMOUNT (THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS) a/	DOLLARS PER CAPITA	CONTRIBUTIONS PER \$ MILLION GNP (DOLLARS)	SHARE OF TOTAL (PERCENTAGE)	ASSESSMENT SCALE
						(PERCENTAGE) b/
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
MALAWI.....	230	139	0.02	100	0.003	0.01
MALAYSIA.....	1 670	1 790	0.13	80	0.034	0.09
MALDIVES.....	260	27	0.18	676	0.001	0.23
MALI.....	190	30	-	22	0.001	0.01
MALTA.....	3 470	109	0.32	92	0.002	0.01
MAURITANIA.....	320	322	0.20	608	0.006	0.01
MAURITIUS.....	1 060	118	0.12	116	0.002	0.01
MEXICO.....	2 130	19 440	0.29	135	0.369	0.76
MONGOLIA.....	780	217	0.13	171	0.004	0.01
MOROCCO.....	860	1 303	0.06	75	0.025	0.05
MOZAMBIQUE.....	270	25	-	9	-	0.01
NEPAL.....	140	132	0.01	67	0.003	0.01
NETHERLANDS.....	11 470	254 101	18.05	1 574	4.829	1.63
NEW ZEALAND.....	7 090	9 659	2.96	417	0.184	0.27
NICARAGUA.....	720	58	0.02	30	0.001	0.01
NIGER.....	330	48	0.01	27	0.001	0.01
NIGERIA.....	1 010	26 696	0.32	312	0.507	0.16
NORWAY.....	12 650	180 783	44.32	3 503	3.436	0.50
OMAN.....	4 380	1 321	1.48	339	0.025	0.01
PAKISTAN.....	300	3 956	0.05	159	0.075	0.07
PANAMA.....	1 730	986	0.54	311	0.019	0.02
PAPUA NEW GUINEA.....	780	588	0.20	249	0.011	0.01
PARAGUAY.....	1 340	405	0.13	98	0.008	0.01
PERU.....	930	3 056	0.17	186	0.058	0.06
PHILIPPINES.....	720	3 631	0.08	106	0.069	0.10
POLAND.....	3 900	4 161	0.12	30	0.079	1.24
PORTUGAL.....	2 350	935	0.10	40	0.018	0.19
QATAR.....	26 080	1 465	6.34	243	0.028	0.03
ROMANIA.....	2 340	1 361	0.06	26	0.026	0.21
RWANDA.....	200	1 904	0.37	1 831	0.036	0.01
SAINT LUCIA.....	850	7	0.05	62	-	0.01
SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES.....	520	25	0.24	425	-	0.01
SAMOA.....	...	25	0.16	...	-	0.01
SAO TOME PRINCIPE.....	490	21	0.18	0	-	0.01
SAUDI ARABIA.....	11 260	146 459	16.35	1 451	2.783	0.58
SENEGAL.....	450	275	0.05	108	0.005	0.01
SEYCHELLES.....	1 770	31	0.47	261	0.001	0.01
SIERRA LEONE.....	270	280	0.08	295	0.005	0.01
SINGAPORE.....	4 480	407	0.17	38	0.008	0.08
SOLOMON ISLANDS.....	460	41	0.18	376	0.001	0.01
SOMALIA.....	0	50	0.01	...	0.001	0.01
SOUTH AFRICA.....	2 290	5 369	0.18	80	0.102	0.42
SPAIN.....	5 350	6 044	0.16	30	0.115	1.70
SRI LANKA.....	270	1 222	0.08	306	0.023	0.02

See foot-notes at end of table.

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TABLE A-4. PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM, 1981 (continued)

	PER CAPITA GNP (DOLLARS)	CONTRIBUTIONS TO OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF UN SYSTEM				UNITED NATIONS ASSESSMENT SCALE (PERCENTAGE) b/
		AMOUNT (THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS) a/	DOLLARS PER CAPITA	CONTRIBUTIONS PER \$ MILLION GNP (DOLLARS)	SHARE OF TOTAL (PERCENTAGE)	
MEMBER STATES	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
SUDAN.....	470	71	0.00	8	0.001	0.01
SURINAME.....	2 840	109	0.31	109	0.002	0.01
SWAZILAND.....	680	46	0.08	121	0.001	0.01
SWEDEN.....	13 520	273 635	33.07	2 445	5.200	1.31
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC...	1 340	668	0.07	56	0.013	0.03
THAILAND.....	670	3 264	0.07	105	0.062	0.10
TOGO.....	410	484	0.20	474	0.009	0.01
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO....	4 370	947	0.81	185	0.018	0.03
TUNISIA.....	1 310	875	0.14	105	0.017	0.03
TURKEY.....	1 460	8 571	0.19	130	0.163	0.30
UGANDA.....	280	26	0.00	7	-	0.01
UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC...	0	3 476	0.07	...	0.066	1.46
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS..	4 550	27 511	0.10	23	0.523	11.10
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES...	30 070	4 264	4.78	159	0.081	0.10
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.....	7 920	429 783	7.69	971	8.168	4.46
UNITED REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON.....	670	559	0.07	99	0.011	0.01
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA.....	260	571	0.03	119	0.011	0.01
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.....	11 360	958 061	4.21	371	18.208	25.00
UPPER VOLTA.....	190	103	0.02	93	0.002	0.01
URUGUAY.....	2 820	753	0.26	91	0.014	0.04
VANUATU.....	530	425	3.63	7 083	0.008	0.00
VENEZUELA.....	3 630	4 141	0.28	76	0.079	0.50
VIET NAM.....	0	79	0.00	...	0.001	0.03
YEMEN.....	460	328	0.06	123	0.006	0.01
YUGOSLAVIA.....	2 620	8 388	0.38	143	0.159	0.42
ZAIRE.....	220	737	0.03	116	0.014	0.02
ZAMBIA.....	560	732	0.13	227	0.014	0.02
ZIMBABWE.....	630	25	-	5	-	0.01
TOTAL MEMBER STATES....	485 700	4 985 069	1.14	447	94.742	100.00
<u>NON-MEMBER STATES</u>						
BERMUDA.....	11 050	16	0.26	24	-	
DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA...	...	408	0.02	...	0.008	
KIRIBATI.....	770	17	0.29	337	-	
REPUBLIC OF KOREA.....	1 520	1 779	0.05	30	0.034	
SWITZERLAND.....	16 440	46 168	7.14	434	0.877	
TONGA.....	520	16	0.17	323	-	
OTHER.....	37 180	1 078	0.15	38	0.020	
TOTAL NON-MEMBER STATES		49 467	0.56	213	0.940	
TOTAL OF ALL COUNTRIES		5 034 567	1.12	442	95.683	100.00
AGFUND.....		22 000			0.418	
EUROPEAN COM.....		87 651			1.666	
OTHER INTER-GOVT.....		69 922			1.329	
NON-GOVT.....		47 596			0.905	
TOTAL INTER/NON-GOVT...		227 170			4.317	
GRAND TOTAL.....		5 261 736	1.18	462	100.000	100.00

Source: For population and gross national product, 1981 data (preliminary), 1981 World Bank Atlas (Washington, D.C.). Notes and explanations in the Atlas apply as appropriate. 1979 data, or secretariat estimates, have been used in those cases when data for 1981 were not immediately available.

a/ Source: Table A-3. Excludes data from columns 8-10 of that table.

b/ Source: Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and IAEA (A/35/481).

Table A-5. DAC member countries: total amount and proportion of ODA channelled through multilateral institutions of the United Nations system, 1975 and 1981

	Net disbursements of ODA					ODA channelled through United Nations system b/		
	1981		Percentage of GNP 1975	1981 c/	Annual growth rate of real ODA d/ 1974/75 - 1980/81	Proportion 1975	1981	Annual average growth rate (percentage) 1975-1981
	Amount in \$ million	Dollars per capita						
Netherlands	1 510	108	0.75	1.08	10.1	0.22	0.18	11.72
Sweden	916	115	0.82	0.83	2.7	0.32	0.33	8.55
Norway	467	117	0.66	0.82	9.6	0.39	0.42	17.03
Denmark	405	81	0.58	0.73	7.2	0.41	0.42	11.63
France	4 022 d/	74	0.62	0.71 d/	4.5	0.05	0.05	12.29
Belgium	574	57	0.59	0.59	1.2	0.18	0.18	7.31
Austria	317	45	0.21	0.48	13.9	0.18	0.18	25.21
Germany, Federal Republic of	1 182	52	0.40	0.46	5.2	0.15	0.14	10.34
Canada	1 187	49	0.54	0.43	0.2	0.24	0.27	6.98
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2 194	39	0.39	0.43	1.0	0.27	0.21	11.13
Australia	649	46	0.65	0.41	(1.8)	0.10	0.19	14.31
New Zealand	67	22	0.52	0.29	(3.7)	0.16	0.15	(.30)
Japan	3 170	27	0.23	0.28	9.0	0.19	0.21	18.59
Finland	135	27	0.18	0.28	9.0	0.39	0.42	18.25
Switzerland	236	39	0.19	0.24	8.3	0.21	0.24	15.47
United States of America	5 760	25	0.27	0.20	1.2	0.34	0.20	9.8
Italy	670	12	0.11	0.19	12.1	0.13	0.43	3.59
DAC	25 461	38	0.36	0.35	3.9	0.18	0.19	11.97

a/ Sources: OMCD, Development Co-operation, 1981 Review (Paris) and PRESS/A(82)32, "Resources for developing countries 1981 and recent trends". All data for 1981 are provisional.

b/ Contributions to multilateral institutions include grants to United Nations agencies and capital subscription payments to World Bank and IFC. Data for 1975 in respect of such contributions taken from OMCD, Development Co-operation, 1978 Review, and for 1981 from table A-3 of the present report.

c/ Includes administrative costs.

d/ Includes flows to French overseas departments and territories. The ODA/GNP ratio for 1981 exclusive of such flows amounted to 0.46 per cent.

