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PROGRAMME PLANNING

Programme performance of the United Nations for the
biennium 1986-1987

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

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VI. PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE BY BUDGET SECTION

Section 1.A.6. WORLD FOOD COUNCIL (INCLUDING ITS SECRETARIAT)

Table 1A.6.1. Analysis of actual programme performance at the output level in 1986-1987 in relation to the commitment in the programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987 (A/40/6 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme of activity	Pro-grammed (1)	Imple-mented (2)	Departures from pro-grammed commitments			Additional outputs by		Percentages			
			Refor-mulated (3)	Post-poned (4)	Termi-nated (5)	Legis-lation (6)	Secre-tariat (7)	A	B	C	D
								(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
World Food Council Secretariat	28	20	2	6	-	-	-	71	78	78	78

a/ For a full description of columns (1) to (7), see A/43/326, para. 15, and for columns (8) to (11), see para. 16.

1A.1 The reduction in the number of programmed outputs from 40 in the biennium 1984-1985 to 28 for the biennium 1986-1987, is the result of the continued application of stricter criteria in the definition of final output.

1A.2 The average vacancy rate during the biennium in respect of Professional posts of the Council secretariat was some 30 per cent. The implementation rate of programmed outputs of 78 per cent compares favourably with an average incumbency of some 70 per cent in the Professional and higher categories. Yet it should be noted that the implementation of highest priority designations was 100 per cent (see A/43/326, annex III).

1A.3 The six postponements and two reformulations occurred in programme element 1.3 (Information activities), which had been designated as being of lowest priority. The postponements concerned various pamphlets and the reformulations occurred in respect of briefings for the representatives of the media and of non-governmental organisations for whom the Council secretariat held informal meetings at a reduced level to develop and promote the policies of the programme. As regards other public information activities, through the loan of an information officer from the Department of Public Information, it was possible to issue a number of the programmed press releases covering the thirteenth ministerial session.

Section 1B.5. OFFICE FOR SPECIAL POLITICAL QUESTIONS

Table 1B.5.1. Actual programme performance in the biennium 1986-1987 of the Unit for Special Economic Assistance Programmes

Programme of activity	Output produced in 1986-1987 (Reports)
Implementation of resolutions relating to special programmes of economic assistance	11
Co-operation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference and other organisations	7
Provision of substantive support for the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa and activities with regard to the critical economic situation in Africa	5
Total	23

1B.1 This section covers activities of the Office for Special Political Questions to the extent that they had been programmed, especially as they relate to the special economic assistance programmes. Most of these activities are carried out in response to specific mandates given annually by the General Assembly and/or the Economic and Social Council. Since by their very nature these activities cannot be forecast with any degree of accuracy, reporting is in the form of actual performance.

1B.2 In 1986 the Office prepared for submission to the General Assembly two reports on special economic assistance to a total of eight countries (Chad, Djibouti, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Uganda and Vanuatu), one report on enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of the special economic assistance programmes and another on activities of the United Nations organizations with regard to the critical economic situation in Africa. In 1987 one report was issued on special assistance to the front-line and other bordering States and one on co-operation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference.

1B.3 In 1987 the Secretary-General decided to transfer to UNDP all administrative responsibilities, including reporting to the General Assembly, for special economic assistance programmes, except in cases of political sensitivity where other arrangements might be considered more appropriate. This decision was taken in conformity with recommendation 22 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of

the United Nations. 1/ Thus, summary reports on assistance to the countries concerned in pursuance of General Assembly resolutions 41/195, 41/198, 41/200 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1987/15, 1987/16 and 1987/17 were prepared by UNDP and submitted to the Assembly at its forty-second session.

1B.4 In addition, the Office for Special Political Questions prepared working papers and/or background documentation, which were made available in English only to all interested Governments and non-governmental organisations covering the following subjects: programme for the rehabilitation and development of areas treating refugees in the Sudan, profiles of countries in the special economic assistance programme, emergency situation in Africa (two papers), priority emergency assistance requirements for the year 1987, and the third Angola country brief; as well as documentation for the special meeting on emergency assistance to Mozambique.

Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/41/49).

Section 2A.B. DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND SECURITY COUNCIL AFFAIRS

Table 2A.B.1. Analysis of actual programme performance at the output level in 1986-1987 in relation to the commitment in the programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987 (A/40/6 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Subprogramme	Pro-grammed (1)	Imple-mented (2)	Departures from pro-grammed commitments			Additional outputs by		Percentage			
			Refor-mulated (3)	Post-poned (4)	Termi-nated (5)	Legis-lation (6)	Secre-tariat (7)	A	B	C	D
			(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)					
Security Council and political committee activities	57	50	1	-	6	-	-	88	89	89	89
Service for political and security affairs	32	31	-	-	1	-	-	97	97	97	97
Peaceful uses of outer space	87	79	8	-	-	-	-	91	100	100	100
Total	176	160	9	-	7	-	-	90	96	96	96

a/ For a full description of columns (1) to (7), see A/43/326, para. 15, and for columns (8) to (11), see para. 16.

2A.B.1 The vacancy rate during the biennium for Professional posts financed from the regular budget was about 6 per cent.

2A.B.2 The following activities have been included in the table above as two outputs representing annual programmes carried out during the biennium, which constitute substantive portions of the Department's programme of work:

(a) Substantive servicing of meetings of the Security Council, which involved for the biennium 1986-1987 151 formal meetings and 114 sessions of consultations of the Council as a whole; in addition 360 private consultations were conducted by the Presidency of the Council;

(b) Substantive servicing of 13 meetings of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa;

(c) Substantive servicing of 50 meetings of the Military Staff Committee.

2A.B.3 The six annual programmes for servicing these three intergovernmental bodies absorbed some 60 per cent of the resources of the Security Council and political committee activities subprogramme.

2A.B.4 One reformulation concerns a report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Implementation of the Collective Security Provisions of the Charter of the United Nations for the Maintenance of International Peace and Security, and the other eight concern action-oriented technical studies under programme element 3.6 (Space information services (lowest priority designation)). Those eight reformulations conform with a decision of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

2A.B.5 Of the seven terminations six concern the cancellation of the servicing of meetings and the preparation of the related reports in respect of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to ... New Flows of Refugees (programme element 1.9), owing to the fulfilment of the Group's mandate in 1986 (see General Assembly resolution 41/70), and the Ad Hoc Committee on the Implementation of the Collective Security Provisions of the Charter of the United Nations for the Maintenance of International Peace and Security (programme element 1.11), as the Committee was not constituted within the biennium (see Assembly resolution 40/159 and decision 41/423). The last termination relates to programme element 2.1 on assistance provided by the Political Affairs Division in respect of service for international peace and security.

2A.B.6 The implementation rate of those outputs designated as being of highest priority was 92 per cent. Of the 81 outputs programmed in this category six terminations relate to two intergovernmental bodies referred to in paragraph 2A.B.5 above.

Section 2A.C. OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE
 SECRETARY-GENERAL FOR THE LAW OF THE SEA

Table 2A.C.1. Analysis of actual programme performance at the
 output level in 1986-1987 in relation to the
 commitment in the programme budget for the
 biennium 1986-1987 (A/40/6 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme of activity	Pro- grammed (1)	Imple- mented (2)	Departures from pro- grammed commitments			Additional outputs by		Percentage			
			Refor- mulated (3)	Post- poned (4)	Termi- nated (5)	Legis- lation (6)	Secre- tariat (7)	A (8)	B (9)	C (10)	D (11)
Law of the sea affairs	95	72	5	3	15	-	-	75	81	81	81

a/ For a full description of columns (1) to (7), see A/43/326, para. 15, and
 for columns (8) to (11), see para. 16.

2A.C.1 The average vacancy rate for Professional posts of the Office during the
 biennium was some 22 per cent, which had a corresponding impact on the overall rate
 of output delivery of some 81 per cent as indicated above.

2A.C.2 Notwithstanding these high vacancies, the implementation of highest
 priority designations was 100 per cent, which was made possible through the
 redeployment of resources to priority areas. Special emphasis was placed on
 supporting the work of the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed
 Authority and the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, including the
 implementation of resolution II of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law
 of the Sea.

2A.C.3 A considerable amount of resources was used in carrying out intermediate
 activities under the following programme elements:

(a) 1.4 (Maintenance and development of the Law of the Sea Reference
 Collection) which involved the continuing collection, review cataloguing and
 maintenance of periodicals, legislative series, individual national laws or
 regulations, loose-leaf services, treaties, international judicial decisions and
 newly published books dealing with many aspects of the marine affairs and all the
 aspects of the law of the sea;

(b) 2.1 (Provision of information and assistance to States based on national
 and international developments - a highest priority designation) which involved the
 collection of relevant legislative and statistical information, the development of

requisite software and inputting information in appropriate formats for the component data bases;

(c) 2.3 (Promotional and educational activities to enhance acceptance and implementation of the Convention), which included the preparation of materials for publication by the Department of Public Information and assistance to seminars and workshops conducted by other departments and offices.

Section 2A.E. UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR
PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST

Table 2A.E.1. Significant performance indicators of the operation
of UNRWA in relation to the estimated commitments
in the programme budget 1986-1987 (A/40/6 and Add.1)

Programme of activity	Yearly number of users or beneficiaries		
	Programmed	Implemented	
	1986-1987	1986	1987
1.0 Education services			
1.1 General education			
(i) Provision of elementary and preparatory education in UNRWA/UNESCO schools for eligible refugee children	355 000	348 622	349 611
(ii) Provision of assistance to refugee children attending private and government schools	9 980	8 537	8 685
1.2 Vocational and professional training			
(i) Provision of vocational, technical and teacher training	4 950	4 390	4 587
(ii) Provision of a limited number of university scholarships	Not specified	377	385
2.0 Health services			
2.1/2.2 Preventive and curative medical services			
Provision of preventive and curative health services to eligible refugees at UNRWA clinics, health centres and Agency subsidized government and private hospitals	1 800 000 a/	1 901 867	1 966 225
2.3 Nutrition and supplementary feeding services			
Supplemental food programme for young children, expectant mothers and tuberculosis patients	Not specified	131 107	141 911

Table 2A.E.1 (continued)

Programme of activity	Yearly number of users or beneficiaries		
	Programmed	Implemented	
	1986-1987	1986	1987
2.4 Environmental health services			
Provision of basic community sanitation services to registered refugee camps	750 000 a/	753 254	777 252
3.0 Relief services			
3.1 Special hardship assistance			
Provision of assistance in the form of food rations, clothing and blankets to eligible refugees	129 200	109 431	126 758
3.2 Provision of shelter			
Provision of shelter in designated camps	792 600	753 254	777 252
3.3 Welfare programme			
Provision of welfare services to eligible refugees	Not specified	1 728 080	1 788 428

a/ Figures are approximate.

2A.E.1 The persistence of local conflicts in Lebanon and sporadic incidents and pervasive tension in occupied territories of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip throughout the biennium 1986-1987 inevitably affected UNRWA operational services in these regions. The bulk of its efforts and resources was devoted, as in the previous biennium, to the productive developmental tasks of educating children, furnishing advanced training, maintaining effective public health care service and providing basic welfare service to a population of some 2 million Palestinian refugees. Conflicts in Lebanon and disturbances in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip affected operations of the educational programmes and at the same time necessitated increased health and relief services. Detailed information on the Agency's activity and on the services provided to the refugees in 1986-1987 may be found in the annual reports of the Commissioner-General of the Agency to the General Assembly. 1/

2A.E.2 Some of the figures given in the column "Programmed in 1986-1987" of the above table differ from those set out in the proposed programme budget for that

biennium. In that document, indicators were given based on actual figures for the biennium 1984-1985, whereas those in the table above represent updated figures as determined by the Agency at the beginning of the biennium 1986-1987.

Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/41/13); and *ibid.*, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/42/13).

Section 2B. DEPARTMENT FOR DISARMAMENT AFFAIRS

Table 2B.1. Analysis of actual programme performance at the output level in 1986-1987 in relation to the commitment in the programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987 (A/40/6 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Subprogramme	Pro-grammed (1)	Imple-mented (2)	Departures from pro-grammed commitments			Additional outputs by		Percentage			
			Refor-mulated (3)	Post-poned (4)	Termi-nated (5)	Legis-lation (6)	Secre-tariat (7)	A	B	C	D
								(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Deliberation and negotiation	85	78	2	2	3	2	25	91	94	94	122
Information on disarmament	42	14	28	-	-	2	5	33	100	100	111
Studies on disarmament	50	48	-	2	-	2	-	96	96	96	96
Training in disarmament	6	4	2	-	-	-	-	66	100	100	100
World Disarmament Campaign	49	26	13	2	8	-	-	53	79	79	79
Total	232	170	45	6	11	7	30	73	92	92	105

a/ For a full description of columns (1) to (7), see A/43/326, para. 15, and for columns (8) to (11), see para. 16.

2B.1 The average vacancy rate during the biennium for Professional posts in the Department financed from the regular budget was some 6 per cent.

2B.2 The number of outputs reported on in the table above is considerably higher than in the biennium 1984-1985. That is due to the fact that in the biennium 1986-1987 most of the activities were specifically defined and reported on, while they had previously been accounted for as two annual programmes in respect of each such activity. Specific examples are as follows:

(a) Under subprogramme 1 (Deliberation and negotiation), 26 reports of the First Committee to the General Assembly have now been reported on, seven additional meetings of the subsidiary body of the Conference on Disarmament and of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean were serviced, and a new programme element 1.9 (Relationship between disarmament and development, four outputs) was introduced in 1986-1987;

(b) Under subprogramme 3 (Studies on disarmament), some 30 more studies and research papers were programmed under programme elements 3.2 and 3.3;

(c) Under subprogramme 5 (World Disarmament Campaign) over 25 additional outputs were implemented.

2B.3 Departures from programmed commitments concerned mostly reformulations and to a lesser degree terminations or non-implementations through cancellations (see A/43/326, para. 18).

2B.4 The majority of reformulations occurred under the subprogrammes Information on disarmament and World Disarmament Campaign and concerned reductions in the frequency of issue during the biennium of the periodical Disarmament (from 8 to 6), the "Disarmament Fact Sheets" (from 20 to 16) and the Disarmament Newsletter (from 12 to 6).

2B.5 The terminations reported under the subprogramme Deliberation and negotiation relate to the cancellation of servicing of the meetings of the Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference due to the fact that the Committee held no meetings. Furthermore, eight terminations under the subprogramme World Disarmament Campaign concern cancellations of one meeting of focal points on disarmament and development and of some specific information activities, such as posters and an essay contest.

2B.6 The implementation rate of those outputs designated as being of highest priority was 97 per cent when taking account of the reformulations, as have been described in paragraph 2B.4 above.

Section 3B. DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AFFAIRS, TRUSTEESHIP
 AND DECOLONIZATION

Table 3B.1. Analysis of actual programme performance at the output level in 1986-1987 in relation to the commitment in the programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987 (A/40/6 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme of activity	Pro-grammed (1)	Imple-mented (2)	Departures from pro-grammed commitments			Additional outputs by		Percentage			
			Refor-mulated (3)	Post-poned (4)	Termi-nated (5)	Legis-lation (6)	Secre-tariat (7)	A	B	C	D
								(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Programmes 1, 2, 3 and 4: Trusteeship, decolonization, Namibia and political affairs	458	444	5	9	-	-	2	97	98	98	98

a/ For a full description of columns (1) to (7), see A/43/326, para. 15, and for columns (8) to (11), see para. 16.

3B.1 The average vacancy rate during the biennium for Professional posts financed from the regular budget was some 12 per cent.

3B.2 There was a substantial improvement in the narrative description of the programme of work, including details of outputs, under this section of the programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987 over that of the previous biennium. The description of activities was more precise and over one half of the outputs reported on in table 3B.1 above were quantified ab initio. It has therefore become possible to express the total output delivery in percentages in accordance with standard requirements, as indicated in columns 8 to 11 in the above table.

3B.3 The following activities were considered annual programmes implemented by the Department and have therefore been included in the table as two outputs each for the biennium:

(a) Processing of 50 written petitions and requests for oral hearings by the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly;

(b) Substantive servicing of 38 meetings and two special sessions of the Trusteeship Council;

(c) Processing of 641 written petitions and requests for oral hearings by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

3B.4 Of five reformulated outputs four concern the servicing of visiting missions of the Special Committee to colonial territories, which were substituted by the servicing of 64 missions of representation (31 in 1986 and 33 in 1987). One reformulation constitutes replacing the organization of and participation in a mission of consultation to the Organization of the Islamic Conference by a meeting with representatives of that Organization, held in October 1987 at Headquarters during the forty-second session of the General Assembly.

3B.5 The nine postponements relate to the lag in publishing of two reports on the conclusions and recommendations of seminars and symposia organized by the Council for Namibia, one issue of the bulletin Decolonization and six booklets containing official material relating to Namibia.

Section 3C. OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSIONER FOR NAMIBIA

Table 3C.1. Analysis of actual programme performance at the output level in 1986-1987 in relation to the commitment in the programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987 (A/40/6 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme of activity	Pro-grammed (1)	Imple-mented (2)	Departures from pro-grammed commitments			Additional outputs by		Percentage			
			Refor-mulated (3)	Post-poned (4)	Termi-nated (5)	Legis-lation (6)	Secre-tariat (7)	A	B	C	D
			(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)					
Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia	247	216	-	22	9	-	-	87	87	87	87

a/ For a full description of columns (1) to (7), see A/43/326, para. 15, and for columns (8) to (11), see para. 16.

3C.1 The average vacancy rate during the biennium for Professional and higher level posts in the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia was some 4 per cent.

3C.2 The following activities, which had been included in the programme of work of the Commissioner's Office, represented annual programmes and counted as two outputs each for the biennium:

- (a) Some 2,027 new issuances and 4,544 renewals of travel documents;
- (b) Scholarship programmes, which resulted in 510 awards made in the biennium, 110 more than the approximately 400 programmed;
- (c) Substantive servicing of 12 meetings of the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia.

3C.3 In addition to the outputs reported on in table 3C.1 above, a total of 67 projects (46 programmed and 21 additional) were being implemented during the biennium, including humanitarian and relief assistance and training projects for Namibians, as well as projects in the economic and social areas addressing key problems of Namibian development in the productive sectors, physical infrastructure and administration. Further, 165 training courses were commenced as part of the implementation of the Field Attachment Programme of the Nationhood Programme related to the provision of the on-the-job training for qualified Namibians.

