

**PROPOSED
MEDIUM-TERM PLAN
FOR THE
PERIOD 1980-1983**

Volume I

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OFFICIAL RECORDS: THIRTY-THIRD SESSION
SUPPLEMENT No. 6 (A/33/6/Rev.1)



UNITED NATIONS

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UNITED NATIONS

New York, 1979

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.

The proposed medium-term plan for the period 1980-1983 has been divided into four volumes. The present volume contains chapters 1 to 12;* chapters 13 to 16 appear in volume II, chapters 17 to 20 in volume III and chapters 21 to 28 in volume IV.

* These chapters appeared in mimeographed form as separate documents under the symbols A/33/6 (Part 1) to A/33/6 (Part 12), issued between 11 April and 21 August 1978.

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ABBREVIATIONS

ACC	Administrative Committee on Co-ordination
CPC	Committee for Programme and Co-ordination
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLA	Economic Commission for Latin America
ECWA	Economic Commission for Western Asia
EEC	European Economic Community
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMCO	Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
UNCITRAL	United Nations Commission on International Trade Law
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDOF	United Nations Disengagement Observer Force
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDRO	Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator
UNEF	United Nations Emergency Force
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNIFIL	United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

UNITAR United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNRWA United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees
in the Near East
UNTSO United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine
UPU Universal Postal Union
WFC World Food Council
WFP World Food Programme
WHO World Health Organization
WIPO World Intellectual Property Organization
WMO World Meteorological Organization

Part One

PERSPECTIVE AND INTRODUCTORY MATERIAL

CHAPTER I*

PROBLEMS AND STRATEGIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE MEDIUM-TERM FUTURE

I. POLITICAL AND LEGAL PROGRAMMES

A. Political affairs

1.1 It is not an easy task to make any precise prediction concerning a scope of political activities of the United Nations during the period 1980-1983, since much* will depend upon the international situation at a given time as well as upon unexpected political developments in the various regions of the world. Even now, however, certain trends are foreseeable. It is quite evident, for example, that, as a result of decisions taken by the General Assembly at its special session devoted to disarmament, disarmament-related activities will intensify. In addition, increased activities can be foreseen in the struggle against apartheid and in outer space affairs, especially in the area of remote sensing.

1.2 The Security Council, which deals with threats to international peace and security, is currently seized of the situations in the Middle East, southern Africa and Cyprus, as well as of apartheid and sanctions against Southern Rhodesia and South Africa. During the next few years, it is obvious that the Council will be more active on the questions concerning southern Africa. In that context, particular attention will be paid to the implementation of Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, which imposed a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa.

1.3 There is no doubt that the activities of the Centre for Disarmament will expand in view of the decisions strengthening the United Nations role in the field of disarmament taken by the General Assembly at its special session devoted to disarmament. Among them, one should mention the decisions relating to the revised 'deliberative and negotiating machinery for disarmament', the convening of a second special session on disarmament and the possibility of the convening of a world disarmament conference. It is envisaged that a number of agreements will be worked out in the near future on the cessation of all nuclear tests, on the liquidation of the development of dangerous lethal chemical weapons and on other matters. The tendency which has developed in recent years to request the Secretary-General to prepare reports on disarmament and disarmament-related issues will develop further. The recently concluded agreements in the field of disarmament provide for review conferences at five-year intervals. Several such review conferences will be convened during the period under consideration, including the second Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, in 1980, the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof, in 1982, and perhaps some others.

* Previously issued under the symbol A/33/6 (Part 1) and Corr.1-3.

1.4 The problem of the total eradication of apartheid will require considerable effort from the United Nations and the international community. The Special Committee against Apartheid is implementing a comprehensive programme of action against the apartheid régime in South Africa. During the plan period, a number of international conferences, seminars and other meetings, with the participation of national and international organizations, trade unions and youth movements, will be held. It can be assumed that there will be further mobilization of international public opinion in support for the United Nations efforts towards the eradication of apartheid.

1.5 Problems will arise from the increased involvement of Member States in the practical applications of space technology. Remote sensing, now experimental, is expected to be operational during the first part of the next decade, and direct broadcast by satellites, now in its early experimental stages, is also likely to develop into an operational system during the next decade. The political and legal implications of these relatively new areas of practical applications of space technologies have already posed problems for future international co-operation in the field. In the next decade, their solutions are likely to require more intensive and sustained efforts on the part of the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and its subsidiary bodies. In particular, the possibility of a United Nations conference on practical applications of space technology is already under consideration by the Committee.

1.6 The future of the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea cannot be easily predicted. If a new convention on the law of the sea is adopted and if the Conference completes its work, one can foresee that some tension between States might arise from different interpretations of the provisions of the Convention. In order to anticipate and to cope with these problems, research and information activities will be continued and increased.

B. Trusteeship and decolonization

1.7 Since 1960, when the General Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the United Nations has attached a high priority to action aimed at hastening decolonization and enabling the peoples of colonial territories to exercise their right to self-determination and independence. Although international action since 1960 has contributed to the emergence from colonial status of 70 million people, there still remain 31 dependent territories, large and small, under alien rule in various parts of the world. The persistence of colonialism is a major impediment to the strengthening of world peace and co-operation. It is therefore essential to the purposes of the United Nations that concerted efforts be made to end colonialism without delay.

1.8 Within the context of decolonization, the unresolved problems of southern Africa must continue to command special attention. In Namibia, an international territory for which the United Nations has direct responsibility, and Southern Rhodesia, racial inequities and aggression have led to escalating armed conflicts, which are serious in themselves and have very special implications for international peace and security. Both of these situations are fraught with increasing dangers and their solution calls for urgent application of all the resources available to the international community through multilateral action supplemented by bilateral efforts and initiatives on the part of concerned Member States.

1.9 On the level of multilateral action, the aim of the United Nations must be to promote a sustained and concerted effort by the whole international community,

including the specialized agencies and institutions associated with the United Nations, to bring about decolonization. This must include not only support and material assistance to the colonial peoples and their national liberation movements, but also sustained efforts to mobilize world public opinion on their behalf. In this connexion, particular importance attaches to the role of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in spurring the international community on to concerted action to achieve the goals of decolonization, and also to that of the United Nations Council for Namibia in the discharge of its special responsibility as the body legally constituted to administer Namibia and hasten its independence.

1.10 Because of the growing desire for autonomy and independence among colonial peoples, the period 1980-1983 is likely to be one of intensive activity in the field of decolonization. At the same time, developments, particularly in respect of a number of smaller territories, indicate that the United Nations will be enabled, through the mechanism of visiting missions, or in other ways, such as the observation of acts of self-determination, to associate itself with and assist in the processes leading to decolonization.

1.11 Present indications are that the increased momentum of action at the political level will continue in the foreseeable future and will lead to a sustained demand for intensive Secretariat support and servicing during the medium-term plan period. In particular, it is expected that: (a) the Council for Namibia will continue to expand its activities and will most likely be called upon to discharge functions which, although included in its mandate, it has so far been unable to fulfil owing to the continued refusal of South Africa to implement relevant United Nations resolutions; (b) the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples will continue to maintain an intensive level of activity, in response to the rapidly changing situation in many colonial territories, and may be expected to dispatch a large number of missions to obtain information or to observe acts of self-determination; (c) increased demands will be made for the study and analysis of related problems as well as for the mobilization of world opinion in support of decolonization, including the preparation and dissemination of bulletins, studies and other informational material; (d) there will be a further intensification of activities in relation to the provision by the specialized agencies and institutions associated with the United Nations of material assistance to the colonial peoples and their liberation movements.

1.12 The Trusteeship Council will continue to discharge its functions in respect to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and, in addition to its periodic visiting missions, it may be called upon to dispatch one or more missions to that Territory in connexion with consultations on the future status of the Territory. In the event that the objectives of the International Trusteeship System are attained with regard to the Territory during the period of the medium-term plan, the Trusteeship Council will have discharged all the tasks so far assigned to it.

C. International justice and law

1.13 In the context of the work on the progressive development and codification of international law, the United Nations will continue the preparation of treaties and other legal texts aimed at clarifying and developing the rules of international law in accordance with the needs of the international community.

1.14 In the area of public international law, among the subjects which will be addressed by the International Law Commission in the course of the period 1980-1983, some are already under active consideration in the Commission, namely, State responsibility, succession of States in respect of matters other than treaties, the law of the non-navigational uses of watercourses and relations between States and international organizations. Others have been selected by the Commission as susceptible of active consideration, namely, international liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts not prohibited by international law, the question of the jurisdictional immunities of States and their property and the reviewing of the 1954 draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind. Still others will be selected in the course of the four-year period by the General Assembly, depending on the needs that may arise, for consideration either by the International Law Commission or by ad hoc or special committees and, at a further stage, by conferences of plenipotentiaries. The Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space will work and, in some cases, continue its activities in the areas of a treaty relating to the moon (if not completed in 1978 or 1979); principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting (if not completed in 1978 or 1979); principles on remote sensing of the earth from space (if not completed in 1978 or 1979); the definition or delimitation of outer space activities; and possible new items added to its agenda, such as the study of legal principles relating to energy from space.

1.15 For the purpose of making international law better known, the Office of Legal Affairs will also continue the implementation of a programme of assistance in the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law as well as carrying out a programme of publications.

1.16 In the area of international trade law, activities address problems of a legal nature that adversely affect international trade, such as the divergencies between national laws that govern international trade, the fact that the existing commercial practices are not universally acceptable, an inadequate legal framework for the current needs of international trade and the lack of legal rules to implement those aspects of the new international economic order that relate to international trade. In addition, there is insufficient expertise concerning international trade law and practices in many parts of the world.

1.17 The United Nations Commission on International Trade Law has completed or will soon complete its work on the topics that are included in the programme of work which it established at its first session in 1968. It is expected that two of the topics included in that programme of work will continue into the period 1980-1983, namely, international commercial arbitration and an international régime for security interests in goods. It is also expected that there will be two conferences of plenipotentiaries to adopt conventions in respect of the international sale of goods and in respect of negotiable instruments used for settling international payments. At its eleventh session, in 1978, UNCITRAL will review its programme of work and select specific topics to be included in its new long-term programme of work, which will encompass the period 1980-1983. 1/

1.18 The strategies used to implement this programme will entail preparation of new international conventions, uniform laws and model laws; preparation of standard contract provisions, general conditions and standard trade terms; promotion of the

1/ The session was held from 30 May to 16 June 1973. See Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/33/17).

codification and wider acceptance of international trade terms, in collaboration, where appropriate, with the organizations operating in the field; dissemination of information about international trade law through the publication of the annual Yearbook of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law and of one or more volumes of the Register of Texts of Conventions and other Instruments Concerning International Trade Law; the holding of biannual symposia on international trade law for lawyers from developing countries; and co-ordination of the work of other international organizations active in the field of international trade law.

1.19 The Office of Legal Affairs seeks to ensure that United Nations activities - both internally and externally - are carried out in accordance with the applicable legal norms and rules (such as the Charter, resolutions of United Nations organs, rules of procedure, staff regulations and staff rules, and financial regulations and rules, administrative issuances, agreements on status, privileges and immunities, pertinent national laws and regulations, and agreements and contracts with Governments and other legal entities). The Office of Legal Affairs responds on a day-to-day basis to these needs by furnishing advice and assistance.

1.20 The Office of Legal Affairs carries out the Secretary-General's functions as depositary of multilateral treaties and agreements and is responsible for the registration and publication of international treaties and agreements under Article 102 of the Charter. It is expected that, during the period 1980-1983, the annual number of international treaties, agreements and subsequent actions registered pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter will be between 2,000 and 2,500 constituting the contents of approximately 60 to 65 volumes of the United Nations Treaty Series each year. A working group of the Sixth Committee is at present considering a proposal whereby the General Assembly would request the Secretary-General to propose, within the framework of the medium-term plan 1980-1983, additional budgetary, administrative and other measures that might, in his view, normalize the situation (that is, reduce the current backlog and publish treaties within one year from the date of registration).

1.21 In view of the above, a programme may be undertaken that would allow for a gradual increase in the production of volumes of the Treaty Series beyond the anticipated yearly rate of registrations, so that the publication backlog may regularly decrease after 1980 and be completely eliminated in about a decade. It would not be realistic to aim at the complete elimination of the backlog (about 250 volumes as at this date) within the period covered by the medium-term plan. There are limitations to the number of new personnel that can be trained if the high standards of translation, research and production achieved in the past are to be maintained. But the anticipated programme would present a serious effort, entirely feasible within the limits outlined, to come finally to grips with the increasingly serious delays that have plagued the publication of the Treaty Series.

1.22 Substantial increases in the number of multilateral treaties in respect of which the Secretary-General performs depositary functions are expected to continue during the period covered by the medium-term plan. Measures to cope with this situation are incorporated in the proposed programme.

1.23 In the fulfilment of its functions, the Treaty Section will increasingly depend on the Treaty Information System (TIS) that was approved by the General Assembly in 1973 and will become entirely operational in 1978. It is expected that, in the course of the medium-term plan, the quantity of data processed by TIS will augment considerably and consequently provide increasingly useful information to Secretariat services, Governments and international organizations.

II. HUMANITARIAN PROGRAMMES

A. Disaster relief

1.24 The Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO) has three principal responsibilities: to mobilize, direct and co-ordinate disaster relief; to promote preparedness; and to promote measures of disaster prevention. UNDRO is essentially a co-ordinating body, seeking to facilitate the activities of all agencies, governmental, intergovernmental or non-governmental, working on disaster related matters.

1.25 UNDRO will seek to develop still closer working links with donors, who provide emergency assistance to countries stricken by disasters, which will permit a speedier and better-directed response. UNDRO will develop its co-ordination centre and data bank at Geneva with the aim of compiling more detailed information on the resources in cash, but particularly in kind, that donors will normally be in a position to provide in cases of disaster. This inventory of shelter material, medical and food supplies, transport, skilled personnel and other items will also indicate their geographical location. UNDRO will seek to establish the closest possible relations with each donor source - Governments, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and other sources. The Office will also encourage, where appropriate, joint planning among donors themselves. It will also seek to enlarge the number of donor countries and organizations from which aid can come.

1.26 In specific disaster situations, UNDRO will undertake its task of mobilizing, directing and co-ordinating emergency assistance. It will assist Governments in the assessment of their relief needs on the spot and in the co-ordination of the aid provided. In this task, the close collaboration of the UNDP resident representatives is most important. UNDRO will act as a clearing-house for relief aid and will provide limited financial assistance from the resources authorized for this purpose by the General Assembly. The Office may arrange transportation of aid offered. It will undertake systematic evaluation of each disaster.

1.27 The effectiveness of post-disaster relief depends on the degree of pre-disaster planning. Here UNDRO will provide, on request and to the extent that resources permit, advisory assistance to Governments in the development of their preparedness machinery at the national and, where appropriate, the regional and local levels. It will also endeavour to link disaster-prone countries more closely to donors, particularly by encouraging co-operation between neighbouring countries to secure speedier aid and lower transport costs. UNDRO will promote the study of practical problems connected with preparedness and seek to ensure that valuable experience gained in one area is made available to all who face similar problems. The Office will promote all advance measures which can facilitate the provision of relief when disaster strikes.

1.28 The prevention activities of UNDRO will aim at confronting the practical problems which face developing disaster-prone countries. It will promote studies and disseminate information on preventive as well as on preparedness measures, and

the emphasis will be on such measures as can be most usefully applied in developing countries in the immediate future. At the request of Governments, vulnerability analyses to set priorities for preventive action may be promoted by the Office.

1.29 Technical assistance will thus be provided by the dispatch of experts both for preparedness and for prevention. Seminars and fellowships will also be arranged for officials concerned with disaster-related matters.

1.30 The Office will seek to develop an international strategy, which will bring to bear all the available resources of the world community in a common struggle to prevent and to mitigate the effects of disasters and to ensure the speedy and well-directed provision of relief, avoiding duplication and waste. The approach of UNDR0 will also reflect the view that concrete measures must be taken at the country level. In each disaster-prone country, preparedness and preventive measures and relief are closely linked together and the organizational structure of UNDR0 will facilitate a country-by-country approach. A co-ordinated attempt to assist first the most seriously disaster-prone countries will characterize the main thrust of the programme in the medium-term plan.

B. Human rights

1.31 The promotion and encouragement of respect for human rights for all is explicitly stated in the Charter as one of the basic purposes of the United Nations. It was placed in direct relationship with the maintenance of international peace and security and the creation of conditions for economic and social progress and development. The interdependence between human rights, peace and development means that freedom from fear and freedom from want belong as much to the heart of the concept of human rights as political freedoms. This same interdependence assumes and requires that the wider recognition and acceptance of the human factor be made the central theme in all human endeavours. One of the most important challenges is for the elaboration and implementation of approaches to problems and strategies for solving them, which are based on respect for human rights. Along with the new international economic order, the United Nations has to work for a new social and human order enabling peoples and individuals to enjoy the rights which are basic to their existence and development.

1.32 The entry into force in 1976 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol thereto has given new impetus to United Nations action in this field. These instruments build upon the principles contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the General Assembly on 10 December 1948. With the creation of the Human Rights Committee, which was established under the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, new and significant methods are now available to review progress, on the basis of reports submitted by States parties, and to identify problems in the territories of States parties to that Covenant. In addition, the Optional Protocol provides a channel to consider communications from individuals alleging human rights violations by States parties to the Optional Protocol. Under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, a system of regular reports by States parties on measures they have adopted and progress they have made in achieving the rights recognized in the Covenant will be supervised by the Economic and Social Council.

1.33 Notwithstanding the success of its standard-setting activities, the international community still has not developed enough ways and means of responding adequately to allegations of violations of human rights. This remains one of the basic challenges of the United Nations in the field of human rights. Gross violations of human rights, notably practices of racial discrimination and apartheid, shock the conscience of peoples throughout the world. It is the duty of the international community to strengthen its efforts with a view to bringing such violations to an end wherever they occur. Efforts are also needed at all levels to devise and develop ways and means directed at a more effective monitoring of human rights implementation. A variety of approaches and of ways and means are called for in order to respond adequately to the exigencies of different situations. In this respect also the exercise of the good offices of the Secretary-General in the field of human rights assumes special significance.

1.34 Gross violations of human rights are often symptoms of deeper causes of injustice. It is necessary to work for just structures of society and for the elimination of the root causes of violations of human rights. Bearing in mind that unjust structures create conditions under which human rights are denied, it is important that such adverse phenomena be identified and analysed in order to develop and apply remedial measures. At the same time and for the same purpose, research, education and information are indispensable means. It is essential to make people aware of all of their rights by way of education and information and to create the necessary pre-conditions for the wider knowledge, acceptance and application of international human rights standards and for the combating of attitudes of prejudice and discrimination.

1.35 Work for an international and social order in which human rights will prevail can only succeed if the efforts of the international community are supported by the minds and hearts of all the people and by their active participation and commitment. Popular participation in the promotion and protection of human rights is vital. It is therefore suggested that emphasis be laid on strengthening teaching, education, research, study, publications and the dissemination of information in the field of human rights. The increased international attention and concern which is being focused nowadays on human rights and on United Nations activities in this field may be utilized to full advantage in this respect.

1.36 In spite of vigorous efforts through the years by the United Nations to eliminate the practices of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid, large groups of human beings still suffer from the scourges of this evil phenomenon. The Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination will come to an end during the period covered by this medium-term plan. It will be necessary to assess the progress made and the problems outstanding and to devise ways and means for continuing action in this field.

1.37 The elaboration and formulation of standards over the past 30 years have culminated in the adoption of a number of conventions, notably the International Covenants on Human Rights, which are binding on a large number of States Members of the United Nations. In addition to the regular supervisory procedures instituted under international treaties, special procedures to deal with allegations of violations of human rights have been established, either through international instruments or resolutions of United Nations policy-making organs. Investigatory or fact-finding bodies have also been created on an ad hoc basis by policy-making organs in order to examine specific situations where violations of human rights are reported.

1.38 The obligations accepted by States under the International Covenants and other conventions on human rights, such as the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, provide a framework for obtaining compliance with international standards elaborated by the United Nations in this field. During the period of the medium-term plan, States which have not yet become parties to United Nations instruments will be encouraged to ratify or accede to them as soon as possible, while those which are parties to such instruments will be encouraged, with the assistance of the supervisory bodies, to fulfil their obligations so as to give effect to the provisions of these instruments at the national and international level. These efforts are necessary and significant steps in the persistent efforts by the United Nations to translate the aims and principles of human rights into binding obligations respected everywhere. It is to be expected that, during the period of the medium-term plan, these procedures of regular review by supervisory organs will gain in breadth and depth inasmuch as more States will accept the various relevant international instruments and the dialogue with States parties will become more intense and more directed.

1.39 Other procedures of a more specific nature have been established by the United Nations for the consideration of violations of human rights. They are designed to ensure that the bodies established thereunder may examine situations which reveal a consistent pattern of gross violations of human rights or violations of the rights of individuals in contravention of international human rights norms. Application of these United Nations procedures is essential in order to influence Governments to ameliorate serious human rights situations within their jurisdiction. As a result of these procedures, Governments may also be encouraged to take remedial action in individual cases.

1.40 In cases where United Nations policy-making organs have decided to create investigatory bodies of an ad hoc nature with respect to certain human rights situations, the objective of the United Nations is to establish the facts in the situations concerned, to alleviate the suffering of those whose rights are infringed upon and to contribute to the restoration of human rights. In order to be regularly informed of developments in each situation under investigation, a system for gathering information from relevant sources has been developed. This information, together with documentation submitted to the investigatory bodies by governmental or non-governmental bodies, is classified and analysed. On the basis of all of the information gathered by the investigatory bodies, official reports called for by policy-making organs are prepared.

1.41 Authoritative material is essential to the international community in order: (a) to identify human rights problems calling for possible United Nations action; (b) to assist in the development of international norms relating to human rights or in the elaboration of new standards; (c) to assist in the application and further elaboration of international implementation procedures; and (d) to formulate and co-ordinate the programmes and methods of work of policy-making organs dealing with human rights questions. These activities often relate to problems of a global and structural character having a potential impact upon large groups of people. They have a special role in the prevention of discrimination and the protection of minorities. The practical effect of these activities is to be measured in long-term perspectives. Their importance is precisely in their structural and long-range nature.

1.42 Major studies in the medium-term plan period which have been requested by policy-making organs will include matters of crucial importance to the international community, such as: human rights and scientific and technological developments, slavery and related practices, adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of assistance given to colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa, rights of persons belonging to ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, rights of indigenous populations, the international dimensions of the right to development and the impact on human rights of states of "emergency" or "siege". It may also be expected that new standards will be elaborated in some of these, as well as in other areas.

1.43. The objectives of the advisory services and publications activities in the field of human rights are to instil respect for human rights in the minds of people; promote the application of universal standards, as defined by the United Nations, through seminars, training courses, education, public information and action by non-governmental organizations, and to contribute to eliminating the root causes of violations by, for example, striving to combat prejudice and stereotypes in the minds of individuals.

1.44 The standards set by the United Nations should be widely known and should serve as guidelines for those who draft or adopt legislation or give effect to such legislation either in the executive or judicial branches of government. The teaching of these standards will be promoted and their incorporation in educational systems encouraged. Widespread knowledge of these standards will allow them to be invoked by those concerned.

1.45 United Nations action in this field within the medium-term plan period will include the organization of seminars (international or region), regional training courses, awarding of fellowships, participation in educational and informational programmes, especially as regards the rights of children, youth and disabled persons, and preparation of publications in the field of human rights, including the Yearbook on Human Rights, the Human Rights Bulletin and compilations of human rights instruments and standards.

1.46 The Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, which was launched in 1973, will reach its full momentum during the medium-term plan period. The implementation of the programme of the Decade will be promoted and monitored on a continuous basis. It may also be expected that additional programmes and activities in this field to be carried out in the medium-term plan period will be recommended by the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination to be held in 1978.

C. International drug control

1.47 The principal trends and patterns of drug abuse can be summarized as follows: (a) a continuing spread of heroin abuse; (b) increased deaths due to drug overdose, primarily of heroin and barbiturates; (c) a further increasing abuse of psychotropic substances, particularly amphetamines, sedative-hypnotics and, to a lesser extent, tranquillizers; (d) expanded cocaine abuse, primarily in the Americas and, to a lesser extent, in Europe and other regions; (e) abuse of hallucinogens, mainly lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), in many countries, although the magnitude of the problem seemed to be less marked; however, augmented abuse of phencyclidine in North America gave cause for concern; (f) the continued widespread abuse of

cannabis; (g) a general tendency towards multiple drug abuse; (h) persistence of traditional opium consumption which was a severe problem in a number of countries; (i) increasing abuse of more potent drugs; and (j) a tendency towards a change in the mode of drug taking, such as from oral administration to injection.

1.48 The most important trend in illicit traffic in drugs in the recent past has been a marked increase in seizures of all drugs. Of particular interest is the quantity of heroin intercepted: the world total in 1976 reached 2.5 tons, that is, 50 per cent more than in 1975 and a record for any one year. The increase was mainly due to more seizures, both in producing countries and consumer countries in Asia, and in transit and consumer countries in Europe. That was undoubtedly partly due to improved enforcement, but there were also indications that heroin production itself had grown.

1.49 While the Americas continued to be the area most affected by illicit cocaine traffic, reported seizures in Europe continued to rise. In a pattern that appeared irreversible, seizures of cannabis and cannabis resin world-wide continued to increase steadily. In contrast, world seizures of psychotropic substances were, in terms of weight, lower than they had been in 1975.

1.50 Illicit manufacturing of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances is reported in all regions except Africa. In the Americas, the overwhelming concentration was on psychotropic substances, followed by cocaine and heroin. In Europe, emphasis was on the illicit production of psychotropic substances and in the Near and Middle East on heroin and morphine tablets. The illicit manufacture of heroin continued unabated in Asia and the Far East, and in Oceania instances of illicit heroin and amphetamine manufacture were reported.

1.51 The international drug-control system is based on treaties and the Charter of the United Nations. There are 109 States now parties to the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs ^{2/} and 59 States parties to the 1972 Protocol amending it; ^{3/} both instruments deal with the international control of narcotic drugs. Only 48 States, however, have adhered to the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, which entered into force on 16 August 1976. ^{4/} The wider application of this Convention is one of the most important strategies in international drug control.

1.52 During the 1980-1983 period the Division of Narcotic Drugs will continue to carry out the following activities: publication of national drug-control laws and regulations; analysing and summarizing annual reports received from Governments; providing full secretariat services to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs; following up, procedurally and substantively, resolutions and decisions of the international drug-control organs; providing legal advice and assistance with regard to international drug control where needed and when requested. The Division will also continue to assist government authorities, particularly of developing countries, in assessing the characteristics of drug abuse in their respective countries, formulating national policies for reduction of illicit demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and planning and implementing appropriate programmes aimed at reducing such demand; and to provide national authorities with relevant information on new developments with respect to national and international drug control.

^{2/} United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 520, No. 7517, p. 151.

^{3/} United Nations publication, Sales No. E.77.XI.3.

^{4/} United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.XI.3.

1.53 The United Nations Narcotics Laboratory will continue to respond to the need for the conduct and co-ordination of scientific research on drug-related matters, for international collaboration in scientific research and for a training facility with adequate library and related facilities to which fellows can be sent from developing countries. The expansion of international control to psychotropic substances as a result of the coming into force of the 1971 Convention will give rise to the need for increased research and greater scientific co-operation on these substances.

1.54 The United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control provided over-all support to some 60 projects during 1976-1977. At the end of 1977, multisectoral country programmes financed by the Fund were operational in Afghanistan, Bolivia, Burma, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Pakistan, Peru, Portugal, Thailand and Turkey. Assistance was provided to several other countries in response to specific requests. All these programmes are expected to continue and to expand throughout the current biennium. New country programmes are presently under preparation in Malaysia and Nepal, and consultations have started at the regional and country levels to formulate further projects.

1.55 Most of these field programmes are of a pilot nature, intended to demonstrate to Governments and the international community what concrete steps can be taken to curb drug abuse. The Division of Narcotic Drugs has also provided for the specialized training of 1,069 police and customs officials from 90 countries, thereby strengthening world-wide measures to combat the illicit traffic. The dissemination of education and prevention techniques is being encouraged through regional seminars, study tours, training publications and information materials.

1.56 The eradication of the production of illicit narcotics requires long-term programmes. Since Fund-supported pilot projects have shown that multisectoral drug-abuse control programmes can be successful, efforts will be made to assist Governments to expand pilot projects which have demonstrated their effectiveness into national long-term programmes whose results can be implemented on a wider scale.

1.57 The International Narcotics Control Board and its secretariat will continue to collect and analyse information to determine whether specific situations present danger to the international community; request explanations and engage in consultations with Governments; recommend remedial measures; advise on regional centres to combat illicit drug activities; recommend assistance to Governments, when required; recommend embargo on import to or export from defaulting countries; and prepare reports for parties and the Economic and Social Council. The bodies will also continue to monitor licit production, trade and use on both national and international levels to prevent diversion into illicit channels.

D. International protection of and assistance to refugees

1.58 The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is a problem-solving organization. Although its work is humanitarian and non-political, the Office has its roots in political developments over which it has no control and little influence. This makes even very broad forecasts hazardous at best and also explains the need for great caution. Having said this, and stressing that

any attempt at quantifying or at projecting the evolution of individual refugee situations would be both unrealistic and unwise, some general trends may be mentioned, if one accepts a few working assumptions. These working assumptions are: (a) that the present terms of reference of the Office with regard to refugees and displaced persons will remain basically unchanged and that the mandate of the Office will be extended to cover the period in question; (b) that major international or internal conflicts leading to large-scale and entirely new problems of refugees and displaced persons cannot be foreseen; (c) that the modus operandi of the Office, with regard in particular to the financing of its activities (present system of voluntary contributions), will also remain unchanged.

1.59 This being said, the strategies of UNHCR to deal with situations as they emerge would be the following:

- (a) In the field of international protection, emphasis will be placed on:
 - (i) The direct protection of individual refugees and of groups on the basis of existing international legal instruments, as well as national or municipal laws and regulations;
 - (ii) Promoting the development of national laws and regulations, either within the framework of international conventions, where the State concerned is a party to such conventions, or on the basis of the statute of UNHCR;
 - (iii) Promoting the accession by States to existing international legal instruments, including the waiving of geographic reservations, where applicable (1967 Protocol);
 - (iv) Promoting the development of new international legal instruments;
 - (v) Promoting the development of institutional structures for the protection of refugees.

(b) In the field of material assistance, UNHCR would continue to promote, in this order, voluntary repatriation, which evidently is the best solution, local settlement and resettlement, stressing that its role consists basically in helping Governments discharge their own responsibility for the welfare of the refugees residing in their territories rather than in taking over that responsibility. In the context of the efforts of the United Nations system to deal with the problems of poverty, it should be stressed that the activities of UNHCR are poverty-oriented almost by definition, for refugees tend to be "the poorest of the poor". Emphasis would be strongly placed on measures aimed at helping the groups concerned reach, as soon as possible, a state of self-sufficiency, even if they are to reside in the host country only for a short period.

1.60 On the basis of the above assumptions, the problems with which UNHCR is likely to be confronted during the first part of the next decade may be outlined as follows:

(a) Generally speaking, the economic gap between the developed and the developing parts of the world is widening, not narrowing. This evolution is compounded by mounting demographic pressures, and it would be optimistic to expect

these trends to be redressed during the latter part of the present decade and the beginning of the next. The social and economic tensions which result inevitably from this state of affairs are precisely at the root of the events which themselves lead to the exodus of refugees or displaced persons. Therefore, it would be prudent to expect that situations of this type will keep emerging during the coming years, particularly in the less developed countries of the world, where the work of UNHCR will continue to be focused.

(b) Refugee problems resulting directly from the struggle for independence of peoples and territories under colonial administration are likely to decline. However, problems of refugees and displaced persons resulting from the present tensions in southern Africa may still demand attention and considerable help from UNHCR may consequently continue to be required; and social and economic problems, which are indirectly a legacy of the colonial era, may also not be entirely solved. This applies in particular to Africa and Asia, where certain refugee problems, which are already known to exist, may yet be the subject of formal requests to UNHCR for assistance.

(c) In other parts of the world, such as Latin America, much will depend on the political evolution, but it is unlikely that the problems of the type UNHCR is dealing with now will disappear.

1.61 The strategies of action of UNHCR are inherently curative rather than preventive. In other words, it is not within the power or competence of UNHCR to prevent the occurrence of problems of refugees and displaced persons. A concerted effort on the part of the United Nations, its Member States and regional organizations could conceivably be launched with a view to preventing such situations in the future, but this would go beyond the limits of the responsibilities of UNHCR and the results of any such effort would be gradual at best.

1.62 The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) has existed as a temporary agency of the United Nations since 1950 and its mandate has been renewed periodically by the General Assembly. The mandate has been extended to 30 June 1981. The Agency's raison d'être is to provide services to Palestine refugees, that is, persons or the descendants of persons whose normal residence was Palestine for a minimum of two years preceding the Arab-Israeli conflict in 1948 and who, as a result of that conflict, lost both their homes and their means of livelihood.

1.63 Of the persons who fall under the established definition of Palestine refugees, 1,730,520 are now registered with the Agency. They are distributed in the Agency's area of operations as follows:

Lebanon	206,521
Syrian Arab Republic	195,517
East Jordan	672,301
West Bank ^{5/}	306,566
Gaza Strip ^{5/}	349,615

Not all refugees are eligible to receive services. Eligibility for different services varies and slightly less than half are in principle eligible for and are actually authorized to receive all services.

^{5/} The West Bank of Jordan and the Gaza Strip have been under military occupation by the Government of Israel since June 1967.

1.64 In the foreseeable future, the Agency expects to continue to provide three services: education, relief and health. It has its own school system, its own systems to procure and distribute rations and its own clinics and health centres. Through these means, it provides the kinds of services directly to Palestine refugees that are normally provided by education, health and welfare ministries of Governments. Its activities are institutionalized and continuing. It has quasi-governmental functions and is staffed and organized accordingly. The Agency is organized along the following lines: a headquarters (normally located in Beirut); five operational field offices (in Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic, east Jordan, the West Bank and Gaza); and three small liaison offices (New York, Geneva and Cairo). It employs 16,469 area staff members, virtually all of whom are Palestine refugees, and 118 internationally recruited staff members.

III. PUBLIC INFORMATION

1.65 The Office of Public Information (OPI) works in a professional and political environment of rapid change. Among the elements that will determine OPI strategy in the 1980-1983 period are the following:

(a) Major political priorities within the United Nations system include international security and peace-keeping, decolonization, disarmament, economic development, elimination of racial discrimination and apartheid, human rights, food, population, energy and environmental problems. Consequently, all United Nations undertakings in these fields will be reflected in OPI work during the period, whether coverage or provision of in-depth information materials.

(b) Since the sixth and seventh special sessions of the General Assembly, there has been a growing convergence of political and economic issues. Consequently, there has been a corresponding need to adjust the resources of the United Nations system to the implementation of the call for a new international economic order. The continuing discussions that have followed the adoption of the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order have brought to centre stage matters which previously received less attention at the United Nations. It has become necessary to increase markedly the flow of information explaining economic and social developments and reflecting the global negotiations on creating the new international economic order. The need for such information will be even greater as those negotiations reach an advanced stage and the development goals for the next decade are defined.

(c) Views have been expressed in the international community calling for (i) a re-examination of existing international channels of information, (ii) assistance in mass media systems in developing countries and (iii) the involvement of media in support of the development process. Response to these requests has given rise to new structures of reporting and dissemination, among them the Press Agencies' Pool of Non-Aligned Countries, with which OPI co-operates. Similar associations of multinational character may be expected to come into existence during the medium-term plan period. The Office should be ready to respond positively as the situation unfolds; meanwhile, it will act within existing mandates and resources to encourage developments that are in keeping with the declared objectives of the United Nations system.

(d) The continuing growth of the mass media, particularly television, and their spread in developing countries and the increasing use and diminishing cost of video satellite technology, which opens fresh opportunities to third-world networks, impose new demands on the capacity of OPI.

IV. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PROGRAMMES

A. Global concerns

1. Interdisciplinary and intersectoral research and analysis

1.66 The medium-term plan for the economic and social sectors for the period 1980-1983 has been drafted in the context of General Assembly resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system. The Department of International Economic and Social Affairs will undertake interdisciplinary and intersectoral research and analysis, and function as a focal point at the intersecretariat level for co-operative and joint planning of programme activities in the economic and social sectors.

1.67 In implementing the plan, the closest co-operation will be established between the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs and the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development in view of their interdependence. Even where the major portion of a particular programme with its resources is assigned to one of the two Departments, its services will be available to the other Department according to need. In sectors such as natural resources and public administration and finance, in which the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs has limited resources it will, in discharging its responsibilities, draw upon the expertise, wherever appropriate, in the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development. General Assembly resolution 32/197 on restructuring refers to responsibilities for planning, programming and evaluation of activities in the economic and social sectors throughout the United Nations system. It is envisaged, in this connexion, that the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs should be the focal point for reviewing programme aspects of the biennial programme budget and of the quadrennial medium-term plan in the economic and social sectors with a view to analysing and integrating proposed work on a programmatic basis, including responsibility for co-ordinating and reviewing programmes for such bodies as UNCTAD, UNIDO, UNEP, WFC and the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations. The implementation of the resolution would also mean that the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs would act as focal point for the development at the intersecretariat level of co-operative and joint planning of programme activities with a view to system-wide medium-term planning.

1.68 Attention would in particular be given to furthering co-operation and complementarities between the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs and the regional commissions through measures to promote joint activities based on expansion in the exchange of information and experience in relation to world and regional economic and social surveys, and in preparing analytical and policy-oriented studies on various aspects of development.

1.69 The Department will discharge its research and analysis functions in conjunction and co-operation with various organizations of the United Nations system, drawing, as necessary, upon them. It would seek, through system-wide co-ordination, to make full use of the research capacities already developed in different parts of the United Nations system.

1.70 The medium-term plan proposals for 1980-83 relate to the following major areas of activity of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs:

(a) To review and appraise progress in the economic and social sectors and analyse medium-term and long-term perspectives and trends with a view to identifying the major and emerging issues of development and investigating, in this connexion, alternative strategies and policies;

(b) To assist in the formulation and implementation of an international development strategy and, in particular, to promote an integrated approach to development;

(c) To study and analyse issues of global interdependence between regions and countries and their policy implications;

(d) To collect, analyse and disseminate data and information for interdisciplinary research and analysis.

1.71 More than in the past, the review and appraisal of progress in the economic and social sectors and analysis of trends and emerging issues will emphasize the interrelations among various sectors as well as the interaction among national and international factors affecting the development process. Priority will be accorded to research and analysis of long-term problems and to monitoring progress in establishing a new international economic order. Special attention will be accorded to research and analysis of trends in relation to natural resources, particularly energy, and their relationship to economic performance. Several research and analysis activities in the fields, for example, of population, science and technology and uses of the sea and sea-bed mineral resources will be undertaken within the context of the development process as a whole.

1.72 Recent legislative mandates of the General Assembly have emphasized the importance of an integrated approach to development. The interdependence between social and economic issues is reflected in the new programme entitled "Development Issues and Policies,"^{6/} which presents an analysis of policy alternatives in respect of integrated economic and social progress. The promotion of growth with equity would be one of the primary concerns of global policy research and analysis. Attention will be given to the integration of women and special groups in development. In view of its importance to the vast majorities in the developing countries, a special analysis on rural development has been introduced which deals with rural problems on a comprehensive and multidisciplinary basis.

1.73 General Assembly resolution 32/174, of 19 December 1977, affirms that "all negotiations of a global nature relating to the establishment of the new international economic order should take place within the framework of the United Nations system". By the same resolution, the General Assembly decided to convene a special session in 1980 to assess the progress achieved in the establishment of a new international economic order and to formulate an international development strategy for the 1980s. While the medium-term plan proposals of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs seek to anticipate and respond to the decisions of the special session of the General Assembly in 1980, subsequent readjustments may be required. Work will include studying the perspectives of economic and social development in the world over long and medium spans of time, taking into account characteristics of regions, country groups and sectors.

^{6/} See vol. II, chap. 13, of the present supplement.

1.74 In the collection and dissemination of data, greater emphasis will be placed on development of statistics of energy, shipping, prices and environment, and the completion of a fully integrated computer system. Special efforts will be made to disseminate the results of the research and analysis activities of the Department.

1.75 A major responsibility of the Department is for programme planning and co-ordination on a system-wide basis, which it is proposed be undertaken in a phased manner and in consultation and co-operation with the organizations concerned. In addition to collaboration between the Department and different parts of the United Nations system in various areas, such as, for example, statistics, science and technology, ocean economics and technology, and population, interagency co-operation in the formulation and implementation of an international development strategy will be further intensified. The programme planning and co-ordination activities of the Department will draw upon the substantive expertise of its research wing and of other parts of the system. The Department will function as a focal point in working together with agencies and organizations of the United Nations system to secure system-wide planning and to co-ordinate efforts in the implementation of the directives and priorities of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council.

2. Technical co-operation

1.76 The Department of Technical Co-operation for Development, established in response to General Assembly resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977, will direct its efforts through technical co-operation activities towards increasing national capabilities of developing countries, enabling greater individual and collective self-reliance in the development of their economies consistent with their aspirations and needs. The building of institutional, human, technological, financial and managerial capacities is an essential prerequisite for greater self-reliance in long-term development and the Department, drawing upon its technical competence, will address this problem in those areas for which the United Nations is responsible as executing agency: development planning, public administration and finance, statistics, natural resources and energy, science and technology and population.

1.77 The Department's technical co-operation activities can be summarized as follows:

- (a) Assisting Governments and regional institutions in improving their policies and programmes bearing on economic and social development through the provision of direct advisory services;
- (b) Implementing the United Nations regular programme of technical co-operation;
- (c) Executing UNDP projects and projects for which the United Nations is the executing agency;
- (d) Supporting and co-operating with regional commissions in their technical co-operation activities;
- (e) Strengthening United Nations technical co-operation activities through the appropriate research and analysis necessary to meet developing countries'

specific concerns in the economic and social sectors for which the United Nations is the executing agency;

(f) Servicing the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies, the Governing Council of UNDP, ACC and its subsidiary bodies, as appropriate.

1.78 The Department proposes to plan and implement the current and future activities of the United Nations in technical co-operation by drawing upon the experience already gained and by evolving a policy that will be flexible and responsive to the emerging needs and priorities of developing countries in the light of:

(a) General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975, which incorporate the work of the sixth and seventh special sessions, the first two with regard to the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and the third one with regard to development and international economic co-operation;

(b) The UNDP Governing Council consensus, endorsed and incorporated in General Assembly resolution 2688 (XXV) of 11 December 1970, which established the country programming system and laid particular emphasis on the sovereign rights of the Governments of the developing countries to make their own choices, based on their own objectives and priorities, on the allocation of technical co-operation resources placed at their disposal;

(c) General Assembly resolution 3251 (XXIX) of 4 December 1974, on technical co-operation among developing countries, and the results of the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries to be held in August/September 1978; 1/

(d) The decision of the Governing Council of UNDP with regard to new dimensions in technical co-operation, which defined the basic purpose of technical co-operation as the promotion of self-reliance in developing countries.

1.79 The above resolutions and decisions present a great challenge for the United Nations system, particularly for all the organizations concerned with technical co-operation for economic and social development. First and foremost, the assistance to be provided should be in conformity with the national objectives and priorities of the developing countries. The Department will continue to participate and implement the UNDP country-programming process, by providing an over-all analysis of the development priorities reflected in government plans and indicating wide areas of technical co-operation needs after careful consideration of local availabilities. Within this context, the Department will continue to address its activities, in co-operation with the Governments of the recipient countries, to the solution of the most pressing economic and social problems, giving priority attention to the most seriously affected developing countries, the least developed and land-locked developing countries, and to the problems of the poorest and most disadvantaged groups.

1.80 During the plan period, the Department will seek to further, as may be appropriate, the establishment of working relations with bilateral and other multilateral operational programmes concerned with the economic and social sectors

1/ The Conference was held at Buenos Aires from 30 August to 12 September 1978. See Report of the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.II.A.11).

for which the United Nations is responsible. It will also seek more active participation in the policy formulation and planning of measures aimed at the transfer of real resources from developed to developing countries. In the sphere of technical co-operation activities, it is hoped that intensive consultations will be undertaken with a view to securing, during the period under consideration, an increase in the flow of resources in real terms on a predictable, continuous and assured basis. The new Department, in discharging its responsibilities, will continue the process of decentralization, delegating to the regional commissions responsibility for supporting operational activities in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/197. During the plan period, the Department will also play a major role in assisting requesting Governments in the formulation and implementation of concrete programmes, plans and projects designed to meet the targets of the international development strategy for the decade of the 1980s.

1.81 The Department will seek to promote technical co-operation among developing countries in assisting interested Governments in formulating and implementing joint projects in the economic and social sectors for which the United Nations is responsible. At the same time, bearing in mind the recommendations and conclusions of the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, the Department will support initiatives to strengthen the capabilities of developing countries for collective self-reliance. During the plan period, it will also facilitate the exchange of experience among developing countries through the convening of interregional seminars and symposia. The Department's activities will complement the work of other United Nations organizations, such as the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, UNIDO, UNCTAD or WHO, in fostering economic co-operation among developing countries. It is expected that projects such as assistance to the Government of Guyana in its capacity as co-ordinator of the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation (APEC) among non-aligned and other developing countries in trade, industry and producers' associations will be continued.

1.82 Finally, through the new Department of Technical Co-operation for Development, the Secretary-General intends to secure a unified and co-ordinated over-all responsibility for operational activities for development.

3. Environment

1.83 The framework for international action in the environment was laid down in the action plan adopted at the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment at Stockholm in 1972. ^{8/} Following the establishment of UNEP by the General Assembly at the end of that year, its secretariat and Governing Council have filled out the Stockholm plan into a detailed programme for implementation by organizations within, and to some extent beyond, the United Nations system. Through the leverage of the Fund of UNEP and mechanisms for system-wide co-operation UNEP acts as the focal point, catalyst and co-ordinator of international action in the environment field.

1.84 Five years after the Stockholm Conference, the Governing Council of UNEP at its fifth session took stock of achievements and set its sights on a number of goals which it was considered reasonable to have achieved 10 years after the Conference. These goals form the basis for the present short review of the

^{8/} See Report of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.73.II.A.14 and corrigendum), chap. II.

directions in which the environment programme is expected to evolve during the medium-term plan.

1.85 The activities described are usually to be co-ordinated by UNEP. Only a few will be undertaken by the secretariat itself. In most cases, they will be carried out by other organizations, especially those in the United Nations system. It should also be noted that the funds available to UNEP are limited and are expected to remain fairly constant throughout the medium-term plan period. Therefore, in order to take new initiatives in line with changing circumstances, the level of support for some existing activities will have to be reduced or phased out. This makes it all the more important that organizations within and outside the United Nations system should support the environment programme to ensure the realization of the developments described in the present review.

1.86 Accurate information about environmental conditions and trends is a first requirement. At the global level, an expanding amount of such information is being gathered and evaluated through a process referred to as Earthwatch. During the medium-term plan period, three important elements of Earthwatch, which are already operational, will be further developed to improve the collection and flow of environmental information. The global environmental monitoring system (GEMS) will be extended to cover the monitoring of climate, variables related to climate, pollution of air, fresh water and oceans, food contamination and some aspects of human health which are affected by the environment. The methodology for monitoring trends in natural resources, such as soils and vegetation, is expected to be fully developed and some large-scale monitoring projects begun in critical areas. These developments will be accompanied by an expanding programme to disseminate the results of the activities of GEMS. The international referral system for sources of environmental information (IRS) is being steadily broadened as the numbers of contributors and users increase. By 1983, 100 or more countries are expected to have registered sources with IRS. The International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals is developing the capacity to issue warnings about dangerous chemicals, and publications about the scientific, socio-economic and regulatory aspects of a number of them.

1.87 Information from Earthwatch will increasingly be used to keep the state of the environment under constant surveillance. The results will continue to be drawn to the attention of Governments by an annual report concentrating on a few internationally important issues which have emerged or changed in the previous year. In 1982, it is intended to synthesize much of this experience in a comprehensive report to cover the 10 years since Stockholm, which will review the achievements and identify the unfinished tasks of international environmental action.

1.88 Many activities in UNEP are expected to have advanced sufficiently during the medium-term plan period to provide an informed basis for environmental management. For example, much more guidance will be available to Governments on dangerous pollutants and how to protect human and environmental health against them, and on environmentally sound ways of tackling such diseases as schistosomiasis and malaria. In the area of natural resources management, major advances are anticipated in the control of desertification by initiating the action recommended by the recent United Nations Conference on this subject. ^{9/} A global programme for the protection and planting of trees will be well under way. Guidelines for sand-dune fixation, the control of soil erosion and land reclamation will have been issued, and a number of field projects to illustrate

^{9/} Held at Nairobi from 29 August to 9 September 1977. See A/CONF.74/36.

an environmentally-sound approach to the rational management of water resources will be operational. Conservation of microbiological resources will be promoted by a network of microbiological resources centres, which will also assist in training in this field and in promoting the application of microbiological technology in environmental management. Conservation of wildlife and the development of a global network of parks and other protected areas will be further encouraged through the strengthening of international legislation, and regional surveys and plans. These actions are expected to lead to co-ordinated regional conservation programmes for all regions within the medium-term plan period.

1.89 If development is to be sustainable, it must be in harmony with the environment. This requirement necessitates changes in development patterns and life styles. Within the medium-term plan period, it is intended to develop the capacity to give advice on how these changes can be brought about to promote the rational and non-wasteful use of natural resources and to assist global, regional and national bodies to integrate environmental considerations into their development planning. A special focus will be on appropriate and environmentally-sound technology, including that for human settlements and energy. By the end of the medium-term plan period, a world-wide network of co-operation institutions will have been set up to test such technologies and to advise on their use. Also during the period, it is intended to issue guidelines for use by Governments and industry on reducing the adverse impact of industrial activities, including advice on industrial location.

1.90 Action plans for the protection of the marine environment have already been adopted and are being vigorously implemented for the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. Within the medium-term plan period, similar plans are likely to have been adopted and, in some cases, taken to an advanced stage of implementation for the Persian Gulf, the Gulf of Guinea, the Caribbean Sea, the East Asian Seas and the South Pacific. As in the case of the Mediterranean, several of these plans also contain proposals for the management of neighbouring coastal areas. Within the same period, it should be possible to develop effective tropical cyclone and flood warning systems and, given scientific advance, to develop the forecasting techniques for droughts, earthquakes and volcanic activity.

1.91 Supporting measures are needed to ensure the effectiveness of all the foregoing activities. By 1983, it is expected that the implementation of the recommendations of the recent intergovernmental conference on environmental education will be well advanced. Regional and global programme activity centres will have been established to encourage and co-ordinate networks of institutions in environmental education and training. Training will also be promoted in all the activities of the environment programmes. Information on environmental matters for Governments and the public at large will be expanded through publishing and other media activities, especially at the regional level. The regional dimension of the environment programme will also be strengthened through collaboration with the regional commissions of the United Nations and, by the advisory role of the regional offices of UNEP, technical assistance on environmental matters will continue to be given to Governments throughout the medium-term plan period.

1.92 During the medium-term plan period, the wide acceptance of international conventions and protocols in the field of the environment will be encouraged by issuing information about such agreements and by technical assistance. Agreement on the principles which should guide States in the conservation and harmonious

exploitation of shared natural resources should have been reached, and may also have been arrived at in relation to liability and compensation for types of environmental damage. Furthermore, if studies show this to be necessary, international agreements will have been promoted to ensure that the outer limits, for example, in relation to the ozone layer and weather modification, are not transgressed. Finally, experience in environmental management derived from many parts of the environment programme will have been consolidated, reviewed and disseminated as theoretical and practical advice.

1.93 In these various ways, it is expected that international action in the field of the environment will be promoted, thus helping to ensure that the development objectives of the world community can be secured without destroying the life-supporting systems in the human environment. Within the medium-term plan period, therefore, and given a high level of support from within the United Nations system and from Governments, it is likely that the expectations raised by the Stockholm Conference will increasingly come to be realized.

4. Industrial development

1.94 Industrial development is an aspiration of the peoples of both developing and developed countries and a major goal of the policies of their Governments. Since the individual countries differ greatly in the stage of industrial development already achieved and in the range of industrial sectors in which local manufacture is already taking place, any description of the problems to be addressed by the developing countries must necessarily be of a general nature and cannot be expected to indicate the relative importance of the various problems in particular countries.

1.95 To begin with macro-economic aspects, there is the question of what the national priorities and policies should be in order to develop industry. When these have been determined, national plans and programmes for industrial development will generally be elaborated. The complexity and the degree of detail in such plans and programmes will depend not only on the economic circumstances of the country, but also on its political and social organization. In any event, there are many interrelated factors to be taken into consideration and there is frequently a lack of the relevant data necessary for the task and a shortage of industrial planning skills.

1.96 At the micro-economic level, the technical processes involved in industrial production, the organization of the physical facilities for production and the human skills required for the necessary operations pose a set of problems which vary widely in severity from country to country and from industrial sector to sector.

1.97 We may look first at the human resources. Industrialization involves the acquisition of many skills and the assimilation of technical information. The need for training extends from shop-floor operative to technician and senior manager. Governments face major problems in organizing industrial training programmes.

1.98 The raw material, energy and other service inputs for industrial production may also pose problems. Some indigenous raw materials which developing countries would prefer to use, rather than resort to imports, may require special processing

or call for the modification of factory operations as practised in the developed countries. Adequate and continuously available supplies like electricity and water have to be ensured. For many industrial sectors, however, the most difficult problems will be those associated with production technology and the choice of production equipment. There may even be a problem in ascertaining all the technological variants currently in use in a given industrial sector throughout the world. Furthermore, technology does not stand still. Substantial reliance on acquiring process technology and product designs from other countries may have to be accepted at the outset, in order to establish local manufacture; nevertheless, the problem will remain how to develop a capability for dealing with technical innovation, in order to reduce progressively such reliance on external sources of expertise. As in the developed countries, these questions may be dealt with in some cases by specialized institutions and industrial consultancy bodies rather than by the manufacturing enterprises themselves.

1.99 The industrialization process means that, for many types of product, manufacture takes place in fewer production units, and those units generally have to make sales over a wider area. Problems of marketing, distribution and sales thereby take on a greater significance. In some cases, the viability of a manufacturing enterprise may depend on securing export as well as domestic sales. Entry into foreign markets calls for a further set of skills. All these problems, together with other commercial and financial problems, fall in the area of general management of enterprises. On their successful solution depends the continuing viability and existence of enterprises in the face of changing operating conditions.

1.100 The problem of obtaining the requisite finance for investment in industry has been left to the last in this review of the problems inherent in industrial activity. The massive investment required by industry can be financed only if efficient channels exist or are created for the purpose. The financing will be partly domestic, partly foreign, calling for different channels and methods of promotion. The problems involved are only partly those of building financial institutions. Domestic investment is influenced by monetary and fiscal policy and in many developing countries is constrained by a low level of domestic savings. Entrepreneurs and potential lenders in foreign countries have to be motivated to take the decisions that result in a flow of foreign investment into industrial projects outside their own country.

1.101 For the purposes of the medium-term plan, the foregoing general description of the problems inherent in carrying on industrial activities has to be set within the anticipated socio-economic context of the years 1980-1983. Economic conditions in those years will depend, among other things, on whether the recession and limited recovery in world economic activity, which has marked recent years, continues throughout much of the next biennium or is followed by a steady resumption of growth in most countries. The problems to be addressed and their relative importance will clearly be very different according to the actual outcome. For planning purposes, it seems appropriate to adopt a cautiously optimistic assumption in this regard.

1.102 On the basis of recent forecasts of economic activity by the World Bank and OECD, a scenario may be envisaged for 1980-1983 with the following principal features: the developed market economy countries will grow at a rate of 4 to 4.5 per cent per annum, which is about the same rate as during 1976-1977, but higher than the rate during 1974-1975; the developed centrally planned economies

will have a growth rate of 5 to 5.5 per cent, as compared with a rate of growth of 5 to 6 per cent during 1976-1977 and 6.5 per cent during 1974-1975; as regards the developing countries, the least developed countries and other developing countries with low per capita income are expected to do better than during the period 1974-1977, with annual average growth rates of between 4 and 4.5 per cent; the remaining developing countries are expected to have annual average growth rates of 6 to 7 per cent, compared with an average of 4 to 6 per cent during 1974-1977.

1.103 Comparable studies of the rate of growth in the value added by manufacturing activity are not available. Over the period 1960-1975, this indicator of industrial production increased at a rate approximately 25 per cent greater than the growth rate of gross domestic product in each of the broad economic groupings described above. In anticipation of a marked increase in co-operation between developed and developing countries in the area of industrial development in the course of implementing the programme of action on the establishment of a new international economic order, it may be advisable to assume a higher differential than 25 per cent in 1980-1983 between the growth rates for the gross domestic product and manufacturing value added in the case of developing countries. A concentrated effort to deal with the special problems of the least developed countries is expected to place emphasis on carefully selected industrial activities in those countries, as a major contribution to the achievement of accelerated growth in 1980-1983.

1.104 While, therefore, manufacturing value added may be expected to grow during 1980-1983 at an annual rate of at least 5 per cent in the developed market economy countries and at least 6.2 per cent in the developed centrally planned economies, a rate of 5 to 6 per cent should be envisaged for developing countries with low per capita income and 8 to 9 per cent for the remaining developing countries. These forecasts of accelerating industrialization in the developing countries have to be related to the target set by the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation (A/10112, chap. IV), that the share of the developing countries in world industrial production should be increased by the year 2000 to at least 25 per cent, and that every endeavour should be made to ensure that the industrial growth so achieved is distributed among the developing countries as evenly as possible.

1.105 As total world industrial production grows, it may come up against constraints imposed by the rates of exploitation of natural resources which provide inputs of materials and energy. It is likely that there will be increasing pressure for finding more efficient ways of using existing conventional sources of energy and for applying new sources of energy in industrial production.

1.106 Mention should be made of two other problems which, in recent years, have marked the general development of the developing countries and are, unfortunately, not likely to be solved before 1980. They are problems on which industrial development can exercise a considerable influence. The first of these is a rising level of unemployment and underemployment, often associated with a movement of population from rural to urban areas. The second and related problem is to discover the optimum balance between urban and rural development from both the social and economic points of view.

1.107 The resources which the United Nations will have at its disposal to assist in solving the problems of industrial development in the developing countries are infinitesimal when compared with the resources which are being applied in order

to increase industrial production in those countries. The strategy of the United Nations in that area should keep this basic, if obvious, fact firmly in mind. The strategy should be conditioned by its ability to satisfy two broad criteria: what are the activities which are likely to prove more effective when carried out by international means; and which of those activities may be expected to have the greatest impact on the problems of industrial development for a given expenditure of resources.

1.108 The broad shape of the strategy which the United Nations should follow in the area of industrial development was last reviewed comprehensively at the Second General Conference of UNIDO, held at Lima in March 1975. It will be recalled that the General Assembly, at its seventh special session, endorsed the detailed recommendations of that conference, which are embodied in the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action to which reference has already been made. The Third General Conference of UNIDO is scheduled to take place in January and February 1980, that is, at the very outset of the period covered by the plan. In addition to reviewing progress in the implementation of the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action, the Conference will, if it adopts the proposed agenda, review major problems and policy issues affecting the world industrial situation and the steps being proposed to resolve them by Governments, UNIDO and the regional commissions. The Conference may be expected to provide additional guidance on the strategy to be followed in 1980 and subsequently.

1.109 For many years, the strategy has made use of three categories of activity: technical co-operation in undertaking projects in the field; supporting activities, such as industrial studies and research, but also including some promotional action; and pre-investment work leading to the creation of specific production facilities. Following the Lima Conference, a fourth category has been added: the establishment of a system of continuing consultations at global, interregional, regional and sectoral levels concerning the world-wide deployment of industrial production facilities. There is a considerable degree of interaction among these categories of activity. Thus, industrial studies provide material for the operation of the consultation system and for the elaboration of technical co-operation projects. The consultation system can produce proposals for pre-investment action or point to the need for technical co-operation projects or for a specific industrial study. The field projects can generate investment proposals, and so on. Nevertheless, it is convenient to consider each of the four categories in turn. There are also certain broad themes which have to be built into the strategy and are relevant to all four categories of activity. These include, but are not confined to, economic and technical co-operation among developing countries and the devising of special measures to deal with the problems of the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries.

1.110 Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries was the subject of section 11 of the Lima Plan of Action. The United Nations may assist by organizing the exploration of promising areas for mutual co-operation in industrial affairs. It may advise on measures to harmonize and co-ordinate economic policies bearing on industrialization with a view to achieving a higher degree of complementarity in the national economies. As experience is showing, there is considerable scope for helping developing countries to identify opportunities for technical co-operation among themselves in industrial matters. The thrust of United Nations activities in the area of industrialization may be expected to be directed increasingly during the plan period towards assisting the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries, where the problems to be faced tend to be particularly difficult.