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Table B-1. Expenditures on operational activities for development
of the United Nations system: an overview, 1979-1981
(Millions of dollars)

	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
I. CONCESSIONAL			
A. Grants			
1. Financed from regular budgets of agencies	122.7	157.0	212.7
2. Financed by NDP <u>a/</u>	499.1	611.9	670.8
3. Financed from funds administered by UNDP	21.3	31.4	69.9
4. Financed by UNFPA	123.6	146.8	122.5
5. Financed by UNICEF	209.4	251.7	218.3
6. Financed by specialized agencies and other organizations from extra-budgetary resources <u>b/</u>	251.6	289.1	322.5
7. Financed by WFP	526.7	539.1	541.9
Subtotal grants (1-7)	1 754.4	2 027.0	2 158.6
B. Loans			
8. Disbursed by IDA			
(a) Gross disbursements	1 303.1	1 584.6	1 767.7
(b) Net disbursements	1 277.6	1 542.8	1 722.6
(c) Net transfer	1 207.7	1 465.2	1 632.9
9. Disbursed by IFAD <u>c/</u>	5.4	53.6	75.2
Subtotal net transfer (8(c)-9)	1 213.1	1 518.8	1 708.1
Total (1-7, 8(c), 9)	2 967.5	3 545.8	3 866.7
II. NON-CONCESSIONAL			
10. Disbursed by World Bank			
(a) Gross disbursements	4 062.8	4 669.8	5 487.0
(b) Net disbursements	2 804.5	3 068.1	3 879.0
(c) Net transfer	1 070.8	1 081.7	1 830.5
11. Disbursed by IFC			
(a) Gross disbursements	244.4	465.1	644.9
(b) Net disbursements	108.0	295.2	509.7
(c) Net transfer	2.2	136.7	327.3
Net transfer (10(c) and 11(c))	1 073.0	1 218.4	2 157.8
Grand total <u>d/</u>	4 040.5	4 764.2	6 024.5

Memo items:

i. Expenditure financed from cost-sharing contributions to UNDP	43.2	57.9	51.0
ii. Expenditure financed from Government cash counterpart contributions to UNDP	4.7	7.5	9.8
iii. Expenditure financed from self-financing contributions to specialized agencies and other organizations	40.6	39.6	58.1
iv. World Bank/IDA technical co-operation	403.6	463.8	516.8

Source: Table B-2.

a/ Main UNDP programme, excludes expenditures financed from cost-sharing and from cash counterpart contributions.

b/ I.e., from funds not elsewhere specified in the table. Line 6 is not immediately comparable to line 7 in table A-1, in that it includes expenditures financed from United Nations funds and programmes listed in line 5 of table A-1.

c/ Includes a small amount of grants.

d/ On a net transfer basis, i.e., rows 1-7, 8(c), 9, 10(c) and 11(c).

TABLE B-2. UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM: EXPENDITURE ON OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES
FOR DEVELOPMENT, BY RECIPIENT COUNTRY AND REGION, 1981
(THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	REGULAR BUDGET FUNDS a/	UNDP MAIN PRO- GRAMME b/	UNDP AD- MINIS- TERED FUNDS c/	UNFPA d/	UNICEF e/	OTHER EXTRA- BUDGE- TARY f/	WFP g/	NET TRANSFERS FROM IDA h/	NET IFAD DIS- BURSE- MENTS i/	SUB-TOTAL (1-9)	NET TRANSFERS FROM WORLD BANK h/	NET TRANS- NSPERS FROM IPC h/	TOTAL NET TRANSFERS (10-12)	MEMO ITEM: COST SHARING AND SELF- SUP- PORTING EXPEN- DITURES j/	MEMO ITEM: WORLD BANK/ IDA TECH CO-OP k/	MEMO ITEM: REFUGEE HUMAN., SP. ECON AND DISASTER RELIEF ACTIV- ITIES l/
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
DEVELOPING MEMBER STATES																
AFGHANISTAN.....	1 745	5 387	22	560	1 452	236	-381	-638	0	8 383	0	0	8 383	18	9	10
ALBANIA.....	60	154	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	214	0	0	214	0	0	0
ALGERIA.....	485	4 622	1	99	257	115	6 230	0	0	11 809	-1 553	0	10 256	1 682	6 881	1 930
ANGOLA.....	348	5 966	64	241	2 541	802	4 790	0	0	14 752	0	0	14 752	0	0	5 164
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	3	537	0	45	48	25	124	0	0	782	0	0	782	0	0	0
ARGENTINA.....	562	4 852	505	6	0	45	0	0	0	5 970	35 505	41 120	82 595	411	19 409	2 753
BAHAMA.....	106	655	0	0	0	104	0	0	0	865	688	0	1 553	2 149	201	0
BAHRAIN.....	83	523	11	359	0	191	0	0	0	1 167	0	0	1 167	1 422	0	0
BAKLADESH.....	2 563	22 006	1 098	4 853	12 329	5 442	27 955	106 676	8 485	191 407	-3 645	-70	187 692	2 551	16 548	126
BARBADOS.....	131	385	0	316	20	85	97	0	0	1 034	3 290	0	4 324	65	233	0
BELIZE.....	137	308	3	-1	27	95	0	0	0	569	0	0	569	20	0	0
BENIN.....	695	3 990	1 863	251	843	393	2 132	9 527	4	19 698	0	0	19 698	216	3 382	0
BHUTAN.....	22	2 947	1 830	410	859	120	684	0	490	7 362	0	0	7 362	0	0	0
BOLIVIA.....	327	3 206	39	478	438	501	1 723	13 989	433	21 134	12 810	-570	33 734	2 110	4 489	0
BOTSWANA.....	203	2 777	792	751	179	463	7 498	-210	0	11 753	5 877	300	17 930	184	1 874	1 842
BRAZIL.....	1 362	6 824	402	597	993	282	4 282	0	1 816	16 558	65 247	63 000	144 805	2 576	18 911	0
BULGARIA.....	200	1 323	0	108	0	61	0	0	0	1 692	0	0	1 692	0	0	0
BURMA.....	1 713	10 175	0	81	5 340	1 441	3	37 079	0	55 832	0	0	55 832	56	1 734	0
BURUNDI.....	914	5 514	931	523	737	1 335	2 791	10 038	451	23 234	0	390	23 624	528	2 899	1 991
CAPE VERDE.....	461	1 155	1 137	134	141	1 644	1 079	0	526	6 273	0	0	6 273	8	0	0
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC.....	746	2 965	121	329	772	429	370	130	352	6 414	0	0	6 414	0	276	0
CHAD.....	468	3 966	14	0	1 033	169	1 992	3	0	7 645	0	0	7 645	0	3	0
CHILE.....	590	4 612	1	52	136	236	0	-422	0	5 205	3 689	0	8 894	29	529	0
CHINA.....	1 233	15 157	378	14 989	2 475	1 063	6 910	0	401	42 606	0	0	42 606	0	0	9 652
COLOMBIA.....	774	4 655	201	366	1 810	400	1 653	-630	0	9 229	85 850	9 410	104 889	1 072	9 932	0
COMOROS.....	609	2 909	876	187	212	259	1 297	1 371	0	7 720	0	0	7 720	0	384	0
CONGO.....	493	2 583	24	371	36	553	0	14 767	43	18 870	-739	0	18 131	170	2 171	0
COSTA RICA.....	303	635	74	65	63	386	268	-147	0	1 647	1 130	-370	2 407	1	1 598	0
CUBA.....	1 434	1 712	0	503	143	316	5 690	0	1 320	11 123	0	0	11 123	0	0	0
CYPRUS.....	583	1 191	364	104	0	463	1 544	0	0	4 249	-1 646	-510	2 093	0	1 193	12 679
CZECHOSLOVAKIA, DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA.....	80	695	0	12	0	32	0	0	0	819	0	0	819	82	0	0
DEMOCRATIC YEMEN	7	10 588	0	0	1 108	19 510	16 558	0	0	47 771	0	0	47 771	0	0	0
DJIBOUTI.....	1 430	3 286	1 057	893	339	1 538	13 798	8 630	151	31 122	0	0	31 122	54	4 997	0
DOMINICA.....	271	878	44	127	569	22	2 804	0	93	4 808	0	0	4 808	0	0	5 075
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	30	595	8	67	54	528	0	0	181	1 463	0	0	1 463	0	0	0
ECUADOR.....	295	1 779	194	682	431	144	32	4 137	30	7 724	20 512	-390	27 846	370	3 315	-2
EGYPT.....	813	3 549	-97	587	737	951	695	-70	142	7 307	31 077	-1 590	36 794	1 112	3 484	0
EL SALVADOR.....	1 483	8 317	8	1 122	1 920	1 516	31 667	81 444	226	127 703	83 127	24 730	235 560	1 724	40 761	2 093
EQUATORIAL GUINEA.....	430	1 965	1	542	246	168	2 780	246	0	6 378	3 497	-140	9 735	536	2 055	0
ETHIOPIA.....	165	1 396	26	141	342	5	1 301	0	0	3 376	0	0	3 376	0	0	0
FIJI.....	1 189	15 436	7 071	791	9 443	606	27 811	25 059	0	87 406	-7 545	-220	79 641	187	2 835	7 296
GABON.....	693	1 523	8	312	0	236	593	0	0	3 365	6 087	0	9 452	2	244	-4
GAMBIA.....	399	2 164	0	216	1	319	0	0	0	3 099	-3 427	0	-328	424	0	0
GHANA.....	723	1 713	1 674	202	143	811	3 208	3 521	47	12 042	0	0	12 042	309	1 420	0
GREECE.....	591	4 979	30	22	1 067	743	2 700	10 478	95	20 705	6 557	0	27 262	0	2 146	0
GRENADA.....	212	1 471	-1	0	0	69	0	0	0	1 751	-7 381	-11 600	-17 230	29	958	295
GUATEMALA.....	130	679	4	31	32	0	0	0	0	876	0	0	876	0	0	0
GUINEA.....	310	1 837	0	577	637	81	499	0	0	3 941	18 440	-3 200	19 181	132	694	0
GUINEA-BISSAU.....	859	7 736	735	375	650	137	1 714	7 625	0	19 831	-8 227	0	11 604	15	3 338	0
GUYANA.....	357	2 494	107	90	495	1 121	2 216	1 595	6	8 481	0	0	8 481	177	682	0
HAITI.....	513	965	956	0	212	24	90	582	0	3 342	3 266	-160	6 448	12	1 401	0
HONDURAS.....	779	4 861	1 812	872	755	734	2 136	15 334	394	27 677	0	0	27 677	296	2 328	108
HUNGARY.....	476	2 031	9	607	246	442	2 130	12 076	506	18 523	9 308	-2 300	25 531	103	3 628	0
INDIA.....	451	420	0	67	0	7	0	0	0	945	0	0	945	7	0	0
INDONESIA.....	3 995	23 833	51	2 850	33 230	6 532	28 765	670 594	11 706	781 556	106 641	12 020	900 217	943	18 135	0
IRAN.....	3 196	14 771	94	5 161	13 107	3 536	12 314	62 069	488	114 736	168 327	8 110	291 173	867	73 754	11 507
IRAQ.....	259	979	0	10	123	0	0	0	0	1 371	-95 119	-1 280	-95 028	292	0	0
IVORY COAST.....	321	2 991	0	291	0	226	0	0	0	3 829	-10 627	0	-6 798	5 350	0	0
JAMAICA.....	399	2 934	4	125	188	625	314	-56	0	4 533	8 220	3 180	15 933	974	7 408	0
JORDAN.....	450	1 938	423	260	137	716	12	0	0	3 936	20 550	1 610	26 096	43	3 905	0
KENYA.....	671	3 749	113	1 096	438	393	8 704	2 054	616	17 834	16 577	39 670	74 081	21	5 624	0
KHAWIT.....	941	7 398	657	668	1 238	2 914	3 928	12 497	0	30 241	12 980	-5 010	38 211	385	5 842	2 175
KUWAIT.....	82	1	0	93	0	32	0	0	0	208	0	0	208	3 081	0	0