3C.4 The departures from the programme commitments included a total of 31 postponements and terminations. The majority of the 22 postponements represent reports which at the end of the biennium were in the printing process, while others were not yet completed and were reprogrammed to the biennium 1988-1989. The nine terminations include five reports for which no specific requests were made by Governments or for which the preliminary studies were cancelled and reprogrammed in a different manner for 1988-1989. Furthermore, negotiations continued with the Governments concerned for the conclusion of agreements on the recognition of travel documents and specifically with the African Governments in relation to the granting of the right-of-return. Since no agreements were actually reached these activities have been reprogrammed to the biennium 1988-1989.

Section 3D. CENTRE AGAINST APARTHEID

Table 3D.1. Analysis of actual programme performance at the output level in 1986-1987 in relation to the commitment in the programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987 (A/40/6 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Subprogramme	Pro-grammed (1)	Imple-mented (2)	Departures from pro-grammed commitments			Additional outputs by		Percentage			
			Refor-mulated (3)	Post-poned (4)	Termi-nated (5)	Legis-lation (6)	Secre-tariat (7)	A	B	C	D
			(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)					
Fuller implementation of United Nations resolutions concerning <u>apartheid</u>	503	472	2	-	29	1	-	94	94	94	94

a/ For a full description of columns (1) to (7), see A/43/326, para. 15, and for columns (8) to (11), see para. 16.

3D.1 The average vacancy rate during the biennium for Professional posts financed from the regular budget of the Centre was some 8 per cent.

3D.2 About one half of the total outputs reported on had been specifically quantified ab initio, whereas for the other half the inclusion in column 1 of the above table of the actual quantity implemented was necessary.

3D.3 The following activities, which have been included in the table above as two outputs, represent annual programmes carried out during the biennium:

(a) Substantive servicing of 125 meetings (71 official and 54 unofficial) of the Special Committee against Apartheid and its subsidiary intergovernmental bodies;

(b) Support services to the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, which held six meetings during the biennium;

(c) Within the activity on publicity against apartheid preparation of 137 information notes for limited distribution at Headquarters and to anti-apartheid movements (initial estimates were for 100 programmed).

3D.4 In implementation of the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa a total of 2,507 scholarship awards were made to students from southern Africa for the scholarship years 1985/1986 and 1986/1987, consisting of 1,342 new awards and the extension of 1,165 existing ones. The Secretary-General has submitted to the General Assembly annual reports that contain detailed information on the implementation of the programme.

3D.5 Among 29 terminated outputs were (a) seven language versions of notes and documents to be translated in languages other than English and French, (b) one register on sport and cultural contacts with South Africa, (c) 14 lectures, and (d) purchase and distribution of seven films. The non-delivery of these outputs is mainly attributed to the economy measures taken during the biennium but does not imply the termination of the activities that comprise, inter alia, the aforementioned outputs.

3D.6 In accordance with General Assembly resolutions 41/35 E and F, three additional outputs under programme element 1.1 (Support services to the Special Committee against Apartheid and its subsidiary intergovernmental bodies) of subprogramme 4 (Fuller implementation of United Nations resolutions concerning apartheid) were to be added to the 1987 programme of the Centre (see A/C.5/41/32, para. 27). These concerned substantive servicing of meetings of (a) the States parties to the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports, (b) the Commission against Apartheid in Sports, and (c) the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa. Of these three bodies only the Intergovernmental Group functioned in 1987, when it held six meetings. The servicing of the Group is reflected in column 6 of the table as one annual programme.

Section 5B. CENTRE FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

Table 5B.1. Analysis of actual programme performance at the output level in 1986-1987 in relation to the commitment in the programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987 (A/40/6 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme of activity	Pro-grammed (1)	Imple-mented (2)	Departures from pro-grammed commitments			Additional outputs by		Percentage			
			Refor-mulated (3)	Post-poned (4)	Termi-nated (5)	Legis-lation (6)	Secre-tariat (7)	A	B	C	D
			(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)					
Science and technology for development	54	29	7	2	16	-	4	53	66	66	74

a/ For a full description of columns (1) to (7), see A/43/326, para. 15, and for columns (8) to (11), see para. 16.

5B.1 The average vacancy rate for Professional posts during the biennium financed from the regular budget of the Centre was some 8 per cent; however it is to be noted that for the year 1987 alone the average vacancy rate was in excess of 12 per cent.

5B.2 The main cause for the low rate of output delivery can be found in the 16 terminations, which represent almost 30 per cent of the total outputs programmed. The reason for these terminations was reported to be the lack of sufficient human resources, particularly as manifested by the aforementioned higher vacancies in the second year of the biennium. Four terminations were in the area of highest priority designations (see A/43/326, annex III) and concerned meetings for the representatives of the national focal points and other experts on strengthening the capacities of the developing countries in the application of science and technology to their development goals. The remaining 12 terminations concern publications and reports, such as four sales publications on the proceedings of the *ad_hoc* panels of specialists of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development, two case studies on the implementation by non-governmental organizations of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development, as well as two seminars/workshops for non-governmental organizations. Concerning the aforementioned case studies and seminars the Centre reported that in order to establish a closer relation between the Centre and the non-governmental organizations involved, a new strategy had to be pursued that would more effectively and readily meet the needs of the member States in accordance with the new approach of work endorsed by the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development.

5B.3 Two postponements relate to the publication lag (see A/43/326, para. 30).

5B.4 The implementation rate of six outputs designated as highest priority was 33 per cent (see A/43/326, annex III), due to the non-implementation of four outputs as referred to in paragraph 5B.2 above.

Section 6. DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Table 6.1. Analysis of actual programme performance at the output level in 1986-1987 in relation to the commitment in the programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987 (A/40/6 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme of activity	Pro-grammed (1)	Imple-mented (2)	Departures from pro-grammed commitments			Additional outputs by		Percentage			
			Refor-mulated (3)	Post-poned (4)	Termi-nated (5)	Legis-lation (6)	Secre-tariat (7)	A	B	C	D
								(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Executive direction and management	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	100
Global development issues and policies	76	41	11	14	10	10	3	53	68	72	75
Survey of the energy situation in its international context	30	21	-	-	9	3	4	70	70	72	84
Economic and technical aspects of marine affairs	31	9	4	12	6	1	-	29	41	43	43
Analysis of world population	124	32	24	37	31	-	1	25	45	45	45
Global social development issues	189	70	47	51	21	17	3	37	61	65	66
World statistics	247	119	61	31	36	1	1	48	72	72	73

Table 6.1 (continued)

Programme of activity	Pro-grammed (1)	Imple-mented (2)	Departures from pro-grammed commitments			Additional outputs by		Percentage			
			Refor-mulated (3)	Post-poned (4)	Termi-nated (5)	Legis-lation (6)	Secre-tariat (7)	A	B	C	D
								(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Programme planning and co-ordination	55	40	4	6	5	7	1	72	80	82	83
Total	757	337	151	151	118	39	13	45	64	66	67

a/ For a full description of columns (1) to (7), see A/43/326, para. 15, and for columns (8) to (11), see para. 16.

6.1 During the biennium the average vacancy rate for Professional posts financed from the regular budget was some 13 per cent, a marked increase over the vacancy rate of 6.8 per cent reported for the previous biennium (see A/41/318/Add.1). The total volume of extrabudgetary resources reported in the second programme budget performance report for 1986-1987 (A/C.5/42/40/Add.6) as \$5.3 million was only slightly lower than the previous estimate of some \$5.6 million.

6.2 The increase in the number of programmed outputs from 616 in 1984-1985 to 757 in 1986-1987 is basically the result of the inclusion in column 1, in accordance with a recommendation of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination ^{1/} to that effect (see also A/43/326, para. 12), of 130 outputs carried forward; of these, 28 were from 1982-1983 and 102 from 1984-1985. It is important to note that of the total of outputs carried forward, 117 were in addition to those programmed initially for delivery during the biennium and 32 of them have been reported as further postponed (see also A/43/326, table 3).

6.3 The delivery of outputs for the Department as a whole averaged 67 per cent for the biennium as compared to 83 per cent for 1984-1985. This overall lower rate of output delivery resulted from the higher number of postponements (151) and terminations (118), most of which were technical publications, as indeed were the majority of the outputs programmed (see A/43/326, table 1). The principal reasons for the deferral or non-delivery of programmed commitments are the overall publication lag as well as the high vacancy rate and, in some cases, the unavailability of extrabudgetary resources.

6.4 The 39 additional outputs include 10 outputs under programme 1 (Global development issues and policies) and 17 outputs under programme 5 (Global social development issues); 13 and 9 per cent, respectively, of the number of outputs initially programmed. This meant that a number of additional reports were prepared to respond to new mandates emanating from resolutions or decisions of the General

Assembly and the Economic and Social Council. In the case of the programme Global development issues and policies, the reports dealt with such issues as the international debt situation, the international monetary situation, net transfer of resources and the economic crisis in Africa. Additional reports under the programme Global social development issues dealt principally with the rights and the status of women, but also addressed the improvement of the situation of the aging and the disabled.

6.5 Of the eight programmes reported on in table 6.1 above, three had an output delivery rate below the overall average of 67 per cent, as follows:

(a) Economic and technical aspects of marine affairs. Postponements and terminations were mainly due to the exceptionally high vacancy situation and, as reported, because more resources than programmed were utilised for the preparation and substantive servicing of the four sessions of the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea held at Kingston during the biennium.

(b) Analysis of world population. Of the total of 124 outputs planned for the biennium 1986-1987, 67 were to be funded partially or entirely from extrabudgetary resources to be provided by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). Because of the financial difficulties of UNFPA, a shortfall in UNFPA funding occurred. In view of this, specific allocations were either not available or were late in forthcoming, which meant that some activities could not be implemented as scheduled. A second contributory factor was that the Population Division had one of the highest vacancy rates of regular budget posts in the Department. This situation resulted in the termination of 37 outputs and the postponement of 31 outputs, all of which, except two reports concerning the monitoring of the population trends and policies, concerned technical publications.

(c) Global social development issues. The high vacancies and, albeit to a lesser degree, the shortfall in the anticipated level of extrabudgetary resources resulted in the postponement of 51 outputs and the termination of 21 outputs. These included the postponement of 27 technical publications, 16 reports, the servicing activities of five meetings and the publication of three youth information bulletins, as well as the termination of 17 technical publications, two reports and two youth information bulletins. There were, however, a total of 20 additional outputs, of which 17 were delivered as mandated by legislation adopted subsequent to the approval of the programme of work and the programme budget for the biennium.

6.6 The delivery rate of outputs designated as being of highest priority was 58 per cent (see also A/43/326, annex III). Basically the same reasons given for the non-delivery of all the other outputs in the various programmes under section 6 are valid for highest priority areas as well.

Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 38 (A/41/38 and Corr.2), para. 60.

Section 7. DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

Table 7.1. Analysis of actual programme performance at the output level in 1986-1987 in relation to the commitment in the programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987 (A/40/6 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme of activity	Pro-grammed (1)	Imple-mented (2)	Departures from pro-grammed commitments			Additional outputs by		Percentage			
			Refor-mulated (3)	Post-poned (4)	Termi-nated (5)	Legis-lation (6)	Secre-tariat (7)	A (8)	B (9)	C (10)	D (11)
Executive direction and management	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	100
Development issues and policies	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100
Natural resources	53	47	-	4	2	-	-	88	88	88	88
Population	10	6	-	-	4	-	-	60	60	60	60
Public administration and finance	14	9	-	5	-	-	-	64	64	64	64
Energy	13	12	1	-	-	-	-	92	100	100	100
Total	95	76	4	9	6	-	-	80	84	84	84

a/ For a full description of columns (1) to (7), see A/43/326, para. 15, and for columns (8) to (11), see para. 16.

7.1 The average vacancy rate during the biennium for Professional posts financed from the regular budget was some 8 per cent. Since technical co-operation in the form of project implementation is the principal objective of the Department, it is particularly relevant to report on the availability of extrabudgetary resources. The most recent estimate of these resources had been indicated in the second programme budget performance report of the Secretary-General for 1986-1987

(A/C.5/42/40/Add.7) as amounting to some \$251.5 million; this amount is lower than estimates made in 1986 of \$258.7 million (see A/42/6/Sect.7) and well below the initial estimate of \$271.4 million (see A/C.5/40/2). Of these amounts the volume of operational projects, i.e. excluding the reimbursement of support costs, accounted for \$229.4, \$235.7 and \$244.5 million respectively.

7.2 All nine postponements, which consist of one report and eight technical publications, have been attributed to the publication lag (see A/43/326, para. 30), as a consequence of a shortfall in extrabudgetary resources and the aforementioned higher vacancy rate.

7.3 All six terminations reported in table 7.1 above were technical publications, of which three had been carried forward from 1982-1983 (one) and 1984-1985 (two); the primary reason was the shortfall in extrabudgetary resources. In one instance the termination was recommended by the Eleventh United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific (Bangkok, 1987) and endorsed by the Economic and Social Council in its decision 1987/136 of 28 May 1987.

7.4 Information on outputs carried forward from prior bienniums is found in summary form in table 3 (see A/43/326). Of 23 such outputs five had been reprogrammed in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987 1/ and 18 became additions to the programmed outputs for the biennium, included in column 1 of table 7.1 above. As indicated in paragraph 7.2 three of those outputs are now reported as further postponed.

7.5 It is particularly noteworthy that, as indicated in annex III (see A/43/326), the delivery of highest priority designations was 100 per cent; a marked improvement over the previous biennium for which 50 per cent had been reported.

Table 7.2. Number of technical co-operation projects with respect to the biennium 1986-1987

	Programmed				Actual			
	In progress	New to commence	Total	To be completed	In progress	New to commence	Total	To be completed
Policy and programming	20	5	25	3	8	8	16	5
Development issues and policies	140	40	180	30	200	76	276	120
Natural resources	220	40	260	30	277	123	400	125
Population	100	25	125	20	80	52	132	34
Public administration and finance	90	25	115	20	177	75	252	117
Energy	75	25	100	15	126	47	173	54
Grand total	645	160	805	118	868	381	1 249	455

7.6 The information given in table 7.2 above on the status of technical co-operation activities of the Department follows the format that was adopted in the programme performance report for the biennium 1984-1985 (see A/41/318/Add.1, table 7.2), that is, a comparison of the number of projects programmed with actual delivery under each programme for which responsibility of implementation rests with the Department.

Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/40/6).

Section 9. TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS

Table 9.1. Analysis of actual programme performance at the output level in 1986-1987 in relation to the commitment in the programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987 (A/40/6 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme of activity	Pro-grammed (1)	Imple-mented (2)	Departures from pro-grammed commitments			Additional outputs by		Percentage			
			Refor-mulated (3)	Post-poned (4)	Termi-nated (5)	Legis-lation (6)	Secre-tariat (7)	A	B	C	D
								(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Transnational corporations	87	71	3	13	-	4	26	81	85	85	114

a/ For a full description of columns (1) to (7), see A/43/326, para. 15, and for columns (8) to (11), see para. 16.

9.1 The average vacancy rate during the biennium for Professional and higher level posts of the Centre was some 6 per cent. The latest estimate of extrabudgetary resources available to the Centre during the biennium was given in the second programme budget performance report (A/C.5/42/40/Add.9) as some \$4.6 million, or about \$0.5 million above the initial estimate in the proposed programme budget for the biennium. 1/

9.2 The 87 outputs programmed include 15 outputs carried forward from the previous biennium, of which four were in addition to those programmed initially for delivery during the biennium (see A/43/326, table 3). The activities of the Centre resulted in an additional 30 outputs, 4 by legislative mandates and 26 at the initiative of the Secretariat. The latter group of outputs consist of servicing of three meetings, 13 reports (including one submitted to the seventh session of UNCTAD), eight technical publications and two background papers.

9.3 Of the 13 outputs reported as postponed (6 reports and 7 technical publications), 3 were the result of the economy measures and the need for redeployment of staff to other programme activities, 1 was due to difficulty in obtaining relevant data, and 1 because of a delay in governmental submission of the case study; the remaining 8 outputs concern technical or sales publications that were in various stages of preparation and reproduction at the end of the biennium.

9.4 The delivery of outputs with highest priority designation was 93 per cent (see A/43/326, annex III), which compares favourably with the 82 per cent for the previous biennium.

9.5 During 1986-1987, the Centre implemented 185 outputs under technical co-operation activities, for which the volume in financial terms corresponded to that which had been programmed, as indicated in paragraph 9.1 above.

Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/40/6).

Section 10. ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

Table 10.1. Analysis of actual programme performance at the output level in 1986-1987 in relation to the commitment in the programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987 (A/40/6 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme of activity	Pro-grammed (1)	Imple-mented (2)	Departures from pro-grammed commitments			Additional outputs by		Percentage			
			Refor-mulated (3)	Post-poned (4)	Termi-nated (5)	Legis-lation (6)	Secre-tariat (7)	A (8)	B (9)	C (10)	D (11)
			Food and agriculture	76	49	-	10	17	-	-	64
Development issues and policies	26	17	-	1	8	8	-	65	65	73	73
Environment	65	43	-	18	4	15	-	66	66	72	72
Human settlements	32	22	2	5	3	6	-	68	75	78	78
Industrial development	73	58	-	5	10	9	-	79	79	81	81
International trade and development finance	77	58	2	15	2	2	-	75	77	78	78
Science and technology	37	25	2	-	10	1	-	67	72	73	73
Statistics	107	85	-	21	1	8	2	79	79	80	82
Transport, communications and tourism	144	120	-	9	15	9	-	83	83	84	84
Energy issues	141	100	7	22	12	-	3	70	75	75	78
Total	778	577	13	106	82	58	5	74	75	77	78

a/ For a full description of columns (1) to (7), see A/43/326, para. 15, and for columns (8) to (11), see para. 16.

10.1 The process of intergovernmental oversight through an extensive involvement of the subsidiary machinery of the Commission, which includes 16 principal subsidiary intergovernmental bodies, among them the Senior Economic Advisers, which has already been highlighted in the programme performance report on the biennium 1984-1985 (see A/41/318/Add.1, para. 10.1), continued throughout the biennium. This process accounts for the relatively high number of additional outputs by legislation, namely 58. Further, the average vacancy rate in the secretariat of the Commission for the 1986-1987 biennium was 14 per cent as compared to a vacancy rate of 1.9 per cent for 1984-1985. While in 1984-1985 a rough balance existed between outputs not implemented in the biennium (postponed or terminated) and additional ones, the substantial increase in the average vacancy rate is essentially the reason why for 1986-1987 unimplemented outputs exceed additional outputs by 125, or some 16 per cent of the total number of outputs programmed. The close relationship between this shortfall in delivery and the much higher vacancy rate is apparent. In addition to the regular budget appropriation, extrabudgetary resources available to the ECE secretariat for the biennium amounted to \$3.1 million, compared with a previous estimate of some \$2.0 million, as reported in the report of the Secretary-General on the programme budget performance for 1986-1987 (see A/C.5/42/40/Add.10).

