



MEDIUM-TERM PLAN
FOR THE PERIOD
1974-1977

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS: TWENTY-EIGHTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 6A (A/9006/Add.1)

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UNITED NATIONS

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NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

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INTRODUCTION

1. At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly approved 1/ on an experimental basis a new form of presentation of the United Nations budget on a programme basis. An important feature of the new programme budgeting system is the "Medium-term Plan" covering a four-year period. In the initial plan which covers the years 1974-1977, attention has been given to those activities which lend themselves most readily to programming over a medium term i.e. organizations and activities in the economic, social and human rights fields as listed in the index on the preceding page. This group of United Nations programmes represents by far the greater proportion of the programmable activities of the Organization. In order to provide a context within which the level of those proposals planned over the medium-term period might be assessed, the anticipated requirements under all sections of the budget are shown in table 3 where in each case a total figure for the section is provided, based on the projected cost of the related activities at their current level, adjusted, where appropriate, to take into account such variations as can be anticipated at the present time. In future medium-term plans, it is envisaged that programming procedures will have been developed for as many of these other activities as lend themselves to such treatment.

2. The first two years of the plan, i.e., 1974 and 1975 are those covered in the biennial programme budget. 2/

3. The definitions of programmes, the preliminary objectives sought and the present legislative authority for activities being carried out during the four years, 1974-1977, are essentially the same as those contained in the biennial programme budget shown in document A/9006. This detail has been omitted in the attached medium-term plan and it might therefore be useful to consider the present document in conjunction with the 1974-1977 biennial programme budget.

4. An attempt has been made to present in a concise form the aggregated objectives sought by each major organizational unit. In some cases, in the absence of specific legislative authority to the contrary, the assumption has been made that programmes will continue during the next four-year period at the same level as presently approved. In other cases, it has been assumed that activities will decrease or increase over the four years on the basis of new legislation expected to be adopted.

5. For all activities other than those in the economic, social and human rights fields, projections have been made on the basis of the expected 1975 manning table, plus increases in selected section, calculated on the basis of salary rates envisaged for 1976 and 1977. Other expenditure items, i.e. travel cost, printing and contractual services, general expenses etc. have been calculated on the basis of the increases experienced over the last several years. Special items such as

1/ Resolution 3043 (XXVII).

2/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/9006).

construction costs, fellowships and grants and jointly financed activities have been individually projected taking into account the expected increases or decreases likely to occur during 1976 and 1977.

6. Summary tables are provided (Tables 1, 2 and 3) showing (a) the resources required over the four-year medium-term plan period by organizational units in the economic, social and human rights fields; (b) the division of the medium-term plan for organizational units in the economic, social and human rights fields classified by programme and also (c) the expenditure requirements for all budget sections over the four years, 1974-1977. For each major organizational unit contained in the medium-term plan, summary tables are included by programme and a summary consolidated manning table is provided for the four years. In addition, for each programme a text is presented covering the anticipated accomplishments envisaged over the period of its plan. The related costs including projected inflationary factors have also been shown for each major programme.

7. In general, the medium-term plan is expected to provide a framework within which Member States can review the biennial programme budgets and approve the objectives to be sought by the Organization, both in the short-term and in the long-term. The Secretary-General, in preparing future budgets, will be guided by the orders of magnitude thus established and should be able to more accurately reflect the collective views of Member States.

8. The medium-term plan for the years 1974-1977 is thus presented in the pages that follow.

TABLE 1

SUMMARY OF THE 1974-1977 MEDIUM-TERM PLANS FOR ORGANIZATIONAL UNITS AND PROGRAMMES IN THE
ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS FIELDS
(in thousands of US dollars)

	1974			1975			1976			1977		
	Operational Programmes	Other extra-budgetary Resources	Regular Budget	Operational Programmes	Other extra-budgetary Resources	Regular Budget	Operational Programmes	Other extra-budgetary Resources	Regular Budget	Operational Programmes	Other extra-budgetary Resources	Regular Budget
Policy-making organs - economic and social activities.....	-	-	674	-	-	710	-	-	752	-	-	1 051
Department of Economic and Social Affairs	61 506	8 225	16 027	67 361	8 081	17 384	74 147	8 507	18 420	81 708	9 197	19 645
Economic Commission for Europe	294	504	5 124	360	530	5 574	396	556	5 921	436	572	6 305
Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East ...	4 179	1 029	5 299	4 637	1 081	5 593	5 108	1 148	5 915	5 428	1 212	6 314
Economic Commission for Latin America	5 324	672	6 300	6 215	752	6 870	6 624	788	7 166	7 741	829	7 709
Economic Commission for Africa	2 499	2 243	6 634	2 830	2 986	7 044	3 168	3 173	7 671	3 545	3 530	8 208
United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut .	335	186	728	411	194	776	521	203	870	562	215	962
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	11 100	1 423	5 243	11 600	1 516	5 539	12 000	1 576	5 919	12 600	1 654	6 216
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	8 900	1 319	13 043	9 300	1 377	14 446	9 900	1 442	15 159	10 400	1 513	15 951
United Nations Industrial Development Organization	34 600	4 659	15 197	41 000	5 586	16 547	47 600	6 037	17 998	53 500	6 816	19 489
United Nations Environment Programme	16 000	2 421	1 932	16 000	2 506	2 033	16 000	2 594	2 164	16 000	2 686	2 323
Office of the Disaster Relief Co-ordinator	-	-	591	-	-	624	-	-	675	-	-	713
International Narcotics Control	1 200	527	1 324	1 200	481	1 545	2 000	570	1 692	2 500	630	1 881

TABLE 1 (continued)

	1974			1975			1976			1977		
	Operational Programmes	Other extra-budgetary Resources	Regular Budget	Operational Programmes	Other extra-budgetary Resources	Regular Budget	Operational Programmes	Other extra-budgetary Resources	Regular Budget	Operational Programmes	Other extra-budgetary Resources	Regular Budget
Regular programme of technical assistance ...	-	-	8 733	-	-	8 733	-	-	9 233	-	-	9 233
Human rights	-	79	1 822	-	80	1 865	-	84	2 063	-	88	2 285
Economic, social and human rights organizations and programmes	145 937	23 287	88 671	160 914	25 170	95 283	177 464	26 678	101 618	194 420	28 942	108 375
All other United Nations activities	-	-	166 939	-	-	166 307	-	-	174 129	-	-	183 620
GRAND TOTAL	-	-	255 610	-	-	261 590	-	-	275 747	-	-	291 995

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF THE 1974-1977 MEDIUM-TERM PLAN FOR ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS PROGRAMMES
(in thousands of US dollars)

		R e g u l a r B u d g e t																	
Programme Categories and Programmes		Policy-making organs - Economic and Social Activities	Department of Economic and Social Affairs	ECOS	SCAPE	ECIA	ECA	UNEP/OSB	UNEUR	UNCTAD	UNIDO	UNEP	Disaster Relief	Narcotics Control	Regular Programme of Technical Assistance	Human Rights	Total Regular Budget Resources	Other Extra-Budgetary Resources	Total Operational Programmes ^{1/}
I. POLICY MAKING ORGANS	1977	1 051			4	110	186		22	670	754	121		52	-	469	3 439	88	-
	1976	752			4	-	176		21	683	684	115		-	-	446	2 821	84	-
	1975	710			110	100	173		19	574	659	110		44	-	434	2 933	80	-
	1974	674			49	-	153		17	545	610	105		-	-	450	2 603	79	-
II. EXECUTIVE DIRECTION AND MANAGEMENT	1977		205	332	263	536	133	91	380	656	836	232	122		-	131	3 917	52	-
	1976		197	314	249	505	125	87	362	608	762	219	116		-	123	3 667	50	-
	1975		186	300	237	484	119	82	341	575	685	202	111		-	119	3 441	49	-
	1974		124	283	229	450	113	80	318	542	647	192	93		-	115	3 243	48	-
III. PROGRAMMES																			
Agriculture and Forestry	1977			289	98	168	307	-									862	821	-
	1976			254	84	160	291	-									789	788	-
	1975			241	65	152	271	-									729	741	-
	1974			225	64	144	259	-									692	673	-
Assistance to the Lower Mekong Basin Project	1977				62												62	85	-
	1976				59												59	80	-
	1975				55												55	70	-
	1974				54												54	65	-
Disaster Relief	1977												591				591	-	-
	1976												559				559	-	-
	1975												513				513	-	-
	1974												498				498	-	-
Education and Training	1977						177										177	24	-
	1976						131										131	24	-
	1975						130										130	25	-
	1974						118										118	19	-
Environment	1977			426	58	70						827					1 381	-	16 000
	1976			399	56	67											797	-	16 000
	1975			368	53	63											755	-	16 000
	1974			332	33	49											718	-	16 000
General economic development planning, projections and policies	1977		3 126	1 340	615	957	930	313							1 850		9 131	3 750	20 329
	1976		2 848	1 279	573	911	880	270							1 850		8 611	3 309	18 081
	1975		2 651	1 208	534	868	828	240							1 816		8 145	2 994	16 070
	1974		2 378	1 108	506	828	764	219							1 816		7 619	2 514	14 230
Human Rights	1977															1 394	1 394	-	-
	1976															1 220	1 220	-	-
	1975															1 051	1 051	-	-
	1974															1 011	1 011	-	-
Human Settlements	1977		1 410	213	115		88								720		2 546	625	10 055
	1976		1 281	198	111		80								720		2 390	609	9 055
	1975		1 179	189	105		77								686		2 236	590	8 154
	1974		1 140	181	93		72								686		2 172	510	7 364
Industrial Development	1977			489	499	495	396	34			8 365				2 000		12 278	2 097	53 500
	1976			445	455	451	337	23			7 739				2 000		11 450	1 786	47 600
	1975			425	422	399	332	-			7 010				1 500		10 088	1 609	41 000
	1974			402	407	359	298	-			6 349				1 500		9 315	1 212	34 600
International Narcotics Control	1977													1 829			1 829	630	2 500
	1976													1 692			1 692	570	2 000
	1975													1 501			1 501	481	1 200
	1974													1 384			1 384	527	1 200
International Trade and Development	1977			424	472	624	252	62		9 110					450		11 394	1 330	10 400
	1976			403	447	578	236	59		8 657					450		10 830	1 276	9 900
	1975			375	392	543	219	57		8 233					342		10 161	1 231	9 300
	1974			336	339	501	191	44		7 629					342		9 582	1 158	8 900
Labour, Management and Employment	1977						65										65	61	-
	1976						62										62	61	-
	1975						58										58	49	-
	1974						56										56	36	-
Natural Resources	1977		1 219	535	611	183	386								225		3 159	1 578	18 605
	1976		1 194	510	576	174	354								225		3 033	1 506	18 588
	1975		1 141	488	547	167	305								155		2 803	1 423	18 571
	1974		995	446	530	154	286								155		2 566	1 306	18 563

		Regular Budget																	
Programme Categories and Programmes		Policy-making Organs - Economic and Social Activities	Department of Economic and Social Affairs	ECE	ECAP	ECIA	ECIA	UNESCO	UNEP	UNCTAD	UNIDO	UNEP	Disaster Relief	Narcotics Control	Regular Programme of Technical Assistance	Human Rights	Total Regular Budget Resources	Other Extra-Budgetary Resources	Total Operational Programmes ^a
Ocean Economics and Technology	1977		385														385	-	-
	1976		367														367	-	-
	1975		352														352	-	-
	1974		310														310	-	-
Population	1977		1 203	-	207	-	51	-									1 461	2 338	8 286
	1976		1 111	-	172	-	48	-									1 331	2 092	7 137
	1975		1 004	-	148	-	46	-									1 198	2 199	5 845
	1974		929	-	143	-	44	-									1 116	2 632	4 710
Protection and Assistance to Refugees	1977								4 382								4 382	1 135	12 820
	1976								4 172								4 172	1 081	12 210
	1975								3 904								3 904	1 045	11 600
	1974								3 710								3 710	978	11 100
Public Administration ..	1977		875		78		90								900		1 943	314	9 665
	1976		838		61		81								900		1 880	299	8 760
	1975		810		57		81								899		1 847	283	7 944
	1974		748		48		78								899		1 773	302	7 288
Public Finance and Financial Institutions	1977		515				118								600		1 233	81	1 726
	1976		465				104								600		1 169	78	1 734
	1975		480				100								588		1 168	74	1 767
	1974		428				95								588		1 111	72	1 892
Science and Technology ..	1977		600	212	56		150										1 018	-	-
	1976		531	187	54		135										907	-	-
	1975		511	149	47		121										828	-	-
	1974		482	125	46		116										769	-	-
Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs	1977		2 317		233	228	278	159							1 388 ^b		4 603	707	13 966
	1976		2 189		220	207	229	150							1 288 ^b		4 283	672	11 678
	1975		2 106		210	198	194	143							1 219 ^b		4 070	624	10 209
	1974		2 037		202	188	184	138							1 219 ^b		3 968	591	8 396
Statistics	1977		3 474	709	439	588	738								200		6 148	756	8 195
	1976		3 277	659	405	561	672								200		5 774	718	7 240
	1975		3 049	629	371	533	610								161		5 353	704	6 385
	1974		2 736	592	359	511	582								161		4 941	593	5 603
Transport, Communications and Tourism ..	1977		462	526	331	215	283								200		2 017	887	8 593
	1976		440	501	316	205	257								200		1 919	790	7 691
	1975		402	467	304	195	193								166		1 727	662	6 869
	1974		314	405	293	185	185								166		1 548	543	6 151
IV. PROGRAMME SUPPORT																			
Management and Administration of Technical Co-operation Activities	1977		1 695	294	55	282	141			53	1 187				700 ^c	160 ^d	4 567	6 030	-
	1976		1 618	280	53	270	133			51	1 107				800 ^c	151	4 463	5 675	-
	1975		1 549	265	50	257	125			49	1 001				1 201 ^c	142	4 639	5 447	-
	1974		1 492	247	48	241	120			47	909				1 201 ^c	137	4 442	5 049	-
Administration, Conference and Common Services	1977		2 158 ^b	516 ^c	2 118	3 253	3 529	303	1 432	5 462 ^c	8 347	1 143	d/	d/		131 ^e	28 393	5 553	-
	1976		2 064 ^b	492 ^c	2 020	3 077	3 340	281	1 364	5 220 ^c	7 706	1 035	d/	d/		123 ^e	26 720	5 130	-
	1975		1 984 ^b	470 ^c	1 886	2 911	3 062	254	1 275	5 015 ^c	7 192	966	d/	d/		119 ^e	25 114	4 790	-
	1974		1 857 ^b	442 ^c	1 856	2 890	2 920	247	1 198	4 280 ^c	6 682	917	d/	d/		109 ^e	23 198	4 378	-
TOTAL ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS PROGRAMMES	1977	1 051	19 645	6 305	6 314	7 709	8 298	962	6 216	15 951	19 489	2 323	71 ^b	1 881	9 233	2 285	108 375	28 942	194 640
	1976	752	18 420	5 921	5 915	7 165	7 671	870	5 919	15 159	17 998	2 164	675 ^b	1 692	9 233	2 063	101 618	26 678	177 674
	1975	710	17 384	5 574	5 593	6 870	7 344	776	5 539	14 446	16 547	2 033	624 ^b	1 545	8 733	1 865	95 283	25 170	160 914
	1974	674	16 027	5 124	5 299	6 300	6 824	728	5 243	13 043	15 197	1 932	591 ^b	1 324	8 733	1 822	88 671	23 287	145 937
TOTAL OTHER UNITED NATIONS ACTIVITIES	1977																183 620		
	1976																174 129		
	1975																166 307		
	1974																166 939		
GRAND TOTALS	1977																291 995		
	1976																275 747		
	1975																261 590		
	1974																255 610		

a/ The operational programmes in technical co-operation, implemented by the United Nations, are classified and shown by substantive programme.

b/ Additional administrative, conference and common services costs are included under the budgets for Headquarters services.

c/ Additional administrative, conference and common services costs are included under the budget for Geneva Office services.

d/ All administrative, conference and common services costs are included under the budget for Geneva Office services.

e/ Includes Human Rights and International Narcotics Control activities.

f/ Unprogrammed amount representing payments received in non-reimbursable (recurrent).

g/ The amounts shown for disaster relief include: \$200 (M) in the years 1974 through 1977 for direct assistance to governments experiencing natural disasters.

TABLE 3
SUMMARY OF ALL BUDGET SECTIONS OVER THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1974-1977
(in thousands of US dollars)

Part	Section	1974	1975	Total	1976	1977	Total	1976-1977, 1974-1975	
								Increase (Decrease) \$	Increase (Decrease) %
I.	<u>Overall Policy-making, Direction and Co-ordination</u>								
	1. Policy-making Organs	3 705	3 878	7 583	4 086	4 304	8 390	807	10.6
	2. Office of the Secretary-General	3 502	3 632	7 134	3 784	3 998	7 782	648	9.1
II.	<u>Political and Peacekeeping Activities</u>								
	3. Policy-making Organs	1 869	756	2 625	810	835	1 645	(980)	(37.3)
	4. Department of Political and Security Council Affairs	2 790	3 025	5 805	3 206	3 381	6 587	782	13.5
	5. Special Missions	8 427	8 615	17 042	8 973	9 246	18 219	1 177	6.9
III.	<u>Economic and Social Activities</u>								
	6. Policy-making Organs	674	710	1 384	752	1 051	1 803	419	30.3
	7. Department of Economic and Social Affairs	16 027	17 384	33 411	18 420	19 645	38 065	4 654	13.9
	8. Economic Commission for Europe	5 124	5 374	10 498	5 921	6 305	12 226	1 528	14.3
	9. Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East	5 299	5 593	10 892	5 915	6 314	12 229	1 337	12.3
	10. Economic Commission for Latin America	6 300	6 870	13 170	7 166	7 709	14 875	1 705	12.9
	11. Economic Commission for Africa	6 634	7 044	13 678	7 671	8 298	15 969	2 291	16.7
	12. United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut	728	776	1 504	870	962	1 832	328	21.8
	13. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	5 243	5 539	10 782	5 919	6 216	12 135	1 353	12.5
	14. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	13 043	14 446	27 489	15 159	15 951	31 110	3 621	13.2
	15. United Nations Industrial Development Organization	15 197	16 547	31 744	17 998	19 489	37 487	5 743	18.1
	16. United Nations Environment Programme	1 932	2 033	3 965	2 164	2 323	4 487	522	13.2
	17. Disaster Relief	591	624	1 215	675	713	1 388	173	14.2
	18. Narcotics Control	1 324	1 345	2 669	1 692	1 881	3 573	704	24.5
	19. Regular Programme of Technical Assistance	8 733	8 733	17 466	9 233	9 233	18 466	1 000	5.7
IV.	<u>Human Rights</u>								
	20. Human Rights	1 322	1 865	3 187	2 063	2 285	4 348	661	17.9
V.	<u>Equal Rights and Self-determination of Peoples</u>								
	21. Policy-making Organs	198	198	396	207	208	415	19	4.8
	22. Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization	1 380	1 450	2 830	1 526	1 629	3 155	325	11.5
	23. United Nations Council and Commissioner for Namibia	420	444	864	475	491	966	102	11.8
VI.	<u>International Justice</u>								
	24. International Court of Justice	1 856	1 863	3 719	1 790	1 834	3 624	(95)	(2.6)
VII.	<u>Legal Activities</u>								
	25. Legal Commissions, Committees and Conferences	599	498	1 097	529	552	1 081	(16)	(1.5)
	26. Office of Legal Affairs	2 513	2 561	5 074	2 760	2 922	5 682	608	12.0
VIII.	<u>Common Services</u>								
	27. Office of Public Information	11 169	11 960	23 129	12 740	13 511	26 251	3 122	13.5
	28. Administration, Management and General Services	41 196	43 389	84 585	46 198	49 329	95 527	10 942	12.9
	29. Conference Services, Headquarters and Geneva	30 703	32 266	62 969	34 132	36 256	70 408	7 439	11.8
	30. Library Services, Headquarters and Geneva	3 440	3 621	7 061	3 784	3 986	7 770	709	10.0
IX.	<u>Special Expenses</u>								
	31. United Nations Bond Issue	8 637	8 676	17 313	8 715	8 754	17 469	156	0.9
	32. Miscellaneous expenses	635	127	762	118	125	243	(519)	(68.1)
X.	<u>Premises</u>								
	33. Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance	13 070	6 158	19 228	4 476	4 259	8 735	(10 493)	(54.6)
XI.	<u>Staff Assessment</u>								
	34. Staff Assessment	30 830	33 200	64 030	35 800	38 000	73 800	9 770	15.3
		255 610	261 590	517 200	275 747	291 995	567 742	50 542	10.1

A. POLICY-MAKING ORGANS - ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

The estimates under this programme heading cover the expenditures expected to be incurred in relation to the convening of the sessions of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary and related bodies which are involved in assisting the Council in the formulation of policy and programmes and co-ordination of activities in the United Nations system in areas of their competence, other than the Commission on Human Rights and its subsidiary bodies, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the regional economic commissions, and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut which are shown as a part of the costs of those programmes.

Provision has been made in the medium-term plan for those meetings whose dates and costs could be determined with a reasonable degree of certainty and which follow a recurring meeting schedule. The variation in conference costs from year to year reflects the irregular pattern which some policy-making organs follow in their meeting schedules. It should be noted that no provision has been made in the medium-term plan for the Conference Exposition on Human Settlements since the legislative decisions have not been taken with regard to the scope and agenda of the Conference and the costs involved.

TABLE 4

SUMMARY BY PROGRAMME COMPONENT
AND BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

(in thousands of US dollars)

Policy-making organs - economic and social activities

PROGRAMME COMPONENT	1974			1975			1976			1977		
	Operational Programmes	Other extra-budgetary Resources	Regular Budget	Operational Programmes	Other extra-budgetary Resources	Regular Budget	Operational Programmes	Other extra-budgetary Resources	Regular Budget	Operational Programmes	Other extra-budgetary Resources	Regular Budget
Economic and Social Council	-	-	291	-	-	307	-	-	322	-	-	338
Statistical Commission	-	-	31	-	-	4	-	-	34	-	-	4
Population Commission	-	-	25	-	-	27	-	-	-	-	-	30
Commission for Social Development	-	-	-	-	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	37
Commission on the Status of Women	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	-	-
Committee on Housing, Building and Planning ..	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	10
Committee on Natural Resources	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	8
Committee for Programme and Co-ordination	-	-	13	-	-	13	-	-	14	-	-	14
Advisory Committee for the Application of Science and Technology to Development	-	-	85	-	-	85	-	-	89	-	-	94
Committee for Development Planning	-	-	68	-	-	72	-	-	76	-	-	79
Committee on Crime Prevention and Control .	-	-	25	-	-	26	-	-	27	-	-	29
Committee on Science and Technology for Development	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	8
UNDP Governing Council ...	-	-	110	-	-	119	-	-	125	-	-	131

TABLE 4 (continued)

PROGRAMME COMPONENT	1974			1975			1976			1977		
	Operational Programmes	Other extra-budgetary Resources	Regular Budget	Operational Programmes	Other extra-budgetary Resources	Regular Budget	Operational Programmes	Other extra-budgetary Resources	Regular Budget	Operational Programmes	Other extra-budgetary Resources	Regular Budget
Conference on Geographic Names	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	118
United Nations/International Maritime Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cartographic Conference ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	-	-	-
International Water Conference	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	151
Conference Exposition on Human Settlements <u>a/</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	674	-	-	710	-	-	752	-	-	1 051

a/ The General Assembly has approved this conference (General Assembly resolution 3001 (XXVII)) and requested the Secretary-General to submit a plan and the cost estimates to the first session of the Governing Council for Environmental Programmes in June 1972.

B. DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

The principal responsibility of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs is to provide studies and reports on matters within its sphere of competence to governing bodies of the United Nations so as to permit the consideration of issues, their causes and relationships in the light of rigorous analysis and facts.

Thus the Department has the important function of assisting Governments in promoting the development of concepts and attitudes which can then be translated into economic and social policies, guidelines, standards of behaviour and institutional arrangements.

The coming medium-term plan will be affected by two broad areas of concern which are increasingly evident among Member States of the United Nations. First, there is a deepening preoccupation with the ways and availability of means for tackling the critical problems of development as reflected in the International Development Strategy for the Second Development Decade, sharpened by an increasing awareness of the causes and consequences of the problems that face the third world. Second, there is a growing realization among Governments of the need to examine within the United Nations framework, issues which heretofore have remained largely outside the international arena.

There is no question that achieving the development objectives as embodied in the International Development Strategy for the Second Development Decade, which are still more a wish than a reality, will remain the paramount issue of concern and attention for the Department. However, since the adoption of the International Development Strategy, there has been an increasing effort among developing countries to reorder their priorities, this has resulted from the realization that even relatively high rates of increase of production have not always yielded more employment and have sometimes even accentuated the disparities in the distribution of income within a country. As the Committee for Development Planning stated in its recent report on its first over-all appraisal of the implementation of the International Development Strategy, "The objectives recited in the International Development Strategy are by no means outmoded, but there has been a significant shift of degree and in emphasis". Equity has been raised to full parity with output growth. This increasing concern for equity will result in devoting more attention to the problems of income distribution, unemployment and underemployment, rural and urban slums, malnutrition, mass poverty and the glaring inequalities in standards of living.

The International Development Strategy is unique in two respects. On the one hand, it represents the first conceptual agreement among all Governments on the goals and targets which should be achieved so as to speed up the progress in developing countries. On the other hand, it contains the means for continuously checking the performance against the objectives as well as for reviewing the validity of the assumptions, and as a result the Strategy's emphasis can be changed, its orientation can be altered, its goals and objectives can be enhanced or added to, and new programmes can be devised. Thus, given the crucial importance of the review and appraisal exercises, the Department will devote considerable resources to the preparations for the 1975 and 1977 exercises, including the

improvement of the methodology and statistics required for more sensitive and more accurate evaluations. One of the most important efforts in this connexion will be the development welfare oriented measures of output so that the conventional measures of gross product can be supplemented with indicators that more accurately reflect the degree of basic human betterment. This endeavour will be correlated with increased assistance to requesting Governments in strengthening their own review and appraisal capability.

In its recent report, the Committee for Development Planning also stresses that "people and leaders of the world are becoming visibly more impressed with the interrelatedness, not only of countries and of the people within them, but of their common problems and, in particular, with the interdependency of different categories of problems that in the past have been addressed (if at all) separately. The years 1970-1973 have been a period of strategic détente; of often exacerbating but intensified attention to the international economic issues of trade, monetary order, and inflation; of popular discovery of the problems of pollution and environment, and of their immediate internationalization within the frame of a finite planet; of mounting awareness of the interplay of such issues as population, technology, non-renewable resources, resources sharing, monetary stability, arms limitation, and multinational enterprises; and, finally, of international frames of approaches to those interrelated issues that transcend national frames of reference". This represents a major area of attention for the Department during the coming years. The following paragraphs touch upon those fields of activities within the Department's sphere of responsibility which have been recognized as requiring consideration and action within a global framework.

The concern for the environment which received such a remarkable impetus at the Stockholm Conference will inevitably express itself in the work of the Department for the problem of environment affects many problems of the development of societies. Close co-operation will be established with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and other organizations concerned. Considerable work remains to be done in clarifying the concept of "environment", in evolving new techniques and methods to assess elements which may create undesirable disequilibrium and defining the means and methods by which such imbalance could be corrected in the light of every society's multiple objectives. It is recognized that in developing countries, environmental problems should be solved through measures which are closely interwoven with developmental policies and programmes. In the words of the Declaration on the Human Environment, "... in the developing countries most of the environmental problems are caused by underdevelopment". Major efforts in the environmental area that will be undertaken by the Department in co-operation with UNEP during the coming years include: (a) a major study on the impact of prospective environmental issues and policies on the International Development Strategy, which should prove to be a significant contribution to the better understanding of the relationship between development and environment; and (b) the preparatory work for the proposed 1976 Conference/Exposition on the Human Environment. One must expect further demands on the resources of the Department to help Governments in adjusting their planning processes to increasing complexities in this area.

The efforts of the United Nations in the area of science and technology will continue to focus on reducing the great disparity in the deployment of science and

technology between developed and developing countries. More specifically, assistance to developing countries to expand their capability to apply science and technology to development and, in particular, to assist in identifying and developing technologies that are appropriate to the circumstances of developing countries will remain a primary objective. Particularly in these countries, special attention must be given to (a) the dangers of transplanting to an unprepared milieu technology invented for completely different economic, social and cultural structures, (b) the effects of technology on consumption patterns, and (c) the dangers of using technology ill adapted to production, capital and employment factors. In addition, there is an increasing awareness that science and technology is not merely a vital instrument for development but that it is a phenomenon in its own right, with its own dynamism and that it constantly interacts with and affects the various other components of development. It is therefore a subject which must be viewed globally and which should increasingly be subjected to a global policy.

In the field of population, the concern about long-term trends and the growing awareness of the length of time required to change trends has accentuated the urgency to elucidate further and understand better the relationship between population, employment, environment and development. In this context, a major effort is being made by the Department for the preparation of the 1974 World Population Conference, which should provide a better understanding of this matter and which will no doubt be pursued vigorously through follow-up measures that will result from the Conference.

Another field which is being seen in a new light is that of natural resources. In addition to the major effort of the Department to assist Governments in the discovery of natural resources, considerable attention will be devoted to the projection of natural resources and to analysing the world natural resources situation, due account being taken of the possibilities of depletion and of the relationships of reserves, technology and prices. It is becoming increasingly evident that natural resources is another area that requires a degree of international consultation, co-ordination, joint planning and guidelines far greater than has been the case so far. With changing conditions in habitual sources and hopes emerging for radically new technologies one crucial area in this field is energy.

A whole new era is opening up in the field of ocean economics and technology based on the premise that the sea-bed resources beyond national jurisdiction will be exploited for the benefit of all mankind. During the coming years, the Department will devote considerable effort to the preparation of the forthcoming Law of the Sea Conference.

The role and impact of multinational corporations on the development process and on international relations is another subject which has been recently brought to the international arena for study and action. Given the importance of multinational corporations in the area of private capital flow, the transfer of technology and skills, and trade in general (multinational corporations account for about one fifth of total output and total exports of all market-based economies), it is understandable that there is an increasing desire among Governments to examine this phenomenon from an international or global point of view, so as to maximize the beneficial effects of multinational corporations on development and

eliminate the problems which multinational corporations can give rise to. The study to be carried out pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1721 (LIII) represents a major step in the process of examining and acting upon the major issues surrounding multinational corporations. This study, which will be submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-seventh session, is expected to lead to a wide programme of activities on the numerous facets of this phenomenon, which may bring forth a standard of behaviour and some form of international surveillance.

In order to ensure the quality of the work to be carried out by the Department in the activities described above, it will be necessary for it to significantly intensify the gathering and analysis of information and statistics which are the foundation upon which studies and reports must be prepared.

Finally, the Department will intensify its efforts to prepare, implement and backstop in a more timely and effective manner, the technical co-operation projects falling within its sphere of competence.

TABLE 5

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS BY PROGRAMME
(In thousands of US dollars)ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT: Department of Economic and Social Affairs

	1974			1975			1976			1977		
	Opera- tional Prog- rammes	Other than Regular Budgetary Resources	Regular budget	Opera- tional Prog- rammes	Other than Regular Budgetary Resources	Regular budget	Opera- tional Prog- rammes	Other than Regular Budgetary Resources	Regular budget	Opera- tional Prog- rammes	Other than Regular Budgetary Resources	Regular budget
<u>Executive Direction and Management</u>	-	-	181	-	-	186	-	-	197	-	-	205
<u>Programmes of Activity</u>												
Development Planning, Projections and Policies ..	8 290	1 115	2 378	9 331	1 231	2 651	10 513	1 308	2 848	11 830	1 487	3 126
Public Finance and Financial Institutions	1 838	72	428	1 711	74	480	1 676	78	465	1 666	81	515
Statistics	4 379	548	2 736	4 991	653	3 049	5 691	684	3 277	6 465	717	3 474
Public Administration	7 033	298	748	7 730	279	810	8 526	294	838	9 407	308	875
Transport and Tourism	5 856	207	314	6 540	254	402	7 319	267	440	8 182	330	462
Natural Resources	17 000	1 213	995	17 000	1 314	1 141	17 000	1 376	1 194	17 000	1 443	1 219
Ocean Economics and Technology	-	-	310	-	-	352	-	-	367	-	-	385
Science and Technology	-	-	482	-	-	511	-	-	531	-	-	600
Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs	6 044	379	2 037	7 295	365	2 106	8 722	381	2 189	10 311	398	2 317
Population	3 827	1 547	929	4 749	917	1 004	5 801	984	1 111	6 967	1 150	1 203
Human Settlements	7 239	454	1 140	8 014	516	1 179	8 899	541	1 281	9 880	569	1 410
<u>Programme Support</u>												
Management and Administration of Technical Co-operation Activities	-	2 246	1 492	-	2 327	1 549	-	2 437	1 618	-	2 550	1 695
Administration and Common Services	-	146	1 857	-	151	1 964	-	157	2 064	-	164	2 159
TOTAL	61 506	8 225	16 027	67 361	8 081	17 384	74 147	8 507	18 420	81 708	9 197	19 645

TABLE 6

SUMMARY OF STAFF REQUIREMENTS BY LEVEL AND SOURCE OF FUNDS

ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT: Department of Economic and Social Affairs

CATEGORY	SOURCE of FUNDS							
	OTHER EXTRA-BUDGETARY RESOURCES				REGULAR BUDGET			
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1974	1975	1976	1977
Professional and above								
Under-Secretary-General	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Assistant-Secretary-General	1	-	-	-	3	3	3	3
Director (D-2)	1	-	-	-	14	14	14	14
Principal Officer (D-1)	26	26	27	28	30	31	31	31
Senior Officer (P-5)	64	64	64	67	68	71	74	74
First Officer (P-4)	48	49	50	51	111	115	121	123
Second Officer (P-3)	43	44	46	45	95	100	100	103
Associate/Junior Officer (P-2/1)	28	27	27	27	63	64	65	67
Subtotal	211	210	214	218	385	399	409	416
General Service								
Principal level (G-5)	26	24	24	25	56	58	59	59
Other (G-4/1)	138	137	138	141	290	295	302	307
Subtotal	164	161	162	166	346	353	361	366
TOTAL:	375	371	376	384	731	755	770	782

TABLE 7

SUMMARY OF STAFF REQUIREMENTS BY LEVEL AND SOURCE OF FUNDS

PROGRAMME: Departmental executive direction and management

CATEGORY	SOURCE OF FUNDS							
	OTHER EXTRA-BUDGETARY RESOURCES				REGULAR BUDGET			
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1974	1975	1976	1977
Professional and above								
Under-Secretary-General	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Assistant-Secretary-General	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Director (D-2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Principal Officer (D-1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senior Officer (P-5)	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
First Officer (P-4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Second Officer (P-3)	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Associate/Junior Officer (P-2/1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	3
General Service								
Principal level (G-5)	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2
Other (G-4/1)	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	3
TOTAL:	-	-	-	-	6	6	6	6

1. Executive direction and management

This programme assists the Secretary-General in providing leadership for the total effort of the United Nations system in economic and social development.

The following objectives will continue to be pursued during the medium-term plan period:

Provide policies and direction needed to maximize the contribution of each element of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, including the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut (UNESOB);

Co-ordinate, lead and assess the work done under each programme within the Department; and

Maintain close contact with the executive heads of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency as well as of other United Nations organizations and programmes on matters within the competence of the Department.

2. Development planning, projections and policies

The development planning, projections and policies programme conducts research and technical assistance in the field of economic and social policy formulation and planning at both the national and international levels. It aims at analysing the performance and progress of the world economy, particularly in the light of the International Development Strategy. It carries out studies relating to problems of economic and social development as reflected in the deliberations of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Committee on Review and Appraisal, the Commission for Social Development and the Committee for Development Planning.

Development planning, at the national, subnational and multinational levels, serves as a tool for rationalizing the allocation of development resources and thus helps in bringing about an acceleration of the development process in developing countries. Towards that end, research needs to be carried out on the economic and social problems encountered in the development process and the performance of the world economy has to be analysed and evaluated. The review and appraisal of progress at the national, regional and global levels required by the International Development Strategy for the Second Development Decade calls for developing an appropriate appraisal methodology including the formulation of qualitative indicators for unquantifiable economic and social phenomena. The developing countries need assistance in elaborating over-all programme strategies and in improving and strengthening their planning services. The new country programming procedures require the formulation of over-all strategies. At the same time, the requests for technical assistance to developing countries at the national and subnational levels have been growing apace while the new emphasis on regional co-operation has considerably increased the programme's responsibilities both in the research and the technical co-operation areas.

The central problem of the programme is to strengthen its capacity and improve its resilience so that it can respond to changing developments and needs effectively and efficiently. The programme has made substantial contribution in the area of research into the problems encountered in the development process and in the systematization of the work necessary for the preparation of the Secretary-General's first report on the global review and appraisal of the Second Development Decade. Substantial technical assistance was provided to developing countries at the national, subnational and multinational levels both directly and indirectly while its role in providing an over-all analysis of development priorities in connexion with the new country programming procedures can hardly be overemphasized. The programme also provided substantial assistance to multilateral aid organizations, namely the United Nations Development Programme and the World Food Programme through the over-all appraisal of country requests for assistance. A study has been undertaken on the establishment of the link between the Disarmament Decade and the Second United Nations Development Decade. Work is in progress on the impact of multinational corporations on the development process and on international relations.

It is intended that the following steps will be taken to implement the programme during the medium-term plan period:

The capacity of the programme will be strengthened to enable it to respond more effectively to the requirements of the International Development Strategy.

Conceptual frameworks will be evolved to implement effectively to the merger of economic and social planning.

A capacity will be evolved for meeting the requirements of the Committee for Development Planning and other United Nations bodies for ad hoc studies.

In close co-operation with the Statistical Office, methodologies and concepts will be developed and improved for the orienting of various basic data to the needs of the review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy.

A new emphasis will be given to the technical co-operation needs of the developing countries at the national, subnational and multinational levels including assistance in the formulation of programme strategies and assistance in the evaluation of performance in connexion with the International Development Strategy.

Effective response will be given to new developments and needs such as the need to study further the impact of multinational corporations on the development process and on international relations and the impact of various environmental policies on the development efforts with particular reference to developing countries.

Procedures will be developed and improved for analysing the main features of development by country or groups of countries classified according to various economic and social criteria.