1.111 The proposals in the medium-term plan with regard to the system of consultations have to be framed in the light of the fact that the functioning of the system is still regarded as being on an experimental basis. During this phase, the Industrial Development Board has been reviewing annually the working and the results of these activities and deciding on the programme of work for the near-term future. So far, the consultations have taken place on a sectoral basis, including some preparatory and follow-up work at the regional level in regard to specific sectors. The medium-term plan presupposes a gradual but persistent increase in the resources that UNIDO would devote to servicing and supporting the preparation and conduct of meetings and to undertaking other activities related to the system of consultations. It also assumes that, during the plan period, consultations will no longer be confined to the sectoral basis. In the circumstances, however, no attempt is made in the plan to forecast in detail the stages and time-table of the evolution of the system at the four levels approved by the General Assembly.

1.112 In addition to establishing the system of consultations, UNIDO was enjoined to be prepared to serve as a forum for the negotiation of agreements in the field of industry between developed and developing countries and among developing countries themselves, at the request of the countries concerned. The medium-term plan makes no attempt to assess the likelihood of such requests being received and the scale on which UNIDO might become involved.

1.113 The Lima Declaration and Plan of Action recommended that UNIDO should intensify and expand its present action-oriented studies and research programmes. While many studies, whether conducted at the global, regional, national or sectoral levels, will be keyed to the current or near-term requirements of other programmes in the area of industrial development, some studies and some research work will have a more extended time horizon and will form part of a longer-range strategy.

1.114 At the regional and country levels, surveys and studies will focus on aspects of regional and subregional industrial development and on the integration of industrialization in rural development. These studies and surveys will be designed to assist policy-making organs of the United Nations to undertake a continuing assessment of progress towards the achievement of the target share of world industrial production set at Lima. They will also serve to assist national planning and industrial development agencies in reviewing their policies and measures, in order to accelerate industrialization. The studies and surveys will be carried out by UNIDO in close co-operation with the joint industry divisions operated by UNIDO and the regional commissions, as well as with other regional and subregional bodies. They will be so structured that they provide comprehensive data for use in the conduct of operational activities in the field.

1.115 Many studies of sectors and subsectors or branches of industry will be linked with the operation of the system of consultations, further to which they will serve to assist developing countries in the establishment of industrial enterprises commensurate with available resource and market requirements. The organization of these studies, whether the information they provide is an element in the preparation of consultation meetings, contributes to follow-up action to previous consultation meetings or constitutes policy guidance for national planners, will be subject to continuous adaptation in the light of experience as the system of consultations evolves over the plan period. Other studies will be concerned with environmental pollution by industrial sectors.

1.116 At the global level, the development and application of new concepts and fresh approaches to industrialization will be continued in close consultation with both developed and developing countries. In the main, such innovations will be suggested in, or derived from the findings of, the studies conducted preparatory to the Third General Conference of UNIDO, particularly the Industrial Development Survey and the joint study on international industrial co-operation. Among the aspects of such co-operation to be studied, mention should be made of structural adjustments related to changes in the deployment of production capacity. The deliberations of that Conference and any agreements reached between developed and developing countries will then need to be applied. The basic aim will be to promote the creation of additional industrial capacities, in, and industrial redeployment to, the developing countries. The effects of industrialization on employment and the distribution of incomes will not, however, be overlooked.

1.117 As regards the development and transfer of technology, the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action and the subsequent discussions of the Industrial Development Board have been particularly concerned with devising a co-operative programme of action on appropriate industrial technology for the developing countries. In each country, the detailed activities have to be related to the over-all industrial strategy and the development objectives in general. The focus is therefore on stimulating and supporting national actions. The programme will devote attention to technology plans and policies, institution-building or strengthening, upgrading of skills, a greater flow of information and the exchange of experience among developing countries.

1.118 The strategy involves a many-pronged attack on the problems addressed. In addition to undertaking studies, conducting meetings, preparing publications and organizing technical assistance in the field, a large-scale sensitization effort is called for, including the provision of ad hoc advisory services for the solution of specific national problems. There will be a progressive expansion of the activities of the Industrial and Technological Information Bank and the affiliated information services. At the regional and interregional levels, mechanisms will be introduced to improve the flow of technologies. The Consultative Group on Appropriate Industrial Technology and the International Forum for Appropriate Industrial Technology will assist in the formulation of research and development projects for new technologies in areas of common concern to developing countries.

1.119 The Lima Declaration and Plan of Action affirmed that UNIDO should intensify and expand its present operational activities. International assistance in this form is expected, therefore, to increase substantially in volume and variety in the 1980s. Moreover, the modalities of technical co-operation will not remain frozen in today's mould.

1.120 The recommendations concerning new dimensions in technical co-operation, endorsed by the General Assembly in 1975, point the way to future developments. The scope of these activities is being extended beyond the pre-investment stage; and a greater variety of means is being devised, in order to promote increasing self-reliance in regard to the managerial, technical, administrative and research capabilities required to formulate and implement development plans in the light of options currently available. Some new measures have already been introduced: direct execution of projects by Governments; the provision of pilot plants for

the development or adaptation of advanced technologies; and the use of local experts or consulting firms. The continuation of these trends in the period 1980-1983 will mean that UNIDO, in common with other executing agencies of UNDP, will be called upon to provide a more highly specialized technical service.

1.121 The Investment Co-operative Programme of UNIDO has the task of promoting the flow of investment resources - technology, plant and equipment, management and marketing resources, as well as finance - from the developed and more advanced developing countries into industrial projects in developing countries. The methods and mechanisms for inducing such resource flows on the scale required to meet the target set at Lima are subject to continuing evolution and, indeed constitute an important element in the complex of measures for international industrial co-operation necessary for the implementation of the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action.

1.122 Information of three types is being built up progressively, in order to help match resources which would-be investors are prepared to move from developed and advanced developing countries with investment requirements for industrialization in the developing countries. A roster is being compiled of the potential investors whose interest stems from the restructuring of industry, which is taking place in the developed economies. The second activity consists of identifying and helping to create a portfolio of industrial investment opportunities in the developing countries. Thirdly, a classification of developing countries is being made on the basis of their investment climates, resource endowments and comparative advantages.

1.123 The problems in the area of industrial development are so diverse that activities for dealing with them come within the scope of responsibility of several bodies in the United Nations system. In order to ensure the maximum impact, it will continue to be necessary to devote considerable effort to interagency programme co-ordination and to seek to improve the mechanisms employed for this purpose. It is proposed to give increasing emphasis to programmes which are jointly devised and jointly executed, for example by UNIDO and FAO, ILO, the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT or UNEP. Collaboration between the International Fund for Agricultural Development and UNIDO is expected to arise in connexion with some activities financed by the Fund during the plan period.

1.124 The United Nations Industrial Development Fund was established, it may be recalled, to increase the resources of UNIDO and to enhance its ability to meet, promptly and flexibly, the needs of the developing countries. Since this Fund is financed by voluntary contributions, an important element in the strategy of the medium-term plan in the area of industrial development is the devising of programmes to which the resources of the Fund might be devoted and the encouragement of Governments of Member States to contribute generously to this Fund. It is envisaged that the resources of the Fund will be applied in all four categories of activity described in these strategy proposals.

5. International trade

1.125 The main directions of the work of UNCTAD over the plan period need to be defined by reference to the functions assigned to it in the context of the long-term objectives set by the General Assembly regarding the establishment of a new international economic order. These functions were described by the Conference at its fourth session as comprising "deliberation, negotiation, review and implementation in the field of international trade and related issues of international economic co-operation". 10/ Inasmuch as it covers major problem areas involved in a fundamental reform of the world economic system, the field of competence of UNCTAD is central in the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order.

1.126 The 1970s have witnessed an intensification of multilateral diplomacy in the economic sphere, made even more necessary by the disruption of the post-war institutional framework of international economic relations, the deterioration of the world economic situation and the failure of the international community to achieve the targets of the International Development Strategy of the Second United Nations Development Decade. 11/

1.127 This trend has been reflected in a significant reorientation of the work of UNCTAD through a new impetus given to activities directly linked to the negotiations of new and specific policy approaches, measures and instruments in the process of restructuring the world economic system. Never before has UNCTAD been involved to such an extent in intensive intergovernmental negotiations on concrete issues. Following the fourth session of the Conference, it has been entrusted with the negotiation of a common fund and a wide range of commodity agreements within the framework of the Integrated Programme for Commodities, the drafting and negotiation of a code of conduct on the transfer of technology, the formulation and negotiation of multilaterally acceptable principles and rules for the control of restrictive business practices, and consideration, at the ministerial level, of the debt problems of developing countries. UNCTAD has also been requested by the Economic and Social Council to prepare a draft convention on international multimodal transport, which is expected to be considered by a conference of plenipotentiaries before the end of the current plan period.

1.128 Whatever the state, outcome and required follow-up of these negotiations at the end of the present decade, there can be little doubt that member Governments will continue to resort to the UNCTAD permanent machinery to deal with specific issues falling within its competence which are at the heart of the elaboration and implementation of the new international development strategy.

1.129 But this likely development towards an increasing use of the negotiating capacity of UNCTAD in turn assumes further and continuous progress in the perception, analysis and review of longer-term issues underlying the role of trade, technology, money and finance in the process of development. Much remains to be done in this respect. The need to proceed on a much larger scale with research and related activities on these issues, so far insufficiently explored or analysed, has become particularly apparent in the preparation of the new international strategy for development. The extent to which UNCTAD will be able to address itself to these issues in the years to come will, however, depend on the outcome of the

10/ Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fourth Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.II.D.10 and corrigendum), part one, sect. A, resolution 90 (IV), sect. I, para. 1 (b).

11/ General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV).

current negotiations, the readiness of member Governments to discuss them and the resources made available to it. At this stage, only a broad and tentative orientation of the work required can be given.

1.130 First, there is a need for the United Nations to develop a more comprehensive approach to the economic, social and technological policies related to international co-operation for development. In the area of trade and development, this has been a recurrent theme since the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment, held at Havana in 1948. However, although the issue of a comprehensive approach has been raised from time to time in international organizations - and more particularly at the sixth and seventh special sessions of the General Assembly - in connexion with possible institutional developments, it has been more a subject of investigation in academic circles than of policy discussion at the intergovernmental level. At a time when national protectionist reflexes may cast further doubts on the real scope for concerted structural adjustments and on the merit of reliance on market forces, a deeper view of all factors at play becomes increasingly necessary.

1.131 Such a comprehensive approach, to which UNCTAD should make a major contribution, would involve an examination and assessment of all institutional aspects of world production, trade and related issues, with particular reference to the role played by transnational corporations in world production, trade, marketing, transport, transfer of technology and capital flows. It would also take into account the domestic policy measures affecting international economic relations used by Governments to attain particular national economic, social and security objectives.

1.132 It could be argued that only such a broad frame of analysis would provide the right perspective within which to elaborate and implement measures to expand and diversify the exports of developing countries and to strengthen their technological capacity as part of a comprehensive development strategy. Likewise, it may assist in bringing out a better understanding of the ways and means by which trade, economic and technological co-operation could be intensified among countries having different economic and social systems, in particular between developing countries and the socialist countries of Eastern Europe. Finally, it may pave the way for further progress in the search for the "new rules of the game", which are central to the concept of a new international economic order.

1.133 Within this comprehensive approach there is one particular area where some amplification of the work initiated several years ago would be needed, that is, the interdependence of problems of trade, development finance and the monetary system. So far, institutional considerations have hampered a direct attack on the problem, inasmuch as international deliberations and negotiations on the subject were themselves compartmentalized according to the forum in which they were conducted. More recently, pressing and dramatic short-term problems faced by the bulk of developing countries as a consequence of the economic recession in developed market economy countries have brought the matter to the forefront. It has now become a standing item for consideration by the Trade and Development Board, which has recognized the need for a coherent set of policy measures which would embrace the area of demand management, balance-of-payments adjustment process, trade policies, international price stability and capital flows. In the long run, the establishment of new rules and mechanisms for international trade could hardly be conceived in isolation from the balance-of-payments adjustment process, the problem of international liquidity and the international monetary system.

1.134 Secondly aside from this broadening in the approach to the trade and related issues traditionally confronting UNCTAD, the medium-term plan brings out a strong

move forward in two specific areas in which UNCTAD has been increasingly involved, that is, economic co-operation among developing countries, and particular problems related to the least developed countries and to the geographically disadvantaged developing countries. It is worth noting that, in these two areas, UNCTAD has been recognized as a focal point for substantive co-ordination in the United Nations system.

1.135 Much has already been said about the great potential offered by the establishment of a system of economic co-operation among developing countries as the key element of collective self-reliance. Its dual objective of taking full advantage of the opportunities for expanded trade and other economic and technological co-operation among themselves and of increasing their collective countervailing power in negotiations with the rest of the world has been acknowledged. But, here again, the potential advantages perceived would not materialize without the formulation and implementation of a coherent and operational programme of action. A start has been given to concrete work in this area by the newly created intergovernmental Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries established in UNCTAD. At the outset of its deliberations, this Committee addressed itself to the establishment of a supporting programme of work within UNCTAD drawn from the decisions reached by the developing countries themselves at three major conferences held in the course of 1976. This programme is ambitious both in its scope and in the innovative character of the action envisaged. Cutting virtually across the whole range of development issues, its implementation will require considerable spadework, paralleled by intergovernmental action, to put into effect the policy measures and institutional mechanisms required.

1.136 Concern with the special needs of disadvantaged countries has been focused in UNCTAD on the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries. Their poor performance during the present decade reflects deep-seated structural difficulties. Moreover, their chronic foreign exchange problems have been sharply aggravated by the current economic crisis. One real problem confronting the international community regarding those groups of countries is that, whatever general policy measures or mechanisms are agreed upon to reform the international economic system at large, they will of necessity fall short of the special needs of these countries. True, most of the schemes currently negotiated or considered recognize that, within their general frame, particular attention ought to be given to those countries. But this recognition has yet to be supported by very specific measures directed primarily at overcoming their structural weaknesses. The recent recommendations made by a Special Meeting of Multilateral and Bilateral Financial and Technical Assistance Institutions with Representatives of the Least Developed Countries, convened by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD in relation to the formulation, co-ordination and implementation of assistance programmes, should lead to more specific action in this area tailored to the needs of these countries. Clearly, in the years to come, the secretariat support to policies and other assistance measures in this area must include both research and operational activities on a scale commensurate with the importance of this programme.

1.137 The above assessment of the general orientation of work likely to be followed in the future would not be complete without mentioning two more questions which may have a bearing on the medium-term plan. The first one concerns technical co-operation, more particularly in the fields of economic co-operation among developing countries, shipping and ports and transfer of technology. This area of the work of UNCTAD has been expanding continuously, with particular emphasis on

regional and interregional projects. It still represents, however, a relatively modest part of the activities of UNCTAD. The extent to which - given the resources at hand and the deep involvement of UNCTAD in policy issues - larger resources than hitherto available should be directed to technical co-operation, is a matter for consideration by Governments in their own assessment of the achievements and general orientation of the work of UNCTAD. The second question concerns the problem of the adaptation of UNCTAD to the changing and growing tasks which it has to fulfil, particularly the evolution of its dual deliberation/negotiation role, the rationalization of its permanent machinery and the relationship between UNCTAD and the central organs of the United Nations. This question is currently before the Trade and Development Board, which is expected to carry forward the process initiated at the fourth session of the Conference.

6. Transnational corporations

1.138 The work of the United Nations in this area during the period in question is designed to promote the contribution of transnational corporations to national development goals and world economic growth while controlling and eliminating their negative effects.

1.139 If the activities of transnational corporations are in harmony with national, regional and international developmental objectives, they can, through transfer of financial resources, technology and entrepreneurship, promote the development of new sources of food, raw material and energy; assist in reaching the goal for industrial development set at the Lima Conference; secure access to markets and contribute to employment and to the transfer and generation of technologies. On the other hand, if transnational corporations are not properly harnessed to the development process, their activities can be detrimental to national development objectives and have negative effects on international relations. In the absence of an international regulatory framework and adequate national policies aimed at ensuring that the global operations of transnational corporations take fully into account the objectives of the host countries and refrain from political activities and certain undesirable business practices, transnational corporations, through their intracorporate transactions and their economic and technological strength, can exercise a pervasive influence on the international division of labour, trade and development of natural resources and technology which could adversely affect economic development and socio-cultural patterns of individual countries.

1.140 Much will depend on the outcome of the efforts currently under way to draft a code of conduct and international agreements on illicit payments and international standards of accounting and reporting. The elucidation, through research and information, of aspects of the behaviour of transnational corporations and its impact, as well as training and advice offered to individual countries would also affect the capabilities of developing countries to formulate policies, negotiate with transnational corporations and monitor their activities on the national level. As norms of behaviour and a general framework related to the activities of transnational corporations progressively win acceptance, the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations will be able to devote more of its resources and efforts to tasks in support of other goals of the new international economic order. From all indications, it is to be expected that demands upon the Centre will grow even more rapidly during the coming period than in the present phase. The Centre will undoubtedly be called upon to step up its role and efforts by assisting in the implementation of the code and agreements and, through policy-oriented studies on the political, social, economic and legal

effects of the activities of transnational corporations, an even more effective information system, and a growing technical co-operation programme. The rapid expansion of governmental requests to the Centre for assistance of all kinds in dealing with transnational corporations already provides a clear indication of this trend.

1.141 The Centre is giving high priority to the strengthening of the negotiating capacity of developing countries in their relations with transnational corporations, particularly through its programme of technical co-operation, which includes advisory, training and information services. Its studies on the political, social, economic, and legal effects of the activities of transnational corporations and its information system are directed towards elucidating the salient factors and critical issues related to the operations of transnational corporations in various sectors, focusing particularly on the manner in which these operations could best contribute to the development process. At the same time, both the research programme, which aims at reaching normative conclusions and makes policy proposals, and the information system are supporting the quasi-legislative and technical assistance functions of the Centre.

B. Regional concerns

1. Africa

1.142 The Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) has adopted a "Revised Framework of Principles for the Implementation of the New International Economic Order in Africa 1976-1981-1986" (E/CN.14/ECO/90/Rev.3) with a 10-year perspective. The strategy focuses, first, on the need to install, at the national level, a new economic order based on the principles of self-reliance and self-sustainment. Such a new national economic order will reduce the current excessive external dependence of the African economies and institute a new socio-economic order within each African country which maximizes not only the rate of development, but also social justice and equity. Secondly, there is a complementary urgent need for concentrating on achieving an increasing measure of collective self-reliance among African States. The revised framework is based on the proposition that there is no viable alternative to intra-African co-operation and integration. A new national economic order and a new regional economic order in Africa together constitute the foundation on which the new international economic order has to be based. Without these, African States will not derive maximum benefits from the new international economic order. Accordingly, the strategy focuses particularly on the development of a structure of basic industries which, in addition to their capability for mutual reinforcement, exert strong growth-promoting effects on other industries and sectors, on agricultural and rural transformation and on regional and subregional economic co-operation and integration.

1.143 On the basis of this framework or strategy guidelines, ECA prepared a medium-term plan for 1976-1981 (E/CN.14/TECO/31/Rev.2), which formed the basis for the 1978-1979 biennium programme of work, which was approved by the Conference of Ministers of ECA at Kinshasa in February/March 1977. The 10-year perspective reflects two limitations of time. The first is that imposed by the decision-making process of Governments in the region in regard to multinational projects which figure largely in the ECA work programme. The second is the usual limitation inherent in the physical processes of designing, planning and implementing of any large project anywhere and particularly in Africa. These two constraints mean that,

broadly speaking, work programme projects initiated during the period 1977-1979 will have begun to reach the stage of physical implementation during the period 1980-1983. A fruitful area for attention in the present medium-term plan is therefore improvements in the decision-making process and techno-economic competence of individual Governments, of multinational machinery for economic co-operation and of the secretariat of ECA itself.

1.144 In respect of Governments, the most serious deficiencies appear to be in the structure and procedures in terms of the mounting number and increasing complexity of the challenges that face central and local Governments; the acceptance of philosophies of continuous inventions and innovations in social and material technology; inadequate capabilities in project design, analysis, planning and management; weaknesses in over-all programming and, in several cases, insufficient recognition of the full implication of designing and constructing a new national and international socio-economic order. At the regional level, there seems to be a failure to devise efficient means of consultation and agreement on positions in major international negotiations. Hence, attention to improvement in the decision-making process and techno-economic competence would include not only ministries and special organs for planning and decision-making, but also public enterprises and support systems for the private sector. In the case of multinational machinery, this ought perhaps to include not only the large number of existing secretariats and their subsidiary bodies, but also new ones to be created.

1.145 With regard to ECA, special emphasis is placed on the setting up and effective operation of the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres (formerly known as UNDATs) now regarded as the principal field arm of ECA for identifying and realizing concrete projects. Collaborative arrangements between ECA and the specialized agencies of the United Nations, as well as between ECA and the other regional commissions, may be included in this list of priorities in order to maximize United Nations technical assistance activities to assist Governments to solve their development problems.

1.146 One area of priority in the 1980-1983 work programme of over-all significance is expected to be a review of the major sources of leakage in the net international resource flow system of the Africa region. Apart from the familiar case of transferred technology, such leakages take place in such sectors as international shipping, foreign business consultancy, building materials, international marketing, banking and insurance services, the importation of parts, components and accessories. It would be necessary to identify these sources of external resource flow (of which the preceding is a mere sample), evaluate them in cost/benefit terms and consider the justification, means and timing for reducing or cutting them off. Without clear, firm policies in this area, aid to the region is merely serving as a mechanism by which donor countries recycle resources to themselves on a large and growing scale without much impact on the region's development.

1.147 The mobilization of financial resources, of which evaluation and treatment of sources of leakages in the international resource flow system is an important component, requires the mobilization of complementary material and human resources in ways which would make full use of modern technologies evaluated for and adapted to the region's needs. A major effort by Governments acting individually and in groups will be required for a substantial measure of success in resource mobilization. In particular, concentrated efforts will be required at the multinational level to encourage the joint establishment, maintenance and use of

training institutions and, at the national level, to meeting the need to devote more resources to training in technological skills at all levels as well as to intensive in-plant training for technical skills. Business education and management training are also important.

1.148 Since resources are to be mobilized for production purposes, the mechanisms for their efficient redeployment and use in production must be given high priority. But, since production must take account of the need for independence as well as the problems of mass poverty and growing unemployment, it follows that the composition of the social product, the way its production is organized and the principles and practices governing its distribution among different segments of the population are matters of great importance. Mass poverty can be taken care of by an approach to production and distribution which emphasizes the improvement of the standards of living of the mass of the population, but such an approach does not inherently guarantee increased employment unless the method of production is specified. Production methods which serve employment must emphasize skills in relatively small-scale production as well as the availability of other inputs for such production. In this connexion, particular emphasis would be given to agriculture, food and rural industries linked to medium- and large-scale industries.

1.149 The problem of self-sufficiency in food supplies is expected to dominate programmes in agriculture and to cover three aspects: reduction of wastes, improvement in marketing and distribution (national, regional and extraregional) and expansion of production. The performance of export crops in the post-war years suggest that there are no genuine major obstacles to expanding food production and that, where the State and the community set their minds to it, food production has increased. It seems that, in spite of a great deal of talk about the problems of food and agriculture, insufficient attention is being paid to the resource and skill (particularly at the farm gate) requirements of food production, to the question of material and social incentives and to the problem of planning for unknown market demand and of marketing.

1.150 In industry, the programme will emphasize the strategic importance of capabilities in the manufacture of parts, components and accessories, as well as the development, national and multinational, of such capabilities utilizing existing modes of potential development as engineering workshops of public utilities, etc. High priority will also be given to equally significant segments of industry as building materials, building and construction, transport and telecommunications and agricultural equipment, for which growing markets may be expected in the region for many years to come.

1.151 An important factor which is basic to the development of the region is a better knowledge of the quantity and quality of the natural resources (energy, water, mineral, forest, etc.) of the region. Recalling the experience of the countries whose future socio-economic prospects have suddenly become brighter because of the discovery of mineral resources, it is not unlikely that the present state of poverty of many countries of the African region is owing to lack of precise knowledge about their natural resources. Hence, an important direction in the 1980-1983 period will be intensification of efforts to assist member countries to have a better knowledge of their natural resources base. And, in this connexion, the importance of institution-building and manpower-training cannot be over-emphasized. It is in this context that the projects on the establishment of mineral development centres and centres for the use of lands and the implementation of the recommendations of the United Nations Water Conference held in Argentina in

March 1977, ^{12/} are important. Similarly, in view of the increasing importance of the resources of the sea, attention will have to be given not only to the need for appropriate national and multinational policies and for capabilities in marine science and technology on the part of the coastal States of Africa, but also to their responsibilities under the draft Law of the Sea. Related, of course, to natural resources exploration and exploitation and even to the other socio-economic activities is the general problem of the transfer, adaptation and development of appropriate technologies not only in relation to the factor endowments of the countries of the region, but also to their climatic and environmental conditions.

1.152 The importance of emphasis on improvement of the standards of living of the mass of the population has been stressed above. So also has the importance of economic co-operation to supplement self-reliant efforts at the national levels with collective self-reliance activities at the subregional, regional and interregional levels. In these crucial areas, transport and communications are of strategic importance. Not only do member States need to unify their fragmented economies by building or improving in an integrated manner internal roads, waterways, airways and railways for the free and efficient movement of people and goods, but meaningful transport and communications links have also to be established between the countries, in order to realize the full benefits of economic co-operation projects and expand intra-African trade. International economic relations have already been identified as conduits for external resource drainage for African countries. Among the causes of this situation are: (a) failure of the countries of the region to diversify the sources of their imports and the destinations of their exports; (b) inability to negotiate good terms both for their foreign trade and foreign capital either with Governments or the transnational enterprises; and (c) their very weak position in international transport and communication. Hence the need not only for multinational efforts in the field of international transport and communications as are envisaged in the programme for the Transport and Communications Decade, but also for the development both at the national and multinational levels of capabilities to diversify external trade and to negotiate better terms both for trade and capital inflow.

1.153 In view of the preponderance of the least developed countries in the region, continued attention will have to be given to their special problems and needs.

1.154 It is clear from the preceding areas of required concentration that not much can be achieved unless the central role of the Governments in guiding the direction of development is enhanced. This means efficient planning in the widest sense of that word. Indeed, if an approach to development that emphasizes improvement in the standards of living of the mass of the population is to be adopted, including solutions to such problems as urbanization, rural degradation, development and environment, equitable income distribution, then a drastic change in planning conception and orientation is required. In this connexion, Governments should be encouraged and assisted to adopt "the unified approach to development analysis and planning" with its emphasis on distribution, structural and institutional changes and thorough diagnosis of current weaknesses and development potentials and the finding of appropriate policies, including spatial planning tied to urbanization policy, integrated rural development, internal migration and planning for specific social groups like women and children. Similarly, planning

^{12/} See Report of the United Nations Water Conference (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.77.II.A.12).

for specific development needs which cut across several sectors, such as food, the manufacture of engineering parts, components and accessories, the provision of pharmaceutical products derived from local herbs and other materials, will also receive increasing attention. And all these have implications for "programming" or "sequential planning" in order to avoid such problems as congestion of port and telecommunications networks, non-availability of water and electricity for completed factories, hospitals, problems which have constituted and continue to constitute obstacles in the way of genuine development. And finally, it is of great relevance to indicate that the type of planning advocated here inevitably requires a new approach to research, including statistical and other information collection and analysis, for development. In particular, integrated national surveys at the micro socio-economic levels will have to attract much more attention than the existing attachment to macro-economic variables. In any case, the quality of macro-variables is determined by the quality of the underlying micro-variables, which usually give more meaning and better interpretation to socio-economic phenomena.

2. Europe

1.155 The Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) has entered a new and important phase of its history as a result of accelerating co-operation in economic and related fields among countries of the region having different economic and social systems. The Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, concluded on 1 August 1975, has opened expanded opportunities for such co-operation and has specifically referred to the Commission as an instrument for implementing provisions for which multilateral action is appropriate.

1.156 It is anticipated that the Commission will be utilized even more intensively by member Governments during the period of the medium-term plan. Traditional areas of co-operation, in such fields as trade, industry, transport, economic research and projections, will continue and be strengthened, but new emphasis can be expected on problems of growing urgency, in particular energy and environment. The following problems and strategies will most likely be highlighted:

(a) Trade

1.157 East-West trade has expanded at an unprecedented rate during the past decade as a result of favourable political and economic circumstances. Problems have arisen concerning the balance and composition of this trade as Eastern countries have incurred a growing deficit in relation to their Western partners. In order to promote greater stability and diversification of this trade, it will be important to intensify industrial co-operation and specialization so that this trade will benefit from technological advance and economies of scale. The Commission will give even greater in-depth attention to this area, in which considerable basic work has already been accomplished. Through analyses of prospects for industrial co-operation projects, expert meetings and strengthening of information services, it is anticipated that more opportunities will be realized for specialization. Intensified work will be carried out with respect to removal of obstacles to East-West trade on the basis of inventories already prepared. Trade promotion and marketing will be enhanced through provision of greater commercial and economic information available to the Commission and seminars on marketing problems and techniques. Facilitation of trade activities will continue with emphasis on simplification and standardization of trade

documentation and through automatic data processing, as well as preparation and revision of guides and general conditions relating to contracts for international commercial transactions.

(b) Environmental protection

1.158 Increasing concern over deterioration of the environment in the region has been manifested during the past decade. Co-operation among countries of the region in setting environmental standards and engaging in joint projects will increase in the medium-term plan period. The tempo of work in ECE on environmental problems has increased substantially and important programmes have been developed in the areas of air and water pollution and waste management. A major programme (in co-operation with UNEP and WMO) for the monitoring and evaluation of the long-range transport of air pollutants, starting with sulphur dioxide, had already been instituted; it is probable that this programme will expand to include proposals for emission control and that it will be extended to other sources of air pollution. Co-operation in dealing with problems of water pollution from land-based sources in the Mediterranean is well under way in conjunction with UNEP and may be expanded during the medium-term plan to deal with problems in other international bodies of water. Programmes for recycling, reuse and recovery of solid wastes, control of toxic wastes and further development of low and non-waste technology will be strengthened.

(c) Science and technology

1.159 Technological change will continue to pose a major challenge to the countries of the region during the medium-term plan. The problem to be faced within ECE is how the results of this change can be shared among the countries of the region so that there is the maximum impact on production, industrial structures and trade for mutual benefit. It is anticipated that the Senior Advisers on Science and Technology will concentrate on technological forecasting of trends and prospects, technological assessment and transfer of technology in order to provide member Governments with information for development of policies and programmes. It is also anticipated that programmes for international co-operation in scientific and technological research will be expanded, especially in critical areas, such as energy research and development and technologies related to new energy sources. Most of the substantive bodies of the Commission will intensify technological co-operation in their respective specific sectors through studies, seminars and expert meetings.

(d) Economic projections

1.160 As a result of uncertainty concerning future economic trends and the desirability of exchanging information among countries of the region, the Commission has embarked on a project of over-all economic perspective for the region. The first perspective (to 1990) has almost been completed, but a new perspective will be elaborated during the period of the medium-term plan. This perspective will assist Governments in the development of their national plans, as well as provide a basis for international economic co-operation within the region and the world. Perspective studies undertaken by the Commission will constitute a major contribution to work being carried out at the global level by the United Nations.

(e) Transportation

1.161 The anticipated expansion of international commerce in the region will make increasing demands on the transport infrastructure and give rise to requirements for more expeditious movements of goods across national frontiers. Activities in the transport sector of the Commission must be directed accordingly towards meeting this new situation. Infrastructure problems will be accorded priority treatment through such projects as the Trans-European North-South Motorway, linking of the European network to other regions and establishment of a coherent navigable network through such projects as the Danube-Oder (Elbe) connexion and the Morava-Vardar/Axios connexion. Work will be intensified with respect to the facilitation of international transport through simplification and harmonization of administrative formalities and customs procedures, promotion of combined transport and conventions covering inland transport.

(f) Energy

1.162 The countries of the ECE region will be encountering increasing difficulties in meeting energy requirements during the medium-term plan period. As requirements increase, possible supply constraints may already emerge. The Commission provides the framework in which member countries can exchange information and undertake co-operative projects designed to meet this challenge. In the general energy programme, work will be carried out on medium-term and long-term energy balances, energy conservation and energy trade and projects of common interest. Projects within the Committees on Coal, Gas and Electric Power will deal with perspectives, trade, technological developments and energy efficiency.

3. Latin America

1.163 Two of the most important economic and social problems facing the region concern: (a) the promotion of the development of the countries of the region; and (b) the search for a different and better way of making Latin America part of the international economy. Among the other problems facing the region, mention should be made of the successes and failures of the regional and subregional integration processes, the economic relations among the Latin American countries and the solidarity of the developing countries of the region when discussing its special problems in international forums.

1.164 Activities devoted to analysing the economic and social situation of the region, such as the publication of the annual Economic Survey of Latin America, the "Review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy" and the sectoral appraisals of agriculture, industry, natural resources, transport and communications, will continue during the period covered by the present medium-term plan. In addition to these, which are already traditional activities of the ECLA system, consideration must be given to the future importance of the new programmes the Economic Commission for Latin America has recently introduced and the ways in which they can lead to a large-scale expansion of the Commission's activities. A topic as important as science and technology, which will be the subject of a world conference in 1979, will have great impact on the activities of the 1980-1981 work programme. The Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries which will take place from 30 August to 12 September 1978 at Buenos Aires will generate resolutions which will directly affect the work programme of the

Commission. Other topics which will be considerably expanded include the analysis of the behaviour of transnational enterprises, appraisal of the environmental situation, the incorporation of women in the development process and the regional programme on human settlements.

1.165 By the 1980-1983 period, it is expected that decentralization will permit ECLA, while maintaining its original function as a centre for the analysis of the problems of Latin America, to combine that function with one which is markedly operational. It is to be expected that such operational activities as advisory services to the subregions, to the integration institutions and directly to the countries, will assume great importance during this period. During this period, the incorporation of the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) and the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) into the ECLA system will have been completed. These two institutions will not only contribute their intellectual capacity for analysis and study, but will also provide technical advisory services, training and the organization of meetings and seminars in the areas of economic and social planning, population studies and census data processing.

4. Western Asia

1.166 The main development problems facing the region of western Asia are in many ways interrelated. They are economic, social, structural and demographic in nature. One of the most important of these problems is the shortage of skilled labour, including technological expertise and managerial know-how. This problem is experienced by all countries of the region, but it is, for example, the most limiting development constraint in Saudi Arabia and Yemen. Labour mobility and intraregional migration is making the problem easier for labour-importing countries, while the exporting ones are suffering from shortages of skilled labour as a result. Moreover, the impact of labour shortages on wages has resulted in spiralling prices. An agreement on a regional strategy designed to regulate the flows of labour is one of the important matters which deserve urgent attention. The Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA) intends to intensify its efforts in that direction.

1.167 Another major constraint in many ECWA countries is the inadequacy of both the physical and administrative infrastructure which limits the absorptive capacity of the economy. Some bottle-necks in the area are port congestion, lack of appropriate transport and communications networks and insufficient electricity and water. Besides the weakness of the physical infrastructure, the inadequacy of the institutional and administrative structure has led to waste and inefficiencies. This type of constraint has also been reflected in further inflationary pressure.

1.168 Structural imbalances constitute a third major problem. While the oil-producing economies rely heavily on crude oil as the major income generator with little being generated in terms of economic externalities and linkages, other economies (mainly Yemen and to a lesser extent the Syrian Arab Republic and Democratic Yemen) are predominantly agricultural. Since most of the cultivated land is rain-fed, the agricultural output is subject to sharp fluctuations due to variations in weather conditions.

1.169 A fourth major problem relates to the external balance of payments. Most countries of the region, being exporters of a few primary and agricultural

commodities and importers of most of the capital and consumer goods, are suffering from huge trade deficits. On the other hand, oil-producing countries are enjoying big trade surpluses. Hence, deficit countries are facing the problem of financing their net imports, while the surplus countries are facing the problem of investing their surplus in secure and income-generating foreign investments.

1.170 A fifth major problem relates to food security, particularly in the face of a rapidly growing population. The region ranks as the largest food importer in the world in per capita terms. Given the fluctuations in world food supplies and their future outlook, resort to large-scale imports cannot always be guaranteed. Food security studies will continue to be undertaken by ECWA with a view to assisting in development of regional food security and a management system.

1.171 A high rate of urbanization is a sixth major problem which countries of the region face. Urbanization is causing a heavy stress on public utilities and services in the cities while depriving rural areas of needed human resources which can help in fostering their development. Furthermore, it is creating housing problems and resulting in the development of slums and squatter settlements. This poses the questions of human settlement planning, including housing policies for low-income groups, and balanced regional development with emphasis on rural areas.

1.172 Another major problem of a social nature relates to integration of certain groups such as women, youth and ethnic minorities into the national development process.

1.173 Some of the other problems facing the region relate to inadequate efficiency in the utilization of investments, while others relate to the technological dependence of the region on the industrialized countries, with little being done in the way of transfer of appropriate technology or the development of a local one. In this regard, ECWA is pursuing the setting up of a regional centre for the transfer and development of technology.

1.174 The Commission's strategy to tackle these problems is, above all, based on a regional approach. The region, in fact, provides a striking example of opportunities for co-operation based on complementarity of natural, human and financial resources, as well as historical and cultural ties. The Commission will therefore direct its activities towards enhancing regional co-operation and integration. Within this context, its activities will also focus on promoting economic and technical co-operation at both the regional and interregional levels.

1.175 The Commission will continue to emphasize priority areas which are related - directly or indirectly - to the problems mentioned above. These areas are water resources development, food deficit, petrochemical and fertilizer industry, manpower, public finance and administration, natural resources, population, transport and communications and electricity.

1.176 The Commission's activities in the areas of research, training and advisory services will continue to be made with the following objectives in mind:

(a) To carry out research and to disseminate information on specific problems, taking into account regional complementarities and integration;

(b) To assess development needs and to analyse trends and current developments in various areas and to develop pertinent indicators;

(c) To assist regional and subregional integration bodies in preparation of development strategies;

(d) To assist Governments, upon request, in analysing problems and formulating plans and strategies in specific areas;

(e) To hold specialized meetings with a view to either meeting some training needs in specific fields or promoting regional policies and programmes.

1.177 In carrying out its activities and future programming, the Commission is constantly aware of the need to co-ordinate its work with that of regional and international organizations pursuing similar objectives.

5. Asia and the Pacific

1.178 Food and agriculture, energy, raw materials, development and transfer of technology, external financial resources and integrated rural development have been identified as priority areas in the programme of work of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP). The activities of the Commission include, in addition to the six priority areas just mentioned, development planning and policies; housing, building and physical planning; human environment; industrial development; international trade; natural resources; population; social development; transport; shipping, ports and inland waterways; statistics; and transnational corporations.

1.179 At the thirty-third session of the Commission, held in early 1977, the exercise of the third biennial review and appraisal was undertaken within the broad context of the performances of the countries in the ESCAP region during the Second United Nations Development Decade. On the whole, ESCAP developing countries have found it difficult throughout the Decade to meet the targets set in the International Development Strategy.

1.180 Mass poverty persists in many ESCAP developing countries for, in addition to millions of unemployed and underemployed, there are people, predominantly in rural areas, living in abject poverty. The employment opportunities which have been generated by past development have not kept pace with the expansion of the labour force, and the situation could become even worse as a result of population growth. Concern with mass poverty has led the developing countries of the region to commit themselves to pursuing growth with social justice.

1.181 Past development efforts have tended to by-pass the poor. This has been noted by several developing countries of the region and there is now a keen desire that the weak and the underprivileged should participate more actively in the development process, influence the pattern of development and share equitably in its benefits. In response to the needs of ESCAP member countries, the Commission has, in collaboration with other United Nations agencies concerned, developed an integrated programme for rural development. The rationale of the integrated rural development programme of ESCAP is to help Governments to orient their development programmes to meet the essential needs of the underprivileged people in the rural areas. The programme is a major initiative for providing a co-ordinated effort by the United Nations system in support of national endeavours.

1.182 In the field of food and agriculture, the objectives of the medium-term plan include promoting agricultural development and food production by identifying possible areas of regional co-operation in demand, supply and utilization of agricultural requisites, especially fertilizer and pesticides, increasing food security and encouraging regional co-operation concerning the conservation and use of renewable natural resources, forestry and fishery in order to improve the environment and enhance social and economic development in rural areas.

1.183 In the field of industrial development, the main thrust will be in planning and implementing programmes for integrated rural and non-metropolitan industrial projects, particularly through the promotion of agro- and allied industries, with special emphasis on the development of small-scale industries. Another important direction that the Commission would take in this field is to promote subregional, regional and interregional co-operation for industrialization, particularly through specialization in the manufacture and expansion of markets and exchange of experience and information.

1.184 In the field of international trade, the direction would be to continue to be of assistance to member countries in the intensification of trade expansion and monetary co-operation, particularly in the development of the Asian Trade Expansion Programme and the Asian Clearing Union.

1.185 In the field of energy resources, the main objectives include the development of a systematic appraisal of the availability and use of energy resources, the formulation and implementation of an integrated programme for the development and management of energy resources, and identification and solving of problems associated with the proper development and management of energy resources. Similar objectives would also be maintained in the fields of mineral and water resources.

1.186 In the field of population and social affairs, the direction would be the national and international efforts to accelerate the eradication of mass poverty and the more equitable distribution of the benefits of development. Special efforts will be given in helping countries to develop national social policies for ensuring the provision of basic minimum needs to the people, including programmes for the advancement of women and young people in the socio-economic development process, particularly in the rural areas. The activities would also be geared to assisting countries in gaining a better understanding of the complex relationships between social, economic and population factors and to utilize the knowledge thus gained in the formulation and implementation of population and social policies and programmes which make for a balanced and more expeditious national development efforts.

1.187 In the field of science and technology, the direction would be to help member Governments to strengthen their national scientific and technological capabilities, to intensify the application of science and technology to development and to promote scientific and technological consciousness at all levels of production.

CHAPTER 2*

THE PLANNING PROCESS IN THE UNITED NATIONS

I. STATUS OF THE MEDIUM-TERM PLAN

2.1 The medium-term plan for the period 1980-1983 submitted in the present document is the fourth planning exercise since the introduction in 1974 of the system of planning, programming and budgeting in the United Nations. The present document has the status of a proposal by the Secretary-General. After approval by the General Assembly, the medium-term plan will, in the phraseology of resolution 31/93, of 14 December 1976, paragraph 3 (c), "constitute the principal policy directive of the United Nations".

II. ORGANIZATION OF THE MEDIUM-TERM PLAN FOR 1980-1983

A. Format and structure

2.2 The present plan is organized along the same three programmatic levels as the 1978-1981 plan, namely, major programme, programme and subprogramme.

2.3 Each of the 25 major programmes is organized according to a standard format for the programme and subprogramme narratives, the standard outlines for which in the present plan are largely based on those of the 1978-1981 plan. They were further developed, however, in order to take care of the changes and improvements in the plan requested by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC) and reflect new elements as a result of the evolution of the system of programme planning and budgeting. In particular, a special effort was made to construct the present plan solely on programme lines, as directed by CPC. 1/

2.4 Each major programme in this plan has programmes that correspond to organizational units comprising central units of the Secretariat and regional commissions. Each programme is then broken down into several subprogrammes.

2.5 The subprogramme is the main analytical level of the plan. It is at this level that medium-term objectives are formulated and that the activities envisaged in the strategy for the accomplishment of the medium-term objective are presented. For these reasons, the subprogramme represents the principal decision-making package in the medium-term plan.

2.6 Consequently, the main narrative of the plan is built at the subprogramme level. It is clear from the logic of the programme planning and budgeting system, as well as the actions of the principal programme-formulating organs, that the subprogramme is likely to be not only the main unit of analysis for planning and evaluation, but also the main unit of costing and budgeting in programme budgets in the future. In particular, the General Assembly, by its resolution 32/210 of 21 December 1977, requested the Secretary-General to submit in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1980-1981 information on expenditure by programme and subprogramme in absolute figures.

* Previously issued under the symbol A/33/6 (Part 2).

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 3C (A/31/38), para. 5.

2.7 In addition to the narratives at the subprogramme level, the plan also contains narratives at the programme level. The programme represents the aggregation of all subprogrammes covering the activities in one sector under the responsibility of a division director or the head of an independent unit.

2.8 The main reason for the presentation of the programme-level narrative lies in the need to align the programmatic, organizational and budgetary aspects of the system and thus relate together at one programmatic level the programme content and the resources required for its implementation. The need to go to a higher programmatic level than the subprogramme for this "cross-walk" is explained by the fact that very few subprogrammes in the medium-term plan can be attributed to a separate organizational element below the division level and hence the inability to attach direct responsibility for the subprogramme at the level of management below that of a division. Although efforts have been made to align the programmatic and organizational structures of the United Nations at lower than the divisional level, the practical results have not been significant so far and, indeed, there is as yet no agreement on the feasibility of complete alignment. Moreover, the reverse tendency may be now developing in the light of the work begun in the Secretariat pursuant to General Assembly resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system. As a result of this work, more and more programmes and subprogrammes in the economic and social areas may be formulated in such a way that they would frequently cut across the organizational lines of several units. This tendency may be especially evident in the subprogrammes where research work of an interdisciplinary nature is contemplated. While admitting this need, we should not, on the other hand, lose sight of the requirement of greater management responsibility for the implementation of programmes and subprogrammes.

2.9 Restructuring has created a separation of technical co-operation activities and the related research in the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development from the research in the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs. This has made it necessary to present a number of programmes at Headquarters in such a manner that the research and technical co-operation aspects of a subprogramme are separated, thus significantly departing from the principles established previously by CPC. 2/

B. New features in the plan

1. New elements of a general nature

2.10 The 1980-1983 medium-term plan as defined in General Assembly resolution 31/93 contains for the first time:

(a) A statement on directions that the United Nation activities should take in the medium term;

(b) A set of documents in which each major programme, developed in accordance with the legislative decisions, is presented in a separate and consolidated manner;

2/ Ibid., para. 85.

(c) Financial information by major programme for the medium-term plan, covering both regular budget and extrabudgetary sources of finance.

2.11 Chapter 1 of the plan, entitled "Problems and strategies of the United Nations in the medium-term future", sets out the principal directions of United Nations activities in the medium term covered in the present plan. The description of the principal directions is developed along the following groupings of programmed activities: political and legal, humanitarian, public information, and economic and social.

2.12 A separate chapter has been devoted to each major programme, containing programme-level and subprogramme-level narratives.

2.13 The financial information required in the plan is presented in chapter 3, with the exception of the expected trends in the percentage allocation of resources to subprogrammes, which are shown in each programme narrative of the chapters on the major programmes.

2. New elements in the programme narrative

2.14 The standard outline for programme narratives used in the 1978-1981 plan was thoroughly revised and the following four new elements were added:

(a) Information on the divergencies between the subprogramme structure and the organizational structure below the divisional level and on the difficulties that such divergencies may present for programme formulation and implementation;

(b) Information on the expected completions of the programme elements contained in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 showing separately those programme elements which are expected to be completed during 1978-1979 and 1980-1981 in compliance with General Assembly resolutions 3534 (XXX) of 17 December 1975 and 31/93, paragraph 9;

(c) More precise and structured information on formal co-ordination of work;

(d) Information on the allocation of resources to the subprogrammes within the programme in terms of percentages only, in order to comply with General Assembly resolution 31/93, paragraph 3 (a) (iii) c.

3. New elements in the subprogramme narrative

2.15 As CPC considered the standard outline of the subprogramme narrative in the 1978-1981 plan satisfactory, 3/ it was retained in the present plan. The subheadings of this narrative are: objective, problem addressed, legislative authority, strategy and output and expected impact.

3/ Ibid., Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 38 (A/32/38), para. 1.

2.16 Some changes were made within these subheadings, however. The section on strategy and output now consists of four subsections providing the following information:

(a) The situation at the end of 1979 when the activities programmed for 1978-1979 are completed, in order to provide the relationship between currently Programmed activities and those that are planned for 1980-1983;

(b) Subsections on the biennia 1980-1981 and 1982-1983 provide a description of the strategy and output for each of the two biennia of the plan separately in order to characterize better the time-phasing of the planned activities, as requested by the General Assembly in resolution 31/93, paragraph 3 (a) (iii) d;

(c) A subsection on activities that are considered obsolete, of marginal usefulness or ineffective, in response to General Assembly resolution 31/93, paragraph 9.

2.17 In the section on expected impact, in accordance with the recommendations of CPC adopted at its seventeenth session, ^{4/} an attempt was made to introduce achievement indicators. As expected, this has proved difficult.

III. PROGRAMME PLANNING AND BUDGETING IN THE UNITED NATIONS

A. Continuity of planning for different time periods

2.18 The complete and integrated system of programme planning and budgeting as it is gradually evolving in the United Nations at present is based on the following three different but interconnected levels of planning: (a) four-year medium-term plan; (b) biennial programme budget; and (c) two-year operational plans and budgets. The first two instruments of programme planning and budgeting - the four-year plan and the biennial programme budget - have been in existence for some time, while the third instrument - the operational plan and budget - is still lacking. The absence of operational plans and budgets should now be considered as critical in the future development and improvement of the complete programme planning and budgeting system of the United Nations. This fact has already been highlighted in the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on programming and evaluation in the United Nations (E/1978/41 and Corr.2) and in the report of the Secretary-General on programme evaluation for the period 1974-1977 (E/AC.51/91).

2.19 The mere existence of the first two instruments does not indicate, however, that they are fully integrated into a complete system and function flawlessly; there are difficulties, listed in paragraph 2.23 below, which stand in the way of their complete integration.

^{4/} Ibid., para. 6 (a).

B. Relationship between the medium-term plan and the programme budget

2.20 The basic relationship between the medium-term plan and the biennial programme budget is that the four-year medium-term plan constitutes the framework for the preparation of the subsequent biennial programme budget. In other words, the programme budget represents, on the one hand, a translation of the strategy of the plan into proposals for specific action at the programme element level under each subprogramme and, on the other hand, is supplemented with the resources required for the implementation of those proposals.

2.21 The relationship between the medium-term plan and the programme budget has been embodied in General Assembly resolution 31/93 on the medium-term plan which states that:

"The General Assembly,

...
7 ...

"6. Urges those /the sectoral, functional and regional programme-formulating/ organs to refrain from undertaking new activities not programmed in the medium-term plan and the subsequent programme budget unless a pressing need of an unforeseeable nature arises as determined by the General Assembly;

"...
8 ...

"8. Reaffirms that supplementary estimates for expansion of existing activities or initiation of new programmes will be considered only after specific approval of the General Assembly. "

2.22 Practical difficulties of the implementation of the provisions of the above resolution, however, which are also a result of the conceptual relationship between the plan and the budget, continue to persist. One reason for this state of affairs lies in the fact that the General Assembly has not determined what constitutes "a pressing need of an unforeseeable nature". The lack of procedures for making submissions of programme proposals in this exceptional category was discussed by CPC at its seventeenth session 5/ and again, at the first part of the eighteenth session, in the Secretary-General's report on programme evaluation for the period 1974-1977 (E/AC.51/91), and brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, which have not yet acted on the alternatives outlined by CPC in paragraphs 238-240 of its report on its seventeenth session.

C. Gaps in the integration of the planning and budgeting processes

2.23 There are a number of gaps that prevent the system from becoming fully integrated. The most important of these gaps are as follows:

5/ Ibid., paras. 233-240.

(a) The main analysis in the plan is undertaken at the subprogramme level, but the main analysis in the budget is undertaken at the programme or divisional level;

(b) There are no cost estimates at either the subprogramme or the programme element level in the plan or the budget, although, in compliance with General Assembly resolution 32/210 of 21 December 1977, cost estimates at the subprogramme level will be given in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1980-1981;

(c) There are discrepancies between the plan and the budget narratives in substantive areas, for example, in the treatment of technical co-operation activities;

(d) The substantive activities covered by the plan represent only a fraction of the total resources of the budget;

(e) There is no accounting for expenditures in programme terms at either the subprogramme or programme element level;

(f) Setting priorities in terms of real growth ignores significant non-recurrent expenditure, such as for large conferences, which should be reflected in the plan, since they are part of the resources allocated in the programme budget.

D. Programme and budget performance reporting

2.24 The third level of programme planning - operational plans and budgets covering the implementation stage of the programming cycle - is missing. This means that the current planning and budgeting instruments are inadequate for monitoring the progress or lack of progress of subprogrammes and programme elements, for controlling the utilization of the allocated resources and as managerial instruments. Consequently, there are difficulties in presenting programme information on a coherent basis in performance reports to the relevant intergovernmental bodies. This constitutes one of the major defects of the present system of programme planning and budgeting in the United Nations. Moreover, a reliable framework for programme evaluation cannot be created in such an environment.

2.25 The lack of systematic programme performance reporting in the Secretariat makes it very difficult to comply in particular with the request contained in General Assembly resolution 3534 (XXX) of 17 December 1975 and its subsequent affirmations.

E. Programme evaluation

2.26 The first series of internal evaluation reports was submitted for consideration by CPC at its seventeenth session, held from 9 May to 17 June 1977, and consisted of four reports covering the major programmes of the environment, human settlements, public information and transport, together with the report of the Secretary-General on programme evaluation for the biennium 1974-1975 (E/AC.51/80 and Add.1, 2, 3 and Corr.1 and Add.4). The four reports were prepared on the basis

of the guidelines for internal programme evaluation worked out by the Office of Financial Services (E/AC.51/80, annex). A discussion of evaluation methodology and procedures is contained in the report of CPC on the work of its seventeenth session. 6/ The Committee considered that the guidelines for internal programme evaluation were acceptable in general and made several further recommendations for improvement of programme evaluation in the United Nations.

2.27 The second series of internal programme evaluation reports was prepared for consideration by CPC at its eighteenth session. These included the reports on the programmes of ocean economics and technology and social development and humanitarian affairs and the Secretary-General's report on programme evaluation for the period 1974-1977 (E/AC.51/91 and Add.1 and Corr.1 and Add.2). An external evaluation report on the programme of public administration and finance was prepared by the Joint Inspection Unit (E/1978/42 and Corr.1). The Joint Inspection Unit also submitted a report on programming and evaluation in the United Nations (E/1978/41 and Corr.2), which deals largely with the methodological issues of programming and evaluation generally.

2.28 In preparing the internal evaluation reports on the ocean economics and technology programme and the social development and humanitarian affairs programme, the Secretary-General implemented to a very large extent the recommendations on evaluation made by CPC at its seventeenth session; he suggested some further improvements on programme evaluation methodology and technique in his report on programme evaluation for the period 1974-1977 in the light of the experience with programme evaluation obtained in the course of the preparation of the second series of the internal evaluation reports.

2.29 Very comprehensive recommendations on the evaluation methodology were made by the Joint Inspection Unit in its report on programming and evaluation in the United Nations, and the Secretary-General's comments thereon (E/1978/41/Add.1) have been prepared for consideration by CPC at its eighteenth session.

IV. INTERGOVERNMENTAL PROGRAMME FORMULATION AND REVIEW

A. Legislative basis

2.30 The present medium-term plan is formulated within the framework of the existing legislative authority. Although the status of the above document is defined as a proposal by the Secretary-General, it should be borne in mind that the meaning of the term "proposal" should be taken in a very narrow context. The plan document does not contain any major programme or subprogramme which was included in the plan document entirely on the initiative of the Secretary-General without a supporting legislative mandate of the intergovernmental bodies of the United Nations. Therefore, the term "proposed medium-term plan" signifies the mode in which the Secretary-General interpreted the legislative authority of the various subprogrammes as adopted by the intergovernmental bodies concerned.

6/ Ibid., paras. 67-78.

2.31 From the practical viewpoint, however, there are two problems:

(a) It is not clear whether the General Assembly intended that, in presenting his proposed plan, the Secretary-General should cite as legislative authority for the subprogrammes resolutions and decisions of the functional and sectoral committees and of the regional commissions;

(b) In General Assembly resolution 31/93 two flows of programme proposals are implicit: those following normal procedures and those that are exceptions. No clear principles for handling the exceptions have been established as yet by the Assembly.

B. Relative priority ratings

2.32 Conceptual ambiguities continue to exist in the method of determining the relative priority ratings of major programme growth and the practical difficulties arising from the application of these ratings to the process of the preparation and review of the programme budget. 7/

2.33 With regard to the conceptual ambiguities, it was stated that it was not clear whether the instructions of CPC on the relative ratings of priority among the major programmes should apply to policy-making organs as well as Secretariat units, to direct costs only or to full (direct plus apportioned) costs, and with regard to the regional components of the major programme, how the single relative rating of growth for the major programme could be reconciled with regional initiatives in programming.

2.34 The Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, at its seventeenth session, considered these issues and decided that, in making its determinations on relative growth rates in future, it should:

"(a) State in each case whether the growth rate for the major programme should be applied only to the central units and, if not, guidance should be provided on the relevant growth of the regional programmes;

"(b) State, within these growth rates at the programme level, any caveats as to priorities at the subprogramme level;

"(c) State the assumptions on the availability of extrabudgetary funds in the light of which the Committee has reached its recommendation on the relative growth rates in the regular budget;

"(d) Assign to small programmes, where this is warranted, growth rates of a sufficient size to permit at least the minimum growth in resources represented by one additional post." 8/

7/ Ibid., Supplement No. 6 (A/32/6 and Corr.1 and 2), vol. I, foreword, annex V, paras. 6 and 7.

8/ Ibid., Supplement No. 38 (A/32/38), para. 3.

2.35 As a result of the discussion of the refinements which were necessary in the methodology for establishing relative growth ratings, CPC invited the Secretary-General to comment on these points and to make any relevant observations in advance of the Committee's consideration in 1978 of the medium-term plan for 1980-1983. 9/

2.36 After considering the report of CPC, the General Assembly, on 21 December 1977, adopted resolution 32/206, sections I and II of which read in part as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"...

"I

"...

"2. Urges subsidiary bodies to refrain from making recommendations on the relative priority of the major programmes, as outlined in the medium-term plan;

"3. Requests such bodies to propose, through the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, relative priorities to be accorded to the various subprogrammes within their respective fields of competence;

"...

"II

"1. Notes the methodology described by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination in paragraph 3 of the report on its seventeenth session for improving its determination of relative growth rates;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to implement, in the light of the relevant recommendations and comments of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and in the most appropriate manner, the relative growth rates accepted by the General Assembly as the framework of programme priorities."

2.37 The recommendations of CPC as subsequently accepted by the General Assembly deal comprehensively with the problems of setting out priorities in terms of relative ratings at all three levels of programme planning: major programme, programme and subprogramme. The Secretary-General has no difficulty with the General principles listed above that CPC has set for its future determination of relative growth. In its practical application, however, a complete matrix of relative priorities established at the major programme and programme levels, thus relating the central units and regional components, may pose considerable difficulties in balancing the resultant effect of divergent priority ratings at the programme level with an assigned rating at the major programme level. If significant growth is to be assigned to high-priority programmes and subprogrammes, then the laws of arithmetic dictate that the Committee and the General Assembly will have to apply compensating negative-growth ratings more frequently to low-priority programmes and subprogrammes.

9/ Ibid., para. 66.

2.38 Another area of practical difficulty lies in the assignment of relative growth to programmes with extrabudgetary as well as regular budgetary sources of finance. Reliable assumptions on the availability of extrabudgetary sources of finance at the time of the consideration of the plan are not possible. These estimates are not even particularly reliable when, one year later, they are required for the proposed programme budget. However, when the General Assembly takes decisions on the transfer of extrabudgetary posts to the regular budget, consistency requires that it specifically weigh how these prospective decisions will change the over-all growth of the major programme and determine whether such a transfer should be made within the established relative priority ratings or outside them.

2.39 Two other questions still require clarification: whether to apply CPC instructions on relative growth ratings to policy-making organs and to direct costs only or to full costs.

2.40 In view of the fact that the expansion or contraction of the resources of the specialized policy-making organs does not entail directly a corresponding change of the programme delivery, it is reasonable to exclude them from the relative ratings.

2.41 The practical difficulties of using full costs as a basis to which relative ratings should apply were explained in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979. ^{10/} As the same situation will exist in the preparation of the 1980-1981 budget, it is suggested that the application of the ratings of relative growth to be recommended by CPC for the next programme budget should continue to apply to direct costs only. The Committee may also consider whether it wishes to continue the practice of establishing priority ratings on a biennial basis or whether a change to a medium-term period is desirable. Once the priority rating system is operated within the context of the medium-term plan, it may be considered more consistent to establish ratings for the period of the plan so that the desired priorities can be traced within the same time-frame as that in which the plan is conceived. Only for those programmes which were considerably redesigned in the next two years should the established ratings be reviewed and amended as necessary.

C. Roles of central and specialized programme formulating and reviewing bodies

2.42 In view of a more complex and comprehensive approach to programme planning and budgeting in the United Nations and in the United Nations system generally, there is a need to determine and describe more precisely the role of the regional, functional and central bodies with regard to programme formulation at the different levels of programming cycle and programme review and evaluation. As noted above, such an attempt has already been made by CPC with regard to priority setting of programmes and subprogrammes, but the role of these bodies with regard to the other aspects of programme formulation and review still remains insufficiently defined.

2.43 The current roles of central programme formulating bodies (CPC, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly) are as follows:

^{10/} Ibid., Supplement No. 6 (A/32/6 and Corr.1 and 2), vol. I, foreword, annex V, para. 7 (b).