See foot-notes at end of table.

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TABLE B-2. UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM: EXPENDITURE ON OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES
FOR DEVELOPMENT, BY RECIPIENT COUNTRY AND REGION, 1981 (continued)
(THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	REGULAR BUDGET FUNDS a/	UNDP MAIN PRO- GRAMME b/	UNDP AD- MINIS- TERED FUNDS c/	UNFPA d/	UNICEF e/	OTHER EXTRA BUDGE- TARY f/	WFP g/	NET TRANSFERS FROM IDA h/	NET IFAD DIS- BURSE- MENTS i/	SUB-TOTAL (1-9) j/	NET TRANSFERS FROM WORLD BANK k/	NET TRANS- FERS FROM IFC l/	MEMO ITEM: COST SHARING AND SELF- SUP- PORTING EXPEN- DITURES m/	MEMO ITEM: WORLD BANK/ IDA TECH CO-OP n/	MEMO ITEM: REFUGEE HUMANITARIAN, SP.ECON AND DISASTER RELIEF ACTIV- ITIES o/	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
DEVELOPING MEMBER STATES																
LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC.....	715	5 343	572	101	1 433	89	66	5 360	254	13 933	0	0	13 933	0	120	2 516
LEBANON.....	675	3 619	0	0	843	196	2 164	0	0	7 497	8 428	0	15 925	234	783	337
LESOTHO.....	926	3 305	882	76	327	896	14 262	7 032	885	28 591	0	-300	28 291	0	1 511	1 858
LIBERIA.....	551	1 707	677	443	570	361	1 753	5 658	0	11 720	9 057	0	20 777	665	7 320	0
LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA...	35	2 075	0	0	0	6 020	0	0	0	8 130	0	0	8 130	7 369	0	0
MADAGASCAR.....	949	5 812	1	242	1 001	1 313	3 033	27 053	1 512	40 916	-1 329	-870	38 717	32	2 405	0
MALAWI.....	229	6 309	1 772	207	996	933	3 803	13 674	24	27 947	24 560	-1 110	51 397	0	1 330	0
MALAYSIA.....	723	3 077	9	1 122	448	347	0	0	0	5 726	25 303	-30	30 999	514	6 898	10 995
MALDIVES.....	431	830	-32	0	310	95	0	459	0	2 093	0	0	2 093	0	6	0
MALI.....	1 026	6 160	2 396	175	2 035	2 466	12 644	16 732	94	43 728	0	-30	43 698	58	4 516	0
MALTA.....	41	457	0	2	0	152	0	0	0	652	-354	0	298	11	0	0
MAURITANIA.....	610	3 759	4 587	948	409	533	4 243	4 025	0	19 114	9 647	0	28 761	215	2 614	0
MAURITIUS.....	277	1 409	1	210	261	76	1 885	-163	0	3 956	17 556	-110	21 402	0	407	0
MEXICO.....	531	4 406	0	1 894	648	848	1 085	0	20	9 432	171 155	151 750	332 337	321	6 027	0
MONGOLIA.....	798	1 648	0	138	19	106	0	0	0	2 709	0	0	2 709	1	0	0
MOROCCO.....	579	3 511	12	777	935	221	15 616	450	3 632	25 733	15 463	11 050	52 246	236	11 464	0
MOSAMBIQUE.....	559	8 010	23	912	1 068	3 389	4 883	0	0	18 844	0	0	18 844	0	0	0
NEPAL.....	1 769	8 586	2 804	2 510	3 879	2 368	8 238	27 980	2 215	60 349	0	-350	59 999	43	2 535	-6
NICARAGUA.....	617	3 221	364	198	836	468	407	10 463	0	16 574	15 234	0	31 808	188	870	7
NIGER.....	739	6 437	1 743	109	1 030	2 004	2 675	11 967	627	27 331	0	0	27 331	16	2 968	0
NIGERIA.....	1 459	12 869	500	655	3 238	1 082	0	-652	0	19 151	1 136	1 630	21 917	1 777	12 493	2 286
OHAN.....	460	965	46	0	0	12	0	0	0	1 483	1 802	-70	3 215	749	1 288	0
PAKISTAN.....	1 627	12 161	11	577	9 951	2 291	61 759	60 540	6 899	155 816	-53 213	10 030	112 633	673	8 079	109 483
PANAMA.....	459	1 492	93	607	131	171	-3	0	0	2 950	18 124	-430	20 644	193	1 900	0
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	1 053	2 061	47	1 022	93	560	0	9 338	92	14 266	-5 460	0	8 806	67	908	0
PARAGUAY.....	285	1 462	8	773	436	67	772	1 889	3 873	9 565	23 432	880	33 877	666	3 309	0
PERU.....	723	3 072	19	1 143	1 436	1 571	4 073	0	709	12 746	26 481	-3 550	35 677	15	9 515	735
PHILIPPINES.....	1 395	8 267	617	765	3 199	1 219	4 400	6 784	256	26 902	313 995	-3 540	337 357	232	23 391	13 560
POLAND.....	252	1 062	0	0	0	39	0	0	0	1 353	0	0	1 353	3	0	0
PORTUGAL.....	238	969	1	609	0	328	0	0	0	2 145	10 049	600	12 794	171	4 519	1 043
QATAR.....	2	-1	0	0	0	243	0	0	0	244	0	0	244	6 025	0	0
ROMANIA.....	297	860	0	0	0	52	0	0	0	1 209	266 137	0	267 346	0	557	0
RWANDA.....	781	8 140	1 163	591	1 299	402	924	7 308	0	20 608	0	30	20 638	26	801	351
SAINT LUCIA.....	72	691	0	89	106	14	353	0	0	1 325	0	0	1 325	0	0	0
SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES	0	665	0	86	100	22	0	0	0	873	0	0	873	0	0	0
SAMOA.....	387	1 420	1 041	78	0	179	143	988	0	4 236	0	0	4 236	0	0	0
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPLE.....	293	411	55	5	74	62	365	0	0	1 265	0	0	1 265	0	0	0
SAUDI ARABIA.....	13	4 058	0	0	0	4 176	0	0	0	8 247	0	0	8 247	19 806	0	0
SENEGAL.....	799	3 404	1 005	582	674	2 690	4 925	19 002	177	33 258	15 468	-30	48 696	545	9 312	1 043
SEYCHELLES.....	327	341	38	42	84	150	66	0	0	1 048	0	0	1 048	0	0	0
SIERRA LEONE.....	401	4 160	-38	717	460	514	12	1 359	1 929	9 514	-2 720	970	7 764	0	1 007	0
SINGAPORE.....	302	1 925	1	53	0	48	13	0	0	2 342	-17 185	0	-14 843	0	0	0
SOLOMON ISLANDS	318	1 049	10	15	0	5	0	0	0	1 397	0	0	1 397	83	0	0
SOMALIA.....	1 851	7 635	171	738	5 620	2 711	38 716	18 364	1 032	76 838	0	400	77 238	202	5 212	49 078
SPAIN.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-44 350	-70	-44 420	53	71	1 622
SRI LANKA.....	1 900	7 234	245	1 354	3 682	2 350	1 234	25 638	3 534	47 171	-4 379	-790	42 002	1 112	3 584	0
SUDAN.....	2 238	12 203	12 620	907	7 919	2 468	10 594	63 392	2 278	114 619	-1 759	-20	112 840	919	4 924	19 817
SURINAME.....	202	770	382	73	4	280	0	0	0	1 711	0	0	1 711	59	0	0
SWAZILAND.....	280	1 304	181	403	110	1 532	963	95	32	4 900	7 483	-820	11 563	400	1 169	2 122
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC.....	1 029	4 880	22	644	419	247	16 094	2 712	0	26 047	11 997	0	38 044	195	3 746	0
THAILAND.....	2 169	8 007	13	2 870	2 827	1 472	0	18 429	2 143	37 930	191 999	-4 180	225 749	0	20 427	61 579
TOGO.....	496	3 312	1	474	193	407	1 965	7 226	92	14 166	-374	0	13 792	96	2 769	0
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.....	330	414	3	0	0	681	0	0	0	1 428	-7 359	-630	-6 561	1 729	252	0
TUNISIA.....	933	3 826	176	864	223	1 155	10 152	-852	4	16 481	27 047	-1 900	41 628	332	2 764	0
TURKEY.....	613	4 770	0	944	346	966	3 524	-2 650	0	8 513	286 173	-28 140	266 546	1 927	6 723	172
UGANDA.....	333	12 282	1 612	18	3 871	93	12 659	11 277	63	42 208	-1 137	0	41 071	71	81	2 253
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES.....	45	-442	0	109	0	340	0	0	0	52	0	0	52	4 513	0	0
UNITED REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON.....	461	4 356	4	167	579	427	2 660	25 734	0	34 388	3 414	770	38 572	3 004	7 259	11 849
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA.....	1 044	10 047	2 146	611	3 342	4 992	4 525	68 832	2 477	98 016	-3 137	280	95 159	1 334	19 615	6 439
UPPER VOLTA.....	870	6 765	2 241	477	1 944	1 962	2 915	6 323	0	23 497	0	-10	23 487	0	2 113	0
See foot-notes at end of table.																