10.2 As can be seen from table 10.1 above, the delivery of outputs for the biennium averaged 78 per cent as compared to 91 per cent in 1984-1985. The 778 outputs reported as programmed for the biennium include 53 outputs carried forward from 1984-1985 (41) and from 1982-1983 (12), of which 32 were in addition to those programmed initially for delivery during the biennium (see also A/43/326, table 3).

10.3 Of the 106 outputs reported as postponed 26 concern the servicing of meetings of the Commission's intergovernmental subsidiary machinery, 42 reports, 21 technical publications and 17 other outputs. The 82 terminations comprise 26 meeting-servicing activities, 23 reports, 20 technical publications and 13 other outputs. Of the 10 programmes listed in table 10.1 above, 4 programmes had an output delivery rate below the overall average of 78 per cent. The principal reasons for departures within these four programmes are given in paragraph 10.1 above i.e., the higher vacancy rate in Professional posts and the programme adjustments as adopted by the subsidiary machinery of the Commission, as discussed further below.

(a) Food and agriculture. In view of a variety of technological developments in genetic engineering for the selection of agricultural plants and new trends and technology for under-soil introduction of mineral fertilizers and other chemicals, four outputs were postponed until these new technological breakthroughs could be tested and the results known. An additional five outputs in agricultural produce and one in timber were postponed as both the Timber Committee and the Committee on Agricultural Problems had not yet decided on the topics that should be covered in their respective areas of competence. Of 17 terminations, 2 resulted from the cancellation of the annual sessions of the group of experts on the condition of sale for milk and milk products, and 15 outputs were terminated by decisions of the intergovernmental bodies concerned;

(b) Development issues and policies. One output was postponed pursuant to a decision of the Steel Committee at its forty-fourth session; while there have been eight terminations it should be noted that an equal number of additional outputs were delivered following a decision taken by the Senior Economic Advisers in February 1987 after their review of the programme of work in the area of exchange of information on the medium-term and long-term development of national economies;

(c) Environment. Postponements (18) and terminations (4) must be viewed in connection with the delivery of 15 additional outputs as mandated by legislation. Among the postponements are three that had been carried forward from 1984-1985 but were further postponed because of other more urgent needs; the remaining 15 outputs include nine reports and two technical publications on environmental subjects, servicing of two meetings of the Committee on Water Problems and of one meeting each of an expert group and a working party on specific themes of this programme. The four terminations concern two seminars, one report to the Senior Advisers on Environmental Problems on a compendium of environmental indicators (lowest priority), and the 1987 meeting of national focal points; all terminations were endorsed by the relevant subsidiary body of the Commission;

(d) Science and technology. The 10 terminations concern three reports, three technical publications, one workshop on research and development activities and one symposium on trends in the use of non-renewable materials in industry, which were not implemented because the intergovernmental body concerned did not call for these outputs. The remaining two outputs, namely, servicing meetings of governmental experts and of the intergovernmental experts on scientific and technological research, were terminated following a decision by the intergovernmental body concerned and the transfer of the relevant programme element to the programme of work of the Coal Committee.

10.4 The delivery rate for outputs designated as highest priority was 84 per cent. In this respect it should be noted that, while there were 11 postponements and three terminations of highest priority activities, a total of 15 additional outputs were delivered as mandated under highest priority areas (see A/43/326, annex III).

Section 11. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA
AND THE PACIFIC

Table 11.1. Analysis of actual programme performance at the output level in 1986-1987 in relation to the commitment in the programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987 (A/40/6 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme of activity	Pro-grammed (1)	Imple-mented (2)	Departures from pro-grammed commitments			Additional outputs by		Percentage			
			Refor-mulated (3)	Post-poned (4)	Termi-nated (5)	Legis-lation (6)	Secre-tariat (7)	A	B	C	D
								(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Food and agriculture	93	73	2	16	2	-	22	78	80	80	104
Marine affairs	9	9	-	-	-	-	1	100	100	100	111
Development issues and policies	33	24	-	4	5	3	1	72	72	75	77
Environment	31	19	3	4	5	1	-	61	70	71	71
Human settlements	9	4	1	2	2	3	-	44	55	66	66
Industrial development	37	7	9	1	20	-	2	18	43	43	48
International trade and development finance	330	213	1	47	69	2	3	64	64	65	65
Natural resources	32	26	3	1	2	4	-	81	90	91	91
Energy issues	26	21	2	2	1	-	1	80	88	88	92
Population	110	89	9	8	4	7	9	80	89	89	97
Science and technology	31	15	6	2	8	-	2	48	67	67	74

Table 11.1 (continued)

Programme of activity	Pro-grammed (1)	Imple-mented (2)	Departures from pro-grammed commitments			Additional outputs by		Percentage			
			Refor-mulated (3)	Post-poned (4)	Termi-nated (5)	Legis-lation (6)	Secre-tariat (7)	A	B	C	D
								(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Statistics	49	37	3	7	2	1	-	75	81	82	82
Transport I <i>h/</i>	114	52	6	3	53	1	3	45	50	51	53
Transport II <i>h/</i>	43	19	2	7	15	3	2	44	48	52	56
Social development	53	17	17	6	13	18	-	32	64	73	73
Total	1 000	625	64	110	201	43	46	62	68	70	74

a/ For a full description of columns (1) to (7), see A/43/326, para. 15, and for columns (8) to (11), see para. 16.

h/ The full programme titles are as follows: Transport I: Transport, communications and tourism, and Transport II: Shipping, ports and inland waterways.

11.1 In the secretariat of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) the average vacancy rate during the 1986-1987 biennium for Professional posts financed from the regular budget was 14 per cent, a marked increase over the vacancy rate of 4.9 per cent reported for the previous biennium (see A/41/318/Add.1). The total volume of extrabudgetary resources available to the Commission for the biennium was \$38.6 million, as reported in the second budget performance report for 1986-1987 (A/C.5/42/40/Add.11), an amount 20 per cent lower than the initial estimate of \$47.6 million given in the proposed programme budget for that biennium.

11.2 The overall delivery of outputs by the ESCAP secretariat for the biennium, inclusive of the additional outputs mandated subsequent to the approval of the Commission's programme of work, was 74 per cent, as indicated in table 11.2 above; this compares with 80 per cent for 1984-1985. This difference has to be seen in the context of the higher vacancy rate and the lower than initially indicated estimate of extrabudgetary resources. The total number of outputs reported (see table 11.1, column 1) includes 99 outputs carried forward from 1982-1983 (3) and from 1984-1985 (96), of which 42 had been reprogrammed and were thus included in the original programme of work for 1986-1987, while the balance of 57 became additional tasks (see also A/43/326, table 3).

11.3 Of the 110 outputs reported as postponed the overwhelming majority, namely 94, concerns technical publications, which is indicative of the lag in publishing (see A/43/326, para. 30). The balance consists of six servicing of meetings, three reports and seven other category outputs. The 201 terminations comprise 172 technical publications, 20 meeting-servicing activities, six reports and three other outputs. All programme changes were submitted to and endorsed by the Commission at its forty-second and forty-third sessions.

11.4 Of the 15 programmes, 7 had an output delivery rate below the overall average of 74 per cent. Particulars of these programmes are given below:

(a) Environment. The shortfall in the anticipated level of extrabudgetary resources resulted in the postponement of four outputs: (i) a report on the state of the environment in Asia and the Pacific, (ii) one media meeting in 1987, (iii) one intergovernmental meeting on integration of environmental considerations into development and (iv) an intergovernmental meeting on management of terrestrial ecosystems in Asia and the Pacific. Four publications that were to enhance environmental awareness in the ESCAP region were terminated for lack of extrabudgetary resources and a fifth was cancelled by the Committee on Industry, Technology, Human Settlements and the Environment;

(b) Human settlements. While one meeting and one technical publication were postponed and two technical publications were terminated, three additional outputs added by legislation (a technical publication, one symposium and one colloquium) should be considered as partial offsets, inasmuch as the Commission approved these changes at its forty-second session in the light of, inter alia, the availability of extrabudgetary resources;

(c) Industrial development. One technical publication on industrial development news for the ESCAP region was postponed owing to a lack of extrabudgetary resources. Similarly, the reduction in the expected level of extrabudgetary resources was the primary cause for the termination of 20 outputs, one meeting concerning agro-industry and allied industries, which had been carried forward from 1984-1985, and 19 technical publications of which 16 were under subprogramme 4 (Enhancing the role and efficiency of industrial undertakings in the public sector), including 9 carried forward as reprogrammed from 1984-1985, and 3 on subjects related to the agro-industrial sector;

(d) International trade and development finance. Some 46 outputs, including 39 technical publications and 7 other outputs, have been reported as postponed primarily because extrabudgetary resources were not forthcoming as anticipated. In addition, a meeting of the Special Body on Land-locked Countries was deferred, giving the total of 47 postponements. Of 69 terminations, 56 were due to the lack of extrabudgetary resources, nine outputs were terminated by a declaration of the Ministers of Trade of the ESCAP region and four reports that were to be submitted to the Commission at its forty-second session were deleted as a result of the curtailment of the length of that session;

(e) Transport II: Shipping, ports and inland waterways. Six technical publications and one report were postponed for lack of extrabudgetary resources; of

these, four relate mainly to activities in port planning and development policy and one to a seminar on evaluation of port projects now scheduled for 1988. The 15 outputs reported as terminated consist of 4 awaiting finalisation of documentation; 10 outputs were terminated by the Commission at its forty-third session as overlapping with other activities mostly relating to shipper organisations and co-operation and due to the shortfall in extrabudgetary resources, and one study on the effects of progressive vessel specialisation on fleet development and manpower planning was terminated as the emphasis on manpower planning was changed to the programme on maritime training institutions;

(f) Social development. The postponement of three technical publications, one report and a meeting of the Committee on Social Development was in accordance with the decision of the Commission at its forty-second session. Funding constraints were the main reason for the termination of 13 technical publications;

(g) Transport I: Transport, communications and tourism. One report to the Committee on Shipping and Transport and Communications on the identification of potential private and public sector investment in transport, a meeting of highway experts and a study on principles for international rail freight rate-making were postponed by a decision of the Commission at its forty-second session because of a lack of extrabudgetary resources. Seventeen outputs were terminated as a result of vacancies, 4 were due to lack of interested Governments in the related activities and 4 were terminated and subsumed by other activities in the transport programme (shipping, ports and inland waterways). An additional 28 outputs (publications, workshops and studies) were terminated by the Commission at its forty-second session in the main as a consequence of a review of this programme following recommendations made by the relevant subsidiary bodies.

11.5 The delivery rate of outputs under activities designated as being of highest priority was 81 per cent (see A/43/326, annex III).

11.6 Table 11.2 below gives details of the delivery in 1986-1987 of outputs under the technical co-operation programme implemented by the ESCAP secretariat.

Table 11.2. Implementation of technical co-operation outputs
by programme

Programme	As programmed	Additional	Total
Food and agriculture	44	3	47
Development issues and policies	27	17	44
Environment	42	9	51
Human settlements	5	2	7
Industrial development	18	5	23
International trade and development finance	129	33	162
Natural resources	45	3	48
Energy issues	38	9	47
Population	43	45	88
Science and technology	32	8	40
Statistics	153	11	164
Transport I: Transport, communication and tourism	112	17	129
Transport II: Shipping, ports and inland waterways	111	43	154
Social development	49	41	90
Total	848	246	1 094

**Section 12. ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND
THE CARIBBEAN**

**Table 12.1. Analysis of actual programme performance at the
output level in 1986-1987 in relation to the
commitment in the programme budget for the
biennium 1986-1987 (A/40/6 and Add.1) a/**

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme of activity	Pro- grammed (1)	Imple- mented (2)	Departures from pro- grammed commitments			Additional outputs by		Percentage			
			Refor- mulated (3)	Post- poned (4)	Termi- nated (5)	Legis- lation (6)	Secra- tariat (7)	A	B	C	D
			(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)					
Food and agriculture	9	6	1	1	1	-	2	66	77	77	100
Development issues and policies	84	43	3	21	17	3	20	51	54	56	79
Environment	13	10	2	-	1	-	-	76	92	92	92
Human settlements	22	14	1	2	5	-	-	63	68	68	68
Industrial development	14	8	1	2	3	-	3	57	64	64	85
International trade and development finance	103	55	11	12	25	13	13	53	64	68	79
Natural resources	13	2	1	2	8	-	4	15	23	23	53
Energy issues	24	12	3	4	5	-	-	50	62	62	62
Population	104	90	-	4	10	-	3	86	86	86	89
Science and technology	6	1	-	2	3	-	-	16	16	16	16
Social development and humanitarian affairs	17	12	-	3	2	1	-	70	70	72	72

Table 12.1. (continued)

Programme of activity	Pro-grammed (1)	Imple-mented (2)	Departures from pro-grammed commitments			Additional outputs by		Percentage			
			Refor-mulated (3)	Post-poned (4)	Termi-nated (5)	Legis-lation (6)	Secre-tariat (7)	A	B	C	D
								(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Statistics	48	41	1	-	6	2	-	85	87	88	88
Transport, communication and tourism	27	17	3	-	7	1	5	62	74	75	92
Total	484	311	27	53	93	20	50	64	69	71	80

a/ For a full description of columns (1) to (7), see A/43/326, para. 15, and for columns (8) to (11), see para. 16.

12.1 During the 1986-1987 biennium the average vacancy rate for Professional posts in the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) was 25 per cent, as compared to the 1984-1985 vacancy rate which was reported as 6 per cent. Total extrabudgetary resources for the biennium initially estimated as \$17.3 million were subsequently revised to \$19.2 million (see A/C.5/42/40/Add.12), an increase of some 11 per cent.

12.2 Table 12.1 above shows an average output delivery rate of 80 per cent, as compared to 92 per cent for the preceding biennium. In this respect it is particularly relevant to refer to the substantial increase in the average vacancies between the two bienniums. The total of 484 outputs reported as programmed for the biennium include 39 outputs brought forward from 1984-1985, of which 20 were reprogrammed and 19 implemented as additional outputs.

12.3 Of the 53 outputs reported as postponed most were technical publications (49), the balance relating to one meeting servicing activity and three other outputs. A similar situation prevailed in respect of 93 terminations, of which 67 technical publications were not implemented, the balance consisting of two meeting-servicing activities and 24 other outputs. It may also be noted that the two programmes that have the highest numbers of postponed and terminated outputs, namely, Development issues and policies and International trade and development finance (totalling 38 and 37, respectively) at the same time accounted for the majority of additional outputs of 23 and 26, respectively. Those outputs consisted of technical publications, including sales publications, periodicals, computer-printouts and tapes and *ad hoc* information service.

12.4 Seven programmes had an output delivery rate below the overall average of 80 per cent. Particulars of these programmes and their shortfall in delivery are given below:

(a) Development issues and policies. The delivery rate in this programme was only a fraction of 1 per cent below the average. Of the 21 outputs reported as postponed 2 represent technical publications that are in the reproduction stages; for the remaining 19 (10 in lowest priority designations) the delays were due to the high vacancy rate. With regard to the 17 terminations, 9 were due to the non-receipt of extrabudgetary funds and 8 could not be implemented because of the high vacancy rate;

(b) Human settlements. Owing to the high vacancy situation it became necessary to cancel five technical publications - two on the concepts and methodology for municipal planning at the local level, two studies of the relationships between a population's access to services and its standard of living and a study of the technology used for habitat building and for providing services. Two outputs were postponed because of the delay in the redeployment of staff from the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements;

(c) International trade and development finance. The implementation rate in this programme was only a fraction of 1 per cent below the average. High vacancies and the non-availability of extrabudgetary resources were the main reasons for 12 postponements and 25 terminations (of which 8 and 19 were technical publications, respectively). The 13 outputs added by legislation and 13 delivered at the initiative of the ECLAC secretariat should be considered in connection therewith;

(d) Natural resources. Owing to a shortfall in the anticipated level of extrabudgetary resources in this programme eight outputs, including three subregional seminars on selected marine resource problems and five technical publications, were terminated. Two outputs were postponed at the request of Governments, members of the Latin American Mineral Organization (OLAMI): one technical publication on the implications of technological transfer in the mining and metallurgical sector and another on the possibility of formulating and executing integrated training programmes in the same sector;

(e) Science and technology. Three technical publications on progress in applying science and technology to economic development were suspended owing to non-receipt of extrabudgetary funds initially anticipated to be received in 1986. Two publications on recent technological trends and advances were deferred due to the continued high vacancy rate;

(f) Social development and humanitarian issues. Three studies on changes in the social structure of Latin America were postponed. While the manuscripts for these studies were completed before the end of the biennium, they will not be printed and distributed until early 1988. Two outputs reported as terminated relate to activities on the compliance with resolutions adopted at the meetings for the International Youth Year and the situation of young people with regard to education, employment, health and other social sectors and could not be implemented on account of the high vacancy rates;

(g) **Energy.** The high rate of vacancies resulted in the termination of ad hoc expert group meetings that were to review a report on policies in energy supply security and to discuss a study on the supply of petroleum derivatives. Three technical publications on the identification of problems in energy planning were terminated for similar reasons. Four technical publications were postponed. Three of those are expected to be completed in early 1988, owing to delays in gathering the required information, while the fourth was postponed and substituted by seven advisory missions at the request of member States.

12.5 The delivery rate of outputs programmed under highest priority designations was 77 per cent including additional outputs mandated by legislation. The 20 outputs reported as added at the initiative of the secretariat (see A/43/326, annex III), of which 14 were under Development issues and policies.

12.6 During the biennium the secretariat of the Commission undertook operational activities resulting in 469 outputs, of which 376 were originally programmed and 93 were added during the course of the biennium as detailed in table 12.2 below.