(a) In the plan year:

- (i) To approve a strategy for each subprogramme in the plan and the plan as a whole after reformulating the proposed strategies where necessary;
- (ii) To set priorities at the major programme level and, where appropriate, at lower levels;
- (iii) To make the necessary changes in legislation and in particular to reconsider mandates of five years or more;
- (iv) To evaluate two or more programmes;
- (v) To give guidance on plan and evaluation methodology.

(b) In the budget year:

- (i) To ascertain whether the programme proposals in the budget are properly related to the approved plan;
- (ii) To reformulate programme elements in order to correct situations where relative priorities have been violated;
- (iii) To decide on termination or curtailment of resources on programme grounds and on the programme aspects of any reallocation of resources;
- (iv) To consider flows of programme proposals outside the approved plan;
- (v) To approve the programme proposals of the budget;
- (vi) To evaluate two or more programmes;
- (vii) To give guidance on the programme aspects of budget methodology and on evaluation methodology.

2.44 Specialized programme formulating bodies consist of governing councils and boards, functional commissions and committees and regional commissions.

2.45 At the moment there is no uniform involvement in the review of the medium-term plan or the programme aspects of the biennial budget by these bodies. The following functions could be introduced in a systematic way and carried out by these bodies or their duly constituted subsidiaries:

(a) In the plan year:

- (i) To check whether the plan is consistent with existing legislation;
- (ii) To list by priority all subprogrammes;

- (iii) To designate proposed subprogrammes or programme elements based on current legislative authority that are obsolete or of marginal usefulness, and recommend termination or reformulation of the legislation that gave rise to these proposals;
 - (iv) To review legislation in their areas every five years and propose consolidated legislation.
- (b) In the budget year

To check that the programme proposals in the budget are within the framework of the plan strategy.

FINANCIAL DATA 1/A. Introductory remarks

3.1 By paragraph 3 (a) of resolution 31/93 of 14 December 1976, the General Assembly decided that the draft medium-term plans proposed by the Secretary-General should embody:

"(iii) The following financial information:

- a. Any approved allocations in the current regular budget;
- b. The actual extrabudgetary expenditure for the preceding year or biennium;
- c. Estimates, in percentage terms only, of the proportion of each programme's allocations during the planning period that the Secretary-General intends to devote to each subprogramme;
- ...
- e. As appropriate and in so far as possible, approximate amounts allocated or expended (as in a and b above) on related activities by other organs of the United Nations system;

"(iv) Preliminary and approximate indications of future costs under the regular budget and from extrabudgetary resources for the plan as a whole and by major programmes which would neither constitute ceilings nor be binding upon Member States."

3.2 By these paragraphs the General Assembly determined the status of the financial information to be provided in the medium-term plan, its scope and the programmatic level at which the financial information should be aggregated.

3.3 The financial information in the present chapter consists of an analysis at constant (1977) rates of adjusted "real growth" rates for each major programme and, within it, for each programme. For comparative purposes, the present analysis shows rates based on both the estimates of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 as initially submitted by the Secretary-General and on the appropriations as ultimately approved by the General Assembly. In addition, estimates, in percentage terms only, of the proportion of each programme's allocations during the 1980-1983 plan period, together with those for the base period 1978-1979, have been provided for each programme in the relevant parts of chapters 4 to 28.

* Previously issued under the symbol A/33/6 (Part 3) and Corr.1.

1/ After considering this chapter, CPC chose to regard it as background information only (see Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 38 (A/33/38), para. 55).

3.4 It has not been possible to provide estimates of the resources allocated or expended on related activities by other organs of the United Nations system as requested by the General Assembly in paragraph 3 (a) (iii) e of resolution 31/93. The system-wide dimension of programme planning in the United Nations is still to be developed in the context of joint planning of activities in the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system. Financial information by major programme throughout the United Nations would have to be built gradually in the course of this development. However, the annual report of ACC on expenditure of the United Nations system in relation to programmes does present such information in terms of standard programme categories.

B. Comparative analysis of adjusted real growth rates for the biennium 1978-1979 by major programme

3.5 Annex I below provides a detailed analysis of costs by major programme and programme in terms of both the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 and the appropriations by the General Assembly. Both sets of figures are shown in terms of real growth at constant 1977 rates; the difference between these rates of real growth reflects the effect of the action of the Assembly. However, a word of caution should be added here. Changes in rates of real growth cannot be interpreted in a simple and direct manner, since these changes may result from factors pertaining to either of the components of the figures: "total cost of maintenance of 1976-1977 programme" and "adjusted real growth". For example, a reduction in the cost of "maintenance" would raise the rate of real growth even if the absolute amount of real growth were to remain unchanged. Conversely, an increase in the cost of "maintenance" would reduce the rate of "real growth" even if there were no change in the additional resources requested. If both components underwent changes, then the resultant effect would depend on the degree of changes of each of the components and on the directions of these changes relative to each other.

C. Preliminary and approximate indications of costs for the medium-term period 1980-1983

3.6 In making indicative projections of resources by major programme for the period 1980-1983, the following issues were considered:

- (a) Methodology for construction of estimates;
- (b) Scope of the estimates;
- (c) Level of aggregation;
- (d) Assumptions.

1. Methodology for construction of estimates

3.7 With regard to the manner in which the estimates of future costs by major programme should be constructed, two techniques were considered. The first was to calculate the estimates of future costs de novo, that is, by costing future needs on the basis of the requirements for resources implicit in the subprogramme strategies in this plan. The other was to see whether the existing financial information could be used as an adequate information base for projection of future costs if certain assumptions were made.

3.8 The construction of estimates on the basis of the future programme presented in the medium-term plan may appear the most obvious methodology, since it represents a zero base costing and so should reflect realistically the structural changes of the major programmes introduced by the plan. However, experience in the art of costing from a zero base in the United Nations is not such as to be of practical use for these purposes, since it has not been applied in the preparation of the budgetary estimates for the base period. Moreover, the strategy of the medium-term plan provides a framework that is too general for such direct costing procedures. It was feared, therefore, that estimates so produced would in fact be less reliable than those derived from existing budgetary data in spite of the fact that such projections would not reflect any proposed structural changes. Furthermore, projecting from an existing base is relatively simple. The only requirement in addition to the base period data is a set of assumptions governing the projections. For these reasons, the second technique was chosen.

3.9 Given this methodology, the following three variations were considered:

(a) To use as a base the appropriations for the 1978-1979 biennium in terms of real growth at constant (1977) rates and to make projections at 1977 rates for the next two biennia on the basis of assumed rates of growth for each major programme;

(b) To use as a base the appropriations for the 1978-1979 biennium in terms of actual growth at current (1978-1979) rates and to make projections for 1980-1983, on the basis of the assumed rates of growth for each major programme, at anticipated actual costs during this period;

(c) To use the same base as in (b) above, but to project on the assumption that the 1978-1979 rates would continue into the 1980-1983 period unchanged.

3.10 Each of the three variations has its advantages and disadvantages. A projection at 1977 rates would not reflect total direct costs, since the base, being in terms of real growth, would be adjusted to exclude non-recurrent items, although it would include a delayed growth adjustment for new posts. On the other hand, projections at 1977 rates generate estimates covering the entire period 1978-1983 on a consistent basis and so allow comparisons with the 1978-1979 biennium. This is especially important for tracing the pattern of costs of major programmes that is determined by explicit priorities.

3.11 The second method would better reflect the actual direct costs for the medium-term plan period as a whole. However, the assumptions for subsequent inflation cannot be accurate, so the advantages of attempting to project actual costs may be seriously reduced by the lack of certainty in the assumptions for inflation rates. Furthermore, projections in terms of actual costs have another defect in that they retain the pattern of non-recurrent costs that exists in the base period, whereas in fact these costs shift significantly in an unpredictable way.

3.12 The third method eliminates the uncertainties arising from inflation but retains the defect of projecting the pattern of non-recurrent costs of the base period.

3.13 In order to avoid the deficiencies inherent in each of these three variations, projections were made on the following bases:

- (a) In terms of real growth at 1977 rates, excluding non-recurrent items;
- (b) In terms of real growth at 1977 rates, but adjusted to include non-recurrent items at 1977 rates;
- (c) In terms of actual growth at 1978-1979 rates.

It is realized that none of these methodologies is perfect and each requires further elaboration. But it is hoped that they will prove satisfactory as a first response to the request by the General Assembly in resolution 31/93 and that future projections can incorporate improvements suggested in the discussion of these. Whenever possible, adjustments to the figures in the base period were made to take into account expected structural changes. In particular, in view of the initiation of the restructuring of the economic and social sectors, special attention was paid to the major programmes in these sectors in order to reflect the changes which had been introduced as at 1 July 1978.

2. Scope of the estimates

3.14 The indicative estimates of future resource requirements by major programme cover as a rule only direct costs (to be met from both the regular budget and extrabudgetary sources). It has not been possible to project support costs for each major programme. Nor has it been possible to apply the notion of direct costs consistently for all the major programmes of the plan. With regard to the major programmes in economic and social areas at Headquarters and in the regional commissions, support costs were projected separately, while for the central components of the major programmes in environment and industrial development and several programmes in the political area, some support costs have been included with the direct costs proper. All other costs in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 have been projected separately.

3.15 With regard to extrabudgetary funds, although every effort was made to produce the most reliable possible estimates for the base period (1978-1979), these have not been presented in terms of real growth but in terms of actual growth and, to that extent, are not consistent with regular budget costs calculated in terms of real growth. Furthermore, the projections of costs to be met from extrabudgetary sources are without any assurance that such funds would, in fact, be available in the plan period.

3. Level of aggregation

3.16 Initial projections were made at the programme level or, in other words, in terms of the following categories:

- (a) Policy-making organs;
- (b) Central Secretariat units;
- (c) Regional units.

These were then aggregated into total direct cost estimates for each major programme and the total for all substantive programmes.

4. Assumptions

3.17 The most critical element in the assumptions concerns the rate of real growth to be used over the two biennia. There are no obvious criteria from which to derive such rates of growth. However it was considered reasonable to base the assumptions for the rates of growth of major programmes on the ratings of relative real growth recommended by CPC at its sixteenth session 2/ and endorsed by the General Assembly in resolution 31/93, paragraph 4. These ratings of relative growth were translated into percentage ranges by the Secretary-General for the purpose of formulating the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979. For the purpose of these projections, however, single rates were used instead of ranges:

(Percentage)

<u>Relative ratings</u>	<u>Equivalent range of adjusted rates of real growth</u>	<u>Rate used in projections</u>
Well above average	Above 3.5	4.0
Above average	2.5 - 3.5	3.0
Average	1.5 - 2.5	2.0
Below average	0.5 - 1.5	1.0
Well below average	Below 0.5	0.0

3.18 Another problem area in the assumption of rates of growth concerns non-substantive activities. For the sake of simplicity, it was decided to assume for such activities a lower-than-average rate of growth, namely, 1.0 per cent, and project all such non-substantive activities at this uniform rate. The presentation of the projected estimates of resources calculated on the three different bases are given in annex II below.

2/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 38 (A/31/38), para. 88 and table.

ANNEX I

Adjusted real growth rates for the biennium 1978-1979 by major programme and programme
(In thousands of United States dollars, at 1977 rates)

Major programme and programme	Proposed programme budget a/			Approved appropriations		
	Total cost of maintenance of 1976-1977 programme	Adjusted real growth	Rate of real growth %	Total cost of maintenance of 1976-1977 programme	Adjusted real growth	Rate of real growth %
A. Over-all policy-making						
1. Over-all policy-making, direction and co-ordination:						
(a) Policy-making organs	6 546.0	89.0	1.4	5 654.2	214.3 (161.8)	3.8 (2.1)
(b) Secretariat	7 733.9	379.6	4.9	7 715.1		
Subtotal	14 279.9	468.6	3.3	13 369.3	52.5	0.4
2. Economic and social activities; over-all policy-making; executive direction and management:						
(a) Policy-making organs b/	1 043.2	350.5	33.6	821.1	402.0	49.0
(b) Director-General for Development and International Co-operation (section 32)	-	-	-	-	453.3	New
(c) Department of International Economic and Social Affairs (formerly the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, plus section 29)	1 330.1	(30.1)	(2.2)	1 213.9	278.7	23.0
(d) Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (section 30)	-	-	-	-	35.5	New
(e) Office of Secretariat Services for Economic and Social Matters (section 31)	-	-	-	-	21.2	New
(f) Economic Commission for Africa	737.6	1 181.2	160.1	646.0	1 181.2	182.8

ANNEX I (continued)

Major programme and programme	Proposed programme budget a/			Approved appropriations		
	Total cost of maintenance of 1976-1977 programme	Adjusted real growth	Rate of real growth %	Total cost of maintenance of 1976-1977 programme	Adjusted real growth	Rate of real growth %
(g) Economic Commission for Europe	1 003.6	19.0	1.8	1 000.5	11.1	1.1
(h) Economic Commission for Latin America	1 277.2	217.0	16.9	1 277.2	217.0	17.0
(i) Economic Commission for Western Asia	863.4	85.6	9.9	827.8	85.6	10.3
(j) Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	911.1	125.0	13.7	891.7	125.0	14.0
Subtotal	7 166.2	1 948.2	27.2	6 678.2	2 810.6	42.1
Total A, over-all policy-making	21 446.1	2 416.8	11.3	20 047.5	2 863.1	14.3
B. Substantive activities						
3. Political and Security Council Affairs activities:						
(a) Policy-making organs	967.7	(126.2)	(13.0)	947.9	(126.2)	(13.3)
(b) Secretariat	15 386.1	159.6	1.0	14 943.6	545.8	3.6
Subtotal	16 353.8	33.4	0.2	15 891.5	419.6	2.6
4. Special political affairs and special missions:						
(a) Secretariat	1 000.8	18.4	2.8	1 000.8	624.9	62.4
(b) Special missions	28 744.8	417.5	1.4	27 060.2	688.2	2.5
Subtotal	29 745.6	435.9	1.5	28 061.0	1 313.1	4.7

ANNEX I (continued)

Major programme and programme	Proposed programme budget a/			Approved appropriations		
	Total cost of maintenance of 1976-1977 programme	Adjusted real growth	Rate of real growth %	Total cost of maintenance of 1976-1977 programme	Adjusted real growth	Rate of real growth %
5. International justice and law:						
(a) Policy-making organs	7 065.4	94.9	1.3	7 087.2	(53.9)	(0.76)
(b) Secretariat	6 707.1	156.6	2.3	6 663.8	172.2	2.6
Subtotal	13 772.5	251.5	1.8	13 751.0	118.3	0.9
6. Trusteeship and decolonization:						
(a) Policy-making organs	1 349.5	(10.9)	(0.1)	1 349.3	235.8	17.5
(b) Secretariat	6 265.4	(8.0)	(0.1)	6 285.6	114.3	1.8
Subtotal	7 614.9	(18.9)	(0.2)	7 634.9	350.1	4.6
7. Development issues and policies: c/						
(a) Policy-making organs	234.0	-	-	231.7	-	-
(b) Department of International Economic and Social Affairs plus Department of Technical Co-operation for Development	6 492.7	(189.3)	(2.9)	6 492.7	(189.3)	(2.9)
(c) Economic Commission for Africa	2 469.2	(693.6)	(28.0)	2 388.0	(693.1)	(29.0)
(d) Economic Commission for Europe	3 408.2	50.6	1.4	3 408.2	-	-
(e) Economic Commission for Latin America	3 493.6	(126.6)	(3.6)	3 493.6	(177.8)	(5.1)
(f) Economic Commission for Western Asia	879.9	(171.4)	(19.4)	849.3	(171.4)	(20.2)
(g) Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	1 322.1	124.6	9.4	1 295.4	124.6	9.6
Subtotal	18 299.7	(1 005.7)	(5.5)	18 158.9	(1 107.0)	(6.1)

ANNEX I (continued)

Major programme and programme	Proposed programme budget \$/			Approved appropriations		
	Total cost of maintenance of 1976-1977 programme	Adjusted real growth	Rate of real growth %	Total cost of maintenance of 1976-1977 programme	Adjusted real growth	Rate of real growth %
8. Disaster relief:						
(a) Policy-making organs	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Secretariat	1 661.3	846.0	50.9	1 655.6	846.0	51.1
9. Environment:						
(a) Policy-making organs	648.9	83.0	12.7	648.9	83.0	12.8
(b) United Nations Environment Programme	6 164.6	488.6	7.9	6 164.6	588.9	9.6
(c) Economic Commission for Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-
(d) Economic Commission for Europe	834.3	87.6	10.5	834.3	87.6	10.5
(e) Economic Commission for Latin America	220.6	3.0	1.3	220.6	3.0	1.4
(f) Economic Commission for Western Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-
(g) Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	-	-	-	-	80.6	New
Subtotal	7 868.5	742.8	9.4	7 868.4	843.5	10.7
10. Food and agriculture:						
(a) Policy-making organs	1 950.6	163.4	10.5	1 950.6	63.3	3.2
(b) Economic Commission for Africa	844.6	(176.6)	(20.9)	815.3	(176.0)	(21.7)
(c) Economic Commission for Europe	921.3	-	-	921.3	-	-
(d) Economic Commission for Latin America	415.7	51.4	12.4	415.7	51.4	12.4
(e) Economic Commission for Western Asia	541.4	-	-	520.5	-	-

ANNEX I (continued)

Major programme and programme	Proposed programme budget a/			Approved appropriations		
	Total cost of maintenance of 1976-1977 programme	Adjusted real growth	Rate of real growth %	Total cost of maintenance of 1976-1977 programme	Adjusted real growth	Rate of real growth %
(f) Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	361.4	202.3	55.9	351.9	202.3	57.5
Subtotal	5 035.0	240.5	4.8	4 975.3	140.4	2.8
11. Human rights:						
(a) Policy-making organs	574.9	-	-	535.9	39.0	7.3
(b) Secretariat	5 568.4	147.6	2.6	5 552.1	147.6	2.7
Subtotal	6 143.3	147.6	2.4	6 088.0	186.6	3.1
12. Human settlements:						
(a) Policy-making organs	15.7	-	-	14.5	(14.5)	(100.0)
(b) United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (HABITAT)	3 014.2	(14.0)	(0.4)	3 305.7	94.0	2.8
(c) Economic Commission for Africa	258.4	-	-	245.9	-	-
(d) Economic Commission for Europe	758.9	-	-	758.9	-	-
(e) Economic Commission for Latin America	-	-	-	-	-	-
(f) Economic Commission for Western Asia	404.4	-	-	386.6	-	-
(g) Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	230.5	-	-	226.1	-	-
Subtotal	4 682.1	(14.0)	(0.3)	4 937.7	79.5	1.6
13. Industrial development:						
(a) Policy-making organs	1 121.7	(3.9)	(0.3)	1 121.7	(5.1)	(0.5)

ANNEX I (continued)

Major programme and programme	Proposed programme budget a/		Approved appropriations			
	Total cost of maintenance of 1976-1977 programme	Adjusted real growth	Rate of real growth %	Total cost of maintenance of 1976-1977 programme	Adjusted real growth	Rate of real growth %
(b) United Nations Industrial Development Organization	51 673.5	1 589.3	3.0	51 005.0	758.6	1.5
(c) Economic Commission for Africa	1 138.9	100.2	8.7	1 088.3	100.2	9.2
(d) Economic Commission for Europe	1 583.6	15.2	0.9	1 583.6	-	-
(e) Economic Commission for Latin America	740.7	164.0	22.1	740.7	155.4	21.0
(f) Economic Commission for Western Asia	646.3	-	-	620.4	-	-
(g) Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	1 172.5	(117.1)	(9.9)	1 153.9	(117.1)	(10.1)
Subtotal	58 077.2	1 738.7	3.0	57 313.6	892.0	1.6
14. International drug control:						
(a) Policy-making organ	2 009.3	19.2	0.9	2 006.6	(1.1)	(0.1)
(b) Secretariat	2 519.4	107.3	4.2	2 515.3	102.8	4.1
Subtotal	4 528.7	126.5	2.8	4 521.9	101.7	2.2
15. International protection of, and assistance to, refugees:						
(a) Policy-making organs	19.3	-	-	18.2	-	-
(b) Secretariat	16 439.2	867.8	5.2	16 424.3	726.0	4.4
Subtotal	16 458.5	867.8	5.2	16 442.5	726.0	4.4
16. International trade:						
(a) Policy-making organs	22.2	(22.2)	-	22.2	(22.2)	(100.0)

ANNEX I (continued)

Major programme and programme	Proposed programme budget a/			Approved appropriations		
	Total cost of maintenance of 1976-1977 programme	Adjusted real growth	Rate of real growth %	Total cost of maintenance of 1976-1977 programme	Adjusted real growth	Rate of real growth %
(b) International Trade Centre	5 311.0	175.0	3.3	5 311.0	(52.9)	(1.0)
(c) United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	32 259.0	1 103.8	3.4	32 153.0	602.4	1.9
(d) Economic Commission for Africa	715.4	436.2	60.9	663.4	436.2	65.8
(e) Economic Commission for Europe	842.6	-	-	842.6	-	-
(f) Economic Commission for Latin America	1 668.7	(81.6)	(4.8)	1 668.7	(107.0)	(6.4)
(g) Economic Commission for Western Asia	202.3	-	-	193.8	-	-
(h) Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	1 055.7	311.8	29.5	1 031.2	311.8	30.2
Subtotal	42 076.9	1 925.0	4.6	41 885.9	1 168.3	2.8
17. Natural resources: energy, water and minerals, and cartography:						
(a) Policy-making organs	10.8	-	-	9.9	-	-
(b) Department of International Economic and Social Affairs plus Department of Technical Co-operation for Development d/	3 046.7	377.3	14.1	3 454.7	85.2	2.5
(c) Economic Commission for Africa	1 110.4	38.6	3.4	1 058.8	38.6	3.6
(d) Economic Commission for Europe	1 820.4	47.8	2.7	1 819.8	(2.8)	(0.2)
(e) Economic Commission for Latin America	561.7	218.3	38.9	561.7	218.3	38.9

ANNEX I (continued)

Major programme and programme	Proposed programme budget a/			Approved appropriations		
	Total cost of maintenance of 1976-1977 programme	Adjusted real growth	Rate of real growth %	Total cost of maintenance of 1976-1977 programme	Adjusted real growth	Rate of real growth %
(f) Economic Commission for Western Asia	959.2	-	-	915.6	-	-
(g) Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	1 654.8	(5.3)	(0.3)	1 624.0	(5.3)	(0.3)
Subtotal	9 166.6	676.7	7.4	9 444.5	334.0	3.5
18. Ocean economics and technology:						
(a) Policy-making organs	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Department of International Economic and Social Affairs	824.7	108.4	13.1	824.7	44.2	5.4
Subtotal	824.7	108.4	13.1	824.7	44.2	5.4
19. Population:						
(a) Policy-making organs	48.1	-	-	46.9	-	-
(b) Department of International Economic and Social Affairs plus Department of Technical Co-operation for Development	2 711.8	63.2	2.3	2 711.8	(10.0)	(0.4)
(c) Economic Commission for Africa	157.4	100.2	63.6	149.8	12.6	8.4
(d) Economic Commission for Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-
(e) Economic Commission for Latin America	-	-	-	-	927.1	New
(f) Economic Commission for Western Asia	240.6	183.4	76.2	229.2	163.6	71.4

ANNEX I (continued)

Major programme and programme	Proposed programme budget a/			Approved appropriations		
	Total cost of maintenance of 1976-1977 programme	Adjusted real growth	Rate of real growth %	Total cost of maintenance of 1976-1977 programme	Adjusted real growth	Rate of real growth %
(e) Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	424.1	(83.6)	(19.7)	417.9	(83.6)	(20.0)
Subtotal	3 582.0	263.2	7.3	3 555.6	609.7	17.1
20. Public administration and finance:						
(a) Policy-making organs	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Department of International Economic and Social Affairs plus Department of Technical Co-operation for Development	2 353.3	6.3	0.2	2 353.3	6.3	0.3
(c) Economic Commission for Africa	762.8	(302.8)	(39.6)	741.8	(302.8)	(40.8)
(d) Economic Commission for Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-
(e) Economic Commission for Latin America	-	-	-	-	-	-
(f) Economic Commission for Western Asia	0	110.6	New	-	-	-
(g) Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	93.4	(93.4)	(100.0)	93.4	(93.4)	(100.0)
Subtotal	3 209.5	(279.3)	(8.7)	3 188.5	(369.9)	(12.2)

ANNEX I (continued)

Major programme and programme	Proposed programme budget a/			Approved appropriations		
	Total cost of maintenance of 1976-1977 programme	Adjusted real growth	Rate of real growth %	Total cost of maintenance of 1976-1977 programme	Adjusted real growth	Rate of real growth %
21. Public information:						
(a) Policy-making organs	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Office of Public Information	32 657.7	651.5	2.0	32 652.1	655.0	2.0
(c) ECLA (external relations/information services)	143.6	31.5	21.9	-	-	-
Subtotal	32 801.3	683.0	2.1	32 652.1	655.0	2.0
22. Science and technology:						
(a) Policy-making organs	146.1	-	-	144.2	-	-
(b) Department of International Economic and Social Affairs Plus Department of Technical Co-operation and Development	1 396.5	19.8	1.4	1 396.5	8.0	0.6
(c) Economic Commission for Africa	412.0	(78.4)	(19.0)	396.3	(91.0)	(23.0)
(d) Economic Commission for Europe	621.1	-	-	621.1	-	-
(e) Economic Commission for Latin America	49.0	98.5	201.0	49.0	91.0	185.7
(f) Economic Commission for Western Asia	211.1	92.2	43.6	202.6	-	-
(g) Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	83.6	(11.2)	(13.3)	82.4	(11.2)	(13.6)
Subtotal	2 919.4	120.9	4.1	2 892.1	(3.2)	(0.1)

ANNEX I (continued)

Major programme and programme	Proposed programme budget a/			Approved appropriations		
	Total cost of maintenance of 1976-1977 programme	Adjusted real growth	Rate of real growth %	Total cost of maintenance of 1976-1977 programme	Adjusted real growth	Rate of real growth %
23. Social development and humanitarian affairs						
(a) Policy-making organs	143.2	-	-	139.0	-	0.0
(b) Department of International Economic and Social Affairs plus Department of Technical Co-operation for Development	5 392.1	194.8	3.6	5 392.7	72.7	1.3
(c) Economic Commission for Africa	668.9	255.0	38.1	625.7	255.0	40.8
(d) Economic Commission for Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-
(e) Economic Commission for Latin America	732.0	208.0	28.4	732.0	208.0	28.4
(f) Economic Commission for Western Asia	378.7	-	-	362.8	-	-
(g) Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	664.1	(180.5)	(27.1)	655.7	(180.5)	(27.5)
Subtotal	7 982.0	477.3	6.0	7 907.9	355.2	4.5
24. Statistics:						
(a) Policy-making organs	47.0	-	-	45.3	-	-
(b) Department of International Economic and Social Affairs plus Department of Technical Co-operation for Development	8 051.1	333.6	4.1	8 167.3	140.0	1.7
(c) Economic Commission for Africa	1 414.5	(268.2)	(18.9)	1 369.5	(268.2)	(19.6)
(d) Economic Commission for Europe	2 174.1	-	-	2 174.1	-	-
(e) Economic Commission for Latin America	1 740.7	(558.9)	(32.1)	1 740.7	(573.5)	(32.9)

ANNEX I (continued)

Major programme and programme	Proposed programme budget a/			Approved appropriations		
	Total cost of maintenance of 1976-1977 programme	Adjusted real growth	Rate of real growth %	Total cost of maintenance of 1976-1977 programme	Adjusted real growth	Rate of real growth %
(f) Economic Commission for Western Asia	-	394.4	New	(3.8)	316.0	New
(g) Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	1 136.2	(5.9)	(0.5)	1 119.2	(5.9)	(0.52)
Subtotal	14 563.6	(105.0)	(0.7)	14 612.3	(391.6)	(2.7)
25. Transnational corporations:						
(a) Policy-making organs	287.8	-	-	246.4	-	-
(b) United Nations Centre for Transnational Corporations	4 307.2	833.4	19.3	4 244.2	252.4	5.9
(c) Joint units with the regional commissions	1 141.1	257.0	22.5	1 141.1	218.6	19.2
Subtotal	5 736.1	1 090.4	19.0	5 631.7	471.0	8.4
26. Transport:						
(a) Policy-making organs	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Department of International Economic and Social Affairs plus Department of Technical Co-operation for Development	783.3	(274.6)	(35.1)	-	-	-
(c) Economic Commission for Africa	1 009.0	(81.5)	(8.0)	967.8	(81.5)	(8.4)
(d) Economic Commission for Europe	1 585.6	(2.8)	(0.1)	1 585.2	(2.8)	(0.2)
(e) Economic Commission for Latin America	424.7	137.5	32.4	424.7	137.5	32.4

ANNEX I (continued)

	Proposed programme budget a/			Approved appropriations		
	Total cost of maintenance of 1976-1977 programme	Adjusted real growth	Rate of real growth %	Total cost of maintenance of 1976-1977 programme	Adjusted real growth	Rate of real growth %
Major programme and programme						
(f) Economic Commission for Western Asia	339.8	74.4	21.8	326.2	74.4	22.8
(g) Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	914.1	(201.2)	(22.0)	904.1	(201.2)	(22.3)
Subtotal	5 056.5	(348.2)	(6.9)	4 208.0	(73.6)	(1.7)
27. Major programmes unique to the regional commissions:						
(a) Policy-making organs	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Economic Commission for Africa	516.3	(12.0)	2.3	494.5	(12.0)	(2.4)
(c) Economic Commission for Western Asia	-	90.3	New	12.8	-	-
Subtotal	516.3	78.3	15.2	507.3	(12.0)	(2.4)
Total B, substantive activities	318 318.0	9 090.2	2.9	314 610.9	7 676.5	2.4

C. Non-substantive activities

1. Programme support:						
(a) Department of International Economic and Social Affairs	8 427.0	271.0	3.2	4 588.6	169.2	3.7.
(b) Department of Technical Co-operation for Development	-	-	-	3 838.4	57.9	1.5
ECA	8 673.8	102.3	1.2	8 470.0	(193.3)	(2.3)
ECE	1 018.5	122.3	12.0	1 015.4	59.2	5.8
ECLA	8 936.2	62.4	0.7	9 079.8	84.9	0.9

ANNEX I (continued)

Major programme and programme	Proposed programme budget a/			Approved appropriations		
	Total cost of maintenance of 1976-1977 programme	Adjusted real growth	Rate of real growth %	Total cost of maintenance of 1976-1977 programme	Adjusted real growth	Rate of real growth %
ECWA	4 018.7	30.0	1.2	3 865.7	30.0	0.8
ESCAP	6 718.0	510.9	7.6	6 661.1	488.6	7.3
Subtotal, programme support	37 792.2	1 098.9	2.9	37 519.0	696.5	1.9
2. Other non-substantive activities:						
(a) Section 15	20 772.9	-	-	20 772.9	-	-
(b) Section 22	144 150.0	2 333.4	1.6	142 165.0	3 121.5	2.2
(c) Section 23	134 328.1	365.2	0.2	132 945.4	129.8	0.1
(d) Section 24	17 199.0	(382.0)	(2.2)	17 199.0	(382.0)	(2.2)
(e) Section 25	136 427.4	3 657.4	2.6	135 196.4	3 300.8	2.4
(f) Section 26	11 330.4	(214.0)	(1.9)	11 177.5	(533.8)	(4.9)
Subtotal, other non-substantive activities	464 207.8	5 760.0	1.2	459 456.2	5 636.3	1.2
3. Unclassified items	-	-	-	679.0	-	-
Total C, non-substantive activities	502 000.0	6 858.9	1.4	497 654.2	6 332.8	1.3
Total budget (A + B + C)	841 764.1	18 365.9	2.2	832 312.4	16 772.4	2.0

a/ Reproduces data from table 2 in annex V to the foreword of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 (Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/32/6 and Corr.1 and 2)), with adjustments as required.

b/ Includes CFC, although it acts as subsidiary body for both the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council.

c/ Prior to restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system, this major programme was entitled "Development planning, projections and policies".

d/ These allocations exclude resources for the transport programme.

ANNEX II

Estimates of projected future resources by major programme
for the medium-term plan for the period 1980-1983

(In thousands of United States dollars, rounded off to the nearest 10,000)

Major programme and programme	Source of funds	In terms of real growth at 1977 rates, excluding non-recurrent items	In terms of real growth, plus non-recurrent items at 1977 rates	In terms of actual growth at 1978-1979 rates
A. <u>Over-all policy-making</u>				
1. Over-all policy-making, direction and co-ordination	RB a/ XB b/	27 250.	28 410	30 560
		27 250	28 410	30 560
Subtotal				
2. Economic and social activities: over-all policy-making	RB XB	24 230 470	24 230 470	26 810 510
		24 700	24 700	27 320
Subtotal				
Total, A, over-all policy-making				
	RB XB	51 480 470	52 640 470	57 370 510
		51 950	53 110	57 880
Total				
B. <u>Substantive activities</u>				
3. Political and Security Council Affairs activities	RB XB	33 110 -	36 670 -	38 860 -
		33 110	36 670	38 860
Subtotal				
4. Special political affairs and special missions	RB XB	58 750 -	59 000 -	62 620 -
		58 750	59 000	62 620
Subtotal				
5. International justice and law	RB XB	28 160 350	28 200 350	30 310 370
		28 510	28 550	30 680
Subtotal				

ANNEX II (continued)

	Source of funds	In terms of real growth at 1977 rates, excluding non-recurrent items	In terms of real growth, plus non-recurrent items at 1977 rates	In terms of actual growth at 1978-1979 rates
Major programme and programme				
6. Trusteeship and decolonization	RB	15 970	18 150	19 460
	XB	-	-	-
		15 970	18 150	19 460
7. Development issues and policies	RB	43 010	44 440	48 840
	XB	4 960	4 960	5 330
		47 970	49 400	54 170
8. Disaster relief	RB	5 150	5 150	5 820
	XB	3 740	3 740	3 820
		8 890	8 890	9 640
9. Environment	RB	17 420	17 560	20 390
	XB	25 320	25 320	28 510
		42 740	42 880	48 900
10. Food and agriculture	RB	10 380	10 380	-
	XB	4 920	4 920	5 250
		15 300	15 300	16 920
11. Human rights	RB	13 250	14 000	16 010
	XB	460	460	480
		13 710	14 460	16 490
12. Human settlements	RB	11 000	12 920	15 440
	XB	3 550	3 550	3 790
		14 550	16 470	19 230

ANNEX II (continued)

	Source of funds	In terms of real growth at 1977 rates, excluding non-recurrent items	In terms of real growth, plus non-recurrent items at 1977 rates	In terms of actual growth at 1978-1979 rates
Major programme and programme				
13. Industrial development	RB	131 240	131 750	148 470
	XB	25 960	25 960	28 080
		157 200	157 710	176 550
14. International drug control	RB	9 390	9 420	10 780
	XB	3 890	3 890	3 860
		13 280	13 310	14 640
15. International protection of, and assistance to, refugees	RB	34 340	34 340	40 020
	XB	12 830	12 830	13 420
		47 170	47 170	53 440
16. International trade	RB	90 830	91 550	105 400
	XB	3 870	3 870	3 910
		94 700	95 420	109 310
17. Natural resources: energy, water and minerals and cartography	RB	23 260	23 290	25 350
	XB	8 030	8 030	8 600
		31 290	31 320	33 950
18. Ocean economics and technology	RB	1 820	1 820	1 870
	XB	230	230	250
		2 050	2 050	2 120
19. Population	RB	9 590	9 590	10 240
	XB	8 710	8 710	9 420
		18 300	18 300	19 660

ANNEX II (continued)

	Source of funds	In terms of real growth at 1977 rates, excluding non-recurrent items	In terms of real growth, plus non-recurrent items at 1977 rates	In terms of actual growth at 1978-1979 rates
Major programmes and programme				
20. Public administration and finance	RB	7 520	7 520	8 180
	XB	1 390	1 390	1 480
		8 910	8 910	9 660
		Subtotal		
21. Public information	RB	66 610	67 890	74 520
	XB	1 090	1 090	1 170
		67 700	68 980	75 690
		Subtotal		
22. Science and technology	RB	5 950	12 710	13 640
	XB	710	710	750
		6 660	13 420	14 390
		Subtotal		
23. Social development and humanitarian affairs	RB	18 790	19 180	20 920
	XB	2 920	2 920	3 130
		21 710	22 100	24 050
		Subtotal		
24. Statistics	RB	30 920	30 920	33 710
	XB	5 270	5 270	5 650
		36 190	36 190	39 360
		Subtotal		
25. Transnational corporations	RB	13 260	13 260	14 050
	XB	340	340	400
		13 600	13 600	14 450
		Subtotal		
26. Transport	RB	9 450	9 820	10 860
	XB	1 350	1 350	1 430
		10 800	11 170	12 290
		Subtotal		

ANNEX II (continued)

	Source of funds	In terms of real growth at 1977 rates, excluding non-recurrent items	In terms of real growth, plus non-recurrent items at 1977 rates	In terms of actual growth at 1978-1979 rates
Major programme and programme				
27. Major programmes unique to the regional commissions	RB XB	1 020 150	1 020 150	1 180 150
	Subtotal	1 170	1 170	1 330
Total B, substantive activities	RB XB	690 190 120 040	710 550 120 040	788 610 129 250
	Subtotal	810 230	830 590	917 860
C. Non-substantive activities				
1. Programme support:				
(a) Department of International Economic and Social Affairs	RB XB	3 950 2 630	3 950 2 630	4 210 2 790
	Subtotal	6 580	6 580	7 000
(b) Department of Technical Co-operation for Development	RB XB	6 800 12 420	6 800 12 420	7 300 13 370
	Subtotal	19 220	19 220	20 670
(c) ECA	RB XB	16 800 -	16 800 -	19 400 -
	Subtotal	16 800	16 800	19 400
(d) ECE	RB XB	2 180 -	2 180 -	2 590 -
	Subtotal	2 180	2 180	2 590

ANNEX II (continued)

Major programs and programs	Source of funds	In terms of real growth at 1977 rates, excluding non-recurrent items	In terms of real growth, plus non-recurrent items at 1977 rates	In terms of actual growth at 1978-1979 rates
(e) ECDA	RD	18 610	18 680	21 290
	XB	2 300	2 300	2 630
Subtotal		20 910	20 980	23 920
(f) EDWA	RD	7 910	7 970	8 450
	XB	-	-	-
Subtotal		7 910	7 970	8 450
(g) ESCAP	RD	14 520	14 790	16 600
	XB	1 300	1 300	1 420
Subtotal		15 820	16 090	18 020
Subtotal, programs support	RD	70 770	71 110	79 840
	XB	18 650	18 650	20 210
Subtotal		89 420	89 760	100 050
2. Other non-substantive activities:				
(a) Section 15	RD	12 580	12 580	13 770
	XB	-	-	-
Subtotal		12 580	12 580	13 770
(b) Section 22	RD	294 960	296 690	327 370
	XB	17 360	17 360	18 670
Subtotal		312 320	314 070	346 040

ANNEX II (continued)

Major programme and programme	Source of funds	In terms of real growth at 1977 rates, excluding non-recurrent items	In terms of real growth, plus non-recurrent items at 1977 rates	In terms of actual growth at 1978-1979 rates
(c) Section 23	RB	270 160	275 500	304 770
	XB	2 490	2 490	2 680
		272 650	277 990	307 450
Subtotal				
(d) Section 24	RB	34 140	34 140	34 140
	XB	-	-	-
		34 140	34 140	34 140
Subtotal				
(e) Section 25	RB	283 160	284 890	306 580
	XB	-	-	-
		281 160	284 890	306 580
Subtotal				
(f) Section 26	RB	21 610	87 500	93 400
	XB	-	-	-
		21 610	87 500	93 400
Subtotal				
Subtotal, other non-substantive activities	RB	924 540	991 220	1 080 030
	XB	19 870	19 870	21 350
		934 410	1 011 090	1 101 380
Subtotal				
3. Unclassified items	RB	1 350	1 350	1 560
	XB	34 530	34 530	37 010
		35 880	35 880	38 570
Subtotal				

ANNEX II (continued)

Major programme and programme	Source of funds	In terms of real growth at 1977 rates, excluding non-recurrent items	In terms of real growth, plus non-recurrent items at 1977 rates	In terms of actual growth at 1978-1979 rates
Total, C, non-substantive activities . . .	RB XB	986 650 73 050	1 063 680 73 050	1 161 430 76 570
Subtotal		1 059 710	1 136 730	1 240 000
TOTAL	RB XB	1 728 330 193 560	1 826 870 193 560	2 007 410 208 330
		1 921 890	2 020 430	2 215 740

a/ Regular budget.

b/ Extrabudgetary sources.

Part Two

MAJOR PROGRAMMES

A. Political, legal and humanitarian

CHAPTER 4*

POLITICAL AND SECURITY COUNCIL AFFAIRS ACTIVITIES

PROGRAMME 1: DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND SECURITY COUNCIL
AFFAIRS (EXCLUDING THE UNITED NATIONS CENTRE
FOR DISARMAMENT)

A. Organization

1. Intergovernmental review

4.1 The work of the Secretariat in this programme is reviewed by the General Assembly and, in particular, by the First Committee, the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, which meets annually, and the Special Committee against Apartheid, which meets throughout the year.

2. Secretariat

4.2 The Secretariat unit responsible for this programme is the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs. There were 72 Professional staff members as at 31 December 1977; none of the posts was supported by extrabudgetary funds. The Department consisted of the following units as at 31 December 1977:

<u>Organizational unit</u>	<u>Professional staff</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Regular budget</u>	<u>Extrabudgetary sources</u>	
Office of the Under-Secretary-General	6	-	6
Security Council and Political Committees Division	23	-	23
Political Affairs Division	10	-	10
Unit for Co-ordination and Political Information	3	-	3
Centre against <u>Apartheid</u>	14	-	14
Outer Space Affairs Division	10	-	10
Section for Sea and Ocean Affairs	<u>6</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6</u>
Total	<u>72</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>72</u>

3. Expected completions

(a) In 1978-1979

4.3 Most of the activities of the Department are of a continuing nature. However, the following programme elements of the Outer Space Affairs Division described in paragraphs 2.36 to 2.37 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 1/ are expected to be completed:

* Previously issued under the symbol A/33/6 (Part 4).

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/32/6 and Corr.1 and 2), vol. I.

- (i) Sponsoring various technical panels/seminars/workshops for the benefit of participants from developing countries in the practical applications of space technology, including remote sensing, direct broadcast satellites and generation of solar energy;
- (ii) Servicing the annual sessions of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and its Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee and other related meetings that may be convened, and preparation of substantive reports and studies on practical applications of space technology (including remote sensing and generation of solar energy) and those relating to new aspects of space exploration, including the uses of the geostationary orbit and the search for extraterrestrial intelligence;
- (iii) Preparatory work during 1978-1979 and into the early part of 1980 in the event that a United Nations conference on outer space is held during the period.

(b) In 1980-1981

4.4 As in the case with programme elements to be completed during 1978-1979, those planned for 1980-1981 are of a continuing nature, and in general encompass servicing the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and its technical subsidiary bodies, and holding various seminars on practical applications of space technology.

4. Other organizational matters

4.5 The work of many units in the Department consists essentially of servicing intergovernmental bodies and so is not presented in the subprogramme narratives below. However, a description of United Nations activities under this programme would not be complete without some brief indication of this aspect of the Department's work.

(a) Security Council and Political Committees Division

4.6 During the plan period, the Division will continue to perform the following functions:

- (i) Provision of substantive services to:
 - a. Security Council;
 - b. Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia;
 - c. Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa;
 - d. Security Council Committee on the Admission of New Members;
 - e. Security Council Committee on Council Meetings away from Headquarters;
 - f. Security Council Ad Hoc Sub-Committee on Namibia;
 - g. Security Council Committee of Experts;

- h. Committee of Experts established by the Security Council at its 1506th meeting;
 - i. Military Staff Committee;
 - j. First Committee of the General Assembly;
 - k. Special Political Committee of the General Assembly;
 - l. Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations;
 - m. Working Group of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations;
 - n. Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;
 - o. United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine;
 - p. Peace Observation Commission;
 - q. Ad Hoc Committee for the Announcement of Voluntary Contributions to Palestine Refugees;
- (ii) Required and appropriate liaison with delegations, the Secretary-General, other units of the Secretariat and other United Nations bodies;
 - (iii) Preparation of the annual report of the Security Council and of appropriate sections of the annual report of the Secretary-General and the Yearbook of the United Nations;
 - (iv) Attendance at meetings of United Nations organs or other bodies dealing with international peace and security;
 - (v) Preparation of the Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council and sections of the Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs;
 - (vi) Provision of substantive personnel for Security Council and other political missions away from Headquarters, as well as for Security Council meetings away from Headquarters.

(b) Political Affairs Division

4.7 During the plan period, the Division will continue to keep the Secretary-General and the Under-Secretary-General abreast of international political developments relevant to the responsibilities of the United Nations and to service United Nations organs as required. In order to do this, papers will be written on a regular basis providing analyses and commentaries on global political problems. These will include assessment of debates in the General Assembly and its political committees. In addition, on an ad hoc basis, information and background notes will be produced on request, and reports and statements prepared for United Nations organs.

(c) Unit for Co-ordination and Political Information

4.8 During the plan period, the unit will continue to perform the following functions:

- (i) Provide departmental co-ordination, programme planning and monitoring and evaluation of plan implementation;
- (ii) Maintain relations with regional organizations, with the Office for Inter-Agency Affairs and Co-ordination and other units of the Secretariat and with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research and follow the activities of non-governmental organizations relating to political questions;
- (iii) Participate in sessions of the Preparatory Committee of ACC and arrange for the Department's representation at conferences;
- (iv) Provide daily digests of news issued by various news agencies, daily and weekly digests of the press and weekly summaries of developments regarding political and security matters;
- (v) Keep the Under-Secretary-General of the Department informed of major political developments on a regular basis and, for this purpose, prepare analytical papers and reports;
- (vi) Make clippings from approximately 50-60 periodicals of different countries, catalogue and distribute official United Nations documents; maintain on a regular basis a list of articles of interest published in various periodicals.

B. Co-ordination

(a) General

4.9 The Unit for Co-ordination and Political Information co-ordinates activities of all centres, divisions and independent sections of the Department, as well as provides co-ordination assistance for the Under-Secretary-General with regard to all relevant departments and offices of the Secretariat. The Unit also maintains contacts with relevant United Nations specialized agencies within the framework of the Department's activities. The Chief of the Unit represents the Department at the Preparatory Committee of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination.

(b) Centre against Apartheid

4.10 No formal co-ordination exists with other units within the Secretariat or within the United Nations system.

(c) Outer Space Affairs Division

(i) Formal co-ordination within the Secretariat

4.11 In the area of committee servicing, co-ordination of work will continue to be maintained with the Office of Legal Affairs, which provides the substantive secretariat services for the Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. In implementation of the United Nations space applications programme, close co-ordination will continue to be effected through the Inter-departmental Working Panel on Space Applications. Co-ordination of work will

also be maintained with the Centre for Natural Resources, Energy and Transport and with the new Department of Technical Co-operation for Development in activities relating to the applications of remote sensing technology.

(ii) Formal co-ordination within the United Nations system

4.12 Co-ordination of activities within the United Nations system will continue through the ACC Sub-Committee on Outer Space Activities. Work programmes and activities of organizations concerned, in addition to being reported by the ACC Sub-Committee to its parent body, are reflected in the annual reports of the Secretary-General on the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. In the event that the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space decides to hold a United Nations conference on outer space during the period covered by this medium-term plan, the necessary co-ordination of preparatory work for such conference, where necessary, will also be effected through the ACC Sub-Committee on Outer Space Activities.

(iii) Units with which significant joint activities are expected during the period 1980-1983

4.13 In the implementation of United Nations space applications programmes, joint programmes for holding seminars/panels/workshops may be conducted with interested specialized agencies and United Nations bodies, such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO) and the regional commissions.

(d) Section for Sea and Ocean Affairs

(i) Formal co-ordination within the Secretariat

4.14 The Section serves as a part of the joint secretariat of the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea and consequently maintains liaison with other units of this secretariat and, first of all, with the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to the Conference on the Law of the Sea.

(ii) Formal co-ordination within the United Nations system

4.15 The Section has established working liaison with United Nations bodies which deal with marine matters, notably with the Inter-Governmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO, the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

C. Allocation of resources to subprogrammes

4.16 The trend in the percentage allocation of resources to subprogrammes is expected to be approximately as shown in the following table:

Allocation of resources to subprogrammes
(Percentage)

Subprogramme	1978-1979		1980-1981		1982-1983	
	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary sources	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary sources	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary sources
1. Fuller implementation of United Nations resolutions concerning apartheid	33	-	33	-	33	-
2. Peaceful Uses of Outer Space	20	-	20	-	20	-
3. International marine political and security problems	47	-	47	-	47	-
Total	100	-	100	-	100	-

D. Subprogramme narratives

SUBPROGRAMME 1: FULLER IMPLEMENTATION OF UNITED NATIONS RESOLUTIONS CONCERNING APARTHEID

(a) Objective

4.17 The objectives of this subprogramme are to promote fuller implementation of United Nations resolutions concerning the isolation of the South African régime in the diplomatic, military, economic and other fields; to secure greater awareness of the problem of apartheid in South Africa through the mobilization of world public opinion and support by trade unions, churches, non-governmental organizations and the public in general for the objectives of the United Nations as they relate to apartheid in South Africa; and to encourage humanitarian, educational and other assistance for the oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movements.

(b) Problem addressed

4.18 In a number of United Nations resolutions since 1962, Governments and organizations have been requested to take concrete measures to isolate the South African régime, as a means towards the eradication of apartheid. The measures aimed against South Africa include a mandatory arms embargo and cessation of all military co-operation; termination of diplomatic, consular and other relations; cessation of trade and investment; denial of facilities to South African Airways and to all other airlines flying to or from South Africa; boycott of racially selected South African sports teams; and the ending of educational, cultural and other exchanges with the South African régime and South African institutions which practise apartheid. Although these measures have been implemented by a large number of States, intergovernmental and non-governmental bodies, they have not been sufficiently effective because of the failure of the main trading partners of South Africa to comply with the various requests of the resolutions.

4.19 The victims of apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia, especially those imprisoned or restricted for their opposition to these discriminatory practices, are in need of humanitarian and educational assistance.

(c) Legislative authority

4.20 The legislative authority for this objective derives from General Assembly resolution 3324 E (XXIX) of 16 December 1974, which requested the Special Committee against Apartheid to keep under review the collaboration of States and economic and other interests with South Africa, as well as all aspects of the implementation of the United Nations resolutions on apartheid in South Africa, with a view to facilitating and promoting the universal application of economic and other sanctions against South Africa; resolutions 2923 D (XXVII) of 15 November 1972, 3151 C (XXVIII) and 32/105 H of 14 December 1973 and 14 December 1977 respectively, on the dissemination of information on apartheid; and resolutions 3411 (XXX) of 28 November and 10 December 1975, 3422 (XXX) of 8 December 1975, 31/6 of 26 October and 9 November 1976, and 32/105 of 14 and 16 December 1977.

4.21 The General Assembly and other organs have appealed to States and organizations for humanitarian, educational, moral, political and material assistance to the South African liberation movements and have requested the Special

Committee against Apartheid to promote such assistance. The Assembly has set up two funds for humanitarian and educational assistance, both financed by voluntary contributions.

4.22 The United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, established in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 2054 B (XX) of 15 December 1965, provides grants to voluntary organizations and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees towards:

- (i) Legal assistance to persons persecuted under the repressive and discriminatory legislation of South Africa;
- (ii) Relief to such persons and their dependants;
- (iii) Education of such persons and their dependants;
- (iv) Relief for refugees from South Africa;
- (v) Relief and assistance to persons persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in Namibia and Southern Rhodesia and to their families.

A Committee of Trustees, composed of persons appointed by five Member States decides on grants from the trust fund.

4.23 The trust fund for the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa was established by the General Assembly in resolution 2349 (XXII) of 19 December 1967. The programme is administered by the Director of the Centre against Apartheid. The operational responsibilities are carried out by the Office of Technical Co-operation, and an Advisory Committee of seven Member States advises the Secretary-General on policy matters.

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

4.24 The International Anti-Apartheid Year promoted by the Special Committee against Apartheid with a view to developing a higher level of international action against apartheid will involve the Centre in the following activities in 1978 and 1979:

- a. Organization of international conferences, seminars, meetings, etc;
- b. Missions to Governments and organizations;
- c. Preparation of reports and other documentation;
- d. Liaison with Governments, organizations and information media to promote greater publicity against apartheid and greater assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

4.25 During the biennium, the anticipated activities of the Centre against Apartheid, to be undertaken in consultation with the Special Committee against Apartheid, will be:

a. Preparation of studies and papers on developments concerning apartheid, on all aspects of the implementation of United Nations resolutions, and on collaboration by States and foreign economic interests with South Africa;

b. Provision of documentation, advice and assistance for missions undertaken by the Special Committee to consult with Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

c. Assistance in organizing seminars and other events;

d. Promotion of the widest observance of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (21 March), the International Day for Solidarity with the Struggling People of South Africa (16 June) and the Day of Solidarity with South African Political Prisoners (11 October);

e. Preparation and publication of studies, papers and feature articles, including special publications for trade unions, churches, and organizations of women, students, teachers and others;

f. Co-operation with the Office of Public Information (OPI) in publicity against apartheid through various media, with specialized agencies (especially ILO and UNESCO) to secure co-ordination of action by all institutions in the United Nations system on publicity against apartheid, and with non-governmental organizations to secure publication and dissemination of United Nations material in various languages;

g. Maintaining and publicizing a register of persons imprisoned or restricted in South Africa for their opposition to apartheid;

h. Appropriate support of public campaigns in all countries on specific issues - such as release of political prisoners, cessation of emigration to South Africa, and boycott of racially selected South African sports teams - and publicizing these campaigns;

i. Collecting and maintaining information on the activities of non-governmental organizations against apartheid;

j. Analysis and countering of the propaganda by South Africa in favour of apartheid and against United Nations efforts to eradicate apartheid, and the answering of public inquiries concerning apartheid;

k. Maintaining close contact with national committees against apartheid in about 30 countries and with other national and international organizations;

l. Promoting contributions to and administering the trust fund for publicity against apartheid, issuing publications in various languages, developing a feature service, and preparation of a series of special purpose publications through this funding;

m. Servicing of the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa and the Advisory Committee on Southern Africa, the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa and the promoting of contributions to these funds;

n. Encouraging direct contributions to voluntary organizations engaged in providing humanitarian assistance to victims of apartheid;

o. Arranging for the widest possible publicity, in co-operation with OPT, for humanitarian assistance for the victims of repression in South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia;

p. Selection of candidates for scholarships, and liaison with UNDP, UNHCR, the specialized agencies, the Organization of African Unity and other scholarship-giving agencies.

4.26 The work of the Centre with regard to the above depends largely on the programme of work of the Special Committee, which is decided annually. The work of the Special Committee includes sending missions to Governments and intergovernmental organizations; participation in intergovernmental and non-governmental conferences; consultations with the major trade union confederations and non-governmental organizations; and the organization of international seminars. The Special Committee has requested studies on the relations with South Africa of its trading partners, on non-governmental campaigns in all countries against economic collaboration with South Africa, and on involvement by foreign economic interests in propaganda in favour of apartheid. It has called for continuing research on the implementation of the arms embargo against South Africa. It has decided to pay special attention to promoting an embargo on the supply of petroleum, petroleum products and other strategic commodities to South Africa, and to the collaboration by States, corporations and institutions with South Africa in the nuclear field.

4.27 The Centre will intensify its efforts to obtain larger contributions from a greater number of donors to ensure the further development of the United Nations programme.

4.28 As regards other assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movements, the Centre will assist the Special Committee in publicizing their needs and will encourage direct contributions.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

4.29 It is likely that the Special Committee against Apartheid will be charged increasingly with the promotion of international action and public campaigns. The greater assistance of the Centre will be required not only for committee servicing and research, but also for organization of missions, conferences and campaigns, promotion and administration of assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa, and dissemination of information against apartheid.

(iv) Activities of marginal usefulness

4.30 There are no programme proposals in subsections (ii) and (iii) put forward only because legislation requires that this be done, but which could be regarded as obsolete, of marginal usefulness or ineffective.

(e) Expected impact

4.31 It is expected that during the period substantial progress will be achieved in the application of economic and other sanctions against South Africa, and that there will be a substantial increase in contributions for humanitarian, educational and other types of assistance to the victims of apartheid in South Africa.

SUBPROGRAMME 2: PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE

(a) Objective

4.32 The objective of this subprogramme is to assist in developing agreements on principles or legal régimes governing State activities in the peaceful uses and exploration of outer space and in the possible implementation of global systems or programmes sponsored by the international community; to provide training and technical assistance to developing countries in selected areas of the practical applications of space technology - especially in remote sensing, direct television broadcast and possibly generation of solar energy; and to assist in developing more effective international co-operation in the practical application of space technology for an international remote sensing system and appropriate global and regional ground facilities.

(b) Problem addressed

4.33 Practical benefits from recent advances in space technology, while opening up vast economic possibilities for the international community, have at the same time created political, legal, economic and social problems. The Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space has already been faced with certain aspects of those problems in the fields of remote sensing and direct television broadcast by satellites.

4.34 Space technology has shown that remote sensing of the earth from space platforms cannot be restricted to national boundaries, and a system which would secure maximum benefits for the international community would require the establishment of an international satellite system with regional ground facilities providing each geographic area with data accessible to all. Such an approach raises important issues, such as the sovereign right of countries regarding information on their natural resources and the acceptance of an appropriate legal framework within which future operational remote sensing activity should be conducted.

4.35 Similarly, it has been established that direct television broadcast by satellites offers potential benefits for education, international exchange of information and other social and economic development programmes. While the feasibility of an operational system of direct broadcast satellites is still relatively remote, some of the political, social, economic and legal problems have already been raised. Questions, such as the reconciliation of the concept of free flow of information with prior consent of a country on whose territory an international broadcast is being made, have engaged attention for the past few years.

4.36 International co-operative programmes relating to the use of space technology for generating solar energy and the use of the geostationary orbit in general will

also become a matter of concern. Unless acceptable modes of international co-operation in these areas of space technology applications can be developed, major benefits from the practical applications of space research may not be fully realized in the interest of all nations.

(c) Legislative authority

4.37 The legislative authority for this subprogramme derives from General Assembly resolutions 1721 (XVI) of 20 December 1961, 2453 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, 2733 (XXV) of 16 December 1970, 2776 (XXVI) of 29 November 1971, 2915 (XXVII) of 9 November 1972, 3182 (XXVIII) of 18 December 1973, 3234 (XXIX) of 12 November 1974, 3415 (XXX) of 8 December 1975, 31/8 of 8 November 1976 and 32/196 of 20 December 1977.

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

4.38 In the space applications programme, the various seminars/panels/workshops planned for the year 1979 are expected to be fully carried out or implemented. Should the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space decide to endorse the idea of a United Nations conference on outer space, preparatory work for the conference (which may be approved by the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee during its 1979 session) will have started. In that event, preparation for documentation input for the conference will receive priority.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

4.39 It is anticipated that the following will be accomplished during the biennium:

a. Organization of three or four seminars/panels/workshops in the practical applications of space technology, including remote sensing, communication and broadcasting, meteorology using satellites and other possible new areas of application. These technical seminars and meetings are designed to bring to the attention of participants from developing countries the practical experience and technological developments that could be of direct benefit to their countries, especially in enhancing their development programmes. Technical survey missions to assist developing countries in the integration of space technology in their development plans may also be conducted;

b. Substantive servicing of the annual sessions of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee, the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and the secretariat of the First Committee and preparatory work for the proposed United Nations conference on outer space activities (if approved). It is assumed that such work will be carried out by the staff of the Division with such temporary assistance as may be required for the effective servicing of the proposed conference;

c. Provision of technical advisory services to Member States, upon request, and to units in the United Nations, including OTC, requesting expert advice on remote sensing;

d. Continued maintenance of a public registry of information furnished by

Member States on launchings of objects into outer space, under resolution 1721 B (XVI) and under the 1975 Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space;

e. Continued co-operation with FAO in training programmes for participants from developing countries in the interpretation of remote sensing images from satellites through the use of simple and modest equipment and facilities; and with the Centre for Natural Resources, Energy and Transport in similar training programmes in the non-agricultural areas;

f. If approved by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, providing substantive secretariat services to the proposed satellite remote sensing panel;

g. Upon approval by the General Assembly, providing substantive secretariat services for the preparation and holding of a second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

4.40 Activities and programmes for both committee servicing and implementation of the United Nations space applications programme are expected to increase in volume during this period. With an increase in membership of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (from 37 to 47 as decided by the General Assembly in 1977) 2/ and growing interest in the practical applications of space technology in development programmes, studies and reports in the various space activities and research, including remote sensing, direct broadcast by satellites and generation of solar energy are expected to have grown considerably. Similarly, needs for more training programmes and technical survey missions for the benefit of the developing countries will clearly increase during this biennium.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

4.41 No activities of marginal usefulness are included in this subprogramme plan.

(e) Expected impact

4.42 The impact of closer international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space, especially in the practical applications of that technology, has already been widely felt by Member States.

4.43 The training of participants from developing countries through the three or four seminars/panels/workshops held annually under the United Nations space applications programme, for better management of the applications of space technology and enhancing of indigenous capabilities, is expected to have more tangible effects on management improvement in this area.