See foot-notes at end of table.

TABLE B-2. UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM: EXPENDITURE ON OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES
FOR DEVELOPMENT, BY BENEFICIARY COUNTRY AND REGION, 1981 (continued)
(THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	REGULAR BUDGET FUNDS a/	UNDP MAIN PROGRAMME b/	UNDP AD- MINIS- TERED FUNDS c/	UNFPA d/	UNICEF e/	OTHER EXTRA- BUDGET- TARY f/	MFP g/	NET TRANSFERS FROM IDA h/	NET IFAD DIS- BURSE- MENTS i/	SUB-TOTAL (1-9)	NET TRANSFERS FROM WORLD BANK j/	NET TRANS- FERS FROM IPC k/	TOTAL NET TRANSFERS (10-12)	MEMO ITEM: COST SHARING AND SELF- SUPPORTING EXPEN- DITURES l/	MEMO ITEM: WORLD BANK/ IDA TECH CO-OP m/	MEMO ITEM: REFUGEE HUMAN- ITIES AND DISASTER RELIEF ACTIV- ITIES n/
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
DEVELOPING MEMBER STATES																
URUGUAY.....	377	2 318	0	136	0	367	0	0	0	3 198	-11 495	3 600	-4 497	247	1 500	0
VANUATU.....	269	604	11	70	0	61	0	0	0	1 015	0	0	1 015	0	0	0
VENEZUELA.....	498	1 980	0	0	0	567	0	0	0	3 045	-42 369	0	-39 324	2 014	0	0
VIET NAM.....	1 912	7 064	95	1 782	3 932	1 461	29 526	9 309	0	55 081	0	0	55 081	0	28 9 864	354
YEMEN.....	1 685	4 862	-293	507	1 406	3 011	1 951	16 420	227	29 776	0	-250	29 526	7 349	8 235	354
YUGOSLAVIA.....	246	1 388	4	128	-1	70	0	0	0	1 837	9 432	15 730	26 999	18	1 037	942
ZAIRE.....	878	10 036	1	592	1 511	1 433	1 287	15 490	748	31 976	-13 715	-1 080	17 181	180	4 355	21 123
ZAMBIA.....	902	4 499	11	926	425	828	1 348	2 125	26	11 090	-21 934	9 700	-1 144	20	1 919	2 866
ZIMBABWE.....	439	2 294	2	0	2 008	625	81	0	0	5 449	41 779	7 210	54 437	0	508	0
TOTAL DEVELOPING MEMBER STATES..	89 081	536 713	66 013	78 923	179 353	131 779	540 253	1 634 458	64 856	3 321 429	1 909 624	342 850	5 573 903	99 503	508 754	399 380
DEVELOPING NON-MEMBER STATES																
BERMUDA.....	5	179	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	184	0	0	184	0	0	0
HONG KONG.....	88	243	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	353	0	0	353	0	0	8 356
DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA.....	805	5 405	0	0	0	171	0	0	0	6 381	0	0	6 381	0	0	0
REPUBLIC OF KOREA.....	1 041	3 181	15	390	602	272	-5	-1 549	0	3 947	123 362	-12 870	114 439	8	7 720	0
NAMIBIA.....	188	501	1 690	0	0	1 089	0	0	0	3 468	0	0	3 468	0	0	0
NAURU.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 264	0	0
TONGA.....	255	759	15	79	0	-3	0	0	0	1 105	0	0	1 105	0	0	0
OTHER COUNTRIES	41 115	2 612	286	270	364	3 720	1 468	-266	0	49 569	-36 117	-270	13 182	781	0	5 462
TOTAL DEVELOPING NON-MEMBER STATES.....	43 448	12 701	2 006	761	966	5 249	1 463	-1 815	0	64 779	87 245	-13 140	138 884	2 053	7 720	13 818
TOTAL DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.....	132 529	549 414	68 019	79 684	180 319	137 028	541 716	1 632 643	64 856	3 386 208	1 996 869	329 710	5 712 787	101 556	516 474	413 198
TOTAL DEVELOPED COUNTRIES.....	291	0	0	0	115	0	0	0	0	406	-139 324	-1 580	-140 498	0	7	0
TOTAL OF ALL COUNTRIES.....	132 864	549 414	68 019	79 709	180 434	137 028	541 716	1 632 643	64 856	3 386 683	1 857 545	328 130	5 572 358	101 556	516 481	413 198
REGIONAL AFRICA	16 649	35 834	121	4 418	896	47 935	227	290	6 800	113 170	-30 473	0	82 697	1 620	269	17 955
REGIONAL ARAB STATES..	5 876	5 695	11	2 064	708	5 739	0	0	1 347	21 440	0	0	21 440	1 800	0	0
REGIONAL AMERICAS.....	12 647	14 540	216	5 781	1 554	8 268	0	0	1 996	45 002	3 461	-850	47 613	870	67	15 024
REGIONAL ASIA.....	14 669	38 161	391	5 724	254	17 204	0	0	152	76 555	0	0	76 555	1 984	0	12 961
REGIONAL EUROPE	8 298	3 900	0	559	0	1 415	0	0	0	14 172	0	0	14 172	0	0	0
INTERREGIONAL..	10 650	9 272	1 053	12 080	3 678	37 403	0	0	0	74 136	0	0	74 136	329	0	0
GLOBAL.....	11 048	14 004	89	12 205	0	67 496	0	0	0	104 842	0	0	104 842	950	0	16 376
TOTAL INTERCOUNTRY...	79 837	121 406	1 881	42 831	7 090	185 460	227	290	10 295	449 317	-27 012	-850	421 455	7 553	336	62 316
NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED.....	0	0	0	0	30 732	0	0	0	0	30 732	0	0	30 732	0	0	172 381
GRAND TOTAL.....	212 701	607 820	69 900	122 540	218 256	322 488	541 943	1 632 933	75 151	3 866 732	1 830 533	327 280	6 024 545	109 109	516 817	647 895

a/ Source: DP/1982/63.
b/ Data provided by UNDP. Includes expenditures financed from Programme Reserve, Special Measures Fund for Least Developed Countries and Special Industrial Services. Excludes expenditure financed from cost-sharing contributions and from government cash counter-part contributions amounting to \$51.0 million and \$9.8 million, respectively.
c/ Data provided by UNDP. Includes expenditures financed from United Nations Capital Development Fund, United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration, United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries, United Nations Volunteers and United Nations Trust Fund for Sudan-Sahelian Activities and other funds administered by UNDP.
d/ Data provided by United Nations Fund for Population Activities.
e/ Source: See table A-2. Represents expenditure on area and country co-operation, and general assistance. Includes expenditure financed by CDP (\$0.6 million) and UNFPA (\$0.8 million) also reflected in columns 3 and 4, respectively.
f/ Represents operational activities undertaken by specialized agencies and other organizations and financed from sources other than those contained elsewhere in table B-2. Source: DP/1982/63 and includes all data reported therein. Data on expenditure on technical co-operation activities carried out by GATT on the basis of its work programme established by the Contracting Parties to GATT and financed from extrabudgetary sources amounting to \$0.4 million are not included. See table B-3.
g/ Data provided by MFP and contained in DP/1982/63.
h/ Data provided by World Bank. Net transfer of resources represents gross disbursements less repayment of principal less interest and other charges.
i/ Data provided by IFAD. Includes disbursements against both loans and grants.
j/ Represents expenditure financed from (a) cost-sharing contributions to UNDP and (b) self-supporting contributions to other organizations.
k/ for (a), data provided by UNDP; for (b), DP/1982/63.
l/ Represents expenditure on training and consultants financed from World Bank loans and IDA credits. Data provided by World Bank. Breakdown between World Bank and IDA technical co-operation may be found in DP/1982/63.
m/ Represents expenditure financed by UNHCR (\$47.2 million); UNRWA (\$172.3 million); UNDRR (\$0.288 million); and from the Trust Funds for Special Economic Assistance Programmes (\$0.498 million). Source: See foot-note b/, table A-3.
NOTE: The table does not include expenditures on programme activities financed from the Fund of UNDP in 1981 amounting to \$21.2 million.