Table 12.2. Technical co-operation outputs by programme

Programme	As programmed	Additional	Total
Food and agriculture	20	-	20
Development issues and policies	114	19	133
Environment	2	1	3
Human settlements	3	-	3
International trade and development finance	49	8	57
Industrial development	18	-	18
Natural resources	15	-	15
Energy issues	-	5	5
Population	65	52	117
Science and technology	17	-	17
Social development and humanitarian affairs	-	-	-
Statistics	73	5	78
Transport, communication and tourism	-	3	3
Total	376	93	469

Section 13. ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Table 13.1. Analysis of actual programme performance at the output level in 1986-1987 in relation to the commitment in the programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987 (A/40/6 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme of activity	Pro-grammed (1)	Imple-mented (2)	Departures from pro-grammed commitments			Additional outputs by		Percentage			
			Refor-mulated (3)	Post-poned (4)	Termi-nated (5)	Legis-lation (6)	Secre-tariat (7)	A	B	C	D
								(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Executive direction and management	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	100
Food and agriculture	44	22	8	9	5	8	4	50	68	73	80
Marine affairs	17	1	-	16	-	-	-	5	5	5	5
Development issues and policies	215	102	19	16	79	152	18	47	55	74	79
Environment	9	5	1	3	-	3	3	55	66	75	100
Human settlements	15	12	-	-	3	-	-	80	80	80	80
Industrial development	62	14	20	10	18	-	1	22	54	54	56
International trade and development finance	82	36	15	7	24	6	6	43	62	64	71
Natural resources	41	20	1	6	14	2	2	48	51	53	58
Energy and development	23	7	10	3	3	1	2	30	73	75	83
Population	43	28	4	3	8	1	-	65	74	75	75

Table 13.1 (continued)

Programme of activity	Pro-grammed (1)	Imple-mented (2)	Departures from pro-grammed commitments			Additional outputs by		Percentage			
			Refor-mulated (3)	Post-poned (4)	Termi-nated (5)	Legis-lation (6)	Secre-tariat (7)	A (8)	B (9)	C (10)	D (11)
			Public administration and finance	19	11	2	4	2	-	1	57
Science and technology	21	18	-	3	-	-	-	85	85	85	85
Social development	52	38	1	8	5	6	-	73	75	77	77
Statistics	148	98	3	27	20	1	1	66	68	68	69
Transport, communications and tourism	85	60	13	3	9	14	7	70	95	87	95
Total	886	482	96	118	190	194	45	54	65	71	75

a/ For a full description of columns (1) to (7), see A/43/326, para. 15, and for columns (8) to (11), see para. 16.

13.1 During the biennium 1986-1987 the average vacancy rate for posts in the Professional category and above financed from the regular budget in the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) was 20 per cent, as compared to the biennium 1984-1985 when it was reported as 9.4 per cent (see A/41/318/Add.1, para. 13.1). Total extrabudgetary resources for the biennium, as reported in the second programme budget performance report (A/C.5/42/40/Add.13), were \$62.7 million, or 14 per cent less than the initial estimate of \$72.3 million.

13.2 As has been reported in paragraph 28 of document A/43/326, ECA at its twenty-first session considered proposals submitted by the Executive Secretary aimed at certain programmatic adjustments which the Commission then endorsed; subsequently they were considered by the Economic and Social Council at its second session in 1986. In its resolution 1986/58, the Council decided to update the programme of work and priorities of ECA in accordance with the proposals that had been submitted. The Council also requested the Executive Secretary of ECA to take the necessary programmatic actions, and it called upon the Secretary-General to

take the proposals into account when preparing the report on programme performance for the biennium 1986-1987. The present report is in compliance with this request.

13.3 The overall delivery of outputs of the ECA secretariat for the biennium, inclusive of the additional outputs mandated subsequent to the initial approval of the programme of work, was 75 per cent, as indicated in table 13.1 above. This delivery needs to be seen in the context of the high vacancy rate as well as the lower than initially estimated volume of extrabudgetary resources, as indicated in paragraph 13.1 above. The total number of outputs reported on (see column 1 of table 13.1) includes 101 outputs carried forward from 1982-1983 (11) and from 1984-1985 (90), of which 7 had been reprogrammed and were thus included in the original programme of work for 1986-1987, while the balance of 94 became additional tasks (see also A/43/326, table 3).

13.4 Of the 118 outputs reported as postponed 68 are technical publications, 23 are reports to intergovernmental bodies; the balance of 28 outputs represent substantive servicing of 13 meetings and 14 other outputs. The 190 terminations comprise 111 technical publications, 28 reports, 14 meeting-servicing activities and 37 other outputs.

13.5 Of the 16 programmes reported on in table 13.1, 6 had an output delivery rate below the overall average of 75 per cent. Particulars of these programmes are given below:

(a) Marine affairs (including law of the sea). None of the outputs programmed for 1986-1987 fell under any priority designation; the non-delivery of 16 outputs (of 17 programmed) is entirely due to the fact that the only Professional post in the unit responsible for these activities remained vacant for almost the entire biennium.

(b) Industrial development. Of 10 postponements 2 resulted from delays in the reproduction of the related technical publications, 4 were due to late requests for assistance from Governments in the areas of general institution buildings and development of chemical industries, and 4 occurred as a result of the high vacancy rate. Similarly 18 outputs were terminated as a result of the high vacancy rate accentuated by the recruitment freeze, although resources that had been earmarked for 2 outputs in industrial policies planning were redeployed to activities in the development and promotion of small-scale industries owing to an increased number of government requests for such activities. As regards the vacancy situation in this programme it is relevant to note that, although the technical division responsible for these activities had an approved staffing table that included 16 Professional posts, there were in fact vacancies of five P-3 posts for the entire biennium and one P-4 post since the second half of 1987.

(c) International trade and development finance. Postponements consisted of one output in the trade expansion sector pending the completion of another output that will form the basis for the related report, two reports as a result of the high vacancy rate and four technical publications of which two were pending the completion of the related data collection and two were delayed in the reproduction stages. Of 24 outputs reported as terminated 21, the majority of which are in the

area of trade with non-African countries, were attributed to the financial crisis and the resultant high vacancy rate; the others are a report to the Council of Ministers on development of intra-African trade, which was delayed on account of other higher priority activities, the substantive servicing of a working group on the expansion of interregional trade between Africa and Latin America because of the unavailability of extrabudgetary funding, and the manuscript of the African Trade Directory, which was completed but, due to the lack of resources for its reproduction, the project was abandoned and the relevant material turned over to the Federation of African Chambers of Commerce for its finalization.

(d) Natural resources. The six postponements consist of one report to the Council of Ministers of the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres (MULPOCs) on the evaluation of the metric camera experiment as applied to mapping (originally programmed for 1985 and brought forward but further postponed as the background data is now expected to become available in 1988); one sales publication on economic aspects of rural water supply in Africa that was postponed due to high priority given to the preparation for the UNDP Fourth Cycle Regional Programme for Africa pursuant to ECA Conference of Ministers resolutions ES-2/7 and ES-2/1; one technical publication on the revised index sheets of the cartographic inventory for Africa, which was not undertaken and postponed due to technical delays in its preparation, and three outputs that were postponed because of the high vacancy rate. Of 14 terminations, 11 were the carry-overs from 1984-1985 (three technical publications, two reports and six other outputs), which were terminated due to non-receipt of the expected extrabudgetary resources; the substantive servicing of a meeting of African countries on mineral resources development, which was terminated following a decision to that effect of the Conference of Ministers responsible for the mineral sector in Africa; a report on the feasibility study concerning the establishment of a West African mineral resources development centre to be submitted to the meeting of plenipotentiaries to consider the subject-matter and the substantive servicing of that meeting, which were terminated in accordance with the recommendations of the ECA Conference of Ministers in its resolution 477 (XVIII) and confirmed by the Conference of African Ministers responsible for mineral resources development and the Second Regional Conference for Development and Utilization of Mineral Resources in Africa.

(e) Public administration and finance. The four postponements consist of a report to the Association of African Tax Administrators carried over from 1984-1985 and three technical publications on the following subjects: (a) approaches and methods for organizing management services systems as instruments for performance in African public services, (b) major problems in public personnel management in least developed African countries and (c) assessment of specific conditions and needs of public financial management. The main reason for these postponements as well as for the termination of two regional workshops on approaches and methods for organizing management services systems was reported as the high vacancy rate throughout the biennium.

(f) Statistics. The 27 outputs comprising 23 technical publications, two reports and two other outputs were reported as postponed, mainly because of the high vacancy situation. Terminations concerned 16 technical publications and servicing activities in respect of four meetings; the latter consisting of two

working groups, one on capital formulation and national accounts at constant prices and the other on port statistics, one ad hoc meeting organized by the Regional Centre for Population Studies in the fields of population censuses and civil registration, and one working group that had been carried over since the biennium 1982-1983. Except for one technical publication for the working group on energy statistics, which was terminated for lack of information from the countries, all other terminations were reported as due to the high vacancy rate throughout the biennium.

13.6 The delivery rate of outputs for activities designated as being of highest priority was 79 per cent. While this rate is the result of the postponement of 13 outputs and the termination of 6 of a total of 79 outputs under this designation, it may be noted that some 12 additional outputs were mandated by legislation subsequent to the initial approval of the programme of work. Further, by way of comparison the comparable rate was 74 per cent for 1984-1985, which points to an albeit small improvement in this respect.

13.7 Operational activities. As can be seen from table 13.2 below, the ECA secretariat delivered during 1986-1987 a technical co-operation programme amounting to 384 outputs, of which 329 were originally programmed and 55 added in the course of the biennium.

Table 13.2. Technical co-operation outputs by programme

Programme	As programmed	Additional	Total
Food and agriculture	22	10	32
Development issues and policies	80	18	98
Environment	4	-	4
Human settlements	10	-	10
Industrial development	34	2	36
International trade and development finance	15	-	15
Natural resources	15	14	29
Energy and development	18	2	20
Population	21	-	21
Public administration and finance	-	-	-
Science and technology	13	4	17
Social development	21	1	22
Statistics	40	1	41
Transport, communications, and tourism	36	3	39
Total	329	55	384

Section 14. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR WESTERN ASIA

Table 14.1. Analysis of actual programme performance at the output level in 1986-1987 in relation to the commitment in the programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987 (A/40/6 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme of activity	Pro-grammed (1)	Imple-mented (2)	Departures from pro-grammed commitments			Additional outputs by		Percentage			
			Refor-mulated (3)	Post-poned (4)	Termi-nated (5)	Legis-lation (6)	Secre-tariat (7)	A	B	C	D
								(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Food and agriculture	10	7	2	-	1	-	-	70	90	90	90
Development issues and policies	12	9	-	-	3	-	-	75	75	75	75
Environment	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	50	50	50
Human settlements	16	11	2	2	1	-	-	68	81	81	81
Industrial development	15	9	5	-	1	-	1	60	93	93	100
International trade and development finance	3	3	-	-	-	-	1	100	100	100	133
Natural resources	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	66	100	100	100
Energy issues	8	6	2	-	-	1	-	75	100	100	100
Population	16	6	3	3	4	4	2	37	56	65	75
Public administration and finance	6	2	3	-	1	-	-	33	83	83	83
Science and technology	8	2	3	3	-	-	1	25	62	62	75

Table 14.1 (continued)

Programme of activity	Pro-grammed (1)	Imple-mented (2)	Departures from pro-grammed commitments			Additional outputs by		Percentage			
			Refor-mulated (3)	Post-poned (4)	Termi-nated (5)	Legis-lation (6)	Secre-tariat (7)	A (8)	B (9)	C (10)	D (11)
			Social development	6	1	2	3	-	1	-	16
Statistics	14	11	-	2	1	-	-	78	78	78	78
Transport, communications and tourism	9	3	3	-	3	2	-	33	66	72	72
Total	128	72	27	13	16	8	5	56	77	78	82

a/ For a full description of columns (1) to (7), see A/43/326, para. 15, and for columns (8) to (11), see para. 16.

14.1 During the biennium 1986-1987 the average vacancy rate for posts in the Professional and higher category in the secretariat of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) was 27 per cent, a slight increase over the rate of some 25 per cent reported for the previous biennium. Extrabudgetary resources for the biennium were reported in the second programme budget performance report (A/C.5/42/40/Add.14), as \$3.9 million, a reduction of some 25 per cent from the previously estimated \$5.2 million.

14.2 The increase in the number of outputs reported in table 14.1 over that of 1984-1985 is basically due to the inclusion, in accordance with a recommendation of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination 1/ to that effect (see A/43/326, para. 12 (d)), of 17 outputs postponed in 1984-1985 and brought forward to 1986-1987. All 17 represented additional tasks to the programme of work of the ESCWA secretariat for the biennium 1986-1987 (see also A/43/326, table 3). The average implementation rate for the programme as a whole is 82 per cent inclusive of the additional outputs shown in columns 6 and 7 of table 14.1. The five outputs initiated by the secretariat represent technical publications on external trade and payments as well as on industry.

14.3 During the biennium 1986-1987 the secretariat undertook 14 programmes of activity, of which 8 had a lower output delivery rate than the overall average of 82 per cent. It is to be noted that the Commission at its thirteenth and fourteenth sessions, by resolutions 142 (XIII) and 154 (XIV), approved programme changes that had been submitted by the Executive Secretary and were endorsed by the

Commission's Technical Committee. Departures from programmed commitments in these programmes are discussed below:

- (a) Development issues and policies. Three technical publications on economic and social development in the ESCWA region were terminated in response to Commission resolution 154 (XIV) owing to the vacancy situation in this programme;
- (b) Environment. As this programme is financed entirely from the Fund of UNEP, the withdrawal of financial support for one Professional post resulted in the termination of the related output, that is, a technical publication on environment protection prospects in Western Asia upon entering the twenty-first century;
- (c) Human settlements. A technical report on the assessment of alternative energy-saving building materials and one technical publication on the survey and evaluation of the existing situation regarding prefabrication in selected countries were postponed, and a technical report on the assessment of indicators and trends for planning of human settlements in the ESCWA region was terminated; all were due to the high vacancies;
- (d) Population. As a result of the high vacancies in respect of Professional posts under the regular budget and a reduction in extrabudgetary support from UNFPA, the Commission, by resolution 142 (XIII), endorsed the postponement of three technical publications dealing with population issues; similarly, four technical publications on different aspects of population issues were terminated;
- (e) Science and technology. Because of the high vacancies three outputs were postponed by the Commission in its resolution 154 (XIV), that is, an in-depth study on the strengthening of local technological capabilities, a report to the Commission on the recommendations of an ad hoc expert group meeting on financial institutions and the development of endogenous scientific and technological capabilities, and a report on the role and impact of the public sector in the acquisition, adaptation and utilization of technology in key economic sectors;
- (f) Social development. Three technical publications were postponed: a report on social institutions for rural development and a directory of Arab professional women, both pending the availability of adequate data; and the proceedings of an expert group meeting on the impact of socio-cultural changes among Arab women on account of the publications lag;
- (g) Statistics. The two technical publications reported as postponed and one reported as terminated were in response to Commission resolution 154 (XIV) and resulted from continued high vacancies;
- (h) Transport, communications and tourism. One report on rural road networks and two issues of a bulletin on transport in the ESCWA region were terminated by Commission resolution 154 (XIV) because of high vacancies.

14.4 The delivery rate of outputs programmed under activities designated as being of highest priority was 81 per cent, including additional outputs mandated by legislation. It may be noted that this represents an improvement over the 72 per cent rate for 1984-1985.

14.5 During the biennium the Commission secretariat undertook operational activities resulting in six outputs, all originally programmed, as detailed in table 14.2 below.

Table 14.2 Technical co-operation outputs by programme

Programme	As programmed	Additional	Total
Food and agriculture	3	-	3
Environment	1	-	1
Human settlements	1	-	1
Social development	1	-	1
Total	6	-	6

Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 38 (A/41/38 and Corr.2), para. 60.

Section 15. UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

Table 15.1. Analysis of actual programme performance at the output level in 1986-1987 in relation to the commitment in the programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987 (A/40/6 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme of activity	Pro-grammed (1)	Imple-mented (2)	Departures from pro-grammed commitments			Additional outputs by		Percentage			
			Refor-mulated (3)	Post-poned (4)	Termi-nated (5)	Legis-lation (6)	Secre-tariat (7)	A	B	C	D
								(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Money, finance and development	88	67	7	11	3	5	-	76	84	84	84
Commodities	98	64	8	15	11	4	1	65	73	74	75
Manufactures and semi-manufactures	78	32	32	14	-	2	-	41	82	82	82
Shipping, ports and multimodal transport	73	44	16	8	5	3	-	60	82	82	82
Transfer of technology	69	33	14	20	2	11	1	47	68	72	73
Economic co-operation among developing countries	39	18	5	16	-	-	-	46	58	58	58
Trade among countries having different economic and social systems	34	18	12	3	1	-	-	52	88	88	88
Least developed, land-locked and island developing countries	36	18	9	6	3	1	-	50	75	75	75

Table 15.1 (continued)

Programme of activity	Pro-grammed (1)	Imple-mented (2)	Departures from pro-grammed commitments			Additional outputs by		Percentage			
			Refor-mulated (3)	Post-poned (4)	Termi-nated (5)	Legis-lation (6)	Secre-tariat (7)	A	B	C	D
								(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Insurance	8	5	-	3	-	-	-	62	62	62	62
Trade facilitation	12	9	2	1	-	-	-	75	91	91	91
Total	535	308	105	97	25	26	2	57	77	78	78

a/ For a full description of columns (1) to (7), see A/43/326, para. 15, and for columns (8) to (11), see para. 16.

15.1 During the biennium 1986-1987 the vacancy rate for Professional and higher category posts financed from the regular budget in the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) averaged 6 per cent. As indicated in the second programme budget performance report for 1986-1987 (A/C.5/42/40/Add.15), the latest estimate of extrabudgetary resources for the biennium amounted to \$23.7 million, an increase of some \$4.3 million (or 22 per cent), from the previous estimate of some \$19.5 million; these figures relate entirely to the implementation of technical co-operation (operational projects).

15.2 It is relevant to mention that the programme of work of the UNCTAD secretariat is to a large extent conditioned by the fact that, as a secretariat that is to provide substantive and technical support to a process of negotiation in the different forums of the established intergovernmental machinery of the Conference, the programming of outputs is based on the expectancy of certain requirements of and/or requests from intergovernmental organs concerned. Moreover in 1986-1987, as has happened previously in every other biennium, the implementation of the work programme has to be seen in the context of the convening in July 1987 of the seventh session of the Conference. The preparation for and the substantive servicing of the Conference had to be undertaken on a priority basis and, given the financial stringency in 1986 and 1987, timely delivery of outputs programmed for activities other than those directly related to the requirements of the seventh session of the Conference was adversely affected.