4.44 Studies and reports to be prepared for the work of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee, including those bearing on new subjects such as the use of the geostationary orbit, generation of solar energy and search for extraterrestrial intelligence, are expected to provide members of the deliberative organs with a better technical basis for their deliberations and recommendations.

4.45 Should the proposed United Nations conference on outer space be held during this period, its likely impact will be especially felt in the initiation of improved modes of international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space and in providing more meaningful assistance to the developing countries in the utilization of space technology in their development programmes.

SUBPROGRAMME 3: INTERNATIONAL MARINE POLITICAL AND SECURITY PROBLEMS

(a) Objective

4.46 The objective of this subprogramme is to assist States with international marine political and security problems.

(b) Problem addressed

4.47 The multiplication and extension of the various uses of the oceans and ocean space have demonstrated the necessity for the peaceful and orderly management of all ocean-related matters, including military uses, the delimitation of ocean spaces, and the peaceful allocation of marine resources. This subprogramme is concerned with the peaceful settlement of disputes of States and with increased inter-State co-operation in ocean-related activities. As nations are increasingly turning to the oceans in quest of new sources of energy and food and new modes of civil and military communication, and as they are establishing new frontiers of national maritime jurisdictions, new forms of inter-State tensions may emerge.

(c) Legislative authority

4.48 The legislative authority for the subprogramme derives from Article 34 and Article 36, paragraph 1, and Article 37 of the Charter of the United Nations, and General Assembly resolutions 2467 (XXIII) of 21 December 1968, 2750 (XXV) of 17 December 1970, 2832 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, 2992 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, 3029 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972, 3067 (XXVIII) of 16 November 1973, 3259 A (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3334 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 3483 (XXX) of 12 December 1975 and 31/63 of 10 December 1976.

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

4.49 By the end of 1979, the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea will have completed its main substantive phase and will be close to adopting a convention. The Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean will be in the active phase of the preparations for a conference on the Indian Ocean.

(ii) Period 1980-1983

4.50 Activities regarding sea and ocean affairs will be undertaken as follows:

a. Continuing to provide substantive services to the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, at least up to the end of 1980 or early 1981;

b. Continuing to provide substantive services to the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean;

c. Participating in servicing the Conference on the Indian Ocean, should the Conference be held following the preparatory work of the Committee;

d. Providing secretariat assistance on matters connected with the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof, 3/ and issues on preventing the extension of the arms race to the sea-bed;

e. Maintaining and developing the Sea and Ocean Affairs Library, and establishing specialized files on a wide range of marine issues;

f. Preparing monthly summaries and annual reviews on political and security aspects of developments in the field of sea and ocean affairs;

g. Conducting studies on the most important issues of marine political and security problems, including the peaceful uses of seas, potential areas of conflict and peaceful settlement of disputes;

h. Organizing seminars and symposia on political and security aspects of marine questions;

i. Maintaining working liaison with specialized agencies, other United Nations programmes, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and groups which deal with problems related to sea and ocean matters.

(iii) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

4.51 None of the above-mentioned activities are expected to be of marginal usefulness.

(e) Expected impact

4.52 The subprogramme is expected (i) to keep the Secretary-General and Under-Secretary-General informed about potential conflicts or crises in ocean space by drawing their attention to areas where international peace and security are likely to be endangered and (ii) to assist the United Nations organs concerned with the strengthening of international peace and security by providing them with special studies which would analyse the root causes of conflicts in ocean space.

3/ General Assembly resolution 2660 (XXV), annex.

PROGRAMME 2: UNITED NATIONS CENTRE FOR DISARMAMENT

A. Organization

1. Intergovernmental review

4.53 The work of the Secretariat in this programme is reviewed by the General Assembly and, in particular, by the First Committee. The most recent review took place during the special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, which was held from 23 May to 30 June 1978. During this session the General Assembly, in its final document, adopted, inter alia, a programme of action on disarmament, which includes priorities, and reviewed the role of the United Nations in disarmament and of the international machinery for negotiations on disarmament (resolution S-10/2). This document represents the foundation for the present medium-term plan.

4.54 Particular aspects of the Secretariat's work are reviewed by the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean and the Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference; the same is true with respect to the United Nations Conference on specific conventional weapons, the preparatory conferences for which will be held in 1978-1979, and with the review conferences provided for in the non-proliferation treaty, the sea-bed treaty, the environmental modification convention, and the biological weapons convention. The newly established Disarmament Commission will also make recommendations concerning the activities of the Secretariat. Similarly, the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (CCD) and its successor-body, the Committee on Disarmament, will discuss the Secretariat's work related to disarmament negotiations.

4.55 The Secretariat work in the area of studies will be reviewed, in particular, by the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies which will meet every year to make its recommendations to the Secretary-General. In addition, each year several groups of governmental experts meet in connexion with specific studies in the field of disarmament and their reports contain advice to the Secretary-General on the conduct of those and of related studies.

2. Secretariat

4.56 The Secretariat unit responsible for this programme is the Centre for Disarmament. As at 31 December 1977, there were 18 Professional and higher level staff members, of which none was supported from extrabudgetary sources. The Centre had the following sections as at 31 December 1977:

<u>Organizational unit</u>	<u>Professional staff</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Regular budget</u>	<u>Extrabudgetary sources</u>	
Office of the Assistant Secretary-General	3	-	3
Committee and Conference Services Section	5	-	5
Information and Research Section	5	-	4
Treaties and Resolutions Section	4	-	4
Geneva Unit	1	-	1
Total	<u>18</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>18</u>

4.57 For purposes of preparing and following up the tenth special session, the Centre for Disarmament has, since May 1977, made use of the services of three consultants on the senior Professional level. In addition, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, who is not on the staffing table of the Centre, is based in Geneva and is supported by the Centre's Geneva Unit.

3. Divergencies between the current administrative structure and the proposed programme structure

4.58 The Centre for Disarmament has both substantive and functional tasks. Its substantive activities deal on the one hand with the situations that form the background for various arms limitation and disarmament approaches and on the other hand with the various subdivisions of those approaches. The former group comprises questions of military technology and weapons effects, strategy and tactics, national military developments and military alliances and the characteristics of the arms race. The questions of arms limitation and disarmament involve the topics of general and complete disarmament, nuclear disarmament (including non-proliferation), prohibition of biological and chemical weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, other disarmament measures (including conventional arms limitation) and regional security matters. Each of these topics includes specialized subtopics. The deliberations and negotiations on disarmament and arms limitation deal with each of these various subdivisions and are followed, analysed and reported on substantively, by subject. This requires a considerable amount of expertise and specialization in the various topics on the part of the Centre's staff. The organization of the work initially followed purely functional lines but there has lately been a tendency to combine the functional principle with a substantive approach. During the plan period the functional principle is nevertheless expected to remain dominant and it is therefore reflected in this presentation. Even in a purely functional approach, however, there are certain inevitable discrepancies between the administrative and programme structures.

4.59 The Committee and Conference Services Section deals primarily with subprogramme 1: deliberation and negotiation. As regards the work of the negotiating body in Geneva (the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament and, from 1979, the Committee on Disarmament), these functions are carried out in conjunction with the Geneva Unit, which constitutes the permanent liaison with that body. Individual staff members from the other sections are also engaged in the execution of subprogramme 1, as required. The Information and Research Section deals with subprogrammes 2 and 3: information and disarmament studies. However, staff members from the other sections are frequently called upon to prepare contributions for the United Nations Disarmament Yearbook and the disarmament periodical, to participate in analysis carried out by the Information and Research Section, to serve as secretaries of study groups and to assist in the preparation of documentation for various groups. The Treaties and Resolutions Section has primary responsibility in regard to subprogramme 4, follow-up. Assistance is given by staff from the other sections in respect of preparation, documentation and secretarial assistance for review conferences and in respect of the implementation of specific resolutions. The Treaties and Resolutions Section traditionally also handles the contacts with non-governmental organizations, which functionally form part of subprogramme 2, information on disarmament. The Geneva Unit deals with a number of aspects of the various subprogrammes, particularly deliberations and negotiations, information and

studies. In this way staff can be shifted to such tasks where the work is heaviest at the time, e.g., the servicing of a particular conference, preparations for a given meeting, etc. This approach also has the advantage of making the best use of the expertise of individual staff members, for instance, by having a staff member who has functioned as a secretary of a particular meeting prepare the relevant chapter in the Disarmament Yearbook. What is most important, is that it leads to a saving of personnel requirements.

4.60 This approach may pose some practical difficulty in that the functions of a given unit do not always precisely coincide with a particular subprogramme. Such problems will be minimized, however, by dealing with specific programme elements as defined projects, the execution of which is supervised by a chief or other senior officer of the section in whose competence the particular task belongs, thus combining the functional and substantive approaches.

4.61 The way of carrying out the new subprogramme for training has not been finally determined. Consideration is being given to the possibility that, while the Centre for Disarmament would provide the principal substantive input for the training programme and closely follow its application, the administration would be entrusted to another body in the United Nations system, specialized in and equipped for this work.

4. Expected completions and consequent reorganization

(a) Expected completions

(i) Biennium 1978-1979

4.62 The following programme element described in paragraph 2.30 (a) in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 ^{4/} is expected to be completed.

4.63 The servicing of the preparatory committee for the special session of the General Assembly, and of the special session itself, will have been completed when, at the end of 1978, the initial follow-up of the special session, consisting mainly of planning and the manner in which the decisions of the special session should be implemented, has been converted into actual work programmes for the years ahead. Further effect will be given to this follow-up by decisions taken by the General Assembly at its thirty-third regular session.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

4.64 No completions can be anticipated for this biennium.

(b) Consequent reorganization

4.65 The activities described under (a) were undertaken mainly with the help of temporary assistance, functioning in the framework of the existing programme. The completion of the programme element, therefore, does not itself necessitate a reorganization but, because the special session has considerably increased the tasks assigned to the Centre for Disarmament, some reorganization will be

^{4/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/32/6 and Corr.1 and 2), vol. I.

called for in 1979. This results from additions to the study functions, the need to establish a secretariat for the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies and the establishment of a secretariat of the Committee on Disarmament in Geneva.

B. Co-ordination

1. Formal co-ordination within the Secretariat

4.66 The Centre for Disarmament co-ordinates the activity within the United Nations in the area of disarmament. No formal instrument exists for this purpose, but the Office of the Assistant Secretary-General supervises and co-ordinates the planning, implementation and follow-up of tasks in the field of disarmament. The Department of International Economic and Social Affairs and UNDP are participating in study activities on the relationship between disarmament and development. The Office of Public Information publicizes disarmament matters in the form of leaflets, fact sheets and press releases, and through the organization of press conferences, the United Nations Chronicle, audio-visual services and the United Nations Information Centres.

2. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations system

4.67 There is at present no specialized mechanism for the co-ordination of disarmament activities within the United Nations system and none appears necessary. In accordance with the decisions by ACC, the Centre for Disarmament co-ordinates all activities undertaken in the area of disarmament and arms limitation within the United Nations system. Co-ordination with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in the field of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons is ensured, either directly or through that organization's liaison office at United Nations Headquarters, by correspondence, personal contact and attendance at that body's meetings. The Centre participates as an invited observer in meetings of the governing bodies of the International Fuel Cycle Evaluation (INFCE), for which IAEA serves as the secretariat. Contacts are also maintained with UNESCO, which, in particular, studies and publicizes various aspects of the arms race and its consequences; with UNEP, which is interested in the environmental aspects of disarmament; WHO, which considers in particular the effects on human health of the use of particular weapons; and WMO, which is concerned with the impact on weather conditions of weapons of mass destruction. IAEA and UNESCO contribute to the Disarmament Yearbook, which involves considerable discussion with these organizations on form and content. Representatives of IAEA, UNESCO and UNEP made statements to the tenth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament. As appropriate, these organizations are associated with meetings, conferences and studies conducted under United Nations auspices in the field of disarmament and arms limitation, and the Centre for Disarmament closely follows the activities of these agencies which relate to its work. Specific references to the activities of UNESCO are made in the Final Document of the tenth special session of the General Assembly (resolution S-10/2, paras. 103 and 107; the latter mentions UNESCO plans to hold a world congress on disarmament education and urges it to step up its programme in this field).

3. Units with which significant joint activities are expected during the period 1980-1983

4.68 Activities regarding the implementation of the non-proliferation treaty will be carried out in conjunction with IAEA. This agency will also be involved in the second review conference of that treaty, as it was in the first such conference, and will continue to provide information on its activities in the area of the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

4.69 In connexion with subprogramme information and studies, a programme for the exchange of information may need to be set up jointly with UNESCO. Within the Secretariat, a large proportion of the information work will have to be carried out in conjunction with OPI.

C. Allocation of resources to subprogrammes

4.70 The trend in the percentage allocation of resources to subprogrammes is expected to be approximately as shown in the following table:

Allocation of resources to subprogrammes
(Percentage)

Subprogramme	1978-1979 a/		1980-1981		1982-1983	
	Regular budget sources	Extra-budgetary sources	Regular budget sources	Extra-budgetary sources	Regular budget sources	Extra-budgetary sources
1. Deliberation and negotiation	50	-	45	-	40	-
2. Information on disarmament	20	-	20	-	20	-
3. Disarmament studies	10	-	15	-	15	-
4. Follow-up and implementation	20	-	15	-	20	-
5. Training for disarmament b/	-	-	5	-	5	-
Total	100	-	100	-	100	-

a/ Within this biennium, a shift in emphasis will take place towards information and studies, as a result of the decisions of the tenth special session. It is expected that the balance will be restored in the course of 1979, assuming that the additional resources needed to give effect to those decisions have been obtained in that year.

b/ The training subprogramme should start in 1979. If the additional resources needed for this purpose are obtained, the ratios between the other subprogrammes should remain approximately as indicated.

D. Subprogramme narratives

SUBPROGRAMME 1: DELIBERATION AND NEGOTIATION

(a) Objective

4.71 The objective of this subprogramme is to assist in formulating a comprehensive disarmament programme and the various steps which should lead to its realization, and in negotiating agreements which would give effect to it.

(b) Problems addressed

4.72 The arms race, particularly in its nuclear aspect, the danger of the proliferation of nuclear weapons, the increase in military budgets with corresponding consumption of human and material resources which are needed for development purposes, the threats to the security of States and the growth of the threat of nuclear war are among the problems which have prompted the world community to seek better means of deliberating and achieving a comprehensive disarmament programme which should lead to general and complete disarmament under effective international control. The General Assembly has recognized that it is necessary to involve all States in deliberating such a programme, the steps to be taken to achieve it and the implementation of these steps. It has recognized that the negotiation of agreements on specific measures of disarmament and arms limitation should be carried out in a single multilateral forum of limited size taking its decisions on the basis of consensus, in which all interested States should be enabled to participate in an appropriate manner when their particular concerns are under discussion. States also seek to strengthen their security on a regional basis, for instance, by establishing nuclear-weapon-free zones and zones of peace in various parts of the world; specific forums to deal with these matters are also required.

(c) Legislative authority

4.73 Apart from the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, the legislative authority for specific matters derives from the many resolutions that the General Assembly has adopted each year on the subject. Following a general review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament, decided upon at the thirtieth session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 31/90 of 14 December 1976 on the strengthening of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament. At its tenth special session, the General Assembly on 30 June 1978 adopted as resolution S-10/2 a final document which provides the basis for action in the years ahead (see particularly paras. 117-120, 122 and 123). The basis for the activities of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean is resolution 2992 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972 and subsequent resolutions on the subject adopted annually by the General Assembly. The basis for the activities of the Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference is to be found in resolution 3183 (XXVIII) of 18 December 1973 and subsequent resolutions on the subject adopted annually by the General Assembly. The Preparatory Conference for the United Nations Conference on Prohibitions or Restrictions of Use of Certain Conventional Weapons which may be Deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to have Indiscriminate Effects is covered by General Assembly resolution 32/152 of 19 December 1977.

(d) Strategy and output

4.74 The General Assembly has increasingly become the focal point for the activities of the United Nations in the field of disarmament. Its work so far has culminated in the tenth special session devoted to disarmament. As a result of that session, the First Committee, which each year has considered around 20 disarmament items, will henceforth deal exclusively with disarmament and related international security questions. A Disarmament Commission has been established as a subsidiary organ of the General Assembly to consider and make recommendations on various problems in the field of disarmament and to follow up the relevant decisions and recommendations of the special session. This Commission should also consider the elements of a comprehensive programme for disarmament to be submitted as recommendations to the General Assembly and through it to the negotiating body. To assist these bodies in their functions, substantive reports and summaries of available documentation will be prepared in response to requests by the Assembly. Background notes and documentation will be prepared for the bureaux of the various bodies and assistance rendered to the rapporteurs. The work will involve the preparation of the agendas and analysis of material generated, to serve as the basis for assessments and publications.

4.75 The Committee on Disarmament will meet for the first time in January 1979. Preparations will be made to permit this Committee to adopt its plan of work and it is expected that once it has done so the Committee will address a number of specific topics for negotiation. Whereas so far the major part of the substantive secretariat functions for the negotiating body has been performed by its two co-chairmen, the decision of the special session to have the chairmanship rotate monthly among all the members shifts the main burden of secretarial activity to the Centre for Disarmament. The Committee will presumably establish its work programme in the light of the Final Document of the tenth special session of the General Assembly (resolution S-10/2) and particularly paragraph 45 of that document, which lists as priorities in disarmament negotiations "nuclear weapons; other weapons of mass destruction, including chemical weapons; conventional weapons, including any which may be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects; and reduction of armed forces." The Committee will also need to deal with various procedural matters, including questions of the frequency of reporting and of giving greater publicity to its proceedings. It will further take decisions in regard to the establishment of expert bodies to assist in its work. Preparations for these actions by the Committee must be made by the Secretariat in 1978 and the necessary documentation will have to be prepared. The question of conventional weapons which may be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects has in the past been discussed in expert meetings convened by the International Committee of the Red Cross and at a diplomatic conference called by the Swiss Government. As a result of the decision of the General Assembly in resolution 32/152 of 19 December 1977 to convene a United Nations Conference in 1979 with a view to reaching agreements on prohibitions or restrictions of the use of such weapons, and also to deal with the question of a system of periodic review and consider further proposals, it is likely that this matter will be a focus of considerable activity during the entire plan period.

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

4.76 By the end of 1979, the First Committee, as a body dealing only with the questions of disarmament, will have had its first two meetings in that capacity.

It is expected that the Disarmament Commission will have had its first organizational meeting in 1978 and one substantive session of up to four weeks in 1979, in the light of decisions taken at the tenth special session and at the thirty-third regular session of the General Assembly. In regard to the Committee on Disarmament, the Secretariat role in the activities of that new body will have been defined in the two sessions foreseen for that body in 1979. As regards the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace, by resolution 32/86 of 12 December 1977 the General Assembly decided not only to extend the life of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, enlarge its composition and renew its mandate, but also decided that, as the next step towards convening a conference on the Indian Ocean a meeting of the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean should be convened in New York at a suitable date, which other States not falling within this category could also attend. Since no decision was made at the thirty-second session to hold the meeting of the littoral and hinterland States in 1978, it must be assumed that the preparatory meeting will be held in 1979 or a subsequent year. Thus, the situation at the end of 1979 might be the following: either the preparatory meeting and the conference of the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean would be held after 1979, or only the conference would remain to be held.

4.77 As regards the Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference, the General Assembly has extended the mandate of the Committee (resolution 32/89 of 12 December 1977). Furthermore, at its special session, the Assembly decided that at the earliest appropriate time a world disarmament conference should be convened with universal participation and with adequate preparation. Secretariat work in this context will continue (see the special report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference 5/). The Preparatory Conference for the United Nations Conference on Prohibitions or Restrictions of Use of Certain Conventional Weapons which may be Deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to have Indiscriminate Effects will have been held in the autumn of 1978 and may be followed by another such preparatory conference in 1979. The Conference itself is also scheduled for that year.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

4.78 The General Assembly will decide at its thirty-third session on the date for the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament. This is likely to be either in 1981 or 1982. The preparatory work for such a special session may again involve some 12 to 18 months and, if the session is to be held in 1981, a preparatory committee will have to start functioning in 1980; if the session is to take place in 1982, the preparatory committee will have to start its work in 1981. The biennium is expected to involve the Disarmament Commission in the deliberation of the elements of a comprehensive programme for disarmament. The Committee on Disarmament will be fully engaged in the implementation of the decisions of the tenth special session and may have to adjust its plan of work and intensify its efforts in the light of the recommendations emanating from the Disarmament Commission. A preparatory meeting may take place for a conference on the Indian Ocean and it is also possible that this conference itself will take place during that period. Consideration of measures to prohibit or restrict the use of specific conventional weapons will continue and may intensify as a result of the 1979 conference.

5/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Tenth Special Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/S-10/3 and Corr.1), vol. 1.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

4.79 The general trend, as described above, is expected to continue during the biennium 1982-1983, especially as developments may be influenced in particular by recommendations made in connexion with a second special session devoted to disarmament. The continued need for multilateral negotiations on disarmament within the framework of the Committee on Disarmament can be anticipated.

4.80 A main development during this period could also be represented by progress towards a world disarmament conference.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

4.81 No activities of marginal usefulness are included in this subprogramme plan.

(e) Expected impact

4.82 The Centre's work in deliberation and negotiation in the area of disarmament and arms limitation should contribute substantively to these processes, but the impact of this contribution can neither be foreseen nor measured.

SUBPROGRAMME 2: INFORMATION ON DISARMAMENT

(a) Objective

4.83 The objective of this subprogramme is to further the knowledge of developments in the field of disarmament and arms limitation on the part of government officials dealing with this matter and to promote such an interest among the public at large.

(b) Problem addressed

4.84 The discussion of disarmament and arms limitation requires a thorough knowledge of the problems involved, including an awareness of the existence and the development of various means of mass destruction and conventional weapons and the effects of their use. Opinions expressed in numerous statements and resolutions by various bodies of the United Nations system recognize the need of the international community for regular and expanded information on disarmament related problems and developments. This need is specifically emphasized in the Final Document of the tenth special session of the General Assembly (resolution S-10/2). It is widely accepted that such information could be helpful in better understanding and resolving these problems.

(c) Legislative authority

4.85 In resolution 31/90 of 14 December 1976, the General Assembly endorsed proposals covering, inter alia, the provision of information in the field of disarmament by the United Nations. This decision included the publication of the Disarmament Yearbook. Resolution 32/87 E of 12 December 1977 contained the decision to publish a disarmament periodical. Resolution S-10/2 refers to this subprogramme in paragraphs 100 to 106.

(d) Strategy and output

4.86 The ongoing activities covered by this subprogramme comprise the preparation and publication of the United Nations Disarmament Yearbook and of the disarmament periodical, the preparation of contributions to the general United Nations Yearbook, the contribution to other publications of the United Nations and dissemination of information on armaments and disarmament through other media such as film, television, lectures, interviews and participation in meetings of governmental and non-governmental bodies.

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

4.87 Three consecutive volumes of the Disarmament Yearbook will have been published. Five issues of the disarmament periodical, entitled "Disarmament", will have been brought out, of which three in the course of 1979. A plan for dissemination of disarmament related information will have been adopted in co-ordination with OPI and the realization of this plan will be under way; it should involve the use of such media as the press, brochures, sales publications, television, film and radio. Particular attention will be paid to the popularization of the Final Document of the tenth special session. It must be emphasized that the substantive content of any publication handled by OPI is determined as part of this subprogramme. An attempt will also have been made to continue the impetus given by the tenth special session to the interest in disarmament matters on the part of non-governmental organizations. In the course of 1979, pursuant to the mandate contained in the Final Document, contacts with non-governmental organizations and research institutions will be increased for the purpose of helping to mobilize world public opinion in support of disarmament. To this end, much of the information effort will be directed at non-governmental organizations, both from New York and from Geneva, and material will be exchanged with research institutions. Direct contact with such organizations for the purpose of providing information will be increased and a lecture programme will be prepared on a more regular basis. The initiation of the disarmament week will involve the preparation of appropriate material for printed and oral delivery, lecturing and arrangements with non-governmental organizations for joint activities to publicize disarmament questions. The results of studies of various expert groups will be popularized both in the form of brochures and as contributions to the disarmament periodical and it is intended to prepare easily readable summaries of all such expert reports. Both in New York and Geneva, reference collections of disarmament related documents, literature and publications will have been set up and co-ordinated with the United Nations bibliographical information system which should by then be fully established and functioning.

(ii) Period 1980-1983

4.88 Because the activities listed are of a recurring nature it does not seem practical to follow a biennial division in their respect. If a second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament is held in 1981, information activities may be expected to expand during the second biennium, both in respect of the number of items covered and of the public to be reached. There would also be a growth in the contributions on new subjects, both to the Disarmament Yearbook and to the periodical, and an expansion of the bibliographic section of the periodical, and of the recurring features containing information on current disarmament efforts. If appropriate and generally applicable criteria

have been developed and agreed upon, factual information on such topics as military expenditures, armed forces and armaments, military production, arms trade and military foreign aid will have to be included in the Yearbook, with extracts being published in the periodical and possibly other separate publications during the second part of the period under discussion.

(iii) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

4.89 No activities of marginal usefulness are included in this subprogramme plan.

(e) Expected impact

4.90 Improved knowledge and understanding of the complex problems involved in the disarmament process might strengthen the role of the United Nations in disarmament related efforts and contribute to the capability of nations to play a more effective role in the deliberative process. A heightened awareness among the general public of the problems, in particular through the efforts of better informed non-governmental organizations, would improve the climate for discussions on disarmament and arms limitation.

SUBPROGRAMME 3: STUDIES ON DISARMAMENT

(a) Objective

4.91 The objective of this subprogramme is to obtain a more thorough understanding of the factors which are involved in the process of disarmament.

(b) Problem addressed

4.92 Disarmament involves many different measures that are largely interrelated, each of which has multiple political, military, technical, economic and social aspects. An awareness of those aspects is essential in understanding the problems of the arms race and of disarmament, and fruitful negotiations on any specific measure of disarmament depend on a thorough knowledge of the complex of factors involved therein.

(c) Legislative authority

4.93 Legislative authority for the general study activities of the Centre for Disarmament derives from General Assembly resolution 31/90 of 14 December 1976; for specific study activities, resolutions 32/75 (economic and social consequences of the arms race) of 12 December 1977; 3463 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/87 of 14 December 1976 and 32/85 (reduction of military budgets); 32/87 C (interrelationship between disarmament and international security); and 32/88 A (relationship between disarmament and development), all of 12 December 1977. In the Final Document of the tenth special session (resolution S-10/2), the General Assembly has given the Secretary-General the mandate to report periodically on the economic and social consequences of the arms race (para. 93), and to initiate expert studies on the relationship between disarmament and development (paras. 94 and 95) and on the interrelationship between disarmament and international security (para. 97). Reference to disarmament studies is further made in paragraph 98 (determination by the General Assembly of guidelines for carrying out studies, taking into account a report by the Secretary-General) and paragraphs 103 and 124 (advisory board on

disarmament studies). The thirty-third and subsequent sessions of the General Assembly should also take into account proposals already submitted (para. 125. A number of proposals are listed in the Final Document as subparagraphs (d), (e), (k), (n), (o) and (dd). Other proposals have been submitted orally and are contained in the session's records, as referred to in the Final Document.).

(d) Strategy and output

4.94 The number of proposals made during the tenth special session for studies in the field of disarmament and arms limitation and the variety of topics covered in those proposals illustrate the interest of States in such studies. Many of these proposals will again be submitted at the thirty-third regular session of the General Assembly and at following sessions. Several of these studies will lead to further in-depth inquiries. Some of the subjects involved might eventually be dealt with as related aspects of a single subject while others will be found to have components that merit separate consideration. Each study requires great care in its preparation and implementation. The establishment of a standing board to advise the Secretary-General on various aspects of studies to be made under the auspices of the United Nations in the field of disarmament and arms limitation, as requested by the General Assembly at its special session, is a logical organizational response designed to put these studies in an integrated and operative frame and should facilitate the execution of this subprogramme, taking due account of the various political, socio-economic and regional considerations involved. The advisory board will have the mandate of proposing and periodically adjusting a comprehensive programme of studies and suggesting priority tasks for the two to three years ahead, taking into consideration what has already been achieved in the field of disarmament studies, within the United Nations and the United Nations system as well as by research institutes. It will further have the task of proposing the precise substantive delineation of each subject to be studied, the manner in which the topic should be approached, the organization of the study, its form and the presentation of its results.

4.95 In accordance with the decisions that will be taken by the General Assembly and along the lines in which similar studies have been carried out in the past, it may be expected that United Nations studies on disarmament will be carried out by groups of governmental experts appointed by the Secretary-General, working groups of governmental experts and by the Secretariat itself. In both cases, consultants are usually employed to help prepare background material and assist in drafting reports. The Secretariat's activities with regard to expert meetings, besides the compilation of documentation, servicing and drawing up the reports, usually entail the preparation of substantive background papers which, themselves, may require considerable preliminary study.

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

4.96 The advisory board will have met once, for a period of two weeks, in 1978 and possibly twice in 1979. At its 1978 meeting the advisory board will, in the light of proposals before the thirty-third session of the General Assembly, have considered recommendations of guidelines for carrying out studies and for an initial programme of such studies. In 1979 it should meet once in the early spring and plan work for the year ahead, and once in the autumn to advise the Secretary-General further on a comprehensive plan, taking into account progress made on various studies in the preceding period.

4.97 By the end of 1979 the study on the interrelationship between disarmament and international security should be completed, following two expert group meetings. The study on the relationship between disarmament and development should have made progress as a result of an expert meeting to be held in September 1978. Particular aspects of this study would be worked on separately by designated experts or institutes in Member States and the results of these individual studies should be considered by the expert group in 1979. An interim report should be submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

4.98 The advisory board on disarmament studies in 1980 and beyond should serve in whole or in part as an expert group dealing with one or more of the proposed studies. It will also be in a position to initiate proposals for new studies. The study on the relationship between disarmament and development should be completed in 1981 and its final results submitted to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session. It may be expected that during the biennium studies will be carried out, e.g., on regional aspects of disarmament, various aspects of conventional weapons and verification.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

4.99 The General Assembly, acting upon proposals to be submitted to it by the advisory board as well as on its own initiative, is likely to request new studies on a number of subjects. The details and time-frame of these activities will be determined by the appropriate resolutions.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

4.100 No activities of marginal usefulness are included in this subprogramme plan.

(e) Expected impact

4.101 Studies in the area of disarmament and arms limitation fall into two categories. The first consists of studies generated by the General Assembly or the negotiating body in the light of current negotiations on given disarmament measures. The results of such studies may play an important role in facilitating such negotiations. The second category is made up of various comprehensive studies of which the purpose is to identify new developments relating to armaments or disarmament that might give rise or lend themselves to negotiation. The impact of such studies is that they could lead to negotiations.

SUBPROGRAMME 4: FOLLOW-UP AND IMPLEMENTATION

(a) Objective

4.102 The objective of this subprogramme is the implementation of international agreements on disarmament and arms limitation and of resolutions adopted by the General Assembly in these areas.

(b) Problem addressed

4.103 Over the years a number of important agreements have been reached in the field of arms control and disarmament. The international environment in which these agreements were concluded may change as a result, for instance, of the intensive research and development going on in the area of armaments, as well as of political circumstance, and the attitudes of the Parties towards agreements may change as a consequence. To permit taking this into account, agreements often provide for periodic review in conferences held for this particular purpose. Further, the manner in which agreements in the fields of disarmament are implemented and the status of the adherence to them must be denoted. The implementation of disarmament agreements involves, inter alia, the problem of verifying whether and how such implementation has taken and is taking place, but various aspects of the concept of verification are quite unclear. Hitherto, the function of registering signature and ratification has largely rested with depository powers, but it is now recognized that involvement of the United Nations in this respect is needed.

(c) Legislative authority

4.104 General Assembly resolution 31/90 of 14 December 1976 on the strengthening of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament includes reference to assistance given by the Secretariat, on request, to States Parties to multilateral disarmament agreements in their duty to ensure the effective functioning of such agreements, including appropriate reviews. In the case of review conferences, relevant General Assembly resolutions request the Secretary-General to provide services, for example, with regard to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, 6/ the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof, 7/ the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques 8/ and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction. 9/ The Final Document of the tenth special session of the General Assembly resolution S-10/2 specifically refers to the follow-up function in paragraphs 115 and 118 (a).

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

4.105 Although current negotiations may yield further agreements, it is not possible to predict at this stage what agreements will have been concluded by the end of 1979. The newly created Disarmament Commission and the Committee on Disarmament will require full information on the implementation of existing agreements, and the relevant data will have been collected and presented in an analytical manner. A second special supplement to the Disarmament Yearbook on the status of all agreements concluded in the area of disarmament and arms limitation

6/ General Assembly resolution 2373 (XXII), annex.

7/ General Assembly resolution 2660 (XXV), annex.

8/ General Assembly resolution 31/72, annex.

9/ General Assembly resolution 2826 (XXVI), annex.

will have been prepared (the first such supplement, entitled "Status of Multilateral Arms Regulation and Disarmament Agreements" was published in 1978). It may be envisaged that expert studies will be undertaken in 1979 on various aspects of the verification of the implementation of multilateral disarmament and arms limitation agreements, following decisions the General Assembly may take to that effect in 1978. The General Assembly may also have established preparatory committees for the second review conference of the non-proliferation treaty and the first review conference of the convention on biological weapons, which are due to be held in 1980, and preparations for those conferences should be under way. It is further expected that, as a result of the intensification of the General Assembly's work in the field of disarmament, an increased number of resolutions will require follow-up in 1979, for example, the collection of the views of Governments in regard to specific proposals tabled during Assembly sessions, particularly those made during the tenth special session. Such views will be categorized by subject and analysed in accordance with guidelines laid down by the Assembly; results are subsequently distributed to Governments.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

4.106 The second review conference of the non-proliferation treaty and the first review conference of the convention on biological weapons are foreseen for 1980. The Final Declaration of the first review conference of the sea-bed treaty (A/C.1/32/4) envisages the possibility of a second review conference in 1982. Preparatory work should begin in 1981.

4.107 The United Nations conference on prohibitions or restrictions of the use of certain conventional weapons is expected to require follow-up.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

4.108 A second review conference of the sea-bed treaty may take place in 1982. The activities referred to above will continue during this biennium and the output may increase as a result of the conclusion of new agreements.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

4.109 No activities of marginal usefulness are included in this subprogramme plan.

(e) Expected impact

4.110 The input into the review process of material relevant to the implementation of agreements should encourage adherence to the agreements in question. It should also help Parties in their consideration of those areas and specific provisions where further action is required, so as to achieve the purposes of the agreement concerned. It should also facilitate the study of other possible measures. In the long run, the follow-up function should assist Parties to agreements in ascertaining compliance and permit the General Assembly to draw conclusions as to the effect of its resolutions in the disarmament process.

SUBPROGRAMME 5: TRAINING FOR DISARMAMENT

(a) Objective

4.111 The objective of this subprogramme is to give in-depth knowledge on disarmament issues to public officials, particularly those of developing countries.

(b) Problem addressed

4.112 Government officials, and diplomats in particular, dealing with disarmament matters both in deliberative bodies and in negotiations need a thorough knowledge of the issues discussed. At present, however, the cadres of such officials in a number of countries, mostly developing ones, are short of such expertise, which cannot be acquired by merely reading the literature available.

(c) Legislative authority

4.113 As stated in paragraph 108 of the Final Document of the tenth special session (resolution S-10/2), the General Assembly decided to establish a programme of fellowships on disarmament, to be funded from the regular budget of the United Nations. Details are given in working paper A/S-10/AC.1/11, which forms the background for this decision.

(d) Strategy and output

4.114 Twenty fellowships should be available each year, to be used on courses of lectures and seminars on issues relating to disarmament. During the period of the fellowship, participants would undertake at United Nations Headquarters in New York an in-depth course of lectures and seminars on issues relating to disarmament, including the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, as well as on-the-job observation of the Security Council, the Special Committee on Peace-Keeping Operations and any other relevant organs. The participants will include in the course a short period with the Committee on Disarmament in Geneva, during one of its negotiating sessions. While there, they could also visit various organizations with related activities. The Centre for Disarmament is expected to organize the programme but in order to keep down the costs of the implementation of this subprogramme and, in particular, to avoid the need for additional staff, consideration is given to ways of handling the administration elsewhere in the United Nations Secretariat.

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

4.115 Assuming that the necessary funds are made available by the General Assembly and personnel resources are found within the Secretariat, and that fellows are selected in time, the first 20 fellowships will have been completed at the end of the year.

(ii) Period 1980-1983

4.116 In 1980 the fellowship programme will be adjusted to take account of experiences gained in the first year of implementation. The programme should be run each year along approximately the same lines.

(iii) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

4.117 No activities of marginal usefulness are included in this subprogramme plan.

(e) Expected impact

4.118 As is the case in subprogramme 2, information on disarmament, improved knowledge and understanding of disarmament problems should add to the capability of developing nations to play a more effective role in the field.

CHAPTER 5*

SPECIAL POLITICAL AFFAIRS AND SPECIAL MISSIONS

PROGRAMME: OFFICE OF THE UNDER-SECRETARIES-GENERAL
FOR SPECIAL POLITICAL AFFAIRS

A. Organization

5.1 The area covered by this programme concerns the maintenance of international peace and security and the peaceful settlement of international disputes, which, under the Charter, are among the primary responsibilities of the United Nations. In respect of certain specific international questions or disputes which threaten the maintenance of peace or have given rise to conflict, the United Nations has assumed special responsibilities under the Charter and in accordance with the relevant decisions of the Security Council and/or the General Assembly. In pursuance of these responsibilities, specific functions, including functions of an operational character, have, from time to time, been vested in the Secretary-General. These may involve the establishment and supervision of peace-keeping operations (military observer missions or peace-keeping forces), the dispatch of ad hoc or special political missions, and/or the exercise of the good offices of the Secretary-General for the settlement of certain political or humanitarian issues. In certain cases, humanitarian missions and relief operations may be established; the Office of the Under-Secretaries-General for Special Political Affairs (OUSGSPA) provides advice in respect of the political aspects of these missions and operations with a view to ensuring their co-ordination with the activities of the Secretary-General in regard to other aspects of the broader problems.

5.2 The strategy of the Organization in dealing with this area is determined by the competent deliberative organs of the United Nations. It would not be appropriate to speculate on future developments in this regard beyond a restatement of the fundamental goals of the United Nations, including the maintenance of international peace and security and the promotion of the peaceful settlement of disputes, as laid down in the Charter. It is therefore impossible for the Secretary-General to lay down strategies for existing operations for the period 1980-1983 or to lay down a programme or engage in public planning for United Nations involvement in any new problem areas for which political operational activities may eventually be required.

1. Intergovernmental review

5.3 The substantive work of the Secretariat in this programme is reviewed on a continuing basis by the Security Council and in certain instances by the General Assembly. In the case of certain peace-keeping operations, the Council normally meets before the termination dates of the respective mandates to consider their future. The last such meetings of the Council took place on 21 October 1977 for the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF), on 31 May 1978 for the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) and on 16 June 1978 for the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP). It may be anticipated that a similar procedure will be applied in the case of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), which was established by the Security Council on 19 March 1978 for an initial period of six months. In view of the nature of the responsibilities of the Security Council, the Secretary-General has not submitted any medium-term

* Previously issued under the symbol A/33/6 (Part 5/Rev.1).

plan to it. The financial and administrative aspects of the activities under this programme (other than UNFICYP, which is financed by voluntary contributions) are reviewed annually by the General Assembly.

2. Secretariat

5.4 The Secretariat unit responsible for this programme is OUSGSPA, in which there were 13 Professionals as at 31 December 1977, of whom 4 were supported from extrabudgetary sources. OUSGSPA has no branches or sections. OUSGSPA exercises supervisory functions on behalf of the Secretary-General over the following field operations, offices or missions:

- (a) United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine (UNTSO);
- (b) United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF);
- (c) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF);
- (d) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL);
- (e) Office of the Chief Co-ordinator of the United Nations Missions in the Middle East (UNCC);
- (f) United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP);
- (g) United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP).

OUSGSPA is also involved in activities relating to the search for peaceful settlement of the Middle East and Cyprus problems and, in co-operation with the Office of the Assistant Secretary-General for Special Political Questions (ASGSPQ), the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs (PSCA) and the Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization (PATD), in the work of the representative of the Secretary-General (who reports to the Secretary-General) under Security Council resolution 415 (1977) relating to Southern Rhodesia.

B. Co-ordination

5.5 Units with which significant joint activities are expected during the period 1980-1983 are as follows:

- (a) Field Operations Service: for administrative support of all peace-keeping missions for which OUSGSPA is responsible;
- (b) Office of Legal Affairs: for legal advice when occasion requires;
- (c) Office of Financial Services: for financial aspects of the operations;
- (d) Department of Political and Security Council Affairs: for the processing of documents (including reports of the Secretary-General and communications of parties), preparation of appropriate sections of the Yearbook of the United Nations and research on political problems relating to areas where OUSGSPA exercises responsibility;

(e) United Nations Office at Geneva: for co-ordination regarding various humanitarian activities and for arrangements relating especially to the Geneva Peace Conference on the Middle East;

(f) UNRWA: for political and financial aspects of UNRWA operations;

(g) Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: for co-ordination of United Nations humanitarian assistance in Cyprus and other humanitarian activities;

(h) Division of Human Rights: for implementation of resolutions of the General Assembly, the Commission on Human Rights and its subsidiary bodies relating to human rights problems in Cyprus, the Middle East, etc.;

(i) The representative of the Secretary-General on Southern Rhodesia, who reports to the Secretary-General and works in close co-operation with OUSGSPA, ASGSPQ, PSCA and PATD.

C. Allocation of resources to subprogrammes

5.6 Resources are allocated to subprogrammes by the General Assembly or, in the case of UNFICYP, from voluntary contributions on the basis of considerations relating to events in the respective areas, and it would not be appropriate to speculate on the prospective trends of such allocations.

D. Subprogramme narratives

SUBPROGRAMME 1: THE MIDDLE EAST

(a) Objective

5.7 The objective of this subprogramme is to provide the means for translating into effective action the decisions taken by the Security Council and the General Assembly in connexion with the restoration and maintenance of international peace and security in the Middle East.

(b) Problem addressed

5.8 This subprogramme responds to the problem stemming from the dispute between Israel and the Arab States, including the Palestinian problem, and from the several rounds of warfare resulting from that dispute. The operational involvements of the United Nations in the Middle East concern the maintenance and supervision of the cease-fire called for by the Security Council, as well as aspects of the efforts towards a lasting settlement of the problem.

(c) Legislative authority

5.9 The legislative authority for the subprogramme is:

- (i) Middle East problem: Security Council resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973) and 344 (1973) and decision of 19 December 1973; General Assembly resolutions 3236 (XXIX), 3375 (XXX), 3414 (XXX), 31/61, 31/62 and 32/20;

- (ii) UNTSO: Security Council resolutions 48 (1948), 50 (1948), 54 (1948), 62 (1948), 73 (1949), 236 (1967), 339 (1973), 340 (1973), 341 (1973) and 350 (1974) and consensuses of 9 July 1967, 8 December 1967 and 19 April 1972;
- (iii) UNEF: Security Council resolutions 339 (1973), 340 (1973), 341 (1973), 346 (1974), 362 (1974), 368 (1975), 371 (1975), 378 (1975), 396 (1976) and 416 (1977) and decisions of 25 October 1973, 26 October 1973, 2 November 1973, 23 November 1973, 22 May 1974 and 27 May 1975;
- (iv) UNDOF: Security Council resolutions 350 (1974), 363 (1974), 369 (1975), 381 (1975), 390 (1976), 398 (1976), 408 (1977), 420 (1977) and 429 (1978) and decisions of 31 May 1974, 8 January 1975, 9 July 1975 and 31 May 1978;
- (v) UNCC: Security Council resolutions on UNTSO, UNEF and UNDOF and note by the President of the Security Council (S/11808);
- (vi) UNIFIL: Security Council resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978) and 427 (1978).

(d) Strategy and output

5.10 The nature of the Organization's involvement in this area is determined by the deliberative organs of the United Nations, especially the Security Council, in the light of developments. It would not be appropriate to speculate on the course of events and possible Security Council decisions for the period indicated (1980-1983) beyond a restatement of the fundamental goals of the United Nations under the Charter, namely, the maintenance of peace and security and the promotion of the peaceful settlement of disputes. The strategy decided by the Security Council involves the maintenance in the area of four peace-keeping operations - the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine, the United Nations Emergency Force, the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force and the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon. The Chief Co-ordinator of United Nations Peace-keeping Missions in the Middle East exercises co-ordinating functions in the area on behalf of the Secretary-General in respect of the activities of the above operations. In the Egypt-Israel and Israel-Syria sectors, the United Nations responsibilities relate to the respective disengagement agreements and involve for UNEF and UNDOF the manning of the disengagement or separation areas and the supervision of certain other provisions of the disengagement agreements. In the area of operations in southern Lebanon, UNIFIL performs the functions delineated in Security Council resolution 425 (1978) and in the Secretary-General's report of 19 March 1978 (S/12611), which was approved by the Council in its resolution 426 (1978). The cease-fire observation operations previously carried out by UNTSO in the Egypt-Israel, the Israel-Syria and the Israel-Lebanon sectors were discontinued when UNEF, UNDOF and UNIFIL respectively were set up in those sectors; UNTSO observers are now assisting the three peace-keeping forces in the performance of their tasks.

5.11 As regards peace-making, the Secretary-General is involved in the broader search for a peaceful settlement in the Middle East, and OUSGSPA assists him in this work, including preparations for the Geneva Peace Conference on the Middle East.

5.12 The Office of the Under-Secretaries-General for Special Political Affairs

also maintains a close relationship with UNRWA, especially in respect of the political aspects of that humanitarian operation.

(e) Expected impact

5.13 The Secretary-General, in his reports to the Security Council, has indicated his assessment of the impact of the peace-keeping and peace-making activities of the United Nations in the Middle East during the periods under review.

SUBPROGRAMME 2: UNITED NATIONS OPERATION IN CYPRUS

(a) Objective

5.14 The objective of this subprogramme is to assist in the restoration and maintenance of international peace and security in relation to the Cyprus problem and to facilitate the search for a peaceful settlement, pursuant to the resolutions adopted by the Security Council and the General Assembly.

(b) Problem addressed

5.15 The problem of Cyprus arose from the conflict between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities, involving also the Governments of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey, which endangered international peace and security. Since 1974, the Security Council has repeatedly referred to the problem of achieving a cease-fire and to the tasks UNFICYP had to undertake if the cease-fire was to be maintained and the search for a peaceful settlement facilitated. The Council has also referred to the problem of providing humanitarian assistance to all parts of the population of the island in need (resolutions 359 (1974) and 361 (1974)). In addition, the Council has referred to the problem of facilitating "the resumption, the intensification and the progress of comprehensive negotiations" between the representatives of the two communities in order to "reach freely a solution providing for a political settlement and the establishment of a mutually acceptable constitutional arrangement" (resolution 367 (1975)).

(c) Legislative authority

5.16 The legislative authority for this subprogramme is derived from Security Council resolutions 186 (1964), 349 (1974), 353 (1974), 354 (1974), 355 (1974), 357 (1974), 358 (1974), 359 (1974), 360 (1974), 361 (1974), 364 (1974), 365 (1974), 367 (1975), 370 (1975), 383 (1975), 391 (1976), 401 (1976), 410 (1977), 414 (1977), 422 (1977) and 430 (1978), 1/ and from General Assembly resolutions 3212 (XXIX), 3395 (XXX), 3450 (XXX), 31/12, 32/15 and 32/128.

(d) Strategy and output

5.17 The basic peace-keeping strategy, as decided by the Security Council on 4 March 1964 and consistently reaffirmed since that time (most recently by resolution 430 (1978)) has been to station a United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus with a mandate, "in the interest of preserving international peace and security, to use its best efforts to prevent a recurrence of fighting and, as

1/ For a full list of Security Council decisions concerning Cyprus from 1964 to 1973, see Security Council resolution 364 (1974), para. 1.

necessary, to contribute to the maintenance and restoration of law and order and a "return to normal conditions".

5.18 In consequence of the situation resulting from the events of 1974, the main effort of UNFICYP has been focused on maintaining surveillance over the cease-fire. UNFICYP also endeavours to facilitate normal civilian activities in the buffer zone. Further, UNFICYP carries out a variety of humanitarian functions, looks after the welfare and safety of Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots in the north and south, respectively, and supports the humanitarian activities of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in his capacity as Co-ordinator of Humanitarian Assistance in Cyprus. A comprehensive account of the activities of UNFICYP may be found in the Secretary-General's reports on that operation contained in documents S/12342 and Add.1, S/12463 and Add.1 and S/12723 and Add.1.

5.19 The strategy decided upon by the Security Council in facilitating the search for a peaceful settlement has been to entrust the Secretary-General with a new mission of good offices (see resolution 367 (1975)). Comprehensive accounts of his activities in this regard may be found in the Secretary-General's recent reports to the Security Council (S/12323, S/12342 and Add.1, S/12463 and Add.1 and S/12723 and Add.1), and to the General Assembly (A/32/282). In January 1978, the Secretary-General visited Turkey, Cyprus and Greece to discuss further steps which, it is hoped, may lead to the resumption of the negotiating process.

5.20 The nature of the Organization's involvement in this area is determined by the deliberative organs of the United Nations, especially the Security Council, in the light of developments. It would not be appropriate to speculate on the course of events and possible Security Council decisions for the period indicated (1980-1983) beyond a restatement of the fundamental goals of the United Nations under the Charter, especially the maintenance of peace and security and the promotion of the peaceful settlement of disputes.

(e) Expected impact

5.21 The Secretary-General, in his reports to the Security Council, has indicated his assessment of the impact of the peace-keeping and peace-making activities of the United Nations in Cyprus during the periods under review.

SUBPROGRAMME 3: MILITARY OBSERVATION IN THE STATE OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR

(a) Objective

5.22 The objective of this subprogramme is to supervise the cease-fire between India and Pakistan in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(b) Problem addressed

5.23 This subprogramme concerns the supervision of the cease-fire line/line of control in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(c) Legislative authority

5.24 The legislative authority for this subprogramme derives from Security Council

resolutions 39 (1948), 47 (1948), 91 (1951) and 307 (1971), and resolution of the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan. 2/

(d) Strategy and output

5.25 UNMOGIP continues to deploy military observers along the cease-fire line/line of control. The functioning of the mission is covered by the provisions of the Karachi Agreement of 1949, but, as a consequence of arrangements and agreements by the parties following the cease-fire of 17 December 1971, this mission's activities are partly restricted. No predictions in this regard are possible for the 1980-1983 period.

(e) Expected impact

5.26 The impact of these arrangements would be for the parties concerned and the Security Council to evaluate.

2/ See Official Records of the Security Council, Third Year, Supplement for November 1948, document S/1100, annex 25.

CHAPTER 6*

INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE AND LAW

PROGRAMME 1: UPHOLDING, STRENGTHENING AND UNIFYING THE RULE OF LAW IN THE AFFAIRS OF THE UNITED NATIONS (OFFICE OF THE LEGAL COUNSEL, OFFICE OF LEGAL AFFAIRS)

A. Organization

1. Intergovernmental review

6.1 The work of the Secretariat in this programme is reviewed by the General Assembly. This plan has not been approved by the Assembly.

2. Secretariat

6.2 The Secretariat unit responsible for this programme is the Office of the Legal Counsel of the Office of Legal Affairs, in which there were eight Professional staff members as at 31 December 1977; none of the posts was supported from extrabudgetary sources. The Office had the following organizational units as of 31 December 1977:

<u>Organizational unit</u>	<u>Professional staff</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Regular budget</u>	<u>Extrabudgetary sources</u>	
Executive direction and management	7	-	7
Secretariat of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal	1	-	1

3. Divergencies between current administrative structure and proposed programme structure

6.3 There are no divergencies between the current administrative structure and the proposed programme structure and, as a consequence, no organizational impediments to the implementation of the plan.

4. Expected completions and consequent reorganization

(a) Expected completions

6.4 The activities of these subprogrammes are of a continuing nature. With regard to the activities of the Administrative Tribunal, however, it can be mentioned that:

* Previously issued under the symbol A/33/6 (Part 6).

(i) In 1978-1979, the Tribunal is expected to consider and decide approximately 25 cases in the course of four sessions, two of which will be held at Headquarters, and two at the Geneva Office of the United Nations. Volume V of the decisions of the Administrative Tribunal will be issued during the biennium.

(ii) In 1980-1981, the Tribunal is expected to consider and decide approximately 30 cases in the course of four sessions, two of which will be held at Headquarters and two at the Geneva Office of the United Nations.

(b) Consequent reorganization

6.5 No reorganization resulting from the above completions is expected.

5. Other organizational matters

6.6 As the directing and co-ordinating unit of the Office of Legal Affairs, the Office of the Legal Counsel also discharges functions of administrative management of the Office. These functions involve a substantial and ever-increasing percentage of professional time.

B. Co-ordination

1. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations system

6.7 The competence of the Administrative Tribunal has been extended to the following agencies by special agreements made with each such agency by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, under the terms of article 14 of the Tribunal's Statute or article 49 of the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund:

(a) Agreements of general scope, dealing with the non-observance of contracts of employment or of terms of appointment: ICAO, IMCO.

(b) Agreements limited to applications alleging non-observance of the Regulations of the Pension Fund: FAO, IAEA, ICAO, ILO, ITU, UNESCO, WHO, WMO.

C. Allocation of resources to subprogrammes

6.8 The trend in the percentage allocation of resources to subprogrammes is expected to be approximately as shown in the following table:

Allocation of resources to subprogrammes
(Percentage)

Subprogramme	1978-1979		1980-1981		1982-1983	
	Regular budget sources	Extra-budgetary sources	Regular budget sources	Extra-budgetary sources	Regular budget sources	Extra-budgetary sources
1. Legal advice to and representation of the Secretary-General and co-ordination of the legal activities within the United Nations Secretariat and the United Nations system as a whole	80 a/	-	80	-	80	-
2. Administrative and secretariat services for the Administrative Tribunal and the Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgements	20	-	20	-	20	-
Total	100	-	100	-	100	-

a/ Approximately 30 per cent of this percentage (i.e., about 25 per cent of the over-all total) is now spent on the administration of the Office of Legal Affairs (budgetary and personnel questions) rather than on legal questions, and present trends suggest a continuing sharp increase in this percentage.

D. Subprogramme narratives

SUBPROGRAMME 1: LEGAL ADVICE TO AND REPRESENTATION OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND CO-ORDINATION OF THE LEGAL ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT AND THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM AS A WHOLE

(a) Objective

6.9 The objectives of this subprogramme are:

- (i) To provide direct assistance to the Secretary-General by way of advice on important legal questions and representation of the Secretary-General at meetings and conferences dealing with legal matters; similar high-level legal advice can also be provided to units of the Secretariat and other organs of the United Nations;
- (ii) To ensure uniformity in activities relating to the legal aspects of the work of the United Nations and of the United Nations system as a whole.

(b) Problem addressed

6.10 This subprogramme responds to the need for direct availability to the Secretary-General of legal advice on important legal-political questions, and for representation at meetings and conferences dealing with legal matters. The same need for access to direct high-level legal advice exists with regard to units of the Secretariat and other organs of the United Nations. At the same time, the subprogramme addresses problems stemming from the fact that the necessary uniformity in the rule of law is hampered by the institutional diversification within the United Nations and throughout the United Nations system as a whole. Similarly, the desirability of uniformity in the interpretation and application of the rule of law also dictates a need for uniform direction and co-ordination of the substantive activities of all parts of the Office of Legal Affairs.

(c) Legislative authority

6.11 The legislative authority for this subprogramme derives principally from the Charter and General Assembly resolution 13 (I) of 13 February 1946 which created the Office of Legal Affairs, and, additionally, from numerous subsequent Assembly resolutions.

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Period 1980-1983

6.12 The activities undertaken towards the fulfilment of the objectives of this subprogramme are of a continuing nature and generally do not lend themselves to quantifications in terms of programme planning. They consist of:

- a. Legal research and the provision of oral and written legal opinions and statements by the Legal Counsel and his immediate staff upon the request of the Secretary-General and units of the Secretariat or other organs of the United Nations;
- b. Representation of the Secretary-General by the Legal Counsel at meetings and conferences;

c. Liaison with other units of the Secretariat and with the specialized and other related agencies for the purpose of co-ordination, exchange of information and providing or obtaining of advice with regard to the legal aspects of the work of the United Nations and the organizations of the United Nations system;

d. Preparation of replies to legal questions received from Governments, organizations and the general public;

e. Activities aimed at co-ordination and direction of the work of the Office of Legal Affairs as a whole, including liaison with other legal liaison officers and legal advisers, and substantive assistance in the work of other units of the Office of Legal Affairs, including provision of secretariat services for legal meetings and conferences.

6.13 In view of the close correlation between the activities of this subprogramme and the whole of the activities of the United Nations, quantitative and qualitative changes and growth in the latter automatically entail similar changes and growth in the strategies of this subprogramme.

(ii) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

6.14 This issue is dealt with in paragraph 6.160 below.

(e) Expected impact

6.15 It is not possible to provide objective indicators of the impact of this subprogramme.

SUBPROGRAMME 2: ADMINISTRATIVE AND SECRETARIAT SERVICES FOR THE ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL AND THE COMMITTEE ON APPLICATIONS FOR REVIEW OF ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL JUDGEMENTS

(a) Objective

6.16 The objective of this subprogramme is to hear and pass judgement upon applications alleging the non-observance of the contract of employment or the terms of appointment of staff members of the United Nations and of other agencies to which the competence of the Tribunal has been extended, as well as to decide whether there is a substantial basis for applications for review of Tribunal judgements and, consequently for requesting an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice.

(b) Problem addressed

6.17 The legal problems addressed by this subprogramme occur as a result of:

(i) Allegations by staff members of the Secretariat or of the specialized agencies to which the competence of the Tribunal has been extended that their contract of employment or terms of appointment have not been observed;

(ii) Objections by a Member State, the Secretary-General or the person in respect of whom a judgement has been rendered against judgements of the Tribunal on certain specific grounds.

(c) Legislative authority

6.18 The legislative authority for this subprogramme derives from General Assembly resolution 351 A (IV) of 24 November 1949, as amended by resolutions 782 B (VIII) of 9 December 1953 and 957 (X) of 8 November 1955.

(d) Strategy and output

6.19 Activities undertaken under this subprogramme relate to the functioning of the Administrative Tribunal of the United Nations and meetings of the Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgements.

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

6.20 The Tribunal will have rendered some 25 judgements, and its secretariat will have published volume V of the Tribunal's judgements. The Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgements might have met each time an application for review of a Tribunal judgement was received.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

6.21 The Tribunal is expected to hold two sessions a year, as in the past, and to continue to consider and decide about 15 cases per year. The Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgements is expected to meet once or twice a year.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

6.22 The Tribunal is expected to hold two sessions a year, as in the past, and to continue to consider and decide about 15 cases per year. The Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgements is expected to meet once or twice a year.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

6.23 This issue is dealt with in paragraph 6.160 below.

(e) Expected impact

6.24 An improvement in the relations between the staff members and the employing organizations is expected as a result of the activities of this subprogramme.

PROGRAMME 2: INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS (TREATY SECTION,
OFFICE OF LEGAL AFFAIRS)

A. Organization

1. Intergovernmental review

6.25 The work of the Secretariat in this programme is reviewed every year by the

General Assembly. The present plan derives partly from decisions taken by the General Assembly during its thirty-second session, in 1977.

2. Secretariat

6.26 The Secretariat unit responsible for this programme is the Treaty Section of the Office of Legal Affairs. As at 31 December 1977, the Section included four Professional staff members; none of the posts was supported from extrabudgetary sources.

3. Divergencies between current administrative structure and proposed programme structure

6.27 There are no divergencies between the current administrative structure and the proposed programme structure and, as a consequence, no organizational impediments to the implementation of the plan.

4. Expected completions and consequent reorganization

(a) Expected completions

6.28 The two subprogrammes in this programme (corresponding to the programme elements described in paragraphs 20.17 to 20.19 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 ^{1/} are continuing in nature. The Treaty Section has no control over the workload, which depends upon the actions of Governments and international organizations. The workload has increased considerably over the past few years.

(i) In 1978-1979

6.29 Depositary functions. The functions under this subprogramme will continue to be carried out.

6.30 Registration and publication of treaties. Present delays in the registration of treaties should be eliminated or at least substantially reduced. The yearly increase in the backlog of the United Nations Treaty Series is expected to be reduced to approximately 20 volumes.

(ii) In 1980-1981

6.31 Depositary functions. The functions under this subprogramme will continue to be carried out.

6.32 Registration and publication of treaties. It is expected that the registration of treaties will continue to be carried out. The increase in the backlog of the United Nations Treaty Series is expected to be halted.

(b) Consequent reorganization

6.33 No major reorganization is contemplated. It is expected, however, that current methods will be progressively adapted to the introduction of computerization.

^{1/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/32/6 and Corr.1 and 2), vol. II.

B. Co-ordination

1. Formal co-ordination within the Secretariat

6.34 The publications of the Treaty Section are subject to quarterly review by the Publications Board. In addition, the Section regularly consults with the Translation Division and the Publishing Division of the Department of Conference Services regarding the establishment of priorities for the publication programmes concerned.

2. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations system

6.35 In resolution 32/144, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to initiate forthwith, within the means available and in co-operation with the specialized agencies and other international organizations concerned, such measures as would contribute towards the reduction of the current arrears, both in the field of registration and in the field of publication of treaties and international agreements. This is expected to be done during the biennium through ACC.

C. Allocation of resources to subprogrammes

6.36 The trend in the percentage allocation of resources to subprogrammes is expected to be approximately as shown in the following table:

Allocation of resources to subprogrammes

(Percentage)

<u>Subprogramme</u>	<u>978-1979</u>		<u>1980-1981</u>		<u>1982-1983</u>	
	Regular budget sources	Extra-budgetary sources	Regular budget sources	Extra-budgetary sources	Regular budget sources	Extra-budgetary sources
1. Depository functions of the Secretary-General	32	-	32	28	28	-
2. Registration and publication of treaties and other international agreements	68	-	68	72	72	-
Total	100	-	100	100	100	100

D. Subprogramme narratives

SUBPROGRAMME 1: DEPOSITARY FUNCTIONS OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

(a) Objective

6.37 The objective of the subprogramme is to perform the functions of the Secretary-General as the depositary of treaties and other international agreements (custody of originals and other instruments, notification of formalities, consultation with and provision of legal opinions on treaty practices to other organs, States, international organizations, etc.).

(b) Problems addressed

6.38 Formalities in respect of multilateral agreements must be completed and made known to States and organizations concerned as soon as possible; legal and other problems relating to the exercise of the depositary functions must be solved without delay.

(c) Legislative authority

6.39 The legislative authority for this subprogramme derives from the final clauses of the agreements deposited with the Secretary-General and, in respect of League of Nations agreements, from General Assembly resolution 24 (I) of 12 February 1946.

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

6.40 By the end of 1979, the number of multilateral international agreements deposited with the Secretary-General will have reached 300.

(ii) Period 1980-1983

6.41 The number of depositary formalities to be processed each year increases proportionately with the number of multilateral international agreements deposited with the Secretary-General and the number of subjects of international law (States and organizations). An additional factor is that commodity and transport agreements deposited with the Secretary-General, the number of which has more than doubled in the last few years, tend to be ever more complex. All relevant actions and formalities will be reported annually by means of the publication Multilateral Treaties in Respect of which the Secretary-General Performs Depositary Functions; a supplement to the annex ("Final Clauses") of that publication will also be issued each year.

(iii) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

6.42 This issue is dealt with in paragraph 6.160 below.

(e) Expected impact

6.43 States which are parties to multilateral international agreements in respect of which the Secretary-General performs depositary functions and States Members of the United Nations must be informed promptly and accurately on all actions pertaining to those agreements. Easy availability of this information will enable them to evaluate better their own position in respect of the agreements concerned, most of which cover important fields of international activity.

SUBPROGRAMME 2: REGISTRATION AND PUBLICATION OF TREATIES AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

(a) Objective

6.44 The objective of this subprogramme is to perform the functions assigned to the Secretariat under Article 102 of the Charter and the relevant General Assembly resolutions.

(b) Problems addressed

6.45 Existing backlogs in the registration of international agreements need to be progressively eliminated. Publication of treaties and other international agreements registered (United Nations Treaty Series) should be carried out within one year of the date of registration.

(c) Legislative authority

6.46 The legislative authority for this subprogramme derives from Article 102 of the Charter and the Regulations to give effect thereto adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 97 (I) of 14 December 1946, as amended by resolutions 364 B (IV) of 1 December 1949 and 482 (V) of 12 December 1950.

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

6.47 By the end of 1979, the annual number of registrations will probably have increased to 2,000, but it is expected that the backlog in registration will have been reduced. The treaty information system will produce automatically the monthly statements (which now include a cumulative index on an annual basis) and the registration certificates. The system will also be able to produce print-outs and allow research on agreements registered since 1946. The backlog in the publication of the United Nations Treaty Series will have reached approximately 340 volumes.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

6.48 Registration of treaties and other international agreements. Registrations are recorded in the computerized files of the Treaty Section and published in the monthly Statement of Treaties and International Agreements Registered or Filed and Recorded with the Secretariat. Registration certificates are issued to the registering authorities. It is expected that the annual number of registrations will increase during the biennium by 50 per cent over that for the period 1967-1976 to approximately 2,250.

6.49 Treaty information system. During the medium-term plan period, data pertaining to international agreements registered with the League of Nations, data pertaining to multilateral international agreements deposited with the Secretary-General, and such other data as may be made available by States and international organizations that are depositaries of multilateral international agreements (pursuant to the recommendation made in 1974 by the General Assembly) will be entered into the treaty information system to the extent that they have not already been computerized as part of the daily operations.

6.50 Publication of the United Nations Treaty Series. During the medium-term plan period, the Treaty Section intends to implement, in co-operation with the Department of Conference Services, a plan designed, first, to halt the increase in the backlog and, then, to raise production gradually to a level that would permit a diminution of the backlog and its complete elimination over a 10-year period.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

6.51 During the biennium, the Treaty Section will endeavour to carry out the registration of treaties and other international agreements without delay. The first reductions in the backlog of the United Nations Treaty Series should be realized.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

6.52 This issue is dealt with in paragraph 6.160 below.

(e) Expected impact

6.53 Carrying out the functions of this subprogramme, together with the functions of subprogramme 2 and the implementation of the proposed plans to eliminate backlogs in the publication of the United Nations Treaty Series, will provide Member States and all concerned with comprehensive and up-to-date information on the status of international agreements.

PROGRAMME 3: PROGRESSIVE DEVELOPMENT AND CODIFICATION OF
INTERNATIONAL LAW (CODIFICATION DIVISION,
OFFICE OF LEGAL AFFAIRS)

A. Organization

1. Intergovernmental review

6.54 The work of the Secretariat in this programme is reviewed by the General Assembly, the International Law Commission (ILC) and special and ad hoc subsidiary bodies which meet every year. Their last meetings were held in 1977. This plan submission derives from decisions taken by those bodies but has not been reviewed by them.

2. Secretariat

6.55 The Secretariat unit responsible for this programme is the Codification Division, in which there were 13 Professional staff members as at 31 December 1977; none of the posts was supported from extrabudgetary sources.

3. Divergencies between current administrative structure and proposed programme structure

6.56 The present administrative structure does not include any branch, section or unit.

4. Expected completions

6.57 The programme elements described in paragraphs 20.4 and 20.22 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979, ^{2/} like most of the other programme elements covered under the present programme, including publications, are activities of a continuous nature.

B. Co-ordination

6.58 The Codification Division co-ordinates the activities of co-operation established between ILC and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee, the European Committee on Legal Co-operation and the Inter-American Juridical Committee. Members of the Division participate as observers in international conferences of interest to the Division's work, convened by the United Nations or other international organizations, such as the United Nations Water Conference, the International Conference of the Red Cross, the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts, and the Conference of Government Experts on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons. As required, the Division co-ordinates its activities with those of the specialized agencies and other international organizations, organs of the United Nations and the secretariats thereof relating to specific aspects of the work of the General Assembly, ILC and special or ad hoc subsidiary bodies, as well as to the preparation and publication of research studies and other background documentation, the issuance of recurrent publications and the implementation of the programme of assistance in international law.

C. Allocation of resources to subprogrammes

6.59 The trend in the percentage allocation of resources to subprogrammes is expected to be approximately as shown in the following table:

^{2/} Ibid.

Allocation of resources to subprogrammes
(Percentage)

Subprogrammes	1978-1979		1980-1981		1982-1983	
	Regular budget sources	Extra-budgetary sources	Regular budget sources	Extra-budgetary sources	Regular budget sources	Extra-budgetary sources
1. Direction and co-ordination of the codification process	15	-	15	-	15	-
2. Study of legal questions and elaboration of codification instruments	45	-	45	-	45	-
3. Legal research	30	-	30	-	30	-
4. Making international law and United Nations legal activities more accessible	10	-	10	-	10	-
Total	100	-	100	-	100	-

D. Subprogramme narratives

SUBPROGRAMME 1: DIRECTION AND CO-ORDINATION OF THE CODIFICATION PROCESS

(a) Objective

6.60 The objective of this subprogramme is the formulation, direction and co-ordination of policy governing the progressive development and codification of international law and other United Nations activities in the legal field through the initiation of studies and the adoption of recommendations by the General Assembly.

(b) Problems addressed

6.61 The activities of the United Nations aimed at encouraging the promotion of the progressive development and codification of international law and other legal undertakings require direction and co-ordination from the standpoint of both the techniques and procedures used and the topics and questions retained for study. The General Assembly undertakes this task, with the assistance of its Sixth Committee, through the adoption of recommendations. Such recommendations, which the General Assembly may address to Governments, United Nations organs or other international organizations, provide, inter alia, as regards topics or questions, for: methods of work to be followed for their study, including the establishment of subsidiary bodies, permanent or not; terms of reference or mandate of those bodies; the topics and questions selected for study; priority given to their consideration; deadlines for the conclusion of work thereon; substantive guidelines for their study or treatment; participation of Governments and international organizations in their study through the submission of written comments; contributions of the Secretariat through the preparation and publication of reports and other background documentation; inscription of the item for further consideration in the agenda of the Assembly; exchanges of meeting records and other relevant documentation; co-ordination of the study undertaken by the United Nations with related activities in other forums. The Assembly may proceed, from time to time, to an over-all review of the techniques and procedures used and achievements made in the codification of international law and other fields of United Nations legal activity.

(c) Legislative authority

6.62 The legislative authority for this subprogramme derives from the Charter, in particular Article 13, paragraph 1 (a).

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Period 1980-1983

6.63 The Codification Division will continue to provide the substantive secretariat of the Sixth Committee and assist the Committee in its work on items for which it is responsible within the Office of Legal Affairs, including, upon request, assistance in the preparation of the reports on those items submitted by the Sixth Committee to the General Assembly. The Division will also continue to assist in the implementation of requests made to the Secretary-General by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee.

- (ii) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

6.64 This issue is dealt with in paragraph 6.160 below.

(e) Expected impact

6.65 Discussions in the Sixth Committee of matters falling under this subprogramme and the related action taken by the General Assembly will promote the adoption of appropriate techniques and procedures which, in turn, will promote the progressive development and codification of international law and other legal activities.

SUBPROGRAMME 2: STUDY OF LEGAL QUESTIONS AND ELABORATION OF CODIFICATION INSTRUMENTS

(a) Objective

6.66 The objective of this subprogramme is to promote, on the basis of reports and drafts prepared by ILC and special or ad hoc subsidiary bodies, the consideration of and action by the General Assembly on international legal topics or questions leading eventually to the elaboration and adoption of conventions or protocols and other international instruments (declarations, resolutions etc.) at conferences of plenipotentiaries or within the Assembly itself.

(b) Problems addressed

6.67. Uncertainty about the content of existing rules in wide areas of international law, the non-written nature of many of those rules and the necessity of adjusting them in the light of the current needs of the international community require, in general, that the elaboration and adoption by States of an instrument developing progressively and codifying a particular topic of international law be preceded by a detailed study of the subject concerned. Such a study is normally entrusted by the General Assembly to ILC, a permanent subsidiary body composed of highly qualified experts elected by the Assembly which has general competence in the promotion of the progressive development of international law and its codification.

6.68 The study made by ILC of a given topic of international law materializes, in most cases, in the submission to the General Assembly of a final set of draft articles, together with detailed commentaries and recommendations for action. If the Assembly considers the submission satisfactory, it takes the measures necessary for the elaboration and adoption, on the basis of that draft, of the corresponding codification instrument. Such a task is entrusted to a conference of plenipotentiaries convened for that purpose or it is assumed by the Assembly itself, with the assistance of its Sixth Committee. Eight conferences of plenipotentiaries have already been convened by the Assembly to finalize codification work done by ILC. The General Assembly and its Sixth Committee were engaged in finalizing codification work done by ILC in matters of diplomatic law during the regular sessions of the Assembly in 1968, 1969 and 1973.

6.69 The General Assembly may also entrust the study of specific legal topics or questions to special or ad hoc subsidiary bodies, not permanent in character,

composed of representatives of Member States. The task to be accomplished by those bodies varies according to the mandate given to them by the Assembly. Such a mandate may involve the preparation of drafts susceptible of providing the basis for the elaboration of international legal instruments, conventional or declaratory. The outcome of the study made by a special or ad hoc subsidiary body of the question referred to it is embodied in a report or reports submitted by the body concerned to the Assembly.

(c) Legislative authority

6.70 The legislative authority for this subprogramme is provided by Article 13, paragraph 1 (a), of the Charter, together with a series of resolutions adopted by the General Assembly in pursuance thereof. ILC was established by resolution 174 (II). By the same resolution, the Assembly adopted the statute of ILC. In addition, the work of ILC is the subject of annual resolutions, the most recent of which is resolution 32/151. The mandates of codification conferences are defined in the resolutions convening them. Likewise, the Assembly defines by resolution its own tasks in connexion with its elaboration of codification instruments whenever it decides to follow such a procedure. As regards the four existing special or ad hoc committees, the relevant resolutions are the following: (a) Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism, resolutions 3034 (XXVII), 31/102 and 32/147; (b) Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations, and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization, resolutions 3349 (XXIX), 3499 (XXX), 31/28 and 32/45; (c) Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, resolutions 31/103 and 32/148; and (d) Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of the Non-use of Force in International Relations, resolution 32/150.

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Period 1980-1983

6.71 The Codification Division provides the substantive secretariat of ILC, of the special or ad hoc committees and the codification conferences referred to, as well as of the Sixth Committee. The secretariat provided by the Division assists those bodies during sessions, as requested, in the study of international law topics, the preparation of reports, the drafting of sets of draft articles and commentaries relating thereto, the establishment of the text of conventions or protocols and other international instruments (declarations, resolutions, recommendations) and the preparation of final acts. In the case of ILC, the secretariat also, upon request, assists the special rapporteurs.

6.71a During the period 1980-1983, and subject to General Assembly recommendations on the study of new topics and priorities, the Commission will probably finalize the drafts currently being prepared on the succession of States in respect of matters other than treaties and the question of treaties concluded between States and international organizations or between two or more international organizations. In addition, the first reading of the draft on State responsibility for internationally wrongful acts will most likely be completed, and sets of provisional draft articles will probably be adopted on the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses. It may also be anticipated that in the same period the Sixth Committee of the General Assembly or one or two codification conferences will be engaged in the elaboration of codification instruments on the basis of the drafts prepared by ILC before or during

that period. Eight volumes of the Yearbook of the International Law Commission (two volumes per year) will be issued in the course of the period. In addition, the records of meetings and main documents of any codification conference that may be convened will be the subject of separate publications.

6.72 At the present stage, it is not possible to anticipate the output of the existing special or ad hoc committees. The expectation that at least some of them will continue to be convened during the period 1980-1983 would seem warranted. Furthermore, even if one or more of the existing committees were able to complete its work before the period under review, the questions concerned would still be on the agenda of the General Assembly and its Sixth Committee. New special or ad hoc committees may be established before or during the period for studying new important and complex international legal questions or topics, especially if the present trend of resorting to that method continues, with the corresponding requests from the Codification Division for yearly in-session assistance under this subprogramme. It may be recalled that the four existing special or ad hoc committees listed above were established between 1972 and 1977, namely, in a period of six years.

(ii) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

6.73 This issue is dealt with in paragraph 6.160 below.

(e) Expected impact

6.74 The codification instruments elaborated on the basis of drafts prepared by ILC are widely considered to be authoritative statements of the existing rules of international law on the topics concerned and of the requirements of its progressive development in the light of the current needs and aspirations of the international community. Such instruments, and the corresponding report and drafts of ILC, are frequently referred to or quoted in diplomatic correspondence and other official papers of Governments, and by the International Court of Justice. The reports and drafts prepared by the special or ad hoc committees also promote the progressive development of international law and its codification. Furthermore, when achievements under this subprogramme are embodied in conventional instruments, the rules contained therein become treaty obligations for the States having ratified or acceded to the conventions concerned.

SUBPROGRAMME 3: LEGAL RESEARCH

(a) Objective

6.75 The objective of this subprogramme is to provide the legal bodies falling under the present programme with the necessary research and background documentation for the performance of their respective codification or other legal tasks at the various levels and stages of the consideration of a topic or question.

(b) Problems addressed

6.76 By its very nature work on the progressive development and codification of international law or related to the study of other international legal questions requires background documents of various kinds. Precedents in State and international organization practice, national legislation, international and

national judicial decisions and treaty provisions, as well as the teachings of learned institutions or individual publicists, are essential elements of information for the performance by the General Assembly, ILC, the special or ad hoc subsidiary bodies and conferences of plenipotentiaries of the work entrusted to them pursuant to the present programme.

(c) Legislative authority

6.77 The legislative authority for this subprogramme is provided by Article 13, paragraph 1 (a), of the Charter, as well as by relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and decisions adopted either by ILC pursuant to provisions of its Statute or by special or ad hoc subsidiary legal bodies of the Assembly within the context of their respective mandates.

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Period 1980-1983

6.78 The task of preparing and publishing all such background documentation is normally entrusted to the Secretariat by the bodies concerned and performed by the Codification Division. By its nature as well as timing, the work to be performed under this subprogramme, essentially between sessions, differs from the assistance described under subprogrammes 1 and 2. It may happen that the results of research undertaken under this subprogramme will subsequently be published in a volume of the United Nations Legislative Series, but, in general, the activities performed under subprogrammes 3 and 4 differ.

6.79 Requests for background documentation are a permanent feature of the codification process and other legal activities of the United Nations falling under the present programme, and will continue to be made during the period 1980-1983. Actually, it may be anticipated that additional research work will be undertaken by the Codification Division as a result of requests originating in ILC, in connexion with such topics as State responsibility, international watercourses, liability for risk and State immunities. Major research papers will probably be required by the General Assembly. For example, the items entitled "Consolidation and progressive evolution of the norms and principles of international economic development law" and "Draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind" might well give rise to requests for research papers to be circulated during the medium-term plan period. In this connexion, ILC, at its twenty-ninth session, adopted some conclusions which were endorsed by the General Assembly in resolution 32/151.

(ii) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

6.80 This issue is dealt with in paragraph 6.160 below.

(e) Expected impact

6.81 No objective indicators of the impact of this subprogramme are possible; it contributes to study of the issues involved, as well as to the speeding up of the work of the legal bodies in which representatives and experts participate.

SUBPROGRAMME 4: MAKING INTERNATIONAL LAW AND UNITED NATIONS LEGAL ACTIVITIES
MORE ACCESSIBLE

(a) Objective

6.82 The objective of this subprogramme is to make international law and United Nations legal activities more accessible for the benefit of the work of ILC and other United Nations legal organs, as well as the ministries for foreign affairs, learned institutions and the public in the various nations.

(b) Problems addressed

6.83 The codification of international law is a process involving, among other things, the formulation in written form of non-written rules of international law, namely, customary rules. Making the evidence of such rules accessible is therefore a prerequisite for any codification attempt. The process of codification also requires wider knowledge of the activities of the United Nations relating to that process by both Member States and the public in order to intensify interest and support and facilitate the implementation of results.

(c) Legislative authority

6.84 The legislative authority for this subprogramme is provided for by Article 13, paragraph 1 (a), of the Charter, as well as by a series of resolutions adopted by the General Assembly. For recurrent publications arising out of the consideration of the question of ways and means for making the evidence of customary international law more readily available falling under this subprogramme (Reports of International Arbitral Awards and United Nations Legislative Series), see resolutions 174 (II), 487 (V), 602 (VI) and 686 (VII). Concerning the publication and contents of the United Nations Juridical Yearbook, see resolutions 1291 (XIII), 1451 (XIV), 1506 (XV) 1814 (XVII) and 3006 (XXVII). Regarding the establishment of the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, see resolutions 1816 (XVII), 1968 (XVIII) and 2099 (XX). The Assembly regularly adopts resolutions on the implementation of the Programme, the last being resolution 32/146.

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Period 1980-1983

6.85 It may be anticipated that during the medium-term period, the Juridical Yearbook, the Legislative Series and the Reports of International Arbitral Awards will continue to be published in accordance with present patterns and arrangements and that the Programme of Assistance in international law will continue to be implemented as decided by the General Assembly.

6.86 Thus, between 1980 and 1983, four additional volumes of the Juridical Yearbook will be issued in English, French, Russian and Spanish. The legal materials in each volume of the Yearbook will include decisions, recommendations, discussions and reports of policy-making bodies of organizations, texts of treaties and national legislation, decisions of international and national tribunals, legal opinions of secretariats of international organizations. It may also be anticipated

that during the period two or three additional volumes of the Legislative Series - a bilingual English/French publication - will be published. Each volume in the series is devoted to a given subject of international law and contains national legislation, treaty provisions and materials reflecting State practice. The Reports of International Arbitral Awards is also a bilingual English/French publication. Publication of the Reports has become infrequent in recent years because the rendering of arbitral awards has diminished. A few awards, however, are awaiting publication and may justify the issuance of new volumes in the series during the period 1980-1983.

6.87 The Programme of Assistance in international law refers to various forms of assistance, including such direct assistance as seminars, regional training and refresher courses, fellowships, advisory services of experts, the provision of legal publications and libraries, and translation of major legal works. The plan approved by the General Assembly for 1978-1979 includes provision for a minimum of 15 fellowships, at the request of Governments of developing countries, and assistance in the form of a travel grant for one participant from each country invited to the regional courses during those years. Subject to General Assembly resolutions to the contrary, no major changes are anticipated in the Programme during the period 1980-1983.

(ii) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

6.88 This issue is dealt with in paragraph 6.160 below.

(e) Expected impact

6.89 The legal materials made available in the recurrent United Nations publications falling under this subprogramme constitute information of permanent value for the codification process and other legal work which is frequently used by members of ILC and other United Nations legal bodies, as well as by the legal services of the various ministries for foreign affairs. The impact of those publications on the work done by learned and academic institutions and on promoting public interest in and knowledge of international law and United Nations legal activities is more difficult to assess. In any case, the publications concerned are frequently referred to and quoted in doctrinal works on international law (treatises, articles in scientific reviews, doctoral theses, etc.). The various actions organized pursuant to the Programme of Assistance have proved to be beneficial for participants, particularly for junior government officials and students from developing countries.

PROGRAMME 4: CONDUCT OF THE GENERAL LEGAL WORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT OF SPECIALIZED BRANCHES OF LAW (GENERAL LEGAL DIVISION, OFFICE OF LEGAL AFFAIRS)

A. Organization

1. Intergovernmental review

6.90 The work of the Secretariat in this programme is reviewed by the General Assembly and its committees. This plan has not been approved by the bodies in question.

2. Secretariat

6.91 The Secretariat unit responsible for this programme is the General Legal Division, in which there were 21 Professional staff members as at 31 December 1977, including 2 posts supported from extrabudgetary sources. These figures exclude the International Trade Law Branch, the work of which is presented as a separate programme.

3. Divergencies between current administrative structure and proposed programme structure

6.92 The only divergency that should be noted is that the International Trade Law Branch has submitted a separate programme under the major Programme of International Justice and Law. Although the Branch is administratively subordinate to the Division, it now maintains a separate programme within the terms of the plan. Otherwise, the Division maintains a policy of minimizing the compartmentalization of its activities at the subprogramme level as a means of better utilizing its manpower resources. Within the Division, only the International Trade Law Branch is maintained as a separate administrative area because of its sole and exclusive responsibility for the programme on the harmonization and unification of international trade law.

4. Expected completions

6.93 All the activities described in paragraphs 20.25 to 20.28 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 ^{3/} are of a continuing nature. Various projects and undertakings will be completed, and other projects and undertakings will be commenced and dealt with in the course of the periods 1978-1979 and 1980-1981. With the growth of the regional commissions, it may be necessary to deploy resources in order to meet the needs for legal advice in the commissions where such advice is not otherwise available.

5. Other organizational matters

6.94 Activities related to the preparation of data necessary for executive management have increased and are expected to increase further in the medium-term plan period. These supporting activities have no direct relation to the output of the programme or any of the subprogrammes. None the less, the administrative co-ordination and direction required has become a calculable element of the work of the Division. Although not reflected in the allocation of resources table below, it is calculated that such activities will occupy a total of 5 per cent of staff time, most of it at the senior level, for the period.

B. Co-ordination

1. Formal co-ordination within the Secretariat

6.95 A number of co-ordination arrangements exist between the programme and various departments of the Secretariat. Many of these take place through various co-ordination and policy-making groups and committees in which Professional staff of the programme act as legal advisers or committee members; these include the Committee on Contracts, Property Survey Board, Committee on Visas, and the ad hoc working groups on Staff Rules and Procedures. Since one of the chief subprogrammes

(house counsel functions) is substantially oriented towards providing legal advice in respect of the other activities and programmes of the Secretariat, it may be stated that formal co-ordination constitutes a large part of the functions of the programme.

2. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations system

6.96 Formal co-ordination is provided to some extent by the Inter-Agency Meeting of Legal Advisers, which last met in July 1976. Other matters of a legal nature, especially those of subprogrammes 1, 3 and 4, are necessarily co-ordinated with other legal offices of the United Nations system.

3. Units with which significant joint activities are expected during the period 1980-1983

6.97 Significant advisory and/or support activities are expected to continue with the secretariats of the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, United Nations Conference on Science and Technology, United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation for Developing Countries, UNIDO and the International Fund for Agricultural Development. Such joint activities are expected to recur on a continuing basis, based on requests for professional assistance with other units in the United Nations.

C. Allocation of resources to subprogrammes

6.98 The trend in the percentage allocation of resources to subprogrammes is expected to be approximately as shown in the following table:

Allocation of resources to subprogrammes

(Percentage)

Subprogramme	1978-1979			1980-1981			1982-1983		
	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary sources	Total	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary sources	Total	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary sources	Total
1. House Counsel functions	30	-	30	30	-	30	30	-	30
2. Legal advice and assistance relating to political, peace-keeping, humanitarian, economic and social matters	20	-	20	20	-	20	20	-	20
3. Legal advice and publications on constitutive instruments, rules and procedures of United Nations bodies	20	-	20	20	-	20	20	-	20
4. Implementation, development and protection of the privileges and immunities of the United Nations	15	-	15	15	-	15	15	-	15
5. Development of the law of outer space	15	-	15	15	-	15	15	-	15
Total	100	-	100	100	-	100	100	-	100

D. Subprogramme narratives

SUBPROGRAMME 1: HOUSE COUNSEL FUNCTIONS

(a) Objective

6.99 The objectives of this subprogramme are to conduct that part of the general legal activities of the United Nations which relates to house counsel responsibilities, to keep to a minimum claims against the Organization and to protect its legal rights.

(b) Problem addressed

6.100 The United Nations now operates throughout the world, employs a very considerable staff and is becoming increasingly involved in operational activities. In these respects, legal questions and problems arise in connexion with contracts; leases; insurance; copyright; financial, personnel and pension matters; taxation and claims (both for and against the United Nations and involving Governments, private contractors, third parties and United Nations personnel). The house counsel functions comprise all these questions and problems within the context of the Organization as a whole (including UNDP, UNICEF and other voluntary funds, emergency relief programmes and peace-keeping forces).

(c) Legislative authority

6.101 The legislative authority for this subprogramme derives from General Assembly resolution 13 (I).

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

6.102 Legal questions and problems relating to contracts and leases, insurance, copyright, taxation, and financial, personnel and pension matters all impose their own deadlines, and failure to meet those deadlines can obviously have very serious financial and other consequences. Consequently, these day-to-day questions receive first priority. By the end of 1979, every effort will have been made to deal with current legal problems, but some of a longer-term nature will have necessarily been accorded a lower priority.

(ii) Period 1980-1983

6.103 While it is impossible to predict their number and nature, day-to-day legal problems will continue to arise at an increasing rate during the period 1980-1983. The lack of readily available legal advice in the regional Commissions is giving rise to increasing problems and the creation of undesirable legal precedents. As a consequence, it is intended to assign legal officers to several of the regional commissions.

(iii) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

6.104 This issue is dealt with in paragraph 6.160 below.

(c) Expected impact

6.105 The subprogramme will assist in the smooth running of the day-to-day operations of the Secretariat by expediting contracts, leases, and other legal documents, by providing legal advice and by processing legal claims involving the Organization.

SUBPROGRAMME 2: LEGAL ADVICE AND ASSISTANCE RELATING TO POLITICAL, PEACE-KEEPING, HUMANITARIAN, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL MATTERS

(a) Objectives

6.106 The objectives of this subprogramme are: (i) to provide advice and assistance in varying matters of law at Headquarters and in the field to give support to political, peace-keeping and humanitarian missions undertaken by the United Nations; and (ii) to give advice on legal questions arising in connexion with the Organization's activities in economic and social matters.

(b) Problem addressed

6.107 Political, peace-keeping and humanitarian missions (e.g., disaster relief) undertaken by the United Nations in countries throughout the world are frequently operational in character and give rise to many difficult legal issues, concerning not only the status and scope of the mandate of the missions but day-to-day operations. For certain missions, such as UNEF, UNDOF and UNTSO, it is necessary to station legal officers in the field to handle day-to-day problems and to refer to Headquarters only problems of a particularly delicate, complex or novel character.

(c) Legislative authority

6.108 The legislative authority for this subprogramme derives from General Assembly resolution 13 (I).

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Period 1980-1983

6.109 This subprogramme provides legal advice on questions put by or arising from the deliberations and activities of United Nations organs in peace-keeping, humanitarian and, in particular, economic and social matters. There is no reason to believe that the activities carried out under this subprogramme will diminish. If, as may be expected, the mandates of UNEF and UNDOF are prolonged, a senior legal officer and a legal officer will continue to be assigned to the Middle East, and the part-time services of several senior staff members at Headquarters will be required to support these missions, as well as UNFICYP. Missions to Zimbabwe and Namibia are anticipated. Further legal services will be made available for other missions as they arise (recent examples are the United Nations Relief Operations in Bangladesh and United Nations assistance to Zambia). With the restructuring of the Secretariat sectors dealing with economic development and co-operation, more frequent requests for legal advice can be anticipated relating to interpretation of the decisions of deliberative organs and the scope of authority of various organs and Secretariat units.

(ii) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

6.110 This issue is dealt with in paragraph 6.160 below.

(e) Expected impact

6.111 All requests for legal advice originating from political, peace-keeping and humanitarian missions will be handled in such a manner as to assist in the smooth running of those missions. Similarly, legal advice on economic and social matters is expected to assist in the smooth running of the corresponding deliberative bodies and Secretariat units.

SUBPROGRAMME 3: LEGAL ADVICE AND PUBLICATIONS ON CONSTITUTIVE INSTRUMENTS, RULES AND PROCEDURES OF UNITED NATIONS BODIES

(a) Objectives

6.112 The objectives of this subprogramme are: (i) to draft and review the rules of procedure for organs of and conferences convened by the United Nations; (ii) to prepare and co-ordinate drafts for the supplements to the Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs; and (iii) to provide legal advice on the interpretation of or problems arising from the rules of procedure or Charter provisions.

(b) Problem addressed

6.113 In connexion with United Nations meetings and conferences, Member States, particularly new Members, often find it difficult to acquire knowledge of United Nations practice concerning the interpretation and application of the provisions of the Charter and the rules of procedure within a short period of time.

(c) Legislative authority

6.114 The legislative authority for this subprogramme derives from General Assembly resolution 13 (I) and General Assembly resolutions 992 (X), 1136 (XII), 1381 (XIV), 1670 (XVI), 1756 (XVII), 1993 (XVIII), 2114 (XX) and 2285 (XXII) with respect to the Repertory and its supplements.

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

6.115 It is envisaged that by the end of 1979, Supplement No. 4 to the Repertory, covering the period September 1966 to December 1969, will have been published, and requirements for draft rules of procedure for those conferences and organs of the United Nations which are convened before the end of 1979 will have been met.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

6.116 It is expected that Supplement No. 5 to the Repertory, covering the period 1970-1975, will be completed and published in 1981. Planning with respect to rules of procedure and legal advice is aimed at meeting the needs as they arise, within budgetary and resource constraints.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

6.117 With a view to updating the Repertory as far as possible, it is planned to complete Supplement No. 6, covering the period 1976-1980, during the biennium. Work on other components of the subprogramme will continue as above.

(iv) Activities of marginal usefulness

6.118 This issue is dealt with in paragraph 6.160 below.

(e) Expected impact

6.119 No objective indicators of the impact of this subprogramme are possible, but there will be a continuing and evolving practice in the development of rules and procedures of United Nations bodies.

SUBPROGRAMME 4: IMPLEMENTATION, DEVELOPMENT AND PROTECTION OF THE PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

(a) Objectives

6.120 The objectives of this subprogramme are:

- (i) To protect the United Nations against control or interference by any one Government in the performance of the Organization's functions;
- (ii) To ensure that no Member State should derive a national financial advantage by levying fiscal charges on common international funds;
- (iii) To ensure that the Organization, representatives to it, its officials and experts are accorded the facilities necessary for the conduct of official business;
- (iv) To develop a uniform, consistent body of practice in implementing relevant international agreements.

(b) Problems addressed

6.121 The problems addressed in carrying out these objectives are:

- (i) Problems concerning the Organization as an entity;
- (ii) Problems concerning representatives of Member States;
- (iii) Problems concerning officials and experts of the Organization.

Specific problems addressed under (i) may include immunity from legal process of property and assets, the inviolability of premises, exemption from direct taxes, customs duties and prohibitions on imports and exports, arrangements for remission or return of indirect taxes and communications. Specific problems addressed under (ii) and (iii) include questions of immunity, taxation, immigration restrictions, national service obligations, exchange facilities and repatriation.

(c) Legislative authority

6.121a The legislative authority for this subprogramme derives from General Assembly resolution 13 (I).

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Period 1980-1983

6.122 The activities under this subprogramme typically include the preparation of formal legal opinions, the provision of legal advice, the negotiation of agreements and the settlement of disputes. In addition, the development of a consistent body of practice calls for research and reporting functions.

(ii) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

6.123 This issue is dealt with in paragraph 6.160 below.

(e) Expected impact

6.124 There will be a continuing and evolving practice in the implementation of privileges and immunities that will stabilize the law of international privileges and immunities, codify it and, where necessary, develop it.

SUBPROGRAMME 5: DEVELOPMENT OF THE LAW OF OUTER SPACE

(a) Objectives

6.125 The objectives of this subprogramme are to assist in (i) the preparation by the Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (at the request of the General Assembly) of treaties or declarations of principles on the peaceful uses of outer space; and (ii) the examination by the Legal Sub-Committee (at the request of the General Assembly or of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space) of legal questions of relevance to the peaceful uses of outer space, through the provision of substantive and secretariat support to the Legal Sub-Committee.

(b) Problem addressed

6.126 The problem addressed in carrying out these objectives is the need for the creation, through the United Nations, of a body of treaties and declarations of principles on the peaceful uses of outer space, in order that the peaceful uses of outer space may be conducted in accordance with an adequate system of rules and principles.

(c) Legislative authority

6.127 The legislative authority for this subprogramme derives from General Assembly resolution 32/196 A of 20 December 1977.

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

6.128 The subprogramme currently includes the following programme elements:

- a. Elaboration of draft principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting;
- b. Consideration of the legal implications of remote sensing of the earth from space, with the aim of formulating draft principles;
- c. Preparation of a draft treaty relating to the moon;
- d. Consideration of questions relating to the definition and/or delimitation of outer space and outer space activities, also bearing in mind questions relating to the geostationary orbit.

6.129 The situation at the end of 1979 will depend on the progress achieved by the Legal Sub-Committee on the present programme elements at the Sub-Committee's seventeenth and eighteenth sessions in 1978 and 1979, as well as on whether new programme elements are, as is probable, included by the General Assembly or the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space within the subprogramme. The General Assembly has requested the Legal Sub-Committee to continue, as a matter of high priority, work on programme elements a, b, and c.

(ii) Period 1980-1983

6.130 It is difficult at this stage to anticipate the form of the subprogramme in the 1980-1983 period. It is probable that in 1980 the Legal Sub-Committee may not have completed work on some of the present programme elements and that the General Assembly may require work on those programme elements to continue. It is also probable, in view of continued developments in the utilization of outer space for peaceful purposes and the corresponding need for parallel developments in the formulation of an adequate system of rules and principles to regulate activities, that the General Assembly or the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space may require inclusion of new programme elements within the subprogramme.

(iii) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

6.131 This issue is dealt with in paragraph 6.160 below.

(e) Expected impact

6.132 Treaties are prepared by the Legal Sub-Committee for submission, through the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, to the General Assembly for approval. If approved, a treaty is commended by the Assembly to Member States and the widest possible adherence to the treaty is invited. The General Assembly, at its thirty-second session, in resolution 32/196 A, invited those States that were not already parties to the Treaty on outer space to give early consideration to becoming parties to the Treaty. More than 70 States are already parties. Declarations of principles are prepared by the Legal Sub-Committee for submission, through the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, to the General Assembly for adoption. A declaration of principles adopted by the General Assembly has considerable persuasive force.

PROGRAMME 5: PROGRESSIVE HARMONIZATION AND UNIFICATION OF THE LAW
OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE (INTERNATIONAL TRADE LAW
BRANCH, OFFICE OF LEGAL AFFAIRS)

A. Organization

1. Intergovernmental review

6.133 The work of the Secretariat in this programme is reviewed by UNCITRAL and its working groups. These bodies meet every year. The last meeting of UNCITRAL was held from 23 May to 17 June 1977. The present plan has not been approved by these bodies.

2. Secretariat

6.134 The Secretariat unit responsible for this programme is the International Trade Law Branch of the Office of Legal Affairs, in which there were nine Professional staff members as at 31 December 1977. None of the posts was supported from extrabudgetary sources.

3. Divergencies between current administrative structure
and proposed programme structure

6.135 The International Trade Law Branch is a separate branch of the General Legal Division of the Office of Legal Affairs and is solely responsible for the programme of the progressive harmonization and unification of international trade law.

4. Expected completions

6.136 The following programme elements, which are described in paragraphs 20.6 and 20.15 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979, 4/ are expected to be completed:

(a) In 1978-1979

Carriage of goods by sea; contract guarantees.

(b) In 1980-1981

International sale of goods; formation and validity of contracts for the international sale of goods. 5/

At its eleventh session in 1978, UNCITRAL will establish a new programme of work. It is possible that one or two further topics included in that programme will be completed in 1980-1981.

4/ Ibid.

5/ The proposed programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979, Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/32/6 and Corr.1 and 2), omitted mention of this programme element.

B. Co-ordination

1. Formal co-ordination within the Secretariat

6.137 There is informal co-ordination with the Centre for Transnational Corporations and UNCTAD on matters of mutual interest. Steps are being taken to establish a working relationship with UNIDO.

2. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations system

6.138 The International Trade Law Branch prepares an annual report for submission to UNCITRAL concerning the current activities of international organizations related to the harmonization and unification of international trade law.

C. Allocation of resources to subprogrammes

6.139 The trend in the percentage allocation of resources to subprogrammes is expected to be approximately as shown in the following table:

Allocation of resources to subprogrammes
(Percentage)

<u>Subprogramme</u>	<u>1978-1979</u>			<u>1973-1979</u>			<u>1982-1983</u>		
	<u>Reg- ular bud- get</u>	<u>Extra- budget- ary sources</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Reg- ular bud- get</u>	<u>Extra- budget- ary sources</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Reg- ular bud- get</u>	<u>Extra- budget- ary sources</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Harmonization and unification of international trade law within the framework of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law	85	-	85	80	-	80	80	-	80
2. Co-ordination of work of international, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations in international trade law	15	-	15	20	-	20	20	-	20
Total	100	-	100	100	-	100	100	-	100

D. Subprogramme narratives

SUBPROGRAMME 1: HARMONIZATION AND UNIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE LAW WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE LAW

(a) Objective

6.140 The objective of this subprogramme is to assist in the preparation by UNICTRAL of treaties and other legal texts governing international trade.

(b) Problem addressed

6.141 International trade is hampered by legal obstacles, such as the divergencies between national laws which govern international trade, the fact that existing commercial practices are not universally acceptable, an inadequate legal framework for the current needs of international trade and the lack of legal rules to implement those aspects of the new international economic order which relate to international trade. In addition, there is insufficient expertise concerning international trade law and practices in many parts of the world.

(c) Legislative authority

6.142 The legislative authority for this subprogramme derives from General Assembly resolutions 2205 (XXI) of 17 December 1966 and 32/145 of 16 December 1977.

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

6.143 The situation at the end of 1979 will depend upon the decisions to be taken by UNCITRAL at its eleventh session in 1978 in respect of its new long-term programme of work. Within the existing programme, work will continue on the draft Convention on International Bills of Exchange and International Promissory Notes, on international commercial arbitration and on security interests in goods. The International Trade Law Branch will also be engaged in preparations for the conference of plenipotentiaries expected to be convened in 1980 by the General Assembly for the purpose of concluding a convention on the international sale of goods and on the formation and validity of contracts for the international sale of goods.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

6.144 Inasmuch as UNCITRAL will establish a new long-term programme of work in 1978, it is not possible at the present time to identify with certainty the subject-matter on which UNCITRAL will be engaged subsequent to its annual session in 1978. During the biennium 1980-1981, UNCITRAL will continue its work on the unification and harmonization of international trade law and will keep under review the extent to which the General Assembly resolutions regarding the establishment of a new international economic order may affect that work. As in the past, in addition to holding its annual session, UNCITRAL will utilize three intersessional working groups and will continue to consult with international trade and banking institutions through special study groups.

6.145 It is expected that the terms of reference of one of the working groups established by UNCITRAL will be either the preparation of a new international convention on international commercial arbitration or the preparation of a protocol to the 1958 Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards. It is also probable that the Working Group on International Negotiable Instruments, upon completion of its present work on international bills of exchange and international promissory notes, will be requested by UNCITRAL to draft uniform provisions governing international cheques.

6.146 In addition, the output during the biennium 1980-1981 will consist of preparatory studies and draft texts on topics to be selected by UNCITRAL at its

eleventh session in 1978 and reports of UNCITRAL and its working groups. The reports will be intended primarily for Governments (the membership of UNCITRAL and its working groups is made up of Governments) and secondarily for international, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. It is expected that the General Assembly will convene a conference of plenipotentiaries in 1980 to adopt a convention on the international sale of goods and on the formation and validity of contracts for the international sale of goods. Training and assistance in matters of international trade law will continue, particularly through the convening of biennial symposia.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

6.147 It is expected that work on most of the topics included in the long-term programme of work to be established by UNCITRAL in 1978 will continue during the biennium 1982-1983. It is expected that during the biennium there will be a conference of plenipotentiaries to conclude a convention on international negotiable instruments. Training and assistance and the convening of biennial symposia will continue.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

6.148 This issue is dealt with in paragraph 6.160 below.

(e) Expected impact

6.149 The work of UNCITRAL is aimed at the facilitation of international commercial relations through the establishment of international conventions, uniform laws, model laws or rules and general conditions and trade terms governing such relations. It is known that the recently established UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules are being increasingly referred to by the parties to international commercial contracts as the procedure by which their disputes are to be settled. However, no statistics are available regarding the frequency of such references or the application of the Rules in the settlement of actual disputes.

SUBPROGRAMME 2: CO-ORDINATION OF WORK OF INTERNATIONAL, INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE LAW

(a) Objective

6.150 The objective of this subprogramme is to assist UNCITRAL in furthering the progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade by co-ordinating the work of organizations active in that field and encouraging co-operation among them.

(b) Problems addressed

6.151 The activities of international organizations within and without the United Nations system concerning the law of international trade may give rise to duplication of work or conflicting international legal rules on the same or allied subjects.

(c) Legislative authority

6.152 The legislative authority for this subprogramme derives from General Assembly resolutions 2205 (XXI) of 17 December 1966 and 32/145 of 16 December 1977.

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

6.153 The situation at the end of 1979 will depend upon the decisions to be taken by UNCITRAL at its eleventh session in 1978 in respect of its new long-term programme of work. However, existing patterns of co-ordination will be maintained and intensified with United Nations bodies, such as the Commission for Transnational Corporations and UNCTAD, and other international organizations, such as the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee, the Bank for International Settlements, the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, the Council of Europe, the regional development banks, the European Communities, the Hague Conference on Private International Law, the International Bank for Economic Co-operation, the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law, the International Chamber of Commerce and the International Council for Commercial Arbitration.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

6.154 The biennium 1980-1981 will see increased patterns of co-ordination with the above-mentioned bodies. During that biennium, UNCITRAL will probably also continue its preparation of an annual report by the Secretariat of all work in international trade law being carried out by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. In addition, Secretariat representatives will attend meetings of such organizations and participate in joint activities with them as directed by UNCITRAL, in order to help co-ordinate activities.

6.155 The output during this biennium will consist of analysis of the work of other organizations dealing with international trade law, annual reports to UNCITRAL on the work performed by international organizations concerning matters of international trade law and position papers on substantive legal issues for use at meetings of international organizations which UNCITRAL has requested Secretariat representatives to attend.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

6.156 Activities similar to those described for the biennium 1980-1981 will continue.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

6.157 This issue is dealt with in paragraph 6.160 below.

(e) Expected impact

6.158 The activities of the numerous international organizations engaged in the establishment of uniform rules governing various aspects of international trade require co-ordination to avoid duplication of effort. The General Assembly has requested UNCITRAL to co-ordinate the work of those organizations and to encourage co-operation among them. UNCITRAL has undertaken to accomplish this in two ways:

- (i) When establishing uniform rules itself, UNCITRAL has drawn upon the experience and work of other international organizations;
- (ii) When it has requested other organizations to establish uniform rules or when those organizations have requested its assistance, UNCITRAL has provided services and, when appropriate, made suggestions to ensure that such uniform rules reflect an equitable balance among the interests involved.

6.159 One result of these co-ordinating activities is the achievement of wider support in the international community for the uniform rules which have been prepared by UNCITRAL or other international organizations.

ACTIVITIES THAT ARE CONSIDERED OF MARGINAL USEFULNESS
AND THE LEGISLATION REQUESTING THEM

6.160 For the purpose of considering the issue of activities of marginal usefulness, it is convenient to divide the work of the Office of Legal Affairs into four categories:

(a) The servicing of, including the performance of research for, intergovernmental organs charged with the formulation and consideration of draft legal instruments, in particular, proposed treaties (programme 3, subprogrammes 1-3; programme 4, subprogramme 5; and programme 5, subprogramme 1). These activities are controlled entirely by the General Assembly or its subsidiary organs, which set the schedule of meetings and the projects to be considered, thereby directly determining the volume and timing of the related Secretariat functions. Though these projects, on the whole, are among the most important activities of the United Nations, it might appear that some of the legal instruments under consideration are of slight utility or that the possibility of reaching agreement on them is minimal.

(b) The performance of particular legal tasks, such as representing the Organization in litigation, acting as the depositary of treaties and processing the registration or the filing and recording of international agreements (programme 1, subprogramme 2; programme 2, subprogrammes 1 and 2; and programme 4, subprogramme 1). These activities are of great substantive importance and responsive to factors largely outside the control of the Secretariat. They must be performed in a timely and correct fashion.

(c) The servicing of other units of the Secretariat, largely by giving advice and opinions, preparing drafts of legal texts and assisting in negotiations (programme 1, subprogramme 1; and programme 4, subprogrammes 1-4). Inasmuch as the Office of Legal Affairs is not responsible for the activities of other units which may require legal servicing, it generally cannot determine which of its services is marginal. To the extent that the Office fails to provide services, either for lack of personnel or because it judges the value of any legal input to be slight, it places a burden on other Secretariat units to act without legal assistance - in some instances appropriately so, but possibly with serious or embarrassing consequences.

(d) The co-ordination of international legal activities and the making of international law and United Nations legal activities more accessible, largely

through publications (programme 1, subprogramme 2; programme 2, subprogrammes 1 and 2; programme 3, subprogramme 4; programme 4, subprogramme 3; and programme 5, subprogramme 2). Clearly, some publications and meetings are not essential to the work of the Organization, as they serve merely to inform. Others, however, are important and even indispensable. The Yearbooks of ILC and UNCITRAL are required by these organs to continue their work from one session to the next and the several publications of the Treaty Section (the most important of which, the Treaty Series, is published in compliance with Article 102 of the Charter), are absolutely essential to inform Member States, as well as other authorities and persons, of the existence and status of international agreements. These publications often constitute the sole source of such information. The Legislative Series is designed primarily to assist intergovernmental organs charged with the formulation of new international instruments in considering relevant existing texts and thus constitutes part of the function referred to in section (a) above. The United Nations Juridical Yearbook, requested by the General Assembly in its resolutions 1814 (XVII) and 3006 (XXVII), is somewhat less important but still most useful in keeping Member States, as well as others outside the Organization (e.g., the academic community) and even the Secretariat itself, informed of matters of legal relevance to the Organization (national laws, treaties, judicial actions and internal legal opinions), many of which are not otherwise accessible. Consideration might be given, however, to dispensing with the Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs, requested by the Assembly in its resolutions 796 (VIII), 992 (X), 2285 (XXII) and 2968 (XXVII), originally for the purpose of assisting the Assembly in the 10-year review of the Charter foreseen by the provisions of Article 109, paragraph 3, of that instrument. At present, it is merely a device for recording the actions of the principal organs of the United Nations in relation to each Charter Article. It may be questioned whether the Repertory is the best device for analysing and systematically reporting data about the law of the Organization. It appears that the form of presentation (derived from the original purpose) requires an unduly large input of professional time by the Office of Legal Affairs and other Secretariat units. Finally, the low priority assigned to it in those units has resulted in successive supplements falling ever further behind (now by about a decade), which further diminishes the usefulness of the Repertory as a research tool. On the other hand, a rapid updating or, preferably, a complete restructuring and restatement of this publication is far beyond the resources that are available to or might reasonably be requested by the Secretariat, especially in the light of more urgent legal publication projects.

CHAPTER 7*

TRUSTEESHIP AND DECOLONIZATION

PROGRAMME 1: DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AFFAIRS, TRUSTEESHIP AND DECOLONIZATION

A. Organization

1. Intergovernmental review

7.1 The work of the Secretariat in this programme is reviewed by the General Assembly and, in particular, the Fourth Committee, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (hereafter referred to as the Special Committee of 24), which meets continuously between sessions of the General Assembly, the United Nations Council for Namibia, which meets continuously throughout the year, and the Trusteeship Council, which normally meets annually in mid-year in a two-week session. This plan has not been approved, in whole or in part, by any of these bodies.

2. Secretariat

7.2 The Secretariat unit responsible for this programme is the Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization, in which there were 37 Professional staff members as at 31 December 1977; none of the posts was supported by extrabudgetary funds. The Department consisted of the following units as at 31 December 1977:

<u>Organizational unit</u>	<u>Professional staff</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Regular budget</u>	<u>Extrabudgetary sources</u>	
Office of the Under-Secretary-General	8	-	8
Secretariat Services Division	15	-	15
Africa Division	8	-	8
Caribbean and Asia/Pacific Division	<u>6</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6</u>
Total	<u>37</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>37</u>

3. Expected completions and consequent reorganization

(a) Expected completions

7.3 The following programme elements, described in paragraphs 3.1 to 3.17 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 (A/32/6) are expected to be completed:

(i) In 1978-1979

Four territories (Dominica, the Gilbert Islands, the Solomon Islands and Tuvalu) are expected to obtain independence by the end of 1979.

* Previously issued under the symbol A/33/6 (Part 7) and Corr.1.

(ii) In 1980-1981

- a. The New Hebrides is expected to obtain independence by the end of 1981;
- b. The Trusteeship Council has noted the desire of the Administering Authority to find, in consultation with the Micronesians, a satisfactory basis for terminating the Trusteeship Agreement for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands by 1981. Any proposal to this effect would require approval by the Trusteeship Council and the Security Council.

(b) Consequent reorganization

7.4 Should a proposal to terminate the Trusteeship Agreement for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands be made and receive the approval of the United Nations bodies concerned, a question would arise concerning the future of the Trusteeship Council. The decision taken on this question would determine any consequent reorganization.

7.5 The work of the Secretariat Services Division consists essentially of the servicing of intergovernmental bodies and so is not presented in the subprogramme narratives below. However, a description of United Nations activities under this programme would not be complete without some brief indication of the Division's work.

(i) Editorial Unit

7.6 This Unit is responsible for the full editing and preparation for translation, processing and reproduction of all documents emanating from the Department for the Special Committee of 24, the United Nations Council for Namibia, the Trusteeship Council and the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly, as well as for the relevant supplements of the Official Records of the General Assembly. It is also responsible for the reproduction of the related publications, including the periodicals Decolonization and Namibia Bulletin. The Unit acts as liaison between the Department and the other Secretariat services concerned on all matters relating to the scheduling, editing, translation, processing and printing of such documents.

(ii) Secretariat of the Special Committee of 24

7.7 As the main United Nations body dealing with matters relating to the progress towards self-determination and independence of peoples still under colonial rule, the Special Committee of 24 is required, among other things, to seek the most suitable ways and means for the speedy and total implementation of the Declaration on decolonization with respect to all dependent Territories; propose specific measures to this effect; submit to the General Assembly each year a report with recommendations on each Territory; and apprise the Security Council of any developments in these Territories which might threaten international peace and security. Under the terms of Assembly resolutions, including resolution 2621 (XXV), the Committee is charged, among other things, with making concrete suggestions to the Security Council, examining the compliance of Member States with relevant United Nations decisions, enlisting the support of national and international organizations, sending visiting missions to the colonial Territories, meeting away from Headquarters in order to obtain first-hand information and promoting world-wide publicity on decolonization. The Committee meets continuously between sessions of the Assembly and is assisted by sub-committees.

7.8 The tasks of the secretariat of the Special Committee include the organization and servicing of meetings, including meetings and conferences away from Headquarters, the organization and servicing of visiting missions, preparation of documentation and reports of the above bodies and the organization and servicing of consultations between officers of the Special Committee and other United Nations bodies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and national liberation movements of the Territories, concerned.

(iii) Secretariat of the United Nations Council for Namibia

7.9 The United Nations Council for Namibia was established by General Assembly resolution 2248 (S-V) to discharge the responsibilities assumed by the United Nations when the General Assembly terminated the mandate of South Africa to administer Namibia and decided that thereafter the Territory and its people were a direct responsibility of the United Nations. The Council is therefore the body legally responsible for the Territory. The basic objective is to obtain the withdrawal of South Africa from Namibia, and administer Namibia in order to establish conditions for the transfer of power to the representatives of the Namibian people as rapidly as possible. Pending such transfer of power, the Council is responsible for protecting the rights and interests of the Territory and its people and representing Namibia on the international level.

7.10 The tasks of the secretariat of the Council and its subsidiary organs include the organization and servicing of meetings, as well as meetings and conferences away from Headquarters; the organization and servicing of numerous missions of the Council, as well as delegations to represent Namibia at international conferences and in the specialized agencies of the United Nations; preparation of documentation and reports, including the annual report of the Council to the General Assembly; and the organization and servicing of consultations between representatives of the Council and other international, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

(iv) Secretariat of the Trusteeship Council

7.11 From its inception, the United Nations has assisted the peoples of Trust Territories to advance towards self-government and independence in accordance with their freely expressed wishes. As at 31 December 1977, there remained only one Trust Territory of the 11 Trust Territories originally placed under the Trusteeship System. The Trusteeship Council continues to assist the inhabitants of this Territory in the promotion of self-government, taking full account of their political aspirations. At its forty-fourth session in 1977, the Trusteeship Council noted with satisfaction that the Administering Authority had affirmed its intention to help the peoples of Micronesia to move swiftly towards a new status based on self-determination, not excluding independence if that was their expressed wish.

7.12 In the biennium 1980-1981, the Trusteeship Council will, as far as can be foreseen, carry out those functions of the United Nations under the Trusteeship System relating to political, economic, social and educational matters in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, including the sending of visiting missions to the Territory. The volume of work in the secretariat of the Trusteeship Council during 1980-1981 will depend on the resolutions and decisions to be adopted by the Council during and immediately preceding the period in question.

(v) Petitions Section

7.13 The effectiveness of United Nations efforts in decolonization depends in part on the availability of information concerning the situation in each Territory and the wishes and aspirations of the inhabitants. One way by which the Special Committee of 24 and the Fourth Committee can obtain such information is through written and oral petitions and communications. To assist it in screening and studying petitions and communications addressed either to the Committee or the Secretary-General, the Special Committee has established a sub-committee.

7.14 The Petitions Section receives, screens and processes all incoming petitions and communications, including requests for oral hearings by the Special Committee or the Fourth Committee, services the Sub-Committee and prepares the documentation and reports which it requires. In addition, the Section also assists the Special Committee in the preparation of its reports on its study each year of two continuing items of its agenda relating to: (i) activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration in colonial Territories; and (ii) military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their domination which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration.

B. Co-ordination

1. Formal co-ordination within the Secretariat

7.15 Close co-ordination will continue with other Secretariat departments and services concerned substantively with colonial problems or with the servicing of meetings and missions. The departments and offices most directly concerned are the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs, the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, the Office of Legal Affairs, the Economic and Social Council secretariat, the Division of Human Rights, the Office of Public Information the Department of Conference Services and the Office of General Services.

2. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations system

7.16 Formal co-ordination will continue with all the specialized agencies and institutions of the United Nations system in the implementation of United Nations resolutions on decolonization, both through direct contacts and through ACC.

C. Allocation of resources to subprogrammes

7.17 The trend in the percentage allocation of resources to subprogrammes is expected to be approximately as shown in the following table:

Allocation of resources to subprogrammes
(Percentage)

<u>Subprogramme</u>	1978-1979			1980-1981			1982-1983		
	Reg- ular budget	Extra- budge- tary sources	Total	Reg- ular budget	Extra- budge- tary sources	Total	Regu- lar budget	Extra- budge- tary sources	Total
1. Africa	60	-	60	60	-	60	60	-	60
2. Caribbean and Asia/Pacific	34	-	34	34	-	34	34	-	34
3. World public opinion	6	-	6	6	-	6	6	-	6
Total	100	-	100	100	-	100	100	-	100

D. Subprogramme narratives

SUBPROGRAMME 1: AFRICA

(a) Objective

7.18 The objective of this subprogramme is to assist in bringing about the decolonization of East Timor, Gibraltar, Namibia, St. Helena, Southern Rhodesia and Western Sahara.

(b) Problems addressed

7.19 The Territories which are grouped for convenience under this subprogramme include two of the most serious and challenging problems of decolonization confronting the United Nations. Despite sustained and concerted efforts on the part of the international community, more than 7 million people in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia continue to live under the domination and oppression of illegal racist minority régimes, deprived of their right to self-determination and independence. The persistent refusal of the Government of South Africa and the illegal minority régime in Southern Rhodesia to comply with United Nations resolutions and their continuing denial to the African peoples concerned of their basic rights has resulted in armed conflict. A progressive escalation of violence and repression has, in both Territories, created situations which threaten the peace and security of the region. In numerous resolutions, the General Assembly and the Security Council have emphasized the urgency of bringing an end to these situations by the attainment in both Territories of freedom and independence based on majority rule.

7.20 Both the Special Committee of 24 and the United Nations Council for Namibia play a central role in United Nations efforts to bring about a rapid solution of these problems. In the case of Namibia, the Council has a special responsibility in the light of its mandate which established it as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia following the termination by the Assembly in 1966 of South Africa's right to administer the Territory. 1/

7.21 Recent developments in respect of both Southern Rhodesia and Namibia have led to a substantial intensification of efforts by the international community to hasten solutions, and a corresponding expansion in the activity of both the Council and the Special Committee. At the same time, the situation in Western Sahara has become increasingly complex.

1/ General Assembly resolution 2148 (XXI)

(c) Legislative authority

7.21 The legislative authority for this subprogramme is derived from General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV); 1542 (XV), 2248 (S-V) and 32/42 (on the work of the Special Committee); 32/9 (Namibia); 32/116 (Southern Rhodesia); 32/22 (Western Sahara); and 32/34 (East Timor); from Assembly decisions 32/410 (St. Helena) and 32/44 (Gibraltar); and from the decision taken by the General Assembly at its 2444th meeting on 17 December 1975, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee ^{2/} whereby it was considered vitally important that the tasks of the Africa Division of the Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization should be related more closely to questions concerning the decolonization of southern Africa in view of the new political situation prevailing in the region.

(d) Strategy and output

7.22 As long as the prevailing conditions in the African region and in East Timor remain unchanged, this subprogramme will continue addressing itself to the various aspects of decolonization relevant to these areas. Apart from other activities which may derive from further decisions of the General Assembly during the period covered by the present medium-term plan, activities under this subprogramme will continue to include:

- (i) Provision of substantive assistance to the United Nations Council for Namibia, the Special Committee of 24 and the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly (see paras. 7.7-7.10 above);
- (ii) Identifying through research and analysis the political, military, economic and social conditions in Africa and in East Timor affecting decolonization;
- (iii) Preparing annual working papers on political, military, economic and social developments for consideration by the Special Committee and the Council for Namibia;
- (iv) Conducting studies on related topics as required by the Secretary-General, the Special Committee of 24 and the United Nations Council for Namibia.
- (v) Maintaining liaison with the national liberation movements, as well as with other representatives of the Territories covered by the subprogramme.