TABLE B-3. UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM: GRANT-FINANCED EXPENDITURES ON OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES
BY ORGANIZATIONAL ENTITY AND SOURCE OF FUNDS, 1981
(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

	REGULAR BUDGET FUNDS	UNDP MAIN PROGRAMME	FUNDS ADMINI- STERED BY UNDP	UNFPA	UNICEF	OTHER EXTRA- BUDGETARY	WFP	TOTAL	MEMO ITEM: FINANCED FROM COST- SHARING AND SELF- SUPPORT- ING CONTRIB- UTIONS
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
UNITED NATIONS									
DTCD.....	6.5	86.1	1.1	25.8	-	7.4	-	126.9	7.7
OFS.....	-	-	-	4.4	-	-	-	4.4	-
ECA.....	1.3	7.9	0.1	2.3	-	4.5	-	16.0	-
ECE.....	-	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	-
ECLA.....	0.9	2.1	-	2.7	-	3.3	-	9.1	-
ECWA.....	0.7	0.5	-	0.4	-	0.5	-	2.2	-
ESCAP.....	0.7	4.9	0.4	0.7	-	6.8	-	13.4	0.5
UNCHS.....	0.6	9.4	0.1	-	-	1.3	-	11.4	2.1
UNCTAD.....	0.8	16.6	-	-	-	1.9	-	19.2	0.5
UNIDO.....	3.3	63.9	2.5	-	-	12.0	-	81.7	6.3
UNCTC.....	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	1.0	-
SUBTOTAL.....	14.8	192.3	4.2	36.4	-	38.7	-	286.2	17.1
ILO.....	7.6	52.3	0.6	6.3	-	25.1	-	92.0	12.0
FAO.....	15.4	174.5	2.5	2.4	-	113.4	-	308.2	8.0 a/
UNESCO.....	5.0	50.5	0.5	6.3	-	22.2	-	84.6	14.6
ICAO.....	-	36.5	0.2	-	-	0.8	-	37.5	24.2
WHO.....	159.3 b/	21.7	0.3	17.2	-	92.6	-	291.0	4.6
WORLD BANK c/.....	-	26.9	1.7	-	-	-	-	28.6	8.6
UPU.....	0.6	3.3	-	-	-	0.4	-	4.4	-
ITU.....	0.2	26.7	0.5	-	-	2.5	-	29.9	9.6
WMO.....	0.5	11.7	-	-	-	7.3	-	19.5	1.4
IMO.....	-	7.1	-	-	-	1.6	-	8.7	0.2
WIPO.....	0.5	0.5	-	-	-	0.7	-	1.8	-
IAEA.....	10.4	4.7	0.1	-	-	5.4	-	20.7	0.3
WTO.....	-	0.4	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.4	-
UNDP.....	-	49.1	30.8	-	-	0.2	-	80.1	3.3
UNFPA.....	-	-	-	12.9	-	-	-	12.9	-
UNICEF.....	-	-	2.1	2.7	218.3	-	-	223.0 d/	-
WFP.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	576.8	576.8	-
UNV.....	-	4.3	-	-	-	-	-	4.3	0.2
OTHER.....	1.0	8.4 e/	27.0 f/	39.2 g/	-	11.5 h/	-	87.1	4.9 i/
SUBTOTAL.....	215.4	670.8	70.5	123.4	218.3	322.5	576.8	2 197.7	109.1
UNDP COST-SHARING.....	-	51.0	-	-	-	-	-	51.0	-
AGENCY SELF-SUPPORTING...	-	-	-	-	-	58.1	-	58.1	-
GRAND TOTAL.....	215.4 j/	721.8 k/	70.5	123.4	218.3	380.6	576.8	2 306.8	-

Sources: See appropriate foot-notes to table B-2. Data in respect of expenditure financed from regular budget and other extrabudgetary funds of the United Nations, including its organizational entities, are taken from the report of the Secretary-General on United Nations technical co-operation activities (DP/1982/22/Add.1). Data on expenditure incurred by specialized agencies and IAEA financed from "other extrabudgetary sources" taken from information made available by the organizations concerned to UNDP for the preparation of DP/1982/63 and are therefore secretariat estimates.

a/ Represents expenditure financed from cost-sharing contributions to UNDP. Expenditure financed from self-supporting contributions to FAO included within column 6 "Other extrabudgetary".

b/ In accordance with resolution 29.48 of the World Health Assembly of May 1976, allocations of the regular programme budget were to reach the level of at least 60 per cent in real terms towards technical co-operation and provision of services to member States of WHO.

c/ Represents expenditure incurred by the World Bank in its capacity as executing agency for UNDP.

d/ Includes data on expenditure incurred by UNCDF and UNFPA and total therefore differs from that given in table B-2. See table B-2, foot-note e/.

e/ Includes expenditure incurred by other executing agencies of UNDP (Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, Asian Development Bank and Inter-American Development Bank) and by several Governments in their capacities as executing agencies for UNDP-assisted projects.

f/ Includes expenditure incurred by UNICEF, WFP and UNHCR and non-governmental organizations on behalf of several funds administered by UNDP.

g/ Includes expenditure incurred by non-governmental organizations on behalf of UNFPA.

h/ Includes expenditure financed from extrabudgetary resources made available by Contracting Parties to GATT for particular technical co-operation activities.

i/ Includes expenditures financed from programme cost-sharing contributions to UNDP.

j/ Total differs from that in table B-2 as column 1 includes data on expenditure financed from regular budgets not broken down by country.

k/ Excludes expenditure financed from government cash counterpart contributions of \$7.5 million.

TABLE B-4. UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM: EXPENDITURES ON OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES
FOR DEVELOPMENT, BY INCOME AND COUNTRY GROUPING, 1981
(THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	POPULA- TION (1979) (THOUS- ANDS) a/	UNDP MAIN PROGRAMME	UNDP ADMINI- STERED FUNDS	UNFPA	UNICEF	REGULAR AND OTHER EXTRA- BUDGETARY	WFP	TOTAL GRANTS (2-7)	NET TRANSFERS FROM IDA AND IFAD	TOTAL NET TRANSFER b/	MEMO ITEM: COST SHARING AND SELF- SUPPORT- ING EXPENDI- TURES
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
\$250 PER CAPITA GNP AND BELOW.....	983 891	170 097	24 013	17 533	88 818	74 875	209 721	585 057	974 467	1 585 076	5 278
Percentage of total.....	29	31	35	22	49	28	39	35	60	47	5
\$251-\$500 PER CAPITA GNP.....	1 360 476	181 764	34 709	32 522	61 611	70 441	188 665	569 712	452 871	1 045 787	14 520
Percentage of total.....	40	33	51	41	34	26	35	34	28	31	14
\$501-\$1000 PER CAPITA GNP.....	282 171	70 314	3 820	13 349	16 970	28 895	77 657	211 005	201 970	421 254	9 675
Percentage of total.....	8	13	6	17	9	11	14	12	12	12	10
\$1001-\$2500 PER CAPITA GNP.....	573 901	96 551	4 429	14 171	12 886	30 808	62 666	221 511	3 601	232 933	14 549
Percentage of total.....	17	18	7	18	7	11	12	13	0	7	14
OVER \$2500 PER CAPITA GNP.....	199 964	29 515	812	2 089	24	20 284	1 654	54 378	0	54 378	55 961
Percentage of total.....	6	5	1	3	0	8	0	3	0	2	55
TOTAL OF COUNTRIES c/.....	3 400 403	549 414	68 019	79 709	180 434	269 892	541 716	1 689 184	1 632 643	3 386 683	101 556
Percentage of total.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	276 333	188 766	52 174	18 326	65 793	68 893	210 415	604 367	464 769	1 090 218	14 561
Percentage of total.....	8	34	77	23	36	26	39	36	28	32	14
LAND-LOCKED COUNTRIES....	162 659	98 948	19 336	9 417	25 263	31 237	76 027	260 228	135 074	405 121	4 140
Percentage of total.....	5	18	28	12	14	12	14	15	8	12	4
MOST SERIOUSLY AFFECTED..	1 204 599	299 074	54 498	29 637	126 929	131 548	370 088	1 011 774	1 439 655	2 502 454	25 489
Percentage of total.....	35	54	80	37	70	49	68	60	88	74	25

a/ Source: World Bank, 1981 World Bank Atlas.

b/ Includes disbursements from IFAD (table B-2, column 9).

c/ Totals do not necessarily correspond to the totals in table B-2 because per capita income data were not available for certain countries.

/...

TABLE B-5. UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM: PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE ON OPERATIONAL
ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT, BY INCOME AND COUNTRY GROUPING, 1981
(CENTS PER CAPITA)

	UNDP MAIN PROGRAMME	UNDP - ADMINI- STERED FUNDS	UNFPA	UNICEF	REGULAR AND OTHER EXTRA- BUDGETARY	WFP	TOTAL GRANTS (1-6)	NET TRANSFER FROM IDA AND IFAD	TOTAL NET TRANSFER	EXPENDI- TURE FINANCED FROM COST- SHARING AND SELF- SUPPORTING CONTRIBU- TIONS
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
\$250 PER CAPITA GNP AND BELOW.....	17.3	2.4	1.8	9.0	7.6	21.3	59.5	99.0	161.1	0.5
\$251-\$500 PER CAPITA GNP.....	13.4	2.6	2.4	4.5	5.2	13.9	41.9	33.3	76.9	1.1
\$501-\$1000 PER CAPITA GNP.....	24.9	1.4	4.7	6.0	10.2	27.5	74.8	71.6	149.3	3.4
\$1001-\$2500 PER CAPITA GNP.....	16.8	0.8	2.5	2.2	5.4	10.9	38.6	0.6	40.6	2.5
OVER \$2500 PER CAPITA GNP.....	14.8	0.4	1.0	0.0	10.1	0.8	27.2	0.0	27.2	28.0
TOTAL OF COUNTRIES.....	15.0	1.9	2.2	4.9	7.4	14.8	46.2	44.6	92.6	2.8
LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	68.3	18.9	6.6	23.8	24.9	76.1	218.7	168.2	394.5	5.3
LAND-LOCKED COUNTRIES...	60.8	11.9	5.8	15.5	19.2	46.7	160.0	83.0	249.1	2.5
MOST SERIOUSLY AFFECTED...	24.8	4.5	2.5	10.5	10.9	30.7	84.0	119.5	207.7	2.1

See relevant foot-notes at end of table B-4.