Projections will be prepared of various economic variables, gross domestic product consumption, investment savings and foreign exchange requirements for consideration in relation to the goals of the International Development Strategy.

The programme will intensify its efforts to respond to the growing demands of multilateral aid agencies for an over-all appraisal of requests for assistance.

The integration of economic and social planning will be put to practical use in the preparation of regional (subnational) planning studies and the provision of unified technical assistance to developing countries in that field of activity.

Stronger communication and co-operation with the regional economic commissions and United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut, the specialized agencies and other units of the Secretariat will be pursued to suit the needs of the International Development Strategy and to facilitate the implementation of regional (multinational) co-operation projects.

TABLE 8

SUMMARY OF STAFF REQUIREMENTS BY LEVEL AND SOURCE OF FUNDS

PROGRAMME: Development planning, projections and policies

CATEGORY	SOURCE OF FUNDS							
	OTHER EXTRA-BUDGETARY RESOURCES				REGULAR BUDGET			
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1974	1975	1976	1977
Professional and above								
Under-Secretary-General	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistant-Secretary-General	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Director (D-2)	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Principal Officer (D-1)	4	6	7	8	7	7	7	7
Senior Officer (P-5)	13	14	14	14	10	11	12	13
First Officer (P-4)	3	4	5	6	24	25	27	28
Second Officer (P-3)	5	5	5	4	16	18	18	18
Associate/Junior Officer (P-2/1)	3	3	3	3	5	5	5	5
Subtotal	28	32	34	35	64	68	71	73
General Service								
Principal level (G-5)	7	7	7	8	6	7	8	8
Other (G-4/1)	4	5	5	6	39	40	42	44
Subtotal	11	12	12	14	45	47	50	52
TOTAL:	39	44	46	49	109	115	121	125

3. Public finance and financial institutions

The public finance and financial institutions programme mobilizes domestic resources of developing countries, assists in the best use of tax policy to promote international investment, maximizes financial and managerial contributions from enterprises in developing countries, modernizes systems of government budgeting and financial management for providing developing countries with additional means of plan implementation through improved public savings, fosters international co-operation for expanding foreign investment in developing countries, including the transfer of technology at the enterprise level, with due regard to the right of States to exercise permanent sovereignty over their natural resources, and provides developing countries with additional means of plan implementation through improved savings.

The International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade recognizes that "developing countries must, and do, bear the main responsibility for financing their development" ^{3/} and goes on to state that those countries would, therefore, continue to adopt vigorous measures for a fuller mobilization of the whole range of their domestic financial resources. They are required to pursue sound fiscal and monetary policies, undertake the necessary tax reform measures, improve the efficiency of public enterprises and make every effort to mobilize private savings. The Strategy further states that "full exercise by developing countries of permanent sovereignty over their natural resources will play an important role in achievement of the goals and objectives of the Decade". ^{4/} In addition to personal savings and increased institutional facilities to collect such savings and plough them back into productive undertakings, particular stress needs to be laid on the mobilization of corporate savings, especially those of multinational corporations and other foreign enterprises. Investment incentives should be harmonized among developing countries on an industry and regional basis, with a view to avoiding competitive losses of tax revenue. It is equally necessary to eliminate the nullification in developed countries of tax incentives granted by developing countries to foreign investors. Specific questions which require careful examination include international tax evasion, pollution taxes, and fiscal harmonization within economic integration areas.

Concerning foreign investment, the panels held at Amsterdam (February 1969), Medellin (June 1970), and Tokyo (November/December 1971), have improved the investment climate and pointed to key issues such as what may be termed a reasonable rate of return, the need for insertion into the development programme of the host country, the relevance of the use of local labour and physical resources, the need for a careful reassessment of the time horizon for the investment including recourse to formulae such as divestment and rolling investment. Likewise, the tax treaty group convened by the Economic and Social Council held for four meetings in Geneva, developed guidelines on the tax treatment of business profits, investment income and personal services. Seminars have been held on government accounting and financial management (Beirut 1969), export credit insurance and export credit financing (Belgrade September/October 1970), government auditing (Baden, Austria, May 1971) and mobilization of personal savings in developing countries (Stockholm August 1971). Substantive support has been provided to an increasing number of experts in the field. The number of fellowships has also increased. To respond to growing requests for technical

^{3/} General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV), para. 41.

^{4/} Ibid., para. 74.

assistance by developing countries, four interregional advisers, instead of one in 1968, currently provide short-term advisory services in tax reform planning, tax administration and policy, foreign investment and related techniques, and government budgeting, accounting and auditing. The programme has substantive responsibility for such United Nations Development Programme-financed projects as the Pre-Investment Unit of the African Development Bank, the Guinea Central Pool Accounting for State Enterprises, the Investment Unit of the National Development Bank of Burundi, and services schemes dealing with the mobilization of personal savings in Dahomey, Zambia, Upper Volta and Argentina. Comprehensive studies have been initiated on the exercise by developing countries of permanent sovereignty over their natural resources. As regards fiscal and financial management in the public sector, information has been widely disseminated on performance and programme budgeting and particular emphasis is presently being placed on the strengthening of the finances of public enterprises and local governments.

It is intended that the following steps will be taken to implement this programme during the period of the medium-term plan:

New budgetary techniques and methods will be developed and their applicability for use as instruments in planning and plan implementation will be tested.

Guidelines will be prepared for the improvement of the financial management in the public sector and the financial performance of public enterprises to generate additional resources for development.

The fiscal, commercial, financial, industrial, technological, social, economic and legal aspects of the principle of permanent sovereignty over natural resources of developing countries will be examined.

Assistance will be given to developing countries in drafting agreements on foreign investment in establishing investment centres and, where appropriate, in developing proper facilities for capital markets.

A new model tax treaty between developed and developing countries for intergovernmental consideration will be completed.

Measures will be developed for promoting and mobilizing a greater volume of personal savings in developing countries.

Assistance will be given to developing countries in tax reform planning and improvement of their tax administration systems.

TABLE 9
SUMMARY OF STAFF REQUIREMENTS BY LEVEL AND SOURCE OF FUNDS
PROGRAMME: Public finance and financial institutions

CATEGORY	SOURCE OF FUNDS							
	OTHER EXTRA-BUDGETARY RESOURCES				REGULAR BUDGET			
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1974	1975	1976	1977
Professional and above								
Under-Secretary-General	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistant-Secretary-General	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Director (D-2)	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Principal Officer (D-1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senior Officer (P-5)	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
First Officer (P-4)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Second Officer (P-3)	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	4
Associate/Junior Officer (P-2/1)	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Subtotal	2	2	2	2	9	9	9	9
General Service								
Principal level (G-5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other (G-4/1)	1	1	1	1	6	6	6	6
Subtotal	1	1	1	1	6	6	6	6
TOTAL:	3	3	3	3	15	15	15	15

4. Statistics

The **statistics programme** promotes the development of national statistics, the international comparability of data and a co-ordinated system of international statistical programmes and activities. The Statistical Office serves as an international centre for the methodology, collection, compilation, evaluation, analysis and publication of statistics. The International Development Strategy places a heavy responsibility on this programme in calling for data for purposes of monitoring, appraising and diagnosing economic and social progress during the Second Development Decade. Another basic function of the programme is the support of technical co-operation activities aimed at improving and strengthening national statistical services of developing countries. The programme includes the furnishing of special statistics required by the Security Council, the Committee on Contributions and other units of the United Nations Secretariat.

This programme has been facing, in recent years, heavy demands for more, better and faster information. At the same time, the need for technical assistance to developing countries has been growing apace while the requirements for the co-ordination of world statistical activities have become more complex and urgent. The central problem of the programme is to be in a position to respond to these developments in the most effective and efficient way.

Under the guidance of the Statistical Commission, the programme has made substantial contributions in the area of statistical standards and concepts, statistical classification systems, national accounting, index number construction, guidelines for census-taking, etc. It would be difficult to overestimate the lasting contribution of these outputs to the statistical work of national statistical offices and the international comparability of statistics. The publications of the programme, covering a wide range of topics, are among the most widely used products of the United Nations. The programme has provided substantial assistance through technical co-operation the world over. It has served as the central point for the promotion of international statistical activities with a view to avoiding duplication and strengthening the integration of statistical programmes.

It is intended that the following steps will be taken to implement the programme during the period of the medium-term plan:

The capacity of the programme will be strengthened to respond more effectively to the contemporary needs of developing countries, especially in connexion with the International Development Strategy, and to meet the growing interest for information for studying the environmental and other concomitants of economic development.

Conceptual frameworks reflecting emerging social and economic concerns will be evolved or extended.

A new impetus will be given to broadening and redirecting efforts to develop activities which would facilitate the study of interrelationships between social, demographic and economic changes, in line with the unified approach to development planning and analysis.

Methodologies and concepts for linking the national accounting and related statistics of countries with different social and economic systems will be developed further.

Present data bases and production methods of the programme will be broadened and redesigned to produce integrated storage systems permitting rapid and flexible retrieval of data.

A capacity will be evolved for meeting the need for retrieving, not only pre-planned, but of unanticipated computerized tabulations and cross-classifications, to serve better the requirements of developing countries, developed economies and the international community.

Procedures will be developed or strengthened for improving the quality and consistency of the statistics for use in analysis and decision-making.

Stronger communication and collaboration will be fostered with various divisions of the Secretariat, the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut (UNESOB), the specialized agencies and other relevant international bodies.

TABLE 10

SUMMARY OF STAFF REQUIREMENTS BY LEVEL AND SOURCE OF FUNDS

PROGRAMME: Statistics

CATEGORY	OTHER EXTRA-BUDGETARY RESOURCES				SOURCE of FUNDS			
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1974	1975	1976	1977
Professional and above								
Under-Secretary-General	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistant-Secretary-General	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Director (D-2)	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Principal Officer (D-1)	-	-	-	-	3	4	4	4
Senior Officer (P-5)	4	4	4	4	8	9	10	10
First Officer (P-4)	7	7	7	7	11	12	13	13
Second Officer (P-3)	7	7	7	7	16	17	17	17
Associate/Junior Officer (P-2/1)	2	2	2	2	20	20	20	20
Subtotal	20	20	20	20	59	63	65	65
General Service								
Principal level (G-5)	1	1	1	1	9	10	10	10
Other (G-4/1)	9	10	10	10	59	60	61	61
Subtotal	10	11	11	11	68	70	71	71
TOTAL:	30	31	31	31	127	133	136	136

5. Public administration

The public administration programme increases the administrative capability of developing countries to achieve their developmental goals. It provides substantive support to technical co-operation projects and organizes and conducts action-oriented research on administrative problems and practices with respect to government structures, administrative methods, training and personnel policies and practices, and disseminates the results through seminars, handbooks or guides.

The expanding role of government in national development in fact means an increased responsibility for public administration. Effective administration is essential for the provision of basic services in a society. It is important for initiating and sustaining planned economic and social development. Administrative capability of a nation directly affects the performance of the public sector both in production and service functions; it also affects the contribution of non-governmental initiatives through its facilitative, allocative and regulatory functions. Administrative capability is, therefore, a key factor in the ability of a nation to accelerate its economic and social development and to realize the goals and objectives of the Second United Nations Development Decade. Historically, public administration was more concerned with coherence and conservation of the economic and social inheritance. While public administration must continue to perform its fundamental functions in its role as the vehicle for national development, it has also to acquire a dynamic character to be able to undertake forward planning, to formulate and execute measures for economic and social development, to make optimum use of national resources and opportunities and to take full advantage of advances in science and technology. Administrative capability is a scarce resource. The process of modernization further necessitates the strengthening and improvement of administrative capabilities to deal with emerging problems in areas like population, urbanization, employment and environment. For these reasons, public administration has to be fostered in a systematic way. Further, public administration has to be recreated, renewed, and revitalized to produce the changes and achievements desired in the progress of societies, and to maintain its viability and effectiveness in the rapidly changing economic and social environments. The International Development Strategy of the Second United Nations Development Decade calls upon the developing countries to pay special attention to the orientation and organization of their public administration at all levels for both the effective formulation and implementation of their development plans and where necessary to seek national assistance in carrying out their planning tasks. The challenge in the seventies is to devise and install administrative systems that can actually accelerate development and better enable developing countries to make effective use of their resources. For this purpose, administrative systems must develop institutional, operational, and managerial capabilities to deal with problems of development. To make development plans operational, it is essential to incorporate into them the administrative measures and commitments needed to ensure that the required organizations, management systems, personnel, material and equipment will be available at the appropriate times and places for effective implementation. There is need to increase managerial and programme orientation of public administration and to develop and organize new managerial concepts and systems suitable for administration of multipurpose, multifunctional programmes which transcend departmental and ministerial jurisdictions. Administrative systems must be designed in such a way

as to make maximum use of administrative experience and technologies in the pursuit of national goals and policies. The tasks of public administration modernization must be carried out by the countries themselves. The United Nations can help by virtue of its ability to draw upon the experience of countries in the various regions having different administrative systems and experience.

Until recently, the newly independent States were primarily concerned with creating basic administrative infrastructures and the nationalization of public services. These and other developing countries were also concerned with the training of civil servants to replace the expatriates in many cases and to man the expanding public services in all cases. The advent of planning resulted in the establishment of central planning agencies and the expansion of governmental organizations to carry out new functions of public administration. This focused attention on the need for administrative surveys with a view to rationalization of organizational structures, on training of middle-level functionaries to carry out developmental functions, and on the legal and structural aspects of public enterprises which had become a familiar organization form in the public sector.

The resources of the United Nations programme in public administration have been mainly devoted to assisting the developing countries in: (i) establishing institutes of public administration and other training programmes, (ii) conducting administrative surveys of their administrative and civil service systems, (iii) establishing organization and management offices, (iv) improving local government and administration, and (v) reviewing the legal and organizational aspects of public enterprises. These substantive areas were supplemented during 1968-1972 to include the role of scientific and technical personnel in public administration, improvement of organization and management services, use of modern management techniques in administration for development, administrative aspects of planning and plan implementation, and problems of centralization and decentralization. As the developing countries are at different stages of economic and social development, their administrative needs vary from creation of basic administrative infrastructures to reorganization and improvement of highly complex systems of administration. The Public Administration Programme must retain and develop capabilities and devise appropriate means to assist countries with this wide spectrum of needs.

It is intended that the following steps will be taken to implement this programme during the period of the medium-term plan:

Assistance will be given to the developing countries in the establishment and strengthening of key institutions and agencies for the improvement of administration at all levels.

Guidelines will be developed for appraisal and review of administrative capability for development and for administrative planning as part of the national development planning processes.

Ways and means will be devised for improving administration of implementation of development plans, programmes and projects, including management and performance improvement of public enterprises and material and supply management.

Major administrative reforms and management improvement will be promoted including its use of modern management techniques and applications of computer technology.

Reform of public personnel systems through structural changes, manpower planning, personnel administration will be facilitated, training resources will be developed including training of public service trainers.

Assistance will be given to Governments in the improvement of regional administration and local government.

In collaboration with other programmes and organizational units in the United Nations system, develop capabilities to provide support for administration of major multifunctional and multipurpose development programmes in areas like population policies and environmental protection.

Measures will be formulated for administrative development specially suited to the needs of small States and the least developed countries.

Support will be formulated to regional co-operation and institutions for administrative improvement.

With the assistance of the Third Meeting of Experts, a contribution will be made to the mid-term review of progress in implementing the public administration objectives of the International Development Strategy..

TABLE 11

SUMMARY OF STAFF REQUIREMENTS BY LEVEL AND SOURCE OF FUNDS

PROGRAMME: Public administration

CATEGORY	Source of funds							
	Other Extra-Budgetary Resources				Regular Budget			
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1974	1975	1976	1977
<u>Professional and above</u>								
Director (D-2)	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Principal Officer (D-1)	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
Senior Officer (P-5)	3	3	3	3	5	5	5	5
First Officer (P-4)	2	1	1	1	5	5	5	5
Second Officer (P-3)	-	1	1	1	4	4	4	4
Associate/Junior Officer (P-2/1)	1	-	-	-	1	2	2	2
Subtotal	8	7	7	7	17	18	18	18
<u>General Service</u>								
Principal level (G-5)	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	3
Other (G-4/1)	4	4	4	4	12	12	12	12
Subtotal	4	4	4	4	15	15	15	15
TOTAL	12	11	11	11	32	33	33	33

6. Transport and tourism

This programme promotes and develops international transport and tourism, and the development and utilization of the domestic transport and tourism systems and facilities in developing countries. These objectives are to be implemented, inter alia, by means of applied research, documentation, technical co-operation and the drafting and implementing of international conventions and agreements. The work will be co-ordinated with the regional economic commissions and with the special agencies concerned.

Problems of transport and tourism will greatly increase in importance in the seventies as technologies advance, as development gathers momentum in many countries, and as international economic relations and cultural exchange further multiply. In most of the developing countries, the requirements of transport capacities increase at a faster rate than the gross national product, and the expansion of transport facilities generally falls short of the needs. This hampers further growth, in many instances, in meeting the goals of the Second Development Decade.

Whereas technical, economic and institutional factors dominate transport planning and development, environmental considerations have become an added dimension in the process in recent years. The volume of tourism activities will also accelerate its growth in the years ahead. It is, inter alia, a function of the levels of income and living standards, which are rising in many lands though at varying rates. For many countries, it is an important and fast increasing source of foreign exchange and investment funds for development. The need for international transport and tourism facilities will continue to expand as the global economy and the "one world" community further evolve. For economic and social reasons as well as for the technical necessity of the new transport technologies, especially containerization, that are rapidly spreading in recent years, the developing process toward eventual formation of a unified world-wide, multimodal system of transport will be enhanced in the coming years. It is the responsibility of the United Nations to foster such a prospective development, apart from other efforts. The transfer and propagation of new transport technologies and methods constitute an integral part of the programme.

Recent studies have dealt with transport modes and technologies for development, institution building for transport development in developing countries, physical requirements of transport systems for large freight containers and air cushion vehicles for application in developing countries. Projects under way include studies on the application of new technologies for building roads, inland waterways and urban transport facilities; guidelines for planning and developing unified transport systems in developing countries; technological and economic aspects of container traffic; possibilities of assisting land-locked countries in their transit transport; and ways and means for limiting the harmful effects of transport on the human environment. A number of large-scale projects under UNDP arrangements have been completed. These include the survey of a direct road from Kabul to Herat in Afghanistan, the road survey in Madagascar, and the survey of the transport system in Fiji. The programmes under execution or preparation include the regional projects of Trans-Saharan road study in North Africa, navigability and port studies on the Senegal River, improvement of navigation on

the Parana River in Latin America, and the two large projects under the Fund for the Development of West Irian (FUNDWI) arrangements in West Irian, one on inland transport and the other on river transport. In addition, a large number of experts, on an average, 75 per year, have been sent to individual countries to assist Governments on various facets of planning, development and management of transport, and a sizable number of fellowship projects each year have been serviced on the substantive side. The United Nations Conference on International Travel and Tourism (Rome, 1963) adopted comprehensive recommendations to Governments and international organizations for development of tourism. The Conference on Road Signs and Signals (Vienna, 1968) drafted the revision of the road traffic agreement and the protocol for road signs and signals. The United Nations/International Maritime Consultative Organization Conference on Container Traffic (Geneva, 1972) prepared draft conventions on "International Convention for Safe Containers" and "Customs Convention on Containers", and made a series of other recommendations.

It is intended that the following steps will be taken to implement this programme during the period of the medium-term plan:

The capacity for providing Governments and international organizations with documentation service on the technologies, methods and economics of transport in its various ramifications, will be enlarged. The world transport situation will be periodically reviewed and reported to the Economic and Social Council.

Assistance will be given to the developing countries in developing and utilizing their transport and tourism facilities will be increased in the light of new needs and opportunities brought about by advances in human knowledge and changing circumstances.

Further international conventions, arrangements and agreements for facilitation of international and interregional inland transport and tourism, and for eventual evolution of a global system of transport will be initiated, drafted and implemented as required.

The techniques and economics of containerization, especially as applied to international transportation will be kept under review and the problems arising will be studied and, where required, dealt with through international co-operation and concerted action.

The techniques and guidelines for planning and designing unified transport systems in developing countries will be developed to provide the policy makers and planners in these countries with a practical reference.

A series of selected country studies on the institutional, regulatory, organizational and managerial aspects of transport systems and enterprises in developing countries will be undertaken.

A series of studies on the economics and techniques for building and maintaining low-cost roads in developing countries will be completed.

The increasing problems of mass transit and traffic in selected cities of developing countries will be studied and assistance to those countries concerned in dealing with them provided.

The techniques and economics of non-conventional vehicles and crafts for use in developing countries will be further studied in depth.

Surveys and evaluation of the results of research in inland water and railway transport technologies, techniques and methods will be undertaken in order to determine the gaps of research for the world as a whole.

The transit and wider transport problems of the land-locked countries will be further studied in depth and assistance given in their solution as new opportunities arise.

The methods and possibilities of road building in desert areas will be researched and the information will be disseminated.

Studies on the environmental impact of transport - as a source of harmful effects such as air, water and noise pollution, and as a positive tool for solving problems of human environment and changing man-nature relations - will be continued and enlarged.

A series of country studies to assess the potentials and possibilities of tourism development in developing countries will be completed, and assistance given to Governments, at request, for planning and developing tourism facilities.

TABLE 12

SUMMARY OF STAFF REQUIREMENTS BY LEVEL AND SOURCE OF FUNDS

PROGRAMME: Transport and tourism

CATEGORY	SOURCE OF FUNDS							
	OTHER EXTRA-BUDGETARY RESOURCES				REGULAR BUDGET			
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1974	1975	1976	1977
Professional and above								
Under-Secretary-General	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistant-Secretary-General	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Director (D-2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Principal Officer (D-1)	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
Senior Officer (P-5)	2	2	2	3	2	3	3	3
First Officer (P-4)	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Second Officer (P-3)	-	-	-	-	2	3	3	3
Associate/Junior Officer (P-2/1)	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Subtotal	5	6	6	7	8	10	10	10
General Service								
Principal level (G-5)	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Other (G-4/1)	3	3	3	4	4	5	6	6
Subtotal	4	4	4	5	4	5	6	6
TOTAL:	9	10	10	12	12	15	16	16

7. Natural resources

This programme assists in the rational development and utilization of non-agricultural natural resources, particularly of developing countries, and the facilitation of the transfer of technology and technological development to the developing countries in the fields of cartography, energy, geology and mining and water resources.

The role of natural resources in achieving rapid economic development is well recognized. Recently, fears have been expressed that the world may run out of key natural resources. As a result, there is an increasing need to study the relationship between natural resources development, environment and employment. Projections of natural resources demand and supply on a continuing basis are essential for long-term planning in the fields of energy, water and minerals. The lack of energy planning has led to years of sharp energy shifts accompanied by price increases. The 1970s will, therefore, call for considerable effort to solve problems connected with new energy sources and energy systems with water and its availability or non-availability. The development of mineral resources will also require strong support. This period will also see an expansion of activities, including surveying and mapping, related to the development of natural resources and their impact on the human environment.

The activities of the programme have been directed primarily towards assisting Governments in locating natural resources. This has been done through a number of large-scale projects which have located mineral deposits of substantial magnitude, a number of geothermal fields as well as ground-water resources. Experts under this programme have provided individual advisory services to many countries. The programme has also disseminated information on technological developments and advances through seminars, research studies and publications. An interdisciplinary approach has been adopted to make use of the latest developments in all its field of expertise. The establishment of the Committee on Natural Resources has provided further cohesion to the programme.

It is intended that the following steps will be taken to implement this programme during the period of the medium-term plan:

The capacity of the programme to respond to the increasing requests from the developing countries for the identification and development of their mineral, energy and water resources, and to meet their basic mapping needs will be strengthened;

Assistance will be given to developing countries in modernizing and strengthening the infrastructure and institutions relating to the development of water, energy and mineral resources and to surveying;

Guidelines will be pursued for a multipurpose and integrated approach in the development of all water resources (underground, surface and atmospheric) at the national and international levels;

Assistance will be given in the application of modern methods of energy production and utilization of new and conventional sources of energy;

Assistance in increased exploration and exploitation of mineral resources together with processing in the developing-source country with more attention being paid to marginal deposits;

Increased international co-operation in cartography will be encouraged;

Knowledge on environmental aspects of natural resources development will be broadened.

TABLE 13

SUMMARY OF STAFF REQUIREMENTS BY LEVEL AND SOURCE OF FUNDS

PROGRAMME: Natural resources

CATEGORY	SOURCE of FUNDS							
	OTHER EXTRA-BUDGETARY RESOURCES				REGULAR BUDGET			
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1974	1975	1976	1977
Professional and above								
Under-Secretary-General	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistant-Secretary-General	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Director (D-2)	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Principal Officer (D-1)	11	11	11	11	2	2	2	2
Senior Officer (P-5)	15	16	16	16	4	4	4	4
First Officer (P-4)	2	2	2	2	8	9	10	10
Second Officer (P-3)	2	2	2	2	7	8	8	8
Associate/Junior Officer (P-2/1)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Subtotal	31	32	32	32	23	25	26	26
General Service								
Principal level (G-5)	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
Other (G-4/1)	15	16	16	16	14	15	15	15
Subtotal	18	19	19	19	16	17	17	17
TOTAL:	49	51	51	51	39	42	43	43

8. Ocean economics and technology

This interdisciplinary programme studies the economic uses of marine space from coast to coast, the interactions (and conflicts) among various uses, including measures required for the preservation of the marine environment. On this basis, the programme is designed to elaborate steps leading to rational management of marine space, both within and beyond the limits of national jurisdiction.

With the mounting world-wide expansion of off-shore mining and fishing and the widespread movement of population towards coastal areas, there is increasing awareness of the need for rational management of the uses of the sea and of the development of marine resources both within the areas under national jurisdiction and beyond these limits. It is also apparent that intensification of marine activities leads to a greater degree of interaction and possible conflicts which require adequate solutions. It has been estimated that extraction of off-shore oil and gas will increase fivefold by the year 2000 and already today exploration for hydrocarbons takes place off the coasts of some 80 countries. At the same time, steady advances are being made in the production of near-shore mineral resources including bulky construction materials. Deep-sea mining is expected to become an important source of nickel and some other minerals perhaps in the late 1970s. In the coming 30 years, ocean shipping is expected to grow fourfold and both the number and size of ships will have far-reaching effects on land/sea/air transport networks. Progress in coastal shipping should enable many developing countries, particularly island countries and those with long shore lines to better integrate their national markets. World fish catch could easily double in 10 years; fish farming and managed growing of invertebrates could provide millions of new jobs and also very sizable increases in protein supply. There is hardly any doubt about the steady growth of coastal and marine tourism in years to come and its economic significance for many countries. Industrial development leads not only to urban growth along the coasts but also to fast increasing waste disposal at sea which requires proper management so as not to endanger the highly productive ecological equilibrium of coastal waters and the over-all health of the world's ocean. While development still proceeds to a large extent on a sector-by-sector basis, there is growing awareness of the need to provide for a multisectoral framework for national planning and international arrangements in order to derive maximum benefits for the international community, and in particular, for the developing countries. Developments on and under the seas will have to be harmonized with economic activities on land. Possible divergences and conflicts between the interests of land-based producers and land-based activities and those taking place in the marine environment will have to be accommodated in order to minimize friction or possible harmful effects. Thus, there is an obvious need to devise national, regional and international instruments for ocean and coastal zone management, monitor their effectiveness and define their appropriate place in development planning. Marine activities and their proper management will require the creation of appropriate skills, scientific research and an assessment of appropriate technologies. Ways and means for dissemination of information and knowledge, training and allocation of financial resources will have to be scrutinized in this context.

So far, most of the effort relating to coastal zone and near-shore areas has been concentrated on mineral resources and pollution problems. In response to General Assembly resolutions and during the preparatory process for the Conference on the Human Environment, this programme was responsible for supplying information on problems of marine pollution and the preservation of the marine environment. Close co-operation has been established with the specialized agencies and other bodies concerned. The programme has thus gradually evolved into the focal point for substantive United Nations system co-ordination in marine affairs. Preparation of a background study on the various uses of the sea was undertaken at the request of the Economic and Social Council and a report on international marine co-operation requested by Council resolution 1537 (XLIX) is being prepared. Based on this study, an action programme was put before the Committee on Science and Technology at its first session recommending that a process of review and identification of the problems encountered in the management of coastal and marine areas of developing countries be initiated. From its inception, the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor has been provided with the economic and technical background information required. In particular, studies were prepared on the economic implications of sea-bed mining, its possible repercussions on world markets, on the sharing of benefits to be derived therefrom, and on a more specialized level, papers were presented on such matters as prevailing practices in granting leases and concessions and the possible ecological impact of exploration and exploitation of sea-bed minerals. Under preparation are studies on the economic significance of various limits proposed, both for the international area as well as for the community of coastal States. During the Law of the Sea Conference, it is expected that considerable work will be required on the economic, technical and institutional aspects of an international régime and machinery to be established.

It is intended that the following steps will be taken to implement this programme during the period of the medium-term plan:

The necessary capability to provide the essential multidisciplinary framework for the promotion of rational management of ocean space will be developed and more specifically assistance will be given to developing countries in optimizing the benefits which they might derive from the sea;

Better integration of marine activities into development plans and the formulation of recommendations for the application of marine science and technology in developing countries will be promoted;

The essential nucleus of economic and technical expertise for the international machinery to be established at the Law of the Sea Conference will be provided;

Assistance will be given in the assessment of the place of sea-related activities in national development programmes and the establishment of guidelines for national planning in these areas;

The review of institutional and administrative structures dealing with the coastal zone and marine problems will be facilitated and suggestions will be put forward for their improvement; the need for land-based supporting facilities and training of manpower at the various levels will be examined;

Regional and international co-operation through harmonization of the national projects within a region will be promoted; organization of regional co-operative efforts or joint services, and, forms of international technical co-operation;

By relying on the sectoral activities and functions performed by the specialized agencies, a co-ordinated, interdisciplinary approach to the uses of the sea by the entire United Nations system will be ensured.

TABLE 14

SUMMARY OF STAFF REQUIREMENTS BY LEVEL AND SOURCE OF FUNDS

PROGRAMME: Ocean economics and technology

CATEGORY	SOURCE OF FUNDS							
	OTHER EXTRA-BUDGETARY RESOURCES				REGULAR BUDGET			
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1974	1975	1976	1977
Professional and above								
Under-Secretary-General	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistant-Secretary-General	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Director (D-2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Principal Officer (D-1)	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Senior Officer (P-5)	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
First Officer (P-4)	-	-	-	-	2	3	3	3
Second Officer (P-3)	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2
Associate/Junior Officer (P-2/1)	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	8	9	9	9
General Service								
Principal level (G-5)	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Other (G-4/1)	-	-	-	-	4	5	5	5
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	5	6	6	6
TOTAL:	-	-	-	-	13	15	15	15

9. Science and technology

The science and technology programme is concerned with the acquisition of new scientific and technological knowledge and its application to the problems of developing countries, and with reviewing developments in science and technology for their implications for society. The programme facilitates review of those issues in which science and technology are of importance to the international community, and to encourage the participation of Governments, the scientific and technical community and others concerned in endeavours to advance progress by such means.

There is great disparity in the deployment of science and technology resources of the world between the developed and the developing countries. The developing countries need to make concerted efforts, with appropriate assistance from each other and the rest of the world community, to expand their capability to apply science and technology for development so as to enable them to reduce significantly the technological gap between the developed countries and themselves. The effective contribution of science and technology to the success of the Second United Nations Development Decade depends upon the building up of the necessary infrastructure, stimulating research programmes and the over-all application of science and technology in and for the developing countries.

The Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (ACAST) prepared the World Plan of Action and its regional groups have finalized the regional plans for Asia, Africa, Latin America and the UNESOB regions. Both at the global and regional levels, these plans have emphasized three aspects: (i) the need to build up the basic infrastructures for science and technology in the developing countries; (ii) priority areas for new research for the benefit of the developing countries; and, (iii) priority areas for the application in developing countries of existing knowledge. The plan's main recommendations have been discussed not only in the organs of the United Nations system but also in nationally convened meetings in the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany and Austria. Similar meetings will be held in Brazil, Bulgaria and Japan in April 1973. The regional economic commissions have also adopted resolutions endorsing the follow-up on the world and respective regional plans. Investigation of the critical problem of protein malnutrition has led to a greater awareness of the importance of the nutritive aspects of food and, in particular the vulnerability of infants and pregnant women to protein malnutrition. The United Nations is now a member of the Protein Advisory Group. Another area in which progress has been made as a result of the decisions of the General Assembly is the examination of the application of computer technology to development. Two reports provided the guidelines for action by the developing countries, the developed countries and the United Nations system. In addition, ACAST has produced ad hoc reports on natural resources, space technology, natural disasters and the population problem. Finally, ACAST in the World Plan has recommended quantified targets for the activities of the developing countries in science and technology and for the co-operative assistance to be provided by the developed countries.

It is intended that the following steps will be taken to implement this programme during the period of the medium-term plan:

The World Plan and its regional plans will be made more widely known by means of on-the-spot consultations, the organization of seminars and the utilization of publications media.

A few global research projects on priority areas, including those in the World Plan, will be suggested, in collaboration with the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology (ACAST), for the United Nations Development Programme consideration.

Further action will be stimulated on the problem of protein malnutrition confronting the developing countries.

Progress in the implementation of the guidelines on the application of computer technology to development will be reviewed.

The drafting of guidelines for an action programme to deal with the problem of the outflow of trained personnel from developing to developed countries will be completed.

The integration of the concept of appropriate technology in the national planning process of developing countries will be encouraged.

A roster of alternative technologies will be prepared.

Studies will be undertaken on: (a) the impact of the introduction of modern science and technology on the societal situation in developing countries; and, (b) the social constraints to the introduction of technology in developing countries.

Assistance will be provided to ACAST and the Committee on Science and Technology for Development in the definition of guidelines and priorities in science and technology and in the co-ordination of the activities within the United Nations system in the field of science and technology for development.

SUMMARY OF STAFF REQUIREMENTS BY LEVEL AND SOURCE OF FUNDS

PROGRAMME: Science and technology

CATEGORY	SOURCE of FUNDS							
	OTHER EXTRA-BUDGETARY RESOURCES				REGULAR BUDGET			
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1974	1975	1976	1977
Professional and above								
Under-Secretary-General	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistant-Secretary-General	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Director (D-2)	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Principal Officer (D-1)	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Senior Officer (P-5)	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	4
First Officer (P-4)	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	3
Second Officer (P-3)	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	3
Associate/Junior Officer (P-2/1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	10	10	11	12
General Service								
Principal level (G-5)	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Other (G-4/1)	-	-	-	-	7	7	7	8
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	8	8	8	9
TOTAL:	-	-	-	-	18	18	19	21

10. Social development and humanitarian affairs

This programme seeks to promote and encourages the observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms of women equally with those of men; promotes institutional development and popular participation in development; assists in overcoming obstacles that prevent or hamper the full participation in development of large segments of the population and strengthens crime prevention and promotes criminal justice, both nationally and internationally.

Action is required at the national, regional and international levels to achieve more rapid progress toward eliminating poverty, accelerating development, establishing equality of men and women both in law and in practice, and in integrating women fully in the total development effort. The pace of social change and development remains slow in many countries and points to the acute need for the formulation and wide application of effective strategies for social as well as economic development. While popular participation in development efforts, in the sharing of the benefits of development and in decision-making is now widely accepted as essential for the evolution of a healthy society, the slow pace of modernization of social structures and of social attitudes towards the importance of women's contribution are major factors inhibiting wider participation and social equity. Similarly, despite wide agreement on the need for fundamental reforms in such basic institutions as land tenure systems, the rate and extent of these remains slow. Despite the progress made in establishing equality of men and women before the law in certain fields, wide discrepancies exist between the legal rights of women and the role they play in practice. The rising rate and new forms of crime and juvenile delinquency in both less developed and developed countries represent yet another problem area that requires more attention.

In view of this, activities in recent years have been directed increasingly towards:

Providing guidance in policy formulation, planning and programming in relation to the family and vulnerable population groups such as children, youth, the aged and the handicapped, as well as antisocial behaviour and the prevention of crime;

Promoting comprehensive development at the local and intermediate levels, including institution-building, not only for economic growth but also for equitable distribution of the benefits of growth and as a means of according due emphasis to social factors in development;

The systematic evaluation of techniques and strategies for promotion of popular participation and the application of the findings at the field level through programmes of technical co-operation;

Encouraging and assisting Governments to eliminate laws and practices which discriminate against women, through the elaboration of international instruments based on studies and research and followed by systems of reporting and various technical co-operation activities;

Elaboration of a concerted action programme aimed especially at the integration of women in the total development effort in implementation of General Assembly resolutions 1777 (XVII) of 1962, 2626 (XXV) and 2716 (XXV), both of 1970;

Investigation into a number of new and significant fields of inquiry and action relating to social attitudes, problems of women in rural areas, science and technology as it affects women, the condition of women and children in special hardship situations such as emergency and armed conflict.

It is intended that the following steps will be taken to implement this programme during the period of the medium-term plan:

Assistance will be given to Governments in the promotion of comprehensive development at the local and intermediate levels by strengthening a network of research and training centres and through technical co-operation activities;

Local institutions, including co-operatives and other forms of community self-management will be strengthened, in order to increase their effectiveness in overcoming specific social and economic development problems and in coping with rapidly changing situations;

The effectiveness and impact of land reform measures will be increased by identifying the human and institutional requirements and by the appraisal of the social and economic effectiveness of land reform;

Techniques of training in and promotion of popular participation, including the training of experts in their application will be tested and disseminated;

Assistance will be given to Governments in the identification of appropriate social welfare policies and plans within the framework of over-all national policies and plans;

Studies will be completed and assistance to Governments in the strengthening of social welfare services in direct support of family planning activities;

Assistance will be given to Governments in the development of community self-help programmes designed to benefit low-income families in urban settlements;

Closer integration of training for social welfare programmes and other related programmes will be developed;

Guidelines for policies and programmes dealing with the needs and problems of the aged will be developed;

Assistance will be given to Governments in enhancing the participation of youth in development and support of domestic youth volunteer programmes and other national youth service programmes;

Assistance will be given to Governments in the development of rehabilitation services for the physically and mentally disabled, with particular emphasis on the training of personnel;

Assistance will be given in the assessment of the welfare requirements of children;

An international plan of action for crime prevention;

Dissemination of information and promotion of international collaboration in crime prevention by: the holding of a congress on crime prevention; maintaining a system of national correspondents; and developing regional institutes for training and research in crime prevention;

The operation of the reporting system on the implementation of existing conventions and declarations dealing with women's rights;

The preparation of a new convention on the elimination of discrimination against women;

Completing comparative studies: (a) legal capacity of married women, including questions of domicile and residence; and, (b) property rights;

Analysing and evaluating of the results of national surveys on the sharing of family responsibilities;

Implementation of concerted action programmes at the regional and international levels to assist Governments in integrating women fully in the total development effort.