7.23 Activities in the strategy that are likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them: The activities in this subprogramme are carried out either in response to specific directives from the statutory bodies concerned in order to assist these bodies in the discharge of their functions or to assist the Secretary-General in the fulfilment of his responsibilities. Until decolonization in the African region and East Timor is completed all the existing activities will continue to be important.

(e) Expected impact

7.24 It is expected that the work of this subprogramme will assist the statutory bodies served by the Department in the discharge of their responsibilities and in keeping them abreast of developments relevant to the decolonization of the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories in Africa and of East Timor, thus

^{2/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 34 (A/10034), p. 142, item 96, subpara. (a).

contributing to their decision-making activities to ensure the observance of the Charter of the United Nations and the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in these Territories.

SUBPROGRAMME 2: CARIBBEAN AND ASIA/PACIFIC

(a) Objective

7.25 The objective of this subprogramme is to assist in the decolonization of the Territories in the Caribbean and Asia/Pacific regions, and the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), and, in respect of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, the attainment of the objectives of the Trusteeship system.

(b) Problems addressed

7.26 Caribbean. All 11 Territories in the Caribbean region are small in population and size and are in the process of emerging from dependent status. ^{3/} Despite their smallness, however, the problems confronting them are complex. Problems of common concern to both small and large dependent Territories include political questions, such as colonialism and self-determination; economic questions, such as development of a more viable and stable economy; social questions, such as labour relations; educational questions, such as development of each individual to his full potential. Since the situations in many small Territories are so diverse, it is necessary to study their problems separately.

7.27 Asia/Pacific. In the Asia/Pacific region, there remain about 750,000 people in 12 island Territories which have not yet achieved self-determination and independence. ^{4/}

(c) Legislative authority

7.28 Since its inception, the United Nations has been deeply concerned to promote self-determination for two categories of dependent Territories, namely, Trust Territories, which are covered by Chapters XII and XIII of the Charter of the United Nations, and Non-Self-Governing Territories, which are covered by Chapter XI of the Charter.

7.29 The current expression of United Nations policy on decolonization in general is to be found in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 (Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples). Since 1961, the Special Committee of 24 has been the organ of the General Assembly dealing, in detail, with decolonization. In discharge of its responsibilities, the Special Committee has taken into account the above-mentioned and other relevant General Assembly resolutions. In this connexion, note should be taken of

^{3/} Antigua, Belize, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Dominica, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, United States Virgin Islands, Falkland Islands (Malvinas) and Turks and Caicos Islands.

^{4/} American Samoa, Brunei, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Gilbert Islands, Guam, New Hebrides, Pitcairn, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and Tuvalu.

General Assembly resolution 32/42 of 7 December 1977 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. By paragraph 13 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Special Committee, "to continue to pay particular attention to the small Territories ... and to recommend to the General Assembly the most suitable steps to be taken to enable the populations of those Territories to exercise their right to self-determination, freedom and independence". At its thirty-second session, the Assembly, on 28 November 1977, also adopted resolutions 32/23 to 32/32 concerning 13 Territories assigned to the Caribbean and the Asia/Pacific sections. It also adopted decisions 32/412 and 32/413 on Pitcairn and the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) and 5 Associated States, and consensuses (decisions 32/407-32/409) on 3 Territories.

(d) Strategy and output

7.30 The subprogramme will continue to address itself to the various aspects of decolonization relevant to those areas and to the attainment of the objectives of the International Trusteeship System in respect of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. Apart from other activities which may derive from further decisions of the General Assembly or the Trusteeship Council during the period covered by this medium-term plan, activities under this subprogramme will continue in the Caribbean and Asia/Pacific regions.

7.31 Caribbean. The subprogramme will continue to prepare working papers on constitutional, political, economic, social and educational conditions in 12 Territories, mainly in the Caribbean; provide substantive assistance to the Special Committee of 24 and its Sub-Committee on Small Territories, provide substantive staff for visiting missions requested by the Committee; and prepare relevant reports and other studies. The section also maintains close co-operation with regional organizations, such as the Caribbean Community and Common Market, and organizations within the United Nations system, especially UNDP.

7.32 Asia/Pacific. The subprogramme will continue to prepare working papers on political, social, military and economic conditions on the 11 Non-Self-Governing Territories in the area and on the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; provide other substantive assistance to the Special Committee of 24 and its Sub-Committee on Small Territories and substantive staff for missions requested by the Special Committee, and prepare relevant reports and other studies. The section maintains close co-operation with the South Pacific Commission and the South Pacific Forum. Several visiting missions to be determined by the Special Committee are expected to take place during each of the years under review. As described in paragraph 7.11 above, the subprogramme will continue to provide substantive services, including documentation and the servicing of visiting missions as required by the Council in respect of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

7.33 Activities in the strategy that are considered of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them: All these activities are carried out in response to specific directives from the statutory bodies concerned to assist these bodies in the discharge of their functions and responsibilities. Until decolonization in the Caribbean and Asia/Pacific regions is completed all the existing activities will continue to be important.

(e) Expected impact

7.34 Caribbean. With the exception of Dominica and St. Lucia, which are expected to achieve independence in 1978, it is not possible at the present time to anticipate with any degree of precision whether the populations of any of the Territories entrusted to the Caribbean section will make a final decision on their future status over the period 1979-1983.

7.35 Asia/Pacific. By the end of 1979, the Territories of the Gilbert Islands, the Solomon Islands and Tuvalu should have achieved independence. Two administering Powers, France and the United Kingdom, have forecast that the New Hebrides will attain independence in 1980, and the United States has fixed 1981 as the goal for the termination of the Agreement on the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. It is possible that other Territories may achieve self-determination by the end of the biennium 1980-1981. It is not now certain what other Territories may achieve independence in the biennium 1982-1983.

SUBPROGRAMME 3: WORLD PUBLIC OPINION

(a) Objective

7.36 The objective of this subprogramme is to initiate and strengthen continuous dissemination of information on decolonization and arouse world public opinion in order to accelerate effectively the process of decolonization.

(b) Problem addressed

7.37 The work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization, the issues involved and the continuing struggle for liberation being waged by the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements have received insufficient coverage in the world media.

(c) Legislative authority

7.38 The legislative authority for the subprogramme is derived from General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV); 2311 (XXII); 2426 (XXIII); 2555 (XXIV); 2704 (XXV); 2874 (XXVI); 2980 (XXVII); 3118 (XXVIII); 3164 (XXVIII); 31/30; 31/29; 31/144; 31/143; 32/36; 32/33; 32/43; 32/42 and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, as well as the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and the Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia, 5/ adopted by the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, held at Maputo from 16 to 21 May 1977, and the Lagos Declaration for Action against Apartheid, adopted by the World Conference for Action against Apartheid, held at Lagos from 22 to 26 August 1977. 6/

(d) Strategy and output

7.39 In pursuance of its objective, the subprogramme will undertake the following activities:

- (i) Collect, prepare and disseminate, on a continuous basis, basic material, studies and articles relating to problems of decolonization;

5/ A/32/109/Rev. -S/12344/Rev.1, annex V. For the printed text, see Official Records of the Security Council (Thirty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1977).

6/ Report of the World Conference for Action against Apartheid (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.77.XIV.2), vol. I, sect. X.

- (ii) Maintain liaison and close co-operation with the Office of Public Information and with the Special Committee of 24 and the United Nations Council for Namibia in planning and organizing the dissemination of information on current developments relating to decolonization;
- (iii) Organize panel discussions and seminars on problems of decolonization and encourage the participation of well-known personalities, including leaders of national liberation movements;
- (iv) Publish a bulletin on decolonization and other information on the problems of decolonization;
- (v) Arrange for exhibitions and the production of documentary films and story features on the problems of decolonization.

7.40 Activities in the strategy that are considered of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them: The specific content of the subprogramme and the activities of the Office of Public Information concerning decolonization is continuously monitored by a sub-committee of the Special Committee of 24 and a standing committee of the United Nations Council for Namibia, and adjusted in the light of guidance from these bodies. The statutory bodies concerned attach importance to the activities listed above.

(e) Expected impact

7.41 The results to date show that the materials published and other activities have contributed significantly to a more informed public opinion on the problems of decolonization, especially when channelled through concerned non-governmental and other organizations. When correlated with the activities of the statutory bodies, this publicity effort is expected to have a cumulative impact which should strengthen international pressures to hasten decolonization.

PROGRAMME 2: OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSIONER
FOR NAMIBIA

A. Organization

1. Intergovernmental review

7.42 The work of the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia in this programme is reviewed by the United Nations Council for Namibia, which meets continuously throughout the year. This plan has not been approved by this body.

2. Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia

7.42a The unit responsible for this programme is the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, in which there were 11 Professional staff members as at 31 December 1977; none of the posts was supported by extrabudgetary funds. The Office consisted of the following organizational units as at 31 December 1977:

<u>Organizational unit</u>	<u>Professional staff</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Regular budget</u>	<u>Extrabudgetary sources</u>	
Office of the United Nations Commission for Namibia			
New York	7	-	7
Lusaka	2	-	2
Gaborone	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2</u>
Total	<u>11</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>11</u>

3. Expected completions and consequent reorganizations

7.42b In view of the unusual political situation, it is difficult to state in concrete terms the date on which programmes listed below might be completed during 1978-1979 or 1980-1981. It is equally difficult to indicate the date of Namibia's independence.

- (a) During 1978-1979 the following programmes will be undertaken or continued:
- (i) Education and training;
 - (ii) United Nations Institute for Namibia;
 - (iii) Nationhood Programme for Namibia;
 - (iv) Implementation of travel document programme for Namibians;
 - (v) Implementation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia.

(b) During 1980-1981 the following programmes would be undertaken or continued:

- (i) Education and training;
- (ii) United Nations Institute for Namibia;
- (iii) Nationhood Programme for Namibia;
- (iv) Implementation of travel document programme for Namibians;
- (v) Implementation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia.

B. Co-ordination

1. Within the Secretariat

7.43 It is the practice of the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia to co-ordinate its activities with other departments and units of the Secretariat, particularly the Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization, the Office of Public Information, the Field Operations Service and the Office of Technical Co-operation. A written understanding exists between the scholarship unit of the Office of Technical Co-operation and the Commissioner's Office relating to the administration of the United Nations Fund for Namibia scholarship programme.

2. Within the United Nations system

7.44 For the implementation of the education and training programmes and the activities of the United Nations Institute for Namibia and the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, the Office of the Commissioner for Namibia co-ordinates its work with the specialized agencies, UNHCR, governmental and non-governmental organizations, and, in some cases, interested individuals.

C. Subprogramme narrative

SUBPROGRAMME: ASSISTANCE TO NAMIBIA

(a) Objectives

7.45 The objectives of the subprogramme are to implement the decisions of the United Nations Council for Namibia and to assist the Council to confirm the authority of the United Nations as the sole legal Administering Authority for Namibia, to obtain the withdrawal of the illegal administration of South Africa from the Territory of Namibia and to establish the conditions for the transfer of power to the representatives of the Namibian people as rapidly as possible. In order to bring about the objectives set out above, the Commissioner engages in various activities which are designed to achieve the following intermediate objectives:

- (i) To bring about negotiations, under United Nations auspices, between the South African Government and the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) for the purpose of transferring power from the occupation régime to the people of Namibia;
- (ii) To educate and train Namibians to participate in the administration of their country after independence;
- (iii) To support the United Nations Institute for Namibia;
- (iv) To continue the Nationhood Programme for Namibia;
- (v) To implement Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia and the travel document programme for Namibians.

(b) Problems addressed

7.46 The United Nations Council for Namibia has been unable to exercise its direct responsibility for the administration of Namibia owing to the refusal by the Government of South Africa to withdraw its illegal administration from Namibia in compliance with the repeated resolutions of the General Assembly, the Security Council and the 1971 advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice. 7/

(c) Legislative authority

7.47 The legislative authority for the subprogramme is derived from General Assembly resolutions 2145 (XXI), 2248 (S-V), 2325 (XXII), 2372 (XXIII), 2517 (XXIV), 2678 (XXV), 2679 (XXV), 2871 (XXVI), 2872 (XXVI), 3030 (XXVII), 3111 (XXVIII), 3112 (XXVIII), 3295 (XXIX), 3296 (XXIX), 3399 (XXX), 31/146 to 153 and 32/9. Each year, the Council adopts a programme of work based upon its mandate, including the most recent decisions of the General Assembly, and taking account of developments relating to Namibia.

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Situation at the end of 1970

7.48 It is not possible to forecast developments which might affect the content of the subprogramme. The fundamental element is South Africa's continued illegal occupation of the Territory.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

7.49 In the eventuality of the continued presence of the illegal South African administration in Namibia, the strategy of the United Nations Council for Namibia, in carrying out its responsibilities will include the continuation of the following activities:

- a. Mobilization of political support to press for South African withdrawal and to counter South African international propaganda;
- b. Support for the activities of SWAPO, the liberation movement of Namibia;
- c. Implementation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia through the

7/ Legal Consequences for States of the Continued Presence of South Africa in Namibia (South West Africa) notwithstanding Security Council resolution 276 (1970) Advisory Opinion, I.C.J. Reports 1971, p. 16.

co-ordination of assistance by the specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system to Namibians outside the Territory for humanitarian reasons and to prepare them for administrative and professional activities after independence;

- d. Reassessment of the activities of the United Nations Institute for Namibia to determine whether it should be continued in Lusaka;
- e. Collection of information for the systematic review of political, military, economic and social conditions in Namibia in order to formulate appropriate recommendations to the General Assembly and to draw the attention of the international community to the destructive racist and exploitative legislation put into force in the Territory by South Africa;
- f. Promotion of the international identity of Namibia, through representation of Namibia's interests in international organizations and conferences, and the dissemination of information of Namibia;
- g. Implementation of the travel document programme;
- h. Implementation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

7.50 In the eventuality of the continued illegal presence of South Africa in Namibia the intended strategy will continue to be guided by the objective of obtaining South African withdrawal.

(iv) Activities of marginal usefulness

7.51 The Council for Namibia reviews its activities annually and submits its proposals for action to the General Assembly according to the requirements anticipated for the following year.

(e) Expected impact

7.52 As a result of the strategy carried out by the Council, the following output has been obtained as of 31 December 1977:

- (i) A United Nations Fund for Namibia has been established with increasing contributions by Member States;
- (ii) UNDP has established an indicative planning figure for Namibia which increases the resources available for initiatives of the Council in support of Namibia;
- (iii) An Institute for Namibia has been established in Lusaka for training Namibians in public administration;
- (iv) A Decree on the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia has had international repercussions by affecting the expectations of foreign economic interests with regard to their investments in Namibia;

- (v) Establishment of the Nationhood Programme through which the specialized agencies have increased their programmes of assistance for Namibians in consultation with SWAPO and the Council for Namibia;
- (vi) Implementation of the travel document programme.

7.53 The ultimate impact of this subprogramme is expected to be the withdrawal of the illegal South African administration from Namibia and the transfer of power to the representatives of the Namibian people, leading to the creation of the independent State of Namibia.

CHAPTER 8*

DISASTER RELIEF

PROGRAMME: OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS DISASTER RELIEF CO-ORDINATOR

A. Organization

1. Intergovernmental review

8.1 The work of the Secretariat in this programme is reviewed yearly by the Economic and Social Council; it was last reviewed in July 1977. This plan has not been approved by the Council.

2. Secretariat

8.2 The Secretariat unit responsible for this programme is the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO), in which there were 18 Professional staff members as at 1 January 1978; 5 of the posts were supported from extrabudgetary sources. The Office had the following organizational units as at 1 January 1978:

<u>Organizational unit</u>	<u>Professional staff</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Regular budget</u>	<u>Extrabudgetary sources</u>	
Executive Direction and Management	3	-	3
Relief Co-ordination, Preparedness and Prevention Division	8	4	12
Administration and common services	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
Total	<u>13</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>18</u>

3. Divergencies between current administrative structure and proposed programme structure

8.3 The Relief Co-ordination, Preparedness and Prevention Division has responsibility for all three subprogrammes, namely, disaster relief co-ordination, disaster prevention and disaster preparedness. The divisional structure, however, consists of three geographical regional sections, each of which will occupy itself with all aspects of the programmes as they affect the region concerned. A Technical Operations Section provides operational support and facilities for the regional sections and also assists the Division Chief with those programmes which affect the Division as a whole. No problems in programme implementation are foreseen.

* Previously issued under the symbol A/33/6 (Part 8).

4. Expected completions and consequent reorganization

(a) Expected completions

8.4 The following programme elements described in paragraph 17.21 (c) in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 are expected to be completed:

(i) In 1978-1979

None.

(ii) In 1980-1981

1.1 Preparatory work for the formulation of an international strategy for disaster prevention

1.2 Formulation of an international strategy for disaster prevention

1.4 Guidelines for disaster prevention

(b) Consequent reorganization

8.5 The completions noted above are expectations at the time this plan is being written. If the activities are completed no reorganization will be required, because, as stated in paragraph 3, the Relief Co-ordination, Preparedness and Prevention Division is concerned with all disaster-related matters.

5. Other organizational matters

8.6 Responsibility for the production of the UNDRO Newsletter and the UNDRO Monthly, together with other public relations material, rests with the Publications and Reference Unit in the Administrative Support Section. This unit also maintains a comprehensive stock of books and documents dealing with many disaster-related matters.

B. Co-ordination

1. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations system

8.7 Memoranda of Understanding exist between UNDRO and UNIDO, UNICEF, WFP, ILO, FAO, WMO and IAEA. Each Memorandum recognizes the role of UNDRO as the focal point within the United Nations system for disaster matters. In turn, UNDRO recognizes the particular mandates and fields of competence of the other party to the Memorandum. Because the statutes of the bodies mentioned above often give disaster-related responsibilities to the agencies, the Memoranda lay down how those responsibilities will be exercised so as to avoid duplication of efforts in related fields.

8.8 Currently, co-ordination with UNESCO exists primarily in the International Advisory Committee on the Assessment and Mitigation of Earthquake Risk.

2. Units with which significant joint activities are expected during the period 1980-1983

8.9 During the medium-term period, UNDRO expects to undertake joint activities with UNIDO, UNEP, UNICEF, UNDP, WFP, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, ICAO, ITU, WMO, IMCO and IAEA.

C. Allocation of resources to subprogrammes

8.10 The trend in the percentage allocation of resources to subprogrammes is expected to be approximately as shown in the following table:

Allocation of resources to subprogrammes

(Percentage)

Subprogramme	<u>1978-1979</u>		<u>1980-1981</u>		<u>1982-1983</u>	
	Regular budget sources	Extra-budgetary sources	Regular budget sources	Extra-budgetary sources	Regular budget sources	Extra-budgetary sources
1. Relief co-ordination)	90	90	90	90	85	85
2. Disaster preparedness)						
3. Disaster prevention)	10	10	10	10	15	15
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

It is expected that in the four years 1978 to 1981, inclusive, considerable progress will have been achieved in disaster preparedness, especially in the developing countries which are also disaster prone. Priority will be accorded to these countries, provided that the capacity exists to absorb and make use of advice or assistance given as part of the UNDRO programme. It is also foreseen that UNDP may have more funds available to it for disaster preparedness or that more Governments may be more ready to include preparedness projects in UNDP country programmes. To the extent that these expectations and forecasts are realized, it may be possible to reallocate some resources from relief co-ordination and preparedness to the longer-term problems and work of disaster prevention. The need for improved disaster preparedness and more effective relief operations is so vast as to make it unlikely that any shift of resources more marked than that indicated in the table could be made before the end of 1983.

D. Subprogramme narratives

SUBPROGRAMME 1: RELIEF CO-ORDINATION

(a) Objective

8.11 The objective of this subprogramme is to ensure that the combined resources of the United Nations system and the international community are brought to bear to provide adequate, appropriate and timely relief to the survivors of disaster.

(b) Problem addressed

8.12 After disasters occur many Governments and organizations wish to assist those who have suffered. If they attempt to do so without adequate knowledge of the real needs in the stricken area and of what others are doing, it is inevitable that unwanted aid will arrive and essential aid will be lacking or will be received too late. The tasks involved consist of obtaining accurate assessments of needs, arranging that all concerned are aware of those needs and of how others are responding to them, and keeping an up-to-date picture of the whole situation available at a central point.

(c) Legislative authority

8.13 The legislative authority for this subprogramme is derived from General Assembly resolution 2816 (XXVI), paragraphs 1 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (h), 6, 7 and 10; ^{1/} General Assembly resolution 3243 (XXIX), paragraph 1; General Assembly resolution 3532 (XXX), paragraph 2; and Economic and Social Council resolution 2102 (LXIII), paragraph 2.

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

8.14 No activities concerned with relief co-ordination and described in the programme budget for 1978-1979 will be terminated in that biennium. It may be assumed that during the biennium UNDRO will be involved in active mobilization, direction and co-ordination of relief activities in some 20 to 30 disasters and that the experience gained will add to the efficiency with which subsequent operations will be conducted.

^{1/} Mandate more than five years old.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

8.15 The strategy consists of:

(a) Improving existing and making new pre-disaster arrangements with donor sources. Annual "donor meetings" will be held at Geneva, and up to 10 missions may be undertaken each year to donor countries to discuss questions related to the provision of emergency supplies in times of disaster.

(b) Gathering information on and evaluating newly developed supplies or techniques relevant to disaster relief operations.

(c) Continuing development and maintenance of a data bank: using facilities made available by the International Computing Centre, up-to-date information will be stored for immediate retrieval on all disaster-prone developing countries, likely emergency requirements and sources of supply. This information will be kept for between 60 and 70 countries. Information will similarly be stored on the availability of supplies from as many donor sources as possible, including supplies held by United Nations agencies and others in regional stockpiles.

(d) Maintaining a co-ordination centre with adequate communications facilities and portable field transceivers operated by field service officers to supplement normal commercial communication channels which may become disrupted in the event of a disaster; continuing review, in co-operation with ITU, of the possibilities of earth satellite communications to strengthen communications links between UNDR0 and disaster areas.

(e) Maintaining a year-round alert for reception, analysis and dissemination of information on disasters received in the co-ordination centre.

(f) Compiling for each disaster a series of telexed situation reports to donors, summarizing the situation and giving specific quantitative information on all relief items needed from abroad and items being supplied; approaching selected donors for individual items which, according to information in the data bank, they appear likely to be able to provide; analysing replies; and following up on relief needs not yet satisfied.

(g) Dispatching to disaster sites two or more UNDR0 staff members, accompanied by specialist staff (as required) from other parts of the United Nations system or elsewhere. These staff members will assist the Government and/or the United Nations staff already in the country in the assessment of damage and needs and pass this information to UNDR0 at Geneva by the fastest available means. These missions may be required up to 30 times in the biennium.

(h) Making arrangements for air, sea or land transport of relief supplies from donor sources to disaster sites. Using International Air Transport Association free or concessional rates, experience suggests that savings of up to \$500,000 each year could be obtained, to the benefit of donors generally.

(i) Utilizing effectively funds made available to the Co-ordinator for disaster relief. An amount of \$200,000 yearly is provided in the regular budget to enable grants of up to \$20,000 to be made immediately after a disaster for relief assistance. In addition, legislative provision exists for the receipt of voluntary contributions which could eventually allow the maximum individual grant

to reach \$30,000. For specific disasters, earmarked voluntary contributions are often received and are used for meeting the most pressing needs at the time. The sum of these contributions for 1980-1981 cannot be forecast.

(j) Preparing case reports and evaluation reports on disaster relief operations. Whenever appropriate, these reports include information on the effectiveness of the pre-existing prevention and preparedness measures (if any) of the disaster-stricken country and help identify lessons learned and measures to be included in future contingency planning.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

8.16 The above strategy is unlikely to be substantially altered.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

8.17 UNDR0 is not currently undertaking any activity solely because legislation requires such activity; nor does it plan to do so in the future. There are no activities of marginal usefulness in this subprogramme plan.

(e) Expected impact

8.18 No objective indicators of the impact of this subprogramme are possible, but it is expected that international relief operations will increasingly be characterized by the faster provision of more accurate information and more relevant aid, and by correspondingly less irrelevant aid sent because of inaccurate information and/or faulty assessment of requirements.

SUBPROGRAMME 2: DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

(a) Objective

8.19 The objective of this subprogramme is to take such measures as may be necessary and practicable to minimize loss of life and damage, and to organize and facilitate timely and effective rescue, relief and rehabilitation in cases of disaster.

(b) Problem addressed

8.20 The Governments of many disaster-prone developing countries do not have sufficient knowledge, expertise or funds to take adequate organizational, legislative or physical measures to prepare for disasters. Some resident representatives of UNDP (who also represent the Co-ordinator) do not have disaster experience or a full appreciation of the potential effect of disasters on development projects. Many obstacles are known to exist which impede the speedy delivery of international relief.

(c) Legislative authority

8.21 The legislative authority for this subprogramme derives from General Assembly resolution 2816 (XXVI), paragraphs 1 (g) and 8; 2/ General Assembly

2/ Idem.

resolution 3243 (XXIX), paragraph 4; General Assembly resolution 3532 (XXX), paragraph 1 (b); Economic and Social Council resolution 2102 (LXIII), paragraph 2; and General Assembly resolution 32/56, paragraph 5.

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

8.22 No activities concerned with disaster aid described in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 will be terminated in that biennium. It may be assumed that during the biennium UNDR0 will be involved in technical co-operation activities in as many as 20 countries and that the results of these missions will progressively, albeit locally, reduce the seriousness of the problems now being encountered. Short training seminars will have been given to UNDP resident representatives and UNDR0 staff will have visited countries to advise resident representatives individually. A first draft of a possible international agreement on provision of disaster relief will have been prepared.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

8.23 The strategy consists of:

(a) Undertaking technical co-operation activities in disaster-prone developing countries to the extent possible, having regard to the availability of trust or other funds, appropriately experienced consultants and UNDR0 staff. Between 10 and 15 requests from Governments may be expected in each year for assistance in various aspects of disaster preparedness. Unless the requests are sufficiently specific, UNDR0 staff will visit the countries concerned to establish precisely the expertise needed and the existence of suitable counterpart staff, before a technical co-operation mission is mounted. Administrative and technical support for the latter will be provided by UNDR0. This activity will be conducted so as to assist, first, the most seriously disaster-prone countries. Action will be taken to follow up mission reports with the Governments concerned and to ensure that, as far as practicable, the recommendations are adopted.

(b) Co-ordinating bilateral technical assistance projects in disaster preparedness. Continuing liaison will be maintained with the main bilateral and multilateral donors, including the League of Red Cross Societies, so as to avoid duplication of effort and, if possible, promote bilateral aid, thereby releasing UNDR0 funds for priority projects where no bilateral donor can be found.

(c) Undertaking the raising of funds for the implementation of disaster-preparedness projects if the funds cannot be provided by the Government from its own resources or within the framework of the UNDP programme.

(d) Training activities on a national or regional basis. UNDR0 will sponsor, arrange, participate in or contribute papers to four or more seminars in disaster preparedness each year for government and other staff with direct responsibilities in this field. Individual training courses abroad may also, exceptionally, be provided for nationals of disaster-prone countries.

(e) Training activities within the United Nations system. Since the completion of a series of four regional training meetings with UNDP resident representatives in 1976-1978, a number of new appointments will have been made in

disaster-prone countries. UNDR0 will, according to requirements, conduct similar meetings with new resident representatives, so that they may then more adequately fulfil their duties in disaster relief, preparedness and prevention.

(f) Seeking international acceptance and implementation of General Assembly and Economic and Social Council resolutions on measures to expedite international relief. While it may be possible with the aid of bodies such as the League of Red Cross Societies and the International Law Association to make progress in this task in 1978-1979, the biennium 1980-1981 should be characterized by increased activity in this area and, possibly, the presentation to the thirty-fourth General Assembly of a draft international agreement on relief.

(g) Undertaking research or other work, as required, to draw together and publish information on particular aspects of practical disaster preparedness with global application, e.g., for the physically handicapped and other specially vulnerable groups of people. Two or three such studies will be made in the biennium.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

8.24 No substantial changes are expected in the strategies to be adopted for the promotion of disaster preparedness.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

8.25 UNDR0 is not currently undertaking any activity solely because legislation requires such activity; nor does it plan to do so in the future. There are no activities of marginal usefulness in this subprogramme plan.

(e) Expected impact

8.26 It is expected that by 1983 technical co-operation assistance, including group and individual training in disaster preparedness, will have been provided to some 40 countries and that from 50 to 75 per cent will have taken steps towards dealing with the immediate aftermath of a "normal" disaster, if not of a major disaster. It is also hoped that by 1983 at least 20 countries will have acceded to some form of international agreement on measures to expedite international relief.

SUBPROGRAMME 3: DISASTER PREVENTION

(a) Objective

8.27 The objective of this subprogramme is to promote the study, prevention, control and prediction of natural disasters, including the collection and dissemination of information concerning technological developments.

(b) Problem addressed

8.28 Insufficient attention is paid by Governments of many disaster-prone developing countries to the actual or potentially damaging effect of natural disasters upon their economies and their development programmes. It is not generally realized that most forms of disaster, as distinct from the natural

phenomena which cause them, can, to a greater or lesser extent, be prevented or at least mitigated. Nor is it appreciated that practical vulnerability analysis techniques can be devised for use by planners and engineers in developing countries to establish reliable locational and structural criteria for disaster prevention.

(c) Legislative authority

8.29 The legislative authority for this subprogramme derives from General Assembly resolution 2816 (XXVI), paragraph 1 (f); 3/ Economic and Social Council resolution 1803 (LV), paragraph 4; Economic and Social Council resolution 1972 (LIX), paragraph 2; and General Assembly resolution 3440 (XXX), paragraph 5.

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

8.30 If higher priority work does not intervene, the "Study of the state of the art in disaster prevention and mitigation" and, if funds can be found, the "World survey of disaster damage" may be nearing completion. Work will have begun on the formulation of the international strategy for disaster prevention and mitigation.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

8.31 The strategy consists of:

(a) Completion, acceptance and implementation of an international disaster strategy. The final documents will be submitted to the General Assembly and, if accepted, the work of implementation will begin.

(b) Undertaking technical co-operation activities in disaster-prone regions or individual developing countries to the extent possible, having regard to the availability of trust or other funds and of appropriately experienced consultants. These activities will focus principally on vulnerability analyses, the results of which make it possible for Governments and others responsible for physical planning to arrive at correct locational decisions, having regard to the existing risks. Administrative and technical support for the missions will be provided by UNDRO.

(c) Promoting the inclusion of disaster-prevention factors in the planning and project formulation processes of bodies in the United Nations system (e.g., UNIDO, UNDP and the World Bank) or international development banks which undertake or finance development projects. If this is done, the possibilities of loss or reduction in value of the investment due to natural disasters will be greatly decreased.

(d) The International Advisory Committee on the Assessment and Mitigation of Earthquake Risk. Annual meetings of this body will continue in furtherance of the long-term interdisciplinary research programme requested by the 1976 Intergovernmental Conference on the Assessment and Mitigation of Earthquake Risk.

(e) The use of satellite technology for remote-sensing of the earth for disaster prevention, preparedness and relief purposes. UNDRO will continue to co-operate with UNEP, FAO, UNESCO, the International Council of Scientific Unions and a number of countries, particularly the United States of America, with a view to developing simple monitoring techniques for the forecasting and prediction of

3/ Idem.

natural phenomena likely to cause disasters, training nationals from disaster-prone developing countries in the use of these techniques and disseminating information on technological developments.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

8.32 As a long-term activity, the pursuit of the objective will continue very much on the lines shown for 1980-1981.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

8.33 UNDR0 is not currently undertaking any activity solely because legislation required such activity; nor does it plan to do so in the future. There are no activities of marginal usefulness in this subprogramme plan.

(e) Expected impact

8.34 It is expected that by 1983 three or more regional or national technical co-operation projects in vulnerability analysis will have been completed and will have been accepted by the Governments concerned. Agreements concerning the inclusion of disaster-prevention factors in development project planning processes will have been reached with those United Nations bodies principally engaged in this work.

CHAPTER 9*

HUMAN RIGHTS

PROGRAMME: DIVISION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

A. Organization

1. Intergovernmental review

9.1 The work of the Secretariat in this programme is reviewed by the following specialized intergovernmental bodies which meet as indicated. This plan has not been approved by these bodies.

<u>Specialized intergovernmental bodies</u>	<u>Periodicity of meetings</u>	<u>Last meetings held</u>
(a) <u>Policy-making organs</u>		
General Assembly	One session a year	20 September-- 9 December 1977
Economic and Social Council	Two sessions a year	6 July-5 August 1977
Commission on Human Rights	One session a year	7 February- 11 March 1977
Human Rights Committee	Two sessions a year	11-31 August 1977
Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities	One session a year	15 August- 2 September 1977
Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	Two sessions a year	1-19 August 1977
(b) <u>Subsidiary organs</u>		
<u>Organ subsidiary to the General Assembly</u>		
Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories <u>1/</u>	At the discretion of the Special Committee and the General Assembly	10-14 October 1977

* Previously issued under the symbol A/33/6 (Part 9).

1/ The mandate of this subsidiary organ is subject to decision of the General Assembly.

<u>Specialized intergovernmental bodies</u>	<u>Periodicity of meetings</u>	<u>Last meetings held</u>
<u>Organ subsidiary to the Economic and Social Council</u>		
Sessional Working Group of the Economic and Social Council to consider reports from States Parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	Sessional, at the discretion of the Economic and Social Council	-
<u>Organs subsidiary to the Commission on Human Rights</u>		
<u>Ad Hoc Committee on Periodic Reports</u>	One meeting every two years	31 January- 4 February 1977
<u>Ad Hoc Working Group on situations which reveal a consistent pattern of gross violations of human rights 2/</u>	One meeting a year	31 January- 4 February 1977
<u>Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on southern Africa 2/</u>	At the discretion of the <u>Ad Hoc Working Group</u> , the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council	25 July-3 August 1977
<u>Ad Hoc Working Group on the Situation of Human Rights in Chile 2/</u>	At the discretion of the <u>Ad Hoc Working Group</u> , the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council	15-26 August 1977
Group of Three established under the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of <u>Apartheid</u>	One meeting a year	-

2/ The mandate of this subsidiary organ is subject to decision of the Economic and Social Council.

<u>Specialized intergovernmental bodies</u>	<u>Periodicity of meetings</u>	<u>Last meetings held</u>
<u>Organs subsidiary to the</u>		
<u>Sub-Commission on</u>		
<u>Prevention of</u>		
<u>Discrimination and</u>		
<u>Protection of Minorities</u>		
Working Group on Communications	One meeting a year	1-12 August 1977
Working Group on Slavery and Slavery-like Practices	One meeting a year	10-12 August 1977

2. Secretariat

9.2 The Secretariat unit responsible for this programme is the Division of Human Rights (which reports on substantive matters to the Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs). As at 31 December 1977, there were 40 Professional staff members against the 42 Professional established posts, none of which is supported from extrabudgetary sources. The Division had the following sections and units as at 31 December 1977:

<u>Section/Unit</u>	<u>Professional staff (established posts)</u>		
	<u>Regular budget</u>	<u>Extrabudgetary sources</u>	<u>Total</u>
Office of the Director	6	-	6
New York Liaison Office	2	-	2
Task Force on Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination	3	-	3
International Instruments and Procedures Section	14	-	14
International Instruments Unit		-	
Communications Unit		-	
Special Procedures Unit		-	
Research, Studies and Prevention of Discrimination Section	10	-	10
Research and Studies Unit		-	
Prevention of Discrimination Unit		-	
Advisory Services and Publications Section	7	-	7
Advisory Services Unit		-	
Documentation and Publications Unit		-	
Total	<u>42</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>42</u>

3. Divergencies between current administrative structure and proposed programme structure

9.3 There is no divergency between the current administrative structure and the proposed programme structure; no organizational impediments to the implementation of the plan are anticipated.

4. Expected completions and consequent reorganization

9.4 The activities of the Division of Human Rights are such that, with one exception (subprogramme 4), it is not feasible to break them down into biennial periods. For example, the implementation of international instruments is a continuous process which does not contain precise time-defined targets; the mandates of ad hoc working groups are created and renewed by the policy-making organs in the light of unforeseeable circumstances; and the programme of studies responds to the continuously defined requirements of policy-making organs.

(a) Expected completions. Programme element 3.5, Preparation of the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, described in paragraph 18.9 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979, is expected to be completed in 1978-1979.

(b) Consequent reorganization. No reorganization is envisaged.

5. Other organizational matters

9.5 A restructuring of the Division of Human Rights was carried out in 1977, and the medium-term plan for the period 1980-1983 corresponds to the present administrative structure.

B. Co-ordination

1. Formal co-ordination within the Secretariat

9.6 At Headquarters, the Office of Public Information Task Force on Human Rights and, at the United Nations Office at Geneva, the Division of Human Rights/Office of Public Information Joint Task Force on Human Rights Questions meet regularly to ensure a programme of public information on human rights.

9.7 Permanent liaison is maintained (through the New York Liaison Office of the Division and by the Division itself) with political organs of the United Nations and with appropriate Secretariat departments and offices (including the Office of Legal Affairs, the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs, the Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and its Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs).

2. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations system

9.8 Formal co-ordination is ensured through interagency meetings of members of the United Nations system convened within the framework of ACC and through representation of the organizations concerned at meetings of human rights organs.

3. Units with which significant joint activities are expected during the period 1980-1983

9.9 In addition to the continuing formal co-ordination indicated above, special emphasis will be placed during the medium-term plan period on joint activities in connexion with the commemoration of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, the follow-up of the International Year of the Child and consideration of the impact of science and technology on human rights. In view of the suggestions frequently made during meetings of policy-making organs, including, most recently, the thirty-second session of the General Assembly, it is likely that in future the Division will serve as "lead agency" in co-ordinating human rights activities within the United Nations system as well as in maintaining liaison between these activities and those of relevant regional organizations. Significant joint activities are expected, in particular with:

- (a) The International Labour Organisation (implementation of the International Covenants on Human Rights and trade union rights);
- (b) The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (racial discrimination, study on the right to development and questions relating to education, training and teaching of human rights);
- (c) The World Health Organization (science and technology, medical ethics concerning torture);
- (d) The United Nations regional commissions (human rights in respective regions);

- (e) The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (human rights of refugees);
- (f) The United Nations Children's Fund (rights of the child);
- (g) The Centre Against Apartheid, Department of Political and Security Council Affairs (racial discrimination, the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on southern Africa, the adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa);
- (h) The Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (torture, the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials).

C. Allocation of resources to subprogrammes

9.10 The trend in the percentage allocation of resources to subprogrammes is expected to be approximately as shown in the following table.

Allocation of resources to subprogrammes

(Percentage)

Subprogramme	<u>1978-1979</u>		<u>1980-1981</u>		<u>1982-1983</u>	
	Regular budget sources	Extra-budgetary sources	Total	Regular budget sources	Extra-budgetary sources	Total
1. Implementation of international instruments and established United Nations procedures in the field of human rights	39	-	39	40	--	40
						41
2. Standard-setting, research studies and prevention of discrimination	28	-	28	27	-	27
						26
3. Advisory services and publications	19	-	19	18	-	18
4. Implementation of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination	14	-	14	15	-	15
Total	100	-	100	100	-	100

The slight shifts projected in the percentage allocation to the subprogrammes over the bienniums 1980-1981 and 1982-1983, as compared with that of the current biennium 1978-1979, are explained by the following expectations:

(a) The implementation activities involved in subprogramme 1 are expected to increase, particularly in connexion with the growing number of States parties to the international instruments. In addition, a growing number of communications alleging violations of human rights are expected to be received under the relevant procedures as these become more widely known and applied.

(b) By comparison, there may be a slight decrease in the percentage of overall resources allocated to subprogrammes 2 and 3, but the figures are given only as general indications.

(c) A slight increase is indicated for subprogramme 4 relating to the implementation of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, as it is expected that substantial follow-up activities will be called for as a consequence of the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination being held in 1978. Moreover the Decade will extend throughout the medium-term plan period.

D. Subprogramme narratives

SUBPROGRAMME 1: IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS AND ESTABLISHED UNITED NATIONS PROCEDURES IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS

(a) Objective

9.11 The objective of this subprogramme is to assist in the implementation of international standards in the field of human rights and to ensure the effectiveness of United Nations action pertaining to alleged violations of human rights through the utilization of relevant procedures.

(b) Problem addressed

9.12 Standard-setting activities aimed at enhancing the ability of the Organization to promote respect for human rights led to the adoption of a number of Conventions and the International Covenants on Human Rights, which have entered into force and are binding on a large number of States Members of the United Nations. The competent United Nations organs and bodies are now expected to concentrate their efforts on obtaining compliance with the international standards elaborated by the Organization; for this purpose, the obligations accepted by States under the international conventions and covenants on human rights in force provide the legal framework. During the period of the current plan, those States which have not yet become parties to United Nations instruments will be called upon to ratify or accede to them as soon as possible, and those which are parties to such instruments will be required, under the continuing scrutiny of the supervisory bodies, to fulfil their obligations under those instruments.

9.13 In various parts of the world, gross violations of human rights continue to be committed. Human beings are still deprived of their basic rights and fundamental freedoms, particularly through the practice of racial discrimination and apartheid. Procedures to deal with alleged violations of human rights have been established which enable the bodies concerned to address: (a) situations which reveal a consistent pattern of gross violations of human rights; and (b) violations of rights of individuals in contravention of obligations under international human rights instruments. Furthermore, well-founded reports of systematic violations of human rights in specific areas have required the creation by policy-making organs of ad hoc fact-finding and investigatory bodies.

(c) Legislative authority

9.14 For regular supervisory procedures:

- (i) The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (part II), adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 2106 A (XX) of 21 December 1965. The Convention entered into force on 4 January 1969;
- (ii) The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (part IV), adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 2200 A (XXI) of 16 December 1966. The Covenant entered into force on 3 January 1976;

- (iii) The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (part IV), adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 2200 A (XXI) of 16 December 1966. It entered into force on 23 March 1976;
- (iv) The International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 3068 (XXVIII) of 30 November 1973. It entered into force on 18 July 1976;
- (v) Economic and Social Council resolution 1596 (L) of 21 May 1971 on periodic reports on human rights and reports on freedom of information, paragraph 1.

9.15 For procedures concerning alleged violations of human rights:

- (i) Economic and Social Council resolutions 277 (X) and 474 A (XV) on allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights;
- (ii) Commission on Human Rights resolution 8 (XXIII) and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1235 (XLII) and 1503 (XLVIII) on the study and investigation of violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in any part of the world;
- (iii) The Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 2200 A (XXI) of 16 December 1966, concerning communications from individuals claiming to be victims of violations of rights set forth in the Covenant. It entered into force on 23 March 1976.

9.16 For ad hoc investigatory or fact-finding procedures:

- (i) Commission on Human Rights resolution 2 (XXIII) concerning the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on southern Africa. The Group's mandate is subject to periodic renewal by the Commission on Human Rights with the approval of the Economic and Social Council.
- (ii) General Assembly resolution 2443 (XXIII) concerning the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories. The Committee's mandate is subject to periodic renewal by the General Assembly.
- (iii) Commission on Human Rights resolution 8 (XXI) concerning the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Situation of Human Rights in Chile. The Group's mandate is subject to periodic renewal by the Commission, with the approval of the Economic and Social Council.

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

9.17 The activities of this subprogramme are of a continuing nature; however, those procedures pertaining to investigations are of an ad hoc nature and, consequently, subject to periodic renewal by policy-making organs in the light of developments. Steady progress is expected to be made in the implementation of international standards in the field of human rights and in the wide system of examination of alleged violations, through the utilization of established United Nations procedures and the systematic examination of specific situations by investigatory or fact-finding bodies.

(ii) Bienniums 1980-1981 and 1982-1983

a. Procedures emphasizing regular supervision

9.18 Procedures have been established within the United Nations either by treaty or by decision of policy-making organs for the regular review, via reports from States, by expert or intergovernmental bodies of the measures adopted by States to implement the international human rights obligations that they have accepted. In most cases, provisions exist for comments, suggestions or recommendations to be made as a result of the review. Under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, States parties (44 as at 31 December 1977) submit reports on measures adopted to give effect to the Covenant's provisions for study by the Human Rights Committee, which is empowered to make general comments. This Committee is composed of 18 experts serving in their individual capacity, holds two or more sessions of approximately three weeks a year and reports annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. 3/ The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights provides for submission by States parties (46 as at 31 December 1977) of reports on measures adopted and progress made in observing the rights protected by it for consideration by the Economic and Social Council. The Council, in resolution 1988 (LX), established a six-year cycle of biennial reports from States parties, called upon the specialized agencies - as it was empowered to do by the Covenant - to submit reports under the same cycle as the States parties and decided to establish a sessional working group to assist it in considering the reports. The Council may submit reports, together with general recommendations, to the General Assembly.

9.19 In accordance with the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, States parties (97 as at 31 December 1977) submit reports on the measures adopted which give effect to the Convention's provisions for consideration by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, an 18-member body of independent experts which annually holds two three-week sessions and reports to the General Assembly. 4/ The International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid provides for periodic reports from States parties (37 as at 31 December 1977) to a working group of three members of the Commission on Human Rights which may meet for five days either before or after the Commission's annual session. Finally, the Economic and Social Council, through various resolutions, has established a six-year cycle of biennial reports - from Member States not parties to the International Covenants on Human Rights, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council - on developments and progress achieved in the field of human rights and on measures taken to safeguard them. These reports are studied by the Ad Hoc Committee on Periodic Reports of the Commission on Human Rights, which reports to the Commission and makes recommendations.

9.20 In many cases, the above-mentioned treaties confer on the respective bodies activities additional to the review of reports.

3/ It may be anticipated that art. 41 of this Covenant, dealing with inter-State complaints, will become operative during these bienniums.

4/ It may be anticipated that art. 14 of this Convention, relating to communications, will become operative during these bienniums.

9.21 The Division of Human Rights will continue to provide support and services for the activities of the bodies mentioned above, including the preparation of pre-session, in-session and post-session documentation. On a continuing basis, the Division also processes reports from States, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations, prepares indexes and analytical summaries of reports, assists the bodies with the formulation and development of their working procedures and ensures the maintenance of continuing dialogue and co-operation between the Governments and the bodies concerned.

b. Procedures for dealing with alleged violations of human rights

9.22 Procedures have been established within the United Nations, either by treaty or through decisions of policy-making organs, which provide for the consideration by expert or intergovernmental bodies in closed (and, occasionally, open) meetings of allegations concerning violations of human rights. Resolution 1503 (XLVIII) of the Economic and Social Council establishes a system whereby the communications alleging violations of human rights received by the Secretary-General, together with any government replies, are considered in private meetings by a working group of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and, eventually, by the Sub-Commission itself. Both bodies are composed of experts acting in their individual capacity. The Sub-Commission has been empowered, after its examination of the communications and relevant government replies brought to its attention by its Working Group, to refer to the Commission on Human Rights particular situations which appear to reveal a consistent pattern of gross and reliably attested violations of human rights. These, in turn, are examined in closed meetings by an ad hoc working group set up annually by the Commission and by the Commission itself, with a view to determining whether the Commission should carry out a thorough study or, subject to the express consent of the State concerned, an ad hoc committee should undertake an investigation. The Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights provides for the examination by the Human Rights Committee (18 members acting in their individual capacity) in private meetings of communications from individuals who claim to be victims of a violation of a right guaranteed in the Covenant committed by a State party to the Optional Protocol (16 as at 31 December 1977) and the replies of the Governments. The Committee has established a working group to assist it in its examination of communications and is empowered to inform the State and the individual of its views on the communication and to include a summary of its activities under the Protocol in its report to the General Assembly. By its resolution 277 (X), the Economic and Social Council established a system for the referral, under certain circumstances, to the International Labour Organisation of communications alleging infringements of trade union rights. Under other circumstances, communications concerning violations of trade union rights may be discussed by the Council itself, and such discussion may take place in public meetings.

9.23 In relation to these procedures for dealing with allegations of violations of human rights, the Division of Human Rights provides services for the various bodies involved, including the preparation of the pre-session, in-session and post-session documentation and the handling of all relevant correspondence. The Division also summarizes, in a monthly list, the tens of thousands of communications received yearly and produces a monthly list of government replies to communications. Under the Optional Protocol, the Division prepares a detailed analysis of the content of each communication and handles correspondence with the authors and the Governments concerned. It also prepares documentation and correspondence relating to the trade union rights procedure.

c. Ad hoc investigatory or fact-finding bodies

9.24 In order to be constantly informed of the human rights situation in specific areas of pressing international concern, United Nations policy-making organs have established ad hoc investigatory or fact-finding bodies: two made up of experts acting in their individual capacity, and one of government representatives. They are charged with collecting and weighing pertinent information from governmental and relevant non-governmental sources, including the press, and evidence from witnesses. In the absence of consent to on-the-spot investigations in the specific countries or territories concerned, these bodies undertake field missions to countries where relevant information may be available, in addition to hearings held at Headquarters and in Geneva. On the basis of the information thus assembled, these bodies draft and adopt the reports requested by the policy-making organs, for submission among others, to the Commission on Human Rights, the Economic and Social Council and/or the General Assembly. In servicing these ad hoc investigatory bodies, the Division of Human Rights monitors pertinent newspapers and periodicals, and analyses, indexes and correlates documentation, testimony and other information.

9.25 During the bienniums 1980-1981 and 1982-1983, the strategy and output of the United Nations will be to encourage wider adherence to United Nations human rights instruments, to pursue and strengthen the implementation of these instruments and other United Nations procedures for the promotion and protection of human rights, and to continue to apply and perfect the techniques of investigation and fact-finding of existing bodies and any future bodies established by policy-making organs.

(iii) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

9.26 The activities in connexion with the implementation of international instruments and established United Nations procedures concerning human rights are expected to increase. They result from the binding obligations accepted by States under international instruments and from the humanitarian imperative to deal with consistent patterns of gross violations of human rights or infringements of the rights of individuals in contravention of international norms. All such activities are basic aspects of United Nations responsibilities in human rights and are of a continuous nature.

(e) Expected impact

9.27 The activities carried out under this subprogramme during the bienniums 1980-1981 and 1982-1983 are expected to result in a substantial increase in the number of States parties to the various United Nations human rights instruments. It may be anticipated that the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination will achieve almost universal adherence. The number of States accepting optional procedures for dealing with allegations of violations of human rights is also expected to rise substantially. More comprehensive use of the various reporting systems, combined with constant vigilance by reviewing bodies, should contribute to positive changes in national legislation and administrative and judicial practices, bringing them into closer conformity with international standards - a process that has already been observed in the application of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. The increased use of the various procedures for dealing with communications alleging violations of human rights may be expected to

influence Governments: (i) to ameliorate situations that might in future be identified as revealing consistent patterns of violations of human rights; (ii) to put an end to situations that have already been so identified; and (iii) to remedy individual cases. Finally, the activities of the ad hoc investigatory bodies can be expected to contribute considerably to the alleviation of human suffering and the over-all restoration of human rights in the specific areas under investigation.

SUBPROGRAMME 2: STANDARD-SETTING, RESEARCH, STUDIES AND PREVENTION OF DISCRIMINATION

9.28 The policy-making organs consider that a number of existing or emerging human rights problems of great importance, or problems endowed with new dimensions, are in need of study or clarification as a basis for determining the nature and extent of United Nations action. Such studies often reveal the incompleteness of present international standards or the need to update them. They also lead sometimes to improvements in existing procedures.

(a) Objectives

9.29 The objectives of this subprogramme are: (i) to identify and study human rights problems calling for international or national action; (ii) to assist in the development of international and national norms and implementation procedures relating to human rights; and (iii) to assist in the formulation, review and co-ordination of the programmes and methods of work of policy-making organs dealing with human rights questions.

(b) Problem addressed

(i) Right to self-determination

9.30 Obstacles which impede independence, such as colonial and alien domination, or which otherwise obstruct the universal realization of self-determination in all its aspects are in need of examination on a continuing basis. There is also a need to consolidate the right to self-determination with a view to securing its full implementation.

(ii) Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa

9.31 United Nations organs have expressed the conviction that political, military, economic and other forms of assistance encourage the colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa and contribute to the persistence of colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid in that region.

(iii) Slavery and related practices

9.32 There are still occurrences of slavery, the slave trade, debt bondage, serfdom, the abuse of certain family relationships (including the sale of children), the marking of slaves to indicate their status, the traffic in persons, the exploitation of the prostitution of others and the "slavery-like practices" of apartheid and colonialism.

(iv) Genocide

9.33 Notwithstanding its proscription by the international community, reports of genocide continue to be received from certain parts of the world.

(v) Right to development

9.34 Obstacles appear to exist which impede the universal realization of the right to development and are being examined and analysed by the Commission on Human Rights, with a view to arriving at policies and measures for speeding up development and utilizing the benefits derived therefrom to promote the enjoyment of human rights.

(vi) Rights of minorities

9.35 Minorities exist in every part of the world. They encounter various problems in having their human rights respected. They often face discrimination and, in some instances, need special treatment to enable them to enjoy real equality with other parts of the population. Governments with minority populations are in need of guidance on policies to promote and protect the human rights of minorities.

(vii) Rights of indigenous populations

9.36 Indigenous populations in every part of the world encounter various problems in having their rights respected and in enjoying genuine equality of treatment compared to the rest of the population. They also face many problems in their contacts with other peoples.

(viii) Rights of migrant workers

9.37 Persons wishing to migrate sometimes unwittingly become victims of illicit and clandestine trafficking in labour. These, as well as regular migrants, face numerous problems of settlement, adaptation, employment, discrimination and disregard of basic human rights, civil and political, as well as economic, social and cultural. They also encounter problems of resettlement if they wish to return home.

(ix) Rights of non-citizens

9.38 Persons who are not citizens of the countries in which they live often undergo deprivation of many basic human rights.

(x) Human rights and scientific and technological developments

9.39 Scientific discoveries and technological advances may endanger the rights and freedoms of individuals and peoples. They require continuous interdisciplinary study, bearing in mind the role which they can play in the promotion of economic, social and cultural rights, as well as civil and political rights.

(xi) Right to be free from torture

9.40 Although torture meets with the abhorrence of the entire international community, evidence suggests that it still takes place in various parts of the world.

To eliminate torture and other forms of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment is a paramount objective set by the policy-making organs. This is done by gathering and studying relevant evidence and promulgating and implementing standards.

(xii) Human rights of persons subjected to any form of detention or imprisonment

9.41 Evidence suggests that incidences of violations of human rights increase when persons are subjected to detention or imprisonment.

(xiii) Human rights in emergency situations

9.42 Experience suggests that the risk of violations of human rights increases during periods of emergency or states of siege.

(xiv) Impact of foreign economic aid and assistance on respect for human rights

9.43 There is need for clearer understanding of the impact of foreign economic aid and assistance in situations where gross violations of human rights are alleged to be taking place. This will assist policy-making organs in taking action to combat violations of human rights.

(xv) Duties of individuals to the community and limitations imposed on human rights and fundamental freedoms

9.44 The extent to which an individual owes duties to the community stands in need of clarification, particularly bearing in mind that claims of the existence of such duties may be used as bases for limiting the human rights of individuals. Human rights are also jeopardized by the imposition of various limitations on their enjoyment.

(xvi) Other problems

9.45 Other problems which are very likely to require Secretariat action during the medium-term plan period include the questions of freedom of information, religious intolerance and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

(c) Legislative authority

(i) Right to self-determination

9.46 General Assembly resolution 2649 (XXV), Commission on Human Rights resolutions 10 (XXIX) and 5 (XXX), Economic and Social Council resolution 1865 (LVI), Commission on Human Rights resolution 3 (XXXI) and General Assembly resolution 32/14.

- (ii) Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa

9.47 Commission on Human Rights resolution 7 (XXXIII) and resolution 1 (XXX) of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

- (iii) Slavery and related practices

9.48 Economic and Social Council decision 16 (LVI) and Commission on Human Rights resolution 13 (XXXIII).

- (iv) Genocide

9.49 Resolutions 8 (XX) and 7 (XXIV) of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, and the five-year programme of work adopted by the Sub-Commission at its 739th meeting on 10 September 1975.

- (v) Right to development

9.50 Commission on Human Rights resolution 4 (XXXIII) and Economic and Social Council decision 229 (LXII).

- (vi) Rights of minorities

9.51 Resolutions 6 (XXIV) and 5 (XXX) of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

- (vii) Rights of indigenous populations

9.52 Resolution 6 (XXVII) of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

- (viii) Rights of migrant workers

9.53 General Assembly resolution 2920 (XXVII), Economic and Social Council resolutions 1789 (LIV) and 2083 (LXII), and General Assembly resolution 32/120.

- (ix) Rights of non-citizens

9.54 Commission on Human Rights resolution 8 (XXIX), Economic and Social Council resolution 1790 (LIV), and resolution 4 (XXX) of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

- (x) Human rights and scientific and technological developments

9.55 General Assembly resolutions 2450 (XXIII), 2721 (XXV), 3026 B (XXVII) and 3268 (XXIX), and Commission on Human Rights resolutions 10 (XXVII), 11 (XXXII) and 10 (XXIII).

- (xi) Right to be free from torture

9.56 General Assembly resolutions 32/62, 32/63 and 32/64.

(xii) Human rights of persons subjected to any form of detention or imprisonment

9.57 Resolution 7 (XXVII) of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, General Assembly resolution 3453 (XXX), Commission on Human Rights resolution 10 (XXXIII), Economic and Social Council resolution 1993 (LX), decision 2 (XXIX) of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, General Assembly resolution 31/85, Commission on Human Rights resolution 8 (XXXIII), Economic and Social Council resolution 2075 (LXII) and resolutions 8 and 9 (XXX) of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

(xiii) Human rights in emergency situations

9.58 Resolution 10 (XXX) of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

(xiv) Impact of foreign economic aid and assistance on respect for human rights

9.59 Resolution 9 (XXXIII) of the Commission on Human Rights and resolution 11 (XXX) of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

(xv) Duties of individuals to the community and limitations imposed on human rights and fundamental freedoms

9.60 Commission on Human Rights decision 6 (XXX) and resolution 9 (XXVII) of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

(xvi) Other problems

9.61 Freedom of information. General Assembly resolution 426 (V), Economic and Social Council resolution 756 (XXIX) and General Assembly decision 32/436 of 16 December 1977.

9.62 Religious intolerance. General Assembly resolutions 1781 (XVII) and 31/138, Commission on Human Rights resolution 11 (XXXIII) and General Assembly resolution 32/143.

9.63 Ways and means for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights. General Assembly resolution 32/130 and Commission on Human Rights resolution 5 (XXXII) and decision 4 (XXXIII).

(d) Strategy and output

9.64 The strategy and output of this subprogramme have many subdivisions. It is therefore helpful to review the continuing activities first.

(i) Continuing activities

a. Right to self-determination

The problem of self-determination is regularly addressed through examination by policy-making organs and in two studies prepared by rapporteurs

of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities with the assistance of the Secretariat on, respectively, the implementation of United Nations resolutions relating to the right of peoples under colonial and alien domination to self-determination, and the historical and current development of the right to self-determination.

b. Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa

United Nations organs have called for work to be undertaken to identify those individuals, institutions, including banks, and other organizations or groups, as well as representatives of States, whose activities constitute political, military, economic or other forms of assistance to the colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa. This task is being undertaken by a rapporteur of the Sub-Commission with the assistance of the Secretariat. A preliminary report will be submitted by the Secretary-General to the Sub-Commission at its thirty-first session, in 1978.

c. Slavery and related practices

The Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, with the assistance of its Working Group on Slavery, seeks to gather evidence on occurrences of slavery and related practices and to take measures for their discontinuance. The evidence gathered is analysed by the Secretariat and presented to the Sub-Commission and its Working Group.

d. Genocide

The adequacy of existing measures and the need for further measures to prevent genocide are the object of a study being prepared by a rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. The study is expected to be submitted to the Sub-Commission in 1978.

e. Right to development

At the request of the Commission on Human Rights, a study on the right to development is being prepared by the Secretariat for submission to it in 1979. The Secretariat has also been asked to examine ways and means of updating the report of the Commission's special rapporteur on the realization of economic, social and cultural rights and to present recommendations on the subject to the Commission at its thirty-fourth session, in 1978.

f. Rights of minorities

On the basis of a study on the rights of minorities prepared by a rapporteur, with the assistance of the Secretariat, the Sub-Commission has recommended that the Commission on Human Rights consider drafting a declaration on the rights of minorities.

g. Rights of indigenous populations

The problems encountered by indigenous populations in various parts of the world are being studied by a rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, assisted by the Secretariat, with a view to drawing up suitable recommendations and standards. The study is expected to be submitted to the Sub-Commission in 1979.

h. Rights of migrant workers

The problems encountered by migrant workers and the treatment to which they are often subjected have been examined in a study prepared by a rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, with the assistance of the Secretariat. Draft recommendations submitted by the Sub-Commission to the Commission on Human Rights will be considered at forthcoming sessions of the Commission.

i. Rights of non-citizens

To identify the limitations to which persons who are not citizens of the countries in which they live are subjected and suggest measures for their elimination was the object of a study prepared for the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities by a rapporteur, with the assistance of the Secretariat. A draft Declaration on the Rights of Non-Citizens recommended by the rapporteur is currently under consideration by the Sub-Commission. At the thirty-first session of the Sub-Commission in 1978, a revised draft declaration prepared by the rapporteur, with the assistance of the Secretariat, will be considered.

j. Human rights and scientific and technological developments

The dangers to the rights and freedoms of individuals and peoples, emanating from recent scientific discoveries and technological developments, and the question of the role the latter can play in the promotion of economic, social and cultural rights, as well as civil and political rights are considered by policy-making organs on the basis of reports prepared by the Secretariat. Under the relevant resolutions, the Secretary-General has been entrusted with a continuing responsibility to prepare reports when any particular topic seems ripe for treatment.

k. Right to be free from torture

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Commission on Human Rights to draw up a draft convention against torture. The Secretary-General was requested to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session, on the basis of information requested, on steps taken by Member States to implement the Declaration against Torture. He was also requested to report annually to the General Assembly on unilateral declarations against torture deposited with him by Member States.

l. Human rights of persons subjected to any form of detention or imprisonment

Policy-making organs are addressing the problem arising out of increased incidences of violations of human rights of persons subjected to detention or imprisonment by seeking to strengthen the applicable norms, particularly by drawing up a body of principles for the protection of all persons under any form of imprisonment, and by reviewing developments annually on the basis of evidence collected.

m. Human rights in emergency situations

The Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities has considered that a study of the implications for human rights of the state of affairs in connexion with the increased violations of human rights during periods of emergency and states of siege would be valuable. At the request of the Sub-Commission, a preliminary study, to be prepared by two rapporteurs of the Sub-Commission, with the assistance of the Secretariat, will be submitted to the Sub-Commission at its thirty-first session, in 1978.

n. Impact of foreign economic aid and assistance on respect for human rights

At the request of the Commission on Human Rights, a rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities is undertaking a study on the consequences of the various forms of aid extended to the Chilean authorities. A progress report will be submitted to the Commission at its thirty-fourth session in 1978.

o. Duties of individuals to the community and limitations imposed on human rights and fundamental freedoms

To regulate the imposition of limitations on the enjoyment of human rights by individuals in an objective and fair manner is the aim of a study on this topic being prepared by a rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, with the assistance of the Secretariat. This study is expected to be submitted to the Sub-Commission in 1978.

p. Other problems

The questions of freedom of information, religious intolerance and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms are already on the agenda of the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights. At the request of those organs, the Secretariat has, in recent years, produced several reports on various aspects of these questions or provided information on recent developments. As these items are still under active consideration, it may be expected that further requests during the medium-term plan period will be made of the Secretariat. Furthermore, freedom of information forms part of the cycle of periodic reports on human rights considered by the Commission on Human Rights at biennial intervals. The next set of reports on freedom of information is due to be considered by the Commission in 1983. The Secretariat will be required to analyse the information received and to submit various related reports to the

Commission. It may also be expected that policy-making organs will undertake work on safeguarding human rights in respect of some other major problems of our time, such as the protection of the environment, population control and the establishment of a new international economic order and a new international social order.