APPENDIX II

Information provided by Governments pursuant to paragraphs 5 and 6 of resolution 36/199 to assist the General Assembly in a review and appraisal of the mobilization of resources

AUSTRALIA

[Original: English]

[3 August 1982]

1. Australian contributions to multilateral agencies are determined in the annual budgetary context. The selection of agencies depends on a variety of factors including the priority attached to the relevant sector and their effectiveness as channels of development assistance.
2. The Australian Government has made a "best efforts" commitment to reach the aid target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product as economic and budgetary circumstances permit. Despite the problems affecting the world economy and a generally restrictive budgetary stance, Australia increased budgetary resources devoted to aid by nearly 19 per cent in 1981-1982 to \$US 761.26 million.
3. Australia has established the closest and most effective aid links with countries in its own region and continues to channel approximately 80 per cent of its Official Development Assistance (ODA) as bilateral assistance to countries principally in South and South-East Asia and the South Pacific. In recent years, the proportion going to African and to least developed countries has been significantly increased.
4. In calendar years the proportion of Australian ODA channelled through multilateral agencies has fluctuated according to the timing of contributions. In general, Australian support of selected United Nations agencies through extra-budgetary voluntary contributions has not declined below the previous year's contributions in Australian dollar terms, but the extent of any increase has been dependent on annual Australian budget allocations. In 1981 there was a 36 per cent increase in the Australian contribution to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), in recognition of its central co-ordinating and funding role for United Nations technical assistance to developing countries and in particular given the special attention it accords to the least developed countries and to priority sectors. Special funds administered under UNDP have also been chosen as the principal channels for Australian pledges, such as those announced at the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in Paris in September 1981 and the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy at Nairobi in August 1981.
5. Australian resources for the United Nations system's operational activities for development have consequently been predictable, after initial identification of the agencies of programmes to be supported.

Australian Government's contributions to United Nations
operational activities for development

United Nations Fund/Activity	Contribution (Thousands of US dollars)	
	1980	1981
UNDP	4 120	11 260
UNICEF	4 390	3 100
United Nations Fund for Population Activities	850	990
United Nations Trust Fund for Sudano-Sahelian Activities	48	28
United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control	625	350
Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women	22	59
Total	10 055	15 787

Notes

In 1981, Australia announced at the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries a contribution of 1.0 million Australian dollars to support multilateral initiatives on behalf of such countries. In 1982, this money was evenly allocated between the United Nations Capital Development Fund and the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office.

In 1982, Australia contributed to the United Nations Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development (\$A 1.0 million) for the first time.

World Food Programme	25 280	18 730
International Development Association	80 500	60
International Fund for Agricultural Development	-	-

Australia GNP <u>per capita</u> (US dollars)	9 404	10 587
Net disbursements (ODA) <u>a/</u>	667 370	649 280
Net disbursements <u>per capita</u>	45	43

a/ Using deposit method of reporting contributions to international financial institutions.

AUSTRIA

[Original: English]

[10 June 1982]

Austria attaches great importance to the operational activities of the United Nations and is aware of the need to ensure a stable financial basis for them. With regard to paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 36/199, which expresses the need for a substantial and real increase in the flow of resources on an increasingly predictable and assured basis, ... Austria is at present not in a position to make multi-year pledges on the basis of her legal system. However, Austria has increased its contributions to the various operational activities, and in particular to the United Nations Development Programme, over the past years and the Austrian Federal Government intends to increase further its pledges in the years to come, subject to parliamentary approval and within the limits of its economic capacity.

BELGIUM

[Original: French]

[15 April 1982]

1. The Belgian authorities have maintained the target of 0.7 per cent of the gross national product for official development assistance, a target which they hope to reach as soon as possible.
2. Nevertheless, it is obvious that current economic difficulties will not facilitate the reaching of that goal. The Belgian authorities have the firm intention of considering each operational programme on its own merits, and with due regard for budgetary restrictions, supporting it if possible.
3. In any event, the Belgian authorities will make an effort to keep their contributions from falling below the level of the previous year's contributions.
4. However, a rapid and substantial increase in Belgian contributions to the operational activities of the United Nations system in the next few years should not be expected. For this reason the Belgian authorities will concentrate on improving the quality of the assistance provided, both bilateral and multilateral. They will follow with interest the efforts to restructure and rationalize the United Nations Development Programme and the impact of these reforms on the effectiveness of the assistance programmes of the United Nations system of agencies.

BOTSWANA

[Original: English]

[8 July 1982]

The Permanent Representative of Botswana to the United Nations wishes to inform the Secretary-General that, much as Botswana appreciates the need for a substantial increase in contributions, her prevailing economic problems preclude any possibility of additional contributions in the near future.

BURMA

[Original: English]

[13 May 1982]

Burma has indeed increased her contributions as and when circumstances have permitted, especially in the field of budgetary matters. Her contribution to the United Nations Development Programme for 1982 has recently been increased from 850,000 to 900,000 kyat. As to the need for a substantial and real increase for operational activities on an increasingly predictable, continuous and assured basis, it can hardly be over-emphasized and, in this connexion, Burma, as a developing country, is of the view that, as stipulated in paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 36/199 under reference, "... developed countries whose over-all performance is not commensurate with their capacity ..." should be more responsible in all measures of increasing contributions for the financing of the operational activities for development.

CANADA

[Original: English]

[9 July 1982]

1. In keeping with its usual practice, the Government of Canada announced, at the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities in November 1981, that its contributions to the central resources of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) for 1982 would be increased by approximately 10 per cent over the 1981 contribution, subject to parliamentary approval. This pledge has since received parliamentary approval and funds totalling \$68.5 million Canadian dollars have been allocated for this purpose. Seventy-five per cent of this amount has already been provided to the three organizations under a mutually-agreed payment schedule and the remainder will be transferred in October 1982.

2. In addition, recognizing the current financial needs of the United Nations development system, and taking into account General Assembly resolution 36/199, the Government of Canada made a special one-time supplementary contribution to the central resources of the three organizations noted above. These contributions were \$Can 2 million for UNDP and \$Can 1 million for each of UNICEF and UNFPA. These additional funds have already been transferred on the understanding that, in keeping with their special nature, the supplementary contributions would not be used in baseline calculations or expectations for future contributions.

DENMARK

[Original: English]

[30 April 1982]

1. Denmark has for many years been one of the main contributors to the operational activities for development of the United Nations system and it is the intention of the Danish Government to continue its strong support for the activities.
2. Denmark was among the first countries to attain the 0.7 per cent target and expects this year to raise the official development assistance/gross national product ratio to 0.73 per cent.
3. It is the intention of the Government to increase further the development assistance in subsequent years with a view to eventually reaching the United Nations target of 1 per cent.
4. Over the years there has been roughly equal distribution of Danish development assistance between multilateral and bilateral assistance.
5. Denmark has consistently supported efforts to enhance the predictability of the resources made available for United Nations operational activities for development. We have welcomed the introduction of pledging conferences as an important step in this direction.
6. The Danish contributions to a number of United Nations organizations and funds are announced at the annual pledging conferences by way of firm commitments for the upcoming year and indicative figures for the following two years based on the rolling five-year plan for the volume of Danish official development assistance.

FINLAND

[Original: English]

[17 June 1982]

The Government of Finland provided a copy of a comprehensive memorandum on Finnish development assistance prepared for the 1982 aid review carried out by the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. The following is an extract from that memorandum dealing with policies towards multilateral institutions:

"V. Multilateral policies

"Current policies

"Finnish aid policy aims at allocating 40 per cent of the total appropriations to multilateral programmes. From 1975 to date, the share of aid channelled through international organizations has exceeded the anticipated level. The high multilateral share was basically due to the Finnish participation with unchanged percentage shares in the replenishments of the soft loan windows of the international financing institutions at the same time as her over-all official development assistance stagnated or grew only slowly.

"One of the basic objectives of the Finnish multilateral development co-operation policy is to strengthen the role of the United Nations and its related organizations. Therefore, contributions to the technical, social and humanitarian programmes of the United Nations are envisaged to be augmented significantly in the next few years.

"Allocation of contributions to various programmes

"The Finnish multilateral contributions are currently broken down into five categories: (a) the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the technical assistance funds administered by it; (b) multilateral programmes for social development; (c) international financial institutions for development; (d) food aid; and (e) humanitarian assistance.

"Finland regards UNDP as the central source for multilateral financing of technical assistance and favours safeguarding the Programme's co-ordinating role at the country level. Finland on her part has observed the recommendations to increase contributions to UNDP by 14 per cent annually.

"The bulk of the contributions to the international programmes for social development goes to the United Nations Children's Fund while contributions are also given, inter alia, to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and other population programmes. A significant increase of allocations to this category is envisaged for the coming years.

"The international financial institutions continue to receive the lion's part of Finnish multilateral aid. In 1981 their share was 64 per cent of multilateral disbursements. Traditionally about one half of the assistance to this category has been allocated to the International Development Association. The other half is divided between the regional development banks and connected funds (Asian Development Bank, Asian Development Fund and African Development Bank), the International Fund for Agricultural Development and some other institutions. Allocations to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Finance Corporation and the Inter-American Development Bank are made under the heading of the Ministry of Finance. Following the latest replenishments at rather modest levels, it is expected that the share of the international financial institutions in the total will decline somewhat in the coming years.