Specific steps include:

The completion of studies (i) on the status of rural women; and, (ii) on the influence of the mass media on attitudes towards women's role in society; the preparation of country studies to assess and evaluate women's contribution to the national economy; and the completion of further studies on the implications of scientific and technological advances for the integration of women in development;

Elucidation of the interrelationship of the status of women; their integration in development, and population factors by:

The completion and publication of the Study on the Status of Women and Family Planning; the initiation of in-depth country studies on specific aspects of the status of women, population and development based on the findings of the above Study; and the development of relevant socio-economic indicators;

Technical co-operation activities will be increased including:

The organization of one or more seminars annually and the award of fellowships; the development of expanded types of assistance, including experts and training courses;

Measures to protect women and children in emergency of armed conflict will be adopted, including the preparation of a draft declaration;

The expansion of various informational and educational activities will be pursued, to create greater knowledge and awareness of United Nations programmes to promote equality of men and women and the integration of women in development;

The implementation of a programme for the International Women's Year 1975 will be prepared and will focus on intensified action in the above fields.

During the period 1974-1977, the Division of Social Affairs will direct its efforts towards fostering an integrated approach to socio-economic development among European countries and European participation in the United Nations Research and Training Programme in Regional Development. The Division will also assist in the development of programmes of concerted international action for the advancement of youth and in the field of rural development and co-operatives. In addition, a substantial part of the resources and activities of the Division will be devoted to the planning and operation of the United Nations European Social Development Programme, and to the creation and support of a Regional Centre for Social Welfare Training and Research.

Technical co-operation activities will be increased including:

The organization of one or more seminars annually and the award of fellowships; the development of expanded types of assistance, including experts and training courses;

Measures to protect women and children in emergency of armed conflict will be adopted, including the preparation of a draft declaration;

The expansion of various informational and educational activities will be pursued, to create greater knowledge and awareness of United Nations programmes to promote equality of men and women and the integration of women in development;

The implementation of a programme for the International Women's Year 1975 will be prepared and will focus on intensified action in the above fields.

During the period 1974-1977, the Division of Social Affairs will direct its efforts towards fostering an integrated approach to socio-economic development among European countries and European participation in the United Nations Research and Training Programme in Regional Development. The Division will also assist in the development of programmes of concerted international action for the advancement of youth and in the field of rural development and co-operatives. In addition, a substantial part of the resources and activities of the Division will be devoted to the planning and operation of the United Nations European Social Development Programme, and to the creation and support of a Regional Centre for Social Welfare Training and Research.

TABLE 16

SUMMARY OF STAFF REQUIREMENTS BY LEVEL AND SOURCE OF FUNDS

PROGRAMME: Social development and humanitarian affairs

CATEGORY	SOURCE OF FUNDS							
	OTHER EXTRA-BUDGETARY RESOURCES				REGULAR BUDGET			
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1974	1975	1976	1977
Professional and above								
Under-Secretary-General	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistant-Secretary-General	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Director (D-2)	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2
Principal Officer (D-1)	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3
Senior Officer (P-5)	1	1	1	1	6	6	6	6
First Officer (P-4)	2	2	2	2	16	16	16	16
Second Officer (P-3)	4	4	4	4	8	8	8	8
Associate/Junior Officer (P-2/1)	2	2	2	2	10	10	10	10
Subtotal	10	10	10	10	46	46	46	46
General Service								
Principal level (G-5)	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	3
Other (G-4/1)	7	7	7	7	24	24	24	24
Subtotal	7	7	7	7	27	27	27	27
TOTAL	17	17	17	17	73	73	73	73

TABLE 17

SUMMARY OF STAFF REQUIREMENTS BY LEVEL AND SOURCE OF FUNDS
 PROGRAMME: Social development and humanitarian affairs - Geneva

CATEGORY	SOURCE OF FUNDS							
	OTHER EXTRA-BUDGETARY RESOURCES				REGULAR BUDGET ^{a/}			
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1974	1975	1976	1977
Professional and above								
Under-Secretary-General	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistant-Secretary-General	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Director (D-2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Principal Officer (D-1)	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Senior Officer (P-5)	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
First Officer (P-4)	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	4
Second Officer (P-3)	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2
Associate/Junior Officer (P-2/1)	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	8	8	8	9
General Service								
Principal level (G-5)	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2
Other (G-4/1)	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	5
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	7	7	7	7
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	15	15	15	16

^{a/} Include 1 P-3 in Social Welfare.

11. Population

The **population** programme deals with the complex and crucial issue of the interrelationships between population factors and economic and social development, and aims at providing, in conjunction with other programmes of the Secretariat, an integrated approach to the multidisciplinary requirements of national and regional activities in this field. For this purpose, the programme covers a wide range of co-ordinated activities. They include the development of studies, research and the analysis of demographic trends and prospects, the implications of these studies for development at the national, regional and global level, as well as the assessment of the effects of development trends and policies on population structure and trends. The programme functions as the focal point for substantive support for all types of population activities of a technical co-operation nature carried out by the United Nations. The programme's activities also provide the basic elements in this area for over-all review and appraisal of the international development strategy as well as for country programming.

A full understanding among policy-makers and others as to the nature and scope of population policy is often lacking; it has been equated with its family planning component to the exclusion of other fertility policies and of policies aimed at affecting other demographic variables such as internal migration, urbanization and international migration. Furthermore, the somewhat complex relationships between present demographic trends and future needs in the areas of housing, health, education, employment, old-age assistance, etc., are often not well understood or fully appreciated. There is, therefore, need to eliminate those constraints, and to develop methods and guidelines which may assist Governments in formulating their population policies and programmes as an integral part of their total effort towards social and economic development. For countries where this effort is mainly undertaken in terms of a development plan, methods need to be developed to better integrate demographic considerations in the central structure or model of the plan. Population trends have serious implications not only for national development but also for the global point of view. Thus, the balance between world population and world natural resources, between world population and world food supply, etc., can only be appreciated from a global perspective.

In line with the decisions of the General Assembly, the **Council, and under the** guidance of the Population Commission, the programme has undergone a rapid expansion in recent years, in response to the growing awareness of and preoccupation with population problems throughout the world. In addition to the expansion of research and investigations to meet the demands for better data and information as a basis for development policies, both operational research and action programmes aimed at influencing the population trends have considerably increased. In this context, the activities related to technical co-operation and assistance to developing countries have increased multifold as reflected in the rapid growth in assistance provided and countries covered and the variety of fields. More recently, the programme has been actively engaged in the provision of all the substantive inputs needed for the World Population Conference, 1974, including the holding of four symposia dealing with population and development, population and family planning, population and resources and environment, and population and human rights and the drawing up of a draft World Population Plan of Action. The programme

has provided on a continuing basis, policy advice to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities on questions relating to programme development and implementation. It has also been responsible for the publication and wide dissemination of global and regional studies in various aspects of demographic structure and trends and for making essential information available through guidelines in specialized areas, seminars, working groups and expert level meetings. The programme has also provided substantial contributions to development of population analysis and research in the developing countries. In the field of technical co-operation, assistance is being provided on an expanding scale in such areas as demographic analysis, population policy advice, training through the regional demographic centres and other ad hoc programmes, and demographic and socio-economic aspects of family planning with special emphasis on evaluation of programmes. The programme co-operates on a continuing basis through interchange of techniques, information and ideas with related programmes in the socio-economic field both at Headquarters and in the regional economic commissions and with the relevant specialized agencies and other intergovernmental and non-governmental bodies working in the population field. It is carried out in such a manner as to take into full account the diversity of approaches with regard to population activities adopted by individual countries in accordance with their prevailing social, cultural and economic conditions.

It is intended that the following steps will be taken to implement this programme during the period of the medium-term plan:

The capacity of the programme will be strengthened in those areas of primary concern to developing countries, particularly in such areas as: research and investigations relevant to demographic aspects of development process and planning as well as of environment; country and regional studies on implications of population structure and trends including the provision of up-to-date projections of these trends for various socio-economic sectors; and development of methodology for evaluation of the effect of population programmes in such areas as urbanization and migration, fertility, mortality, etc.

Methodology for more integrated approach to population questions will be further studied in relation to the needs of developing countries.

Assistance will be provided on an extended scale to Governments in the context of their development plans on request for analysing the data obtained from the 1970 round of population censuses and demographic surveys aimed to supplement them.

Strengthening assistance will be provided, upon request, to countries in connexion with programme implication with particular emphasis on development of statistical service systems needed for management, operational research and evaluation.

Training and research in demography and in the multidisciplinary factors involved in population will be further extended through support of national institutions and schools of higher learning, regional centres and through fellowships.

Assistance in the establishment of demographic research studies and programme facilities within government agencies concerned with the development policies will be further extended.

Substantive preparations for the World Population Conference will be carried out.

TABLE 18

SUMMARY OF STAFF REQUIREMENTS BY LEVEL AND SOURCE OF FUNDS

PROGRAMME: Population

CATEGORY	SOURCE of FUNDS							
	OTHER EXTRA-BUDGETARY RESOURCES ^{a/}				REGULAR BUDGET			
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1974	1975	1976	1977
Professional and above								
Director (D-2)	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Principal Officer (D-1)	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Senior Officer (P-5)	6	6	6	8	5	5	6	6
First Officer (P-4)	9	11	11	11	7	7	7	7
Second Officer (P-3)	4	4	6	6	7	7	7	8
Associate/Junior Officer (P-2/1)	3	3	3	3	4	4	5	6
Subtotal	23	25	27	29	26	26	28	30
General Service								
Principal level (G-5)	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
Other (G-4/1)	15	16	17	18	18	18	20	20
Subtotal	17	18	19	20	19	19	21	21
TOTAL	40	43	46	49	45	45	49	51

^{a/} Excluding the following temporary staff responsible for the Executive Direction for the 1974 World Population Conference: 1 ASG; 1 D-2; 2 D-1; 2 P-5; 2 P-4; 2 G-5; 5 G-4/1.

TABLE 19

SUMMARY OF STAFF REQUIREMENTS BY LEVEL AND SOURCE OF FUNDS

PROGRAMME: World Population Conference, 1974 - Executive Direction and Management

CATEGORY	SOURCE of FUNDS							
	OTHER EXTRA-BUDGETARY RESOURCES				REGULAR BUDGET			
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1974	1975	1976	1977
Professional and above								
Under-Secretary-General	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistant-Secretary-General	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Director (D-2)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Principal Officer (D-1)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senior Officer (P-5)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
First Officer (P-4)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Second Officer (P-3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Associate/Junior Officer (P-2/1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General Service								
Principal level (G-5)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other (G-4/1)	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

12. Human settlements

The human settlements programme covers critical aspects of planning, programming, constructing and financing of the physical environment of human settlements. It stresses not only the utilization of proven ideas and technologies adaptable to conditions in developing countries, but also encourages the development of new approaches. Further, it strives to relate these activities to the broader national and international objectives, as defined in country development plans and in development strategies. For example, work on comprehensive planning gives high priority to environmental conditions in human settlements. In housing and building activities, a balance is sought between efficiency criteria and creation of employment opportunities - a key development objective.

The main problems in human settlements are the result of complex cause-effect relationships. In this field the effects (problems) are all too evident. They include poor housing, lack of basic public facilities, unsatisfactory water and sewerage systems, squatter settlements, inadequate and unplanned transport and communication systems, irrational use of land and other resources, inefficient building methods and inappropriate use of materials (domestic and imported), overcrowding, unemployment and social stress in the urban centres, stagnation and despair in the rural villages, and environmental degradation in both rural and urban settlements. Urbanization, which is a function of population growth and migration, is itself the result of other stimuli. Urban centres in developing countries are growing at a rate which causes them to double every 15 years. The corollary to urbanization is, in many cases, stagnation and depopulation of rural villages and towns.

The primary goal of most national and international efforts is also a cause of some of the most severe problems in human settlements. Human settlements in developing countries are still planned, managed and financed without reference to the technological development in this field and the change in political and social attitudes which have occurred during the past Development Decade. The lack of modernization in this field is surprising when one considers that the construction industry, one of its main components, accounts for up to 50 per cent of fixed capital formation in most developing countries. A causal factor in the inappropriate use of methods, techniques and technology is the severely limited flow of information regarding the planning, construction and management of human settlements.

Activities in recent years have been directed increasingly towards:

- (a) Assistance to Governments through technical co-operation programmes financed by the UNDP and direct advisory services;
- (b) Conducting research on selected problem areas;
- (c) Distributing information in printed form and through seminars, conferences, expert meetings and the United Nations fellowship programme.

It is intended that the following steps will be taken to implement this programme during the period of the medium-term plan:

An analytical and comparative report on world conditions of housing, building and planning.

Identification of methods and techniques necessary for the formulation of national urbanization policies within the context of over-all development objectives will be developed.

A set of guidelines to assist Governments in adopting preventive planning and construction measures in disaster-prone areas will be completed.

An international programme designed to promote savings and credit systems for housing and related infrastructure will be established.

The development and strengthening of national and regional housing, building and planning centres will be pursued.

Machinery within and among the developing regions for the co-ordination of building research designed to improve the quality of buildings, reduce maintenance costs, and make economically possible increased production of low-cost housing will be established.

A number of studies on the improvement of the design of houses and community facilities will be completed with due regard to physical, social and economic conditions, as a means of achieving a more efficient use of building materials and living space, and more productive building methods.

Studies identifying methods to be adopted by Governments and enterprises to develop the building industry will be completed, as well as guidelines for Governments on incentives, legislation, institution-building and promotion of subsidiary industries.

Assistance will be given to Governments in furthering the gradual improvement of slums and squatter settlements.

Advice and consultancy services for the development and implementation of the UNICEF programme for Children in Slums and Shanty Towns will be provided.

A series of studies will be completed (regional and global) on urban land policies and land-use control measures as a means of providing Governments with the necessary legal and administrative measures to prevent land speculation, speed up land development, build up land reserves, and formulate the orderly use of land.

Training and research programmes on regional development will be developed.

Studies on housing policy guidelines for developing countries will be completed.

Studies will be initiated to determine social indicators for housing, which will enable Governments to relate social aspects to housing development.

Assistance will be given to Governments in stimulating domestic savings to finance housing and community facilities.

A series of studies will be initiated to improve living conditions of the rural population.

TABLE 20

SUMMARY OF STAFF REQUIREMENTS BY LEVEL AND SOURCE OF FUNDS

PROGRAMME: Human settlements

CATEGORY	SOURCE of FUNDS							
	OTHER EXTRA-BUDGETARY RESOURCES				REGULAR BUDGET			
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1974	1975	1976	1977
Professional and above								
Director (D-2)	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Principal Officer (D-1)	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2
Senior Officer (P-5)	11	11	11	11	4	4	4	4
First Officer (P-4)	1	1	1	1	8	8	9	9
Second Officer (P-3)	1	1	1	1	8	8	8	9
Associate/Junior Officer (P-2/1)	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	6
Subtotal	13	13	13	13	28	28	29	31
General Service								
Principal level (G-5)	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	3
Other (G-4/1)	8	8	8	8	17	17	18	20
Subtotal	8	8	8	8	20	20	21	23
TOTAL	21	21	21	21	48	48	50	54

13. Management of technical co-operation activities

This programme is responsible for the planning, execution, evaluation and follow-up of all technical co-operation programmes entrusted to the United Nations, irrespective of their source of financing.

The main concern of the programme is to provide the kind of management which is responsive to the individual or collective needs of the countries to be assisted. Work towards this goal is continuous as the development needs of the countries change and new concepts emerge which affect the framework within which assistance is provided. In particular, the programme aims to assist in the development of country and inter-country programmes and projects specifically tailored to the development needs of the countries to be assisted and to provide efficient and co-ordinated execution of individual projects. The latter involves ensuring formulation of realistic project work plans; timely initiation and co-ordination of project input delivery - such as experts, fellowships, equipment, subcontracts, etc.; day-to-day project monitoring and backstopping; and participation in the review and evaluation of reports. The programme is also concerned with providing assistance to project personnel after appointment on financial and administrative questions stemming from their assignments and the maintenance of appropriate control records, such as inventories of project equipment. Analysis and evaluation of the activities is undertaken to secure feedback for continuously improving the quality of the assistance provided. The carrying out of the myriad aforementioned activities requires continuous close collaboration with other programmes within the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the Technical Assistance Recruitment Service with regard to expert assignment, and the Purchase and Transportation Service with regard to procurement of equipment and the award of subcontracts. Additionally, a close working relationship with the UNDP and Resident Representatives is maintained at all times. Equally, co-operation with the regional economic commissions and UNESOB is an essential element in the planning and execution of regional projects. Projects executed by the United Nations are financed from UNDP resources, United Nations Fund for Population Activities, special trust funds and the Regular Programme of Technical Co-operation.

The programme has been recently re-organized so that, within a broad geographic framework, operations staff have been assigned along functional lines to enable them to specialize in the implementation of projects in specific sectors. A top-level consultative group has been established to assist the Commissioner for Technical Co-operation in policy formulation and in resolving problems which require inter-office collaboration and co-ordination. A series of task forces are planned for the purpose of in-depth review of the interaction between the Office of Technical Co-operation and each office to which it relates in implementing different aspects of project activities. A new activity being developed aims at assisting to secure follow-up investment for projects executed by the United Nations.

It is intended that the following steps will be taken to implement this programme during the period of the medium-term plan:

Further strengthening of inter-office collaboration and co-ordination will be pursued to improve the quality of the assistance delivered and remove some of the bottle-necks which have led to delays in execution of projects.

New management techniques and streamlining of procedures to secure the optimum utilization of human resources available to the programme will be developed.

The regular programme of technical co-operation will be planned prepared to make it more responsive to the needs of the countries assisted and the priorities established by legislative organs.

The programme's capacity to respond quickly to new requirements emanating from organs external to the United Nations, such as the UNDP or the United Nations Fund for Population Activities will be strengthened.

TABLE 21

SUMMARY OF STAFF REQUIREMENTS BY LEVEL AND SOURCE OF FUNDS

PROGRAMME: Management of technical co-operation activities

CATEGORY	SOURCE of FUNDS							
	OTHER EXTRA-BUDGETARY RESOURCES				REGULAR BUDGET			
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1974	1975	1976	1977
Professional and above								
Under-Secretary-General	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistant-Secretary-General	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Director (D-2)	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Principal Officer (D-1)	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
Senior Officer (P-5)	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7
First Officer (P-4)	17	17	17	17	9	9	9	9
Second Officer (P-3)	19	19	19	19	6	6	6	6
Associate/Junior Officer (P-2/1)	13	13	13	13	9	9	9	9
Subtotal	58	58	58	58	35	35	35	35
General Service								
Principal level (G-5)	10	10	10	10	6	6	6	6
Other (G-4/1)	64	64	64	64	45	45	45	45
Subtotal	74	74	74	74	51	51	51	51
TOTAL	132	132	132	132	86	86	86	86

14. Administration and common services

This programme is designed to provide services for the Department as a whole including arrangements for meetings, consultations with non-governmental organizations, liaison with regional economic commissions and UNESOB, resources and programme planning and departmental administration and finance.

It is intended that the following objectives will continue to be pursued:

To provide Secretariat services for the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies, as appropriate, the Second Committee of the General Assembly and some pledging conferences;

To administer the arrangements for consultations with non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council;

To undertake liaison with the regional economic commissions and UNESOB;

To assist in developing and monitoring the progress in the implementation of the Department's work programme and budget; and

To control and manage the human, financial and physical resources available to the Department.

TABLE 22

SUMMARY OF STAFF REQUIREMENTS BY LEVEL AND SOURCE OF FUNDS

PROGRAMME: Administration and common services

CATEGORY	SOURCE of FUNDS							
	OTHER EXTRA-BUDGETARY RESOURCES				REGULAR BUDGET			
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1974	1975	1976	1977
Professional and above								
Under-Secretary-General	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistant-Secretary-General	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Director (D-2)	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	3
Principal Officer (D-1)	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	4
Senior Officer (P-5)	-	-	-	-	8	8	8	8
First Officer (P-4)	1	1	1	1	13	13	13	13
Second Officer (P-3)	1	1	1	1	10	10	10	10
Associate/Junior Officer (P-2/1)	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Subtotal	5	5	5	5	41	41	41	41
General Service								
Principal level (G-5)	-	-	-	-	17	17	17	17
Other (G-4/1)	3	3	3	3	35	35	35	35
Subtotal	3	3	3	3	52	52	52	52
TOTAL	8	8	8	8	93	93	93	93

C. ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

The Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) was established by Economic and Social Council resolution 36 (IV) of 28 March 1947. Subject to the general supervision of the Council and acting within the framework of the policies of the United Nations, the Commission initiates and participates in measures for raising the level of European economic activity, and for maintaining and strengthening the economic relations of the European countries both among themselves and with the other countries of the world. In the performance of its functions, the Commission undertakes or sponsors investigations and studies on economic and technological problems, as well as on the developments in that area within its member States and within Europe in general. The Commission also undertakes or sponsors the collection, evaluation and dissemination of such economic, technological and statistical information as it deems appropriate.

During the 1974-1977 period, the efforts of ECE will continue to be directed towards the more important areas of development planning and projections, energy, transport, trade and technology, the environment, housing, industrial development and statistics. With regard to development planning and projections, emphasis will be placed on carrying out studies on long-term economic trends and prospects. In addition, studies will be prepared on prospective changes in industrial structures, on future economic growth and its impact on the economic infrastructure in the region during the 1970s, and the impact of prospective economic changes in Europe for the realization of targets established for the Second Development Decade. With regard to energy, continuing long-term studies will be undertaken within the framework of the economy as a whole. ECE's studies in this area will result in its consideration of significant new developments concerning energy. In the area of transport, the Inland Transport Committee will undertake studies of current and prospective trends in transport as well as of long-term problems likely to arise in respect of transport within the ECE region. In addition, efforts will be devoted to the important policy issues requiring analysis with regard to the extension of current waterway and road networks on a region-wide basis, modernization of urban and inter-urban transport, etc. In the area of trade and technology, efforts will be undertaken to resolve problems of industrial corporations, especially in the light of the analytical report by the Executive Secretary of ECE on this subject for submission to the Commission's twenty-eighth session. Since the environment is rapidly becoming an important concern of the ECE work programme, its role in this area will be strengthened. With regard to statistics, efforts will be undertaken to comply with Commission resolution 3 (XXVII) which calls for increased efforts towards a further integration of statistical activities throughout the secretariat and under guidelines established by the Conference of European Statisticians.

There follows (i) a summary of requirements for ECE by programme for each of the years of the medium-term plan period; (ii) a summary of staff requirements by programme for each of the years; (iii) a summary of staff requirements by level and source of funds for each of the years; and (iv) a summary narrative outlook of the broad plans and goals to be undertaken for each major programme area within ECE. The staff and resource requirements shown for 1974 and 1975 correspond to those requested in the 1974-1975 Biennial Work Programme and Budget (document A/9006) for those years. The projected requirements for 1976-1977 are based on the programme of work proposed by the Secretary-General for the four-year period.

TABLE 23

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS BY PROGRAMME AND BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

(in thousands of US dollars)

ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT: Economic Commission for Europe

PROGRAMME CATEGORY AND PROGRAMME	1974			1975			1976			1977		
	Operational Programmes	Other extra- budgetary Resources	Regular Budget	Operational Programmes	Other extra- budgetary Resources	Regular Budget	Operational Programmes	Other extra- budgetary Resources	Regular Budget	Operational Programmes	Other extra- budgetary Resources	Regular Budget
I. EXECUTIVE DIRECTION AND MANAGEMENT	-	-	283	-	-	300	-	-	314	-	-	332
II. PROGRAMMES												
Agriculture and Forestry	-	305	225	-	322	241	-	338	254	-	355	289
Development planning, projections and policies	288	88	1 108	354	93	1 208	390	98	1 279	430	103	1 340
Statistics	6	-	592	6	-	629	6	-	659	6	-	709
Industrial Development	-	-	402	-	-	425	-	-	445	-	-	489
International Trade and Development	-	-	336	-	-	375	-	-	403	-	-	424
Natural Resources	-	-	446	-	-	488	-	-	510	-	-	535
Population	-	98	-	-	102	-	-	106	-	-	100	-
Science and Technology	-	-	125	-	-	149	-	-	187	-	-	212
Environment	-	-	332	-	-	368	-	-	399	-	-	426
Human Settlements	-	-	181	-	-	189	-	-	198	-	-	213
Transport	-	-	405	-	-	467	-	-	501	-	-	526
III. PROGRAMME SUPPORT												
Management of Technical Co-operation Activities	-	13	247	-	13	265	-	14	280	-	14	294
Common Services	-	-	442	-	-	470	-	-	492	-	-	516
TOTAL	294	504	5 124	360	530	5 574	396	556	5 921	436	572	6 305

TABLE 24

SUMMARY OF STAFF REQUIREMENTS BY PROGRAMME AND BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT: Economic Commission for Europe

Programme	<u>Source of funds</u>							
	<u>Other Extra-Budgetary Resources</u>				<u>Regular Budget</u>			
	<u>1974</u> P GS	<u>1975</u> P GS	<u>1976</u> P GS	<u>1977</u> P GS	<u>1974</u> P GS	<u>1975</u> P GS	<u>1976</u> P GS	<u>1977</u> P GS
Executive Direction and Management	- -	- -	- -	- -	5 7	5 7	5 7	5 7
Agriculture and Forestry	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4	4 11	4 11	4 11	5 11
Development Planning, Projections and Policies	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	28 15	29 16	29 16	29 16
Statistics	- -	- -	- -	- -	13 17	13 17	13 17	14 17
Industrial Development	- -	- -	- -	- -	10 9	10 9	10 9	11 9
International Trade and Development	- -	- -	- -	- -	9 4	10 4	10 4	10 4
Natural Resources	- -	- -	- -	- -	11 9	11 9	11 9	11 9
Population	4 1	4 1	4 1	4 1	- -	- -	- -	- -
Science and Technology	- -	- -	- -	- -	4 2	4 2	5 3	5 3
Environment	- -	- -	- -	- -	8 5	8 5	9 5	9 5
Human Settlements	- -	- -	- -	- -	5 3	5 3	5 3	5 3
Transport	- -	- -	- -	- -	9 10	10 11	10 11	10 11
Management of Technical Co-operation	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 1	2 14	2 14	2 14	2 14
Common Services	- -	- -	- -	- -	9 16	9 16	9 16	9 16
GRAND TOTAL	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	117 122	120 124	122 125	125 125

TABLE 25

SUMMARY OF STAFF REQUIREMENTS BY LEVEL AND SOURCE OF FUNDS

ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT: Economic Commission for Europe

CATEGORY	SOURCE OF FUNDS							
	OTHER EXTRA-BUDGETARY RESOURCES				REGULAR BUDGET			
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1974	1975	1976	1977
Professional and above								
Assistant-Secretary-General	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Director (D-2)	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Principal Officer (D-1)	3	3	3	3	11	11	11	11
Senior Officer (P-5)	1	1	1	1	23	23	23	23
First Officer (P-4)	2	2	2	2	26	28	30	32
Second Officer (P-3)	3	3	3	3	34	35	35	36
Associate/Junior Officer (P-2/1)	5	5	5	5	21	21	21	21
Subtotal	14	14	14	14	117	120	122	125
General Service								
Principal level (G-5)	-	-	-	-	10	10	10	10
Other (G-4/1)	10	10	10	10	112	114	115	115
Subtotal	10	10	10	10	122	124	125	125
TOTAL	24	24	24	24	239	244	247	250
Reclassifications proposed:					1 P-4 to P-5	1 P-3 to P-4	1 P-2 to P-3 1 P-3 to P-4	1 P-2 to P-3 1 P-3 to P-4

1. Executive direction and management

The process of the growth and deepening of intergovernmental co-operation under the auspices of the Commission is expected to be particularly accelerated. Because additional resources will be required to implement the decisions of the Commission which will result from this process, ECE Governments are likely to emphasize increasingly the importance of a further integration of programmes of work and determination of priorities, which, in turn, places additional responsibilities on the Office of the Executive Secretary as the central instrument in the secretariat for over-all executive direction, management and co-ordination.

2. Agriculture and forestry

The Agriculture and Forestry Programme will continue with the implementation of the work programmes of the Committees on Agriculture and Timber. The medium-term requirements with regard to agriculture may require some strengthening of the levels approved for 1973. With regard to forestry, while continuing its periodic surveys of such forest products as sawnwood and sawlogs, pulpwood and miscellaneous roundwood, and wood-based panels, the Timber Committee will undertake a new study of long-term timber trends and prospects. It is also planned to carry out special studies on the use of forest products in packaging, the utilization of forest and industrial residues and chips, small-sized wood and bark and on the production and utilization of improved wood-based panels. In the field of the wood-working industries, the economic aspects of the modernization of forest industries will be studied. Finally, in the sector of increased efficiency of forest operations, work will be oriented towards multipurpose logging machines, the application of ergonomics to forestry and the impact of forest operations on the environment. The study of the indirect benefits of forestry and the social role of forests will continue to be an active preoccupation. It should be possible to carry out these activities with the present level of resources; however, the new review of European Timber Trends and Prospects may necessitate a slight increase in staff for the calendar year 1977.

3. Development planning, projections and policies

In the present climate of increasing willingness to co-operate among ECE Governments, the secretariat is preparing for requests for new kinds of detailed studies directly related to specific schemes for co-operation. Examples of such studies, involving application of more general research work already done, are: study of specific opportunities for industrial specialization; studies of economic aspects of specific schemes for environmental control, assessment of technological developments and improvements of European infrastructure (transport, energy networks, etc.). Medium-term period perspectives for the work of the Senior Economic Advisers imply a substantial rise in the level of activities especially in exchanging information on long-term plans and programmes and making recommendations on opportunities for intergovernmental co-operation on specific economic problems. It is therefore anticipated that as a result of the increased burden on secretariat resources, additional staff will be required for 1977. The precise requirements will be determined as plans are finalized.

4. Statistics

During the medium-term plan period, the Conference of European Statisticians will continue to give close attention to the statistical aspects of the four priority areas established by the Commission. It will also continue to expand its work on demographic and social statistics and on computer aspects of statistical work. The over-all rate of activity is however expected to remain at approximately its present level. It is planned to computerize the work of preparing the statistical bulletins for publication. The statistics needed for the research studies of the secretariat depend on the subject and scope of these studies, and because of the expected intensification of work in this field, consequent on the prospective expansion of East-West co-operation, a moderate increase in resource requirements for this area of statistical work is foreseen for the 1976/1977 period.

5. Industrial development

The industrial branches and problems dealt with at present by ECE (steel, chemicals, engineering and automation) will continue to be the centre of attention for ECE Governments. Since new and more intricate problems arise nationally and internationally as industrial growth advances, the need for ECE assistance to Governments is likely to increase further, particularly in respect to improved co-ordination of national industrial policies. This could involve the extension of ECE activities to other industrial sectors. For the 1974-1977 medium term, the number of projects expected under this programme points to a substantial rise in the importance given by Governments to ECE's work in the industrial field. The growing concern of Governments with long-range industrial programming will result in intensified international consultation and co-operation, for which ECE projects (studies, seminars and meetings) in the field of industry will form the basis. As a consequence, there will be a growing demand for secretariat resources with modest staff increases likely in the 1976/1977 time period.

6. International trade and development

It is anticipated that during the years 1974-1977, ECE will be called upon by Governments to increase substantially its work on problems of trade and industrial co-operation. With recent political and commercial developments in the ECE region, greater possibilities than before would seem to be opening up whereby the Commission and its Committee on the Development of Trade in particular are likely to be utilized by Governments for a more systematic multilateral concertation of plans and policies designed to enlarge trade among ECE countries. Activities designed (a) to speed up international standardization affecting trade and (b) to promote the establishment of region-wide international arrangements for the certification and quality assurance as well as (c) to rationalize international trade procedures are also expected to gain in importance and intensity.

7. Natural resources

It is anticipated that during the years 1974-1977, ECE will be called upon by Governments to increase substantially its work on energy problems. Quite apart from the backlog of problems proposed by Governments for joint consideration and action

which could not be fitted into the programme for 1972-1973, it is expected that the Commission will give the energy programme of ECE serious consideration at its next session in connexion with the examination of the secretariat paper on long-term problems of the energy economy of the ECE region. This paper will list a number of priority problems among others, those related to needed investments, trade in energy, environmental factors in relation to energy, technological developments and their impact on supply policies, and the development and integration of nuclear power in energy supply systems.

8. Population

Over the medium-term period of 1974-1977, ECE expects to continue work on three projects relating to (1) the demographic situation in Europe and the outlook until the year 2000, (2) comparative fertility and family planning study in Europe, and (3) population policies and long-term economic planning in Europe.

9. Science and technology

During the years 1974-1977, ECE expects to be called upon by Governments to increase substantially its work on problems of scientific and technological co-operation. Recent bilateral and multilateral developments give grounds for believing that ECE will be used increasingly by member Governments for exploring and exploiting opportunities for closer and more comprehensive technological co-operation. Consequently, it is expected that, in the years ahead, the secretariat will be called upon to service an increasing number of intergovernmental meetings of experts and policy-makers, as well as to undertake research activities on a more extensive scale.

10. Environment

The political problems which has hindered effective work in the field of environment over the past two years has now been completely resolved (through the admittance of the German Democratic Republic into the ECE as a full member). As a result, it is anticipated that during the years 1974-1977, ECE will be called upon by Governments to intensify rapidly and to expand substantially its work in the environmental field as a whole. Although there are other international organizations dealing with specific environmental problems in their field of competence or in a limited geographic area, ECE is the only region-wide organ for the harmonization of environmental goals, policies and programmes. It is expected that ECE will be called upon to use its good offices and provide the platform for intergovernmental agreements on transfrontier environmental problems (affecting contiguous seas, lakes, rivers or land areas) and industrial environmental problems which may affect international trade.

11. Human settlements

During the 1974-1977 medium-term period, the efforts of this programme will continue to be directed towards the broad goals of helping to solve problems relating to the provision of adequate housing and related services; the continuation

of efforts to promote standardization of building materials and equipment and industrialization of construction and to improve methods and means of establishing and implementing physical plans on the national, regional and local levels. The level of effort of this programme for the 1974-1977 medium-term period will be essentially that approved for 1973.

12. Transport

During the 1974-1977 medium-term period, the transport programme will continue to direct its efforts towards improvement of transportation in general. Some specific plans and goals expected to be accomplished include the following:

Revision of the TIR Customs Convention (Road Transport) and other Customs Conventions on inland transport;

Preparation of four private law conventions on road and inland water transport;

Development of new regulations on vehicle construction and equipment;

Preparation of unified rules (a) for inspection of vessels and (b) lake navigation;

Revision of inland water navigation code;

Development and harmonization of regulations on the transport of dangerous goods by rail, road and inland water transport;

Development of dimensions on safety standards on combined transport equipment;

Studies on problems raised by the completion of major international waterway connexions including economic studies;

Continuation of revision work on Conventions already adopted.

In order to accomplish these objectives, the additional staff resources requested for the 1974-1975 period of the 1974-1977 medium term should prove sufficient through 1977.

13. Management of technical co-operation activities

Within the scope of the technical co-operation programme for the medium-term period, the number of fellows to be placed in the European region will remain at a high level. Placement operations will require increasing efforts to secure host countries' co-operation in offering suitable training facilities. All other features remain the same as stated in the 1974-1975 biennial work programme and budget.

14. Common services

For the 1974-1977 period, the scope of this programme will remain at the same level as that approved for 1973. Support services in the areas of planning, data system, documents and editorial control and secretarial services will be provided at levels necessary to carry out the work programmes in each of the programme areas described above. It is anticipated at this time that staffing levels approved for 1973 will be adequate through the end of the 1974-1977 medium-term period.

D. ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) was established by resolution 37 (IV) of 28 March 1947 of the Economic and Social Council. Subject to the general supervision of the Council and acting within the framework of the policies of the United Nations, the Commission initiates and participates in measures for facilitating concerted action to foster economic reconstruction and development of countries in the region, for raising the level of economic activity of the countries of the region and for maintaining and strengthening the economic relations of these countries both among themselves and with other countries of the world. In the performance of its functions, the Commission undertakes or sponsors investigations and studies of economic, social and technological problems and the collection, evaluation and dissemination of such information. In addition, the Commission provides the necessary co-ordination and substantive support for programmes of technical assistance in the region. At the request of member States, the Commission also provides advisory services.

During the 1974-1977 medium-term plan period, the efforts of ECAFE will be guided by the following precepts: (a) work programmes must be planned within the context of the Strategy for the Second Development Decade; (b) the growing feeling expressed by Governments in the region (the central theme in the ECAFE Twenty-fifth Anniversary Declaration) that after years of development efforts and philosophy, there must be a clear attainment of economic maturity and self-reliance in a foreseeable period ahead. The priorities are, per force, rapid development in all sectors, and to include an attack on some of the major bottle-necks faced by developing countries, such as science and technology, foreign exchange shortage and regional co-operation. Priorities for the four years will therefore include projections on regional trade and monetary co-operation as in the Kabul Declaration of the Fourth Meeting of the Council of Ministers for Asian Economic Co-operation; problems of land-locked and least developed countries; shipping and port development; science and technology and joint industry; mineral resources development; water resources planning; unified development planning methodology; population activities; and development administration vis-à-vis plan implementation. It is hoped that while receiving some increase in the regular budget it will be possible to make maximum use of extra-budgetary funds and to co-ordinate the use of resources within the United Nations system at the regional level.

The text that follows contains (a) a summary of requirements for ECAFE by programme and by source of funds for each of the years of the medium-term plan period; (b) a summary of staff requirements by programme and by source of funds for each of the years 1974-1977; (c) a summary of staff requirements by level and source of funds for each of the years 1974-1977; and (d) a summary narrative on the plans and objectives to be achieved by ECAFE for each major programme. The staff and resource requirements shown for 1974 and 1975 correspond to those requested in the biennial work programme and budget (A/9006) for those years. The requirements for 1976-1977 have been projected on the basis of the programme of work proposed by the Secretary-General for the four-year period.