15.3 The total of 535 outputs programmed for 1986-1987 includes 61 outputs brought forward from the previous biennium, of which 44 were reprogrammed and 17 became additional tasks for the biennium 1986-1987. The link between the special documentation requirements of the seventh session of the Conference and those

reports in the programme of work that were unrelated to the session is reflected in the reformulations, which consist of 88 reports, 10 technical publications and seven meeting-servicing activities. As far as reports are concerned, the reformulations consisted mainly of consolidations for submission to the Conference at its seventh session. Furthermore, postponements concerned 51 reports, 28 technical publications and 18 meeting-servicing activities, while terminations were reported in respect of 11 reports, 11 meeting-servicings and three technical publications and other outputs.

15.4 Apart from the 10 programmes of activity analysed in table 15.1 above, activities under Executive direction and management relating to developments in the economic conditions of the Palestinian people were carried out, and the implementation of the evaluation plan of the work of the secretariat involved the carrying out of self-evaluation studies and an overall assessment of the plan throughout the UNCTAD secretariat.

15.5 The delivery of outputs programmed for the biennium averaged 78 per cent inclusive of the additional outputs mandated by legislation. Five programmes had a delivery rate below that average and particulars of these programmes are as follows:

(a) Least developed, land-locked and island developing countries. Some 25 per cent of the outputs programmed for delivery in 1986-1987 relate to the preparation of technical reports to be submitted to the General Assembly and to the Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries and the substantive servicing of the regular sessions of the Trade and Development Board. As stated in paragraph 15.2 above, the preparations for the seventh session of the Conference took precedence over other activities of the work programme, resulting in the postponement of five reports. A report on the review of the implementation of specific action related to the island developing countries was postponed in accordance with the request contained in General Assembly resolution 41/163 that the report be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-third session. Servicing of three meetings of the Trade and Development Board was terminated because at its thirty-third session the Board did not take up the subject of specific trade and development issues of the least developed countries;

(b) Economic co-operation among developing countries. Five reports to the Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries and five technical publications were postponed because of the delays in obtaining necessary statistical and other information. Other outputs postponed were the updating of the "Handbook of State Trading Organizations", owing to delays in computerizing the basic information, a technical publication providing information to assist prospective investors in multinational marketing enterprises, owing to a reformulation of the requirements to deal with inter-enterprise co-operation, three technical publications because the meeting of the working party for which they were intended was rescheduled for 1986, and one technical publication on means of linkages between multilateral clearing and payments arrangements by decision of the Co-ordination Committee on Multilateral Payments;

(c) Commodities. The 15 outputs postponed consist of technical reports to and substantive servicing of (i) the Permanent Subcommittee of the Committee on

Commodities and (ii) the working party on processing, marketing and distribution, including transportation. These meetings were postponed until 1989, and the related reports have likewise been deferred. The 11 outputs were terminated as follows: five were not requested by the commodity councils concerned; two reports to the Committee on Commodities were related to subjects already covered in reports to the seventh session of the Conference; one output dealing with primary commodity marketing was no longer required owing to the cancellation of the meeting of the Subcommittee on Commodities; and three reports on temporary agreements for individual commodities were not requested by the preparatory meetings concerned;

(d) Insurance. Of the three outputs postponed, two were delayed owing to the lack of timely response to the related questionnaires, and a report to the Trade and Development Board, while in progress at the end of the biennium, is now scheduled to be completed in 1988;

(e) Transfer of technology. Of the 20 outputs reported as postponed two relate to intergovernmental meetings that were delayed for further consultations among Governments, two reports lacked sufficient preparatory studies, two delays resulted from non-receipt of extrabudgetary resources and 14 were overtaken by other priority activities for the preparation and servicing of the seventh session of the Conference. Two technical publications, one on the generation of skills and their utilization and a questionnaire on the reverse transfer of technology, were terminated, the latter as no longer required by the international expert group. The postponements in this programme have to be seen in the context of the 11 additional outputs delivered as mandated by legislation; these concerned the convening and servicing of three expert groups and the preparation of reports based on the proceedings, as well as the preparation of reports (for example, a comprehensive report on technical co-operation in UNCTAD requested by the Working Party on the Medium-Term Plan and the Programme Budget).

15.6 The delivery rate of outputs designated as being of highest priority was 82 per cent. In this respect it is relevant to indicate that of the 11 additional outputs mandated by legislation referred to under the programme Transfer of technology in paragraph 15.5 (e), 8 were given highest priority designation.

15.7 As regards operational activities, the UNCTAD secretariat implemented 311 outputs in the delivery of technical co-operation, of which 297 were originally programmed and 14 were additional outputs delivered during the course of the biennium, as detailed in table 15.2 below.

Table 15.2. Implementation of technical co-operation outputs
by programme

Programme	As programmed	Additional	Total
Money, finance and development	4	-	4
Commodities	2	-	2
Manufacturers and semi-manufacturers	19	9	28
Shipping, ports and multimodal transport	34	-	34
Transfer of technology	66	2	68
Economic co-operation among developing countries	39	1	40
Trade among countries having different economic and social systems	12	2	14
Least developed, land-locked and island developing countries	21	-	21
Insurance	15		15
Trade facilitation	85	-	85
Total	297	14	311

Section 16. INTERNATIONAL TRADE CENTRE

Table 16.1. Analysis of actual programme performance at the output level in 1986-1987 in relation to the commitment in the programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987 (A/40/6 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme of activity (subprogramme)	Pro-grammed (1)	Imple-mented (2)	Departures from pro-grammed commitments			Additional outputs by		Percentage			
			Refor-mulated (3)	Post-poned (4)	Termi-nated (5)	Legis-lation (6)	Secre-tariat (7)	A	B	C	D
								(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Institutional infrastructure for trade promotion at the national level	37	34	2	1	-	7	-	91	97	97	97
Export market development	211	180	3	13	15	29	-	85	86	88	88
Specialized national trade promotion services	124	87	2	29	6	5	-	70	71	72	72
Multinational trade promotion	15	13	-	2	-	6	-	86	86	90	90
Manpower development for trade promotion	16	11	-	5	-	13	-	68	68	82	82
Import operations and techniques	85	68	2	13	2	7	-	80	82	83	83
Special programme of technical co-operation with the least developed countries	10	10	-	-	-	1	-	100	100	100	100

Table 16.1 (continued)

Programme of activity (subprogramme)	Pro-grammed (1)	Imple-mented (2)	Departures from pro-grammed commitments			Additional outputs by		Percentage			
			Refor-mulated (3)	Post-poned (4)	Termi-nated (5)	Legis-lation (6)	Secre-tariat (7)	A	B	C	D
			(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)					
Trade promotion oriented to rural development	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical co-operation with national chambers of commerce	6	6	-	-	-	3	-	100	100	100	100
Total	508	409	9	67	23	71	-	80	82	34	84

a/ For a full description of columns (1) to (7), see A/43/326, para. 15, and for columns (8) to (11), see para. 16.

16.1 The tabular presentation has been essentially revised as to content, because a new distribution of programmed outputs and delivery has been made between the programme of activity and what can be termed the technical co-operation component of the Centre's programme of work. Thus, what has been reported on in table 16.1 above consists essentially of the publications programme of the Centre and the advisory missions under the different subprogrammes.

16.2 Furthermore, the standardization of citations for technical co-operation activities, as referred to in paragraph 21 of A/43/326, permitted the change to the comparative format in table 16.2 (see also para. 16.4).

16.3 The programme adjustments that led to postponements and terminations, on the one hand, and to additional outputs by legislation, on the other hand, have been considered by the Joint Advisory Group on the International Trade Centre. The outputs involved, for both decreases and additions, are mostly, if not exclusively, technical publications. Inasmuch as this was the result of adding to the programme those publications for which a greater and more imminent need had been expressed by Governments concerned, at the expense of deleting a few titles and postponing the publication of others, it can be said that this represents a true case of flexibility in programme implementation with the concurrence of the reviewing body concerned and put into operation for the benefit of the interested end-users.

Table 16.2. Number of technical co-operation projects with respect to the biennium 1986-1987

Subprogramme	Programmed				Actual			
	In progress	New to commence	Total	To be completed	In progress	New to commence	Total	To be completed
Institutional infrastructure for trade promotion at the national level	43	20	63	15	27	27	54	8
Export market development	104	49	153	33	77	58	135	23
Specialized national trade promotion services	39	28	67	18	19	26	45	14
Multinational trade promotion	6	4	10	-	7	2	9	7
Manpower development for trade promotion	5	4	9	3	15	8	23	7
Import operations and techniques	21	17	38	7	20	11	31	6
Special programme of technical co-operation with the least developed countries	2	2	4	2	2	2	4	4
Trade promotion oriented to rural development	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1

/...

Table 16.2 (continued)

Subprogramme	Programmed				Actual			
	In progress	New to commence	Total	To be completed	In progress	New to commence	Total	To be completed
Technical co-operation with national chamber of commerce	4	1	5	1	2	1	3	2
Total	225	126	351	80	170	136	306	72

16.4 The delivery of technical co-operation projects is a significant aspect of the programme of work of the Centre. For this reason the information contained in table 16.2 in regard of project delivery is particularly relevant and, given the enhanced form of presentation, should facilitate the intergovernmental review of programme delivery of the Centre. In this connection it is recalled that the information given in the programme budget performance report for 1986-1987 (A/C.5/42/40/Add.16) in respect of the volume of extrabudgetary funds for the delivery of operational projects, financed by UNDP or from trust funds available to the Centre, indicated a total of some \$43.4 million, virtually equal to the previous estimate of \$43.0 million.

Section 18. UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

Table 18.1. Analysis of actual programme performance at the output level in 1986-1987 in relation to the commitment in the programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987 (A/40/6 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme of activity	Pro-grammed (1)	Imple-mented (2)	Departures from pro-grammed commitments			Additional outputs by		Percentage			
			Refor-mulated (3)	Post-poned (4)	Termi-nated (5)	Legis-lation (6)	Secre-tariat (7)	A	B	C	D
								(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Environment	367	248	19	17	83	12	64	67	72	73	90

a/ For a full description of columns (1) to (7), see A/43/326, para. 15, and for columns (8) to (11), see para. 16.

18.1 During the biennium the average vacancy rate for Professional posts financed from the regular budget was almost 19 per cent. Given the importance of extrabudgetary sources in the funding of the programme of work, however, it is particularly relevant to note the developments in the availability of such resources. While total extrabudgetary resources were estimated in the second programme budget performance report for the biennium 1986-1987 at some \$84.5 million, or an increase of some 5 per cent over the previously estimated \$80.6 million, estimates for those portions that relate to substantive activities only were \$14.3 million and \$12.9 million, respectively.

18.2 The reduction in the number of programmed outputs from 658 in 1984-1985 to 367 for the biennium 1986-1987 is mainly the result of the following programmatic adjustments:

(a) Under subprogrammes 2 (Human settlements and human welfare), 3 (Terrestrial and coastal ecosystems) (mainly programme elements Soils, Water and Wildlife and protected areas) and 4 (Environment and development) (technical co-operation only in respect of integrated approach to environment and development), the emphasis shifted to the implementation of operational projects, which have greatly increased in scope (see also para. 18.6);

(b) Under subprogramme 5 (Oceans), the reduction relates principally to the fact that during the previous biennium the action plans for the regional seas were under preparation and some 80 publications and 40 meetings were programmed; while by 1986-1987 these action plans had been adopted and the focus had shifted to the co-ordination of regional action plans;

(c) Under subprogramme 8 (Supporting measures), the main reason for the reductions lies in the continued application of stricter criteria in the definition of final outputs, particularly as regards public information activities for which the concept of annual programmes has been introduced (see also para. 18.8);

(d) Under subprogramme 9 (Environmental management, including environmental law), in 1984-1985 20 more technical publications concerning environmental law were programmed than in 1986-1987.

18.3 The 367 outputs reported as programmed for the biennium (column 1 of table 18.1) include 49 carried forward from 1984-1985, of which 15 were in addition to those programmed initially for delivery during the biennium; also, 16 have been further postponed (see also A/43/326, table 3).

18.4 The 83 terminations included (a) 55 outputs terminated under the activities of the International Register for Potentially Toxic Chemicals (IRPTC), including eight IRPTC bulletins, due to the lack of the extrabudgetary resources, and 40 reviews of scientific publications on environmentally dangerous chemical substances and processes of global impact, now considered to be an intermediate activity leading to the publication of the IRPTC bulletins and for incorporation as appropriate in the reports to the UNEP Governing Council, (b) seven outputs under the International Referral System for Sources of Environmental Information (INFOTERRA) as the efforts to establish the INFOTERRA regional service centers were only partially successful, and a smaller number of issues of the International Directory of Services of Environmental Information and the specialized directories and (c) several publications, such as the directory of institutions and resources for environmental training and training materials. Postponements were mainly due to the the vacancy situation.

18.5 Additional outputs were delivered under (a) programme element 1.1 (Data and state of the environment), with additional reports on the state of the environment, (b) programme element 1.3 (Global Environmental Monitoring System (GEMS)), with additional reports concerning the global resource information data-base, (c) programme element 1.5 (IRPTC), with an additional list of environmentally harmful chemical substances, a higher number of IRPTC bulletins and two volumes of the IRPTC legal file, (d) programme element 2.2 (Health of the people and the environment), with additional technical publications on environmental health criteria and (e) programme element 3.1 (Arid and semi-arid ecosystems and desertification control), with a number of additional outputs that included meetings and a film on desertification control.

18.6 Outputs designated as being of highest priority had a delivery rate of 93 per cent (see A/43/326, annex III). The three postponements are technical publications, including under GEMS a bulletin on climate system monitoring and a summary on that topic expected to be issued in early 1988 as well as a publication on the world-wide assessment of the environmental management of the inland water. Postponement of the latter output, which is expected to be implemented at the end of 1988, is due to delays in the implementation of the project that supported this activity. Two terminations concerned outputs carried over from 1984-1985.

18.7 While training has continued to be an important component of operational activities, the implementation of technical co-operation projects, including pilot projects, and the provision of advisory services have increased in scope during 1986-1987. UNEP has held some 60 training courses, workshops and post-graduate courses, has been involved in some 50 technical co-operation projects and pilot projects and has carried out over 20 regional advisory services missions. In addition, under programme element 5.3 (Regional seas), numerous regional meetings have been held in support of the implementation of regional action plans.

18.8 As regards public information services, over 200 media features and news releases were produced centrally at UNEP headquarters. The regional information programme included production of 120 newsletters and news summaries and more than 500 news articles produced and distributed by the UNEP regional and liaison offices.

18.9 An important part of the work of UNEP continues to be providing technical answers to queries on environmental matters. To this end over 23,000 queries have been answered in the provision of substantive environmental information and referral services concerning INFOTERRA, more than 300 queries were answered on industry and environment-related issues and over 600 queries answered by IRPTC.

Section 19. UNITED NATIONS CENTRE FOR HUMAN SETTLEMENTS (HABITAT)

Table 19.1 Analysis of actual programme performance at the output level in 1986-1987 in relation to the commitment in the programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987 (A/40/6 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme of activity	Pro-grammed (1)	Imple-mented (2)	Departures from pro-grammed commitments			Additional outputs by		Percentage			
			Refor-mulated (3)	Post-poned (4)	Termi-nated (5)	Legis-lation (6)	Secre-tariat (7)	A	B	C	D
								(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Human settlements activities	130	60	13	41	16	-	13	46	56	56	66

a/ For a full description of columns (1) to (7), see A/43/326, para. 15, and for columns (8) to (11), see para. 16.

19.1 The increase in the number of outputs from 103 in 1984-1985 to 130 in 1986-1987 is mainly due to the fact that during the previous biennium a number of activities in several subprogrammes were intermediate in nature, while in 1986-1987 these activities included final outputs.

19.2 Of the 13 outputs carried forward from 1984-1985 (11) and from 1982-1983 (2), the latter were terminated and two of the former were further postponed (see also A/43/326, table 3).

19.3 The average vacancy rate during the biennium for Professional posts financed from the regular budget of the Centre was some 23 per cent; however it is to be noted that for the year 1987 alone the average vacancy rate was in excess of 31 per cent. The high vacancy rate had a considerable impact on the programme delivery of the Centre. Yet other factors have been reported as well, notably, delays in the hiring of consultants and in the editing and printing of publications, the latter on account of a shortage of editorial staff and deficient printing facilities.

19.4 Of the 41 postponements 36 were technical publications and 5 consisted of public information services such as an audio-visual presentation on transportation systems and information kits on themes for the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless. All 16 terminations were technical publications, of which 8 were IYSH bulletins and 4 were of lowest priority designation. The main reason for these postponements and terminations is the high vacancy rate, particularly

aggravated during the second year of the biennium. Although these postponements and terminations have occurred in all the eight subprogrammes, most affected were subprogramme 5 (Low-cost infrastructure for human settlements), subprogramme 6 (Land) and subprogramme 7 (Mobilisation of finance for human settlements development).

19.5 The 13 additional outputs added by the secretariat relate to fellowships in the management of sub-national settlements systems and the financing and managing of urban development, as well as to additional monographs for the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless and technical notes on indigenous building materials.

19.6 As can be seen in A/43/326, annex III, the highest priority designations had an implementation rate of 66 per cent because of the postponement of four technical publications dealing with low-income settlements and with the use of new and renewable sources of energy. They are now expected to be published in the summer of 1988, the delay being due to the reasons given in paragraph 19.3 above.

19.7 The dissemination of scientific and technical information has been reported as two annual programmes, which involved, *inter alia*, responding to over 1,500 requests for information and a film-lending programme to governmental agencies, non-governmental organizations and educational institutions.

19.8 A total of 144 fellowships have been awarded mostly for participation in training courses provided to government officials and planners in such fields as management of sub-national settlements systems, housing and development, financing and managing of urban development or urban projects and financing of human settlements programmes.

19.9 As regards technical co-operation, 45 projects were actually implemented compared with 48 estimated initially and 38 new projects were added, while the initial estimate indicated 50. This was mainly due to the late approval of the projects under the fourth UNDP programming cycle. Changes in emphasis resulted in additional projects in respect of human settlements institutions and management and in the settlement planning field, while the number of projects decreased slightly in respect of mobilization of finance for human settlements.

Section 20B. DIVISION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS

Table 20B.1 Analysis of actual programme performance at the output level in 1986-1987 in relation to the commitment in the programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987 (A/40/6 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme of activity	Pro-grammed (1)	Imple-mented (2)	Departures from pro-grammed commitments			Additional outputs by		Percentage			
			Refor-mulated (3)	Post-poned (4)	Termi-nated (5)	Legis-lation (6)	Secre-tariat (7)	A (8)	B (9)	C (10)	D (11)
			Division of Narcotic Drugs	319	282	2	24	11	2	-	88

a/ For a full description of columns (1) to (7), see A/43/326, para. 15, and for columns (8) to (11), see para. 16.