"Finland has considerably augmented assistance to the multilateral food aid programmes. She increased her pledge to the World Food Programme's regular resources for the biennium 1983-1984 with one third over the pledge for the current two-year period. The pledge is \$5 million. In addition, Finland maintains her Food Aid Convention contribution for the crop year 1981/1982 at the current level of 20,000 metric tons. It is available in cash and is entirely channelled through the World Food Programme for purchases in developing countries. Finland has also started to contribute to the International Emergency Food Reserve on a regular basis, the assistance for 1982 being \$2 million.

"The fifth element of the multilateral aid is the assistance to humanitarian organizations. It has in recent years been rather stable and has consisted of contributions, inter alia, to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and some humanitarian programmes for southern Africa. Also in this field an increase of allocations is envisaged."

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

[Original: English]

[9 August 1982]

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany attaches great importance to the operational activities of the United Nations system and supports many of its institutions within the scope of its multilateral development policy. It has consistently given detailed explanations of its viewpoint in the supervisory bodies of the organizations concerned and will continue to do so.

ITALY

[Original: English]

[30 April 1982]

1. Italy will make every effort to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of the gross national product for its official development assistance (ODA) by the end of the decade.
2. Consequently, the Italian Parliament has already decided to increase the ODA for the period 1981-1983, approving an over-all allocation of 4,500 billion lire for the triennium as proposed by the Government.
3. In the framework of the increased resources for development aid, voluntary contributions for operational activities to organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system have already been significantly increased.
4. Voluntary contributions for 1982 have been set in accordance with these directions, and the pledges made in the recent conferences have stated the increased amount of resources which Italy has allocated to the United Nations development activities.
5. For 1982, Italy has made the following voluntary contributions:
 - (a) To UNDP, 33 billion lire (a 55 per cent increase over 1981);
 - (b) To UNICEF, 12 billion lire (a 100 per cent increase over 1981);
 - (c) To the United Nations Capital Development fund, 2.5 billion lire;
 - (d) To the United Nations Fund for Industrial Development, 2 billion lire;
 - (e) To the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women, 300 million lire (a 100 per cent increase over 1981);
 - (f) To the Special Fund for the United Nations Volunteers, 200 million lire;

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- (g) To the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), 300 million lire;
- (h) to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, 200 million lire;
- (i) To the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees a substantial increase is in the process of being finalized;
- (j) To the World Food Programme, 24.8 billion lire (an 89 per cent increase over 1981);
- (k) To the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, 400 million lire (first Italian contribution).

MEXICO

[Original: Spanish]

[19 May 1982]

1. The Government of Mexico considers the strengthening of operational activities for development, as one of the most effective ways in which United Nations action for the advancement and well-being of developing countries is evident, to be of fundamental importance. Such significant programmes as the United Nations Development Programme, programmes concerning children, education and culture, food, health, industrialization and social development, and those aimed at alleviating the economic and social situation of the least developed countries should all be given priority attention by the international community.
2. To that end, the Government of Mexico is aware of the urgent need to secure additional resources to finance such programmes and projects in developing countries, and draws attention to the developed countries' special responsibility to contribute substantially in this area, by increasing their contributions and opposing any plans to reduce them.

NETHERLANDS

[Original: English]

[13 July 1982]

1. In 1982, the Netherlands contributed in Dutch guilders (present exchange rate about f. 2.70 to \$US 1.00) the following:

UNDP	:	161.5 million (approx. \$59.8 million)	
UNCDF	:	14.5 "	(" \$ 5.4 ")
UNFPA	:	34.5 "	(" \$12.8 ")
UNV	:	0.5 "	(" \$ 0.19 ")
UNICEF	:	22.0 "	(" \$ 8.15 ")
WFP	:	60.0 "	(" \$22.2 ")

2. Since commitments are made in (fully convertible) national currency, the actual value varies with the exchange rate.

3. A "rapid and substantial increase in contributions" cannot be expected from the Netherlands in the coming years, but it should be noted that the Netherlands is not one of the countries that are "particularly" addressed by paragraph 4 of resolution 36/199. Multi-year pledging is not normally possible under the Netherlands' budget procedures, but it is customary that every effort is made to maintain at least continuity in the level of contributions.

NORWAY

[Original: English]

[27 September 1982]

Norway is one of the main contributors and supporters of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system, a position which will be continued. Norway has also supported an increased predictability of the resources made available to United Nations operational activities for development. This usually includes announcements at the annual pledging conference of firm commitments for the upcoming year and indicative figures for the following two years.

PAKISTAN

[Original: English]

[30 April 1982]

1. Pakistan is fully conscious of its responsibilities in respect of contributions to the operational activities for development of the United Nations system. Despite the constraints imposed by its limited resources, it has been regularly contributing to various United Nations development activities. In several cases it has been increasing these contributions on a continuous basis. For example, since 1973 Pakistan has regularly raised its contributions to UNDP by 15 per cent per annum. A statement giving information regarding Pakistan's contributions to various United Nations development activities over the past few years is set out below.

The Government of Pakistan, keeping in view its limited economic base, would like to give an assurance that in future too it would not be found lacking in responding to appeals for contributions by the United Nations towards development activities.

Pakistan's contribution to the United Nations
development activities

- (a) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP): 1973 - PRs 5,081,054; 1974 - PRs 5,843,150; 1975 - PRs 6,719,625; 1976 - PRs 7,727,570; 1977 - PRs 8,886,600; 1978 - PRs 10,219,600; 1979 - PRs 11,751,900; 1980 - PRs 13,514,600; 1981 - PRs 15,541,800; 1982 - PRs 17,873,070. In addition to these contributions, Pakistan annually contributes an amount of PRs 4,200,000 to the UNDP assessed programme cost.
- (b) United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR): 1965 to 1980 - \$4,000 (per annum); 1981 - \$10,000. Pakistan has decided to contribute \$10,000 to UNITAR every year until 1984.
- (c) United Nations Fund for Population Activities: 1973 to 1980 - \$250,000 (per annum); 1981 - \$275,000; 1982 - \$300,000.
- (d) United Nations Capital Development Fund: 1968 to 1981 - PRs 952,000 (per annum).
- (e) United Nations Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development: 1980 - PRs 100,000; 1981 - PRs 100,000.
- (f) United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat): Annual contribution - \$5,000.
- (g) United Nations Children's Fund: Annual contribution - PRs 1,577,500.
- (h) United Nations Trust Fund for International Training and Research Institute for the Advancement of Women: Annual contribution - \$5,000.
- (i) United Nations Industrial Development Fund: Annual contribution - PRs 500,000.
- (j) World Food Programme: 1982 - PRs 3,700,000.
- (k) International Maritime Organization: 1979 - \$8,938; 1980 - \$11,899; 1981 - \$185,444.
- (l) United Nations Transport and Communications Decade for Africa: Token contribution in 1979-1980 - \$5,000.
- (m) Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women: 1980-1981 - \$10,000.
- (n) Contribution towards World Communications Year 1983: Token contribution (1981-1982) - \$5,000.

POLAND

[Original: English]

[17 May 1982]

1. Poland has always attached great importance to the co-operation and participation in the United Nations Development Programme, and highly values the efforts undertaken by UNDP in the field of technical assistance which are of great importance to the social and economic development of every country.
2. Polish delegations have been pointing out at various United Nations forums that the Programme is and should remain not only an important instrument of multilateral technical co-operation and a central funding source, but also a central co-ordinating body of multilateral technical co-operation programmes within the United Nations system based on universal and voluntary principles of participation.
3. The role of UNDP consists not just in the allocation of funds. It depends on the character and quality of the technical co-operation programmes and projects supported by the Organization. Poland believes that there is a need for new forms of multilateral technical co-operation among all participating countries within UNDP and is ready to take an active part in the discussions on this issue.
4. The Polish Government endorses the desire of the UNDP Administration to establish conditions for making contributions on a more predictable, continuous and assured basis with a view to placing the operational activities in a more stable financial position. Such a stand is a logical consequence of Poland's unchanged support for the concept of long-term country programming embodied in the 1970 consensus. The financial position of UNDP depends to a great extent on whether or not the UNDP Administration succeeds in working out a mechanism which will ensure the full use of all funds placed at the disposal of the Administration.
5. In particular, the question of multi-year pledging to UNDP has been already discussed on various occasions during the UNDP Governing Council's deliberations, and Poland has had an opportunity to express its support for the long-term programming of UNDP activities, including their financing.
6. The Polish Government would also like to express its readiness to co-operate with the UNDP Administration in efforts to ensure the full use of its contributions.

PORTUGAL

[Original: English]

[11 May 1982]

1. The Portuguese Authorities consider the technical support of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to be of the utmost importance and deem the

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results of the First Country Programme to be quite significant. [The] Government has therefore taken the following decisions regarding the Portuguese voluntary contribution to UNDP:

(a) For the years 1981 and 1982, the Portuguese voluntary contribution will be increased at an annual rate of 14 per cent over the contribution paid in 1980. Those contributions will therefore amount to approximately \$US 80,000 and 91,000.

(b) The increase in Portuguese contributions will be paid in Portuguese escudos and the share to be paid in foreign currency will be maintained at the level of 1980 (30,000 dollars).

(c) The total amount that Portugal will pay to UNDP in 1982 will be the equivalent of 235,000 United States dollars, distributed in the following manner:

<u>Voluntary contributions</u>	<u>Escudos</u>	<u>US dollars</u>
1981	50 000 dol.	30 000
1982	61 000 dol.	30 000
<u>Programme cost</u>		
1982	64 000 dol.	---
Total	<u>175,000 dol.</u>	<u>60 000</u>

2. The intention of [the Portuguese] Government [is] to act in accordance with the recommendation of UNDP regarding voluntary contributions. Unfortunately, however, owing to the prevailing economic situation of Portugal, [it] is not able to assume at this stage commitments regarding the whole period of the Second Country Programme. In consequence, it is not possible to announce now any contribution for 1983 and years after, and the amounts of these contributions will have to be decided after taking into account [Portugal's] capacity and economic situation.

3. It is in this context that the present decisions were taken, with a view to updating progressively the Portuguese contributions, and they should be regarded as representing a real effort on the part of Portugal.