The objectives of each ECAFE programme proposed for the four years are essentially the same as stated in the 1974-1975 biennial work programme and budget and might be considered in conjunction with that document.

TABLE 26

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS BY PROGRAMME AND BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

(in thousands of US dollars)

ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT: Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East

PROGRAMME CATEGORY AND PROGRAMME	1974			1975			1976			1977		
	Operational Programmes	Other extra- budgetary Resources	Regular Budget	Operational Programmes	Other extra- budgetary Resources	Regular Budget	Operational Programmes	Other extra- budgetary Resources	Regular Budget	Operational Programmes	Other extra- budgetary Resources	Regular Budget
I. POLICY-MAKING ORGANS.	-	-	49	-	-	110	-	-	4	-	-	4
II. EXECUTIVE DIRECTION AND MANAGEMENT	-	-	229	-	-	237	-	-	249	-	-	263
III. PROGRAMMES												
Agriculture	-	84	64	-	86	65	-	92	84	-	99	98
Development Planning, Projections and Policies	1 176	150	506	1 324	160	534	1 456	170	573	1 602	180	615
Public Administration	101	-	48	111	-	57	121	-	61	135	-	78
Statistics	766	-	359	874	-	371	961	-	405	1 057	-	439
Industrial Development	-	65	407	-	70	422	-	75	455	-	80	499
International Trade and Development	-	-	339	-	-	392	-	-	447	-	-	472
Natural Resources ...	1 189	55	530	1 197	60	547	1 208	65	576	1 220	70	611
Population	568	387	143	705	406	148	881	426	172	881	447	207
Science and Technology	-	-	46	-	-	47	-	-	54	-	-	56
Environment	-	-	33	-	-	53	-	-	56	-	-	58
Social Development ..	46	-	202	56	-	210	66	-	220	76	-	233
Human Settlements ...	74	-	93	82	-	105	90	-	111	100	-	115
Transport and Communications	259	205	293	288	210	304	325	220	316	357	230	331
Assistance to Lower Mekong Basin Project.	-	65	54	-	70	55	-	80	59	-	85	62

TABLE 26 (continued)

PROGRAMME CATEGORY AND PROGRAMME	1974			1975			1976			1977		
	Operational Programmes	Other extra- budgetary Resources	Regular Budget	Operational Programmes	Other extra- budgetary Resources	Regular Budget	Operational Programmes	Other extra- budgetary Resources	Regular Budget	Operational Programmes	Other extra- budgetary Resources	Regular Budget
IV. PROGRAMME SUPPORT												
Management of Technical Co-operation Activities	-	18	48	-	19	50	-	20	53	-	21	55
Administrative Services	-	-	1 168	-	-	1 173	-	-	1 273	-	-	1 336
Common Services	-	-	113	-	-	118	-	-	124	-	-	130
Conference Services ..	-	-	575	-	-	595	-	-	623	-	-	652
TOTAL	4 179	1 029	5 299	4 637	1 081	5 593	5 108	1 148	5 915	5 428	1 212	6 314

TABLE 27

SUMMARY OF STAFF REQUIREMENTS BY PROGRAMME AND BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT: Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East

Programme	<u>S o u r c e o f f u n d s</u>							
	<u>Other Extra-Budgetary Resources</u>				<u>Regular Budget</u>			
	<u>1974</u> P LL	<u>1975</u> P LL	<u>1976</u> P LL	<u>1977</u> P LL	<u>1974</u> P LL	<u>1975</u> P LL	<u>1976</u> P LL	<u>1977</u> P LL
Policy-making Organs	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Executive Direction and Management	- -	- -	- -	- -	7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6
Agriculture	4 -	4 -	4 -	4 -	2 3	2 3	3 4	3 4
Development planning, projections and policies	- -	- -	- -	- -	20 12	20 12	21 13	21 13
Public Administration	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 1	2 1	2 1	3 2
Statistics	- -	- -	- -	- -	13 25	13 25	14 26	14 26
Industrial Development	- -	- -	- -	- -	16 12	16 12	12 12	17 13
International Trade and Development	- -	- -	- -	- -	14 9	17 11	17 11	17 11
Natural Resources	- -	- -	- -	- -	20 11	20 11	20 11	20 11
Population	9 5	9 5	9 5	9 5	6 5	6 5	7 6	8 7
Science and Technology	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2
Environment	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 1	2 1	2 1	2 1
Social Development	- -	- -	- -	- -	8 5	8 5	8 5	8 5
Human Settlements	- -	- -	- -	- -	4 3	4 3	4 3	4 3
Transport and Communications	- -	- -	- -	- -	11 10	11 10	11 10	11 10
Assistance to Lower Mekong Basin Project	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 -	2 -	2 -	2 -
Management of Technical Co-operation Activities	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2

TABLE 27 (continued)

Programme	<u>S o u r c e o f f u n d s</u>							
	<u>Other Extra-Budgetary Resources</u>				<u>Regular Budget</u>			
	<u>1974</u> P LL	<u>1975</u> P LL	<u>1976</u> P LL	<u>1977</u> P LL	<u>1974</u> P LL	<u>1975</u> P LL	<u>1976</u> P LL	<u>1977</u> P LL
Administrative Services	- -	- -	- -	- -	15 113	15 113	15 125	15 125
Common Services	- -	- -	- -	- -	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10
Conference Services	- -	- -	- -	- -	16 63	16 63	16 63	16 63
GRAND TOTAL	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	166 293	169 295	173 311	176 314

TABLE 28

SUMMARY OF STAFF REQUIREMENTS BY LEVEL AND SOURCE OF FUNDS

ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT: Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East

CATEGORY	SOURCE OF FUNDS							
	OTHER EXTRA-BUDGETARY RESOURCES				REGULAR BUDGET			
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1974	1975	1976	1977
Professional and above								
Under-Secretary-General	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistant-Secretary-General	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Director (D-2)	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2
Principal Officer (D-1)	1	1	1	1	10	10	10	10
Senior Officer (P-5)	2	2	2	2	26	26	26	26
First Officer (P-4)	3	3	3	3	49	50	51	52
Second Officer (P-3)	7	7	7	7	49	50	53	55
Associate/Junior Officer (P-2/1)	1	1	1	1	29	30	30	30
Subtotal	14	14	14	14	166	169	173	176
Local level	5	5	5	5	293	295	311	314
TOTAL	19	19	19	19	459	464	484	490
Reclassifications proposed:					1 LL to P-2/1 2 P-2 to P-3 1 P-4 to P-5			

1. Executive direction and management

During the 1974-1977 medium-term period, this programme will continue to provide the over-all executive direction and management necessary to accomplish the substantive ECAFE programmes described below. The measures of the outlook in the medium term flow from the definition and objectives outlined in the 1974-1975 biennial work programme and budget (A/9006) and, in particular, the sense of urgency for rapid development among the countries. Particular stress will be laid on the speeding up of concrete regional co-operation efforts, the methodology and approach to unified development planning, the administrative development for plan implementation, the maximum use of decentralization of the United Nations system at the regional level and the increasing effectiveness of Special Fund type regional projects. Also anticipated is the further improvement in the formulation of ECAFE's work programme and the improvement in the control of meetings and documents. It is anticipated that, unless unforeseen programme developments occur, the staffing requirements, as approved for this programme for 1973, will be adequate through 1977.

2. Agriculture

The agriculture programme is being reoriented to reflect the recent directives of the Commission and the Food and Agriculture Organization Conference to place emphasis on the promotion of regional economic co-operation especially in the context of recent technological changes in agriculture. Attention will be given to the adoption of sound plans and policies that would help increase production but would avoid the emergence of surpluses. Emphasis will be placed on studies and/or activities to highlight problems and possibilities of stabilizing and expanding intraregional trade in selected agricultural commodities with a view to harmonizing national development plans. The work in this area is closely related to the goals of the International Development Strategy for the Second Development Decade.

3. Development planning, projections and policies

During the 1974-1977 medium-term period, this programme will continue to stress the work on the two major subclassifications of development, (a) trends and projections of development, and (b) economic planning and programming. Efforts will continue in respect of the following specific tasks:

The preparation of the Annual Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East for submission to the Commission;

The preparation of the Quarterly Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East;

The preparation of the Development Programming Techniques Series;

The preparation of reports of meetings for submission to the Commission;

The promotion of regional co-operation and plan harmonization in commodities;

The promotion of regional co-operation and plan harmonization among the Lower Mekong riparian countries.

4. Public administration

During the 1974-1977 medium-term period, the public administration programme will continue to assist Governments in fostering, promoting, and enhancing their capability at all levels in national administrative systems and in all fields related to national development, for accelerated economic and social advancement, in the context of the International Development Strategy adopted for the Second United Nations Development Decade. Some specific objectives of this programme will be the following:

Country level group exercises on the preparation of administrative plans concomitant with the national development plans;

Assistance to the least developed among the developing countries and the land-locked countries in training and other activities of development administration for improving the institutional and human resource capability;

Assistance to improve the capability of national training institutions through a programme of training of trainers;

Provision of advisory services to Governments of the region in different aspects of public administration;

Promotion of and assistance in the use of modern management techniques in public administration;

Assistance in increasing managerial and organizational effectiveness of public enterprises;

Assistance in improving the capability of local government administrative systems;

Enhancement of other programme activities through inputs of appropriate administrative component into such activities.

5. Statistics

During the period of the 1974-1977 medium-term plan efforts under the statistics programme will continue to be directed towards providing the essential factual basis for the economic and social development of the countries of the region and for the assessment of national progress. Also the programme will provide statistical information services at the regional level and assist the countries of the region in the development of statistics in accordance with the work programme approved by the Commission. It is proposed to strengthen the development of this programme in order to promote the integrated, co-ordinated and balanced nature of statistics within the framework of the United Nations System of National Accounts and the Integrated System of Demographic and Social Statistics. It is planned to expand the statistical information services and related data processing facilities.

6. Industrial development

During the 1974-1977 period, this programme will continue to stress the technological aspects of specific industrial sectors namely, metals and engineering, chemicals (petrochemicals, fertilizers, pesticides, dyestuffs and basic chemicals), forest-based industries, agro-industries, electrical and electronics industry and small-scale industries. Efforts will be made to assist developing countries of the region in the expansion and development of specific industries, technical efficiencies, feasibility and location studies, trends in the choice of technology and industrial processes. During its six years of existence, the Asian Industrial Development Council has identified project possibilities at the national and multinational levels through its fact-finding teams and survey missions. The next stage is to undertake detailed feasibility studies on various projects which member countries have indicated an interest to co-operate with and to render technical assistance in their implementation at the national level. In addition, in view of the importance of agro-industry to most of the developing countries of the region, the Second Asian Conference on Industrialization had specifically requested that more efforts should be made to promote agro-industries in the region. With regard to industrial services and institutions, as a follow-up to the Asian Industrial Survey for Regional Co-operation, which indicated long-term perspectives for industrialization of the countries covered by the survey for the periods 1970-1975, 1976-1980 and 1981-1985, a series of studies relating to industrial and trade policies of the countries concerned will be completed and the formulation of a suitable framework for co-ordinated investment and trade will be undertaken. Efforts will be made to promote the export of manufactures and semi-manufactures within the context of the general system of preference; the review and assessment of industrial development in the developing countries of the ECAFE region during the first half of the Second United Nations Development Decade will also be undertaken. Assistance to the least developed countries in their efforts to expand and diversify industrial production will be increased.

7. International trade and development

During the 1974-1977 medium-term period, ECAFE's efforts with regard to this programme will continue to be directed towards assisting member countries of the region in expanding trade among themselves as well as with the rest of the world and in formulating and executing national plans and policies concerning international commerce as well as to promote international and regional co-operation in trade, finance and related fields. Emphasis will continue to be placed on work relating to the Asian Reserve Bank. Simultaneously, work on the Asian Clearing Union will phase out. In addition, follow-up action on Asian Trade Expansion will be undertaken. Further plans are under way to gradually implement throughout the region the scheme relating to the collection of economic statistics on shipping and the other aspects of the activities under shipping such as freight study units, shippers' organizations and regional training centres. In the field of export promotion, ECAFE will concentrate on providing trade and market information to member Governments, and conduct both market surveys on selected markets and for specific products. It will continue assisting countries to organize or take part in international trade fairs and conduct training courses on export promotion topics.

8. Natural resources

For the period of the 1974-1977 medium-term, the natural resources programme will continue to promote the development of water, energy and mineral resources, with particular reference to the acceleration of development through the application of modern science and technology. With regard to water, it is a recognized fact that prosperity in the economic and material sense cannot be achieved by developing countries without the development and control of their water resources. It is proposed, therefore, not only to take positive measures to promote the development of water for agriculture, industry and domestic use but also to combat the damage caused by floods and storms, which currently runs at \$1 000 million annually, largely nullifying the financial assistance given to the region for development purposes and, in the worst years, offsetting the economic gains made in other directions. Plans with regard to energy will be built around the premise that the massive industrial development needed to ensure the economic prosperity of Asia is contingent upon the development of energy resources, primarily in the form of fossil fuels and hydroelectric power. The growth of population together with the pace of industrial development necessitate the doubling of energy production facilities every seven years. The magnitude of this task calls for strenuous effort on the part of national and international agencies alike, and considerable assistance must be given to developing countries. The area of mineral resources, likewise, is geared to industrial development since the latter is dependent on the extraction and processing of minerals. Developing countries, rich in minerals, especially oil and natural gas, can hasten their economic advancement not only by the development of resources for their own use but also by the sale of surplus raw and processed minerals to developed countries. The exploration and exploitation of resources must therefore be undertaken with the utmost urgency. During 1974-1977, it is proposed to increase the search for new resources, especially in off-shore areas in the region.

9. Population

Plans for the 1974-1977 medium term for this programme call for continuation of work on the integration of population factors in the development strategy of countries in the region so as to reflect the recommendations of the Second Asian Population Conference; the utilization of commercial channels for promoting acceptance and use of family planning methods; bringing the skills of business management to population and family planning programmes; and strengthening of individual and institutional competence in these programmes. Work will continue on the identification and field testing of some of the "measures beyond family planning"; motivational research; and on providing necessary skills to family planning personnel through expert group meetings, seminars and training courses. In addition to the above activities ECAFE's population programme will continue to implement the Second Asian Population Conference recommendations to tailor information to fit the needs of producers and consumers by strengthening the "channellers" functions. This includes overcoming various communication barriers, with special emphasis on language problems and the publication of technical papers.

10. Science and technology

With regard to this programme, during the 1974-1977 medium-term period, major efforts of ECAFE will be directed towards assisting interested member countries in the implementation of the Asian Plan of Action on the application of Science and Technology to Development, particularly in translating the targets and priorities into pragmatic proposals at the project level. The Asian Plan of Action covers such diverse subjects as industrial research and design, metallurgy, industrial chemicals, small-scale and cottage industries and handicrafts, food industries, agro-based industries, appropriate technology and maintenance and repair, etc. Increased attention will be given to regional standardization of important commodities, particularly those having export potential and steps will be taken to assist the countries in changing over to the metric system. In the field of industrial research, promotion of regional collaboration and of interinstitutional links in industrial research and harmonizing regional research and development programmes with those of industrial production for domestic and export purposes will be pursued.

11. Environment

Efforts in respect of this programme during the medium-term plan period will continue to be directed toward regional, subregional and international activities on preventive and curative measures for preservation of environment; improvement of environment through education, public co-operation, regulations, laws and international agreements. Capabilities will be strengthened to permit ECAFE to assist Governments in their assessment of environmental problems including evaluation and review, research and information exchange, and in the promotion of supporting measures concerning education, training and public information, organizational arrangements, financial and other forms of assistance. In addition, stress will be placed on preparation and adoption of an Asian Plan of Action for Human Environment by the Commission and follow-up activities will be undertaken through technical seminars, establishment of environmental bodies at national and regional levels, promotion of training and research in various aspects of environment.

12. Social development

During the 1974-1977 medium-term period, this programme will be guided by the premise that development, particularly in the developing countries of Asia, is no longer looked upon as limited to economic growth but now consists of economic growth with social progress and social justices; otherwise social disparity and dissatisfaction tend to wipe out all economic growth. Thus, efforts will be made to restructure the entire planning system towards unified development analysis and planning. The social development programme will attempt to move Governments in this direction through its research, studies and preparation. This will involve a more purposeful attack on massive and basic problems like poverty, maldistribution of income, unemployment and the need for popular participation in planning for, and gaining from, development. It also means enhancing all social

welfare services to reach the masses in the rural areas, local institution building and local leadership through programmes in community development and community organization, and training of youth leadership for assuming national development responsibilities more directly. Specifically, ECAFE will endeavour to strengthen regional advisory services for assisting in formulating national social welfare policies and plans and manpower planning, training and utilization; upgrading professional in-service training programmes; promoting national workshops on selected aspects of social welfare and participation of non-governmental organizations and the community in social welfare development; promoting regional co-operation in social welfare, including (a) clearing-house activities; (b) formulation of policies and standards for social welfare manpower requirements; (c) development and implementation of a long-term regional plan for orienting social work training to developmental needs; (d) enhancing the role of social welfare in family planning and in rural areas; (e) assisting in the organization of the Regional Conferences of Ministers of Social Welfare every four years and related follow-up work. Some highlights of the 1974-1977 period will be the preparation of successive chapters on Asia for the 1974 and 1978 Review of the World Social Situation and preparation for the Conferences on Social Development to be held in 1974 and 1976.

13. Human settlements

During the 1974-1977 medium-term plan, more emphasis will be placed on strengthening the national institutions for mobilizing resources on housing finance, including the improvement of management and administration in the field of housing, building and planning. The goals of the housing programme are to assist member countries in their efforts to solve housing problems, to promote housing urban and rural development activities and programmes, to formulate long-term national housing planning and their effective implementation, to increasing housing productivity and to integrate the growth of country, town and city through regional development planning. In addition, efforts will be made to assist Governments of the ECAFE region in developing and adopting suitable community development plans, policies and programmes to meet the changing requirements of socio-economic development, and to ensure popular participation and self-help for development and gaining the benefits of development.

14. Transport and communications

Under this programme for the 1974-1977 medium-term period, ECAFE will continue its efforts with regard to improving railway, highway and water transport and to improve the development of telecommunication in the ECAFE region. Plans call for ECAFE to develop a co-ordinated and integrated transport and communications infrastructure to provide the necessary facilities for rapid economic and social development of the ECAFE region. As the development of transportation in the area as a whole is not uniform, the need for expansion of capacity, its modernization and its adaptation of modern techniques assumes special significance and in this context so does the possibility of utilizing unconventional equipment as

a means of catalyzing rapid growth of the infrastructure in the light of the needs of specific countries. Regional co-operation for developing specific modes such as the Trans-Asian Railway and the Asian Highway, the Asian Telecommunity, Asian Shipping Development, Tourism and Facilitation are important programme elements and these will continue to receive a great deal of emphasis. In addition, intensification of regional studies for formulation guidelines for an integrated development of transportation systems at the national and regional levels will be accomplished. Further work in connexion with the establishment of regional or subregional training facilities for tourist personnel will continue to figure prominently during the period. Other important activities which will gain momentum during the mid-term will be the work relating to the establishment of the prerequisites for the setting up of regional machinery for third-party risk insurance of automobiles in international traffic, and simplifications and standardization of documentation used in transport, travel and trade. Following are some critical anticipated problem areas to which attention will be addressed: (a) evaluation of transport requirements for optimal economic and social development in relation to achieving the targets of the Second United Nations Development Decade; (b) co-ordination of different modes of transport for integrated development; (c) promotion of subregional or regional training facilities with special reference to hotel and allied services personnel; (d) possible development of a regional centre for advanced tourist studies, research and documentation; (e) assisting countries of the region to establish necessary prerequisites for third-party risk insurance; and (f) to participate in and implement existing international conventions and agreements dealing with facilitation of international traffic.

15. Assistance to Lower Mekong Basin project

ECAFE's efforts during the 1974-1977 medium-term period with regard to this programme will continue to stress the promotion, co-ordination and supervision of planning and investigation of water resources development in the Lower Mekong Basin. This programme has as its aim the comprehensive development of water resources and related resources of the Lower Mekong Basin, including mainstream and tributaries, in respect of hydroelectric power, irrigation, flood control, drainage, navigation improvement, watershed management, water supply and related developments, for the benefit of all the people of the basin.

16. Management of technical co-operation activities

Throughout the period of the 1974-1977 medium-term plan, this programme will continue to provide for the efficient and co-ordinated execution of all operational activities of ECAFE involving (a) technical co-operation projects financed by the United Nations regular budget, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Population Fund; and (b) bilateral assistance - projects financed under funds-in-trust from donor countries or foundations. It includes training of government officials concerned with United Nations technical assistance. A continued increase in operational activities is foreseen during the medium-term period. More specifically, the recommendations of the Asian Population Conference of 1972,

the Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment of 1972 (as endorsed by the General Assembly), Shipping Trade, Least Developed Countries, and the expanding membership of ECAFE (including the South Pacific) will call for a growing operational role for ECAFE. Efforts will continue toward ensuring careful management of technical assistance projects under decentralized procedures with full internal and interagency co-ordination. It is anticipated that training will continue at the level requested for 1974-1975, namely, one seminar and one or two group missions on alternate years.

17. Administrative services, common services and
conference services

The support services provided under this heading during the period of the 1974-1977 medium-term will be at the level appropriate to accomplish the other programmes described above. The support category encompasses efforts with regard to general ECAFE administration, conference services and common services.

E. ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

The Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) was established by resolution 106 (VI) of the Economic and Social Council. Under its terms of reference, ECLA initiates and participates in measures for economic and social development for Latin American countries and for maintaining and strengthening the economic relations for the Latin American countries both among themselves and with other countries; makes or sponsors studies of economic and technological problems; undertakes or sponsors the collection, evaluation and dissemination of information; assists in the formulation and development of co-ordinated policies as a basis for practical action in promoting economic and social development in the region.

It is well known that in the last few years there have been profound changes in Latin America which directly condition and predetermine the kind of functions ECLA and the secretariat will have to discharge in the years to come. Among the changes which more or less directly characterize the present situation in Latin America are:

The growing diversity of situations on the economic, political and social levels in which the Latin American development process is taking place. This means that there is also a growing variety of models and styles of development and of underlying ideologies, so that it is unrealistic to think in terms of a single way or only a few standardized ways of achieving economic and social progress.

The accumulation of experience (especially economic experience) throughout the post-war period. This experience needs to be evaluated so as to locate the theoretical or political proposals in its context.

The problems of development which are now acquiring new dimensions and require a different approach. Such is the case, for example, as regards the qualitative aspects of development, which have interested ECLA for a long time past and now display different characteristics in the present circumstances.

To these problems arising from the new Latin American conditions are added all those deriving from a changing and pluralistic international situation, such as the alterations in the social and political map of the modern world; the rapid widening of technological frontiers, which imposes other forms of relations or links between the countries on the periphery and the great developed centres; the equally significant changes in patterns of consumption in the industrialized world and their undoubted effect on the forms of organization of Latin American society and the economic relations between both worlds; the changes brought about by the new forms of organization of modern enterprises, especially transnational corporations; etc.

A factor which must necessarily be considered in conjunction with this transformation of the Latin American and world situations is that of the evolution of relations within Latin America itself, which have also changed. Firstly, since the mid-1950s there has been the economic integration movement, which has taken the

form of various initiatives at the regional or subregional level. Secondly, international forums have seen the rise of a united Latin American front aimed at obtaining a more equitable international division of labour, easier access to modern technology, and more participation in the great decisions affecting world economic relations. In this vital undertaking, the countries of Latin America are now beginning to act in conjunction with the other developing countries and to extend their trade relations to all regions of the world in an effort to diversify their economies and reduce their traditional dependence.

The major tasks that lie ahead make it necessary for ECLA to establish a number of general principles to govern its activities in the two basic fields that lie within its purview, namely research and co-operation with Governments: (a) ECLA must concentrate on basic issues to prevent a dispersion of effort, for if efforts are scattered about a wide variety of tasks that are not properly interlinked, not only will research work become compartmentalized but the quality of studies will suffer and the advantages of genuine team work will be lost; (b) it must organize work on an interdisciplinary basis, directing, orienting and planning work in such a way that specialists in different fields all work together within a unified socio-economic approach; (c) it must co-operate with intellectual centres developing ideas outside the United Nations systems, so that such centres can support the operational activities of ECLA in Latin America.

In this context, it is envisaged that during the period 1974-1977, ECLA will:

Step up its advisory activities with respect to issues that concern the Latin American countries in negotiations in international forums;

Explore new ways and means of accelerating the integration process in Latin America;

Define precise objectives for its activities in the operational field;

Strengthen its research programme on economic and social development, taking especially into account the specific situations existing at the national level;

Increase its research activities in the fields of international economic relations, environment policies and natural resources;

Proceed gradually with the improvement of its capacity and expertise in the field of computer technology.

There follows (1) a summary of requirements for ECLA by programme and source of funds for each of the years of the medium-term plan period; (2) a summary of staff requirements by programme and source of funds for each of these years; (3) a summary of staff requirements by level and source of funds for each of the years; and (4) a summary narrative of the broad plans and goals for each major programme. The staff and resource requirements shown for 1974 and 1975 are identical to those shown in the 1974-1975 biennial work programme and budget (A/9006). The requirements for 1976 and 1977 are projections based on all factors known at the time the medium-term plan was prepared.

TABLE 29

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS BY PROGRAMME CATEGORY AND PROGRAMME
AND BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

(in thousands of US dollars)

ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT: Economic Commission for Latin America

PROGRAMME CATEGORY AND PROGRAMME	1974			1975			1976			1977		
	Operational Programmes	Other extra- budgetary Resources	Regular Budget	Operational Programmes	Other extra- budgetary Resources	Regular Budget	Operational Programmes	Other extra- budgetary Resources	Regular Budget	Operational Programmes	Other extra- budgetary Resources	Regular Budget
A. <u>Policy-making organs</u>												
Sessions of the Commission	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	110
B. <u>Executive Direction and Management</u>	-	-	450	-	-	484	-	-	505	-	-	536
C. <u>Programmes</u>												
General Economic Development	2 543	44	828	2 862	49	868	3 220	51	911	3 620	54	957
Industrial Development	-	45	359	-	47	399	-	49	451	-	52	495
International Trade and Development	-	45	501	-	51	543	-	54	578	-	56	624
Natural Resources	262	-	154	262	-	167	262	-	174	262	-	183
Environment	-	-	49	-	-	63	-	-	67	-	-	70
Transport and Tourism	36	-	185	41	-	195	47	-	205	54	-	215
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	-	114	144	-	121	152	-	127	160	-	133	168
Social Development	2 194	203	188	2 722	249	198	2 725	261	207	3 380	275	228
Statistics	289	26	511	328	26	533	370	27	561	425	29	588
D. <u>Programme support</u>												
Management of Technical Co-operation Activities ...	-	58	241	-	60	257	-	63	270	-	66	282
Administration	-	55	424	-	59	452	-	62	473	-	65	507
Conference Services	-	82	691	-	90	751	-	94	792	-	99	836
Common Services	-	-	1 575	-	-	1 708	-	-	1 812	-	-	1 910
TOTAL	5 324	672	6 300	6 215	752	6 870	6 624	788	7 166	7 741	829	7 709

SUMMARY OF STAFF REQUIREMENTS BY PROGRAMME AND BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT: Economic Commission for Latin America

Programme	Source of funds															
	Other Extra-Budgetary Resources								Regular Budget							
	1974		1975		1976		1977		1974		1975		1976		1977	
	P	GS	P	GS	P	GS	P	GS	P	GS	P	GS	P	GS	P	GS
Executive Direction and Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	11	13	11	13	11	14	11
General Economic Development	-	8	-	8	-	8	-	8	31	20	31	20	31	20	31	20
Industrial Development	2	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	12	15	13	16	14	17	14	17
International Trade and Development	-	8	-	8	-	8	-	8	19	14	20	14	20	14	21	14
Natural Resources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Environment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Transport and Tourism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	6	5	6	5	6	5
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	6	3	6	3	6	3	6	3
Social Development	12	5	12	5	12	5	12	5	8	4	8	4	8	4	9	4
Statistics	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27
Management of Technical Co-operation Activities	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	9	5	9	5	9	5	9	5
Administration	-	10	-	10	-	10	-	10	10	26	10	26	10	26	10	27
Conference Services	-	15	-	15	-	15	-	15	13	65	13	66	13	66	13	67
Common Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	142	10	144	11	146	11	147
TOTAL	23	50	23	50	23	50	23	50	158	344	161	348	163	351	166	354

TABLE 31

SUMMARY OF STAFF REQUIREMENTS BY LEVEL AND SOURCE OF FUNDS

ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT: Economic Commission for Latin America

CATEGORY	SOURCE of FUNDS							
	OTHER EXTRA-BUDGETARY RESOURCES				REGULAR BUDGET			
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1974	1975	1976	1977
Professional and above								
Under-Secretary-General	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistant-Secretary-General	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Director (D-2)	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Principal Officer (D-1)	1	1	1	1	11	11	11	11
Senior Officer (F-5)	-	-	-	-	29	29	30	31
First Officer (P-4)	7	7	7	7	44	44	45	46
Second Officer (P-3)	8	8	8	8	42	44	44	44
Associate/Junior Officer (P-2/1)	7	7	7	7	30	31	31	32
Subtotal	23	23	23	23	158	161	163	166
Local level								
	50	50	50	50	344	348	351	354
TOTAL:	73	73	73	73	502	509	514	520

1. Policy-making organs

At its fifteenth session, held in Quito (Ecuador) in March 1973, the Economic Commission for Latin America decided to accept the invitation of the Government of Trinidad and Tobago to hold its sixteenth session in Port of Spain in 1975. Following ECLA's regular practice of holding its sessions on alternate years, the seventeenth session is accordingly scheduled for 1977.

2. Executive direction and management

During the medium-term plan period great emphasis will be placed on the streamlining of management and administrative practices and systems, with a view to increasing productivity and responding effectively to the emergence of new problem areas in the region.

3. General economic development

The activities under this programme will continue to include the preparation of the annual economic surveys and the appraisal of the progress and limitations of the regional effort to attain the objectives laid down in the International Development Strategy. In the field of research, the features and implications of the Latin American development strategy will be analysed as well as the methods adopted in specific countries or groups of countries; on the basis of these over-all studies, a research outline is proposed on the problems or basic questions raised by the development strategy, e.g. income distribution, employment, assimilation of technology, external relations and the spatial distribution of economic activity. It is also proposed to carry out research into the experiences of economic policy which are being put into practice in specific fields and determined countries. Lastly, on the basis of the importance this matter has acquired in the region, it is proposed to carry out research into different questions connected with the growth of the public economy and the activity of the State.

4. Industrial development

Through close contact with Governments and integration agencies, the activities carried out under this programme will be increasingly geared to the region's fundamental problems. Emphasis will be placed on industrial policies within the development process. In this context, it is proposed to replace the sectoral analyses of Latin American industry by studies, covering, *inter alia*, the relations between the structure and systems of industrial development in large, medium and small countries; the significance of the external sector in the industrial development process; import substitution problems, the capacity to generate or to destroy employment, in the light of options regarding the use of capital - or labour - intensive techniques; the relations between the structure of industry and consumption patterns; the possibilities and limitations of the export of manufactures; and the integration and industrial development problems.

5. International trade and development

During the medium-term plan period, ECLA will step up its advisory activities with respect to Latin America's problems in matters pertaining to the restructuring of international trade, financial and technological relations, and in regulating the activities of transnational corporations. Efforts will also be made to explore new ways and means of accelerating the integration process within Latin America. Research activities in the field of international economic relations will accordingly reflect ECLA's priorities under this programme.

6. National resources

It is proposed to co-ordinate more effectively the activities presently carried out in the fields of natural resources management, regional development and technology. The analysis to be undertaken in this connexion will be based on the development process in Latin America and its repercussions on the Latin American economy and society.

7. Environment

During the 1974-77 period, a socio-economic group will be set up to analyse environment problems, with particular emphasis on the relations between basic economic development problems and the environment, taking into account the region's state of under-development; the development with the Latin American countries of appropriate methodologies for analysis of environmental problems and their rational planning within the context of economic and social planning objectives; and the study of the international repercussions of environmental problems, in co-operation with the ECLA units concerned with external policies and relations.

8. Transport and tourism

Since transport directly affects nearly every economic activity, both national and international, it is especially important that the activities carried out in this field be co-ordinated with activities under the other programmes. The priority subjects to be dealt with during the medium-term plan period include:

Improvement of regional transport infrastructure and services - including those of inland-waterway transport - by means of policies, programmes and agreements, in order to facilitate Latin American integration;

Design of new methodologies for transport planning which will ensure that transport will not hinder the development of other sectors and will not absorb an excessive proportion of the domestic resources earmarked for investment;

Adequate participation of the Latin American countries in the new technologies which are revolutionizing international transport;

Definition of the appropriate role for the different Latin American countries with respect to maritime transport within a more equitable international division of labour;

New systems of information, planning and control of public enterprises in the transport sector with a view to improving their performance; and

Improvement of public urban transport services.

9. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries

The Joint ECLA/FAO Division in Santiago and the Joint ECLA/FAO Section in Mexico will continue to analyse the agrarian reform, land settlement and rural development processes. The changes which are presently taking place in Latin American agriculture require a review of this work programme which should cover an evaluation of experience in agrarian reform; agricultural marketing problems; the income distribution in relation to rural development; and industrialization and the production of staple food products.

10. Social development

Social development work will be increasingly integrated into multidisciplinary policy-oriented research projects on problems of development and into comprehensive national development studies. The emphasis will be placed on analysing the reciprocal relations between social, political and economic structures, particularly by means of studies on the middle classes, the proletariat, the rural strata, power structures, youth and participation; and on studying the relations between demographic change and development and population policies.

11. Statistics

The highlights of the plans for the medium-term plan period under this programme are the following:

Extension of systematization of the work on review and appraisal, including the more efficient use of economic and social indicators at the regional level;

Stronger co-ordination of the work on demographic and social statistics, national and special accounts, comparison of systems, consumption, income distribution, and employment and housing statistics;

Improvement of industrial statistics with special attention to dynamic industries, transfer of technology, labour force absorption and technological aspects of small-scale industry statistics.

A more policy-oriented work on external trade statistics, to serve the needs of the groups working on regional integration on the short, medium and long-range problems, and on the orientation of financing requirements.

12. Management of technical co-operation activities

ECLA's operational activities have fulfilled and will continue to fulfil an important role as part of the secretariat's activities designed to respond to the express requirements of Governments and to support its research into analysis of the current situation in the countries of the region. During the medium-term plan period, it is proposed to refine objectives for ECLA's activities in the operational field, thus eliminating certain ambiguities that make it difficult for it to fulfil its task efficiently, let alone appraise the quality of its work.

13. Administration, conference services and common services

During the 1974-1977 period, the services provided under the above programmes will be maintained at the level required to carry out the activities described under each of the other programmes of ECLA.

F. ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

The Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) was established by Economic and Social Council resolution 671 A (XXV). Within the framework of United Nations policies and subject to the general supervision of the Economic and Social Council, ECA initiates and participates in measures for concerted action to foster the economic and social development of African countries. ECA's principal objectives are to increase the level of economic activity and raise the standard of living in Africa and to maintain and strengthen the economic relations of African countries by means of investigation, research and studies relating to economic and technological problems; collection, evaluation and dissemination of information; and co-ordination of policies of African countries in order to provide the bases for practical action in the economic, social and technological development of the African region.

During the 1974-1977 medium-term period, ECA will continue to promote and facilitate concerted action for the economic development of Africa, including its social aspects, with a view to raising the level of economic activity and the standard of living in Africa. Efforts will continue to improve ECA capabilities for ECA secretariat services from member Governments, programme capabilities must be strengthened especially in the areas of trade and monetary affairs, census and population, economic research and surveys, economic co-operation and in the application of science and technology to development.

There follows (i) a summary of requirements for ECA by programme for each of the years of the medium-term plan period; (ii) a summary of staff requirements by programme for each of the years; (iii) a summary of staff requirements by level and source of funds for each of the years; and (iv) a summary narrative outlook of the broad plans and goals to be undertaken for each major programme area within ECA. The staff and resource requirements shown for 1974 and 1975 correspond to those requested in the 1974-1975 biennial work programme and budget (A/9006) for those years. The requirements for 1976-1977 are projections based on the programme work proposed by the Secretary-General for the four-year period.

The definition and objectives of each ECA programme proposed for the four years are essentially the same, and might be considered in conjunction with those stated in the 1974-1975 biennial work programme and budget document.