20B.1 During the biennium 1986-1987 the average vacancy rate for posts in the Professional category in the Division of Narcotic Drugs was 18 per cent; it should be noted that this rate for 1987 alone amounted to some 22 per cent. Furthermore, the preparation of inputs for submission to the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking and participation in the servicing of the Conference had an impact on the work of the Division.

20B.2 The overall delivery of outputs of the Division for the biennium, inclusive of the additional outputs mandated subsequent to the approval of the programme of work, was 89 per cent, as indicated in table 20B.1 above. The total number of outputs reported as programmed (see table 20B.1, column 1) includes 12 outputs carried forward from 1982-1983 (eight) and from 1984-1985 (four). Of that number 10 had been reprogrammed and were thus included in the original programme of work for 1986-1987, while the other two had become additional tasks (see also A/43/326, table 3).

20B.3 The 24 outputs reported as postponed consist of 16 technical publications, three reports, three meeting-servicing activities and four other outputs. The 11 terminations comprise six technical publications, two reports, the servicing of one meeting and two other outputs.

20B.4 The particulars of the postponements are as follows: (a) two technical publications, one on national drug control laws and the other the cumulative index thereof, were deferred following the adoption of resolution 1 (S-IX) by the

Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/126, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare, as a matter of priority, a draft convention against illicit drug traffic; (b) two reports to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs were postponed following the adoption of Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/27, in which the Council requested a more detailed report for input to the draft convention on narcotic drugs; (c) two outputs, including "The United Nations and Drug Abuse Control", are in progress and scheduled to be completed in 1988; and (d) the remaining 18 outputs were postponed as a result of the high vacancy rate and non-receipt of the anticipated extrabudgetary funds. The terminations are entirely attributed to the rather high vacancy rate.

20B.5 The delivery rate of outputs for activities designated as being of highest priority was 96 per cent.

20B.6 A total of 291 technical co-operation outputs, financed by the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, have been reported by the Division as implemented. These include training of 38 staff members from national narcotics laboratories, material and scientific assistance to some 73 national laboratories and other types of project delivery.

Section 20C. INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD SECRETARIAT

Table 20C.1 Analysis of actual programme performance at the output level in 1986-1987 in relation to the commitment in the programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987 (A/40/6 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme of activity	Pro-grammed (1)	Imple-mented (2)	Departures from pro-grammed commitments			Additional outputs by		Percentage			
			Refor-mulated (3)	Post-poned (4)	Termi-nated (5)	Legis-lation (6)	Secre-tariat (7)	A (8)	B (9)	C (10)	D (11)
			International Narcotics Control Board secretariat	100	91	-	4	5	9	-	91

a/ For a full description of columns (1) to (7), see A/43/326, para. 15, and for columns (8) to (11), see para. 16.

20C.1 During the 1986-1987 biennium the average vacancy rate for posts in the Professional category of the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board was 12 per cent. It should also be noted in this context that the Deputy Secretary of the Board was on loan to serve full time on the secretariat of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking.

20C.2 The overall delivery of outputs of the secretariat of the Board for the biennium, inclusive of the additional outputs mandated subsequent to the approval of its programme of work, was 91 per cent. It should also be noted that during the biennium the secretariat delivered nine additional outputs in the form of documentation submitted to and servicing of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking and the preparation of four additional reports to the Board on specific issues.

20C.3 Postponements concerned two technical publications, one on statistics on psychotropic substances and the revised manuscript for the List of Psychotropic Substances under International Control (Green List); while manuscripts were prepared during the biennium, their publication was delayed. Two studies, representing parts of the Annual Report of the International Narcotics Control Board and of the Statistics on Psychotropic Substances, were postponed as a result of the additional tasks in connection with the Conference.

20C.4 As regards terminations three background papers (highest priority designation), comprising statistical and research data on possible cases of serious treaty violations and/or illicit drug activities for the information of and action by the Board, were terminated as a result of the extended vacancy throughout the biennium of the post of the Legal Officer in charge of these activities. Furthermore two technical publications, namely the Statement on Narcotic Drugs and Comparative Statement of Estimates and Statistics for 1985 and for 1986 were not published and thus reported as terminated; however it is noted that the secretariat undertook the compilation of the data and preparation of the manuscript for examination by the Board.

20C.5 The delivery rate of outputs for activities designated as being of highest priority was 76 per cent, because of the termination of 13 outputs with highest priority designation, three of eight background papers and special case-studies, for the reasons stated in paragraph 20C.4 above.

20C.6 In respect of technical co-operation activities, 32 outputs were reported as implemented, partially financed by the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control.

Section 21. OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER
 FOR REFUGEES

Table 21.1 Significant performance indicators in terms of
 final output of the operation of UNHCR in the
 biennium 1986-1987

Programme of activity	Number of <u>significant indicators</u>	
	Programmed 1986-1987	Implemented 1986-1987
1. <u>International protection: international instruments relating to the status of refugees or otherwise benefiting refugees</u>	Not specified	9
Consultation and negotiation on the accession to the 1951 United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees	Not specified	7
Notes on accession to international instruments and on the detention of refugees and asylum-seekers	Not specified	2
2. <u>International protection: effective implementation of refugee rights</u>	Not specified	85
National, regional and international conferences and colloquiums dealing with refugee rights	Not specified	71
Seminars on refugee rights	Not specified	14
3. <u>International protection: promotion and dissemination of principles of refugee law</u>	Not specified	78
Meetings on the promotion of refugee law	Not specified	32
Grants concerning refugee law	Not specified	30
Reports on the dissemination of refugee law	Not specified	5
Technical publications on the dissemination of refugee law	Not specified	10
Maintenance and development of refugee law documentation	Not specified	1

Table 21.1 (continued)

Programme of activity	Number of significant indicators	
	Programmed 1986-1987	Implemented 1986-1987
4. <u>Material assistance: voluntary repatriation</u>	Not specified	1 802
Meetings on the promotion and identification of the voluntary repatriation possibilities	Not specified	2
Arrangement for the issuance of travel documents and visas	Not specified	1 800
5. <u>Programme support: External relations, information and fund-raising</u>	Not specified	947
Fund-raising activities	Not specified	769
Public information	Not specified	178

21.1 During the biennium the average vacancy rate for Professional posts financed from the regular budget was some 5 per cent. The actual volume of extrabudgetary resources, as indicated in the second programme budget performance report of the Secretary-General (see A/C.5/42/40/Add.21), was \$759.1 million.

21.2 The United Nations High Commissioner reports annually to the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's programme on assistance activities, including proposed voluntary fund programmes by country. He also submits annual reports to the General Assembly. Reports of the Executive Committee are submitted as addenda to the reports of the High Commissioner to the Assembly.

21.3 During the biennium seven States acceded to the 1951 United Nations Convention, including Equatorial Guinea, Tuvalu, Papua New Guinea, Venezuela, Malawi, Cape Verde and Mauritania. In addition, two notes were prepared on accession to the international instruments and on the detention of refugees and asylum-seekers.

21.4 Some 71 national, regional and international conferences and colloquiums were convoked to deal with the refugee problem. In addition, 14 workshops or seminars took place during the biennium. UNHCR internal working groups were formed and meetings were held with government officials following the Hague meeting to study specific refugee groups. Under the UNHCR Emergency Management Training Programme, a regional workshop was held at Nairobi and was attended by 46 participants, including staff members from UNHCR and other United Nations agencies, Governments

and non-governmental agencies. An international seminar was held on the implementation in Africa of the 1969 OAU Convention and the 1951 United Nations refugee convention. Other meetings included the Oxford Lecture, the third seminar of the Group of Experts on Humanitarian Issues in European Socialist Countries, the Second World Congress on Human Rights, the Refugee Law Seminar for Government Officials of Southern Pacific Countries, the Refugee Law Seminar for Officials dealing with Refugees in South America, the International Law Seminar organized by the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs, the Refugee Law Training Course for East and Southern African countries, a meeting on the teaching of human rights in the Asia-Pacific region, the San Remo refugee law course and the refugee law training course for desk officers (groups I and II).

21.5 During each year 32 meetings took place at which the question of refugees was discussed, including those of the Commission on Human Rights, the Council of Europe Committee on Migration, Refugees and Demography, the Ad Hoc Committee on Asylum, the Organization of African Unity and its Bureau for Refugees, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the Organization of American States, the Asian African Legal Consultative Committee and the Intergovernmental Committee for Migration. In addition 30 grants were given, six more than programmed in the programme budget, to encourage the interest of university centres in refugee laws.

21.6 Five reports were produced on the Collection of International Instruments Concerning Refugees, including the 1984, 1985 and 1986 supplements to the compendium of conclusions adopted by the Executive Committee on the international protection of refugees, a report on military attacks on refugee camps and settlements in southern Africa and elsewhere and a report on the meeting of the expert group on temporary refugees in situations of large-scale influx. In addition, 10 technical publications were issued on such topics as procedures and criteria for determining refugee status, international protection of refugees, family reunification, follow-up on conclusions of the Sub-Committee on Determination of Refugee Status in cases of manifestly unfunded or abusive claims, protection of refugees in armed conflict situations, the role of UNHCR in national refugee status determination procedures, preparatory work on the 1951 Convention and asylum in the Arab Islamic tradition. One report was submitted to the Economic and Social Council on the transportation and reinstallation of refugees in their country of origin. The UNHCR Refugee Documentation Centre was further consolidated during the biennium with additional extrabudgetary staff sources.

21.7 Two meetings took place aimed at facilitating the voluntary repatriation of individuals or groups of refugees to their home countries, and a tripartite commission was established in the first half of 1986 composed of the Governments of El Salvador and Honduras and UNHCR to explore that question. In addition, the arrangements were made for the issuance of travel documents and visas, including the distribution of nearly 1,800 Convention Travel Documents to Governments during the first half of 1986.

21.8 As regards the fund-raising activities, \$412 million were raised in 1986 and \$357 million in 1987. As far as public information activities are concerned, 24 issues of Refugees were published; 69 fact sheets and 15 brochures and pamphlets were issued. In addition 50 press releases, 5 films and 15 television co-productions as well as many calendars and leaflets were produced.

Section 22. OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS DISASTER RELIEF CO-ORDINATOR

Table 22.1 Analysis of actual programme performance at the output level in 1986-1987 in relation to the commitment in the programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987 (A/40/6 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme of activity	Pro-grammed (1)	Imple-mented (2)	Departures from pro-grammed commitments			Additional outputs by		Percentage			
			Refor-mulated (3)	Post-poned (4)	Termi-nated (5)	Legis-lation (6)	Secre-tariat (7)	A	B	C	D
								(9)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Disaster relief co-ordination, preparedness and prevention	204	168	-	-	36	-	4	82	82	82	84

a/ For a full description of columns (1) to (7), see A/43/326, para. 15, and for columns (8) to (11), see para. 16.

22.1 The average vacancy rate during the biennium for Professional posts financed from the regular budget was some 5 per cent. The latest estimate of extrabudgetary resources of \$3.1 million compares with that previously estimated at some \$2.5 million, as reported in the second programme budget performance report for 1986-1987 (A/C.5/42/40/Add.22).

22.2 The details given in the description of the programme of work for the biennium 1986-1987 were improved in comparison with the previous biennium, particularly as regards the quantification of outputs, as a result of which two thirds of the total number of outputs reported on were quantified ab initio; this in turn meant that it became possible to express the overall output delivery in percentages, as indicated in columns 8 to 11 of table 22.1 above. At the same time it should be noted that owing to their unpredictability, those activities of the Office that relate directly to the occurrence of disasters cannot be expected to be forecast in quantity with a great degree of precision.

22.3 UNDR0 was involved in assistance following 39 major disasters during the biennium, although the preliminary forecast had been based on 60 to 80 such cases. The outputs reported in table 22.1 above include as two annual programmes each (a) UNDR0 participation in relief activities on a smaller scale for 108 emergencies of lesser magnitude and (b) the provision of grants in the case of disaster for 17 countries.

22.4 The 36 terminations represent the difference between initial estimates and actual delivery in respect of certain outputs for which the reservations as to quantity estimates mentioned in paragraph 22.2 are particularly relevant. These differences concerned assessment missions (10), surveys of national preparedness plans for disaster-prone countries (8) and inter-agency missions (18).

22.5 Four additional outputs reported as initiated by the secretariat relate to mission reports on disaster management.

22.6 The Office gave special attention to highest priority designations, which resulted in a 100 per cent delivery (see A/43/326, annex III).

22.7 In addition UNDRO implemented 33 projects in several countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America, conducted a training programme for the establishment and development of national and regional preparedness plans, held 11 seminars/workshops and carried out 11 assistance missions.

Section 23. HUMAN RIGHTS

Table 23.1 Analysis of actual programme performance at the output level in 1986-1987 in relation to the commitment in the programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987 (A/40/6 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme of activity	Pro-grammed (1)	Imple-mented (2)	Departures from pro-grammed commitments			Additional outputs by		Percentage			
			Refor-mulated (3)	Post-poned (4)	Termi-nated (5)	Legis-lation (6)	Secre-tariat (7)	A (8)	B (9)	C (10)	D (11)
Human rights activities	233	144	30	51	8	9	9	61	74	75	79

a/ For a full description of columns (1) to (7), see A/43/326, para. 15, and for columns (8) to (11), see para. 16.

23.1 During the biennium the average vacancy rate of Professional posts financed from the regular budget of the Centre was some 7 per cent.

23.2 The rate of output delivery averaged 79 per cent, mainly on account of the 51 postponements. These concern the issuance of 26 technical publications and 10 reports as well as servicing of 15 meetings.

23.3 A number of technical publications and reports were deferred, especially those under the lowest priority designation, among them eight issues of the Human Rights bulletin. Other postponements are due to the publications lag, i.e., manuscripts having been completed and passed on to the printers but not published before the end of the biennium. Further, two reports programmed to be submitted to the Economic and Social Council on complaints of violations of trade union rights were not prepared because no complaints were received that necessitated reporting to the Council under the procedure governed by its resolution 277 (X).

23.4 A number of meetings scheduled to take place in 1986 were held in abeyance or deferred in connection with the adjustments in the calendar necessitated by the current financial crisis or were not held for other reasons. For example, the 1986 summer session of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (a treaty body) did not convene because payments made by the States parties to the Treaty were not sufficient to cover the expenses of the Committee for the session. The Working Group of the Committee to consider communications under article 14 of the Convention did not meet because the material available did not justify it.

23.5 The 30 reformulations refer mainly to reports, confidential missions and studies, as well as some meetings. The quarterly reports to the members of the Commission on Human Rights concerning the implementation of the confidential decisions of the Commission with respect to particular human rights situations and the confidential studies, good offices missions or other exercises of a similar nature, decided upon by the Commission or the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, have been merged as they concern confidential decisions taken by these bodies. Other reports were reformulated as they had to be merged and issued in 1987 so as to cover a 24-month period because of the deferral of the relevant meeting. Such was the case of the annual reports to the Sub-Commission as it met only once in 1987. In addition, the Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Right to Development did not hold any of its three programmed meetings in 1986 as a result of General Assembly decisions 40/425 and 40/427, so as to enable the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-second session to provide the working group with appropriate guidance for its future work. By its resolution 1986/16 (endorsed by the Economic and Social Council in its decision 1986/133) the Commission on Human Rights decided that the working group should hold one meeting instead of the three programmed in 1987. Another reformulation referred to the Sessional Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which, according to Council resolution 1985/17, has been renamed the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights with a reformulated mandate.

Section 24. REGULAR PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

Table 24.1. Summary: Sectoral, regional and subregional advisory services

Programme	Work-months available (1)	Work-months related to missions (2)	Percentage (3)	Number of missions (4)
Food and agriculture	29	8	27	8
Development issues and policies	566	319	55	313
Human rights	10	10	100	3
Human settlements	72	48	66	66
Industrial development	48	34	70	31
International trade	138	113	81	123
Natural resources	298	220	73	193
Public administration and finance	207	99	47	100
Science and technology	34	14	41	10
Social development	113	86	76	67
Statistics	120	85	70	87
Transport, communications and tourism	99	70	71	73
Energy	224	130	58	133
United Nations Development Advisory Team in the Pacific	16	14	87	-
Total	1 974	1 250	63	1 207

24.1 This report covers the provision of advisory services, the implementation of training components and the carrying out of a few pilot projects reported on under the standard programme categories, and it follows the format and methodology adopted when reporting on this section was first introduced in the report on programme performance for the biennium 1984-1985 (A/41/318 and Add.1).

24.2 Advisory services are shown in tabular form separately at the sectoral level (table 24.2) and in respect of regional/subregional activities (table 24.3). Table 24.1 presents a summary. In accordance with the methodology, as adapted to reflect the essential elements of these services, the contents of the four columns of the tables in this section are as follows:

(a) Column (1) refers to the total number of work-months for which a given adviser had been available under contract (including short-term and consultancies) during the biennium (not to exceed 24 work-months), including, of course, annual leave and sick leave, if any;

(b) Column (2) refers to actual time spent on rendering advisory services (i.e. on mission) and includes time directly attributable to preparatory work and post-mission reporting or similar tasks;

(c) Column (3) is the percentage of time related to missions in terms of total actual time available in the biennium;

(d) Column (4) is the number of missions actually undertaken during the biennium.

24.3 While the overall rate of utilization of advisory services decreased slightly from 65 per cent in 1984-1985 to 63 per cent in 1986-1987, the total number of missions undertaken rose from 1,068 to 1,207, or 13 per cent (see A/43/326, para. 35, for an overview of the regular programme).

24.4 When comparing the volume of training activities with that of the previous biennium, it can be reported that while sectoral events had a slight decrease, the regional and subregional activities increased substantially, as further discussed in paragraphs 24.9 and 24.11 below.

24.5 Below follow tabular presentations covering advisory services, supplemented by brief comments including relevant data on training and pilot projects, as appropriate, in respect of: A. Sectoral advisory services, and B. Regional and subregional advisory services.