(ii) Situation at the end of 1979

9.65 By the end of 1979, it is expected that work will be continuing on most of the programme elements described above. On the question of self-determination, the General Assembly is likely to continue asking for annual reports by the Secretary-General on the basis of information submitted to him. The final studies on self-determination are expected to be submitted to the Commission and the Council in 1979. The Commission, under its resolution 3 (XXXI), and possibly other policy-making organs can be expected to continue to consider the question.

9.66 As regards the adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of assistance given to colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa, this question will still be under consideration at the end of 1979 and later, unless the prevailing situation in the area changes.

9.67 As regards the question of slavery, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities considers this item every two years, with the assistance of its Working Group, which meets annually.

9.68 The study on the right to development will be submitted to the Commission on Human Rights in 1979. The Commission will then commence its examination of it and, as with previous studies on related topics, may ask for additional work related to the study.

9.69 The drafting of a declaration on the rights of minorities is very likely to be under discussion beyond 1979.

9.70 Work on the rights of indigenous populations, including the drafting of new standards thereon, is likely to continue well beyond 1979.

9.71 With respect to the human rights of non-citizens, the draft declaration thereon may possibly be submitted to the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council in 1979. Follow-up normative studies of some aspects may be decided upon as suggested by the rapporteur.

9.72 Regarding the human rights of migrant workers, the Commission on Human Rights may submit draft recommendations to the Economic and Social Council by 1979. In the light of the continuing nature of this question and the interest shown in it by the policy-making organs, it is highly probable that it will continue to receive attention beyond 1979.

9.73 In connexion with human rights and scientific and technological developments, the General Assembly, by resolution 3268 (XXIX), requested the Commission on Human Rights to draw up a programme of work, with a view to undertaking, in particular, the formulation of standards in suitable areas. By the end of 1979, work may have commenced on the new programme of work decided upon. The Secretary-General, as indicated earlier, has a continuing responsibility to prepare reports on the impact on human rights of modern scientific and technological developments.

9.74 Work on a draft convention against torture may still be continuing by the end of 1979. The duties entrusted to the Secretariat under General Assembly resolutions 32/63 and 32/64 are of a continuing nature and will also last beyond 1979.

9.75 The body of principles for the protection of the human rights of detained persons may be completed and submitted to the General Assembly by the end of 1979. The review of the rights of detainees is an annual exercise and will therefore continue beyond 1979.

9.76 The study on human rights under states of emergency or siege, the preliminary outline of which is scheduled for submission at the 1978 session of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, will probably be developed beyond 1979.

9.77 The study on the duties of individuals to the community and limitations which may be placed upon human rights may be transmitted to the Commission on Human Rights in 1979 for study and action by that organ.

(iii) Bienniums 1980-1981 and 1982-1983

9.78 Work is expected to continue on most of the programme elements during the biennium 1980-1981, for the reasons described under the preceding subsection.

9.79 The position during the biennium 1982-1983 will be determined by the following factors: the continuing nature of programme elements, such as those dealing with self-determination, development, human rights and science and technology, torture and the rights of detainees. These questions will remain under attention. As for the other programme elements, the situation will depend on the progress made on them during the preceding biennium. Because of the care which must be exercised in the elaboration of recommendations or standards, it would be reasonable to expect that many of these questions will still be under consideration during that biennium. The assistance of the Secretariat is invariably called upon during the consideration of these questions, particularly in connexion with the drafting of standards. Moreover, related subsidiary activities may be decided upon by policy-making organs.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

9.80 The activities relating to standard-setting, research, studies and prevention of discrimination have an impact on the solution of human rights problems of a global and structural character, often involving the conditions of large groups of people. They are an essential component of the human rights programme and are to be measured in long-term perspectives. None of these activities is of marginal usefulness or falls within the category of obsolete or ineffective work.

(e) Expected impact

9.81 The expected impact in relation to each of the different elements of this subprogramme is implicit in the description of the problems addressed by each. In general terms, they should all enhance the promotion and protection of human rights, raise the consciousness, vigilance and resolve of the international community,

and lead to the elaboration and enforcement of suitable standards for the respect of human rights.

9.82 In more concrete terms, work on self-determination should consolidate this right and contribute to its realization by peoples still denied it. It is hoped, in particular, that efforts to prevent assistance to the colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa will contribute to the elimination of these régimes.

9.83 The right to development should be substantially consolidated and strengthened, and further standards may also be elaborated in this field, in harmony with the strategy for the new international economic order.

9.84 By the end of 1983, slavery and slavery-like practices should be closer to full eradication.

9.85 It is reasonable to expect that by the end of 1983 a declaration on the rights of minorities will have been adopted by the General Assembly. By that time also, further international standards should have been elaborated to protect the rights of indigenous populations, migrant workers and non-citizens. Standards may also have been elaborated in the area of human rights and scientific and technological developments.

9.86 By the end of 1983, the drafting of a convention against torture should have been completed and a comprehensive body of principles for the protection of the human rights of detained and imprisoned persons adopted. The impact upon human rights of states of emergency or siege should have been more fully perceived and further international measures for the protection of human rights in such situations begun to be elaborated. The various issues concerning the duties of the individual to the community and the conditions for imposing limitations upon the enjoyment of human rights should also have been clarified. On the basis of the findings, further standards may also be elaborated concerning these matters.

SUBPROGRAMME 3: ADVISORY SERVICES AND PUBLICATIONS

(a) Objective

9.87 The objective of this subprogramme is to disseminate widely and promote the acceptance and the application of universal standards of human rights as defined by the United Nations through seminars, training courses, publications, education, public information and co-operation with other units of the Secretariat, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations.

(b) Problem addressed

9.88 Effective promotion and protection of human rights require that United Nations standards and activities in the field of human rights be better known throughout the world and that information on fundamental human rights be widely disseminated, so that these rights may be known to everyone and invoked by those concerned.

(c) Legislative authority

9.89 The legislative authority for this subprogramme is contained in:

- (i) General Assembly resolutions 217 D (III), paragraph 2; 795 (VIII), paragraph 2; 926 (X); 1905 (XVIII), paragraph 3; 2441 (XXIII), paragraph 4; 3058 (XXVIII), paragraph 4; 32/123, paragraphs 2 and 6; 32/127, paragraph 2.
- (ii) Economic and Social Council resolutions 1793 (LIV), paragraphs 2, 3, 5 and 6; and 1923 (LVIII), paragraphs 1 and 2; and decision 146 (LX), paragraph (b).
- (iii) Commission on Human Rights resolutions 17 (XXIII), paragraph 5 (b); 7 (XXXII), paragraph 2.

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Continuing activities

9.90 The United Nations programme of advisory services in the field of human rights aims at promoting respect for human rights by providing technical assistance to Member States through the advisory services of experts, the organization of seminars and training courses and the granting of fellowships. Member States continue to respond favourably to these services, offering to act as host to seminars and training courses and making increased requests for fellowships; but the programme of advisory services and the over-all human rights programme must be better co-ordinated and mutually supportive. The advisory services programme has to respond to United Nations concerns as set forth by policy-making organs and give new impetus to the over-all human rights programme. The Division of Human Rights promotes wider knowledge of United Nations and national standards and activities in human rights through the publication of basic United Nations human rights documents, the Yearbook on Human Rights, United Nations Action in the Field of Human Rights, expert studies by special rapporteurs on specific human rights topics, reports of United Nations human rights seminars, the periodic Human Rights Bulletin and collaboration with the Office of Public Information in the preparation of their human rights publications and press releases. The Division also responds to requests for information from individuals and from non-governmental organizations with a view to enabling those organizations to fulfil their role vis-à-vis the United Nations.

(ii) Situation at the end of 1979

9.91 In carrying out the present regular programme of advisory services to the extent resources permit, the Division will have organized two more seminars, two more training courses and granted and established the programme of studies for some 40 new fellowships. Under the programme of activities for the celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Assembly resolution 32/123), human rights prizes will have been awarded, special informational material prepared and a special seminar organized at Geneva. Within the Division's publication programme, the Yearbook on Human Rights (1975-1976) will have been published, as well as revised editions of United Nations Action in the Field of Human Rights and Human Rights - A Compilation of International Instruments of the United Nations, a study by a special rapporteur of the rights of persons belonging to

ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, a study on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and reports of the meetings and decisions of the States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. The Human Rights Bulletin will continue to be issued at regular intervals, probably four times a year.

(iii) Bienniums 1980-1981 and 1982-1983

9.92 During these bienniums, at least once a year in response to government requests, the Division will organize a seminar on a specific human rights problem to enable government specialists to exchange knowledge, experience and views on solutions to that problem and to make possible contributions to the development of United Nations standards. The General Assembly, in its resolution 32/127 has specifically requested the organization of seminars on the advisability of the establishment of regional commissions for the promotion and protection of human rights. Similarly, depending on the availability of funds, one regional training course will be organized annually, in a different region each year, to allow senior and experienced persons from national administrations, universities and private life to exchange views and to study from a practical point of view methods developed in different countries for dealing with a specific human rights problem and the relevant international standards and their application. The aim will be to equip these individuals to apply these standards and solutions within their own countries. Fellowships, to the extent permitted by resources, will continue to be awarded to persons having direct responsibilities in connexion with the implementation of human rights in their respective countries to enable them to study human rights topics of concern to the United Nations.

9.93 The human rights publication programme will continue during these bienniums and will include the publication every second year of the Yearbook on Human Rights containing information on national and international developments in the field of human rights, and the issuance at more frequent intervals (probably four times a year) and under an improved editorial format of the Human Rights Bulletin, which will contain up-to-date information on developments and decisions of human rights bodies operating within the United Nations and the specialized agencies, including those established by treaty. Also, the reports of the meetings of States parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights will be issued every two years. Reports of United Nations seminars will also be published. As necessary, revised editions will be prepared of such basic United Nations human rights publications as Human Rights - A Compilation of International Instruments of the United Nations and United Nations Action in the Field of Human Rights. In addition, in response to requests from policy-making organs, the publication of studies, including those prepared by special rapporteurs, will be undertaken.

9.94 Co-operation with other units of the Secretariat and the specialized agencies will increase, notably with the Office of Public Information and UNESCO, in the preparation of educational and informational material on the United Nations programme in human rights, and the Division will contribute its specialized knowledge to the work of other units with regard to the rights of children, disabled persons, and the role of youth in the promotion and protection of human rights. Efforts will continue to be made to respond to public inquiries regarding United Nations human rights activities, notably those from non-governmental organizations.

9.95 As a result of the growing world-wide awareness of the importance of human rights and the expansion of United Nations implementation activities in the field, notably the coming into full operation of the International Covenants on Human Rights, it is anticipated that during the bienniums 1980-1981 and 1982-1983 the Organization will be called on to sponsor more seminars and training courses, grant more fellowships, publish significant human rights studies and respond more imaginatively to the world's need for educational and informational material on human rights.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

9.96 Continuing resolutions and decisions of the policy-making organs underline the importance of advisory services and publications concerning human rights as indispensable means to instil respect for human rights in the minds of people and to eliminate root causes of violations of those rights. These activities are also of the greatest significance for disseminating knowledge and creating awareness of human rights standards. None of these activities is to be discontinued on the grounds of being obsolete, ineffective or of marginal usefulness.

(e) Expected impact

9.97 As a result of the seminars and training courses to be organized, the fellowships to be granted and the human rights publications and informational material to be produced, it is anticipated that in many countries persons holding positions of responsibility will have acquired both a better knowledge and fuller awareness of human rights standards and the techniques of implementation developed nationally and internationally; that throughout the world people will be better informed of their rights, and that, consequently, the level of enjoyment of their human rights will be raised. It is also expected that the advisory services programme will have a beneficial impact on the over-all human rights programme, particularly by responding to the interests and concerns of policy-making organs and giving new impetus to the work of these organs.

SUBPROGRAMME 4: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECADE FOR ACTION TO COMBAT RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

(a) Objective

9.98 The objectives of this subprogramme, similar to those of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, are to eradicate racial prejudice, racism, racial discrimination and apartheid; to arrest expansion of racist policies and to eliminate the persistence of such policies; to resist all policies and practices which help to strengthen the racist régimes and to sustain racism and racial discrimination; to identify, isolate and dispel the fallacious beliefs, policies and practices that contribute to racism and racial discrimination; and to put an end to racist régimes.

(b) Problem addressed

9.99 Racism and racial discrimination continue to prevail in certain parts of the world, and the right to self-determination is yet to be realized by many peoples. In addition, the inhuman and odious policy of apartheid continues to launt itself

before the international community. These conditions represent a total negation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and they militate against human progress, peace and justice. There is urgent need for national, regional and international action to combat racial discrimination in all its forms if the world is to live in peace and justice.

(c) Legislative authority

9.100 The legislative authority for this subprogramme is contained in:

- (i) General Assembly resolutions 3057 (XXVIII), 3223 (XXIX), 3377 (XXX), 3378 (XXX), 31/77, 31/78, 32/10 and 32/129.
- (ii) Economic and Social Council resolutions 1989 (LX), 1990 (LX) and 2057 (LXII).

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Continuing activities

9.101 There is a well-recognized urgent need for national, regional and international action to combat racism and racial discrimination in all its forms if the world is to live in peace and justice. To this end, numerous United Nations resolutions have called on Governments to accede to and to ratify the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid.

9.102 The subprogramme also aims at obtaining from Governments reports on what measures they are taking to implement fully United Nations instruments and decisions concerning the elimination of racial discrimination. There is also a need to pursue a vigorous world-wide campaign of information designed to dispel racial prejudice and to enlighten and involve world public opinion in the struggle against racism and racial discrimination. The 10-year period beginning on 10 December 1973 was designated the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and a programme adopted ^{5/} to mobilize Governments, United Nations organs, the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations, and non-governmental organizations in concerted, intensified and expanded efforts towards ensuring the rapid eradication of racism and racial discrimination.

(ii) Situation at the end of 1979

9.103 Apart from the continuing activities undertaken in connexion with the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (see also activities mentioned under the bienniums 1980-1981 and 1982-1983), it is expected that new directives will be given by the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, which, as a major feature of the Decade, is to be convened in Geneva from 14 to 25 August 1978. The Conference has as its main theme the adoption of effective ways and means and concrete measures for securing the full and universal implementation of United Nations decisions and resolutions on racism, racial discrimination, apartheid, decolonization and self-determination, as well as the accession to, and ratification and enforcement of, the international instruments relating to human rights and the elimination of racism and racial

^{5/} General Assembly resolution 3057 (XXVIII).

discrimination. Policy-making organs can be expected to give special emphasis to the question of using national courts, administrative tribunals and domestic forums, including legislative forums, to help implement United Nations resolutions on racism, racial discrimination, apartheid, decolonization and self-determination.

(iii) Bienniums 1980-1981 and 1982-1983

9.104 Pursuant to the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and in the light of new directives resulting from the World Conference and mandates given by the competent policy-making organs, the Division will have responsibility for the promotion, co-ordination and undertaking, within the United Nations system, of a variety of envisaged research, study, education, training and information activities. Particular consideration will be given to:

- a. Updating existing studies and research on apartheid and racial discrimination;
- b. Organizing student workshops, with particular emphasis on the promotion of deeper awareness and wider knowledge of the relevant United Nations instruments and standards;
- c. Preparing studies, as recommended by policy-making organs on:
 - i. The role of Governments in eliminating racism and racial discrimination in their societies (for example, in housing, marriage and sports, and in clubs, churches, hotels and other public facilities);
 - ii. Discriminatory treatment of members of ethnic groups in arrest, trial and detention;
 - iii. The role of private group action in combating racism and racial discrimination;
 - iv. The role of education (in collaboration with UNESCO), including the role of the media in combating racial prejudice - both conscious and otherwise - particularly in publications and programmes for children and young people, and the role of education, especially the social sciences, in eliminating racism and solving racial problems;
- d. Carrying out pilot studies on racism and racial discrimination in the economic, political, social, cultural, sociological and other sectors;
- e. Organizing seminars, on both international and regional levels, on specific aspects of combating racism and racial discrimination and promoting racial harmony;
- f. Encouraging various scientific international organizations to devote special efforts to the analysis and study of aspects of racial discrimination.

9.105 The Division will continue to provide assistance in the preparation of the annual reports of the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly on activities undertaken or contemplated within the framework of the Decade which have been requested under paragraphs 18 (e) and (f) of the Programme for the Decade.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

9.106 The activities in connexion with the implementation of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination stretch over a period of 10 years, with the World Conference in 1978 as the mid-point and the final year of the Decade in 1983 as a major step in United Nations efforts towards ensuring the rapid and total eradication of racism and racial discrimination. The implementation of the Programme for the Decade in its entirety is a continuous effort and is likely to receive renewed and vigorous impetus as a result of the World Conference. All these activities need to be carried forward on a continuous and strengthened basis.

(e) Expected impact

9.107 It is expected that, among other things, the activities of the Decade will serve to enlighten, mobilize and involve public opinion in the various sectors of international and national society in the struggle against racism, apartheid and racial discrimination. It is further expected that wider acceptance of international instruments aimed at the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination and of apartheid will be achieved, and that Governments will take appropriate measures to implement fully United Nations instruments and decisions concerning the elimination of racial discrimination, at both the domestic and the international levels. In particular, it is hoped that Governments will enact necessary legislative, administrative and judicial measures to prevent manifestation of racial discrimination in all spheres of national life.

CHAPTER 10*

INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL

PROGRAMME 1: DIVISION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS

A. Organization

1. Intergovernmental review

10.1 The work of the Secretariat in this programme is reviewed by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, which meets, in principle, biennially in regular session and, as a matter of recent practice, in special sessions in intervening years. The last meeting was in February 1977. The present plan has been drafted to meet the expressed wishes of the Commission to the extent possible but has not been approved in detail by the Commission.

2. Secretariat

10.2 The Secretariat unit responsible for this programme is the Division of Narcotic Drugs, in which there were 27 Professional staff members as at 31 December 1977. Of these posts, 9 were supported from extrabudgetary sources. The Division of Narcotic Drugs had the following organizational units as at 31 December 1977:

<u>Organizational unit</u>	<u>Professional staff</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Regular budget</u>	<u>Extrabudgetary sources</u>	
Executive direction and management	4	1	5
Treaty Implementation Section	3	-	3
Drug Demand Section	2	-	2
Illicit Drug Traffic Section	2	-	2
United Nations Narcotics Laboratory	6	1	7
Operations Section	1	7	8
Total	18	9	27

3. Divergencies between current administrative structure and proposed programme structure

10.3 There are no divergencies between the current administrative structure and the proposed programme structure; therefore, there are no organizational impediments to the implementation of this plan. The projects implemented by the operations subprogramme are all financed by the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC). (More than 60 per cent of UNFDAC projects are implemented by the Division.) Executive management and over-all supervision are provided by the Director. His duties also include the provision of expert technical advice to UNFDAC and over-all co-ordination of activities within the United Nations system for the prevention and control of illicit drugs.

* Previously issued under the symbol A/33/6 (Part 10).

4. Expected completions and consequent reorganization

10.4 Problems related to the availability, use and consequences of illicit drugs are complex and deep-seated in society; therefore, the fundamental elements of the programme are of a permanent nature. There are also activities of a short-term or non-recurrent character, for instance, ad hoc exploratory meetings, seminars and non-recurrent publications, as well as some of the UNFDAC-supported technical assistance projects for drug-abuse control. To the extent possible, the percentage of programme elements likely to be successfully completed in any given period has been described under each subprogramme.

B. Co-ordination

1. Formal co-ordination within the Secretariat

10.5 The Division works in close and constant co-operation with the secretariats of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) and UNFDAC, in particular, and frequently with the Division of Social Affairs and other units concerned with humanitarian and social questions.

2. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations system

10.6 In addition to the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Inter-Agency Advisory Committee on Drug Abuse Control - a sub-committee of ACC, established in 1973 to deal with the co-ordination of the UNFDAC-financed technical assistance programmes aimed at illicit drug control - ensures formal co-ordination of international drug-control activities with the specialized agencies.

3. Units with which significant joint activities are expected during the period 1980-1983

10.7 During the plan period 1980-1983, there will be major expansion of joint activity between the Division and other organizations within the United Nations system. It is clear that the treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration of drug abusers can only be successfully achieved by a broad-based strategy involving many units within the United Nations system, e.g., WHO, UNESCO, UNICEF and ILO.

10.8 Similarly, effective action against the illicit traffic in drugs, which is a phenomenon transcending all national boundaries, requires close and constant co-operation with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), the Customs Co-operation Council, the Arab Organization for Social Defence and other governmental and non-governmental organizations which have a common interest in the eradication of this most damaging social phenomenon. It is also clear that the total and permanent eradication of the illicit supply of natural narcotic plants which exists in many of the least-developed regions of the world can only be achieved by the mobilization of a wide range of developmental techniques. These are the continuing concern of UNDP, FAO, the World Food Programme and other related developmental units.

C. Allocation of resources to subprogrammes

10.9 The trend in the percentage allocation of resources to subprogrammes is expected to be approximately as shown in the following table:

Allocation of resources to subprogrammes
(Percentage)

<u>Subprogramme</u>	<u>1978-1979</u>			<u>1980-1981</u>			<u>1982-1983</u>		
	<u>Regu- lar budget</u>	<u>Extra- budget- ary sources</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Regu- lar budget</u>	<u>Extra- budget- ary sources</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Regu- lar budget</u>	<u>Extra- budget- ary sources</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Treaty implemen- tation and Commis- sion secretariat	25	9	19	28	-	19	27	-	19
2. Drug demand and information	19	-	12	17	-	12	17	-	12
3. Eradication of illicit drug traffic	19	7	14	17	8	14	20	-	14
4. Scientific research by the United Nations Narcotics Laboratory	37	7	26	38	-	26	36	-	26
5. Operations	-	77	29	-	92	29	-	100	29
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

D. Subprogramme narratives

SUBPROGRAMME 1: TREATY IMPLEMENTATION AND COMMISSION SECRETARIAT

(a) Objectives

10.10 The objectives of this subprogramme are:

- (i) To pursue, where appropriate, the implementation of international treaties on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;
- (ii) To carry out the relevant functions entrusted to the Secretary-General under those treaties;
- (iii) To provide legal advice on the implementation of international drug-control treaties;
- (iv) To service the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in the preparation of, during, and in the follow-up work of, its sessions;
- (v) To assist the secretariat of the Economic and Social Council and General Assembly in activities related to international drug control.

(b) Problems addressed

10.11 The international drug-control system, based on the treaties and the Charter of the United Nations, aims at universal acceptance to arrive at efficient world-wide control over the problems related to drug abuse. There are 109 States now parties to the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs 1/ and 59 States parties to the 1972 Protocol amending it; 2/ both instruments deal with the international control of narcotic drugs. Only 48 States, however, have adhered to the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 3/ which entered into force on 16 August 1976. The wider application of this Convention is one of the most important strategies in international drug control.

(c) Legislative authority

10.12. The legislative authority derives from the provisions of international drug-control treaties adopted since 1912, particularly the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, the amendments to that Convention by the 1972 Protocol, as well as the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, by virtue of which the treaty functions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Economic and Social Council, the General Assembly and the Secretary-General are exercised. Resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs form additional legal authority, both under these treaties and Article 62 of the Charter of the United Nations.

(d) Strategy and output

10.13. Through this subprogramme, the Division carries out the following activities on a permanent basis: publication of national drug-control laws and regulations in the E/NL/... series, with cumulative index (the number of such laws and regulations rose from 45 in 1974 to 84 in 1975 and to 120 in 1976); analysing and summarizing annual reports received from Governments; providing full secretariat services to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs; following up, procedurally and substantively, the increasing number of resolutions and decisions of the international drug-control organs; providing legal advice and assistance with regard to international drug control where needed and when requested.

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

10.14. The work and output of this subprogramme, as outlined above, will continue during 1978 and 1979 and will increase because of the adherence by more Governments to the international drug-control treaties, in particular, to the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances. The implementation of this most recent Convention, which became effective only at the Commission's twenty-seventh session in 1977, will be one of the most important aspects of the Division's work and will lead to a considerable increase in its workload. The same can be said concerning the implementation of General Assembly resolution 32/124, in which the Assembly requests the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to study, at its fifth special session in 1978, "the possibility of launching a meaningful programme of international drug abuse control strategy and policies, including the possibility of integrating therein existing policies or envisaged development assistance programmes".

1/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 520, No. 7517, p. 151.

2/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.77.XI.3.

3/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.XI.3.

(ii) Period 1980-1983

10.15 The trend indicated above will continue during the medium-term plan period 1980-1983, which will be marked by the implementation of "a meaningful programme of international drug-abuse control strategy and policies". During this period, a further considerable increase in the workload of the subprogramme is expected.

(iii) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

10.16 No activity of the Division of Narcotic Drugs is considered of marginal usefulness. All subprogrammes are closely interrelated, mutually supportive and mandatory to meet United Nations obligations and assist Member States in coping with drug problems. It is essential to have a multifaceted approach, ranging from crop and income substitution as part of integrated rural development in many least-developed and remote areas of the world to social integration of drug abusers in predominantly urban settings in both developed and developing countries in virtually all regions of the world. The current range of activities centralized in the Division is essential to have the impact required by international treaties to which the majority of Member States are now parties.

(e) Expected impact

10.17 The work to be carried out by the Division through this subprogramme during the medium-term plan period will strengthen the international drug-control system and assist Governments in their efforts to solve the various problems related to drug abuse. There will be a considerable impact on the drug problem as a whole by strengthening control measures at all levels and by providing, in particular, the international co-operation needed to achieve the best results.

SUBPROGRAMME 2: DRUG DEMAND AND INFORMATION

(a) Objectives

10.18 The objectives of this programme are: (i) to assist government authorities, particularly of developing countries, in assessing the characteristics of drug abuse in their respective countries, formulating national policies for reduction of illicit demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and planning and implementing appropriate programmes aimed at reducing such demand; and (ii) to provide national authorities with relevant information on new developments with respect to national and international drug control.

(b) Problems addressed

10.19 While traditional drug abuse persists and prevails in many countries of the world, abuse of narcotic drugs (e.g., heroin) and psychotropic substances, such as amphetamines and methaqualone, has spread across geographical, social and cultural boundaries, predominantly affecting young people. Many Governments, particularly of developing countries, are facing difficulties in assessing the nature and extent of the problem, in formulating national policies for reduction of illicit demand for such drugs and in designing and implementing effective preventive and treatment programmes. Experts in the developing countries also find it difficult to keep abreast of drug problems because of the lack of appropriate information.

(c) Legislative authority

10.20 The legislative authority for this programme derives from decisions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its fourth special session in February 1976 requesting that measures be undertaken to reduce illicit demand for drugs, and a further decision requesting that the Bulletin on Narcotics be published in Spanish. The Commission, at its twenty-seventh session in February 1977, requested that a resource book be prepared to assist national authorities in designing and implementing programmes for the assessment and prevention of drug abuse and the treatment and rehabilitation of drug-dependent persons. It also requested that the Information Letter be published in Arabic. The Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, in its resolution 2064 (LXII), adopted on 13 May 1977, recommended that the report on the study on measures to reduce illicit demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and the papers prepared for it should be published and that the study should be continued.

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

10.21 Practical methods and techniques will have been developed for use at low cost by national authorities in assessing the nature and extent of drug abuse in different socio-cultural settings, and technical assistance will be provided to them on request through consultations, workshops and fellowships. A document analysing the magnitude, patterns, trends and other characteristics of drug abuse annually by regions of the world, as well as an examination of various preventive, treatment and other intervention programmes to reduce illicit demand for drugs, will have been prepared for consideration by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and eventual publication. A guideline for policy development, a resource book on measures to reduce illicit demand for drugs and other manuals which can be used as practical guides for dealing with the drug-abuse problems of communities will have been prepared for use by policy-makers, administrators and other government authorities. The report of the study on demand and the papers prepared for that study, including a selected bibliography, will have been published in two volumes intended for senior government policy-makers concerned with drug-abuse control. The quarterly Bulletin, the more widely distributed monthly Information Letter and other material relevant to drug-related problems will have continued publication during 1978-1979.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

10.22 The strategy consists of the following activities:

- a. The document on the extent, patterns and trends of drug abuse in the world will be prepared annually on the basis of the reports of Governments and other relevant information available to the United Nations and specialized agencies for consideration by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.
- b. The document analysing preventive, treatment and other intervention programmes aimed at reducing illicit demand for drugs, with respect to their advantages and limitations in different parts of the world, will be prepared periodically for consideration by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and for use by government authorities.

- c. An updated resource book on measures to reduce illicit demand for drugs (prevention of drug abuse, help and care for drug-dependent persons, etc.) will be published in English, French, Spanish and Arabic.
- d. Technical assistance in drug-abuse assessment and design and implementation of programmes to reduce demand will be provided to Governments requesting it.
- e. Two regional workshops on reduction of demand for drugs will be organized: one in 1980 in Latin America and one in 1981 in Africa.
- f. The monthly Information Letter will continue to be published in English, French, Spanish and Arabic. The Letter gives general information on drug-abuse control, communicates new developments at the national and international level, and is a means of co-ordination.
- g. The Bulletin on Narcotics, a quarterly technical and scientific journal dealing with drug-related problems, will continue to be published in English, French and Spanish (with selected articles in Russian and summaries in Chinese).
- h. Other information material for distribution to the general public on request, such as The United Nations and Drug Abuse Control, will be updated, in English, French, Spanish and Arabic.
- i. A clearing-house for information and training, including audio-visual material, will be developed in 1980 for use by national authorities.
- j. Technical and professional expertise on projects to reduce the demand for illicit drugs will be provided to UNFDAC.
- k. Technical information on different aspects of demand reduction will be made available on request to professionals and institutions.
- l. Fellowship programmes for work in demand reduction will be implemented.
- m. Co-ordination of activities to reduce demand, carried out by the United Nations and the specialized agencies, will be facilitated by means of joint projects, such as work on terminology, and co-operation in the above-mentioned programme components.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

10.23 A report on the characteristics and changing patterns of drug abuse and possible associated cause-effect relationships in various parts of the world, as well as a report on various programmes and measures aimed at reducing illicit demand for drugs, with regard to their successes and limitations in different socio-economic and cultural settings, will be prepared for consideration by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and thereafter be published. Technical assistance in drug-abuse assessment and in designing and implementing programmes on reduction of demand will be provided to Governments requesting it. An updated guide on different measures to reduce illicit demand will be published for use by government authorities. The Bulletin on Narcotics and the Information Letter, as well as other relevant information and training material, will continue to be published.

- (iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

10.24 The statement in paragraph 10.16 is also applicable to this subprogramme.

(e) Expected impact

10.25 Although it is difficult to provide precise indications, it is expected that, as a direct or indirect result of the above-described activities:

- (i) National programmes on drug-abuse assessment will be developed in countries confronted with problems of drug demand (e.g., in south-east Asia, 80 per cent of countries; in the Middle and Near East, 80 per cent; in Latin America, 50 per cent; in Africa, 30 per cent);
- (ii) At least 80 per cent of Governments, in their annual reports to the United Nations, will improve the quality of information on drug abuse and measures to reduce illicit demand for drugs (sect. B of the form of annual reports by Governments);
- (iii) There will be an increased number of national programmes on reduction of illicit demand for drugs (50 per cent of countries of all regions);
- (iv) There will be an increased awareness of the problem in those countries.

SUBPROGRAMME 3: ERADICATION OF ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFIC

(a) Objective

10.26 To assist Member States to implement international treaties on drug control so far as these concern the elimination of the international illicit traffic in drugs.

(b) Problems addressed

10.27 Governments require an overview of the world's illicit drug traffic and its relationship to other aspects of the drug-abuse problem at the international, interregional, regional and national levels as a prerequisite to co-operation, in order to formulate realistic policies to counter the ill effects of the international illicit traffic. Without this, Governments experience difficulty not only in formulating action against the illicit traffic at the national level but in designing programmes to counter other aspects of drug abuse. Moreover, without this information, Governments would face problems in fulfilling their international treaty obligations.

(c) Legislative authority

10.28 The legislative authority for this subprogramme derives from international treaties, particularly the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, the 1972 Protocol amending that Convention and the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, and resolutions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

10.29 The problem of the international illicit traffic in drugs is such that it is not possible to forecast the extent of fulfilment of the above objective over any given period. Experience shows that the partial elimination of drug traffic in one area of the world almost invariably results in an increase in this traffic elsewhere. It is also clear that progress made in pursuance of this objective depends heavily on parallel advances in eradicating illicit production of, and non-medical demand for, drugs of abuse. At present, it is necessary to keep pace with an expanding illicit drug traffic and to help to provide more comprehensive enforcement coverage. The extent to which this can be achieved will depend on financial resources available, not only for this subprogramme but for other complementary work.

10.30 During the period 1978-1979, and thereafter, the following strategy guidelines will be pursued:

- a. To develop and to expand the means for monitoring the movements of the illicit drug traffic, in the context of the over-all world situation concerning the sources of production, supply, manufacture, distribution and the areas of demand;
- b. To identify the relationship, as indicated by trends in the illicit traffic, between regions of supply and regions of demand;
- c. To direct greater emphasis towards eliminating the dangers posed by the illicit drug traffic to countries having little or no problem of demand but which are nevertheless exposed to all its consequences by being used as transit countries by drug traffickers;
- d. To continue to examine national policies of drug-abuse control in the various regions of the world, to assess their effectiveness and to advise on and encourage their improvement;
- e. To promote, through regional and interregional meetings, greater co-ordination at the operational level between national drug enforcement agencies and to continue to develop and perfect means of communication between such services;
- f. To encourage the centralization, on a regional and interregional basis, of information about the illicit drug traffic for assessment and maximum exploitation.

10.31 By 1979 it is expected that regional co-operation against the illicit traffic in opiates in the Near and Middle East and in the Far East will be fully institutionalized on a continuing basis. It is hoped that the financial resources will be available to service this co-operation, to begin to support greater interregional co-operation and to assist Governments, where necessary, to implement measures agreed to be necessary in pursuit of regional or international enforcement objectives.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

10.32 By the end of the biennium, it is expected that it will be possible to extend the above-mentioned principle of regional and interregional co-operation to other regions of the world and to the traffic in other drugs, notably cocaine, cannabis and other psychotropic substances.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

10.33 By the end of the biennium, it is hoped that the capacity of national enforcement agencies to counter the illicit traffic by national, regional and interregional action will have been improved. It is hoped that action will have been firmly institutionalized in all major areas of production and demand.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

10.34 The statement in paragraph 10.16 is also applicable to this subprogramme.

(e) Expected impact

10.35 Provided sufficient resources can be made available to maintain the present impetus, which has already produced greater national awareness of the dangers of the illicit drug traffic and a capacity to counter it, as well as closer regional and interregional co-operation, and provided further that there is no unforeseen expansion in the illicit drug traffic, it is expected that a more precise monitoring system will be developed by the end of the period under review. It is also expected that enforcement agencies operating at all levels against the illicit drug traffic will have become more firmly established and the staffing capacity will have reached a higher level of expertise at national, regional and interregional levels.

SUBPROGRAMME 4: SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH BY THE UNITED NATIONS NARCOTICS LABORATORY

(a) Objectives

10.36 The objectives of this subprogramme are to carry out and co-ordinate scientific research on narcotic and psychotropic substances, to provide scientific and technical information to United Nations bodies and to assist developing countries to control drug abuse.

(b) Problem addressed

10.37 The United Nations Narcotics Laboratory responds to the need for the conduct and co-ordination of scientific research on drug-related matters, for international collaboration in scientific research and for a training facility with adequate library and related facilities to which fellows can be sent from developing countries. The expansion of international control to psychotropic substances as a result of the coming into force of the 1971 Convention will give rise to the need for increased research and greater scientific co-operation.

(c) Legislative authority

10.38 The United Nations Narcotics Laboratory was founded by General Assembly resolution 834 (IX) of 14 December 1954.

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

10.39 It is hoped that by the end of 1979 the principal parameters affecting the yield of useful alkaloids in opium poppy capsules will have been determined and their interaction assessed. This will set the stage for the development of a germplasm which yields plants with high phenanthrene alkaloid content. By the end of 1979, the Laboratory's research on the chemical composition of that will have resulted in the isolation and characterization of additional constituents of the plant, so that further studies on pharmacological activity can be initiated. Similarly, further components of cannabis smoke will have been isolated and identified, making it possible to undertake studies to understand better the problem of cannabis smoke and its effects on the individual and on society. A background document giving more detailed information for the guidance of Governments expressing interest in the use of herbicides for the eradication of illicit narcotic crops will have been prepared. In addition, a significant number of scientists from developing countries will have been trained in methods for the analysis and identification of narcotic and psychotropic substances, the classification of scientific literature and laboratory organization and administration. Several countries in areas most affected by the illicit traffic will have received assistance to develop or strengthen their national narcotics laboratories, and the scientific reference library of the United Nations Narcotics Laboratory will have been vastly expanded. Finally, subject to recommendation by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the United Nations Narcotics Laboratory may, by the end of 1979, have initiated a study on the use of the chemical and physical characteristics of heroin to track its movement in the illicit traffic and the preparation of a multilingual list of narcotic and psychotropic substances under international control.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

10.40 It is expected that during the 1980-1981 biennium the United Nations Narcotics Laboratory will continue its research on more efficient production of codeine for medical and scientific uses, on cannabis and khat and on suitable procedures for the field testing of seized material suspected of containing drugs of abuse currently under control, as well as those which will, by then, have been placed under international control. These research activities will continue to be carried out either directly by the Laboratory itself or in collaboration with scientists all over the world, with the Laboratory acting in a co-ordinating capacity.

10.41 The Laboratory will also continue to provide training for national scientists and to assist in the development of national laboratories in areas most affected by the illicit traffic that will serve as centres for the identification of drugs of abuse, for the training of local personnel and for research on problems relevant to the region. Based on past experience, these two functions will be much expanded.

10.42 Other activities of the United Nations Narcotics Laboratory will include the expansion and reorganization of a scientific literature collection, which will be transferred from the present system to a computerized one; the preparation and editing of papers published in the secretariat series specifically devoted to scientific research; the provision of advisory services of a scientific and technical nature to United Nations bodies, national authorities, collaborating scientists and others.

10.43 Subject to recommendations by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Laboratory's activities may also include continuation of the study on the use of the chemical and physical characteristics of heroin and the multilingual list of narcotic and psychotropic substances under international control.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

10.44 It is anticipated that by 1982, current studies on the chemical composition of khat will probably be finished, research on increasing the efficiency of codeine production will be nearing completion and investigations on cannabis will be sufficiently advanced to permit relevant conclusions to be drawn. However, continuing activities will include the development of tests for the identification of drugs of abuse now under control, as well as those which will, by then, have been placed under international control. The training of national scientists and the strengthening of national narcotics laboratories will continue at a significantly expanded level. The scientific reference library, so essential to the conduct of research and for the provision of technical advice to United Nations bodies, collaborating scientists and national authorities, will experience a substantial growth. In addition, subject to recommendation by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the United Nations Narcotics Laboratory may, during the biennium, continue the revision of the current multilingual list on narcotic drugs and the preparation of a new one which will include psychotropic substances. It may also be involved in a study to use the chemical and physical characteristics of heroin to track its movement in the illicit traffic. Moreover, and, again, depending on the Commission's decision, the United Nations Narcotics Laboratory may, during the biennium, be assigned such projects as the identification of drugs of abuse in body fluids and studies on the chemical constituents of other plants, such as mitragyna, which are abused but have not been sufficiently investigated to provide adequate conclusions concerning their harmful effects.

- (iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

10.45 The statement in paragraph 10.16 is also applicable to this subprogramme.

(e) Expected impact

10.46 The problems addressed are of a continuing nature. However, it is expected that the training of national scientists, together with the assistance to strengthen national laboratories, will provide countries in areas most affected with some of the essential tools needed to combat the illicit traffic in drugs. It is also hoped that research to increase the efficiency of codeine production will provide the international community with adequate quantities of this essential drug for medical and scientific purposes. It is further hoped that a more adequate knowledge of the chemistry of khat and cannabis smoke will become available to set the stage for studies and conclusions on their effects on the individual as well as on society.

SUBPROGRAMME 5: OPERATIONS

(a) Objective

10.47 The objective of this subprogramme is to help to eradicate drug abuse.

(b) Problem addressed

10.48 Economic, social and humanitarian problems caused by drug abuse continue to increase and are spreading to new countries. The suppression of illicitly cultivated narcotic plants requires the modification of traditional practices, the development of alternative sources of income and long-term integrated rural development.

(c) Legislative authority

10.49 The operational activities of the Division of Narcotic Drugs are financed from extrabudgetary resources by UNFDAC, which was created by General Assembly resolution 2719 (XXV) of 15 December 1970.

(d) Strategy and output

10.50 An integrated and multisectoral approach has already proved effective in reducing the many social ills of drug abuse. This involves the introduction of co-ordinated development measures. The Division of Narcotic Drugs serves as the primary source of professional and technical advice to UNFDAC, mainly through this subprogramme, and acts as principal executing and co-ordinating agency of UNFDAC-financed projects.

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

10.51 UNFDAC has provided over-all support to some 60 projects during 1976-1977, of which nearly two thirds were executed by the Division of Narcotic Drugs. Among these, at the end of 1977, multisectoral country programmes financed by UNFDAC and executed or co-ordinated by this subprogramme were operational in Afghanistan, Bolivia, Burma, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Pakistan, Peru, Portugal, Thailand and Turkey. Assistance was provided to several other countries in response

to specific requests. All these programmes are expected to continue and expand throughout the current biennium. New country programmes are currently under preparation in Nepal and Malaysia, and consultations have started at the regional and country level to formulate further projects.

10.52 Most of these field programmes are of a pilot nature, intended to demonstrate to Governments and the international community what concrete steps can be taken to curb drug abuse. The Division of Narcotic Drugs has also provided for the specialized training of 1,069 police and customs officials from 90 countries, thereby strengthening world-wide measures to combat the illicit traffic. The dissemination of education and prevention techniques is being encouraged through regional seminars, study tours, training publications and information materials.

10.53 Official government requests for assistance in all these fields have far exceeded available resources.

10.54 During the biennium 1978-1979 and subject to availability of funds, operational activities of the Division should expand to provide for the development of programmes to reduce the illicit demand for drugs of abuse, particularly in Africa, to strengthen or initiate programmes to curb the illicit production of opium, coca and cannabis and to assist Governments to strengthen control measures.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

10.55 The eradication of illicit narcotics production requires long-term programmes. Since UNFDAC-supported pilot projects have shown that multisectoral drug-abuse control programmes can be successful, efforts will be made to assist Governments to expand pilot projects which have demonstrated their effectiveness into national long-term programmes whose results can be implemented on a wider scale. This will necessitate a major transformation of the whole complex network of social and economic factors which encourage illicit drug production and abuse.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

10.56 Continued expansion will be necessary.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

10.57 The statement in paragraph 10.16 is also applicable to this subprogramme.

(e) Expected impact

10.58 Despite the complexity of the problems involved, it is clear that pilot projects already implemented by this subprogramme can reduce illicit narcotics production. For this reason, among others, the proven acceptability of United Nations involvement in concrete drug-abuse control programmes is resulting in the establishment of multisectoral assistance in all countries in Asia and the Middle East in which there is major illicit opium production. These programmes will help to introduce new measures and strengthen those already taken by Governments to reduce the illicit production, traffic and demand for opium-based drugs, and are expected to encourage other Governments to adopt similar programmes adapted to local circumstances and specific needs. The next major steps are to apply the measures developed to deal with opium to other types of drugs, particularly cocaine and cannabis.

PROGRAMME 2: INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD SECRETARIAT

A. Organization

1. Intergovernmental review

10.59 The work of the secretariat in this programme is reviewed by the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB), which meets three times per year. The last meeting was held from 12 October to 4 November 1977. The present plan will be submitted to the Board during its twenty-second session, to be held at Geneva from 20 to 23 March 1978.

2. Secretariat

10.60 The Secretariat unit responsible for this programme is the International Narcotics Control Board secretariat, in which there were 12 Professional staff members and one P-2/1 post under recruitment as at 31 December 1977. None of these posts was supported from extrabudgetary resources. During the period covered by the present medium-term plan existing resources will be assigned as follows:

<u>Organizational unit</u>	<u>Professional staff</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Regular budget</u>	<u>Extrabudgetary sources</u>	
Office of the Secretary	2	-	2
Narcotics Trade Control Section	2	-	2
Drug Requirements and Quota Section	2	-	2
Treaty, Research and Information Section	3	-	3
Conference and Documentation Section	2	-	2
Psychotropic Substances Trade Control Section	2	-	2
	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2</u>
Total	13	-	13
	<u>13</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>13</u>

3. Divergencies between current administrative structure and proposed programme structure

10.61 As seen in the following table, which shows the correlation between the work of the various sections and the subprogrammes, only the Psychotropic Substances Trade Control Section is exclusively dedicated to one specific subprogramme; the other sections serve at least two subprogrammes.

<u>Organizational unit</u>	<u>Subprogramme 1: Maintaining and developing the international drug control system</u>	<u>Subprogramme 2: International monitoring of licit production, trade and use of narcotic drugs</u>	<u>Subprogramme 3: Psychotropic substances</u>
Office of the Secretary	x	x	x
Narcotics Trade Control Section	x	x	
Drug Requirements and Quota Section	x	x	
Treaty, and Research Information Section	x	x	
Conference and Documentation Section	x	x	x
Psychotropic Substances Trade Control Section			x

4. Expected completions

10.62 The objectives of INCB derive from treaty obligations and are of a continuing nature. None will be completed in the period 1980-1983.

B. Co-ordination

1. Formal co-ordination within the secretariat

10.63 The INCB secretariat maintains continuous and close co-operation and co-ordination of activities between the Division of Narcotic Drugs and UNFODAC. There is also close co-operation with the Division of Social Affairs at Geneva. The Secretary-General is represented at the INCB sessions by the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Geneva and the Director of the Division of Narcotic Drugs. The Executive Director of UNFODAC is also invited to attend meetings whenever the matter under discussion is of relevance to the work of the Fund.

2. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations system

10.64 The Board is represented at sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Economic and Social Council and the Third Committee of the General Assembly.

10.65 Co-ordination between the Board and WHO is maintained by sending INCB observers to the meetings of the Executive Board of WHO and the World Health Assembly and to meetings of WHO experts on specific problems concerning the application of the drug treaties; and by WHO sending observers to the sessions of the Board.

10.66 From time to time, the secretariat collaborates with ILO, FAO and UNESCO in matters of mutual interest.

10.67 With a view to co-ordinating action concerning drug control, the Board's secretariat participates as observer at meetings of the Inter-Agency Advisory Committee on Drug Abuse Control.

3. Outside the United Nations system

10.68 In matters of international control of drugs, the INCB secretariat maintains close co-operation with INTERPOL, the Customs Co-operation Council and such various regional organizations as the International Arab Narcotics Bureau of the League of Arab States, the Council of Europe and the Colombo Plan, and with those South American States signatories to the Treaty of Buenos Aires on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

C. Allocation of resources to subprogrammes

10.69 The trend in the percentage allocation of resources to subprogrammes is expected to be approximately as shown in the following table:

Allocation of resources to subprogrammes

<u>Subprogramme</u>	(Percentage)								
	<u>1978-1979</u>			<u>1980-1981</u>			<u>1982-1983</u>		
	<u>Regu- lar budget</u>	<u>Extra- budget- ary sources</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Regu- lar budget</u>	<u>Extra- budget- ary sources</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Regu- lar budget</u>	<u>Extra- budget- ary sources</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Maintaining and developing the international drug control system	35	33	35	35	33	35	30	33	30
2. International monitoring of licit production, trade and use of narcotic drugs	50	67	51	45	67	47	45	67	47
3. Psychotropic substances	15		14	20		18	25		23
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

D. Subprogramme narratives

SUBPROGRAMME 1: MAINTAINING AND DEVELOPING THE INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL SYSTEM

(a) Objective

10.70 The subprogramme's objectives are to remedy situations where a party or a country or territory has become or may become an important centre of illicit drug activity and to ensure that the aims of the Conventions are not seriously endangered by reason of the failure of any country or territory to carry out the provisions of the treaties.

(b) Problem addressed

10.71 A number of countries or territories are or risk becoming centres of illicit drug activities. In order to be effective, the international drug control system established by the drug treaties requires their universal application. This universality has not yet been achieved because: (i) not every country has become party to the treaties; (ii) some States parties are only partially applying the provisions of the Treaties (often because they lack the necessary level of socio-economic development).

(c) Legislative authority

10.72 The legislative authority for the subprogramme derives from articles 24 and 26 of the 1925 Convention, ^{4/} articles 11, 12 and 13 of the 1953 Protocol ^{5/} and articles 14, 14 bis and 38 bis of the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, as amended by the 1972 Protocol.

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

10.73 For the biennium 1978-1979 three meetings of the International Narcotics Control Board, totalling eight weeks, are planned per year. There are indications that illicit drug activities will continue to increase during this period, despite the increased resources available at the national level to combat it.

(ii) Period 1980-1983

10.74 The strategy is to collect and analyse information to determine whether specific situations present danger to the international community; request explanations and engage in consultations with Governments; recommend remedial measures; advise on regional centres to combat illicit drug activities; recommend assistance to Governments where required; recommend embargo on import to or export from defaulting countries; prepare reports for parties and the Economic and Social Council.

^{4/} International Opium Convention signed at Geneva on 19 February 1925, as amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, on 11 December 1946.

^{5/} Protocol for Limiting and Regulating the Cultivation of the Poppy Plant, the Production of, International and Wholesale Trade in, and Use of Opium, 1953. See United Nations publication, Sales No. 1953.XI.6.

(iii) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

10.75 Among the numerous provisions of the international narcotic treaties there are some which might look as if they would give rise to activities of marginal usefulness. However, since they are part of a narcotics control system built up progressively by the international community, any restraint in their application would have, as a consequence, the weakening of the system and certainly give rise to objections by the countries party to the treaties concerned.

(e) Expected impact

10.76 The problem addressed is of permanent nature, involving the continuous application of treaty provisions. It is expected, however, that as a result of the activities mentioned under (d) above, there will be improvement of national drug control through the assignment of greater priority and resources by Governments towards the fulfilment of treaty provisions and that greater international assistance will be made available to those countries which are unable to fulfil their treaty obligations or those where there are centres of illicit drug activities. It is also expected that there will be closer co-operation from those Governments not parties to the treaties which currently do not or only partially collaborate in the international control of drugs.

10.77 Should the above expectations materialize it is hoped that the cumulative effects of the increased multilateral action of the international community should, by the end of 1981, bring a halt to the great increase in illicit traffic and very dangerous spread of drug abuse that has been developing throughout the 1970s and that by the end of 1983 a reversal of this trend will have occurred.

SUBPROGRAMME 2: INTERNATIONAL MONITORING OF LICIT PRODUCTION, TRADE AND USE OF NARCOTIC DRUGS

(a) Objective

10.78 The objective of this subprogramme is to limit the cultivation, production, manufacture, international trade in and use of narcotic drugs to an amount adequate for medical and scientific purposes and to ensure their availability for such purposes.

(b) Problem addressed

10.79 Inasmuch as drugs are indispensable for medical purposes throughout the world, it is necessary to monitor their licit production, trade and use on both national and international levels to prevent diversion into illicit channels.

(c) Legislative authority

10.80 Various articles of the 1925, 1931 and 1961 Conventions and of the 1948, 1953 and 1972 Protocols form the legislative basis for this programme.

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

10.81 It is expected that the collaboration of States parties to the Conventions in monitoring the international licit trade of drugs will continue to be of a very

high level and that the situation by the end of 1979 will continue to be satisfactory in general terms.

(ii) Period 1980-1983

10.82. The strategy consists of:

- a. Ascertaining the narcotics drug requirements for each country and territory through the examination and confirmation of estimates of anticipated needs submitted annually by Governments or by establishing them in the absence of submissions; determining the maximum quantities of narcotic drugs each country or territory may produce, manufacture, import, consume, convert, export or stock;
- b. Monitoring the international trade in narcotic drugs through examination and analysis of quarterly trade reports submitted by Governments;
- c. Calling the attention of Governments to discrepancies in declared imports and exports and requesting them to investigate possible leakages to the illicit trade;
- d. Ascertaining that quantities of drugs licitly available in each country or territory are duly accounted for through the examination of the yearly reports on the quantities of drugs produced, manufactured, imported, consumed, converted, exported and stocked by each country or territory in every calendar year;
- e. Conducting courses for national drug-control administrators;
- f. Yearly publication of Estimated World Requirements of Narcotic Drugs and Estimates of World Production of Opium, Statistics on Narcotic Drugs furnished by Governments in accordance with the International Treaties and Maximum Levels of Opium Stocks and Comparative Statement of Estimates and Statistics on Narcotic Drugs furnished by Governments in accordance with the International Treaties.

(iii) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

10.83 Among the numerous provisions of the international narcotic treaties there are some which might look as if they would give rise to activities of marginal usefulness. However, since they are part of a narcotics control system built up progressively by the international community, any restraint in their application would have, as a consequence, the weakening of the system and certainly give rise to objections by the countries party to the treaties concerned.

(e) Expected impact

10.84 During the period 1980-1983 it is expected that control over the licit production, manufacture, trade and distribution of narcotic drugs will have been so tightened that leakages to the illicit traffic, which have already been reduced to relatively small amounts, will be even smaller. It is hoped that some of the few countries which do not yet participate in the international monitoring of licit trade may start collaborating with INCB in this respect, even if they do not become parties to the international drug treaties. It is also hoped that new countries will become parties to the treaties.

SUBPROGRAMME 3: PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

(a) Objective

10.85 The objective of this subprogramme is to achieve progressive implementation of an international system of control over psychotropic substances, as provided for in the 1971 Convention.

(b) Problem addressed

10.86 The combined effect of the development of new medicines, together with the absence of adequate controls, leads to the availability for abuse of large quantities of the so-called psychotropic substances, i.e., hallucinogens, amphetamines, dangerous barbiturates and tranquillizers.

(c) Legislative authority

10.87 The legislative authority for this subprogramme derives from the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, which came into force on 16 August 1976.

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

10.88 It is expected that by the end of 1979 there should be sufficient information on the licit production of and trade in psychotropic substances to permit a meaningful analysis of the world situation concerning these substances.

(ii) Period 1980-1983

10.89 The provisional application of the 1971 Convention had made available to the Board's secretariat a certain amount of information on psychotropic substances even prior to its coming into force on 16 August 1976. In the years covered by the medium-term plan, the INCB secretariat expects to develop the statistical reporting system for psychotropic substances and gradually implement the monitoring of the licit trade in these substances. At a later period, through the progressive application of the 1971 Convention, INCB, in addition to its administrative functions, will also exercise its judicial functions under the terms of article 19 of the Convention to ensure that the aims of the treaty are not endangered. It will also publish a yearly report on psychotropic substances as from 1978.

(iii) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

10.90 The Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971, which entered into force in 1976, is being progressively applied. Thus, until the experience gained by the full application can be evaluated, no activities in the strategy can reasonably be determined as likely to be of marginal usefulness.

(e) Expected impact

10.91 The international system of control of these substances combined with the establishment of national control administrations or improvement of existing ones is expected to result in the progressive application of the relevant treaty

provisions and bring about a reversal of the current trend of acceleration in their abuse. By the end of 1981, it is expected that some 70 to 80 States will have become parties to the 1971 Convention. By the end of 1983, the concerted multilateral actions should have resulted in strengthening control over trade in psychotropic substances in such a manner that diversion from licit sources into illicit traffic will be minimal.

CHAPTER 11*

INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION OF AND ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES

PROGRAMME 1: OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

A. Organization

1. Policy-making organs and intergovernmental review

11.1 The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees reports annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council and obtains basic policy directives from the General Assembly. In October of every year, the programme and budget of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) are considered by the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme, which approves the annual programme financed from extrabudgetary funds. Prior to the session of the Executive Committee, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions reviews the estimates of administrative and programme support costs included in the annual programme and budget of UNHCR and makes recommendations to the Executive Committee. The last meeting of the Executive Committee took place from 4 to 12 October 1977; it did not review this plan.

2. Secretariat

11.2 Responsibility for this programme lies with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, ^{1/} in which there were 183 Professional staff members as at 31 December 1977. Of these posts, 93 were supported from extrabudgetary sources. As at 31 December 1977, the Office was organized in the following main organizational units.

<u>Organizational unit</u>	<u>Professional staff</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Regular budget</u>	<u>Extrabudgetary sources</u>	
1. Executive Office	6	2	8
2. Division of Protection	6	5	11
3. Division of Assistance	-	17	17
4. Regional sections	19	10	29
5. Field offices (in 57 locations)	41	45	86
6. Division of External Affairs, Information and Fund Raising	10	7	17
7. Division of Administration and Management	8	7	15
Total	90	93	183

* Previously issued under the symbol A/33/C (Part 11).

^{1/} With the exception of activities falling within the competence of UNRWA.

3. Divergencies between current administrative structure and proposed programme structure

11.3 Assuming that there will be no substantial change in the demands on the Office, any existing divergencies between the current administrative structure and the proposed programme structure are not expected to present difficulties.

4. Expected completions

11.4 The tasks of protecting refugees and seeking permanent solutions to their problems are of a continuing nature and require a sustained effort as long as refugee problems exist. Being essentially a problem-solving body, UNHCR is not in a position to programme its activities in any meaningful fashion for longer than one year in advance.

11.5 Measures currently undertaken by UNHCR in international protection and material assistance will make it possible to solve a number of existing situations involving both refugees and displaced persons. However, factors over which UNHCR has no control are likely to lead to the emergence of new problems to which UNHCR will need to respond. ^{2/} Experience shows that since the beginning of this decade programme activities have had to be expanded steadily to meet, through international assistance, the needs of refugees and displaced persons.

B. Co-ordination

11.6 In view of the wide range of questions connected with its activities, UNHCR frequently consults with various departments of the United Nations Secretariat, as well as with other agencies.

11.7 As regards international protection, UNHCR co-operates closely with the United Nations Secretariat, the Commission on Human Rights, UNDP and the specialized agencies, notably, ILO, IMCO, UNESCO and WIPO, and with regional intergovernmental organizations, notably the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the Organization of American States (OAS), the Council of Europe and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee.

11.8 As regards material assistance, UNHCR co-operates closely with the United Nations Secretariat (e.g., the Trust Fund for Southern Africa), UNDP and various specialized agencies and other international bodies, such as ILO, WHO, UNESCO, UNICEF, FAO, WFP and the World Bank, particularly in the preparation of projects. When UNHCR is called upon to participate in or to co-ordinate global action by the United Nations system in connexion with a special humanitarian problem, reliance on the other members of the United Nations system is even greater. (See also A/AC.96/539, introduction, paras. (xliii) to (xlix)).