TABLE 32

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS BY PROGRAMME
AND BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

(in thousands of US dollars)

ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT: Economic Commission for Africa

PROGRAMME CATEGORY AND PROGRAMME	1974			1975			1976			1977		
	Operational Programmes	Other extra- budgetary Resources	Regular Budget	Operational Programmes	Other extra- budgetary Resources	Regular Budget	Operational Programmes	Other extra- budgetary Resources	Regular Budget	Operational Programmes	Other extra- budgetary Resources	Regular Budget
I. POLICY-MAKING ORGANS	-	-	153	-	-	173	-	-	176	-	-	186
II. EXECUTIVE DIRECTION AND MANAGEMENT	-	-	113	-	-	119	-	-	125	-	-	133
III. PROGRAMMES:												
Agriculture	-	131	259	-	172	271	-	190	291	-	190	307
Development Planning, Projections and Policies	1 692	1 117	764	1 903	1 461	828	2 139	1 682	880	2 404	1 926	930
Education and Training ..	-	19	118	-	25	130	-	24	131	-	24	177
Human Settlements	51	56	72	58	74	77	66	68	80	75	56	88
Industrial Development ..	-	131	298	-	172	332	-	224	337	-	258	396
International Trade	-	75	191	-	99	219	-	93	236	-	93	252
Labour, Management and Employment	-	38	56	-	49	58	-	61	62	-	61	65
Natural Resources	112	38	286	112	49	305	118	65	354	123	65	386
Population	274	453	44	340	620	46	374	414	48	411	470	51
Public Administration ...	94	4	78	103	4	81	113	5	81	123	6	90
Public Finance and Financial Institutions ..	54	-	95	56	-	100	58	-	104	60	-	118
Social Development	59	9	184	72	10	194	88	30	229	107	34	278
Science and Technology ..	-	-	116	-	-	121	-	-	135	-	-	150
Statistics	163	19	582	186	25	610	212	7	672	242	10	738
Transport, Communications and Tourism	-	131	185	-	198	193	-	303	257	-	327	283

TABLE 32 (continued)

PROGRAMME CATEGORY AND PROGRAMME	1974			1975			1976			1977		
	Operational Programmes	Other extra- budgetary Resources	Regular Budget	Operational Programmes	Other extra- budgetary Resources	Regular Budget	Operational Programmes	Other extra- budgetary Resources	Regular Budget	Operational Programmes	Other extra- budgetary Resources	Regular Budget
IV. PROGRAMME SUPPORT:												
Management of Technical Assistance and Work Programme Co-ordination	-	19	120	-	25	125	-	7	133	-	10	141
Administrative Services	-	3	1 101	-	3	1 149	-	-	1 313	-	-	1 391
Common Services	-	-	927	-	-	976	-	-	1 035	-	-	1 091
Conference Services ..	-	-	892	-	-	937	-	-	992	-	-	1 047
TOTAL	2 499	2 243	6 634	2 830	2 986	7 044	3 168	3 173	7 671	3 545	3 530	8 298

TABLE 33

SUMMARY OF STAFF REQUIREMENTS BY PROGRAMME AND BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT: Economic Commission for Africa

Programme	Source of funds									
	Other Extra-Budgetary Resources					Regular Budget				
	1974 P GS	1975 P GS	1976 P GS	1977 P GS	1974 P GS	1975 P GS	1976 P GS	1977 P GS	1977 P GS	1977 P GS
I. POLICY-MAKING ORGANS	- -	- -	- -	- -	3 1	3 1	3 1	3 1	3 1	3 1
II. EXECUTIVE DIRECTION AND MANAGEMENT	- -	- -	- -	- -	4 3	4 3	4 3	4 3	4 3	4 3
III. PROGRAMMES:										
Agriculture	7 -	7 -	7 -	7 -	10 9	10 9	10 9	10 9	10 9	10 9
Development Planning, Projections and Policies	31 26	31 26	35 26	35 26	27 29	28 30	28 30	28 30	28 30	28 30
Education and Training	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	4 4	4 5	4 5	5 5	5 5	5 5
Human Settlements	3 -	3 -	2 -	2 -	3 2	3 2	3 2	3 2	3 2	3 2
Industrial Development	7 -	7 -	8 5	9 5	14 6	15 6	15 7	16 7	16 7	16 7
International Trade	4 -	4 -	4 -	4 -	9 5	10 5	10 5	10 5	10 5	10 5
Labour, Management and Employment	2 -	2 -	2 -	2 -	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2
Natural Resources	2 -	2 -	2 -	2 -	11 9	11 10	12 11	12 11	12 11	12 11
Population	11 13	11 14	14 15	15 15	2 1	2 1	2 1	2 1	2 1	2 1
Public Administration	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 2	2 2	3 2	3 2	3 2	3 2
Public Finance and Financial Institutions	- -	- -	- -	- -	5 2	5 2	5 2	5 3	5 3	5 3
Social Development	- -	- -	- -	- -	8 5	8 5	9 6	10 6	10 6	10 6
Science and Technology	- -	- -	- -	- -	5 2	5 2	5 3	5 3	5 3	5 3
Statistics	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 1	13 30	13 30	14 31	15 31	15 31	15 31
Transport, Communications and Tourism	7 -	8 -	10 -	10 -	8 6	8 6	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8
IV. PROGRAMME SUPPORT:										
Management of Technical Assistance and Work Programme Co-ordination	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 1	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 4
Administrative Services	- -	- -	- -	- -	8 26	8 26	8 26	8 26	8 26	8 26
Common Services	- -	- -	- -	- -	7 63	7 63	7 63	7 63	7 63	7 63
Conference Services	- -	- -	- -	- -	15 52	15 52	15 52	15 52	15 52	15 52
TOTAL.....	75 41	76 42	85 48	87 48	165 263	168 266	173 273	177 274	177 274	177 274

TABLE 34

SUMMARY OF STAFF REQUIREMENTS BY LEVEL AND SOURCE OF FUNDS

ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT: Economic Commission for Africa

CATEGORY	SOURCE of FUNDS							
	OTHER EXTRA-BUDGETARY RESOURCES				REGULAR BUDGET			
	1972 AUTHORIZED	1973 AUTHORIZED	1974 ESTIMATE	1975 ESTIMATE	1972 AUTHORIZED	1973 AUTHORIZED	1974 ESTIMATE	1975 ESTIMATE
<u>Professional and above</u>								
Under-Secretary-General	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistant-Secretary-General	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Director (D-2)	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Principal Officer (D-1)	11	11	12	12	11	11	12	13
Senior Officer (P-5)	25	26	29	31	27	27	27	28
First Officer (P-4)	14	10	8	8	37	40	41	42
Second Officer (P-3)	18	22	27	27	56	56	58	59
Associate/Junior Officer (P-2/1)	7	7	9	9	32	32	33	33
Subtotal	75	76	85	87	165	168	173	177
<u>Local Level</u>	41	42	48	48	263	266	273	274
Total	116	118	133	135	428	434	446	451

1. Policy-making organs

The efforts of ECA policy-making organs, which in addition to the Economic and Social Council, consist of the Conference of Ministers, its Executive Committee, and the Technical Committee of Experts, will continue during the 1974-1977 medium-term period at the level necessary to accomplish the objectives under the respective programmes. The Conference of Ministers is convened biennially and two sessions are scheduled for the 1974-1977 period (the fourth in 1975 and the fifth in 1977). The Executive Committee will continue to meet biannually and the Technical Committee annually during the 1974-1977 medium-term period. Efforts of the policy-making organs will continue to be improved and strengthened in order to assist the Economic and Social Council in discharging its functions in respect of Africa. Particular attention will be paid to major issues affecting the economic and social development of the region, especially those matters relating to their economic and social situation.

2. Executive direction and management

During the 1974-1977 medium term, the executive direction and management programme will continue to provide the necessary over-all direction, guidance, management and co-ordination in order to accomplish the programmes described below in an effective and efficient manner. Efforts will be made to continue improvements with regard to publication of activities of the Commission and secretariat; organization of meetings of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies, co-ordinating documentation and translation of Commission's programmes; and improved co-ordination with heads of State, Governments and other organizations and institutions.

3. Agriculture

The efforts of ECA with regard to this programme for the 1974-1977 medium term will be directed toward strengthening capabilities for the promotion of co-operation for agricultural development, the expansion of intraregional trade in agricultural and agro-industrial products and the promotion of co-operation for the development of livestock, trade in livestock and livestock products. Added impetus will also be given toward providing more effective agricultural institutions and services for the expansion of agricultural production and facilitation of trade in agricultural and agro-industrial products. A high priority will be placed on the promotion of intraregional co-operation and trade in agricultural and agro-industrial products as a result of the recommendations of the Seventh FAO Regional Conference for Africa held in September 1972. Preliminary work will be carried out in 1973 to be followed by field work for West, Central and East Africa in 1974-1976.

4. Development planning, projections and policies

The thrust of this programme over the 1974-1977 medium-term period will continue to concentrate on the more technical aspects of macro-economic research on socio-economic problems and problems of development planning and implementation in the Africa region since this work is important with regard to the achievement of the goals and objectives of the Second Development Decade. Emphasis will also continue to be placed on trade and economic integration in order to assist member States to

build and maintain sound intergovernmental institutions for the formulation and execution of joint development programmes and projects. A major effort of this programme during the 1974-1977 period will be concerned with mid-decade review and appraisal of progress vis-à-vis the International Development Strategy and African Strategy for Development in the 1970s. Specifically, plans call for completion of the reorganization of the subregional offices and substantially strengthening their resources; strengthening the organizational links between the United Nations Development Advisory Teams and subregional offices; continuous review of the impact of the enlargement of the European Economic Community on African economies; assisting Governments in reorganizing their intergovernmental groupings into multipurpose organizations or establishing new ones, e.g. customs unions, common markets and economic communities, by helping them with studies and advice to overcome legal and institutional obstacles to such evolution.

5. Education and training

During the 1974-1977 medium-term plan period, ECA's efforts with regard to education and training will be guided by the principle that development of the human infrastructure is as crucial as that of material infrastructure if the objectives of industrialization and agricultural modernization of the African continent during the 1970s and beyond are to be realized in full. The ECA programme in education and training for development is designed to assist African Governments and institutions in appreciating more fully the manpower and training implications of an economy in transition. The programme promotes the orientation of educational and training systems to the requirements of changing economies with an increasing input of scientific and technological skills and know-how. Emphasis will be placed on symposia and studies to promote educational innovations, also on continuing education and extension studies for manpower development and the promotion of multinational centres for training research and training materials development as well as assistance to Governments in the review of their educational and training systems. For the 1974-1977 term, priority will be given to promoting more effective local training capability especially in the French-speaking African countries and the least developed among the developing countries. Stress will be placed on the development of specialist African trainers who will be prepared to give local leadership in promoting national trainers' association and to initiate local programmes for training other trainers. External assistance will be sought for African universities and institutions embarking on dynamic programmes of extension studies for manpower, especially for the training of middle level and higher technical personnel. The development of multinational centres for training materials development will receive special emphasis. In fellowships administration, emphasis will continue to shift in favour of in-plant training for experience in the application of technology and management of industrial activities.

6. Human settlements

ECA's efforts with regard to this programme during the 1974-1977 medium term will be to continue to strengthen development of policies, planning, programming and implementation in housing, building and physical planning. It is anticipated that during the 1974-1977 term, housing, building and physical planning may be accorded a higher degree of priority when considered in relation to the concern with regard to the environment. Some specific plans concerning this programme which will be

addressed during the medium-term period include completion of the African Regional Manual on Physical Planning Requirements; completion of guidelines for formulation and implementation of national housing and related infrastructure policies and programmes; continuation of assistance concerning housing finance, particularly with regard to the establishment of housing banks and mobilization of local savings; continuation of efforts concerning the establishment of co-operative housing projects; continuation of support to achieve cost-reductions in housing and infrastructure; and continuation of assistance in co-ordination of building research and standardization, rationalization in the construction industry.

7. Industrial development

In the past, ECA activities under this programme have yielded a wealth of information and data on the industrialization of Africa. Correct and future activities during the 1974-1977 medium term will focus on intensification of the operational role in assisting member States in their efforts towards accelerated industrial development. The biennial conference of Ministers of Industry, jointly sponsored by ECA, the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, is an effective instrument for intergovernmental consultations for promoting inter-African co-operation, reviewing progress and recommending policies for sustained industrial growth. It is expected that this machinery will facilitate the work of ECA in the industrial development field. It is expected that before the commencement of the 1974-1977 medium-term plan, the proposed Joint ECA/UNIDO Industry Division will have been set up, thus facilitating greater co-ordination of activities directed to meeting the challenge of African industrialization. In addition, efforts will continue toward supplementing United Nations resources (including FAO) with other bilateral assistance funds so that maximum possible services are rendered to the member States with regard to objectives of the industrial development programme.

8. International trade

During the medium-term period, ECA will continue to emphasize the development of dynamic and responsive trade policy and trade promotion programmes for African countries. During this period, trade promotion services will be fully operative. African countries will be requesting more assistance from ECA in connexion with the forthcoming General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) multilateral trade negotiations, the expansion of intra-African trade and the general restructuring of their trade. Particular emphasis will be placed on trade with other developing countries and the socialist countries. Efforts will continue toward improving ECA's capabilities for providing advisory services, on request, on trade problems and policies and export promotion, for preparing studies on trade and development problems and for providing information on both internal and external trade and for assisting in personnel development in trade policy and trade promotion for both Governments and the private sector.

9. Labour, management and employment

This programme during the 1974-1977 medium-term period will continue a policy of assistance and encouragement to African Governments in their development of

greater self-reliance in their resources of trained manpower for planning, executing and managing development programmes in all sectors. Its main focus will be to identify critical areas of manpower shortages and under-utilization and to promote a strategy for the development and utilization of human resources in the 1970s that is adequately co-ordinated with other policies, plans and strategies for economic and social development and which should lead to a national manpower policy related to population, employment and income policies. Work under the programme will include manpower and employment studies, management development and the promotion of subregional co-operation in evolving free labour markets, a top priority undertaking in the over-all ECA work programme. More specifically, African countries will be assisted in developing a broader-based involvement of all development agencies and administrators in the process of human resources planning. In addition, a number of African universities will be assisted in developing post-graduate programmes for specialized training in modern management techniques. ECA collaboration with the ILO in employment survey missions and job-related skills promotion will receive special attention. Plans also call for between 400 and 600 planners and administrators to participate in some 20-24 national training workshops. It is envisaged further that two regional conferences for the promotion of an African free labour market will be held during the medium-term period.

10. Natural resources

The efforts of ECA in the field of natural resources during the 1974-1977 period will be devoted to strengthening assistance to African States in the fields of natural resources, inventory planning and management. Stress will also be placed on the manpower training needs in the field of natural resources development and the development of training facilities. In addition, attention will be given to assisting countries in strengthening their services for the collection, storage and processing of data on natural resources, as well as to improve capabilities of ECA to assist countries to strengthen their infrastructure for services dealing with natural resources.

11. Population

During the 1974-1977 medium-term period, activities with regard to the population programme will concentrate on studies of all aspects of population; analysis of demographic data from the African Census Programme; creation of awareness of the relationships between population and economic and social development; the training of population specialists for Governments; and assistance to Governments in the formulation and implementation of population programmes. Also, the necessary support will be provided for the World Population Year, as well as support relative to the Third World Population Conference. Some more specific medium-term plans call for strengthening of efforts to improve co-ordination among United Nations organizations in population work in the region, as well as collaboration among non-United Nations organizations working on population programmes. In addition, ECA will continue efforts to create awareness of population problems through seminars, symposia, etc. and through publication of the African Population Newsletter and the African Population Studies Series.

policy and planning, greater support will be given to activities involving working together with and assisting the planning machinery in individual countries. The development of methodology will be promoted largely through assistance in creating research programmes on technology policy and planning at different universities. It is expected that considerable assistance will be necessary from bilateral sources for promoting this task. Manpower development will play an increasingly important role particularly in the priority areas of engineering design, materials, science and production technologies. Assistance will be given in this connexion to existing universities and third-level institutions for the introduction or improvement of programmes in technology which are relevant to development needs in the countries concerned. Plans for the development of research and development institutions will be geared to the implementation of the World Plan of Action in individual countries and will encompass the organization of particular review of progress with the Plan. It is expected that the plan for the development of research and development institutions will be the most operational one within the programme for science and technology. Activities concerning the promotion of popular support will be directed at promoting better knowledge of the role and the potential of science and technology when applied to development. This effort will have a two-pronged strategy; one to reach leaders and decision-makers and leaders who have to formulate policy; the other to educate the general public. Regional co-operation in science and technology will be directed at promoting a co-ordination of effort and collaboration within the region among Governments, institutions and agencies in the fields of research and training and in tackling problems of multinational interest in science and technology.

12. Statistics

For the medium term, the ECA statistics programme will continue a twofold thrust, i.e. the development of national and multinational statistical and economic information services in countries of the region and the development of regional statistical and economic information service. Specific plans during the period call for concentration on the implementation of the Revised United Nations Systems of National Accounts; the development of a co-ordinated system of demographic and social statistics, including population census programme; the development of basic statistics needed for the preparation of the Annual Survey of Economic Conditions in Africa, for the preparation of ECA statistical publications and for the evaluation of achievements during the Second United Nations Development Decade.

13. Transport, tourism and communications

The efforts of this programme during the medium-term period will continue to be directed toward the development of efficient and economical communications networks necessary for the socio-economic development of the African region. Work in this field will stress the development of infrastructure and services for roads, railways, air, sea, inland water transport, telecommunications and tourism, etc. Particular emphasis will be placed on shipping, inland water transport and air transport.

14. Public administration

ECA's efforts with regard to the public administration programme during the 1974-1977 medium term will continue to stress the improvement of ECA's capabilities in order: to assist in strengthening the structure of Governments and para-statal organizations within the ECA regions; to assist in improving the efficiency and administration of Governments and para-statal organizations; to help standardize training and qualifications to promote efficiency of management personnel; and to assist in improving postal systems and administration.

15. Public finance and financial institutions

For the 1974-1977 medium-term period, the emphasis of the programme of public finance and financial institutions will continue to be on the improvement of fiscal and budgetary systems and machineries as well as the financial infrastructure which is a precondition for achieving financial self-reliance for African countries. Also, greater attention will be paid to international financial and monetary issues in order to assist African countries in forthcoming international negotiations. To this end more country advisory missions will be undertaken and more country training courses in fiscal and budgetary problems will be organized. Specifically, with regard to fiscal policies and budgetary management, added impetus will be given to assisting Governments in their efforts to modernize their taxation and budgetary management systems, in the achievement of better budget-plan harmonization; in dealing with tax evasion problems, and in their efforts to conduct analytical studies on the role of fiscal policy in economic growth.

16. Social development

The emphasis of this programme during the 1974-1977 medium-term period will continue to focus on problems of social change, human and institutional factors affecting rural development and priority social services needed to raise general living standards. Integrated rural development will be accorded a high priority with a lesser priority given to the promotion of remedial social development activities. Special efforts will be devoted to the promotion of appropriate strategies for integrating national policies, machinery, and actions for rural development; co-ordination of the Commission's work with that of other international agencies sponsoring rural development; and to the identification, analysis and review of social trends and major social development problems.

17. Science and technology

Under the aegis of the science and technology programme for the medium-term period, ECA will continue to stress technology policy and planning, technical manpower development, development of institutions for research and development, the promotion of popular support for science and technology, and the promotion of regional co-operation in science and technology. More specifically, with regard to

18. Management of technical co-operation activities

Throughout the period of the 1974-1977 medium-term plan, this programme will continue to provide for the efficient and co-ordinated execution of all operational activities of ECA involving (a) technical co-operation projects financed by the United Nations regular budget, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund; and (b) bilateral assistance projects financed under funds-in-trust from donor countries or foundations. A continued increase in operational activities is foreseen during the medium-term period. ECA will continue to ensure careful management of technical assistance projects under decentralized procedures with full internal and interagency co-ordination.

19. Programme support

The support services provided under this programme during the period of the 1974-1977 medium term will be at the level appropriate to accomplish the other programmes described above. The support category encompasses efforts with regard to general ECA administration, financial, personnel, conference and common services.

G. UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL OFFICE AT BEIRUT

The United Nations Economic and Social Office at Beirut (UNESOB) assists in the implementation of United Nations resolutions aimed at fostering economic growth and social change in 12 countries in the Middle East. These countries are Bahrain, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, United Arab Emirates, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the Yemen Arab Republic. The office which operates within the terms of reference set up by General Assembly resolutions 1518 (XV), 1709 (XVI) and 1823 (XVII) pursues the following broad objectives:

Economic and social development of the region within the framework of the Strategy for the Second Development Decade, which is promoted through training activities, meetings, studies on specific development problems and advisory services provided to Governments and intergovernmental regional organizations at their request;

Regional co-operation and economic integration among selected countries of the Middle East.

Programmes are also carried out in the fields of agriculture and population. These are entirely financed from extra-budgetary resources provided by FAO for the former and by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities for the latter.

During the period of the 1974-1977 medium term, efforts will be made to review and appraise the economic and social progress in the countries of the region, with particular attention to studying the factors and determinants of economic and social development. Emphasis will continue to be placed on basic research activities for the purpose of preparing policy-oriented studies for the use of Governments as well as intergovernmental organizations. Work will continue on the provision of substantive support to United Nations operational activities and advisory services to Governments and intergovernmental regional organizations of the Middle East.

The text that follows includes (i) a summary of requirements for UNESOB, by programme, for each of the years of the medium-term period; (ii) a summary of staff requirements, by programme and by source of funds, for each of these years; (iii) a summary of staff requirements by level and source of funds for each of the years 1974-1977; and (iv) a narrative summary of the plans and objectives to be sought by each programme. The staff and resource requirements shown for 1974-1975 are identical to those shown in the biennial work programme and budget (A/9006). The requirements for 1976-1977 are projections based on all factors known at the time the medium-term plan was prepared.

TABLE 35

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS BY PROGRAMME CATEGORY AND PROGRAMME AND BY SOURCE OF FUNDS
(in thousands of US dollars)

ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT: United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut

PROGRAMME CATEGORY AND PROGRAMME	1974			1975			1976			1977		
	Operational Programmes	Other extra- budgetary Resources	Regular Budget	Operational Programmes	Other extra- budgetary Resources	Regular Budget	Operational Programmes	Other extra- budgetary Resources	Regular Budget	Operational Programmes	Other extra- budgetary Resources	Regular Budget
A. <u>Executive Direction and Management</u>	-	-	80	-	-	82	-	-	87	-	-	91
B. <u>Programmes</u>												
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	-	39	-	-	40	-	-	41	-	-	44	-
General Economic and Social Policy and Planning	241	-	219	296	-	240	363	-	270	443	-	313
Industrial Activities	-	-	a/	-	-	a/	-	-	23a/	-	-	34a/
International Trade and Development	-	-	44b/	-	-	57b/	-	-	59b/	-	-	62b/
Population	41	147	-	51	154	-	81	162	-	27	171	-
Social Security and Other Social Services	53	-	138	64	-	143	77	-	150	92	-	159
C. <u>Programme Support</u> ..	-	-	247	-	-	254	-	-	281	-	-	303
TOTAL	335	186	728	411	194	776	521	203	870	562	215	962

a/ Resources to cover the cost of this programme are also provided by UNIDO - see table 36, foot-notes a/ and b/.

b/ Part of the resources to carry out this programme are provided by UNCTAD - see table 36, foot-notes c/ and d/.

TABLE 36

SUMMARY OF STAFF REQUIREMENTS BY PROGRAMME AND BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT: United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut

Programme	<u>S o u r c e o f f u n d s</u>							
	<u>Other Extra-Budgetary Resources</u>				<u>Regular Budget</u>			
	<u>1974</u> P GS	<u>1975</u> P GS	<u>1976</u> P GS	<u>1977</u> P GS	<u>1974</u> P GS	<u>1975</u> P GS	<u>1976</u> P GS	<u>1977</u> P GS
Executive Direction and Management	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	2 -	2 -	2 -	2 -	- -	- -	- -	- -
General Economic and Social Policy and Planning	- -	- -	- -	- -	9 6	9 6	10 7	11 8
Industrial Activities	- -	- -	- -	- -	<u>a/</u> <u>b/</u>	<u>a/</u> <u>b/</u>	<u>1a/</u> <u>1b/</u>	<u>1a/</u> <u>1b/</u>
International Trade and Development	- -	- -	- -	- -	<u>2c/</u> <u>2d/</u>	<u>2c/</u> <u>2d/</u>	<u>2c/</u> <u>2d/</u>	<u>2c/</u> <u>2d/</u>
Population	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6	- -	- -	- -	- -
Social Security and other Social Services	- -	- -	- -	- -	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 4
Programme Support	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 18	2 18	2 18	3 18
TOTAL	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	20 32	20 32	22 34	24 35

a/ Two professional posts provided by UNIDO.b/ Two local level posts provided by UNIDO.c/ One additional professional post provided by UNCTAD.d/ One additional local level post provided by UNCTAD.

TABLE 37

SUMMARY OF STAFF REQUIREMENTS BY LEVEL AND SOURCE OF FUNDS

ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT: United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut

CATEGORY	SOURCE OF FUNDS							
	OTHER EXTRA-BUDGETARY RESOURCES				REGULAR BUDGET			
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1974	1975	1976	1977
Professional and above								
Under-Secretary-General	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistant-Secretary-General	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Director (D-2)	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Principal Officer (D-1)	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Senior Officer (P-5)	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
First Officer (P-4)	2	2	2	2	8	8	9	9
Second Officer (P-3)	1	1	1	1	5	5	6	8
Associate/Junior Officer (P-2/I)	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
Subtotal	6	6	6	6	20	20	22	24
Local level								
	6	6	6	6	32	32	34	35
Subtotal	6	6	6	6	32	32	34	35
TOTAL:	12	12	12	12	52	52	56	59

1. Executive direction and management

The responsibility for the executive direction and management of UNESOB is vested in the Office of the Director. This Office co-ordinates and directs the over-all work of UNESOB through the formulation and implementation of the work programme. The Office of the Director also deals with all matters pertaining to liaison with Headquarters, Governments of the region, UNDP resident representatives, United Nations agencies, Special Fund projects decentralized to UNESOB, and intergovernmental and non-governmental bodies in the region. The level of effort devoted to this programme will be consistent with that necessary to accomplish the various UNESOB programmes described below. It is anticipated at the time the medium-term plan is prepared that the levels for 1974-1977 will be the same as that approved for 1973.

2. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries

For the 1974/1977 medium-term period, the activities of the programme for agriculture, forestry and fisheries will concentrate on research on factors and determinants of agricultural development, including a review and appraisal of the performance in the field of agriculture. In addition, efforts will be intensified with regard to regional co-operation and intercountry harmonization of agricultural development. Resources requirements relative to this programme will be maintained essentially at the same levels approved for 1973.

3. General economic and social policy and planning

During the 1974-1977 medium-term period, this programme will emphasize the following:

Review and appraisal of economic and social progress, research on factors and determinants of economic and social development, and basic statistical research of selected economic and social issues.

Exploration of development prospects and investment strategies and priorities in the economic and social fields.

Regional co-operation and intercountry harmonization of development efforts.

Compilation, storage, retrieval and dissemination of statistical information on countries of the region.

Advisory services to Governments including those identified as least developed and intergovernmental regional organizations and institutions in development planning and finance, public administration and statistics.

4. Industrial activities

The activities of UNESOB for the 1974-1977 Medium-Term Plan in the field of industry will cover a number of the priority needs of the countries of the region. In 1974 and 1975, the activities of UNESOB will concentrate on the broad areas of industrial policies and programming, project identification, promotion of exports, development of research and design facilities and review and appraisal of progress in relation to the Second Development Decade. During the 1976-1977 period, UNESOB will continue its work in these same areas and will intensify its efforts for the development of industry in the least developed parts of the Middle East region. UNESOB may also be able to expand its work in the general area of transfer, adaptation and application of science and technology to industrial development, with a special emphasis on the development of facilities for research, adaptation and design of industrial machinery and equipment.

5. International trade and development

During the 1974-1977 medium-term period, and in response to General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV), increasing attention will be given to review and appraisal. The work programme will, however, continue to place the main emphasis on basic research activities leading to the preparation of policy-oriented studies for the use of Governments as well as intergovernmental organizations. These studies will cover two major areas: (i) problems and policies affecting the over-all trade and payment prospects of UNESOB countries; and (ii) problems and policies affecting the prospects for trade expansion and economic integration among selected countries of the Middle East. In both areas of research and study, and as much as the resources permit, particular attention will be given to the special needs of the least developed countries in the region. Assistance will also continue to be given to Governments and to intergovernmental regional organizations, upon their request. Finally, resources will continue to be utilized for the provision of substantive support to the United Nations technical co-operation activities, and to the organization and servicing of training-oriented meetings on various topics within the field of competence of the international trade and development programme.

6. Population

The highlights of the plans during the medium-term plan period will be the implementation of a special programme of measures and activities in 1974 in connexion with the World Population Year and World Population Conference, the launching of a number of regional pilot surveys in the UNESOB countries and the co-ordination of efforts and activities among the various national population committees in the region.

7. Social security and other social services

During the 1974-1977 medium term, UNESOB will concentrate its efforts on the preparation of basic and policy-oriented studies on various aspects of social development and human settlements. Particular attention will be given to: social

planning at the national and regional level; periodic review and appraisal of progress in relation to targets specified in the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade; social aspects of development planning, rural planning and community development programmes; employment and manpower planning; popular participation in development; developing programmes of low-cost housing; and promoting self-helping housing. Meetings will also be organized in these areas and work will be intensified in the provision of substantive support of technical co-operation programmes and short-term advisory services to Governments upon their request.

8. Support

The support services provided under this programme during the period of the 1974-1977 medium term will be at the level appropriate to accomplish the other programmes described above. It is anticipated that the funding levels for the 1976-1977 period will be sustained at the levels requested in the 1974-1975 biennial work programme and budget which is a slight increase over that approved for 1973.

H. OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) was established by the General Assembly in 1950 to deal with all refugee matters, 5/ as defined in the Statute adopted under resolution 428 (V), completed by resolution 1166 (XII) and extended by several subsequent resolutions, the last of which being 2957 (XXVII). Under the direct authority of the General Assembly it provides international protection to refugees falling within its mandate, and seeks permanent solutions to refugee problems by assisting Governments and private organizations in facilitating the voluntary repatriation of the refugees, their economic and social integration in the country of asylum or their resettlement in other countries.

The Office's terms of reference were broadened by subsequent General Assembly resolutions authorizing the High Commissioner:

(a) To use his good offices for assistance to refugees who do not otherwise come within the competence of the United Nations (resolutions 1388 (XIV), 1499 (XV) and 1673 (XVI)), and

(b) To participate, at the invitation of the Secretary-General, in those humanitarian endeavours of the United Nations in which the Office has particular expertise (resolutions 2790 (XXVI), 2956 and 2958 (XXVII)).

The tables shown below present (a) a summary of requirements for UNHCR by programme category and programme and by source of funds for each of the years of the medium-term period; (b) a summary of staff requirements, by programme and by source of funds, for each of these years; (c) a summary of staff requirements by level for each of the years 1974-1977.

The staff and other resource requirements shown for 1974-1975 are identical to those shown in the biennial work programme and budget (A/9006) for those years. As regards the years 1976-1977, the medium-term plan, while allowing for expected wage and price increases, provides for the continuation of the resource levels proposed for 1974 and 1975, under the regular budget, other extra-budgetary resources and operational programmes. With respect to the last two items, however, the figures provided are only tentative as the programme support and administrative costs financed against other budgetary resources on the one hand and the volume of operational programmes on the other hand will fluctuate from year to year as a result of changing refugee situations. The projections made, however, include a modest provision for price and wage increases likely to occur during 1976 and 1977.

5/ Except for those falling within the competence of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

TABLE 38

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS BY PROGRAMME CATEGORY AND PROGRAMME
AND BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

(in thousands of US dollars)

ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

PROGRAMME CATEGORY AND PROGRAMME	1974			1975			1976			1977		
	Operational Programmes	Other extra- budgetary Resources	Regular Budget	Operational Programmes	Other extra- budgetary Resources	Regular Budget	Operational Programmes	Other extra- budgetary Resources	Regular Budget	Operational Programmes	Other extra- budgetary Resources	Regular Budget
A. <u>Policy-making Organs</u>												
Sessions of the Executive Committee ...	-	-	17	-	-	19	-	-	21	-	-	22
B. <u>Executive Direction and Management</u>	-	-	318	-	-	341	-	-	362	-	-	380
C. <u>Programmes</u>												
Direction and Co-ordination of Protection of Refugees	200	30	239	200	32	256	210	32	287	220	33	300
Direction and Co-ordination of Assistance to Refugees	-	553	29	-	598	31	-	607	32	-	637	34
Regular Field Programme	10 900	395	3 442	11 400	415	3 617	12 000	431	3 853	12 600	448	4 047
D. <u>Programme Support</u>												
Administrative Management and General Services	-	130	665	-	139	712	-	144	756	-	151	789
External Relations, Information and Fund Raising	-	315	533	-	332	563	-	346	608	-	363	637
TOTAL	11 100	1 423	5 243	11 600	1 516	5 539	12 210	1 560	5 898	12 820	1 632	6 187

TABLE 39

SUMMARY OF STAFF REQUIREMENTS BY PROGRAMME AND BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Programmes	<u>S o u r c e o f f u n d s</u>							
	<u>Other Extra-Budgetary Resources</u>				<u>Regular Budget</u>			
	<u>1974</u> P GS	<u>1975</u> P GS	<u>1976</u> P GS	<u>1977</u> P GS	<u>1974</u> P GS	<u>1975</u> P GS	<u>1976</u> P GS	<u>1977</u> P GS
Sessions of the Executive Committee	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 1
Executive Direction and Management	- -	- -	- -	- -	6 5	6 5	6 5	6 5
Direction and Co-ordination of Protection of Refugees	- -	- -	- -	- -	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 4
Direction and Co-ordination of Assistance to Refugees	11 13	11 13	11 13	11 13	- -	- -	- -	- -
Regular Field Programme	- -	- -	- -	- -	66 136	66 136	66 136	66 136
Administration, Management and General Services	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6	8 29	8 29	8 29	8 29
External Relations, Information and Fund Raising	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10
TOTAL	16 22	16 22	16 22	16 22	95 185	95 185	95 185	95 185

TABLE 40

SUMMARY OF STAFF REQUIREMENTS BY LEVEL AND SOURCE OF FUNDS

ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

CATEGORY	SOURCE of FUNDS							
	OTHER EXTRA-BUDGETARY RESOURCES				REGULAR BUDGET			
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1974	1975	1976	1977
<u>Professional and above</u>								
Under-Secretary-General	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Assistant-Secretary-General	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Director (D-2)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Principal Officer (D-1)	1	1	1	1	8	8	8	8
Senior Officer (P-5)	2	2	2	2	30	30	30	30
First Officer (P-4)	4	4	4	4	26	26	26	26
Second Officer (P-3)	4	4	4	4	16	16	16	16
Associate/Junior Officer (P-2/1)	4	4	4	4	12	12	12	12
Subtotal	16	16	16	16	95	95	95	95
<u>General Service</u>								
Principal level (G-5)	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Other (G-4/1)	18	18	18	18	181	181	181	181
Subtotal	22	22	22	22	185	185	185	185
Total	38	38	38	38	280	280	280	280
<u>Temporary posts</u>								
Professional	14	14	14	14	-	-	-	-
General Service	9	9	9	9	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	23	23	23	23	-	-	-	-

I. UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

1. Highlights of the medium-term plan

The responsibility of the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) is to assist, through its substantive work and conference servicing, the permanent machinery of UNCTAD to fulfil the mandate entrusted to it under General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX) in the field of international trade, aid and development. This mandate is carried out through an over-all process of negotiation which includes identification of problems, consultation on possible remedial measures, and agreement on solutions. In 1971, UNCTAD became a participating and executing agency of UNDP. In the field of export promotion, its technical co-operation activities are carried out through the joint UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre.

In this context, a principal function of the UNCTAD secretariat is to examine, in depth, major issues in the field of trade and related matters in order to promote new trade and aid policies conducive to a more equitable international division of labour, and in particular to an acceleration of the economic development process in the developing countries.

In considering the medium-term plan, account must be taken of the particular features of the UNCTAD permanent machinery. The process of negotiations referred to above involves by its very nature an element of uncertainty, since it is not possible to forecast with any precision the total input and the time required in order to arrive at a solution. Another element of uncertainty affecting the drawing-up of the medium-term plan relates to the timing of the fourth session of the Conference, which is to be convened not later than 1976. The experience drawn from preceding sessions shows that, although the wide range of basic issues before UNCTAD maintains a high degree of continuity within the space of a few years, the approach to their solutions, and also their relative importance in time, may be significantly affected by the outcome of a particular session.

In this context, account should also be taken of the fact that, in view of the structural changes which have taken place since the early post-war period, the international community is confronted with the task of re-examining the entire institutional framework of international economic relations. According to the decisions adopted at the third session of the Conference, UNCTAD should make its own contribution, in line with its general competence, to the elaboration of a new international monetary order being undertaken under the auspices of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and to the forthcoming multilateral trade negotiations centred in GATT, while pursuing vigorously its work relating to the expansion of the trade of the developing countries as agreed upon in the relevant resolutions and decisions of the Conference and its permanent machinery.

It is for the above reasons that it was not found feasible or realistic to determine with any degree of accuracy, at this stage, the areas for which additional resources may become necessary - and consequently the total amount of such resources - beyond the 1974-1975 biennium.

Notwithstanding the uncertainty, there are enough elements in hand resulting from the third session of the Conference and the subsequent session of the Trade and Development Board, to bring out the main directions of work, it being understood that flexibility must be preserved to make the necessary adjustments in the light of the possible developments explained above, as well as any other changes resulting from the continuous decision-making process of the UNCTAD machinery. These existing directions of work are in any event circumscribed by the main policy issues before UNCTAD, which found their expression in the International Development Strategy of the Second United Nations Development Decade, of which they constitute a major part. This is why UNCTAD bears a particular responsibility during the medium-term plan of the United Nations as a whole, in carrying out the mid-term review and appraisal of the implementation of the Strategy. This exercise, which covers all UNCTAD activities, is expected to constitute a significant component of its medium-term plan.

As regards 1974-1975, the work programme reflects primarily the decisions taken by the Conference at its third session in Santiago. Their impact on the work programme had been analysed in some detail and, where possible, in quantitative terms, for the consideration of the Trade and Development Board at the first part of its twelfth session. Adjustments in the allocation of resources resulting from the 1973 appropriations by the General Assembly, and from the budgetary policy of the Secretary-General of the United Nations for 1974-1975, were also brought to the attention of the Trade and Development Board at the resumed twelfth session.

A global picture of the main directions of work, on which emphasis has thus been placed immediately after the Conference and which are expected to affect the whole medium-term plan, emerges clearly from this analysis, as well as from the first review and appraisal of the implementation of the Strategy undertaken by the Trade and Development Board in April/May 1973. The primary objective remains the adoption of a convergent set of policies, by both developing and developed countries, designed to improve the trade and development potential of developing countries, in line with the objectives of the International Development Strategy. In this context, there are certain trade and development issues of importance to both developing and developed countries for which UNCTAD has a primary, though not always exclusive, responsibility. Prominent among these are:

(a) The evolution and promotion of international policy measures, including commodity agreements, for expanding the flow of commodity exports from developing countries at stable and remunerative prices. An opportunity for further progress in that area will be provided by the forthcoming intensive intergovernmental consultations on commodities in connexion with access to markets and pricing policy, to be carried out in pursuance of Conference resolution 83 (III);

(b) The improvement of the Generalized System of Preferences, including its adoption by countries which have not yet done so. This question assumes all the more urgency in that the enlargement of EEC and the establishment of a free-trade area in Western Europe for industrial products, and the most-favoured-nation tariff cuts expected to result from the multilateral trade negotiations, will have erosive effects on the preferential margins enjoyed under the GSP by developing countries. This matter will be under consideration in the Special Committee on Preferences, now a permanent organ of UNCTAD;

(c) The implementation of the targets of the Second United Nations Development Decade for capital flows and development assistance to developing countries. The shortfall in the 1960s and early 1970s as regards attainment of the 0.7 per cent target for official development assistance points to the drastic changes required to reverse existing trends in aid policies. Likewise the rapidly increasing external debt of the developing countries requires a new approach to solve this problem, based on a broad measure of agreement on standards and guidelines aimed at providing a framework within which each individual case could be considered on its merits. An early implementation of the link between Special Drawing Rights and development finance would help in solving these problems.