4. ... This matter deserves the best attention of [the Portuguese] and ... is kept under constant and interested consideration.

ROMANIA

[Original: English]

[17 May 1982]

1. The Socialist Republic of Romania, a developing country itself, attaches a particular importance to the operational activities for development of the United Nations system taking into account their role and importance in backing the efforts of the developing countries to promote progress in the economic, technical, scientific and socio-cultural fields and it contributes to these operational activities according to its modest possibilities.
2. Romania has contributed to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) - the main funding organization of the United Nations system for the financing of technical co-operation - since its foundation; the voluntary contribution of Romania to UNDP has grown over the past seven years by 20 per cent annually. At the end of 1981, this contribution was 360 per cent more than in 1974.
3. The total voluntary contribution of Romania to UNDP between 1974 and 1981 amounted to over 33 million lei.
4. Responding to the appeal launched by the General Assembly in paragraph 7 of its resolution 36/199, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania has decided to pledge a multi-year voluntary contribution for 1982-1986. The amount of about 40 million lei that will be paid as a voluntary contribution to UNDP for these five years represents a further effort that the Romanian Government intends to make, according to its possibilities as a developing country and, at the same time, an expression of its appreciation of the role of UNDP in assisting the efforts of developing countries themselves to promote their national economies, to eradicate underdevelopment in the world and to establish a new international economic order.
5. The Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania has decided also to contribute to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), beginning in 1979, with an amount of 60,000 lei annually, and it will continue to pay this contribution. This is a supplementary contribution by Romania to UNFPA, in addition to its support for the United Nations - Romania Demographic Centre (CEDOR) which was established at Bucharest in 1974 for the training of personnel from developing countries in the interrelationship of population and socio-economic development. The total contribution of the Romanian Government to CEDOR for 1974 to 1981 amounted to 20.5 million lei, that is, over 2.5 million lei annually.
6. Romania has contributed to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) since the inception of this organization by paying 150,000 lei annually. The total contribution of the Romanian Government to UNICEF between 1974 and 1981 amounted to 1,200,000 lei.
7. The total voluntary contribution of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the United Nations operational activities for development amounted to over 53 million lei between 1974 and 1981, and for future years it will reach about 11 million lei per annum, the bulk of which will go to UNDP.

SWEDEN

[Original: English]

[4 May 1982]

Sweden already makes three-year pledges with regard to contributions to the operational activities for development of the United Nations system. The trend of Sweden's contributions is therefore clearly shown at the relevant pledging conferences. The Swedish Government naturally hopes that other donor countries will also make multi-year pledges.

SWITZERLAND

[Original: French]

[11 May 1982]

1. Switzerland's development co-operation policy has always been characterized by, inter alia, consistent support for the operational activities for development of the United Nations system, as witness the increase in Switzerland's contributions in recent years to the various organizations of the system. Between 1978 and 1981, those contributions rose from 71 to 101 million Swiss francs.
2. The Federal Council will seek, as far as is possible with the resources made available for that purpose by the Swiss Parliament, to increase Switzerland's contribution towards official development assistance and to channel a substantial proportion of those resources through the United Nations system. As far as possible, Switzerland will indicate the amount of its contributions in advance. With regard to the United Nations Development Programme for example, the Federal Council, in announcing Switzerland's contribution for 1982, has already stated its intention to make budgetary provision for a contribution of at least the same amount for the following years.

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

[Original: English/Arabic]

[9 August 1982]

In pursuance of the provision of paragraph 5 of resolution 36/199, the Permanent Representative has the honour to include herewith a report prepared by the Ministry of Planning which reflects the trend of contributions by the various ministries during 1980 and 1981 for the financing of operational activities for development of the various organs of the United Nations.

Contributions of the United Arab Emirates to operational
activities for development

(in dirhams)

<u>International organization</u>	<u>Ministry</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
International Civil Aviation Organization	Ministry of Communications	49,153	68,223
International Telecommunication Union	"	300,627	281,647
Universal Postal Union	"	32,000	36,000
Arab Academy for Maritime Transport	Ministry of Communications	751,053	1,053,000
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	Ministry of Agriculture	601,930	586,335
United Nations Environment Programme	"	24,000	24,000
International Labour Organisation	Ministry of Labour	355,067	353,431
UNICEF	"	29,582	37,652
UNESCO	Ministry of Education	381,016	701,044
World Intellectual Property Organization	Ministry of Finance and Industry	122,100	111,000
International Organization for Standardization	"	120,068	106,386

APPENDIX III

Information on action taken by governing bodies in
direct and specific response to the provisions of
paragraph 8 of resolution 35/81

A. Governing bodies of the Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations (FAO)

1. Report of the Council of FAO at its seventy-ninth session, June/July 1981
(excerpt from paragraph 101 of CL 79/REP)

The Council noted resolution 35/81 of the United Nations General Assembly and, in particular, its paragraphs 7 through 11, and 17 and 18. It agreed that the policies of the Director-General had been fully in line with this resolution, in particular by raising increased resources for development for the special action programmes of FAO and in taking various measures to achieve the greatest possible efficiency in the implementation of all programmes. The Council also noted with appreciation the action which the Director-General had taken to improve co-ordination of field activities at country level, as evidenced by the letter which he had signed jointly with the Administrator of UNDP on 30 July 1980. [The Council] underlined once again the sole responsibility and competence of FAO's governing bodies in judging the use and management of the totality of FAO's activities.

2. Report of the Conference of FAO at its twenty-first session, November 1981
(excerpts from C 81/REP)

205. The Conference strongly supported the Director-General's decentralization policy and underlined that the functions of the FAO regional and country offices in this process should be complementary.

206. FAO representatives (FAORs), in particular, had a fundamental role to play in ensuring the full participation of Member States in the regular programme activities of the Organization and in developing its field programmes, through active association with the identification of assistance requirements and the monitoring of project implementation.

207. The Conference appreciated the concrete steps which had been taken to delegate effective authority to the FAORs. Most members strongly encouraged the Director-General to continue and expand his initiatives in this respect, within the limits set by the rules and regulations of the Organization and constraints on resources, particularly in the area of financial management.

208. The continuing close and constructive co-operation between FAORs and UNDP resident representatives was noted with satisfaction. This policy, which was encouraged, was fully reflected in the joint letter which the UNDP Administrator and the Director-General had addressed to their respective representatives on 30 July 1980.

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307. Reference was made to the co-ordination of the activities of the system both at the central and country level. The Conference recognized that FAO was already making substantial efforts in that direction and commended the Director-General in that respect. It took note that the FAO Council had discussed the matter of co-ordination in detail in November [1980] a/ on the basis of a comprehensive report (CL 78/13) presented by the secretariat. The Conference concurred with the Council's conclusion that elaborate arrangements for co-ordination had already been built up over the years, and that the establishment of new mechanisms or additional procedures should be studied in the light of cost benefit analysis.

309. The Conference recalled that the Council had also had a thorough discussion of operational activities for development at its seventy-ninth session in June/July 1981 in the light of United Nations General Assembly resolution 35/81 and agreed that the policies of the Director-General had been in line with that resolution, in particular by raising increased resources for development for the special action programmes of FAO and in taking various measures to achieve the greatest possible efficiency in the implementation of all field programmes.

310. The Conference also noted with appreciation that, at the country level, the Organization in particular through its representatives, had been co-operating actively with the new resident co-ordinators. It also noted the role of United Nations resident co-ordinators in the field. All those so far appointed had been UNDP resident representatives. It was considered that this had facilitated the continuance of constructive relationships, in accordance with the spirit of the joint letter which the Director-General and the Administrator of UNDP had sent to their respective representatives, in July 1980, to foster co-operation at the country level.

311. The Conference stressed the need for the FAO representatives to have direct access to appropriate government authorities in their countries of assignment and to be able to maintain direct lines of communication with the Director-General. The General Assembly had explicitly recognized this need in paragraph 7 of Assembly resolution 34/213 dated 19 December 1979, which stated that the guidelines for the exercise of their functions by the resident co-ordinators "did not affect relations between Governments and individual organizations of the United Nations system or the direct lines of authority and communication between the representatives of those organizations at the country level and their own executive heads".

B. Resolution adopted by the Commission on Human Settlements
at its fifth session

5/23. Operational activities for development

At its 10th plenary meeting, on 7 May 1982, the Commission on Human Settlements, on the recommendation of Committee II:

a/ See, in particular, paras. 89 and 94 of the report of the Council of FAO at its seventy-eighth session (CL 78/REP).

(a) Recalled General Assembly resolution 35/81 of 5 December 1980 on a comprehensive review of operational activities for development, particularly paragraphs 8 and 9 thereof, and General Assembly resolution 36/199 of 17 December 1981 on operational activities for development, particularly paragraph 8 thereof;

(b) Took note of the fact that the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), being considered a part of the United Nations for the purpose of reimbursement of agency overheads, was not eligible for the support-cost flexibility arrangement provided by the United Nations Development Programme to smaller agencies b/ under which the Centre, based on its current volume of delivery, would have been entitled to the reimbursement of actual support costs or a minimum of 16 per cent of agency overheads, instead of the 13 per cent currently received by the Centre;

(c) Expressed its satisfaction that the Executive Director had already taken appropriate measures to keep administrative and overhead costs to the minimum consistent with efficiency;

(d) Took note of the fact that the Commission had already requested the inclusion in the Centre's technical co-operation projects of a built-in evaluation element and other steps in that connexion, for which no separate additional resources had been provided;

(e) Requested the Executive Director to continue his efforts to keep administrative and overhead costs to the minimum consistent with efficient discharge of the Centre's responsibilities in the area of operational activities for development and to keep the Commission informed periodically of the results of those efforts.

b/ See the report of the Budgetary and Finance Committee of the Governing Council of UNDP at its twenty-eighth session (DP/L.343/Add.10, annex).