A. Sectoral advisory services

Table 24.2. Significant indicators of sectoral advisory services by programme

Programme	Work-months available (1)	Work-months related to missions (2)	Percentage (3)	Number of missions (4)
Development issues and policies	253	84	33	104
Human rights	10	10	100	3
Human settlements	72	48	66	66
International trade	72	58	80	80
Natural resources	277	204	73	240
Public administration and finance	177	80	45	85
Social development	53	46	86	42
Statistics	57	53	92	48
Transport, communications and tourism	24	20	83	20
Energy	145	74	51	90
Total	1 140	677	59	778

24.6 Sectoral advisory services have been rendered under the programmes of their respective responsibility by the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (DTCD), the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs (DIESA), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) and the Centre for Human Rights; one adviser on transport continued to be provided by the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE). At the end of the biennium 1986-1987 a total of 121 requests for advisory services were carried forward to 1988 (DTCD 103, Habitat 13 and ECE 5).

24.7 As can be seen from table 24.2 above, some 59 per cent of available work-months of advisers related to missions. Taking into account the number of missions actually carried out, the average time per mission amounts to about one

month. In comparison with 1984-1985, although the rate of utilization (see para. 24.2 (c) above) decreased from 62 to 59 per cent, the number of missions undertaken rose from 590 to 704, or by 19 per cent.

24.8 As regards field pilot projects, out of three projects in process as at 1 January 1986 and three initiated during 1986-1987, DTCD completed five and carried forward one to the current biennium.

24.9 Under the training component a total of 50 courses or seminars were held with 742 participants; also, 215 fellowships were awarded either as individual training or for participation in courses or seminars. The courses or seminars were held in natural resources (11 courses, 178 participants and fellowships), statistics (19, 283), public administration and finance (4, 95), social development and humanitarian affairs (2, 28), human settlements (1, 38), development issues and policies (2, 41), human rights (5, 186) and energy (6, 108). Sectoral training had essentially been held at the level of the preceding biennium, with only a slight decrease in the number of events and the total number of participants/fellowship holders, for which in 1984-1985 56 courses or seminars and 1,127 participants had been reported.

B. Regional and subregional advisory services

Table 24.3. Significant indicators of regional and subregional advisory services

(All regions except ECE)

Programme	Work-months available (1)	Work-months related to missions (2)	Percentage (3)	Number of missions (4)
Food and agriculture	29	8	27	8
Development issues and policies	313	238	76	209
Industrial development	48	34	70	31
International trade	66	55	83	43
Natural resources	21	16	79	9
Public administration and finance	30	19	63	15
Science and technology	34	14	41	10
Social development	60	40	66	25

Table 24.3 (continued)

Programme	Work-months available (1)	Work-months related to missions (2)	Percentage (3)	Number of missions (4)
Statistics	63	32	50	39
Transport, communications and tourism	75	50	66	53
Energy	79	56	71	61
United Nations Development Advisory Team in the Pacific	16	14	87	-
Total	834	576	69	503

24.10 Advisory services carried out in the regions of ESCAP, ECLAC, ECA and ESCWA have been reported as summarized by programme in table 24.3 above. As can be seen in this table, the work-months related to missions represent an average of 69 per cent of total work-months actually available in the biennium, a slight increase when compared with the 68 per cent of 1984-1985. Further, the number of missions undertaken increased to 503 from 478 in 1984-1985, or some 5 per cent. Taking into account the number of missions actually carried out, the average time per mission amounts to one month. The four Commission secretariats also reported that at the end of the biennium 1986-1987 a total of 33 requests for advisory services were carried forward to 1988 (ESCAP 20, ECLAC none, ECA 3, ESCWA 10).

24.11 Only ESCAP and ECA had a training component under the regular programme of technical co-operation, which consisted of 20 courses, seminars or workshops with a total of 727 participants in transport, communications and tourism (2 seminars, 32 participants), statistics (3, 99), natural resources (1, 16), development issues and policies (2, 57), public administration and finance (8, 418), science and technology (2, 39) and energy (2, 66). It is relevant that in comparison with 1984-1985 training had increased substantially as the corresponding indicators for the previous biennium were 8 events and 262 participants.

Section 26. LEGAL ACTIVITIES

Table 26.1. Analysis of actual programme performance at the output level in 1986-1987 in relation to the commitment in the programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987 (A/40/6 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme	Pro-grammed (1)	Imple-mented (2)	Departures from pro-grammed commitments			Additional outputs by		Percentage			
			Refor-mulated (3)	Post-poned (4)	Termi-nated (5)	Legis-lation (6)	Secre-teriat (7)	A (8)	B (9)	C (10)	D (11)
Upholding, strengthening and unifying the rule of law in the affairs of the United Nations	29	24	-	5	-	1	-	82	82	83	83
International agreements	250	142	-	108	-	-	-	56	56	56	56
Progressive development and codification of international law	120	100	-	13	7	1	-	83	83	83	83
Conduct of the general legal work of the United Nations and development of specialized branches of law	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	100
Progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade	108	83	-	9	16	22	1	76	76	80	81
Total	521	363	-	135	23	24	1	69	69	70	71

a/ For a full description of columns (1) to (7), see A/43/326, para. 15, and for columns (8) to (11), see para. 16.

26.1 During the biennium the average vacancy rate for Professional posts in the Office of Legal Affairs financed from the regular budget was some 22 per cent.

26.2 The following legal activities have been included in table 26.1 above as two outputs, representing annual programme carried out during the biennium under the programmes identified below:

(a) International agreements: (i) processing and notifications to Governments and intergovernmental organizations of 1,569 depositary formalities effected with the Secretary-General (approximately 1,500 programmed); (ii) registration of 3,254 treaties and subsequent actions there-to submitted by Governments and intergovernmental organizations (approximately 5,000 programmed); and (iii) issuance of 4,501 corresponding certificates of registration;

(b) Progressive development and codification of international law: arrangement of 38 fellowships with travel grants for participants in regional training and refresher courses on international law;

(c) Conduct of the general legal work of the United Nations and development of specialized branches of law: a number of activities under subprogrammes 1 to 5 (reported as 10 outputs for the biennium) included the preparation of 2,353 written briefs, legal advice and opinions, including 57 briefs filed with the Administrative Tribunal and the Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgements.

26.3 Outputs carried forward from 1984-1985, which had been reported then as postponed, consisted in their majority of volumes of the Treaty Series; the same phenomenon continued in 1986-1987. As can be seen in table 3 of document A/43/326, while 141 had been reprogrammed, 21 had become additional tasks for the biennium 1986-1987.

26.4 The activities for the programme of publication of the volumes of the United Nations Treaty Series, including the special programme of reduction in the backlog of publishing, are carried out as part of the programme 2 (International agreements). However, it is important to highlight two aspects of this publication programme, namely, (a) by virtue of the sheer numbers of volumes involved, some 160 for the biennium, this represents some 30 per cent of the total number of outputs under this section, and (b) in order for such volumes to become final output and thus be reported as implemented, the participation of other offices, besides the Office of Legal Affairs, is involved. Because of this situation, the further analysis contained in table 26.2 below is considered particularly relevant for the transparency of information on programme delivery. In this table the information contained in table 26.1 above is recapitulated in the form of subtotals for (a) volumes of the Treaty Series only and (b) all other outputs of the Office of Legal Affairs.

Table 26.2. Summary analysis of actual programme performance in 1986-1987 in relation to the commitment in the programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987 (A/40/6 and Add.1) in respect of the United Nations Treaty Series and all other outputs a/ (Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme of activity	Pro-grammed (1)	Imple-mented (2)	Departures from pro-grammed commitments			Additional outputs by		Percentage			
			Refor-mulated (3)	Post-poned (4)	Termi-nated (5)	Legis-lation (6)	Secre-tariat (7)	A	B	C	D
								(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
United Nations <u>Treaty Series</u> only	160	69	-	91	-	-	-	43	43	43	43
All other	361	294	-	44	23	24	1	81	81	93	94
Total	521	363	-	135	23	24	1	69	69	70	71

a/ For a full description of columns (1) to (7), see A/43/326, para. 15, and for columns (8) to (11), see para. 16.

26.5 The overall implementation rate of outputs in this section for the biennium was 71 per cent when taking into account additional outputs. The two main contributing elements of this result were, on the one hand, the high vacancy rate of 22 per cent cited in paragraph 26.1 above and, on the other hand, the deferral in the publication of the United Nations Treaty Series manuscripts prepared by the Office of Legal Affairs. In this connection it is also relevant to refer to the information conveyed in table 26.2 in the sense that the delivery rate of outputs other than Treaty Series volumes was 81 per cent for those initially programmed and 94 per cent when including additional outputs.

26.6 The information given in table 26.3 below centres on the two principal stages in the process of the delivery of the Treaty Series publication programme. The table is presented in order to reflect in an appropriate manner the contributions to this process by the Treaty Section of the Office of Legal Affairs as the unit responsible for the preparation of manuscripts as distinct from the various tasks of other units of the Secretariat dealing with further steps in the publication of volumes of the Treaty Series.

Table 26.3. Overview concerning the publications programme of the United Nations Treaty Series

(Expressed in number of outputs)

	Pro-grammed (1)	Imple-mented (2)	Departures from pro-grammed commitments			Additional outputs by		Percentage			
			Refor-mulated (3)	Post-poned (4)	Termi-nated (5)	Legis-lation (6)	Secre-tariat (7)	A	B	C	D
								(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Manuscripts prepared	160	156	-	4	-	-	-	97	97	97	97
Volumes published	160	69	-	91	-	-	-	43	43	43	43

26.7 As has been indicated in paragraph 30 of A/43/326 a final output can be reported as delivered only when it has been made available to the end-users, which in the case of volumes of the Treaty Series means the becoming available by publishing of individual volumes. From the data in table 26.3 above it can be seen that in 1986-1987 the Treaty Section of the Office of Legal Affairs prepared 156 volumes of manuscripts of 160 programmed for delivery, which, if measured on its own, would amount to some 97 per cent.

26.8 The delivery rate of outputs designated as being of highest priority was 90 per cent, including two additional outputs mandated by legislation subsequent to the approval of the biennial programme of work.

Section 27. PUBLIC INFORMATION

Table 27.1. Analysis of actual programme performance at the output level in 1986-1987 in relation to the commitment in the programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987 (A/40/6 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Subprogramme	Pro-grammed (1)	Imple-mented (2)	Departures from pro-grammed commitments			Additional outputs by		Percentage			
			Refor-mulated (3)	Post-poned (4)	Termi-nated (5)	Legis-lation (6)	Secre-tariat (7)	A	B	C	D
								(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Coverage	5 740	1 189	1 087	-	3 464	-	-	20	39	39	39
Information in depth	5 113	3 919	223	16	955	79	25	76	81	81	81
Total	10 853	5 108	1 310	16	4 419	79	25	47	59	59	59

a/ For a full description of columns (1) to (7), see A/43/326, para. 15, and for columns (8) to (11), see para. 16.

27.1 During the biennium the overall average vacancy rate for regular budget posts in Professional and higher categories in the Department of Public Information, including information centres, was some 21 per cent. The total volume of extrabudgetary resources reported in the second performance report as \$5.9 million (see A/C.5/42/40/Add.27) varied from the revised estimates of \$6.2 million but remained virtually unchanged from the original estimates of \$5.8 million.

27.2 Of the 10,853 outputs reported as programmed in column 1 of table 27.1 above, 27 had been carried forward as postponed from the biennium 1984-1985 (see also A/43/326, table 3).

27.3 In connection with the output delivery of the Department it should be noted that of these 10,853 outputs, 5,546 or 51.1 per cent pertain to programme element 1.3 (Radio news programmes) under subprogramme 1 (Coverage) of which 3,464 outputs were not implemented. This was the main determinant of the total rate of programme implementation. Excluding the radio news programmes, the overall performance rate for the Department would have been 82 per cent instead of 59 per cent.

27.4 Table 27.2 below gives an overview of programme element 1.3 in terms of its three categories, namely, (a) short-wave broadcasts and (b) other radio news programmes.

Table 27.2. Programme element 1.3 (Radio news programmes)

(Summary of implementation expressed in number of outputs)

	Programmed	Implemented		Terminated
		As programmed	As reformulated	
Short-wave broadcast	3 992	179	981	2 832
Other radio news programmes	<u>1 554</u>	<u>922</u>	—	<u>632</u>
Total	<u>5 546</u>	<u>1 101</u>	<u>981</u>	<u>3 464</u>

27.5 As to outputs listed under radio news programmes, it will be recalled that in January 1986, the broadcast organization "Voice of America" increased the transmitter rental unit rate from \$30 to \$179, a 500 per cent increase per unit rate. The increased rental unit rate, which would have called for expenditures beyond the capacity of the Department to absorb, resulted in the suspension of almost all short-wave broadcasts from New York. Thus, of the total 5,546 outputs under this programme element, 2,832 short-wave broadcasts were not implemented. Also, 632 other radio news programmes were not produced owing to a high vacancy rate in the Professional posts designated for implementation and to other economy measures that affected the Organization. These facts were reported to the Committee on Information during its substantive session of 1986 (see A/AC.198/110) and to the General Assembly at its forty-first session (see A/41/562).

27.6 The outputs implemented and reformulated under programme element 1.3 numbered 2,082, or 37.5 per cent of the programmed outputs. It should also be noted that the 981 radio programmes to be transmitted daily during the sessions of the General Assembly have been reformulated to weekly transmissions by radio circuits and telephone feed to broadcasting stations, which in turn transmitted these programmes by short-wave in their respective regions.

27.7 Table 27.3 indicates the number of outputs produced under the annual programmes.

Section 28B. OFFICE OF FINANCIAL SERVICES

Table 28B.1. Significant performance indicators of the services provided by the Office of Financial Services in 1986-1987

Category of service	Programmed	Implemented
1. Financial services relating to peace-keeping matters:		
(a) Budget estimates prepared	Not specified	10
(b) Issuance of:		
(i) Allotments	Not specified	36
(ii) Staffing table authorizations	Not specified	28
(c) Reports to intergovernmental bodies	Not specified	11
2. Programme planning, budgeting and monitoring:		
(a) The proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989	1	1
(b) Review of extrabudgetary cost plans	300	353
(c) Review of:		
(i) Trust fund proposals	30	53
(ii) Host country agreements concerning meetings	20	16
(d) Issuance of allotment advices and staffing table authorizations	3 200	2 708
(e) Review of statements of expenditure and revisions of allotment advices	Not specified	835
(f) Programme budget performance reports	2	2
(g) Statements of programme budget implications for the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and their subsidiary bodies	About 150	101

Table 28B.1 (continued)

Category of service	Programmed	Implemented
(h) Addenda to the medium-term plan	Not specified	-
(i) Revisions to the medium-term plan	Not specified	1
(j) Programme performance report for the biennium 1984-1985	1	1
3. Policy co-ordination:		
(a) Salary surveys conducted	Not specified	4
(b) Issuance of salary scales	400	451
(c) Reports to the General Assembly on salaries, allowances and other entitlements	Not specified	7
(d) Administrative instructions - Secretary-General's bulletins prepared	Not specified	12
(e) Processing of claims in respect of service incurred death, injury or illness and loss of or damage to personal effects	720	598
4. Financial accounting and reporting:		
(a) Processing of selected accounting actions	Not specified	82 631
(b) Financial reports to the General Assembly for the biennium	Not specified	4
(c) Number of staff processed on payrolls	approx. 10 000	10 392
(d) Other payment actions	Not specified	63 139
5. Treasury and investment:		
(a) Substantive servicing of:		
(i) Sessions of the Committee on Contributions	2	2

Table 28B.1 (continued)

Category of service	Programmed	Implemented
(ii) Pledging conferences	6	7
(b) Bank accounts managed:		
(i) Headquarters	105	105
(ii) Offices away from Headquarters	445	382
(c) Short-term investments (number of actions)	3 664	6 271
(d) Receiving and recording of payments (number of cash receipts)	15 200	17 533
(e) Effecting all disbursements (number of cheques)	approx. 160 000	209 695
(f) Investment management for the United Nations Joint Pension Fund involving:		
(i) Servicing of its meetings with preparation investment policy papers (number of sessions)	8	8
(ii) Preparation of reports	Not specified	13

28B.1 In addition to the services indicated above, the Office of Financial Services, particularly the Budget Division, provided or participated in substantive servicing of three sessions of the General Assembly (the forty-first and the forty-second regular sessions, the resumed fortieth session), three sessions of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh and extended twenty-seventh sessions) and four sessions or series of meetings of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

28B.2 In 1986, the Office provided support to the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations. In 1987, it was also actively involved in the activities for the implementation of recommendation 15 of the Group on the reduction of personnel. It should also be stressed that the implementation of the reforms adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 41/213 placed heavier

demands on the resources of the Office, particularly with respect to the programme planning, budgeting and monitoring functions.

28B.3 During the biennium the average vacancy rate for Professional posts financed from the regular budget was about 10 per cent. In the last year of the biennium, 1987, it reached 14 per cent.

28B.4 In 1987, the programme planning, evaluation and monitoring functions, previously carried out by the Office of Programme Planning and Co-ordination of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, were merged with the budgeting, accounting and other financial functions carried out by the Office of Financial Services. As a result of this consolidation, the Office of Financial Services was renamed the Office for Programme Planning, Budget and Finance.

Section 28C. PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT SERVICES
 (including Staff training activities, Headquarters)

Table 28C.1. Significant performance indicators of the services
 provided by the Office of Personnel Services
 in 1986-1987

Category of service	Programmed	Implemented
1. Personnel policy co-ordination		
(a) Reports to the General Assembly, the International Civil Service Commission and other organs	Not specified	29
(b) Classification of posts (number of posts classified):		
(i) Professionals	3 125	550
(ii) General Service	1 000	1 954
(iii) Field Service	Not programmed	300
(c) Reviews and appeals		
(i) Review of contested administrative decisions (number of cases)	250	295
(ii) Number of settlements of appeals brought before the Joint Appeals Board (with exception of UNDP, UNICEF, and UNHCR cases)	40	51
2. Recruitment		
Number of posts filled or contracts given:		
(a) Professionals:		
(i) 100 series recruitment	600	316
(ii) 300 series recruitment and short-term appointments	1 200	1 296
(iii) Recruitment through competitive exams	120	110

Table 28C.1 (continued)

Category of service	Programmed	Implemented
(b) General service and other categories of staff (including short-term staff)	1 810	905
(c) Special service agreements	1 000	1 588
3. <u>Personnel administration</u>		
Number of staff administered (excluding short-term appointees) directly and indirectly through various delegations of authority to offices away from Headquarters	Not specified	13 700
4. <u>Medical Service</u>		
(a) Clinical activities:		
(i) Number of medical examinations	4 400	4 481
(ii) Number of medical consultations (including immunizations)	100 000	73 078
(b) Medico-administrative activities:		
(i) Reports of United Nations examining physician classified	Not programmed	10 922
(ii) Number of medical clearances	91 700	43 871
5. <u>Training and examination services</u>		
(a) Language training:		
(i) Number of courses	Not specified	223
(ii) Number of participants	3 200	2 410
(b) Occupational training:		
(i) Number of seminars/courses	Not specified	147
(ii) Number of participants	3 000	2 019

Table 28C.1 (continued)

Category of service	Programmed	Implemented
(c) Competitive examinations:		
(i) Number of national recruitment examinations conducted	Not specified	10
(ii) Examinations for promotion from General Service category to Professional category:		
Number of staff who sat for examination	Not specified	996
Number of staff placed	Not specified	42

28C.1.1 During the biennium 1986-1987 the average vacancy rate for Professional posts in the personnel management services financed from the regular budget was some 6 per cent.