The UNCTAD medium-term plan also features new approaches to some problem areas which the Conference, at its third session, considered of great potential significance. This is notably the case as regards development of the concept of codes of conduct. This concept already has found a possible concrete application in the field of international shipping legislation for liner conferences. It should also provide a new point of departure in the areas of transfer of technology to developing countries, and restrictive business practices, including those resulting from the operation of transnational corporations affecting adversely the exports of manufactured goods by developing countries. Related to this concept is the project vested in UNCTAD concerning the preparatory work for the establishment of a Charter of the Economic Rights and Duties of States, which may have far-reaching implications for international economic relations.

Again, a fresh look at the conceptual approach to the issues related to trade with socialist countries stems from resolution 53 (III). This resolution reflected the view that the trade flows among countries having different economic and social systems are increasingly becoming a part of a complex system of commercial, industrial and scientific and technological co-operation. Consequently, new action-oriented research projects, more intensive use of the UNCTAD machinery by means of bilateral and multilateral consultations and increased involvement in technical co-operation will be required.

The existing work programme in shipping has been broadened to include combined transport and economic co-operation in merchant shipping. The impact of these additions is a significant change in emphasis and underlines the achievements of the Committee on Shipping to date in securing a recognition of the needs of developing countries for a place in world shipping. While evidently much remains to be done to realize in concrete terms the aspirations of developing countries, and hence the traditional work of the Committee needs to continue, the achievements of the past allow more effort to be devoted to issues affecting the over-all efficiency of world shipping operations as a whole.

The first review and appraisal of the Strategy conducted by UNCTAD points to the need to attack more vigorously, on a preferential basis, the existing tariff and non-tariff barriers to trade among developing countries, particularly in manufactured goods. The extension of the work begun between these countries under the auspices of GATT and UNCTAD in the Committee of Participating Countries, and the development and expansion of schemes for regional and subregional trade expansion and economic co-operation, would go a long way towards promoting economic development through multinational measures of self-reliance supplementing efforts at the national level.

The years to come should also see the implementation, as a matter of urgent priority, of supplementary action to overcome the special handicaps of the least developed and land-locked countries. This could be achieved notably through substantial increase in the over-all volume of financial and technical assistance to these countries, more effective co-ordination of the various aid flows, and special measures in the commercial policy field.

Finally, while UNCTAD remains primarily policy oriented, there is a distinct trend towards an increased association between its substantive work and the growing technical co-operation activities in its fields of competence, including those aimed at assisting developing countries in their preparation for the multilateral trade negotiations.

TABLE 41

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS BY PROGRAMME AND BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

(In thousands of US dollars)

a/ ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

PROGRAMME CATEGORY AND PROGRAMME	1974			1975			1976			1977		
	Operational Programmes	Other extra- budgetary Resources	Regular Budget	Operational Programmes	Other extra- budgetary Resources	Regular Budget	Operational Programmes	Other extra- budgetary Resources	Regular Budget	Operational Programmes	Other extra- budgetary Resources	Regular Budget
I. POLICY-MAKING ORGANS	-	-	545	-	-	574	-	-	623	-	-	670
II. EXECUTIVE DIRECTION AND MANAGEMENT	-	-	542	-	-	575	-	-	608	-	-	656
III. PROGRAMMES												
International Trade Research ..	300	71	1,132	300	72	1,241	320	73	1,303	350	75	1,387
Trade Expansion and Economic Integration	900	135	438	900	139	463	950	141	482	1,000	145	506
Trade in Commodities	100	-	1,181	100	-	1,275	110	-	1,344	120	-	1,412
Trade in Manufactures	700	-	897	700	-	971	750	-	1,013	800	-	1,065
Shipping	1,000	252	792	1,000	260	858	1,100	270	897	1,100	281	941
Trade with Socialist Countries	-	-	241	-	-	254	-	-	279	-	-	292
Financing related to Trade	50	-	1,015	50	-	1,055	100	-	1,101	100	-	1,154
Transfer of Technology	100	-	338	200	-	388	220	-	399	270	-	420
Insurance	250	-	176	250	-	182	250	-	194	260	-	208
Trade Promotion ^{a/}	5,500	580	1,419	5,800	610	1,546	6,100	645	1,645	6,400	680	1,725
IV. PROGRAMME SUPPORT												
Management of Technical Co-operation Activities	-	257	47	-	270	49	-	287	51	-	302	53
Administrative Services	-	12	578	-	13	608	-	13	654	-	15	708
Conference Services	-	-	2,591	-	-	3,228	-	-	3,326	-	-	3,447
Common Services .	-	12	1,111	-	13	1,179	-	13	1,240	-	15	1,307
TOTAL	8,900	1,319	13,043	9,300	1,377	14,446	9,900	1,442	15,159	10,400	1,513	15,951

a/ The Trade promotion programme is carried out by the International Trade Centre, which is operated jointly by UNCTAD and GATT on a continuing basis and in equal partnership.

TABLE 42

SUMMARY OF STAFF REQUIREMENTS BY PROGRAMME AND BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

Programme	<u>Source of funds</u>											
	<u>Other Extra-Budgetary Resources</u>								<u>Regular Budget</u>			
	<u>1974</u>		<u>1975</u>		<u>1976</u>		<u>1977</u>		<u>1974</u>		<u>1975</u>	
	P	GS	P	GS	P	GS	P	GS	P	GS	P	GS
Policy-making Organs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	10	12	10
Executive Direction and Management ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	12	9	12
International Trade Research	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	26	24	26
Trade Expansion and Economic Integration	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	6	10	6
Trade in Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	20	29	20
Trade in Manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	14	22	14
Shipping	5	3	5	3	5	3	5	3	20	13	20	13
Trade with Socialist Countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	6	4
Financing related to Trade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	26	24	26
Transfer of Technology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	5	8	5
Insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	4	3
Trade Promotion ^{a/}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management of Technical Co-operation Activities	7	4	7	4	7	4	7	4	1	-	1	-
Administrative Services	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	5	10	5	10
Conference Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	72	46	72
Common Services	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	17	49	17	49
TOTAL...	13	10	13	10	13	10	13	10	237	270	237	270
									242	276	243	276

^{a/} This programme is carried out by the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre and the staff involved is shown under the trade promotion programme.

TABLE 43

SUMMARY OF STAFF REQUIREMENTS BY LEVEL AND SOURCE OF FUNDS

ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development^{a/}

Category	<u>S o u r c e o f f u n d s</u>							
	<u>Other Extra-Budgetary Resources</u>				<u>Regular Budget</u>			
	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	1977
<u>Professional and above</u>								
Under-Secretary-General	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Assistant Secretary-General	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Director (D-2)	-	-	-	-	9	9	9	9
Principal Officer (D-1)	-	-	-	-	14	14	15	15
Senior Officer (P-5)	1	1	1	1	38	38	38	38
First Officer (P-4)	5	5	5	5	61	61	63	63
Second Officer (P-3)	5	5	5	5	78	78	78	78
Associate/Junior Officer (P-2/1)	2	2	2	2	35	35	37	37
Subtotal	13	13	13	13	237	237	242	242
<u>General Service</u>								
Principal level	-	-	-	-	17	17	18	18
Other levels	10	10	10	10	253	253	258	258
Subtotal	10	10	10	10	270	270	276	276
TOTAL	23	23	23	23	507	507	518	518

^{a/} Excludes staff of the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre, which is shown separately under the trade promotion programme.

2. Policy-making organs

The UNCTAD policy organs are the General Assembly, the Conference, the Trade and Development Board which carries out the objectives of the Conference when the latter is not in session, the main committees of the Board and its subsidiary bodies. The objectives of the Conference are embodied in General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX). Its fourth session is expected to take place not later than 1976. As the timing of the Conference has not been decided upon, no financial provision has been made in this regard in the medium-term plan. The principal responsibilities of the Secretariat under this programme are to ensure adequate preparation, provision of servicing facilities and follow-up action for all UNCTAD conferences and meetings.

3. Executive direction and management

This programme is defined with reference to the over-all direction and management of UNCTAD's activities. Its objectives are to follow closely major developments in trade and related fields and to provide guidance to the permanent machinery of UNCTAD; to ensure that the orientation of the activities of the UNCTAD secretariat respond fully to the decisions of the permanent machinery of UNCTAD and the General Assembly in matters related to trade and development and that the resources available to UNCTAD are best used; to ensure over-all co-ordination of UNCTAD's activities with those of the United Nations family and to maintain relations and conduct consultations with Governments and executives of intergovernmental bodies.

4. Programmes

(a) International Trade Research

The activities under the International Trade Research Programme concern (a) preparation and co-ordination of over-all reports on economic trends and policy changes affecting trade and development; (b) basic economic research concerning international trade and development; (c) studies of the special problems of least developed and land-locked developing countries; (d) statistical and data processing services; and (e) support of technical assistance in connexion with least developed and land-locked countries, planning of the foreign trade sector and other selected areas. The objective is to analyse problems facing the developing countries and to find ways and means by which they can overcome these problems. In the period 1974-1977, the activities under the Programme may be expected to develop in the directions indicated below.

In addition to reports on recent trends in trade and development, two major reports analysing the development problems and policies affecting developing countries will be prepared for the mid-term and 1977 review and appraisals of the International Development Strategy. For this purpose, indicators and other data assessing progress in trade and development and in the implementation of policy measures will be collected and analysed. Attempts will also be made to assess prospective trade and financial flows in the light of recent economic performance and with the help of information collected from Governments about their plans. Greater attention will be paid to improving the data and methods for making international comparisons among developing countries.

Studies on protection in developed countries are likely to be of special importance at the beginning of the programming period in connexion with the multilateral trade negotiations under the auspices of GATT. The activities under the Programme will aim, in co-operation with other divisions of UNCTAD, at assisting the developing countries in describing the detailed structure of protection facing these countries individually as well as in groups, and in evaluating the effects on their trade flows of offered concessions for liberalizing trade. This assistance will be given in close collaboration with the regional economic commissions and GATT. A study of the effects of the final outcome of the negotiations on developing countries' trade prospects will also be made.

Under the Programme activity on long-term changes in the structure of trade and their impact on the economic growth of developing countries, special attention will be paid to the institutional framework within which developing countries' trade is conducted. It is also envisaged that studies will be made of ways and means of improving procurement techniques and policies with the aim of reducing the cost of imports into developing countries.

Efforts will be made to develop better analytical typologies of differences among developing countries, according to their economic structures and the policies being pursued, particularly with regard to their external sectors. Research will be conducted on the effect of existing policies and on formulating

optimal external sector policies in order to assist developing countries which are undertaking or planning to undertake major changes in the policies of their external sectors. To this end, more precise data will need to be collected on the import and export regulations and policies of developing countries. Advisory assistance may be given in the form of seminars, among other techniques, and financial support for this purpose is sought from UNDP.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Conference at its third session, additional resources have been provided to the programme on the least developed and land-locked countries. This will make it possible not only to keep under review the progress made in the implementation of special measures for these countries, but also to prepare detailed studies, in co-operation with other international agencies, on the constraints hampering their economic growth and to explore ways and means to remove them. The activities will include follow-up of recommendations made by expert groups in crucial fields, such as the transport strategy for land-locked developing countries. Studies will also be undertaken to assist in revising the list of hard-core least developed countries and to define other relatively disadvantaged countries, and to explore possible special measures to promote their economic growth. In this work, close collaboration will be sought with the agencies providing technical and financial support to these countries, such as the regional economic commissions, UNDP and IBRD.

Growing attention will be paid to the critical employment problems threatening the developing countries and the related questions of mass poverty and unequal income distribution, as well as the problem of backward regions in developing countries. Under this programme, support will continue to be provided to ILO activities on the World Employment Programme by carrying out studies on trade and trade policy implications of promoting employment in developing countries.

Concern over the human environment is another problem field of rapidly growing importance to the developing countries. There are two main fields affecting the developing countries: first, the impact of environmental policies in developed countries on the trade of developing countries, and second, environmental problems in the developing countries themselves. Under the Programme, studies will be conducted in these fields in close collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme. To this end, financial assistance will be sought from the United Nations Environment Fund.

The programme relating to statistical and data processing services will be expected to provide full support to all UNCTAD programmes as well as to the International Trade Research Programme. It is expected that improved access to existing computerized data bases, and the creation of new data bases, will play a key role in improving the quality and depth of research results. Efforts will continue, in close co-operation with other relevant international agencies, to improve the quality, comparability and scope of data on trade and development, and to devise new indicators for key areas where data do not now exist.

(b) Trade expansion and economic integration

The principal responsibility of the Programme of Trade Expansion and Economic Integration is to support the efforts of the developing countries by providing interested economic groupings and individual countries with the experience gained elsewhere in the fields of trade expansion and economic integration; by carrying out studies and convening working parties, expert groups and seminars to consider problems of common interest to various regions; by providing, on request, advisory services and technical assistance in the fields of trade expansion and economic integration; and by supporting UNCTAD's technical assistance activities in these fields.

With the increasing number of economic integration programmes among developing countries, which now cover almost all of Latin America and Africa and are of growing importance in Asia, UNCTAD's technical assistance in this area has increased sharply over the last decade. At the same time, an interregional process of economic and trade co-operation is now under way, as witnessed by the adoption in GATT of the Protocol relating to Trade Negotiations among Developing Countries, which entered into force in February 1973 for nine of these countries.

The coming medium-term plan will be affected by the decisions taken by the Conference at its third session, which strengthened the original commitments made earlier by developed and developing countries. A number of recent developments, such as the enlargement of the Andean Group, the transformation of the Caribbean Free Trade Area into a common market, the establishment of the West African Economic Community, as well as the decision of some ECAFE countries to set up an Asian Clearing Union, and the launching of a programme to expand trade in the region will probably require UNCTAD assistance. Further developments in the establishment and implementation of new and existing economic co-operation and integration programmes among developing countries, and their relationship with economic integration among developed countries, as well as the multilateral trade negotiations and the reform of the international monetary system, are also bound to bring about changes in the orientation of work under this programme during the medium-term plan.

In view of the expanding scope of economic co-operation programmes among developing countries, greater co-operation between UNCTAD and the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office at Beirut is envisaged over the period. Co-operation with FAO, UNIDO and ITC has increased in recent years and is expected to develop further in the near future, particularly in the field of technical assistance.

(c) Trade in commodities

The activities of UNCTAD in the commodities field are designed to evolve and promote integrated international policies to improve the trend of earnings of developing countries from commodity exports, to reduce instability in primary commodity markets, and to achieve a more rational international division of labour in the production of primary commodities. Pursuit of these objectives involves work in a number of interrelated areas.

An important continuing activity is the promotion of international remedial action for "problem" commodities. Apart from the servicing of negotiating conferences for the establishment of international commodity agreements, this involves the detailed study of the working of individual commodity markets, including the construction of econometric models, and the elaboration of proposals for the stabilization of such markets or for the improvement of their functioning in the interests of both producers and consumers. This activity is likely to be extended to a wider range of "problem" commodities during the medium-term plan period. In addition, a study will be undertaken of the possibilities of dealing with pricing policy on a multi-commodity basis, an approach which has not so far been seriously considered in UNCTAD.

As the only international organization concerned with international commodity policy for minerals and metals generally, UNCTAD has special responsibilities for promoting international co-operation in this field. During the period of the medium-term plan, the question of the commodity policy implications of mineral production from the sea-bed will receive increasing attention within UNCTAD. In this area, the secretariat will continue to co-operate with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

The secretariat will have important tasks to perform not only in preparation for the intensive intergovernmental consultations on market access and pricing policy, to be convened in 1973 and 1974, but also in connexion with the forthcoming multilateral trade negotiations, since UNCTAD was called upon, by resolution 82 (III) adopted by the Conference at its third session, to assist the developing countries to prepare for, and to participate in, the various stages of these negotiations. These tasks will include study of alternative methods for improving access to markets for primary commodities of export interest to developing countries, and estimation of the resulting trade benefits to these countries under alternative assumptions. Work in the field of the improvement of access to markets is likely to absorb a major portion of the secretariat's resources devoted to commodity problems throughout the period of the medium-term plan.

Another continuing field of work is the improvement of the competitive position of natural products facing competition from synthetic substitutes. Future work in this field will consist mainly of assistance in the elaboration of comprehensive long-term competitive strategies for particular natural materials and in the mobilization of international assistance for related research and development efforts. The possible effects of anti-pollution measures which might be adopted in developed countries on the competitive positions of natural materials and their synthetic counterparts will also be examined, in co-operation with the United Nations Environment Programme.

Between the second and third Conferences, a good deal of attention was paid by the secretariat to the question of diversification of commodity production and exports in developing countries, an issue to which both developed and developing countries attach great importance. The Conference at its third session was unable to adopt any resolution on diversification, but, if the disagreements on this issue can be resolved, the secretariat is likely to be given new tasks in this field. In any event, work will proceed on this important question on the basis of an earlier decision by the Committee on Commodities.

Studies of the marketing and distribution systems for commodities of export interest to the developing countries constitute an important new area of work following Conference resolution 78 (III) on this subject, adopted at its third session. So far, only one study in this programme, relating to cocoa, has been completed. In view of the complexity of the issues involved, as well as expected difficulties in obtaining all the necessary data, the execution of the programme is likely to take many years and will certainly continue throughout the whole of the period of the medium-term plan.

The above and related activities are generally supported by regular analyses of movements in world commodity trade, which focus attention on major problems, both of a general character and relating to specific commodities exported by developing countries.

(d) Trade in manufactures

The Trade in Manufactures Programme is concerned with the expansion and diversification of the export trade of developing countries in manufactures and semi-manufactures, as well as with the elaboration and application of general and consistent policies designed for this purpose.

To this end, the Programme undertakes studies and other activities related to: tariff and non-tariff barriers and other obstacles impeding the exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures of developing countries, with a view to identifying the policies and other measures required to promote the expansion and diversification of these exports; the functioning and effects of the Generalized System of Preferences; export policies, including export incentives, projects relating to the establishment of export-oriented industries, trade and development aspects of international subcontracting to enhance export prospects of developing countries; restrictive business practices, including activities of multinational corporations adversely affecting the trade and development of developing countries, and appropriate remedial measures; measures which can be taken by socialist countries to enhance imports of manufactures and semi-manufactures from developing countries; and continuing studies on world demand for, and supply of, manufactured and semi-manufactured products.

In carrying out this work, the Programme provides the substantive servicing required by the Committee on Manufactures and the Special Committee on Preferences and their subsidiary bodies. Furthermore, it co-ordinates its activities with those of other institutions within the United Nations system in the field of manufactured and semi-manufactured products, and gives substantive support to technical assistance operations, in co-operation, where appropriate, with other interested international bodies, including the International Trade Centre, UNIDO and GATT.

The work carried out under this programme has made a substantial contribution to the understanding of the problems encountered in the expansion and diversification of the export trade of developing countries in manufactures and semi-manufactures as a basis for the consideration of appropriate remedial policies. In this context, studies will be continued relating to the functioning and improvement of the Generalized System of Preferences, taking into account developments such as the

enlargement of the EEC, the establishment of an industrial free trade area in Western Europe, and possible most-favoured-nation tariff cuts arising from the multilateral trade negotiations, all of which will reduce the preferences enjoyed by developing countries under the Generalized System of Preferences; the analysis of non-tariff barriers; and the identification of restrictive business practices, including those resulting from activities of multinational corporations and enterprises. Studies of problems relating to the other fields of activities of the Programme will also be continued.

The Programme during the medium-term period has been designed to respond to both new and enlarged mandates arising from the decisions taken by the Conference at its third session, in particular those concerning preferences, liberalization of non-tariff barriers, multilateral trade negotiations and restrictive business practices. Priority will be given to reviewing the operation of the various schemes of preferences now in effect, as well as increased emphasis on analyses of various non-tariff barriers and their adverse trade effects, and appropriate remedial measures. Further attention will also be given to questions of tariff differentials and to cases where most-favoured-nation treatment is not accorded to developing countries that are not members of GATT. These studies, as well as relevant parts of the studies on the functioning of the various schemes of preferences, will also be useful to the member States of UNCTAD in preparations for the multilateral trade negotiations. So far as restrictive business practices are concerned, the work of the Programme was significantly enlarged with the adoption of Conference resolution 73 (III). It is likely that, following the meeting of the Group of Experts on Restrictive Business Practices in March 1973, further expert groups will be convened as required. Greater research in this field and servicing of future expert group meetings will be required under this programme in future years.

Parallel to the efforts to remove barriers in the markets of developed countries for manufactures and semi-manufactures from developing countries, the adoption of appropriate export policies in the developing countries has become of growing importance. It is therefore likely that, in the last two years covered by the medium-term plan, those efforts under the Programme will need to strengthen those activities which relate to export policies of developing countries, the review of trends and developments in trade in manufactures, the assessment of exports in plans for industrialization of developing countries, and the forecast of such exports.

Closer co-operation with the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office at Beirut, and with UNIDO and other organizations competent in the field of work of the Programme will be pursued to increase the effectiveness of work and to avoid unnecessary duplication.

(e) Shipping

This programme is designed to assist in the economic development of developing countries by improving the efficiency of world shipping in relation to the needs of the maritime trades of developing countries. Activities include action in relation to the international legislative basis of shipping, the establishment and expansion of shipping fleets in such countries, both to diversify their economies and to facilitate their trade, and the development and improvement of ports. The objectives are to be implemented, inter alia, by means of applied research, the publication of reports, substantive support for technical assistance and the preparation and implementation of international conventions and agreements. The work is carried out in full co-operation with other United Nations bodies and agencies as appropriate, particularly the regional economic commissions and IMCO.

Practically the whole of the import and export trade of developing countries is carried by ocean-going vessels, all but a small proportion of which are owned by shipowners in developed countries. Decisions on the nature and structure of shipping services, the types of ships used and the freight rates charged are taken by shipowners outside developing countries, yet profoundly affect the import and export trade and balances of payments of those countries. The problems in shipping and ports have acquired a particular importance during the Second United Nations Development Decade because of several different, but interacting factors.

First, the technological revolution in shipping is a result of the introduction of new types of ships, and even larger ships, in the bulk trades. These changes affect the institutional framework within which shipping operates and lead to the need for new conventions, for example, on combined transport, while existing institutions (for example, liner conferences and chartering organizations) are undergoing rapid change to adapt to the new situation. They also affect the ports, creating a need for new types of facilities and facilities capable of handling bigger vessels, all of which have important capital investment implications.

Second, the escalation of costs through inflation which has occurred appears likely to continue. This has led to almost unprecedented increases in freight rates in the present Decade, lending special emphasis to measures designed to reduce the transport costs of the exports of developing countries, if they are to remain competitive in world markets. This same escalation affects the capital cost of new ships for the fleets of developing countries, and reinforces the effects of greater sophistication and size in making investments in shipping even more demanding in terms of finance.

Third, there is the continuing problem of realizing the aim of developing countries to expand their merchant marines in the face of rising costs, hardening credit conditions and institutional changes emanating from developed countries.

Fourth, there has been a notable extension of governmental interest in many aspects of shipping and in countries of all economic types and levels. This is reflected in demands for legislation to protect and assist shipping, not only recently created merchant marines, but also established traditional fleets. Special importance is thus being given to the questions relating to economic co-operation in merchant shipping.

The specific efforts of the programme are directed towards securing, through intergovernmental action, the realization of the aims of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, in particular improvements in the efficiency of maritime transport in relation to the needs of the trade of developing countries, the amendment of international legislation which tends to ignore the interests of developing countries, the attainment of conditions for the optimum expansion of the merchant marines of developing countries, the identification of areas ripe for international action towards economic co-operation in the field of shipping and the improvement of ports.

Highlights of the plans and resource requirement for the 1974-1977 medium-term programme are:

(a) Increased emphasis on training in the economics and administration of shipping and ports. In particular, it is planned each year to hold training seminars in developing countries on specific subjects arising from research activities, with special reference to ports and the establishment of consultation machinery;

(b) Servicing of the Fourth Committee of the fourth session of the Conference, including the preparatory work to enable the Conference to consider what action is appropriate in connexion with economic co-operation in merchant shipping (Conference resolution 71 (III));

(c) Increased activity in the legislation field as work on bills of lading reaches the point where the matter is ripe for international action to change the existing régime; expected build-up of work on charter parties; and work on intermodal transport.

(f) Trade with socialist countries

The programme on trade with socialist countries comprises the analysis of patterns of trade and economic co-operation and periodic reviews of developments in related policies, the preparation of studies and the suggestion of measures with a view to promoting ideas, attitudes, policies, practices and institutions specifically instrumental in expanding the flow of trade between developing countries and socialist countries. Consultative procedures under the auspices of the Board offer an opportunity for interested Governments to have informal exchanges of views on issues of common interest. Substantive support for technical assistance projects on specific issues is provided.

Socialist countries are increasing their role in the present recasting of international economic and trade patterns; more particularly, trade and economic co-operation with them is becoming a specific factor of the development strategy for a number of developing countries. The universal character of major issues in world trade and payments gives a new dimension to economic relations among countries having different economic and social systems, requiring the elaboration of new approaches, and stresses the importance of UNCTAD's responsibilities for promoting policies and measures in this field. The

strengthening of forward-looking economic policies in the socialist countries coincides with the need of the developing countries for diversification of export markets and new sources of supply. Countries of both groups are interested in increasing the complementarity of their economies with a view to achieving a systematic and predictable growth of trade geared to the fulfilment of their development plans and programmes. UNCTAD's resolution 53 (III) constitutes a conceptual agreement in that respect, which is to be translated into a common programme of action.

A simultaneous approach on the policy and business levels offers to UNCTAD the prospect of promoting both long-term objectives and immediate results; this will, on the one hand, reinforce confidence in and support for UNCTAD's activities and, on the other hand, permit a continuous feedback, leading to modification and improvement of existing projects.

The earlier concept of eliminating obstacles to trade is proving insufficient in itself for achieving far-reaching objectives, and has to be substituted by a set of positive integrated and convergent measures; owing to the importance of central decisions in socialist countries, a comprehensive and coherent programme of co-operation carries the best promise for success. Various modalities of agreements at national levels have to be explored further, especially with a view to long-term projects of co-operation.

International specialization leading to closer economic links among the socialist and the developing countries has to become an agreed policy objective; appropriate adjustments in production with a trade-creating effect will be required in countries of the two groups; progressive harmonization of economic planning will be instrumental in that respect. Identification of areas of common interest, sector by sector and commodity by commodity, will be continued and appropriate institutional arrangements will be made to that effect.

In this context, various forms of industrial co-operation, ranging from ad hoc joint ventures to production sharing, are expected to gain further ground, and UNCTAD will certainly be required to devote its attention to the experience in this field.

Foreign trading in socialist countries is a rapidly changing scene and, therefore, modalities of trading practices as well as institutional development of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance will have to be systematically reviewed and examined.

Convergent economic and trade policies have to be complemented by large-scale trade promotion schemes, in which ITC may play an important role.

(g) Financing related to trade

The programme of financing related to trade is carried out by the New York Liaison Office and is directed towards assisting in efforts to accelerate the process of development through the transfer of financial resources to developing countries, the mobilization of domestic resources of the developing countries and the reform of the international monetary system. To this end, close co-operation is maintained with appropriate Secretariat units and working committees at United Nations Headquarters and with specialized agencies and other multilateral institutions located in the United States, particularly those having responsibilities in the above fields.

The Secretariat will continue to prepare studies on the volume, terms and conditions of financial assistance to developing countries and to examine various national and international measures to accelerate the net flow of resources and to improve its effectiveness and to soften and harmonize the terms of assistance.

The problems encountered by developing countries in servicing their external indebtedness may require special study during the period of the medium-term plan, and the Secretariat will give particular attention to these problems.

The role of foreign private investment and its relation to development has come under increased scrutiny in international fora and the Secretariat was requested by the Conference at its third session to collect and analyse information on policies, practices and experience relating to the conditions of operation of foreign private investment.

At the request of the Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade, the Secretariat has provided a series of studies designed to review trends in the mobilization of domestic resources of developing countries. These have included studies of key sectors and issues on the basis of the experience of a representative sample of countries paying due attention to both domestic and external constraints. Efforts in this direction will be continued.

Co-operation will be maintained with the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies and the Division of Public Finance and Financial Institutions with respect to trade projections and estimates of the capital needs of the developing countries during the Second United Nations Development Decade. The programme will also continue its co-operation with the International Monetary Fund, various national agencies and with experts from socialist countries in the construction of a world-wide trade model.

As a result of decisions of the Conference at its third session and of the Trade and Development Board, the programme will continue to provide substantive support for the Secretary-General of UNCTAD in his consultations with the Managing Director of IMF and the Director General of GATT, aimed at reviewing progress towards achieving solutions of interrelated problems of trade, development finance and the international monetary system. The programme will also supply the reports required by the Board and its subsidiary organs on these matters.

The programme for international financing will continue to be responsible for the substantive servicing of the Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade as well as its expert groups and for the support of technical assistance projects relating to foreign trade planning and projections.

On the management side, the New York Liaison Office will co-ordinate work with other divisions of UNCTAD and other organizations in the United States dealing with related subjects and will provide liaison between United Nations Headquarters and the UNCTAD office at Geneva in respect of financial, personnel, conference and general services.

(h) Transfer of technology

The purpose of this programme is to assist the developing countries in their aim of obtaining an increased flow of imported technology on reasonable and, as necessary, preferential terms and conditions and of creating a strong, indigenous scientific and technological capacity.

Technology is one of the principal factors contributing to economic development. The bulk of technology used in industrialization is transferred under a variety of commercial or contractual arrangements. It is generated and owned by enterprises in a few, highly industrialized countries. The work programme approved by the UNCTAD Intergovernmental Group on the Transfer of Technology in June 1971 reflects the concern expressed by developing countries that the inflow of foreign technology from those enterprises has not been fast enough, that its cost imposes an excessive burden on national resources, that it is often unsuited to local conditions, and that the terms accompanying its import may have some adverse effects on economic development.

The implementation of the transfer of technology programme through intergovernmental action is designed to fulfil objectives contained in the relevant parts of the International Development Strategy dealing with the above issues. The specific steps which were recommended by the Conference in May 1972 and the Intergovernmental Group in February 1973 are summarized in the following paragraphs.

First, the developing countries are invited to establish national governmental institutions with specific responsibilities for regulating access to modern technology under reasonable terms and conditions. Second, the Secretary-General of UNCTAD is requested to provide advice to developing countries through UNCTAD's own services and to organize training programmes and seminars for government officials of developing countries dealing with the transfer of technology. Third, the developed countries are requested, inter alia, to direct a certain part of research and development expenditures to projects of particular significance to the developing countries, to provide the necessary capital and technical assistance, to provide incentives to technology-supplying enterprises and to identify and alleviate restrictive business practices affecting the transfer of technology. Fourth, the Secretary-General of UNCTAD is requested to prepare a number of specific policy-oriented studies in this field. Finally, the Secretary-General of UNCTAD is requested to bring to the attention of the

Trade and Development Board the desire of developing countries that it examine the question of preparing an international code of conduct in the field of transfer of technology which may benefit all countries, but particularly developing countries.

One of the most recent accomplishments in fulfilling the aims of the programme and of the Strategy is the adoption of a law by the Mexican Government, in January 1973, making mandatory the registration and official approval of contractual transfers of technology and setting forth a series of requirements that must be met as a condition of this approval. A noteworthy first step towards the reform of international policies and procedures in this area was recently taken when the Council of the International Chamber of Commerce adopted a set of guidelines for international investment, part of which cover specifically the transfer of technology.

For its own part, the secretariat is currently preparing a series of case studies designed to improve the quality of information available on the particular problems associated with technology transfer in a broad sample of countries. Studies are now under way in Ethiopia, Chile, Hungary, India, Spain, Sri Lanka and Venezuela. Arrangements for a few other country studies are also under consideration. These country studies are as far as possible based on the guidelines recently formulated by the secretariat for collecting basic data and evaluating the problems in this field in developing countries. The results of the country studies will be used to revise an earlier report on major issues arising from the transfer of technology to developing countries that was based on replies to an UNCTAD questionnaire.

The following major steps are intended to implement other programme responsibilities during the medium-term plan:

(a) Further work on access to technology and on the effects of its transfer on trade. Included is a study to be undertaken on the possibility of international or regional arrangements for improving access to technology in developing countries on a preferential basis;

(b) Greater emphasis on national technological infrastructure and the substitution of domestic for imported technology. Plans are under way for a study on technological dependence and possible measures to stimulate indigenous innovation;

(c) Exploration of the possibility of setting up regional or multilateral institutions such as technology transfer centres, patent banks and information centres;

(d) Increased activity associated with the provision of advisory services and training programmes for personnel from developing countries;

(e) Consideration of the problem of technological choice. A study is planned on the implications of technological choice for trade, growth and distribution in developing countries;

(f) Preparatory work, research and the servicing of the fourth session of the Conference.

In carrying out the objectives of the programme, a particular effort is being made to co-operate with other organizations in order to avoid overlapping and unnecessary duplication of activities. A joint project is being undertaken by UNCTAD and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) to study possible bases for new international legislation regulating the transfer of technology to developing countries. UNCTAD is also carrying out a study in co-operation with WIPO and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations, to bring up to date the report by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on The Role of Patents in the Transfer of Technology to Developing Countries 6/ with a view to a future revision of the international patent system. Finally, UNCTAD and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs are jointly investigating the problem of the "brain drain", or the reverse transfer of technology from developing countries.

(i) Insurance

The programme of work in the field of insurance is based on the following two fundamental conclusions, accepted without dissent by all Member countries (see Conference resolution 42 (III)):

- "1. ... that developing countries should take steps to enable their domestic insurance markets to cover in these markets - taking into account their national economic interests as well as the insured interests - the insurance operations generated by their economic activities, including their foreign trade, as far as is technically feasible;
- "2. ... that developing countries might achieve these objectives more easily by establishing and strengthening domestic insurance and reinsurance organizations, where the size of the insurance market permits it, and expanding appropriate regional and subregional co-operation."

In order to promote the practical implementation of the aforementioned objectives, the secretariat carries out basic research in all fields relevant to the establishment in each developing country of a sound and efficient national insurance market and to the creation of domestic insurance and reinsurance institutions, where appropriate.

Another field of activity of the secretariat is that of carrying out studies related to improvement of the terms and conditions of international insurance and reinsurance transactions with a view to securing for the developing countries, where necessary, an optimum foreign insurance and reinsurance cover while reducing its relative cost, especially in terms of foreign exchange.

6/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.65.II.B.1.

The provision of substantive support for technical assistance (back-stopping of experts, etc.) and the conduct of training courses in insurance is considered to be a necessary complement to the research work. In the context of the latter, it is expected that training seminars for insurance supervisors and managers of national insurance concerns of developing countries will be continued. These seminars not only contribute to dissemination of principles set out by UNCTAD in respect of insurance, but also provide the secretariat with new experience and facts useful to its research work.

(j) Trade promotion

The International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade places emphasis on export promotion as not merely a component, but also an instrument of economic development in the developing countries. Developing countries have to depend mainly on their export performance to obtain the foreign exchange needed for imports of essential goods and services. The development of exports also increases the possibilities of diversifying the economy and of raising the level of employment, both of which are critical goals in the International Development Strategy.

The UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre (ITC) was created by the General Assembly /resolution 2297 (XXII)/ and a decision of the Contracting Parties of GATT as a joint institution, as part of the United Nations Export Promotion Programme, to assist the export promotion efforts of developing countries. The Centre provides substantive support for UNCTAD's projects in export promotion financed by UNDP, and implements similar projects financed through voluntary contributions. Under its terms of reference, ITC deals with technical problems of export promotion, carrying out market surveys for products of export interest to developing countries, training national personnel in various technical aspects of export promotion, providing trade information and trade promotion advisory services and undertaking studies on specific aspects of trade promotion and marketing. The Centre also performs an important role in country programming exercises for UNDP assistance by preparing the basic brief on the foreign trade sector of each country. Some other important features of the activities of ITC are multinational product promotion, product adaptation and market development.

From a modest programme of \$800,000 in 1967/1968, the technical assistance activities of ITC increased by 1972 to over \$11 million in value of total approved projects for implementation in 1973 and subsequent years; this included an interregional project in export promotion, for which the UNDP allocation was \$879,000.

With increasing export awareness in developing countries, ITC will be expected to expand its activities. While individual projects will continue to be financed either by UNDP or through voluntary contributions, there will be need for more and varied expertise in ITC to backstop these activities.

TABLE 44

SUMMARY OF STAFF REQUIREMENTS BY LEVEL AND SOURCE OF FUNDS
 ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT: Trade promotion (UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre)

CATEGORY	SOURCE of FUNDS							
	OTHER EXTRA-BUDGETARY RESOURCES				REGULAR BUDGET			
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1974	1975	1976	1977
<u>Professional and above</u>								
Under-Secretary-General	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistant-Secretary-General	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Director (D-2)	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2
Principal Officer (D-1)	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Senior Officer (P-5)	1	1	1	1	10	10	10	10
First Officer (P-4)	1	1	1	1	16	16	16	16
Second Officer (P-3)	4	4	4	4	13	13	13	13
Associate/Junior Officer (P-2/1)	6	6	6	6	12	12	12	12
Subtotal	13	13	13	13	55	55	55	55
<u>General Service</u>								
Principal level (G-5)	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Other (G-4/1)	18	18	18	18	69	69	69	69
Subtotal	18	18	18	18	70	70	70	70
TOTAL	31	31	31	31	125	125	125	125
Reclassifications proposed					1 GS to P-2/1 1 P-2 to P-3 1 P-3 to P-4			

5. Programme support

(a) Management of technical co-operation activities

The International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade stresses that the primary responsibility for the development of developing countries rests upon themselves, but that, however great their own efforts, these will not be sufficient to enable them to achieve the desired development goals as expeditiously as they must, unless they are assisted through increased financial resources and more favourable economic and commercial policies on the part of developed countries (General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV), paragraph 11); it also recognizes the role of, and the need for, technical assistance from Governments and international organizations to developing countries in those efforts they are in a position to make. Many of the measures that developing countries could adopt to achieve the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy concern matters within the competence of UNCTAD. It is in this context that the Technical Assistance Co-ordination Unit functions, being responsible for the development of policies and procedures for technical assistance and as a partner in the United Nations development system for assisting developing countries.