^{2/} For this reason, though the subprogrammes indicate the nature of UNHCR activities, the magnitude of those subprogrammes cannot be assessed in advance.

C. Allocation of resources to subprogrammes

11.9 The trend in the percentage allocation of resources to subprogrammes is expected to be approximately as shown in the following table:

Allocation of resources to subprogrammes

(Percentage)

<u>Subprogramme</u>	<u>1978-1979</u>			<u>1980-1981</u>			<u>1982-1983</u>		
	<u>Reg- ular bud- get</u>	<u>Extra- budget- ary sources</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Reg- ular bud- get</u>	<u>Extra- budget- ary sources</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Reg- ular bud- get</u>	<u>Extra- budget- ary sources</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. International protection: international instruments relating to the status of refugees or otherwise benefiting refugees	11	a/	1	11	a/	1	11	a/	1
2. International protection: effective implementation of refugee rights	42	1	4	42	1	4	42	1	4
3. Material assistance: provisions for self-support	42	35	36	42	35	36	42	35	36
4. Material assistance: voluntary repatriation	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4
5. Special humanitarian operations	-	60	55	-	60	55	-	60	55
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

a/ Less than 1 per cent.

D. Subprogramme narratives

SUBPROGRAMME 1: INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION: INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS RELATING TO THE STATUS OF REFUGEES OR OTHERWISE BENEFITING REFUGEES

(a) Objectives

11.10 The objectives of this subprogramme are: (i) to promote further accessions to the 1951 Convention 3/ and/or the 1967 Protocol 4/ relating to the Status of Refugees; (ii) to promote withdrawal of the geographical limitation and other reservations made by States upon becoming parties to the 1951 Convention; (iii) to promote accessions to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, 5/ the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness 6/ and the 1957 Agreement 7/ and the 1973 Protocol relating to Refugee Seamen; 8/ (iv) to promote further accessions to the 1969 OAU Convention relating to Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa and to the 1958 Council of Europe Convention relating to the Abolition of Visas for Refugees; (v) to promote further consideration and elaboration of a Convention on Territorial Asylum, incorporating liberal standards for the granting of asylum to refugees and promoting other international instruments for the benefit of refugees which might appear necessary on the universal or regional levels; and (vi) to promote the inclusion of provisions favourable to refugees in general international instruments, e.g., those elaborated by the specialized agencies, such as ILO and UNESCO.

(b) Problem addressed

11.11 Only half the Member States of the United Nations have, so far, acceded to the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees. Relatively few Member States have, to date, become parties to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness and the 1957 Agreement and the 1973 Protocol relating to Refugee Seamen. Again, only half the member States of OAU have become parties to the 1969 OAU Refugee Convention, and certain member States of the Council of Europe have still not become parties to the 1958 Convention for the Abolition of Visas for Refugees. Consideration of the draft Convention on Territorial Asylum has not yet reached an advanced stage, and the matter will need to be followed up in consultation with interested Governments. Initiatives regarding the elaboration of other instruments for the benefit of refugees and the inclusion of provisions favourable to refugees in general international instruments are matters kept under constant review, and appropriate action is taken when the need arises.

(c) Legislative authority

11.12 The basic authority derives from article 8 (a) of the Statute of UNHCR, contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 428 (V) of 14 December 1960, and Assembly resolution 3272 (XXIX) of 10 December 1974 on the elaboration of a draft Convention on Territorial Asylum.

3/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 189, No. 2545, p. 137.

4/ Ibid., vol. 606, No. 8791, p. 267.

5/ Ibid., vol. 360, No. 5158, p. 117.

6/ For the text, see A/CONF.9/15.

7/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 506, No. 7384, p. 125.

8/ Cmnd. 6035 (London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1975).

(d) Strategy and output

11.13 The strategy consists of:

- (i) The promotion of accessions to the various instruments mentioned, through continuing consultations with Governments at Headquarters and in the capitals, and, as appropriate, the promotion of the withdrawal of the geographical limitation and other reservations, stressing the advantages to both refugees and to the Governments themselves;
- (ii) Consultations within the United Nations Secretariat and interested Governments concerning the draft Convention on Territorial Asylum; consultations with interested Governments to ascertain whether any initiatives could appropriately be taken for the elaboration of other instruments for the benefit of refugees on universal or regional levels; and regular contacts with the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations preparing general conventions, with a view to the inclusion of provisions favourable to refugees;
- (iii) Regular reporting on progress achieved.

Activities of marginal usefulness: This issue is dealt with in paragraph 11.4 above.

(e) Expected impact

11.14 It is expected that the execution of this subprogramme, together with that of subprogramme 2, will result in further improvement and consolidation of the legal status of refugees, facilitating their complete integration into national communities.

SUBPROGRAMME 2: INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION: EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF REFUGEE RIGHTS

(a) Objective

11.15 The objective of the subprogramme is to achieve an ever widening observance of the rights of refugees through the effective implementation of the standards defined in international instruments adopted for their benefit and to ensure that, in those countries which have not yet acceded to these instruments, refugees are nevertheless granted adequate treatment in line with established principles of human rights.

(b) Problem addressed

11.16 In spite of steady progress, the rights of refugees are still far from being universally recognized and observed. There is, therefore, a continuing need for the international protection of refugees under the auspices of the United Nations. Though material assistance may be required by most refugee groups for a relatively short period, the legal problems inherent in the status of refugees may be of much longer duration. In countries which are parties to the international instruments, national legislation and administrative regulations are frequently not in keeping with the provisions of the instruments. In countries where national legislation is satisfactory, it is not always understood or implemented. Refugees

are often exposed to discriminatory or arbitrary measures. The need exists for the further strengthening of national legislation affording protection to refugees, with particular emphasis on the principles of asylum and non-refoulement.

(c) Legislative authority

11.17 The basic authority derives from article 8 (a) of the statute of UNHCR; article 35 of the 1951 Convention and article II of the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees.

(d) Strategy and output

11.18 The strategy consists of:

- (i) Promoting the adoption of adequate legislative and/or administrative measures concerning the granting of asylum and the observance of the principle of non-refoulement, and encouraging liberal practice by Governments in regard to these matters;
- (ii) Promoting, where necessary, the establishment by States of appropriate procedures for the determination of refugee status as defined by the relevant international instruments;
- (iii) Promoting the adoption of the necessary legislative and/or administrative measures to give effect to the standards for the treatment of refugees defined in the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol and in other relevant international instruments, and the adoption, where necessary, of legislative and/or administrative measures favourable to refugees in those States which have not yet become parties;
- (iv) Ensuring that refugees are, in fact, able to benefit from the standards laid down in international instruments and from the relevant provisions of national legislation through appropriate contacts with governmental and judicial authorities and the provision of adequate legal counselling and representation facilities;
- (v) Promoting internal legislative and/or administrative measures favourable to the acquisition by refugees of the nationality of their country of permanent residence;
- (vi) Promoting a climate of legal opinion favourable to the strengthening of the legal rights of refugees through the organization of, or participation in, conferences, seminars and consultations relevant to international protection and aimed at the definition of doctrine or the training of national officials and similar activities.

Activities of marginal usefulness: This issue is dealt with in paragraph 11.4 above.

SUBPROGRAMME 3: MATERIAL ASSISTANCE: PROVISIONS FOR SELF-SUPPORT

(a) Objective

11.19 The objective of the subprogramme is to provide the material conditions under which refugee groups and individuals can become self-supporting.

(b) Problem addressed

11.20 Though the primary responsibility for the material welfare of refugees lies with the host country, assistance from the international community is often required, particularly in developing countries. The main problems in this field are:

- (i) Refugees who leave their country of origin as a group, seeking asylum in neighbouring countries and imposing on the latter a burden which they cannot sustain without outside assistance. The aid required includes, beyond immediate relief, projects intended to help the refugees become self-supporting in the host country. Such actions generally extend over several years. Experience indicates that as current problems are being solved, new refugee problems that call for similar action keep emerging.
- (ii) When, for a variety of reasons, refugees cannot settle in the country of first asylum, their resettlement in another country requires international machinery, co-ordination and resources. This applies to individual refugees, as well as to groups.

(c) Legislative authority

11.21 The legislative authority for these activities derives from the Statute of UNHCR.

(d) Strategy and output

11.22. The strategy consists of:

- (i) Gathering information on the economic situation of refugees; consultations with government authorities on requests for material assistance addressed to UNHCR;
- (ii) Preparation, relying as necessary on technical advice from other members of the United Nations system, of yearly programmes and budgets, and the submission thereof to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme and the General Assembly;
- (iii) Raising the necessary financial resources;
- (iv) Monitoring the implementation of projects and the progress of beneficiaries;

- (v) Regular reporting, both within and outside the United Nations, on action taken in matters of material assistance and on the utilization of contributions.

Activities of marginal usefulness: This issue is dealt with in paragraph 11.4 above.

(e) Expected impact

11.23 Assisting refugees to become self-supporting not only constitutes a permanent solution to their own social and economic problems but ensures that they do not become a burden which the host country, especially when it is a developing country, cannot afford. In turn, the host country is thereby encouraged to adopt liberal asylum policies. Furthermore, turning large groups of refugees towards gainful occupation is instrumental in defusing any political stresses and tension between the countries concerned and maintaining harmonious relations between them.

SUBPROGRAMME 4: MATERIAL ASSISTANCE: VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION

(a) Objective

11.24 The objective of the subprogramme is to promote the voluntary repatriation of refugees.

(b) Problem addressed

11.25 Refugees who choose to repatriate voluntarily to their country of origin usually require some assistance. In addition, assistance may be needed in the country of origin towards the reintegration of returnees (e.g., those currently in countries formerly under Portuguese administration). The restoration or creation of a basic infrastructure in the country of origin may, in fact, be essential for repatriation to take place.

(c) Legislative authority

11.26 The legislative authority for the subprogramme derives from the Statute of UNHCR.

(d) Strategy and output

11.27 The strategy consists of:

- (i) Promotion of voluntary repatriation through consultations and the establishment of mutually agreeable procedures with the authorities of the countries concerned and with the refugees themselves;
- (ii) Extension of material assistance (travel costs, initial settlement measures in country of origin) to refugees who wish to repatriate;
- (iii) Reporting on results achieved.

Activities of marginal usefulness: This issue is dealt with in paragraph 11.4 above.

(e) Expected impact

11.28 The voluntary return of refugees to their home country is the most effective solution to their problems and often a contribution to the stability of that country.

SUBPROGRAMME 5: SPECIAL HUMANITARIAN OPERATIONS

(a) Objective

11.29 The objective of the subprogramme is to participate in those humanitarian endeavours of the United Nations for which UNHCR has particular expertise and experience.

(b) Problem addressed

11.30 Groups of displaced persons whom UNHCR is called upon to help in various parts of the world raise, from time to time, material assistance problems similar to those of refugees. It is impossible, however, to foresee where or in what circumstances such problems might emerge during the period 1981-1983.

(c) Legislative authority

11.31 The legislative authority derives from General Assembly resolution 2956 (XXVII) and subsequent relevant resolutions, and ad hoc requests from the Secretary-General.

(d) Strategy and output

11.32 The strategy will include:

- (i) Gathering information on the situation of displaced persons and preparing a plan of action, in consultation with the authorities concerned, taking into account technical advice from other members of the United Nations system;
- (ii) Raising the necessary financial resources;
- (iii) Supervising the implementation of the plan of action and the progress of beneficiaries;
- (iv) Reporting regularly, both within and outside the United Nations, on the actions taken and on the utilization of contributions.

Activities of marginal usefulness: This issue is dealt with in paragraph 11.4 above.

(e) Expected impact

11.33 It is expected that UNHCR participation in humanitarian operations of the United Nations system will, as in the past, strengthen these operations and facilitate the attainment of their objectives.

PROGRAMME 2: UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR
PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST

A. Organization

1. Intergovernmental review

11.34 The work of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) is reviewed by the General Assembly, which meets annually. The last review took place at the Assembly's thirty-second session in 1977. The present plan has not been presented to the General Assembly.

2. Secretariat

11.35 The unit responsible for this programme is UNRWA, in which there were 87 Professional staff members as at 31 December 1977; 18 of the posts were supported from extrabudgetary sources. By General Assembly resolution 3331 B (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, it was decided that the expenses relating to the emoluments of the international staff of UNRWA, which would otherwise have been charged to voluntary contributions, should, with effect from 1 January 1975, be provided for under the regular budget of the United Nations for the duration of the Agency's mandate. By General Assembly resolution 32/90 A of 13 December 1977, the Agency's mandate was extended until 30 June 1981. The Agency had the following organizational units as of 31 December 1977:

<u>Organizational unit</u>	<u>Professional staff</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Regular budget</u>	<u>Extrabudgetary sources</u>	
Offices of the Commissioner-General and of Field and Liaison Office Directors	11	-	11
Legal Services	3	-	3
Department of Finance <u>a/</u>	26	-	26
Department of Personnel	6	-	6
Department of Administration, Relief and Information	17	-	17
Department of Education	6	13	19
Department of Health	-	5	5
Total	69	18	87

a/ Includes the Office of the Comptroller, the Budget, Accounts, Audit, Data Processing, Management, Supply and Transport Divisions, and the Office of Technical Services.

3. Divergencies between current administrative structure and proposed programme structure

11.36 There are no divergencies and therefore no organizational impediments to the implementation of the plan.

4. Expected completions and consequent reorganization

11.37 The Agency's programme was described in paragraphs 2.83 to 2.91 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979. 9/ As this programme is of a continuing nature, involving the provision of basic relief, health and education services, no completions are envisaged as long as the mandate continues and funds are available. Therefore, no reorganization due to completions is foreseen.

5. Other organizational matters

11.38 In accordance with General Assembly resolution 302 (IV), UNESCO and WHO have entered into agreements with UNRWA, under the terms of which these agencies assume responsibility for the technical aspects of the Agency's education and health programmes on a non-reimbursable basis. UNESCO regularly makes available, without charge, the services of the Director of the UNRWA education services, as well as up to 19 other UNESCO regular-programme specialists. On the same basis, WHO makes available the services of the Director of the UNRWA health services and four other WHO specialists. UNESCO also makes available the services of a small and varying number of associate specialists who are financed from special contributions to UNESCO. The Agency also employs approximately 16,000 local staff members, who will continue to be paid for from the voluntary contributions placed at the Agency's disposal for operational activities.

B. Co-ordination

1. Formal co-ordination within the Secretariat

11.39 There are no formal arrangements for co-ordination within the Secretariat. There are, however, informal arrangements for co-ordination with the Office of the Under-Secretaries-General for Special Political Affairs concerning the political aspects of the Agency's operations.

2. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations system

11.40 The Commissioner-General of UNRWA is a member of ACC and is represented at meetings of the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions.

3. Units with which significant joint activities are expected during the period 1980-1983

11.41 As indicated in paragraph 11.38 above, the Agency receives staff assistance from UNESCO and WHO, and this is expected to continue through the period 1980-1983.

9/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/32/6 and Corr.1 and 2), vol. I.

11.42 In addition, UNDP, acting through UNESCO, participates in the financing of the Agency's Institute of Education, a unit within UNRWA, the purpose of which is the in-service training of teachers in UNRWA schools. It is hoped that this arrangement can be continued through the period to 1983.

C. Allocation of resources to subprogrammes

11.43 The trend in the allocation of resources to subprogrammes is expected to be approximately as follows:

Allocation of resources to subprogrammes a/
(Percentage)

<u>Subprogramme</u>	<u>1978-1979</u>	<u>1980-1981</u>	<u>1982-1983</u>
1. Relief services	27	25	23
2. Health services	16	16	16
3. Education services	<u>57</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>61</u>
Total	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

a/ Total resources; regular budgetary resources constituted approximately 3 per cent of approved allocations in the budget for 1976-1977.

UNRWA expects its relief services to decline somewhat as the Palestine refugees slowly improve their economic condition, but expects its education services to increase as the refugee population increases.

D. Subprogramme narratives

SUBPROGRAMME 1: RELIEF SERVICES

(a) Objective

11.44 The objective of this subprogramme is to provide relief services to eligible Palestine refugees.

(b) Problem addressed

11.45 Thousands of refugees from Palestine and their descendants, who lost both their homes and their means of livelihood as a result of the Arab-Israeli conflict in 1948 or who were displaced as a result of the renewal of hostilities in the Middle East in June 1967, are in need of relief services.

(c) Legislative authority

11.46 The Agency was established by General Assembly resolution 302 (IV) of 8 December 1949, which also set out its functions.

(d) Strategy and output

11.47 The principal relief service provided by the Agency is in the form of rations, consisting mainly of flour, rice, sugar and cooking oil; in addition, shelter and special welfare assistance are provided. As at 31 December 1977, approximately 820,000 of the 1.7 million refugees registered with the Agency were eligible to receive rations in accordance with the Agency's established criteria, and approximately 660,000 persons were sheltered in the refugee camps. The related costs of the relief services programmes has been declining slightly but fairly steadily for several years, and it is expected that this trend will continue in the period up to 1983, although variations in the world market prices of food commodities may, at times, obscure this trend.

11.48 Activities of marginal usefulness: The Agency foresees no end to the need for any of the activities covered by this subprogramme so long as the Palestine refugee problem continues to exist and the international community considers the programme of assistance to Palestine refugees to be justified.

(e) Expected impact

11.49 The continuation of this programme is expected to provide a measure of relief assistance to those refugees in need.

SUBPROGRAMME 2: HEALTH SERVICES

(a) Objective

11.50 The objective of this subprogramme is to provide health services to eligible Palestine refugees.

(b) Problem addressed

11.51 The Palestine refugees and their descendants referred to in paragraph 11.45 above are in need of health services.

(c) Legislative authority

11.52 The Agency was established by General Assembly resolution 302 (IV) of 8 December 1949, which also set out its functions.

(d) Strategy and output

11.53 The Agency provides health services to eligible refugees at its own clinics and health centres and at government and private hospitals. The Agency subsidizes

the private hospitals and, when government hospitals charge fees for refugee patients, either subsidizes the hospitals or reimburses the patients. As part of its preventive health services, the Agency provides supplementary food to young children and expectant and nursing mothers. No significant changes in the relative cost of providing health services to eligible refugee children are envisaged at present.

11.54 Activities of marginal usefulness: The Agency foresees no end to the need for any of the activities covered by this subprogramme so long as the Palestine refugee problem continues to exist and the international community considers the programme of assistance to Palestine refugees to be justified.

(e) Expected impact

11.55 The maintenance of this programme will enable the Agency to continue to provide health services for eligible refugees.

SUBPROGRAMME 3: EDUCATION SERVICES

(a) Objective

11.56 The objective of this subprogramme is to provide education services to eligible Palestine refugees.

(b) Problem addressed

11.57 The Palestine refugees and their descendants referred to in paragraph 11.4⁵ above are in need of education services.

(c) Legislative authority

11.58 The Agency was established by General Assembly resolution 302 (IV) of 8 December 1949, which also set out its functions.

(d) Strategy and output

11.59 The Agency currently provides elementary and preparatory level education for some 320,000 eligible refugee children in UNRWA/UNESCO school, and this figure increases by some 9 per cent annually. The Agency also assists some 28,000 refugee children who receive education at private or government schools, mostly at the secondary level. The Agency further provides vocational, technical and teacher training for some 4,800 trainees, as well as a limited number of university scholarships. The relative cost of providing education services to eligible refugee children has been increasing for several years to accommodate the regularly increasing population, and this trend is expected to continue in the period up to 1983.

11.60 Activities of marginal usefulness: The Agency foresees no end to the need for any of the activities covered by this subprogramme so long as the Palestine refugee problem continues to exist and the international community considers the programme of assistance to Palestine refugees to be justified.

(e) Expected impact

11.61. The maintenance of this programme will enable the Agency to continue to provide educational opportunities for eligible refugee children.

Part Two
MAJOR PROGRAMMES (continued)

B. Public information

CHAPTER 12*

PUBLIC INFORMATION

PROGRAMME: OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

A. Organization

1. Intergovernmental review

12.1 There is no specialized intergovernmental organization which reviews and formulates public information policies and activities, but the Secretary-General convenes each year a Consultative Panel on Public Information consisting of 26 representatives with experience in the field.

12.2 Public information policies and activities are annually examined by the General Assembly in the context of the Fifth Committee's debate on budget submissions. Other substantive intergovernmental bodies undertake from time to time appraisals of information activities in their fields.

2. Secretariat

12.3 The Secretariat unit responsible for this programme is the Office of Public Information (OPI), in which there were 213 Professional staff members as at 31 December 1977. Of these posts, 12 were supported from extrabudgetary sources. The Office had the following organizational units as at 31 December 1977:

<u>Organizational unit</u>	<u>Professional staff</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Regular budget</u>	<u>Extra-budgetary sources</u>	
Executive direction and management	4	-	4
Press and Publications Division	38	-	38
Radio and Visual Services Division	63	-	63
External Relations Division	17	-	17
Centre for Economic and Social Information	7	12	19
Departmental administration	4	-	4
Information Service, Geneva	16	-	16
Information centres	52	-	52
	<u>201</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>213</u>

* Previously issued under the symbol A/33/6 (part 12) and Corr.1.

12.4 The Information Service at Geneva undertakes the same range of activities as the Office of Public Information at Headquarters but on a reduced scale commensurate with its size and in full liaison with the Headquarters divisions. It initiates coverage activities for events and meetings taking place at Geneva and in Europe; it co-operates in the production of language versions of publications and undertakes radio and visual activities in Europe in close contact with the Radio and Visual Services Division; it has programmes in Geneva and in Europe patterned after those of the External Relations Division; it functions as an information centre for Switzerland and the Federal Republic of Germany; it conducts guided tours of the Palais des Nations; and it remains in close contact with the information units of those specialized agencies whose headquarters are at Geneva.

3. Divergencies between current administrative structure and proposed programme structure

12.5 The plan developed herein is expressed in a series of subprogrammes setting out the objectives and strategies of public information, but the Office retains its divisional media structure and its organizational character. The Office maintains a permanent capacity to produce and disseminate information. Any unit of OPI can be called upon to contribute to any of the four subprogrammes. The assignment of resources to tasks is the responsibility of the Under-Secretary-General, acting in consultation with the directors. This management group deploys the resources of the Office so as to conform to the substantive mandates of legislative bodies and to carry out the medium-term plan. Further co-ordination is the responsibility of a number of thematic task forces established within OPI to deal with such issues as international security, disarmament, decolonization, apartheid, human rights and related subjects. These task forces serve as links between substantive departments and information officers and OPI, as well as within OPI. Continuing co-ordination in economic and social activities is provided by the Centre for Economic and Social Information (CESI), which has been designated the focal point of public information policies and activities to support economic and social development.

12.6 The task forces and CESI have continuing duties of co-ordination, but there is another mechanism designed to make possible rapid adjustment of resources to meet ad hoc priorities. To this end, one or another of the OPI directors is given over-all responsibility for the total OPI effort in support of major conferences, "years" and "decades" which have been proclaimed in General Assembly resolutions.

12.7 In these ways OPI is able to use its established structure to carry out its thematic work. OPI is aware of the questions raised in terms of planning methodology by its dual character but considers that there is no present alternative to an arrangement which makes possible a flexible sharing of staff and equipment among the many strategies and the output of the four subprogrammes.

4. Expected completions and consequent reorganization

(a) Expected completions

12.8 OPI has established and maintained its professional capacity to perform the tasks assigned to it; it is the nature of those tasks which changes over the

years, not the structure that performs them. The principal organizational adjustments which can now be foreseen for the medium-term plan period include strengthening of the press release service at Headquarters; an increase in non-official language versions of publications; phasing out of certain short-wave transmissions and their replacement by radio-telephone circuits; increasing use of video techniques and consequent reduction of film coverage; strengthening of the information centre system. These changes cannot be expected to release resources.

(b) Consequent reorganization

12.9 No major changes in the OPI structure are contemplated.

5. Other matters

12.10 In some respects OPI is a service, whose output is subject to demands placed upon it by the calendar of meetings. In other respects, the activities of the Office have the character of a programme with specific objectives to be achieved in the areas of public understanding and support for the United Nations and its undertakings.

12.11 OPI works in a professional and political environment of dynamic change. Among the elements that will determine OPI strategy in the 1980-1983 period are the following:

(a) Major political priorities within the United Nations family as reflected in the expanding activities of the United Nations in problems of international concern. These include international security and peace-keeping, decolonization, disarmament, development, elimination of racial discrimination and apartheid, human rights, food, population, energy and environmental problems. Consequently, all United Nations undertakings in these fields are being reflected in OPI work, whether coverage or provision of in-depth information materials.

(b) Since the sixth and seventh special sessions of the General Assembly, there has been a growing convergence of political and economic issues. Consequently, there has been a corresponding need to adjust the resources of the United Nations system to the implementation of the call for a new international economic order. The continuing discussions that followed the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order have brought to centre stage matters which previously received less attention at the United Nations. It has become necessary to increase markedly the flow of information explaining economic and social developments and reflecting the global negotiations on creating the new international economic order. The need for such information will be even greater as those negotiations reach an advanced stage and the development goals for the next decade are defined.

(c) Views have been expressed in the international community calling for (i) a re-examination of existing international channels of information, (ii) assistance in mass media systems in developing countries and (iii) the involvement of media in support of the development process. Response to these requests has given rise to new structures of reporting and dissemination, among them the Press Agencies' Pool of Non-Aligned Countries, with which OPI co-operates. Similar associations of multinational character may be expected to come into existence during the medium-term plan period. OPI should be ready to

respond positively as the situation unfolds; meanwhile it will act within existing mandates and resources to encourage developments that are in keeping with the declared objectives of the United Nations system.

(d) The continuing growth of the mass media, particularly television, and their spread in developing countries and the increasing use and diminishing cost of video satellite technology, which opens fresh opportunities to third-world networks, impose new demands on the capacity of OPI.

B. Co-ordination

1. Formal co-ordination within the Secretariat

12.12 Apart from the task force structure and the continuing process of co-ordination by CESI mentioned in paragraph 12.5 above, there is no established process of formal co-ordination within the Secretariat. Periodic meetings, on a regional basis, of directors of the United Nations information centres (which include the heads of the information services associated with the regional commissions) fulfil such co-ordination.

2. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations system

12.13 The establishment, under ACC, of the Joint United Nations Information Committee (JUNIC) and its ad hoc working groups has affected positively the process of regular consultation and co-operation among the information departments of the United Nations system. A strengthened structure for co-ordination now exists. In line with the recommendations adopted by the General Assembly at its thirty-second session regarding the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system and, more specifically, interagency co-ordination, JUNIC should now concentrate on developing the joint planning, as well as the co-ordinated execution, of information activities. The objective is to develop a common United Nations public information approach covering all aspects of the activities of the organizations within the system. CESI will continue to provide the secretariat for JUNIC and is expected to play a central role in drawing up JUNIC plans of action.

3. Units with which significant joint activities are expected during the period 1980-1983

12.14 OPI expects to co-operate closely with the Division of Human Rights in the promotion of the Decade against Racism and Racial Discrimination, with the economic and social development departments involved in the third development decade, and with the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs concerning the promotion of the United Nations Decade for Women and the International Year for Disabled Persons (IYDP).

C. Allocation of resources to subprogrammes

12.15 The trend in the allocation of resources to subprogrammes is expected to be approximately as follows:

D. Subprogramme narratives

SUBPROGRAMME 1: COVERAGE

(a) Objective

12.16 The purpose of this subprogramme is to provide the news media and, through them, the people of the world with a flow of accurate, objective and timely information about the principal activities of the United Nations.

(b) Problems addressed

12.17 The problems addressed by this subprogramme are:

- (i) The many hundreds of media representatives from around the world who regularly cover the United Nations and its activities at Headquarters and abroad require substantive assistance in their day-to-day reporting. Small offices and one-man bureaus are the rule rather than the exception; thus, the substantive coverage provided by OPI is vital in order to convey the full picture of what is happening both here and abroad in the United Nations and its family of agencies.
- (ii) Concurrently with the expanding membership of the United Nations there has been an increase in the number and diversity of mandates flowing from the General Assembly and other principal organs calling for dissemination of information on a wide range of subjects, programmes and activities. This, combined with the growing number of meetings and conferences at Headquarters and abroad, has continued to place a strain on the totality of OPI coverage facilities, which have not expanded in direct relationship with the increasing demands placed on them.
- (iii) Further growth of the electronic media in developing countries, particularly the spread of television receivers and the creation of new television networks, will greatly increase the demand for service from OPI in the 1980s.

(c) Legislative authority

12.18 The legislative authority derives from General Assembly resolutions 13 (I), 595 (VI), 1405 (XIV), 2897 (XXVI) and 3535 (XXX), and Economic and Social Council resolution 1806 (LV).

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Press and Publications Division

12.19 The Division will continue to cover all open meetings and to issue press releases, weekly summaries, background notes and guidance on United Nations events and to assist and accredit correspondents from the media reporting on United Nations activities. To this end, press conferences and briefings will continue to be organized.

12.20 Press releases are issued for the use of information media at Headquarters, the network of the United Nations information centres, delegations and

non-governmental organizations. The programme has been continuously reviewed, and in the light of this review the following policies will henceforth prevail:

a. Because of the increasing demands on OPI, and in conformity with the stated intention, as contained in the medium-term plan for the period 1978-1981, to reappraise the policy regarding press releases, it is considered necessary to introduce some selectivity into the press release operation by not attempting to cover with detailed press releases in English certain meetings of working groups, sub-committees and similar bodies.

b. To speed up the production of press releases and to meet the increased demand for additional copies of the press run, OPI intends to undertake a study of and possibly introduce more modern methods, such as electronic word processing and photo reproduction. One objective of this would be to abandon outmoded and inadequate processes, such as mimeograph, which have been in use for more than 30 years.

c. Press releases and bulletins in the French language will be increased.

(ii) Radio and Visual Services Division

12.21 The Division will continue to accredit and assist correspondents from the radio and visual media at United Nations Headquarters and other United Nations centres around the world. In response to United Nations news developments, the Radio Service will prepare dispatches in a number of languages and will transmit these to national broadcasting organizations for rebroadcast by them and/or for other use in their programming. During meetings of the Security Council and the General Assembly, statements by representatives of Member States will be transmitted, in full or by way of excerpts, to national broadcasting organizations, at their request. Visual coverage (film or videotape) will continue to be provided on demand to television stations and networks, syndicators, news agencies and delegations. Radio and television studios and equipment and technical crews will be placed at the disposal of correspondents. Assistance will be provided in securing radio lines and satellite circuits. Regionalized news packages will begin, first, in those areas conveniently served in a single language (e.g. Arabic and Spanish) and, later, to other areas. Still photographs will be taken at important United Nations events and circulated to disseminators. The Division will need to conform technologically to new developments, for example, by acquiring the capacity to operate in the newer videotape formats.

12.22 Since the production of radio and visual coverage will remain an activity of prime importance, the Division will have to find ways of covering a larger calendar of meetings, many of them away from Headquarters, and new levels of demand posed by the establishment of television systems in developing countries. Where practical, the Division will continue to seek the co-operation of host Governments at meetings away from Headquarters in providing radio and television production facilities. For use where such facilities cannot be provided, the Division will need portable electronic equipment to make meeting coverage possible. Based on its current experience in relocating a visual team at Geneva, the Division may wish to take further steps towards decentralization during the medium-term plan period.

(iii) External Relations Division

12.23 In addition to continuing to provide local media disseminators with a constant flow of news coverage, the United Nations information centres assist in the

coverage of United Nations events in the areas they serve. With regard to conferences and other events of regional or global interest, the External Relations Division supplements the coverage provided by other OPI divisions in order to meet specific requirements of the information centres not otherwise provided for by OPI and media coverage from Headquarters. Specific coverage aimed at the needs of local media and audiences overseas will continue to be produced regularly by the Division with regard to main United Nations activities, in particular, those of the Security Council, the General Assembly, and the Secretary-General. The major objective of this coverage is to enable United Nations information centres and other United Nations offices in the field to supplement the information on the Organization's activities and preoccupations available locally to the media and the general public.

(iv) Centre for Economic and Social Information

12.24 The Centre, whose principal activity lies in the other subprogrammes, will continue to provide input to other OPI divisions for press releases, cables and other information material concerning economic and social matters.

(v) Activities considered likely to be of marginal usefulness

12.25 The matter of providing coverage by detailed press releases of all United Nations meetings held at Headquarters, Geneva or elsewhere has necessarily had to be reviewed in the light of an ever increasing number of meetings and the lack of sufficient staff. The problem becomes particularly serious when meetings are held outside Headquarters or Geneva and reporting staff have to be sent from those locations to cover them. This has the effect of further reducing the staffing resources to handle Headquarters or Geneva meetings.

12.26 Accordingly, in paragraph 12.20 a above, the proposal is made for more selective coverage of some meetings, such as those of certain technical committees, working groups and similar bodies, which have little or no informational interest or which, under the terms of their mandates, are concerned only with routine administrative or housekeeping operations. The proposal, as such, would not, in all instances, help to ease the coverage problem caused by lack of sufficient staff, since this depends on the way meetings are scheduled - over which OPI has no control; but it does have the advantage of modifying the handling of activities of marginal usefulness without detracting from the informational content of the coverage provided.

12.27 Such selective coverage could take several forms. For example, only recommendations or decisions of the body concerned would be reported, without the inclusion of the debate or discussion. Alternatively, the coverage could consist of a preview of the session to be issued on the opening day, followed by a round-up summarizing the main decisions or conclusions on its closing day. Such modified coverage would not affect the informational value of the press releases but would allow for greater scope in freeing staff to provide full coverage of meetings of greater political or spot news importance. Even so, in times when the demand for full coverage is greatest, especially when crisis situations are considered by the Security Council, it has become necessary, under existing staffing conditions, to draw increasingly on staff borrowed at short notice from other units or recruited on a temporary basis.

(e) Expected impact

12.28 The Office of Public Information expects the activities of this subprogramme to secure greater attention for United Nations news in the world's newspapers, periodicals, radio transmissions and television schedules.

SUBPROGRAMME 2: INFORMATION IN DEPTH

(a) Objective

12.29 The objective of this subprogramme is to produce materials and conduct activities designed to bring about a deeper understanding of the United Nations and the issues before it.

(b) Problems addressed

12.30 The problems addressed by this subprogramme are:

- (i) The increasing complexity of the issues, which makes them difficult for the public to understand;
- (ii) Insufficient comprehension of the two roles - deliberative and active - of the United Nations system;
- (iii) The need for adequate background and topical information for media representatives, non-governmental organizations and other disseminators in order to place news events in perspective;
- (iv) Insistent calls for public information support for the universal causes of the United Nations.

(c) Legislative authority

12.31 The authority is as cited in subprogramme 1. Increasingly, in recent years, the legislative organs of the United Nations have called for information support from OPI. Undertakings on human rights, decolonization, apartheid, peaceful co-operation, disarmament and economic relationships are only a few of the topics for which OPI is required to assume responsibility.

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Press and Publications Division

12.32 Yearbook of the United Nations. As endorsed by the General Assembly, the production schedule for the Yearbook calling for its appearance no later than 18 months following the end of the calendar year covered will be maintained. In addition, feasibility studies will be undertaken to determine the possibilities of using modern methods of word processing to speed up editorial work. The possibilities of having the publication of the Yearbook undertaken by a commercial publisher will also be explored. Through the United Nations will retain editorial control and be responsible for the production of finished copy, publication by a commercial publisher could save the Organization money and facilitate a faster publishing schedule. A French edition of the Yearbook, translated from the English, will be produced by the United Nations itself during the medium-term plan period.

12.33 UN Monthly Chronicle. As noted in the medium-term plan for the period 1978-1981, it was intended to introduce an Arabic edition of the Chronicle during the 1978-1979 biennium, but this has not been possible. In view of continuing demand for more publications in Arabic, the proposal will be reintroduced in the 1980-1981 programme budget. English, French and Spanish editions of the Chronicle will continue.

12.34 Objective: Justice. This quarterly publication, devoted to the self-determination of peoples, the elimination of racial discrimination and the advancement of human rights, will continue to be issued in the existing English and French editions.

12.35 Booklets, pamphlets, leaflets. In response to continuing demand for general information and for publications covering specific activities or special world conferences, OPI will continue to issue Everyone's United Nations, Basic Facts about the United Nations, UN in Brief and "United Nations Day" school leaflets, as well as specific titles on disarmament, political and security matters, human rights, racial discrimination, decolonization and economic, social and legal questions.

12.36 Press Feature Service. The Press Feature Service, which was initially established in French, was expanded during the 1976-1977 biennium to include English. Features in both these languages will be increased, and a Spanish language feature service will be instituted. The purpose of this service is to provide articles in depth on economic, social and development questions to journals and periodicals in both developing and developed countries which request such material and which do not maintain correspondents at United Nations Headquarters. The feature service is a co-operative undertaking of the Press and Publications Division, CESI and the information divisions of UNDP and UNICEF.

12.37 Press Agencies' Pool of Non-Aligned Countries. Service, in the form of dispatches and feature stories, will be provided on an expanded scale to the Press Agencies' Pool of Non-Aligned Countries.

(ii) Radio and Visual Services Division

12.38 Radio programmes will be produced in a number of languages and in several formats to meet the requirements of broadcasting organizations and stations in different regions. Special arrangements will be entered into with an increased number of national broadcasting organizations to secure the adaptation of these programmes in additional languages. Facilities will be provided to permanent missions to report regularly on their work to audiences in their respective home countries.

12.39 Documentary films in this medium-term plan period will continue to reflect greater input by film makers from many regions of the world. Efforts to extend the range of co-productions with established networks and studios will be increased, in the knowledge that such undertakings greatly enlarge audiences for films on United Nations themes. There is evidence from professional trade sources of the acceptability of short films or brief sequences for insertion into existing television programmes; it is intended to expand such activity.

12.40 Photo-display sets, wall sheets and exhibits will be prepared as in the past, but it is necessary to increase the number of high-quality colour photographs from which these materials are made. This will require the assignment of free-lance photographers to carry out extensive coverage of the principal themes, mainly in developing countries. The Division now possesses 11 stands suitable for travelling photo exhibits; these will continue to be employed during the medium-term plan period for exhibits on the chosen themes. The production of posters will be undertaken on a reasonable scale, and pre-edited packages of slides with commentary will be circulated. Film and photo libraries will continue to receive and redisseminate materials reflecting United Nations activities.

12.41 The Division will continue its efforts to make use of the receptivity of the television medium for interviews with United Nations personalities who thus have the opportunity to explain international issues and to seek public support for United Nations activities.

(iii) External Relations Division

12.42 Non-governmental organizations, both international and national, have a key role to play in shaping public opinion on the United Nations. Their representatives are generally activists and leaders in their communities. By the nature of their activities - meetings, discussions, seminars and issue-oriented publications - they build a deeper understanding of the complex problems with which the United Nations deals. The External Relations Division, which is responsible for OPI relations with these organizations, plans to increase substantially the number of its contacts (now about 3,000) with them, to encourage their formal association with information centres where feasible and to stimulate their interest in crucial United Nations issues through a series of major conferences of non-governmental organizations devoted to those issues.

12.43 Teaching in schools and universities about the United Nations and the global problems confronting it is of fundamental importance if young people under 25, now the majority of the world's population, are to understand and actively support the aims of the United Nations. To this end, special emphasis will be placed on liaison with educational organizations and parts of the United Nations system related to education. The Secretary-General's periodic reports on teaching about the United Nations in Member States will be prepared jointly with UNESCO, as required by the Economic and Social Council. Also in co-operation with UNESCO, the annual Triangular Fellowship programme will be continued in a form designed to achieve maximum results. New initiatives will be taken to produce materials suitable to different levels of education. Specially prepared teachers' guides on such subjects as apartheid, disarmament, women and development and the rights of the child will include classroom suggestions and background information on United Nations activities. The annual United Nations Day student leaflet, which is currently distributed to 160,000 schools, will continue, and newsletters for educators will be produced, in particular for those who have participated in previous Triangular Fellowship programmes.

12.44 The present trend of the Student Internship programmes is to attain quantitative and qualitative improvements by increasing the number of participants and the geographic areas from which candidates are accepted, and by augmenting and upgrading the speakers available from within the Organization. In terms of further planning and improving the standards of these programmes, CPI places high hopes on the United Nations internship and fellowship study which is now nearing completion in UNITAR. Observances throughout the world of such occasions as United Nations Day are co-ordinated from Headquarters and used as a platform for information on United Nations activities. United Nations Today (Suggestions for Speakers), published annually in time for United Nations Day, with up-to-date background information in English, French and Spanish on all major United Nations issues, provides a year-round source of material for speeches on the United Nations and is distributed throughout the world to 55,000 recipients each year.

12.45 Speeches and briefings by United Nations officials are extremely effective in shaping public opinion and building support for the United Nations. In order to promote better understanding of the United Nations and to educate a more sizable segment of the public concerning the work of the Organization, the Group Programme Unit will continue to plan and co-ordinate special programmes at the United Nations (tours, briefings, films, etc.) and to arrange for speakers to brief groups at Headquarters and elsewhere. To increase and broaden these services, the Group Programme Unit will:

a. Make efforts to enlarge the panel of United Nations officials from the Secretariat and the specialized agencies who are available to brief groups at Headquarters and outside New York;

b. Encourage outside groups (church, school, business and academic groups and non-governmental organizations) to come to the United Nations for on-the-spot study and to invite United Nations speakers for meetings and programmes away from Headquarters;

c. Endeavour to make more widely known the availability of United Nations speakers and the possibilities of group programmes concerning the United Nations system;

d. Explore publicity and media coverage for United Nations officials on speaking engagements away from Headquarters in order to make the most of opportunities to reach and educate the public on the work and importance of the Organization.

12.46 The guided tours are not only an essential public relations activity of the United Nations but make an important contribution to public education about the work of the Organization. A determined effort will be made to maintain the upward trend in the number of visitors which recommenced in 1977 after a period of decline. Promotional efforts will include more effective tour publicity, utilizing not only the media but schools and colleges, through local boards of education, and enlisting the co-operation of commercial organizations. Personnel contacts will be strengthened with officials and civil and commercial travel

organizations, including bus companies and tour operators. The structure and content of the guided tour itself will be updated or revised whenever necessary in order to ensure that the tours are as meaningful and attractive as possible to visitors. Wider use of visual aids, including a television monitor of meetings, in the lobby of the Headquarters building is contemplated. Tour guides will be fully briefed on new developments and issues of priority concern to the United Nations.

12.47 The Public Inquiries Unit will continue to be responsible for answering the heavy volume of oral and written requests for general and specific information concerning the United Nations.

(iv) Centre for Economic and Social Information

12.48 Planning programmes. As planning and programming unit for economic and social information within OPI, CESI will develop greater co-operation and co-ordination with and service to economic and social departments of the Secretariat, including the Centre on Transnational Corporations, UNITAR, UNCTAD and UNEP. CESI will also establish closer co-operation with regional commissions in planning their information activities.

12.49 As part of its planning and programming role, CESI will, as far as possible, evaluate information activities concerning economic and social questions. For this purpose, CESI will attempt, whenever possible, to define objectives and targets in order to provide better guidance for conclusions on the effectiveness and possible impact of programmes. The priority targets of its information activities will be redissemulators of information.

12.50 Publicity on conferences and events. Among major events already planned which will require sustained publicity efforts during the plan period are:

- a. The special session on international economic co-operation (1980);
- b. The sixth session of UNCTAD (1982);
- c. The World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women (1980);
- d. The International Year for Disabled Persons (1981).

As the substantive programmes for these events (and others) evolve, CESI will prepare information programmes and present them for approval and funding.

12.51 Series on the evolution of the new international economic order. A major project to be undertaken during the medium-term period will be the production of a series of popular booklets to be known as "New horizons in international economic co-operation". Each booklet will deal with one main aspect of international economic co-operation, with the central focus throughout the series on the new international economic order. The following list of topics is indicative; it will be elaborated when the important conferences and other negotiating processes now going on have clarified the picture.

- a. Approach to the Third United Nations Development Decade;
- b. Disarmament and development;
- c. The role of transnationals in the new international economic order;
- d. The international monetary system: resources for development;
- e. Environment: 10 years after Stockholm;
- f. Changing patterns in international trade;
- g. Man and woman: towards equality.

The booklets will be issued at intervals in the form of briefing papers. They will be written in such a form that the collective series will tell the evolving story of the new international economic order.

12.52 Development Forum. During the medium-term plan period 1980-1983, Development Forum will be continued as the United Nations publication on development and, at the same time, secure its financial foundation with the proceeds from the paid subscriptions to its fortnightly business edition. By the beginning of 1980, the business edition, in its four language versions (English, French, Spanish and German), will have reached the target of 20,000 subscriptions; most probably, it will also be brought out in Italian and Japanese. The majority of subscriptions are expected to come from business and other circles interested in procurement opportunities. The monthly general edition, intended for a wider readership (diplomats, businessmen, editors, journalists, members of non-governmental organizations, educators, scholars and students), is expected to reach a circulation of 200,000 by the beginning of 1980. Apart from the existing editions in English, French, Spanish, German and Italian, editions in Japanese and Arabic may be possible.

12.53 Support to other OPI divisions. The Centre will provide input to the Press and Publications Division in the form of contributions to pamphlets, booklets, features, fact sheets, etc., on economic and social matters. Similar support will be given to the Radio and Visual Services Division in the production of films and radio programmes.

12.54 Other projects. On behalf of OPI, CESI will develop, on an interagency basis, other projects designed to further information in depth in support of the economic and social objectives of the Organization. These projects will be financed from the Trust Fund for Economic and Social Information, through contributions specifically earmarked for such activity, and will include publications, films, posters, radio and television programmes, etc. which cannot be accommodated within the regular budget resources of the Press and Publications or Radio and Visual Services Divisions.

12.55 Support to other units of the United Nations system. The Centre will also support those units of the United Nations system which need information activities in the economic and social field but do not have their own information units or require extra assistance. CESI would therefore continue to carry out information programmes such as those drafted for the United Nations Water Conference, the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development and the United Nations Decade for Women, and act as a "back-stopping" office for institutions such as the World Food Council and the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations.

(v) Activities considered likely to be of marginal usefulness

12.56 The strategies and output enumerated above have established their value as projects and activities that could bring about a deeper understanding of the United Nations and the issues before it. None of these activities is viewed as being of marginal usefulness, although in a process of continuing review, OPI is seeking to bring about quantitative and qualitative improvement.

12.57 The introduction of appropriate machinery for feedback and analysis will assist OPI in defining target audiences and improving the content of these activities.

(e) Expected impact

12.58 It is hoped that the strategy and output described above will bring about a deeper understanding of the background of United Nations decisions and actions and the circumstances that lead to them. Though understanding does not necessarily lead to public support, the Office of Public Information believes that its proposed programmes will increase public backing for the principal causes of the United Nations system and contribute to the implementation of resolutions adopted in the General Assembly and other legislative bodies.

SUBPROGRAMME 3: DISSEMINATION

(a) Objective

12.59 The objective of this subprogramme is to distribute information material on the United Nations and its related agencies and the issues confronting them in such a way as to produce the greatest effect. To this end, it will aim at more selective targeting.

(b) Problems addressed

12.60 The problems addressed by this subprogramme are:

- (i) Insufficient feedback and a shortage of hard statistical information about the audience and readership of United Nations materials make it difficult to plan for the most efficient distribution; yet audience analysis is an expensive process, and there is no easy guideline for deciding what resources should be devoted to it.
- (ii) Issues before the United Nations are increasingly complex and it is necessary to tailor distribution - as well as production - to the needs of various audiences. In many regions, short-wave transmissions are inadequate for the task of reaching enough listeners with sufficient quality and regularity.
- (iii) The resources of the United Nations information centres system remain insufficient to enable it to reach the world audience.
- (iv) Media are not the only channels of communication with public opinion, nor are they always willing to participate in fundamentally changing public attitudes. United Nations information services, however, are definitely required to influence public opinion concerning a number of important issues, among them the new international economic order. It becomes necessary, therefore, in order to influence public opinion, to develop channels other than the media. Educators, labour leaders, religious leaders, members of parliaments etc., especially in developed countries, can provide such channels.

(c) Legislative authority

12.61 The legislative authority for this subprogramme is contained in Economic and Social Council resolution 1806 (LV) and General Assembly resolution 3535 (XXX) of 17 December 1975.

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Press and Publications Division

12.62 Editors' Roundtable. The annual Editors' Roundtable will be continued, since it has demonstrated its utility as a vehicle for acquainting high-level representatives of all media with the current programmes and preoccupations of the United Nations. At the present time, budgetary resources permit participation of editors from only a selected number of countries of the region in which each roundtable is held. OPI intends to expand the programme so as to include the participation of one editor from every country of the region, during the 1980-1983 medium-term period.

12.63 Booklets, pamphlets and leaflets. An increasing percentage of resources will be devoted to the production of booklets, leaflets and pamphlets in both official and non-official languages. At the same time, further efforts will be made, in co-operation with the information centres and representatives of non-governmental organizations, to define more accurately the target audiences for this printed material.

(ii) Radio and Visual Services Division

12.64 The Division will continue its efforts to find the most suitable audiences for its radio programmes and films, with particular emphasis on youth. The recent progress made in distribution to "non-theatre" audiences (universities, schools and voluntary organizations) will be reinforced, and it will be necessary to increase the number of languages in which such material is offered, as well as the number of copies in each language.

12.65 News dispatches and actualités will be transmitted to national broadcasting organizations either by radio-telephone circuit or by short wave, depending on the region served. Use will be made of the distribution facilities to be established by regional broadcasting unions and by other associations or broadcasters. In-depth programmes will be sent to stations and networks mainly on audio tape (the present rate is about 1,200 per week). Contacts with broadcasting organizations and stations will be intensified, and data concerning usage of dispatches and programmes will be systematically collected and analysed.

12.66 Recently conducted surveys in connexion with the output of the Photographs and Exhibits Section show microfiche to be a useful reference tool and an efficient means of supplying editors, publishers and producers of slide shows and photo exhibits with the materials they need. Statistics recently obtained from 39 countries concerning the use of slides and film strips in schools will enable the Division to plan its output more accurately in these countries.

12.67 The utility and distribution of posters and photo display sets has been similarly surveyed. There has been progress towards the compilation of a common photo catalogue for all agencies of the United Nations system.

12.68 The Division considers the United Nations information centres system a vital link in the distribution chain. During the 1976-1977 biennium considerable progress was recorded in the task of equipping centres with projectors and associated hardware. Increasing use of videocassettes and videodiscs will require that a start be made during the medium-term plan period to provide these basic information tools to the centres.

12.69 By redeployment, the Division has managed to acquire a small capability for audience analysis and feedback during the present biennium, but much more is needed.

(iii) External Relations Division

12.70 The strengthening of the United Nations information centres system will continue. Since this network of about 60 offices around the world serving

90 per cent of the Member States represents the principal machinery for global dissemination of OPI output, the analysis and quality of their operational feedback will be refined in order to improve the effectiveness of media targeting and evaluation of audience and readership. On the basis of the experience already obtained and with the data to be acquired during the medium-term plan period, the process of providing the centres and other offices in the field with work guidelines and substantive information will be improved and kept under constant review. To achieve these objectives improvements in organization procedures and staff will be made. Emphasis will be put on meeting the needs of the information media in the countries served, on providing information to interested organizations and other disseminators, and on correlating day-to-day information on the deliberations and activities of the United Nations and its agencies with the purposes and principles of the Charter. (See the report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly on the United Nations information centres system (A/C.5/31/14).)

12.71 Reorganization and adjustments will be implemented during the medium-term period to obtain a higher degree of co-ordination with other OPI divisions and other originators of information materials. Feedback on the efficiency and usefulness of the materials disseminated will be conveyed to their originators on a continuous basis. OPI will bear in mind the observations and recommendations on the materials found to be most effective that are made at regular regional meetings of information centre directors or derived from evaluation procedures.

12.72 To improve distribution methods and take advantage of the benefits and economies offered by the newer technologies, it will be necessary for the Division to streamline procedures for conveying information. In particular, wider use of such devices as Telex is expected to achieve more effective and economic communications, and more selective procedures are to be implemented for the distribution of materials by mail and diplomatic pouch. There is broad consensus on the value and desirability of distributing through the information centres materials specifically produced for immediate use on the basis of regional and linguistic requirements. Efforts will be made, within the limitations of available resources, to produce more materials at Headquarters tailored to the needs of the information centres, especially in Arabic, French and Spanish.

12.73 Highly qualified professionals in public information will continue to be appointed directors of United Nations information centres. It is clear that the centres need to receive more scientific and comprehensive direction from Headquarters, not only because their number has increased but because the substantive issues facing the United Nations have become more numerous and complex. Furthermore, it is imperative that the information programmes and activities of the centres give greater weight to linguistic needs and regional interests and problems. It is also obvious that the External Relations Division has to secure better co-ordination with the other OPI divisions in the planning of programmes and the production of materials for the information centres.

12.74 Progress continues to be made in achieving the previously stated goal of increasing the capability and efficiency of the centres' reference libraries in servicing the public. A revised manual on the operation of information centre

libraries will have been completed by the Division in early 1979 and will provide dependable guidance on proper procedures and modern techniques to ensure better service. One-week seminars for reference assistants are being planned on a regional basis, to improve their expertise in providing information to the public through centre library facilities. The use of microfiche for document reproduction and storage in information centre libraries was initiated at several centres in 1977 and it is planned to continue this project, so that more than 30 centres will be furnished with this equipment before the end of the 1980-1983 period, with resulting benefits in terms of efficiency and space utilization. The regular regional meetings of information centre directors have proved to be a valuable forum for discussion of information concepts and goals, as well as for the finding of solutions for the practical problems faced by the directors in carrying out their mandates.

(iv) Centre for Economic and Social Information

12.75 Meetings with national information officers. In co-operation with the External Relations Division and the information centre network, meetings with national development information officers in both the industrialized countries and the developing countries will be continued and intensified. In this way, CESI will contribute to increased awareness of the development needs of the third world and be in a better position to tailor materials on economic and social subjects to specific audiences. The following schedule is proposed for such meetings:

- a. Western Europe and North America - annually;
- b. Africa - 1978 or 1979;
- c. ESCAP region - 1980;
- d. Latin America - 1982.

Means whereby consultations with national information officers can be held in all regions on an annual basis will be explored.

12.76 Encounters and seminars. These are in-depth discussions and briefings which CESI has organized in the past mainly to inform the media about economic and social issues. They have been timed to take place immediately preceding major United Nations meetings or world conferences in order to highlight the issues to be dealt with. They have the effect of encouraging journalists to be well briefed about the event, thus improving coverage. Media encounters will be included in the Centre's work programme and be linked to major conferences or events related to economic and social issues. The cost of these encounters will be included in the information components and presented as part of the financial implications of such events. It is proposed that encounters and seminars should also be used to reach leaders in education, labour, industry and politics, to inform them of the background and current imperatives relating to the negotiations for the new international economic order. In organizing and funding these encounters, the same guidelines will be followed as those in paragraphs 12.71 and 12.72 above. CESI will maintain a list of speakers who will be selected to address the public on economic and social issues.

12.77 Meetings with journalist organizations. A major target of the Centre's output is information redisseminators, particularly in the mass media. The output should be presented in acceptable and usable form to them. In order to achieve this there must be constant contact and feedback from redisseminators. It is important to know current professional thinking and to attempt to reach journalists through their own organizations. This approach is predicated on the assumption that it is not enough to have a good message; it must be presented to the right people in the best way possible. This effort will supplement the contacts with the press corps that regularly covers the United Nations.

12.78 Service to non-governmental organizations. In collaboration with the External Relations Division, CESI will continue and strengthen contacts with non-governmental organizations. The Centre will continue support for the liaison services of these organizations in New York and Geneva.

12.79 Distribution. Within OPI, as well as within the context of JUNIC, CESI will work for the maintenance of an efficient distribution system of information materials to target audiences.

(v) Activities considered likely to be of marginal usefulness

12.80 It has been noted in paragraph 12.60 (ii) above that in a number of regions, short-wave transmissions are inadequate for the task of reaching national broadcasting organizations with sufficient quality and regularity. This has led to a reassessment of the mode of distribution of broadcast material.

12.81. The traditional method of distribution by short-wave transmissions is gradually being replaced, within existing budgetary resources, by other more effective though more expensive modes of distribution, such as feeds of material over the telephone or through point-to-point or two-way radio circuits. This reorientation will gain momentum during the plan period and should eventually result in the substitution of quality for quantity, with an increased assurance that only such radio material is distributed as is actually required and utilized by the broadcasting organizations and stations concerned.

12.82 The network of United Nations information centres represents the principal machinery for the dissemination of OPI output. The centres also serve as an important source of feedback and analysis for the purpose of monitoring the effectiveness of the strategies and output of OPI and other information units of the United Nations family. Since little real growth in budgetary resources can be expected for the information centres in the plan period, it has become necessary to re-examine the possibility of adjusting the information centres establishment, with a view to closing centres in some locations in favour of other locations, so as to achieve as broad a coverage of United Nations Member States as possible, and readjusting the staffing of the centres to allow for shifting emphasis of information needs and expanding workloads.

12.83 Experience has shown that it is often difficult to close down an information centre entirely. However, some centres have been authorized by the General

Assembly but have not yet been opened. The information centre at Ouagadougou was authorized in 1974 under General Assembly resolution 3253 (XXIX) entitled "Consideration of the economic and social situation in the Sudano-Sahelian region stricken by drought and measures to be taken for the benefit of that region". For a variety of reasons, it has not been possible to open this centre. It is suggested that the legislative authority relating to the establishment of the centre should be reviewed.

(e) Expected impact

12.84 The success of subprogrammes 1 and 2 depends on the ability of OPI to identify key disseminators, and this subprogramme will help to establish effective channels to them; the strategies and output described above should enable this to be done. With the provision of a practical audience measurement and feedback mechanism, information more accurately tailored to the intended audiences will flow to all the peoples of the world.

SUBPROGRAMME 4: SYSTEM-WIDE CO-OPERATION

(a) Objective

12.85 The objectives of this subprogramme are to promote more efficient, productive and economical use of the information resources of the United Nations system and to develop the co-operation and, wherever possible, joint planning, as well as the co-ordinated execution, of information activities.

(b) Problem addressed

12.86 The problems addressed by this subprogramme are:

- (i) Members of the United Nations system have recently been confronted with identical problems regarding not only their respective public image but that of the system itself. The credibility of the United Nations system, in particular, is of special concern to all information units.
- (ii) Members of the United Nations system have their own information machinery, which, in many cases, directs their efforts to the same public, dealing with similar or at least related issues. This situation creates quite often considerable overlapping and unnecessary duplication.

(c) Legislative authority

12.87 The legislative authority for this subprogramme is Economic and Social Council resolution 1806 (IV).

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Centre for Economic and Social Information

12.88 JUNIC, together with its ad hoc working groups, is the principal instrument

by which it is hoped to achieve progress regarding the problems addressed. Under ACC, JUNIC assumes responsibility for developing a common public information approach covering all aspects of the activities of the organizations within the United Nations system, with special attention, however, to economic and social information. This involves advising the United Nations system on a general public information policy, providing general guidelines for co-ordination in public information matters and working out co-operation arrangements for special projects and events. Within OPI, CESI, as the JUNIC secretariat, will continue to keep JUNIC members regularly informed about each others' activities, to convene and service meetings of JUNIC and to encourage and follow up co-ordination of specific ongoing projects. CESI will continue also to be responsible for the preparation of the JUNIC plan of action, a common information plan setting a single perspective for the United Nations system information programmes and making recommendations for co-operation and, wherever possible, joint planning, as well as for the co-ordinated execution, of information activities.

12.89 Specific questions of a technical nature of system-wide interest, such as audio-visual questions and questions of distribution and redissemination, will be addressed through the JUNIC ad hoc working groups and, when necessary, with the assistance of appropriate professional advisers and consultants or the available expertise of national information officers.

(ii) Radio and Visual Services Division

12.90 Through an ad hoc working group of JUNIC, the Division hopes to complete during the medium-term plan period a comprehensive film catalogue listing all 16 mm materials distributed by United Nations agencies. It would also like to achieve agreement on a common pricing policy for all United Nations films and to simplify methods of ordering them.

12.91 The Radio Service will further intensify its co-operation and co-ordination with radio officers of other agencies of the United Nations system.

12.92 A bulletin on audio-visual matters will be circulated to all United Nations agencies, giving news of new film undertakings, co-production agreements, co-operative opportunities and technical innovations.

(iii) External Relations Division

12.93 At the request of ACC, another JUNIC ad hoc working group is carrying out a detailed and long-term study of the possibility of further consolidating and co-ordinating the field information resources of members of the United Nations system. The External Relations Division, which manages the largest field information establishment in the system, will continue to play a key role in this study.

(iv) Activities considered likely to be of marginal usefulness

12.94 None of the activities under this heading can be considered to be of marginal usefulness or ineffective.

12.95 Increased consultation and co-ordination through JUNIC has resulted in members being kept informed about each others' activities, and, in the process, they continue to examine their strategies and output with the objective of achieving maximum effectiveness.

(e) Expected impact

12.96 Close co-operation and joint planning among the information units of the United Nations system will reduce unnecessary overlapping and duplication and will harness the information resources, human and material, towards a more effective information result. They will also contribute to the improvement of the United Nations system's public image and credibility, and they will lead to a better and wider understanding of its aims and activities.

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