Personnel policy co-ordination

28C.1.2 During the biennium as a result of the introduction of the seven-level grade structure for the General Service and other categories in New York, the priority as regards posts to be classified was for that category in New York as well as for General Service posts in the Secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa (Addis Ababa), which is reflected in the indicators in table 28C.1 above. In addition, the classification of Field Service category, which had not been programmed, was undertaken during the biennium.

Recruitment

28C.1.3 During the period under review the number of staff recruited under the 100 series was greatly reduced as a result of the suspension of recruitment. However, essential recruitment was undertaken under the 300 series (short-term) staff rules in order to ensure direct servicing of approved meetings of intergovernmental bodies, including the forty-first and forty-second sessions of the General Assembly. In order to service these essential meetings, and given the suspension of recruitment under the 100 series, the number of short-term staff hired slightly exceeded the number programmed. In addition to the recruitment services implemented as specified in the table, the office arranged for and co-ordinated an ad hoc internship programme, which placed 477 interns in offices and departments at Headquarters against 400 programmed.

Personnel administration

28C.1.4 A number of activities were carried out that were not included in the table, such as (a) interpretation, administration and implementation of staff regulations and rules, (b) support services provided to the Staff Management Co-ordination Committee and the Joint Advisory Committee, (c) staff counselling and staff welfare activities and (d) maintenance of personnel records. The decrease in the number of staff administered, which during 1986-1987 averaged 13,700 as compared with an average of 16,000 that had been reported for 1984-1985 (see A/41/316/Add.1), is but a logical consequence of the suspension of recruitment.

Training and examinations services

28C.1.5 During the biennium there were six terms of the language training programme, hence, the performance indicators given above represent the average number of courses and participants in the programme. The suspension of recruitment has also affected the activities under this service and has resulted in a reduction in the number of participants in the language and occupational training programmes, inter alia, because offices with very high vacancies found it more difficult to release staff for these purposes. While the number of national recruitment examinations conducted in 1986-1987 fell to 10 from the 26 which had been reported for the preceding biennium, there were significant increases from 1984-1985 to 1986-1987 in the indicators of examinations for promotion from the General Service to the Professional category, both for the number of staff who sat for the examination (from 595 to 995) and the number of staff placed (from 20 to 42).

Section 28D. OFFICE OF GENERAL SERVICES, HEADQUARTERS

Table 28D.1. Significant performance indicators of the services provided by the Office of General Services in 1986-1987

Category of service	Programmed	Implemented
1. <u>Security and safety</u>		
1.1. Security services:		
(a) Meetings covered	8 000	4 920
(b) Receptions and special events covered	400	396
(c) Special assignments (escorts and personal protection)	800	759
(d) Investigations	1 400	1 443
1.2. Safety services:		
(a) Inspections and investigations	Not specified	1 339
(b) Responses to emergencies	up to 1 200	902
2. <u>Commercial services</u>		
2.1. Procurement and transportation:		
(a) Contracts negotiated	350	240
(b) Purchase orders processed	approx. 15 000	8 658
(c) Travel transactions processed	approx. 44 000	32 753
(d) Incoming and outgoing shipments	9 500	8 512
3. <u>Technical support services</u>		
3.1.1 Building operation and maintenance:		
(a) Work orders	32 700	22 425
(b) Alteration and improvement projects	8	6
(c) Major maintenance projects supervised	22	10
(d) Electrical construction projects	320	102
(e) Information and reception services:		
(i) Evening meetings	Not specified	523
(ii) Security Council meetings	Not specified	156

Table 28D.1 (continued)

Category of service	Programmed	Implemented
3.2. Communications services:		
(a) Incoming and outgoing messages processed	1 586 000	1 493 632
(b) Technical meeting services provided	9 600	7 908
(c) Recordings produced	618 800	322 801
(d) Incoming and outgoing pouch bags processed	175 000	109 762
(e) Pieces of incoming mail sorted	11 000 000	8 621 347
(f) Pieces of outgoing postal mail dispatched	3 400 000	3 019 781
3.3. Records management:		
(a) Records management programmes developed	20	18
(b) Archives and records management services (measured in linear feet):		
(i) Accessions	7 000	5 035
(ii) Disposals	4 000	5 741

28D.1 During the biennium the average vacancy rates for posts of the Office of General Services financed from the regular budget was for those in the Professional and higher categories some 14 per cent and for those in the General Services and Other categories almost 6 per cent.

28D.2 The information contained in table 28D.1 above shows, in respect of the relevant service categories and for the significant performance indicators concerned, the effect of the implementation of the economy measures taken by the Secretary-General as a consequence of the financial crisis. The overall thrust of these measures, which have been reported on in detail on a number of occasions throughout the biennium, was to achieve economies through the reformulation of the objectives and/or the adjustments in the volume of services that fall under the responsibility of the Office of General Services. To the extent that these reformulations or adjustments were relevant to the servicing requirements under the calendar of conferences, the adjustments in the calendar were also taken into account. Details on the financial results of these economy measures are contained in the programme budget performance report of the Secretary-General for the biennium 1986-1987 (A/C.5/42/40/Add.28).

28D.3 The following paragraphs provide more specific information in respect of those adjustments made which had a bearing on the actual delivery of certain services in comparison with the programmed parameters:

(a) Procurement and transportation. The decline in numbers of purchase orders and travel transactions processed is mainly the result of savings measures, such as the restraints exercised by requisitioning offices, and a decrease in the amount of official travel authorized in accordance with the Secretary-General's directive in the matter. In the purchasing area additional measures concerned the consolidation of requisitions through bulk purchasing, blanket purchase orders, systems contracts, direct provisioning and letters of assist. The decrease in the number of incoming and outgoing shipments of organizational property is directly related to the aforementioned measures, while that in respect of staff members property decreased as a result of the recruitment freeze.

(b) Building operation and maintenance. The Office of General Services is directly responsible for all projects concerning alterations and improvements as well as major maintenance, including standard routine operations at Headquarters. The performance indicators shown in table 28D.1 under this heading reflect the architectural and engineering services provided by the Office to these projects (see also A/40/6, para. 28D.25). In this area of activity the priority was given to structural grounds and preventive maintenance with a view to avoid deterioration of United Nations property. Additional significant performance indicators have been included in table 28D.1 in respect of information and reception services in order to identify the numbers of evening meetings of intergovernmental bodies at the Headquarters conference facilities and, separately, the meetings of the Security Council for which differing service requirements exist.

(c) Communication services. The reduced level of activities in this service reflect generally the results of measures aimed at streamlining and further rationalizing operations. These measures included, inter alia, where feasible, increased use of nations postal services to transmit low priority documents, greater use of United States Postal Service boxes to provide direct sorting by that Service of postal mail addressed to staff of regional commission secretariats, UNDP, UNICEF offices at headquarters and overseas, field missions and other major offices and agencies. The decrease in the number of technical meeting services provided and recordings produced reflects the adjustments in the calendar of conferences.

Section 29B.1. CONFERENCE SERVICES, HEADQUARTERS

Table 29B.1.1. Significant performance indicators of the services provided by the Department of Conference Services, Headquarters, in 1986-1987

Category of service	Programmed	Implemented
1. Editorial and official records services		
(a) Editorial service (in thousands of words):		
(i) Pre-editing	18 000	13 230
(ii) Official records editing	160 000	134 250
(b) Documents control services: planning and co-ordination of the production schedule (number of requests):	Not specified	90 405
(c) Stenographic services (in thousands of words):		
(i) Typing (internal):		
Arabic	60 000	46 830
Chinese	40 000	41 225
English	60 000	41 205
French	80 000	60 443
Russian	72 000	47 175
Spanish	85 000	55 805
Total (1 (c) (i))	397 000	292 683
(ii) Typing (contractual)	40 000	27 155
2. Interpretation and meeting services		
(a) Interpretation services:		
(i) Number of meetings with interpretation	7 000	5 660
(ii) Number of interpreter assignments	65 500	59 906
(b) Verbatim reporting services: number of meetings with verbatim records	900	629

Table 29B.1.1 (continued)

Category of service	Programmed	Implemented
3. Translation services		
(a) Translation of United Nations documents and publications (in thousands of words)		
(i) Internal:		
Arabic	37 400	26 530
Chinese	37 400	27 660
English	9 900	8 675
French	39 600	31 200
Russian	37 950	27 010
Spanish	<u>37 400</u>	<u>28 730</u>
Total (3 (a) (i))	199 650	149 805
(ii) Contractual	37 500	31 125
(b) Preparation of summary records for meetings (number of meetings)	Not specified	957
4. Publishing services		
(a) Printing service: preparation of support services for the external printing programme (number of jobs)	Not specified	4 039
(b) Internal reproduction (in thousands of page impressions)	1 500 000	1 453 890
(c) Distribution (in thousands of pieces)	120 000	75 756

29B.1.1 The average vacancy rate during the biennium 1986-1987 for Professional posts in the Department financed from the regular budget was some 8 per cent.

29B.1.2 In addition to the services reported above, a number of supporting activities were carried out that resulted in the following intermediate services, which constitute contributions to those shown in table 29B.1.1 above:

- (a) provision of reference services for translators, interpreters and editors; and
- (b) copy preparation of 203,855 pages of manuscripts and proof-reading of 146,830 pages of printed material.

29B.1.3 The Department of Conference Services also provided technical and secretariat support services to the Committee on Conferences, including the preparation of draft calendars of conferences and meetings for the Committee's consideration and reporting to the General Assembly.

29B.1.4 A comparison of a select number of performance indicators for the bienniums 1984-1985 and 1986-1987, and an indication of the percentage decrease is given in the table below:

<u>Category of service</u>	<u>1984-1985</u>	<u>1986-1987</u>	<u>Percentage of decrease</u>
(Expressed in the measurement units of table 29B.1.1)			
Pre-editing	16 715	13 230	21
Official records editing	172 375	134 250	22
Request for Documents Control services	99 548	90 405	9
Internal typing	363 040	292 683	19
Contractual typing	30 830	27 155	12
Meetings with interpretation	6 594	5 660	14
Interpreter assignments	67 817	59 906	12
Meetings with verbatim records	1 206	629	48
Internal translation	152 490	149 805	2
Contractual translation	33 720	31 125	8
Meetings provided with summary records	1 165	957	18
Internal reproduction	1 501 000	1 453 890	3
Distribution of documents	100 350	75 576	25

29B.1.5 In connection with the delivery in the conference services area during the biennium mention should be made of the further measures on control and limitation of documentation, including reduction of written meeting records to the United Nations bodies in compliance with General Assembly resolution 41/177 D and the expansion and updating of the technological innovation programme, including application of computers and word-processing technology to the management of the Department of Conference Services.

29B.1.6 The continued implementation of the technological innovation programme updated within the biennium resulted in the following major accomplishments during 1986-1987:

(a) Word-processing capability was introduced in the Arabic and Russian Verbatim Reporting Units, the Meeting Services Unit of the Interpretation and Meeting Services Division, the Official Records Editing Section and the German Translation Service;

(b) Over 80 staff members were given word-processing training;

(c) The first pilot in Chinese word-processing was begun;

(d) Programming of the stock control system in distribution was completed and training of staff begun;

(e) Documents and correspondence exchanges with Vienna and Geneva via telecommunications became an essential part of daily operations in the Department;

(f) Additional equipment was installed in the Documentation, Reference and Terminology Section to assist in building the terminology database on the mainframe computer and in the production of terminology bulletins;

(g) The detailed system design of the Document Retrieval Information and Tracking System (DRITS) was completed and the process of final clearance with user units was begun;

(h) Several micro-computer applications were introduced in the Printing Section of the Publishing Division and in the Contractual Translation Unit of the Translation Division.

Section 29B.2. DAG HAMMARSKJÖLD LIBRARY SERVICES

Table 29B.2.1. Significant performance indicators of the services provided by the Library, Headquarters, in 1986-1987

Category of service	Programmed	Implemented
1. <u>Collection and organisation of information</u> (number of items processed)		
(a) Selection, acquisition and maintenance of materials (pieces filed/shelved)	Not specified	806 886
(b) Cataloguing, indexing and processing of information:		
Titles catalogued	Not specified	5 875
Documents indexed	Not specified	59 942
2. <u>Library and information services</u>		
(a) Provision of information to users:		
Reference queries answered	Not specified	132 546
Pieces loaned/rented	Not specified	269 651
(b) Publications and bibliographies:		
Indexes issued		62
Other publications		15

29B.2.1 In 1986-1987 the Dag Hammarskjöld Library continued to provide information support to the programmes carried out by the United Nations Secretariat and other New York-based United Nations bodies. It also made available library facilities to permanent missions, delegations and, as far as it was feasible, to the specialised agencies, accredited representatives of the mass media, international governmental organizations, affiliated non-governmental organizations, educational institutions and individual researchers.

29B.2.2 In addition to the services reported in the table above, the activities carried out by the Library included the issuance of print-outs, the processing of journal articles and data base records, microfiching of public catalogues and induction seminars for the Library users.

29B.2.3 A comparison of the performance indicators with the previous biennium indicates a decline in respect of selection and acquisition of materials by some 20 per cent, for cataloguing titles by some 30 per cent, indexing of documents by 11 per cent and reference queries were lower by 18 per cent. The reduced level of activity was due to the economy measures and, as a consequence, higher post vacancies. The average vacancy rate during the biennium 1986-1987 in respect of Professional posts financed from the regular budget of the Library was 16 per cent.

Section 29B.3. CONFERENCE SERVICES, GENEVA

Table 29B.3.1. Significant performance indicators of the services provided by the Conference Services Division, Geneva, in 1986-1987

Category of service	Programmed	Implemented
1. <u>Conference services</u>		
(a) Documents control services (number of jobs processed)	76 000	58 996
2. <u>Interpretation services</u> (number of interpretation assignments)	73 000	55 909
3. <u>Language services</u> (all figures stated in thousands of words)		
(a) Translation/revision:		
Arabic	14 400	11 440
Chinese	11 800	8 833
English	10 600	7 768
French	31 100	22 940
Russian	25 200	19 420
Spanish	19 900	14 327
Total (3 (a))	133 000	84 728
(b) Editing	33 000	19 663
(c) Typing services:		
Arabic	23 200	24 187
Chinese	38 400	30 761
English	62 200	47 111
French	88 000	78 633
Russian	70 200	56 685
Spanish	52 000	42 385
Total (3 (c))	334 000	279 762

Table 29B.3.1 (continued)

Category of service	Programmed	Implemented
4. Publishing service		
(a) Printing service: preparation of support services (number of printed pages processed)	Not specified	20 663
(b) Internal reproduction (in thousands of page impressions)	551 900	517 210
(c) Distribution (in thousands of pieces)	48 000	45 477

29B.3.1 The average vacancy rate during the biennium 1986-1987 for Professional posts in the Division financed from the regular budget was some 7 per cent.

29B.3.2 The Conference Services Division, Geneva, has been responsible for the planning and the provision of services during the biennium in respect of 12,236 meetings, of which 11,810 were held at Geneva and 426 in other locations. The Division also compiled, edited and issued the daily bulletin of meetings.

29B.3.3 A comparison of a select number of performance indicators for 1986-1987 with those of 1984-1985, together with an indication of the percentage decrease is given below:

<u>Category of service</u>	<u>1984-1985</u>	<u>1986-1987</u>	<u>Percentage of decrease</u>
(Expressed in the measurement units of table 29B3.1)			
Requests for documents control services	75 157	58 996	21
Number of interpretation assignments	68 350	55 909	18
Translation/revision services	112 190	84 728	24
Editing services	30 682	19 663	36
Internal typing	336 796	279 762	17
Internal reproduction	591 694	517 210	13
Distribution of publications and documents	46 346	45 477	2
Number of meetings serviced by the Division	13 933	12 236	12

Section 29B.4. LIBRARY SERVICES, GENEVA

Table 29B.4.1. Significant performance indicators of the services provided by the Library, Geneva, in 1986-1987

Category of service	Programmed	Implemented
1. <u>Additions to the collection</u> (number of items processed)		
(a) United Nations system material	Not specified	240 000
(b) Other sources (books and monographs)	Not specified	17 137
(c) New periodicals	Not specified	161
2. <u>User services</u>		
(a) Reference queries answered	Not specified	39 629
(b) Loans	Not specified	50 251
(c) Interlibrary loans	Not specified	4 252

29B.4.1 In 1986-1987 the Library at Geneva continued to provide information support to the programmes undertaken by the United Nations Office at Geneva, ECE, UNCTAD and other Geneva-based organizations. It also made library facilities available to permanent missions, delegations, other official groups and, as far as it was feasible, to the specialized agencies, accredited representatives of the mass media, international governmental organizations and affiliated non-governmental organizations.

29B.4.2 In addition to the services described above, the activities carried out by the Library, Geneva, resulted in the issuance of 63 weekly bibliography issues (accession/awareness lists) and 24 issues of monthly bibliographies. In addition, a special programme of restoration of the Library collection, which includes dry treatment, de-acidification and repairs, was carried out, which resulted in a total of 314,092 sheets restored.

29B.4.3 A comparison of performance indicators for 1986-1987 with the previous biennium shows an overall decrease in the volume of library services due to the economy measures and, as a consequence, higher post vacancies. The average vacancy rate during the biennium for Professional staff financed from the regular budget of the Library was 26 per cent. Besides the programme of selection and acquisition of materials, additions to the collection registered a decrease of some 30 per cent for United Nations system material and reduced to almost one third for acquisition of books, monographs and new periodicals. User services also registered a reduced volume. For example, reference queries fell by one third.

29B.4.4 In spite of financial constraints, a substantial effort has been made with a view to modernising the library. The introduction of electronic methods with UNBIS database and microcomputer technology represents a significant step for the future and the evolution of the library.