The programme of the Unit arising from these responsibilities covers many elements: participating in and collaborating with all other elements of the United Nations development system; identifying and reviewing the developing countries' needs for technical assistance in UNCTAD's fields of competence; formulating projects at the request of Governments for financing by UNDP or other sources; implementing and managing approved projects, including the presentation of findings and recommendations to Governments and to UNDP, since it is accountable, on behalf of UNCTAD, to the Administrator for the implementation of UNDP-assisted projects; and ensuring liaison with GATT for the operation of the joint UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre.

The Technical Assistance Co-ordination Unit derives its intellectual and analytical support mainly from the substantive divisions of UNCTAD and ITC. The current work programme is the practical application, at the country level, of those aspects of UNCTAD's substantive work which need to be so applied. To a certain extent, UNCTAD's technical assistance programme is determined by the priority attached by developing countries to the foreign trade sector and the resources available to them for seeking technical assistance; at the same time, Governments also often rely on UNCTAD to identify the needs for technical assistance in this field.

Technical assistance provided by UNCTAD is financed almost entirely by UNDP; however, in the field of export promotion, a large programme implemented by ITC is financed through voluntary contributions by developed countries; a few other projects of UNCTAD are also financed by voluntary contributions. In the field of international trade, UNCTAD's technical assistance programme is aimed at developing and increasing exports through promotional and policy measures; this

assistance includes helping countries to utilize to the utmost the various facilities available for expansion of exports, such as the Generalized System of Preferences. In trade expansion, economic co-operation and regional integration among developing countries, assistance is provided to analyse the potential benefits from economic co-operation, the procedures for working towards it and the manner in which economic co-operation and integration schemes could be administered. With regard to financial resources for development, assistance is provided to study the features and trends in resources available for development and to plan the foreign trade sector. In invisibles, including shipping, assistance is aimed at increasing the earnings of developing countries or minimizing the net outflow of foreign exchange from shipping, insurance and transfer of technology. The least developed countries are given special attention in the programme, some projects being reserved exclusively for their benefit. Assistance is provided to study the problems of land-locked developing countries, especially in regard to transit trade, and to find ways and means of solving them with a view to increasing the net export earnings of those countries and minimizing transit costs. Training courses are provided to assist developing countries to increase their exports to the socialist countries of Eastern Europe. Studies of export potential are made to assist developing countries in the expansion and diversification of production. Methods for development and expansion of markets for commodities facing competition from synthetics are studied, and appropriate measures recommended.

During the period 1974-1977, UNCTAD's technical assistance programme is expected to increase. UNCTAD has been an executing agency of UNDP for barely five years; these five years have witnessed in developing countries an accentuation of the need to increase exports and foreign exchange earnings and - more importantly - the possibility of doing so through planned programmes. Moreover, new dimensions have been given to UNCTAD's technical assistance; it now includes training government personnel to prepare for and participate effectively in multilateral trade negotiations; it will soon include intensive assistance at the intercountry level in the promotion of natural products facing competition from synthetics; it is expected to include assistance to minimize the outflow of foreign exchange arising from the transfer of technology; and it might be called upon to assist in the trade aspects of the problems of the human environment and of the methods adopted to solve them.

(b) Administrative services

The activities under this programme are carried out by the Office of Administration, which is to provide personnel, budget and general administrative management to the UNCTAD secretariat in co-operation with the relevant central administrative services of the United Nations.

The expansion of UNCTAD's activities, the introduction of new cost measurement systems and the increasing operational programmes will require some reorganization and additional services from the Office of Administration. In 1976, efforts will have to be centred around the fourth Conference.

(c) Conference services

Conference services, that is, interpretation, translation and the preparation of summary records, documents services and general meetings services, are provided by the United Nations Office at Geneva to UNCTAD's meetings programme.

A meetings calendar has not yet been established for 1976 and 1977, and it was assumed that the 1974-1975 meetings pattern would continue to be applicable to 1976-1977, though the holding of the fourth Conference will probably entail a significant rearrangement of UNCTAD's usual conference pattern. However, in view of the uncertainties concerning dates, place and scope of the fourth Conference, the latter is not reflected in the calculations of conference servicing requirements for the medium-term plan.

(d) Common services

This programme covers the cost of administrative and other services provided by:

(a) UNCTAD, that is legal services, public information, reference and registry services;

(b) The United Nations Office at Geneva, that is, financial and personnel services, general services and library services;

(c) United Nations Headquarters, that is, financial, personnel, registry, data processing and statistical services.

J. UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) was established by General Assembly resolution 2152 (XXI). It functions as an autonomous organization within the United Nations in accordance with provisions laid down by the General Assembly. It assists in carrying out the mandates of the Charter of the United Nations with regard to international economic and social co-operation through promotion of industrial development and, by encouraging the mobilization of national and international resources, assists in, promotes and accelerates the industrialization of the developing countries, with particular emphasis on the manufacturing sector.

UNIDO's objectives are: 1. To provide direct assistance in industrialization to developing countries, at their request, through operational programmes; 2. To assist developing countries in obtaining finance for specific industrial projects; 3. To assist developing countries in the transfer and adaptation of industrial technology; 4. To carry out action-oriented studies and research, particularly in support of operational activities; 5. To maximize the impact of the United Nations system in industrial development through its central role in co-ordination of all activities of the United Nations system in this field.

Indications are that UNIDO's operational programme will increase substantially between 1973 and 1977. The trends in this programme are major factors in determining the patterns of work of UNIDO and the resources required to implement the programme. The Group of High-Level Experts, the Second General Conference of UNIDO and the legislative bodies will have considered the long-term strategy and the organization of UNIDO by the end of 1975, and the outcome of these deliberations will have an important bearing on UNIDO's activities and resource requirements during the medium term. Programmes can be expected to expand in new fields such as environment and the use of computers and similar advanced techniques in industrial planning and management. UNIDO's role in promoting the financing of industrial projects will also increase as the work of the joint programme with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development develops and contacts with business and industrial groups are expanded. The general question of transfer and adaptation of industrial technology will continue to permeate UNIDO's activities. Programmes of assistance to the least developed countries will also play a more prominent role and the problems of export industries in the developing countries will require increasing attention. On the organizational side, emphasis will be placed on central programme evaluation, development and formulation; decentralization of certain activities by location of staff with the regional economic commissions and UNESOB, and an expansion of the system of Industrial Development Field Advisers.

The objectives of each UNIDO programme proposed for the four years are essentially the same as stated in the 1974-1975 biennial work programme and budget (A/9006) and might be considered in conjunction with that document.

TABLE 45

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS BY PROGRAMME AND BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

(in thousands of US dollars)

ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT: United Nations Industrial Development Organization

PROGRAMME CATEGORY AND PROGRAMME	1974			1975			1976			1977		
	Operational Programmes	Other extra- budgetary Resources	Regular Budget	Operational Programmes	Other extra- budgetary Resources	Regular Budget	Operational Programmes	Other extra- budgetary Resources	Regular Budget	Operational Programmes	Other extra- budgetary Resources	Regular Budget
I. POLICY-MAKING ORGANS .	-	-	610	-	-	659	-	-	684	-	-	754
II. EXECUTIVE DIRECTION AND MANAGEMENT	-	48	647	-	49	685	-	50	762	-	52	836
III. PROGRAMMES												
Industrial Technology.	17 400	330	2 035	20 500	456	2 254	23 825	464	2 503	26 780	548	2 680
Industrial Services and Institutions	10 440	263	2 002	12 490	345	2 172	14 495	328	2 336	16 305	376	2 513
Industrial Policies and Programming	6 760	207	2 087	8 010	245	2 151	9 280	237	2 326	10 415	270	2 463
Field Co-operation ...	-	32	184	-	67	335	-	109	415	-	152	502
Co-operative Programme UNIDO/IBRD	-	139	41	-	207	98	-	300	159	-	361	207
IV. PROGRAMME SUPPORT												
Management of Technical Co-operation Activities	-	1 074	909	-	1 321	1 001	-	1 385	1 107	-	1 553	1 187
Administrative Services	-	2 549	3 965	-	2 874	4 324	-	3 139	4 661	-	3 474	5 114
Conference Services ..	-	17	2 717	-	22	2 868	-	25	3 045	-	30	3 233
TOTAL	34 600	4 659	15 197	41 000	5 586	16 547	47 600	6 037	17 998	53 500	6 816	19 489

TABLE 46

SUMMARY OF STAFF REQUIREMENTS BY LEVEL AND SOURCE OF FUNDS

ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT: United Nations Industrial Development Organization

CATEGORY	SOURCE of FUNDS							
	OTHER EXTRA-BUDGETARY RESOURCES				REGULAR BUDGET			
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1974	1975	1976	1977
Professional and above								
Under-Secretary-General	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Assistant-Secretary-General	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Director (D-2)	1	1	1	1	5	5	6	6
Principal Officer (D-1)	4	5	6	6	23	23	25	26
Senior Officer (P-5)	11	15	18	20	59	63	65	67
First Officer (P-4)	29	35	38	40	92	97	99	102
Second Officer (P-3)	22	27	29	31	97	100	102	104
Associate/Junior Officer (P-2/1)	11	14	15	16	42	46	47	48
Subtotal	78	97	107	114	320	336	346	355
General Service	242	263	272	279	359	377	387	397
TOTAL	320	360	379	393	679	713	733	752

TABLE 47

SUMMARY OF STAFF REQUIREMENTS BY PROGRAMME AND BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT: United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Programme	Source of funds											
	Other Extra-Budgetary Resources								Regular Budget			
	1974 P GS	1975 P GS	1976 P GS	1977 P GS	1974 P GS	1975 P GS	1976 P GS	1977 P GS	1974 P GS	1975 P GS	1976 P GS	1977 P GS
Policy-making Organs	- -	- -	- -	- -	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4
Executive Direction and Management	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	19 16	19 17	20 18	21 18	19 16	19 17	20 18	21 18
Industrial Technology	9 12	13 14	13 14	14 15	52 39	56 41	59 43	60 43	52 39	56 41	59 43	60 43
Industrial Services and Institutions	5 16	7 18	7 18	8 18	49 42	51 44	51 46	52 47	49 42	51 44	51 46	52 47
Industrial Policies and Programming	4 12	5 12	5 12	5 13	60 33	59 33	60 34	60 34	60 33	59 33	60 34	60 34
Field Co-operation	1 1	2 2	3 2	4 2	2 2	7 3	9 3	11 3	2 2	7 3	9 3	11 3
UNIDO/IBRD Co-operative Programme .	5 2	7 4	10 6	11 8	1 2	3 2	5 2	6 3	1 2	3 2	5 2	6 3
Management of Technical Co-operation Activities	27 48	33 56	35 58	37 59	30 16	31 19	32 21	32 23	30 16	31 19	32 21	32 23
Administrative Services	26 148	29 154	33 159	34 161	43 126	46 133	46 135	49 138	43 126	46 133	46 135	49 138
Conference Services	- -	- -	- -	- -	60 79	60 81	60 81	60 84	60 79	60 81	60 81	60 84
TOTAL	78 242	97 263	107 272	114 279	320 359	336 377	346 387	355 397	320 359	336 377	346 387	355 397

1. Policy-making organs

(a) Second General Conference of UNIDO

Preparatory work for the Second General Conference will be carried out during 1973 to early 1975, and the conference and post-conference work in 1975. This will consist of: making preparatory arrangements for the holding of the Conference, including the necessary analytic studies and documentation to cover the major subjects to be discussed; servicing the Conference in session and reproducing the reports thereafter; and undertaking follow-up work after the Conference, as directed, including possible preparations for a Third General Conference of UNIDO. Follow-up work would begin in 1976.

(b) The Industrial Development Board

It is envisaged that the work and requirements related to the Industrial Development Board will remain at the present level through the programme period. A slight upward adjustment of resources may be necessary to meet increased costs of facilities (including rental of meeting hall) and staff.

(c) The Permanent Committee of the Industrial Development Board

Anticipating that the Permanent Committee will continue to hold two sessions for a total of three weeks, each year, no substantial increases in staff or resources are foreseen during the medium-term programme.

(d) Secretariat of the Industrial Development Board

Under this programme component a strengthening of the liaison with Governments and Permanent Representatives is envisaged on matters directly related to the Board and a more active role in follow-up actions is foreseen related to recommendations and resolutions of the Board. No substantial increase of staff or resources is planned.

2. Executive direction and management

In the light of UNIDO's expanding technical assistance programme, which is expected to increase substantially between 1973 and 1977, it is envisaged that a further strengthening of the Executive Direction and Management of the organization will be required. The Central Programme Evaluation, Development and Formulation Unit attached to the Office of the Executive Director will be strengthened and a Deputy Executive Director will be requested. Full details are described under the respective components. UNIDO will continue to promote its co-operative programme with the organizations within the United Nations system, with particular emphasis on the regional economic commissions, in which it hopes to establish, where appropriate, joint industry divisions. The recommendations of the Second General Conference of UNIDO will provide new guidelines for the future programme of UNIDO.

(a) Policy planning and over-all programme direction of UNIDO's activities

Policy planning during 1974-1977 will be influenced particularly by the action of the General Assembly on the recommendations of the Group of High-Level Experts on the Long-Range Strategy of UNIDO and the recommendations of the Second General Conference of UNIDO. The Central Programme Evaluation, Development and Formulation Unit will be established in 1974 and, inter alia, will translate the General Assembly's action into UNIDO Programmes. The action of the General Assembly on the Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Co-operation between the UNDP and UNIDO - resolution 2953 (XXVII) - will form the basis for co-operation between UNIDO and UNDP. The central co-ordinating role of UNIDO will be further developed. Increased co-operative programmes with the IBRD are envisaged especially through the joint unit to be established in 1974. Further decentralization of UNIDO's activities in certain fields and a strengthening of its field presence are envisaged through establishment of joint industry divisions with the regional economic commissions and UNESOB and an expansion of the system of Industrial Development Field Advisers. This will enable UNIDO to maintain top priority for close co-operation with Governments in preparing and implementing their country programmes in industry. Attention will also be given to the development of new forms of technical assistance appropriate to the changing needs of developing countries.

(b) Co-ordination and external liaison

It is envisaged that UNIDO will strengthen further its co-operation with the regional economic commissions and UNESOB, inter alia, through the establishment of joint industry divisions and with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. It is further envisaged that UNIDO will continue to develop new forms of co-operation with its member States and will encourage further the establishment of new National Committees of UNIDO. UNIDO will also continue to promote and to review its co-ordinating role in industry in making new arrangements, where necessary, and in clarifying respective responsibilities in existing arrangements of co-operating with the other organizations within the United Nations system. Finally, it is envisaged that the recommendations contained in the Report of the High-Level Group of Experts as well as those made in the Second General Conference of UNIDO will provide new and practical guidelines for the future regarding the implementation of UNIDO's co-ordinating role in industry.

(c) Public information

If the demand for public information material and services continues to grow at the rate recorded over the period 1968 to 1972 - and there is no sign of a slackening or even a stabilization of the pace - the programme and consequently the resources of the Information Service must follow suit. In the period 1974 to 1977, the traditional functions of producing and disseminating printed, audio and visual material and undertaking education and liaison will have to be carried out in respect to a growing field programme. In addition, the evolution of UNIDO's activities has already indicated a rising trend to use information as an integral part of substantive operations, particularly for training purposes, for project support, and in the organization's various promotional programmes.

(d) New York Liaison Office

It is envisaged that the New York Liaison Office will continue to exercise its liaison function between UNIDO headquarters in Vienna and the United Nations Headquarters in New York in following closely the development of particular relevance to the future work of UNIDO in the General Assembly, ACC, and UNDP. Through the Export Development Unit of the New York Liaison Office, it is also envisaged to expand further UNIDO's programme on product adaptation for export, including the organization of meetings similar to the one which is organized for participants from developing countries in co-operation with the World Trade Center. The New York Liaison Office will continue to establish useful contacts for future UNIDO co-operative programmes with the North American industrial associations and the business community; it will continue to provide liaison for UNIDO with such organizations located in the North American region as IBRD, IADB (Washington), CIDA (Canada) and the Organization of American States (Washington).

(e) Central programme evaluation, development and formulation

The rapid growth of UNIDO's operational programme and the complex and constantly changing nature of industry call for a central unit to assist the Executive Director in making the most effective use of limited resources when planning UNIDO's programmes. The unit will be staffed mainly by redeployment from other divisions during 1974-1975.

3. Industrial technology

The emphasis of this Programme is on the development, adaptation and transfer of industrial technology. In carrying out these activities, intensive co-operation with financial institutions such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development is envisaged, going beyond pre-investment feasibility studies to the realization of actual investments for the industrialization of developing countries. The plan also foresees the generation of interest in the establishment or strengthening of private organizations dealing with industrial technology, in order to mobilize as much as possible the potential sources of technological know-how and assistance needed by developing countries. It is also envisaged to raise capability for the development and adaptation of technology through instruments such as industrial design centres and technological research facilities. The volume of operational activities financed from various sources will increase during the four-year period at a very fast rate, judging from the country programmes and development plans of the various countries.

(a) Engineering industries

An important orientation of the programme component is to establish contacts between sources of engineering know-how and the manufacturing establishments in developing countries with UNIDO serving as a catalyst. The principal aim in these

contacts will be to obtain the most suitable technological know-how and to increase the output and competitiveness of industry in developing countries by orienting it not only to local but also to external markets. Particular attention is given to the least developed countries especially in the areas of agricultural machinery and the repair and maintenance of equipment. The establishment of design centres and pilot plants will be another important feature of assistance to developing countries. Research and studies are envisaged to augment the technical assistance activities of the programme component.

(b) Metallurgical industries

In addition to the regular technical assistance activities, large-scale projects will establish the value and highlight the creation and transfer of metallurgical technology through the Centres of Metallurgical Research and Technology; six to seven of them set up in developing countries will provide during the medium-term plan continuous industrial scale applications of applied research, dissemination and exchange of technical information on the progress of metallurgical technology, etc. The establishment of prototype demonstration plants will highlight the value of transfer of metallurgical technology in the newer and sophisticated fields of directly reduced sponge iron production using local iron ores and natural gas, production of titania-rich products for a multitude of applications and integrated foundry operations and in academic fields of high temperature creep research and creep resistant alloys and pyrometallurgy of non-ferrous metals such as of copper, nickel, cobalt, etc.

(c) Construction and building materials industries

Applied research will be carried out whenever needed to ensure the introduction of new building materials using the countries' own resources and adapted to their specific needs. Increased technical assistance will be given in process planning, control and products design. Technical manuals on subjects common to these industries in developing countries will be published. Consultations on technical and promotional aspects will be organized to bring together technicians, experts and industrialists. Group training and workshops will be increased so as to train the technicians in modern process developments and equipment utilization.

(d) Chemical, pharmaceutical and pulp and paper industries

Under this programme component developing countries will require continuous guidance and it is expected that new orientations will be needed. This will include advanced technology, process licensing, promotional activities, applied research, a higher level of training, and justification for investment programme. Assistance will be provided, for example, in the establishment of production controls in the pharmaceutical field, in the training of pulp and paper equipment maintenance personnel, in promoting the use of materials indigenous to specific areas to produce perfumes, soaps and essential oils. To support this, meetings, clinics and studies will be carried out.

(e) Fertilizer, pesticide and petrochemical industries

Projected annual growth rates during the medium-term plan is 10 per cent per year for fertilizers and 20 per cent for plastics (petrochemicals) which will need increased UNIDO assistance. A new orientation to technical assistance will be given, taking into account the country programming. New trends seem to be in establishing design centres, computer controls, establishing co-operative effort with developed countries, research and promotional efforts into preventing pollution from fertilizer and pesticides plants, in co-operation with the group dealing with environment, producing petro-proteins, and meetings for consultation with professionals, businessmen and organizations and investment promotion. The large meetings which are planned to bring together decision-makers and experts are on pesticides and plastics in 1974, petrochemicals and catalysts in 1975, fertilizers in 1976 and petro-proteins in 1977. Group training programmes will continue.

(f) Light industries

The positive trend towards an accelerated rate of light industries development in the developing countries is manifest in the increased demand for technical assistance in this sector in the UNDP country programmes. At the same time, the predominantly agricultural economies of the least developed countries will be upgraded through the appropriate mobilization of human and natural resources in agro-based processing centres which, further to increasing the participation of the indigenous population in the agro-industrialization process through producer/processor partnerships, will overcome the difficulties of dispersed raw material supply and ensure a balanced identity of interests. Furthermore, complementary activities with established research institutes will be expanded to supplement UNIDO resources, ensure the efficient transfer of technology and through the appropriate commercialization of research results enhance the industrial processing of such commodities as vegetable and animal protein, wool, cotton, jute and leather. Technical consultations with a significant investment promotion component will be held and contacts established during the medium-term planning period to stimulate investment and joint partnership in new manufacturing enterprises.

(g) General industrial techniques

Developing countries are expected to take an increasing interest in the environmental aspects of industrialization. This will give a new dimension to technical assistance in this area and will be reflected in a growing volume of operations. It will create a need for research and promotional activities to stimulate the exchange of information and promote the development and transfer of an environmentally sound technology as well as for consultations with interested parties both in business and government.

(h) Programme formulation and direction

The component addresses itself to the task of planning, co-ordinating and implementing the activities of the Industrial Technology Programme, ensuring effective utilization of resources in the attainment of objectives. Within the framework of over-all planning, targets are established, especially those of delivering technical assistance to developing countries in the value of nearly \$90 million during the four-year period of the medium-term plan.

4. Industrial services and institutions

Increased requirements by developing countries are foreseen in the field of institutions and services. A rapid growth of activities within UNIDO's clearing-house for industrial information is expected; greater needs will be felt for specialized training and management consultancy to meet growing competition. UNIDO will intensify its efforts to assist less or least developed countries or regions in building up small-scale industries and in finding markets or outlets for their products. An expected growth of industrial production in developing countries will reinforce their need for assistance in industrial administration and legislation. The establishment of new industrial sectors in more and more developing countries will require growing institutional arrangements for factory-oriented research and development and corresponding technical assistance.

(a) Industrial institutions

During the medium-term period greater efforts will be made to intensify co-operation, including formulation and execution of joint work programmes, related to industrial institutions, with international and regional organizations outside the United Nations system such as the World Association of Industrial and Technological Research Organizations (WAITRO), the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) and the International Co-operative Alliance (ICA). UNIDO will also seek to encourage the establishment of an international association of standardization, quality control and metrology organizations through which UNIDO could channel its assistance in this field to developing countries. Efforts will be made to utilize industrial research and development centres in developing countries as focal points for the transfer, adaptation and utilization of new technologies and assistance will be given to industrial co-operatives, with UNIDO acting as a catalyst to promote bilateral assistance between industrial co-operative associations in developed and developing countries. The work being carried out by UNIDO with regard to chambers of commerce and industry and international fairs will be merged to achieve better industrial promotion and improvements in the services of these institutions, using a minimum of UNIDO resources for this period. To achieve all these specific objectives and to meet the target figures of technical assistance delivery, additional resources will be needed.

(b) Industrial information

The essential objective is to promote the development of international co-operation, centred on the UNIDO clearing-house, between industrial information centres in developing and industrialized countries. Economic progress, a measure of successful industrialization, improved receptivity for industrial information and increased awareness of governmental responsibilities and entrepreneurial needs in this respect are likely to generate a substantial demand for industrial information services. The clearing-house should be fully equipped to meet this demand. Progress in this field should allow UNIDO's role to relate increasingly to more important proposals calling for difficult choices, substantial investments and high-level decisions, leaving answers to inquiries of a more routine character to be handled directly by local information centres, possibly with direct assistance from their counterparts in industrialized countries. Technical assistance to local centres will be more demanding as adaptation to new requirements and more sophisticated methods are applied. The more specialized and improved service to be rendered on the medium-term will require a steady increase of yearly resources.

(c) Industrial management and consulting services

Greater understanding and acceptance of the role and need for management and consulting services are expected during the 1974-1977 period. The industrial foundations will also have further developed and broadened, so that a greater increase in operational projects is anticipated, and the nature of the needs and projects will probably become more sophisticated. The volume of projects is expected to increase from 37 in 1972 to 80 in 1977. Included in the project estimate are: Management Consultancy - 35; Management Techniques - 35; Management at the Sectoral Level - 10.

(d) Small-scale industries

It is expected that, in the period 1974-1977, assistance for the promotion of small-scale industries will be given to about 60 countries.

(e) Industrial training

Every effort will have to be made to ensure that industrial training keeps pace with the rapid expansion of industry in the developing countries. On the basis of national industrial needs, suitable domestic in-plant and in-company training systems will have to be devised and introduced; training institutions will have to be established, strengthened and redesigned, and education systems and industry will have to be closer linked. National and regional training activities should be strengthened. It is envisaged that advanced developing countries will increasingly serve as host countries for training. In-plant group training programmes will become more specialized and a system of evaluation will contribute towards establishing cost-benefit ratios for industrial training. The

importance of national industrial training advisers will increase as a result of the country programmes. Specific training activities may become part of, or related to, investment projects.

(f) Programme formulation and direction

It should be anticipated that half way through the Second Development Decade the programme will need a thorough review and adaptation to the conditions then existing in developing countries. In view of different levels of development more differentiation should be observed within the programme components.

5. Industrial policies and programming

During the medium-term period, technical assistance will be provided to the value of \$35 million under this programme with an appropriate increase in all its components. In addition, several hundred investment opportunities will be followed up and assistance will be given in their realization. The promotional assistance to the export-oriented industries will be enlarged especially with regard to co-operative schemes and ventures with enterprises and institutions in developed countries. The mid-term review of the Second Development Decade in industry, the introduction of new intercountry programmes in monitoring and appraisal, the preparations for, and the follow-up of, the Second General Conference of UNIDO to be held in early 1975, place additional heavy work on this programme in the planning period.

(a) Industrial programming

It is expected that during the medium-term period, the technical assistance programme under this component will increase from \$3 million to about \$6 million. Summaries of industrial development plans will concentrate on special features and on new techniques. Work on policies and strategies will be expanded by studies on the effectiveness of alternative industrialization policies and strategies. Directories of policy measures and of tools for industrial policy will be prepared. Techniques of selecting priority industries as multilevel planning will be developed and tested in the field. Optimum investment sequences will be studied also from the point of view of complementarity and linkages. Work on project preparation and evaluation is expected to increase in accordance with technical assistance requests; feasibility studies will be prepared on guidelines for project preparation, calculation of national parameters, and development of a methodology for evaluation of projects for regional groupings. Technical assistance in project implementation will increase rapidly. Work on regional industrial groupings will receive greater emphasis through, inter alia, compiling reference material on co-operation experience and developing methods of assessing national economic advantages of industrial co-operation. Application of computers and of advanced analytical tools is a new field which will expand considerably.

(b) Industrial financing and investment promotion

Promotional actions are to be carried out within the framework of well co-ordinated programmes of action. In the past, emphasis has been placed by UNIDO on assisting developing countries mainly in external promotional actions because these were then the most urgently needed. During the medium-term period emphasis will be shifted, however, on assistance in local promotional actions through local institutions and project sponsors concerned. The purpose of this new policy is to re-establish a better balance between internal and external promotional actions, with a view to maximizing the effectiveness of mobilizing investment inputs and to fulfilling the investment conditions required. This new shift of emphasis on activities at the country level is in accordance with the country programmes. As a result, more resources are allocated in the medium-term programme to assist in building up the local institutions and training nationals concerned with industrial financing and investment promotion. Additional resources in staff will be required to backstop the intercountry and country projects.

(c) Promotion of export-oriented industries

The basic thrust of the activities of this programme component between 1974 and 1975 will be placed on offering advice on export strategies in developing countries and on stimulating forms of international industrial co-operation at an enterprise level to promote exports of manufactures from developing countries. During the period 1975-1977 this approach will be continued and intensified. However, on the basis of the experience gained and the contacts established with enterprises in developed and developing countries, emphasis will be placed on specific industrial sectors in which UNIDO could achieve the greatest results in the transference of production capacity for exports to developing countries. This may require a merging of certain of the promotional programmes to facilitate this concentrated approach. At the same time, an anticipated increase in staff will allow a widening of the programme component to permit a fuller examination of the over-all consequences of export-oriented industrial co-operation on economic growth in developing countries. Another feature of the programme component will be the closer examination of industrial co-operation between developing countries, bearing in mind the influence of economic groupings of developed countries on global trading patterns. In this latter exercise, specific attention will be paid to export strategies applicable to the least developed of the developing countries.

(d) Industrial surveys and studies

Four issues of the Industrial Development Survey will be published covering also the mid-term review of the Second Development Decade. Special efforts will be made for the preparation and follow-up of the Second General Conference of UNIDO to be held in early 1975. Furthering the appraisal at global level, regional and, in certain cases, country projects will be implemented to deepen the analysis

and strengthen the assistance provided, particularly to the least developed countries. The expanded activities in monitoring and appraisal of progress as well as those related to the Second General Conference will require additional resources in staff and consultancy funds during this period.

(e) Programme formulation and direction

The activities under this component are of a permanent and continuous nature and their role tends to parallel the level of activities in other components of the programme. During the medium-term period, technical assistance will be provided to the value of \$35 million under the Programme of Industrial Policies and Programming. The appraisal of progress and the expected need for the reformulation of some of the policy objectives of the International Development Strategy towards the middle of the Second Development Decade, the preparations for and the follow-up of the Second General Conference of UNIDO, and the promotion of new forms for international industrial co-operation will certainly increase the requirements needed to implement this component.

6. Field co-operation

It is envisaged that from 1974 onwards, part of the activities of UNIDO in the fields of industrial policies, surveys and programming will be decentralized through the deployment of headquarters staff to the regional economic commissions and UNESOB to establish and strengthen joint industry divisions; it is anticipated that by 1977 UNIDO will have established joint industry divisions with all the regional economic commissions and UNESOB. The expansion of joint industry divisions will also require a corresponding redeployment of headquarters staff over the coming years. In line with UNIDO's increased programme of technical assistance, which is expected to double between 1973 and 1977, it will be necessary to increase the number of Industrial Development Field Advisers to 40, between 1974-1975, and to 60 by 1976-1977; it is envisaged that one third of the cost will be borne by UNIDO's regular budget and two thirds by UNDP, to provide the necessary advice to the Governments of the developing countries in formulating their request for technical assistance in the field of industry.

(a) Field co-operation with the regional economic commissions and UNESOB

It is envisaged that the joint UNIDO/ECA Industry Division will be fully operational by 1974 and that a mutually agreed integrated programme of work in industry for the Division would have been established. In that connexion, it is

planned that from 1974 onwards some of UNIDO's activities in industrial policies, surveys and programming will be decentralized through headquarters staff to be located in the regional economic commissions. Preparatory work will be undertaken and continued for the establishment of other joint industry divisions with the remaining regional economic commissions. It is envisaged that this will involve additional decentralization of headquarters staff to be attached to these joint industry divisions. Joint consultation and implementation of regional and interregional projects is expected to increase. The annual work programme discussions between UNIDO and the regional economic commissions and UNESOB are expected to continue in order to evolve ultimately only one mutually agreed programme for industry between the regional economic commissions and UNESOB for the developing countries.

(b) Industrial development field advisers

In view of the emphasis given by the Industrial Development Board to the importance of the role of Industrial Development Field Advisers in the promotion of co-ordination of industrial development activities at the country level and in the formulation and implementation of assistance projects, it is anticipated that the number of Field Advisers will be increased beyond the currently approved level of 30. The continuing participation of UNIDO in all stages of the country programming exercises and the need for active involvement at the country level in project formulation limit the number of countries which can be effectively served by a single Field Adviser. A draft resolution sponsored by 16 countries for consideration by the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session "stresses the need to strengthen the links of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization with the developing countries through the programme of industrial field advisers, whose increasing importance for the development of UNIDO operational programmes has been fully recognized particularly in connexion with the formulation and implementation of the long-term country programmes and the development of special measures of assistance to the least developed of the developing countries as envisaged in resolution 31 (VI) of the Industrial Development Board".

(c) Interregional advisers

It is envisaged, on the basis of UNIDO's increasing technical assistance programme, which is expected to double over 1973-1977, and in the light of the changing long-range industrial development objectives and priorities of the developing countries, that the number of the interregional advisers will have to be increased, and their areas of specialization selected according to the requirements of the developing countries in order to continue to provide the highly specialized advice requested by the Governments of the developing countries.

7. UNIDO/IBRD co-operative programme

It is envisaged to establish with the IBRD a formal arrangement for co-operation between the two organizations, to commence in 1974, along the lines of similar agreements entered into between the Bank and some specialized agencies.

The Industrial Development Board and the General Assembly have been apprised of the negotiations between UNIDO and the Bank in this connexion. The purpose of the co-operative arrangement is to provide the much needed additional linkage between the pre-investment activities of UNIDO with an important source of financing for the establishment of industries in the developing countries. The terms of the arrangement will provide for financing on the basis of 25 per cent by UNIDO and 75 per cent by the Bank to cover personnel and related costs. It is estimated that the Unit to be established within UNIDO as a result of the agreement will be manned initially by six Professional officers and the complementary General Service staff.

8. Management of technical co-operation activities

On the basis of analysis of presently approved projects and country programmes, operational activities are projected to grow rapidly (by about \$6 million a year) between 1972 and 1977: \$21 million in 1972, \$35 million in 1974, \$41 million in 1975, \$48 million in 1976 and \$54 million in 1977. Moreover, field projects are expected to become increasingly sophisticated and complex, requiring more detailed formulation and greater supervision during implementation. There are expected to be more multidisciplinary projects which will require greater collaboration with other agencies as well as co-ordination of technical support from several substantive divisions within UNIDO. New measures have been initiated to increase the effectiveness of programme implementation through the application of advanced management techniques, including electronic data processing. In addition, in response to recommendations of the Industrial Development Board, greater attention is being given to the evaluation of field activities. A significant increase in both Professional and General Service staff for the Programme will be required to carry out the above activities as well as to ensure the most effective UNIDO participation at every stage of the country programming cycle.

(a) Co-ordination of technical assistance activities and policies

By 1975, the first cycle of UNDP country programming will have been completed and the second will be well under way with preparation of country briefs, project proposals and comments on draft country programmes. In addition, all previously approved country programmes will come up for annual reviews. In view of the increasing interest of Governments in assistance to industry, it is expected that UNIDO will be called upon to participate even more actively in country programming exercises, including the elaboration of new types of industrial projects, many of them of a more complex, intersectoral nature. The growth in the number of requests for assistance under the SIS Programme is expected to continue and it is hoped that by 1977 significantly greater resources will have been made available for this Programme. Requirements to be met under the Regular Programme are also expected to increase. In addition, elaboration and co-ordination of special measures to assist the least developed countries will become one of the major tasks under this component in the period 1974-1977. As a result of these developments, there will be need for a corresponding increase in the attention given to co-ordination of UNIDO's activities with those of other multilateral and bilateral agencies, both governmental and private.

(b) Follow-up of technical assistance activities and reporting

During the period 1974-1977, increased attention will be given to a regular and comprehensive system for reporting on implementation as well as systematic measures to ensure that opportunities for follow-up action for completed activities are examined. In view of the projected growth in field activities from \$21 million in 1972 to \$35 million in 1974 and \$54 million by 1977 and the increasing complexity of projects, additional staff will be required to undertake the above follow-up and reporting activities.

(c) Interregional projects and fellowships

Increasing emphasis is being given to group training as an important and effective technique for the transfer of technology and Governments are expressing greater willingness to provide host facilities as well as other financial support for such activities. The number of such projects, financed from all sources, is expected to increase to about 55 each year in the period 1974-1977, with almost 1,000 participants. For the same period, the number of individual fellowships established is expected to increase to more than 1,300 each year. An increase in Professional and General Service staff is required to develop the additional extra-budgetary resources required to meet the growing demand for group training through special arrangements with potential multilateral and bilateral sponsoring organizations (governmental and non-governmental) as well as to process the increasing number of fellowship applications for training in highly specialized industrial fields.

(d) Management of field projects

Operational programmes are expected to increase from \$21 million in 1972 to \$34 million in 1974, \$41 million in 1975, \$48 million in 1976 and \$54 million in 1977 (\$19 million in Africa, \$9 million in the Americas, \$13 million in Asia and the Far East, \$9 million in Europe and the Middle East, and \$4 million interregional). This rapid growth in operational activities, with more detailed project formulation and approval procedures, together with greater involvement in all stages of the country programming cycle, will require a significant increase in both Professional and General Service staff.

(e) Programme formulation and direction

Continuing development of forward planning and project implementation control measures, increased evaluation activities, increasing number of projects involving close co-operation with other United Nations organizations or with bilateral agencies, and an expanding network of field advisers make it essential to retain the present staff level of the Director's office.

9. Administration

Major activities during the period will include planning for a rapid growth in the technical co-operation programme and for a corresponding expanded staff; improved management information systems; improvements in and effective use of the new system of programming and budgeting and the development of appropriate accounting support for it; the move of the headquarters to new permanent offices; additional computer use for control of an increased body of data and additional communications traffic; more effective recruitment planning; a growth in staff training activities and continuing methods and productivity studies.

(a) Financial services

The growth of UNIDO's programmes in the planning period will result in increased workload for Financial Services and the necessity of adapting its work to this increasing task. The expansion of Management Information Services of UNDP and the requirements of UNIDO's own management will also demand the supply by Financial Services of more detailed and informative financial data than heretofore. Furthermore, the new system of programme and budget will require greater involvement of Financial Services in the process of long-range resources forecasting, programme formulation and budget analysis, using more precise methods. It is foreseen that in the course of the planning period 1974-1977 the salient features of the work of Financial Services will be along the lines of increased computerization of its services, improvement of linkages between UNIDO's financial information systems and those at United Nations Headquarters and UNDP, installation of a cost measurement system, development of a more elaborate reporting system to management of financial information and increasing use by management of financial data as essential elements of forecasting and control of programmes. The resources requirement for the planning period takes into account the gradual shift towards electronic processing of data and the consequential redeployment of staff resources that it will entail.

(b) Personnel services

The envisaged growth of UNIDO headquarters staff to cope with the very substantial projected expansion of UNIDO's technical co-operation programmes is not expected to cause proportionate increases in the staff resources of Personnel Services for the planning period. New applications and further development of computerized information systems, particularly in the personnel administration field, will be important in maximizing the efficient utilization of existing staff resources. There will, however, be a need for increased emphasis on training in the interest of staff development which will require additional resources. Activities promoting such development will be directed mainly towards motivating the staff to take on greater responsibility for the successful implementation of the organization's work programmes.

(c) General services

In the first part of the planning period, General Services' functions will continue to be directed towards the servicing of the temporary premises occupied by UNIDO in several buildings made available to it by the Austrian Government. It is envisaged that from 1975 onwards advance planning will begin for the movement of the organization to its permanent headquarters in the Donaupark complex which is expected to be ready for occupancy in 1977. Particular attention will need to be given to the planning and negotiation of agreements with the IAEA and the Austrian authorities concerning the establishment of common services and the utilization of common areas. The continuing rapid growth of technical co-operation programmes will require improved communications and records services to cope with the increased workload. Similarly, provision for communications' expenditures should be raised to meet the requirements of the expanded programme.

(d) Administrative management and computer services

The earlier part of the plan period will be characterized by the extension of computer services. The development of an integrated financial reporting system, cost measurement system and programme implementation system is of high priority. In the second half of the period, one of the principal activities will be the in-depth study of the common service areas which could be integrated when the IAEA and UNIDO move to the permanent headquarters in the Donaupark. Staffing and equipment requirements must be closely co-ordinated well in advance of the projected occupancy date in 1977.

(e) Procurement and contracting

The continuing rapid growth of technical co-operation programmes in the period 1974-1977 with the policy of increased use of subcontracting will be correspondingly reflected in the workload under this component. This increased workload may require additional staff, although not in direct proportion to the increased value of orders and contracts, due to: (a) consolidation of purchases; (b) expected increase in the average contract values; and (c) further rationalization of work. Utilization of improved special office equipment, such as programmed typewriters and computerized records, is envisaged. Procurement operations will have to be expanded to handle cost estimates required for project planning, which cannot be dealt with at the present time.

(f) Administrative and technical support to new construction project

The present construction schedule calls for the completion and occupancy of the permanent headquarters in 1977. During 1974-1977, the various planning stages of UNIDO's responsibilities will be co-ordinated with the construction phases. Gradual phasing out of the existing headquarters planning operation in UNIDO will depend on progress towards completion of the project. The remaining staff and activities, if

any, will be integrated with those of the IAEA to effect a common or joint service in the permanent headquarters so as to avoid duplication of staff and activities and achieve a subsequent economy.

(g) Programme direction

Activities during the period will be concentrated on planning for the administration of additional staff, for the move of the organization's headquarters to the Donaupark and the establishment of common services with the IAEA, and for the administrative implications of the anticipated growth in the technical co-operation programme. These tasks are planned to be accomplished with only minor adjustments to the manning table for this programme component.

(h) Conference services

Activities in this component will be marked in 1975 by the General Conference of UNIDO, scheduled to take place early in that year. Preparation of the Conference and the processing of its results will add considerably to the workload of the services comprising this component. It is expected that the common reproduction and interpretation services with the IAEA will be further developed and integrated as a result of the move to the new headquarters. The probable use of the Chinese language at UNIDO meetings and for UNIDO documentation will create additional requirements during the plan period.

K. UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

In its resolution 2994 (XXVII), the General Assembly expressed its satisfaction that the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, held in Stockholm in June 1972, and its preparatory committee succeeded in focusing the attention of Governments and public opinion on the need for prompt action in the field of the human environment. In order to ensure effective implementation by Governments and the international community of measures designed to safeguard and enhance the human environment for the benefit of present and future generations of man, the General Assembly, under its resolution 2997 (XXVII) decided inter alia to establish a Governing Council for Environmental Programmes, and a small secretariat within the United Nations to serve as a focal point for environmental action and co-ordination within the United Nations system in such a way as to ensure a high degree of effective management.

The tables shown below present (i) a summary of requirements for the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) by programme and source of funds for each of the years of the medium-term plan period; (ii) a summary of staff requirements by programme and source of funds for each of these years; and (iii) a summary of staff requirements by level and source of funds for each of the years. The staff and resource requirements shown for 1974 and 1975 are identical to those shown in the 1974-1975 biennial work programme and budget (A/9006). Pending the adoption of a work programme by the Governing Council for Environmental Programmes, provision has been made in the medium-term plan for a level of resources which, on the basis of the programme envisaged at the time the medium-term plan was being prepared, would allow UNEP to continue carrying out its work programme effectively.

The provisions made under "Operational Programmes" and "Other Extra-Budgetary Resources" are based on the estimated requirements for 1973-1974 which are expected to be submitted by the Executive Director to the Governing Council for Environmental Programmes at its first session for review and approval. On the basis of existing information, it has been assumed that the level of resources to be devoted to operational programmes in 1974 would not decrease during the medium-term period. As regards the programme support and administrative costs to be financed from other extra-budgetary resources, provision has also been made for the continuation over the 1974-1977 period of the level expected to be proposed for 1974, allowing however for expected yearly wage and price increases.

Under the regular budget, provision has been made for a limited increase in staff resources (four Professional and three General Service posts in 1976; three Professional and four General Service posts in 1977), in addition to additional resources for rental and maintenance costs, supplies, furniture and equipment in the amount of \$24 000 in 1976 and \$36 000 in 1977.

TABLE 48

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS BY PROGRAMME CATEGORY AND BY SOURCE OF FUNDS
(in thousands of US dollars)

ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT: United Nations Environmental Programme

PROGRAMME CATEGORY AND PROGRAMME	1974			1975			1976			1977		
	Operational Programmes	Other extra- a/budgetary Resources	Regular Budget	Operational Programmes	Other extra- a/budgetary Resources	Regular Budget	Operational Programmes	Other extra- a/budgetary Resources	Regular a/Budget	Operational Programmes	Other extra- a/budgetary Resources	Regular a/Budget
<u>Policy-making organs</u>	-	-	105	-	-	110	-	-	115	-	-	121
<u>Executive Direction and Management</u>	-	-	192	-	-	202	-	-	219	-	-	232
<u>Programmes</u>	16 000	1 364	718	16 000	1 412	755	16 000	1 462	797	16 000	1 514	827
<u>Programme Support</u>	-	1 507	917	-	1 094	966	-	1 132	1 033	-	1 172	1 143
TOTAL	16 000	2 421	1 932	16 000	2 506	2 033	16 000	2 594	2 164	16 000	2 686	2 323

a/ Tentative figures pending first session of the Governing Council for Environmental Programmes.

TABLE 49

SUMMARY OF STAFF REQUIREMENTS BY PROGRAMME AND BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT: United Nations Environment Programme

Programmes	<u>Source of funds</u>							
	<u>Other Extra-Budgetary Resources^{a/}</u>				<u>Regular Budget</u>			
	<u>1974</u> P GS	<u>1975</u> P GS	<u>1976</u> P GS	<u>1977</u> P GS	<u>1974</u> P GS	<u>1975</u> P GS	<u>1976</u> P GS	<u>1977</u> P GS
Sessions of the Governing Council	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Executive Direction and Management	- -	- -	- -	- -	3 4	3 4	4 4	4 4
Environment Programmes	27 34	27 34	27 34	27 34	18 13	18 13	19 15	19 15
Administration	19 23	19 23	19 23	19 23	7 8	7 8	8 8	9 9
Common Services	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 26	1 26	2 27	4 30
Conference Services	- -	- -	- -	- -	5 13	5 13	5 13	5 13
Total	46 57	46 57	46 57	46 57	34 64	34 64	38 67	41 71

a/ Staffing levels to be submitted to the first session of the Governing Council for Environmental Programmes.

TABLE 50

SUMMARY OF STAFF REQUIREMENTS BY LEVEL AND SOURCE OF FUNDS

ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT: United Nations Environment Programme

CATEGORY	SOURCE of FUNDS							
	OTHER EXTRA-BUDGETARY RESOURCES ^{a/}				REGULAR BUDGET			
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1974	1975	1976	1977
Professional and above								
Executive Director	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Assistant-Secretary-General	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2
Director (D-2)	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
Principal Officer (D-1)	9	9	9	9	3	3	3	3
Senior Officer (P-5)	9	9	9	9	6	6	6	6
First Officer (P-4)					13	13	13	13
Second Officer (P-3)	26	26	26	26	3	3	6	7
Associate/Junior Officer (P-2/1)					3	3	4	6
Subtotal	46	46	46	46	34	34	38	41
General Service								
Principal level (G-5)	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>	10	10	11	13
Other (G-4/1)	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>	54	54	56	58
Subtotal	57	57	57	57	64	64	67	71
TOTAL	103	103	103	103	98	93	105	112

^{a/} Post levels to be submitted to the first session of the Governing Council for Environmental Programmes.^{b/} Not available at the time the medium-term plan was prepared.

L. OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS DISASTER RELIEF CO-ORDINATOR

By its resolution 2816 (XXVI), the General Assembly inter alia called upon the Secretary-General to appoint a Disaster Relief Co-ordinator who would report directly to him and would head a permanent office located in Geneva. That Office, which is a distinct element within the United Nations Secretariat and can be augmented as necessary by short-term secondment of personnel for individual emergencies, is the focal point in the United Nations system for disaster relief matters.

In the terms of the above resolution, the responsibilities of the Disaster Relief Co-ordinator are:

To establish and maintain the closest co-operation with all organizations concerned and to make all feasible advance arrangements with them for the purpose of ensuring the most effective assistance;

To mobilize, direct and co-ordinate the relief activities of the various organizations of the United Nations system in response to a request for disaster assistance from a stricken State;

To co-ordinate United Nations assistance with assistance given by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, in particular by the International Red Cross;

To receive, on behalf of the Secretary-General, contributions offered to him for disaster relief assistance to be carried out by the United Nations, its agencies and programmes for particular emergency situations;

To assist the Government of the stricken country to assess its relief and other needs and to evaluate the priority of those needs, to disseminate that information to prospective donors and others concerned, and to serve as a clearing-house for assistance extended or planned by all sources of external aid;

To promote the study, prevention, control and prediction of natural disasters, including the collection and dissemination of information concerning technological developments;

To assist in providing advice to Governments on pre-disaster planning in association with relevant voluntary organizations, particularly with the League of Red Cross Societies, and to draw upon United Nations resources available for such purposes;

To acquire and disseminate information relevant to planning and co-ordinating relief for disasters, including the improvement and establishment of stockpiles in disaster-prone areas, and to prepare suggestions to ensure the most effective use of available resources;

To phase out relief operations under his aegis as the stricken country moves into the stage of rehabilitation and reconstruction, but to continue to interest himself, within the framework of his responsibilities for relief, in the activities of the United Nations agencies concerned with rehabilitation and reconstruction;

To prepare an annual report for the Secretary-General, to be submitted to the Economic and Social Council and to the General Assembly.

The tables shown below present (1) a summary of requirements for the Office of the Disaster Relief Co-ordinator by programme category and programme for each of the years of the medium-term period; (2) a summary of staff requirements, by programme, for each of these years; (3) a summary of staff requirements by level for each of the years 1974-1977. The staff and resource requirements shown for 1974-1975 are identical to those shown in the biennial work programme and budget (A/2000) for those years. Provision has been made in the medium-term plan for a limited staff increase (one Professional, one General Service) as of 1976, in order to strengthen the section responsible for the clearing-house functions carried out by the Office in disaster situations, which functions involve, as experience has demonstrated, a heavy workload. With that exception, the medium-term plan provides for the continuation in 1976-1977 of the resource levels proposed for 1974 and 1975, allowing for expected wage and price increases, as it is intended that the Office of the Disaster Relief Co-ordinator should remain a small, dynamic and highly reactive unit.

TABLE 51

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS BY PROGRAMME CATEGORY AND PROGRAMME AND BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

(in thousands of US dollars)

ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT: Office of the Disaster Relief Co-ordinator

PROGRAMME CATEGORY AND PROGRAMME	1974			1975			1976			1977		
	Operational Programmes	Other extra- budgetary Resources	Regular Budget	Operational Programmes	Other extra- budgetary Resources	Regular Budget	Operational Programmes	Other extra- budgetary Resources	Regular Budget	Operational Programmes	Other extra- budgetary Resources	Regular Budget
A. <u>Executive Direction and Management</u>	-	-	93	-	-	111	-	-	116	-	-	122
B. <u>Programme</u>												
Disaster Relief Co-ordination	-	-	498	-	-	513	-	-	559	-	-	591
TOTAL	-	-	591	-	-	624	-	-	675	-	-	713

TABLE 52

SUMMARY OF STAFF REQUIREMENTS BY PROGRAMME AND BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT: Office of the Disaster Relief Co-ordinator

Programme	<u>S o u r c e o f f u n d s</u>							
	<u>Other Extra-Budgetary Resources</u>				<u>Regular Budget</u>			
	<u>1974</u> P GS	<u>1975</u> P GS	<u>1976</u> P GS	<u>1977</u> P GS	<u>1974</u> P GS	<u>1975</u> P GS	<u>1976</u> P GS	<u>1977</u> P GS
- Executive Direction and Management	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2
- Disaster Relief Co-ordination ..	- -	- -	- -	- -	6 5	6 5	7 6	7 6
TOTAL	- -	- -	- -	- -	8 7	8 7	9 8	9 8

TABLE 53

SUMMARY OF STAFF REQUIREMENTS BY LEVEL AND SOURCE OF FUNDS

ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT: Office of the Disaster Relief Co-ordinator

CATEGORY	SOURCE OF FUNDS							
	OTHER EXTRA-BUDGETARY RESOURCES				REGULAR BUDGET			
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1974	1975	1976	1977
Professional and above								
Under-Secretary-General	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Assistant-Secretary-General	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Director (D-2)	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Principal Officer (D-1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senior Officer (P-5)	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	3
First Officer (P-4)	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2
Second Officer (P-3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Associate/Junior Officer (P-2/1)	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	8	8	9	9
General Service								
Principal level (G-5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other (G-4/1)	-	-	-	-	7	7	8	8
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	7	7	8	8
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	15	15	17	17

M. INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL

International narcotics control efforts are undertaken by the United Nations for the purposes of preventing the abuse of drugs by individuals and controlling illicit traffic in drugs. These efforts fall within the jurisdiction of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Division of Narcotic Drugs, the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB), and the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC).

During the 1974-1977 medium-term plan period, the menace to society from drug abuse by individuals and the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs will require continued frontal attacks on all aspects of the problem until it is under control.

The text that follows contains: (a) a summary of requirements for policy-making organs (Commission on Narcotic Drugs), the Division of Narcotic Drugs, the International Narcotics Control Board and the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, by source of funds for each of the years of the medium-term plan period; (b) a summary of staff requirements by source of funds for each of the years 1974-1977; (c) a summary of staff requirements by level and source of funds for each of the years 1974-1977; and (d) a narrative summarizing the medium-term plans for each programme component. The staff and resource requirements shown for 1974 and 1975 correspond to those requested in the biennial work programme and budget (A/9006) for those years. The requirements for 1976-1977 have been projected on the basis of the programme of work proposed by the Secretary-General for the four-year period.

TABLE 54

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS BY PROGRAMME CATEGORY, PROGRAMME COMPONENT AND BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

(in thousands of US dollars)

PROGRAMME: International narcotics control

PROGRAMME CATEGORY AND PROGRAMME COMPONENT	1974			1975			1976			1977		
	Operational Programmes	Other extra- budgetary Resources	Regular Budget	Operational Programmes	Other extra- budgetary Resources	Regular Budget	Operational Programmes	Other extra- budgetary Resources	Regular Budget	Operational Programmes	Other extra- budgetary Resources	Regular Budget
POLICY-MAKING ORGANS.....	-	-	-	-	-	44	-	-	-	-	-	52
PROGRAMME COMPONENTS												
Division of Narcotic Drugs.....	1 200	203	738	1 200	212	819	2 000	280	937	2 500	310	1 022
International Narcotics Control Board.....	-	66	586	-	-	682	-	-	755	-	-	807
United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control...	-	258	-	-	269	-	-	290	-	-	320	-
TOTAL	1 200	527	1 324	1 200	481	1 545	2 000	570	1 692	2 500	630	1 881

TABLE 55

SUMMARY OF STAFF REQUIREMENTS BY PROGRAMME COMPONENT AND BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

PROGRAMME: International narcotics control

Programme Component	<u>S o u r c e o f f u n d s</u>							
	<u>Other Extra-Budgetary Resources</u>				<u>Regular Budget</u>			
	<u>1974</u> P GS	<u>1975</u> P GS	<u>1976</u> P GS	<u>1977</u> P GS	<u>1974</u> P GS	<u>1975</u> P GS	<u>1976</u> P GS	<u>1977</u> P GS
Division of Narcotic Drugs.....	7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	19 16	19 16	21 18	21 18
International Narcotics Control Board.....	3 1	- -	- -	- -	12 12	14 13	14 14	15 14
United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control.....	4 3	4 3	4 3	4 3	- -	- -	- -	- -
Total.....	14 10	11 9	11 9	11 9	31 28	33 29	35 32	36 32

1. Policy-making organs

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs is scheduled to meet in 1975 and 1977. The estimates shown under this heading provide for the travel and subsistence of 24 members of the Commission as well as for temporary assistance funds for these meetings.

2. Division of Narcotic Drugs

The activities under the United Nations programme in international narcotics control, carried out by the Division of Narcotic Drugs, consist of the following five components explained below.

(a) Executive direction and management

During the 1974-1977 period, executive direction and management will be exercised at the level necessary to accomplish the programmes shown in more detail below. Due to the increasing menace brought about by the abuse of drugs and the resultant social problems for the peoples of Member States, it is planned to strengthen planning within the Division during the medium-term plan period, as well as to improve over-all co-ordination among United Nations organizational units concerned with narcotics control.

(b) Implementation of treaties

During the 1974-1977 period, plans with regard to the implementation of treaties call for increasing the knowledge of the world drug situation by assisting Governments in improving their reporting systems in order to supply the Commission on Narcotic Drugs with adequate information. Efforts will also be made to improve the Division's capabilities for assisting Governments in formulating and carrying out programmes on drug control and on narcotic drugs. With the funds expected to be made available from extra-budgetary resources through the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, the work and responsibilities of the Division in both a co-ordinating and executive role with regard to the implementation of treaties will be increased. Also, increased emphasis will be placed on assistance to Governments in the execution of comprehensive programmes for training law enforcement and other personnel in narcotics control. Particular stress will be placed on the necessity of a Central Training Unit for Narcotics Control

(c) Analysis and documentation

The primary thrust during the 1974-1977 period, with regard to analysis and documentation, will be to continue to make improvements in furnishing Governments, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the International Narcotics Control Board with analyses and documentation on different aspects of the drug-abuse problem.

Efforts will also be made to improve distribution of drug abuse documentation through the Office of Public Information, to the mass media and the public at large. Plans call for improvements in the drug abuse Information Letter, improved brochures on drug abuse control, enlargement of the scope of the quarterly Bulletin on Narcotics and in the monitoring of the mass of data on drug abuse. Also, in response to increasing public interest, the Division is expected to be called on to give more lectures and to provide more written and audio-visual material to groups and individuals.

(d) Scientific and technical operations

During the 1974-1977 period, the Division will continue to operate the Drug Abuse Laboratory for the purposes of carrying out and co-ordinating research on narcotic and psychotropic substances. The laboratory will be increasingly concerned with the co-ordination of research not only in the developed, but also in the developing countries. It is also being called upon for more and more information and advice as well as for reference samples of drugs of abuse. Research on cannabis (with particular reference to its chemical composition) will be strengthened. Research will be continued in connexion with the development of tests (suitable for use by enforcement officers) for the rapid identification of drugs of abuse. Research on thebaine content of papaver bracteatum as a possible replacement plant for opium poppy will also be undertaken during the 1974-1977 period. Finally, it is planned to increase the number of fellows to be trained in the identification and analysis of drugs of abuse.

(e) Management of technical co-operation activities

Due to the increasing menace stemming from the abuse of drugs, it is expected that there will be an increase in the availability of funds under the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control during the 1974-1977 period with a resultant increase in the number of technical co-operation projects involving drug abuse control. The level of activities carried out in the technical co-operation area will be consistent with the funds made available by Member Governments for the control of drug abuse and the control of illicit traffic in illegal drugs.

TABLE 56

SUMMARY OF STAFF REQUIREMENTS BY LEVEL AND SOURCE OF FUNDS

ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT: Division of Narcotic Drugs

Category	<u>S o u r c e o f f u n d s</u>							
	<u>Other Extra-Budgetary Resources</u>				<u>Regular Budget</u>			
	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>
<u>Professional and above</u>								
Director (D-2)	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Principal Officer (D-1)	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Senior Officer (P-5)	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	4
First Officer (P-4)	2	2	2	2	6	5	5	5
Second Officer (P-3)	-	-	-	-	3	5	6	6
Associate/Junior Officer (P-2/1)	4	4	4	4	6	4	3	3
Subtotal	7	7	7	7	19	19	21	21
<u>General Service</u>								
Principal level	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3
Other levels	5	5	5	5	13	13	15	15
Subtotal	6	6	6	6	16	16	18	18
TOTAL	13	13	13	13	35	35	39	39
Reclassifications proposed:					1 GS to Principal level 1 P-5 to D-1	2 P-2 to P-3	1 P-2 to P-3	-

3. International Narcotics Control Board

As its primary mission during the 1974-1977 medium-term period, the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) will continue to supervise implementation of international control treaties on narcotic and psychotropic substances. Plans call for continuation of a minimum of two sessions annually for each of the four years of the 1974-1977 period. The INCB will continue to perform the functions of the Permanent Control Board and Drug Supervising Body (which were created respectively by the 1925 and 1931 Conventions) as well as to perform continuous supervision of the 1953 Protocol and the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances. The 1972 Protocol amending the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, which created the INCB, is expected to increase the responsibility of the INCB in the judicial and administrative areas.

TABLE 57

SUMMARY OF STAFF REQUIREMENTS BY LEVEL AND SOURCE OF FUNDS
 ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT: International Narcotics Control Board

Category	<u>S o u r c e o f f u n d s</u>							
	<u>Other Extra-Budgetary Resources</u>				<u>Regular Budget</u>			
	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>
<u>Professional and above</u>								
Principal Officer (D-1)	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Senior Officer (P-5)	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
First Officer (P-4)	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	4
Second Officer (P-3)	1	-	-	-	3	4	4	4
Associate/Junior Officer (P-2/1)	2	-	-	-	4	5	5	5
Subtotal	3	-	-	-	12	14	14	15
<u>General Service</u>								
Principal level	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2
Other levels	1	-	-	-	11	12	12	12
Subtotal	1	-	-	-	12	13	14	14
TOTAL	4	-	-	-	24	27	28	29

4. United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control

The United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDA) was established by the Secretary-General in March 1971 following a recommendation of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and endorsed by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1559 (XLIX) and the General Assembly in resolution 2719 (XXV). The Fund is financed by voluntary contributions from Governments and private groups.

The purpose of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control is to develop short-term and long-term plans and programmes related to drug abuse control, and to provide assistance in the execution of those plans and programmes. The programme finances projects to expand the research and information facilities of United Nations drug control bodies; to plan and implement programmes of technical assistance in pilot projects for crop substitution purposes, the establishment and improvement of national drug control administrations and enforcement machinery, to train personnel, and to set up or expand research and training centres which could serve national or regional needs; to enlarge the capabilities and extend the operations of United Nations drug control bodies and their secretariats; to promote facilities for the treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration of drug addicts; and to develop educational material and programmes suitable for use on high-risk populations.

The pledges of 21 Governments as well as private contributions have, since the establishment of the Fund, brought the Fund's resources up to a total of \$4 544 000 as at 31 March 1973 and have enabled the Fund to put into operation 33 projects at a total cost of \$4 516 000.

Over the 1974-1977 medium-term period, the Fund expects to finance a significant expansion of the activities carried out by the United Nations and specialized agencies in the field of international narcotics control. The Fund has already consulted several interested Governments on providing assistance in narcotics control and expects in the next four years to develop concrete country assistance and co-operation programmes to be financed by the Fund.

TABLE 58

SUMMARY OF STAFF REQUIREMENTS BY LEVEL AND SOURCE OF FUNDS

ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT: United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control

Category	<u>S o u r c e o f f u n d s</u>							
	<u>Other Extra-Budgetary Resources</u>				<u>Regular Budget</u>			
	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>
<u>Professional and above</u>								
Assistant Secretary-General	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Director (D-2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Principal Officer (D-1)	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Senior Officer (P-5)	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
First Officer (P-4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Second Officer (P-3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Associate/Junior Officer (P-2/1)	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	4	4	4	4	-	-	-	-
<u>General Service</u>								
Principal level	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other levels	3	3	3	3	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	3	3	3	3	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	7	7	7	7	-	-	-	-

N. REGULAR PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The aim of the United Nations regular programme of technical assistance is to provide a flexible and speedy response to the requests of developing countries for assistance in various fields of importance to the development process. The regular programme complements and strengthens assistance available to developing countries under other programmes and provides a means whereby substantive recommendations of the Economic and Social Council and the Industrial Development Board can be given operational content, particularly at the regional and country level.

The regular programme of technical assistance consists of three main components: I. Economic development, social development, public administration, human rights advisory services and narcotic drugs control; II. Regional and subregional advisory services; and III. Industrial development. Each component would continue to be administered separately by the Secretary-General in the same manner as was the case previously.

The amount proposed for each of the years 1974-1977 will be used for the following purposes:

	<u>1974</u> \$	<u>1975</u> \$	<u>1976</u> \$	<u>1977</u> \$
I. Economic development, social development, public administration, human rights advisory services and narcotic drugs control	5 408 000	5 408 000	5 408 000	5 408 000
II. Regional and subregional advisory services (excludes services in industrial development)	1 825 000	1 825 000	1 825 000	1 825 000
III. Industrial development (includes regional and subregional advisory services)	1 500 000	1 500 000	2 000 000 ^{a/}	2 000 000 ^{a/}
TOTAL	<u>8 733 000</u>	<u>8 733 000</u>	<u>9 233 000</u>	<u>9 233 000</u>

^{a/} Increase recommended by the Industrial Development Board at its seventh session.

TABLE 59

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME AND BY TYPE OF ACTIVITY
(in thousands of US dollars)

PROGRAMME: Regular programme of technical assistance

Programme	Type of Activity																			
	Field Projects				Regional and Subregional Advisory Services				Short-term Advisory Services				Training				Total			
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1974	1975	1976	1977	1974	1975	1976	1977	1974	1975	1976	1977	1974	1975	1976	1977
1. General Economic Development	1 003	1 003	1 000	1 000	533	533	550	550	280	280	300	300	-	-	-	-	1 816	1 816	1 850	1 850
2. Human Settlement ..	600	600	600	600	36	36	50	50	50	50	70	70	-	-	-	-	686	686	720	720
3. Industrial Development	-	-	-	-	480	480	600	600	320	320	400	400	700	700	1 000	1 000	1 500	1 500	2 000	2 000
4. International Trade	150	150	150	150	142	142	300	300	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	342	342	450	450
5. Natural Resources..	-	-	-	-	75	75	125	125	80	80	100	100	-	-	-	-	155	155	225	225
6. Population	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Public Administration	500	500	500	500	179	179	200	200	220	220	200	200	-	-	-	-	899	899	900	900
8. Public Finance and Financial Institutions	390	390	400	400	98	98	100	100	100	100	100	100	-	-	-	-	588	588	600	600
9. Social Development and Human Affairs..	670	670	663	663	219	219	200	200	100	100	100	100	230	230	325	425	1 219	1 219	1 288	1 388
10. Statistics	-	-	-	-	71	71	100	100	90	90	100	100	-	-	-	-	161	161	200	200
11. Transport and Tourism	-	-	-	-	166	166	200	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	166	166	200	200
12. Unprogrammed ^{a/}	-	-	-	-	306	306	-	-	-	-	-	-	895	895	800	700	1 201	1 201	800	700
TOTAL	3 313	3 313	3 313	3 313	2 305	2 305	2 425	2 425	1 290	1 290	1 370	1 370	1 825	1 825	2 125	2 125	8 733	8 733	9 233	9 233

a/ Represents amounts expected to be received in non-convertible currencies which may be utilized to the extent possible.

O. HUMAN RIGHTS

Under Articles 55 and 56 of the United Nations Charter, all Members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in co-operation with the Organization for the achievement of a number of purposes which the United Nations shall promote, among them "universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion". The Division of Human Rights is the primary organizational unit within the Secretariat which assists in carrying out the mandates of the Charter with regard to human rights as established by the competent organs.

During the 1974-1977 medium-term plan period, the Division of Human Rights will continue to improve its capabilities to permit it to carry out its responsibilities with regard to human rights as established by competent United Nations policy-making organs. Plans for the medium-term as currently envisioned, but subject of course to further initiatives in the field of human rights which intergovernmental organs may make, call for particular attention to be devoted to the following:

- Achievement of the goals projected for the 1973-1983 Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. These goals will be sought in accordance with the directives of the intergovernmental organs concerned. Goals might include co-ordinating programmes and activities connected with the Decade, planning for a world conference at the mid-point of the Decade, organizing international and regional seminars, and conducting research and pilot studies in selected human rights areas.
- The anticipated entry into force of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol and also the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

Additional efforts will be made particularly with regard to the implementation of the procedures established by the Covenants and the Optional Protocol. It is also envisaged that an ad hoc conciliation commission might be appointed in pursuance of article 42 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

The text that follows contains (i) a summary of requirements for the Commission on Human Rights (the basic policy-making organ for human rights activities) and the Division of Human Rights by programme component and source of funds for each of the years of the medium-term plan period; (ii) a summary of staff requirements by programme component and source of funds for each of the years 1974-1977 for the Division of Human Rights; (iii) a summary of staff requirements for the Division of Human Rights by level and source of funds for each of the years 1974-1977; and (iv) a summary narrative on the plans and objectives to be achieved by the Commission on Human Rights and the Division of Human Rights and for each programme component carried out by the Division. The staff and resource requirements shown for 1974 and 1975 correspond to those requested in the biennial work programme and budget (A/9006) for those years. The requirements for 1976/1977 have been projected on the basis of the programme of work proposed by the Secretary-General for that period.

TABLE 60

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS BY PROGRAMME AND BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

(in thousands of US dollars)

ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT: Division of Human Rights

PROGRAMME CATEGORY AND PROGRAMME	1974			1975			1976			1977		
	Operational Programmes	Other extra- budgetary Resources	Regular Budget	Operational Programmes	Other extra- budgetary Resources	Regular Budget	Operational Programmes	Other extra- budgetary Resources	Regular Budget	Operational Programmes	Other extra- budgetary Resources	Regular Budget
Policy-making organs	-	79	450	-	80	434	-	84	446	-	88	469
Executive Direction and Management	-	-	115	-	-	119	-	-	123	-	-	131
Established United Nations Procedures and Imple- mentation of International Instruments	-	-	289	-	-	299	-	-	320	-	-	387
Eradication of Racial Discrimination, <u>Apartheid</u> and Slavery	-	-	178	-	-	203	-	-	340	-	-	409
Research	-	-	407	-	-	405	-	-	400	-	-	426
Information and Education	-	-	137	-	-	144	-	-	160	-	-	172
Programme Support	-	-	246	-	-	261	-	-	274	-	-	291
TOTAL	-	79	1 822	-	80	1 865	-	84	2 063	-	88	2 285

TABLE 61

SUMMARY OF STAFF REQUIREMENTS BY PROGRAMME AND BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT: Division of Human Rights

Programme Component	<u>Source of funds</u>							
	<u>Other Extra-Budgetary Resources</u>				<u>Regular Budget</u>			
	<u>1974</u> P GS	<u>1975</u> P GS	<u>1976</u> P GS	<u>1977</u> P GS	<u>1974</u> P GS	<u>1975</u> P GS	<u>1976</u> P GS	<u>1977</u> P GS
Policy-making organs	-	-	-	-	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4
Executive Direction and Management	-	-	-	-	3 2	3 2	3 2	3 2
Established United Nations Procedures and Implementation of International Instruments	-	-	-	-	8 5	8 5	8 5	9 6
Eradication of Racial Discrimination, <u>Apartheid</u> and Slavery	-	-	-	-	5 3	5 3	8 5	9 6
Research	-	-	-	-	10 6	10 6	10 6	10 6
Information and Education	-	-	-	-	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2
Programme Support	-	-	-	-	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6
Total ...	-	-	-	-	40 23	40 28	43 30	45 32

TABLE 62

SUMMARY OF STAFF REQUIREMENTS BY LEVEL AND SOURCE OF FUNDS

ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT: Division of Human Rights

CATEGORY	SOURCE OF FUNDS							
	OTHER EXTRA-BUDGETARY RESOURCES				REGULAR BUDGET			
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1974	1975	1976	1977
Professional and above								
Under-Secretary-General	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistant-Secretary-General	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Director (D-2)	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Principal Officer (D-1)	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	4
Senior Officer (P-5)	-	-	-	-	8	8	8	8
First Officer (P-4)	-	-	-	-	10	10	11	11
Second Officer (P-3)	-	-	-	-	11	11	12	13
Associate/Junior Officer (P-2/1)	-	-	-	-	8	8	8	8
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	40	40	43	45
General Service								
Principal level (G-5)	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2
Other (G-4/1)	-	-	-	-	26	26	28	30
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	28	28	30	32
TOTAL:	-	-	-	-	68	68	73	77

Human Rights

1. Policy-making organs

During the 1974-1977 medium-term period, the Commission on Human Rights is expected to continue to render advice and assistance to enable the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly to discharge the responsibility assigned to them by the United Nations Charter of promoting the universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion. As currently envisioned, the Commission on Human Rights will continue to meet annually for five weeks throughout the 1974-1977 medium-term period. Plans also call for continuation of the use of subsidiary bodies to deal with the more substantive aspects of human rights such as the Ad Hoc Committee on Periodic Reports on Human Rights, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the Working Group on Communications, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, etc. The resources devoted to this programme during the 1974-1977 period are projected at a level believed to be adequate for the Commission to discharge its functions with regard to the promotion and protection of human rights.

The planned work of the Division of Human Rights for the 1974-1977 medium-term period will be undertaken within each of the substantive programmes described below in more detail.

2. Executive direction and management

During the 1974-1977 period, this programme component will continue to stress improved planning, direction and co-ordination of those activities undertaken in the Division of Human Rights, and to co-ordinate the human rights programme with related activities in other parts of the Secretariat and within the United Nations family of organizations as a whole. The range of co-ordination activities is expected to grow over the medium term as United Nations programmes in related fields receive greater inputs from the human rights perspective. This trend has become increasingly apparent over the past several years in such areas as scientific and technological development, population, youth, crime prevention and control and environmental protection, and there is reason to expect that in these and other United Nations activities human rights will continue to receive strong emphasis by Member States. The present level of resources devoted to executive direction and management will continue to be adequate to enable the Division of Human Rights to discharge its required responsibilities.

3. Established United Nations procedures and implementation of international instruments

Over the 1974-1977 medium term, the processing of material received from States Parties in accordance with the provision of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination can be expected to increase appreciably with the growth in number of States ratifying and acceding to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. The procedure initiated in 1972 for the handling of communications by the working group of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities will continue over the 1974-1975 biennium. It is difficult

at this time to predict the long-term effect on the workload expected over the medium-term plan period resulting from processing communications received from the general public, but the workload is expected to increase in each year of the medium-term period. This programme component will also be significantly affected, it is believed, by the anticipated entry into force of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its Optional Protocol. These Covenants include specific provisions for reporting procedures by States Parties, and the Optional Protocol provides for consideration of communications from individuals by a Human Rights Committee which would be established under the terms of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Plans for the medium-term period (1974-1977) have also been developed on the assumption that a new subsidiary ad hoc conciliation commission might be appointed under article 42 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

4. Eradication of racial discrimination, apartheid and slavery

During the period of the 1974-1977 medium-term plan, major attention will be devoted to this programme component in connexion with the 1973-1983 Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. These efforts will be carried out in accordance with the directives of the intergovernmental organs concerned. Total resources required for this programme during the 1974-1977 medium-term period have not yet been completely determined and it is believed that this can only be done in late 1973 when the draft programme for the 1973-1983 Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination is being considered by the various policy-making organs. Requirements for future activities designed to contribute to the eradication of slavery and the slave trade would be estimated in conjunction with the development of the project by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and other competent organs.

5. Research

During the 1974-1975 medium-term plan period, research in the field of human rights will continue at the level necessary to meet the needs of requesting intergovernmental organs, the Secretary-General, and the special rapporteurs appointed by the Commission on Human Rights or by the Sub-Commission on Prevention and Protection of Minorities. It is anticipated that in 1975 three studies now being carried out by Special Rapporteurs will be completed. If target dates can be met, resources will then be made available to study other human rights problems arising from new developments in science and technology. These studies should in turn be completed towards the end of the medium-term plan period. Plans for the medium-term period also call for continuing to consider the role of youth in the promotion and protection of human rights.

6. Information and education

During the 1974-1977 medium-term period, the Division will continue to develop and strengthen its capabilities for carrying out a full range of activities with regard to information and education concerning human rights particularly in

relation to the 1973-1983 Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. Efforts will be made to bring about a closer working relationship with the Office of Public Information so as to disseminate human rights informational and educational materials through all media available to the United Nations. Emphasis will be placed on the quality, as well as the quantity, of human rights publications, i.e. yearbooks, bulletins, brochures, etc. Over the period of the medium-term plan, particular attention will be paid to enlist youth in the involvement of human rights activities.

7. Programme support

The activities in advisory and administrative services planned under this programme component during the 1974/1977 medium-term period will be continued. With regard to advisory services, plans call for the two seminars annually on human rights activities to be held in each of the four years of the 1974-1977 medium-term plan: one or more regional training courses; and the awarding of human rights fellowships. In addition to ongoing advisory services activities, in response to requests from the policy-making organs to organize seminars on such topics as the education of youth in respect of human rights and the effect of scientific and technological developments upon human rights, the programme for the 1973-1983 Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination includes the recommendation that seminars also be organized at both the international and regional levels on special aspects of combating racism and racial discrimination. The content of the seminars are expected to focus on the elimination of racial discrimination and further ways of implementing human rights. Administrative services for the 1974-1977 medium-term plan period will be provided by the Division of Human Rights at the level adequate to support the above activities in as efficient and economical a manner as possible and will be essentially a continuation of the type of administration support services described for this component in the biennial programme budget (A/9006).

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