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OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES
FOR DEVELOPMENT

OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

Note by the Secretary-General

Addendum

1. The present addendum complements the 1988 annual report on operational activities of the United Nations system (A/43/426-E/1988/74) and provides preliminary statistical data for the year 1987. The addendum contains an overview of the situation with regard to resource flows for the organizations of the system as well as forecasts of resources for the main funding organizations. More detailed statistics are currently being compiled and will be issued as comprehensive statistical data. These statistics will include tables reflecting contributions and expenditures on a country-by-country basis.

2. At the request of the Member States, information is also provided on the procurement of goods and services through the United Nations system.

ANNEX

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

I. OVERVIEW OF THE PRESENT SITUATION

1. Concessional resources made available to developing countries through the United Nations system are estimated to have totalled \$6.2 billion in 1987. These resources represent an estimated 15 per cent of total official development assistance (ODA) to developing countries. As has been underlined in the course of 1988 by the governing bodies of many of the organizations of the United Nations system engaged in operational activities, there is a general recognition that the importance of assistance from the United Nations system for technical co-operation goes beyond its quantitative value, in view of its multilateral, non-political and impartial character.
2. As indicated in the tables of appendix I, an analysis of the resources made available to the grant organizations of the United Nations system indicates that, following an increase of some 7 per cent in United States dollar terms in 1986, in the aggregate, there was a further increase of about 8 per cent in 1987. It should be noted, however, that those increases were in part offset by movements in the exchange rate, particularly the depreciation of the United States dollar against other major donor currencies. Given the complex mix of contributions received in cash and in kind, and considering the variety of currencies in which contributions are pledged and received and expenditures incurred, it is practically impossible to measure, during such a period of exchange rate fluctuation, whether there has been an increase in real terms in contributions to the United Nations system.
3. The continued increase in contributions to core funds of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) should be highlighted. For the former, increases in dollar terms of 23 per cent and 24 per cent, respectively, were recorded in 1986 and 1987; for the latter the figures were 19 per cent and 12 per cent, respectively. In both cases this represents an upturn after several years of stagnation. Extrabudgetary contributions through the specialized agencies also rose by an estimated 17 per cent in 1987. The additional efforts by other countries to offset the continued withholding of a contribution to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) by one major donor have enabled the Fund to maintain the encouraging levels attained in 1986.
4. These increases in grant funds have yet to be fully reflected in expenditures although the measures adopted to ensure more rapid commitment and disbursement of funds are expected to have a significant impact in expenditures from 1988 onwards. The overall rise in expenditures by 6.3 per cent in 1987, double the 2.9 per cent increase in 1986, once again conceals major differences in performance, with UNICEF expenditures rising by 12 per cent, the World Food Programme (WFP) by 11 per cent, the extrabudgetary expenditures of the specialized agencies by 7 per cent and the United Nations Population Fund by 5 per cent. Expenditures on UNDP core funds

remained virtually unchanged in the first year of its new resource planning cycle (after a major increase of 25 per cent in 1986).

5. The fact that much of the increase in resources has resulted from the weakening of the exchange rate of the United States dollar has raised complex new issues in the management of resources. In particular, the magnitude of the accidentally generated surplus of resources over nominal programme commitments has led to a reopening of discussions on their distribution. In the case of UNDP, for example, the Governing Council at its June 1988 session took important decisions reconciling the basic principles for handling shortfalls or surpluses, laid down in previous years, with the desirability of utilising some of the additional resources to address newly emerging priorities.

6. The anticipated increases in grant expenditures from 1988 onwards are particularly important in view of recent developments in funding through the World Bank group. Although net transfers from the International Development Association (IDA) increased by 16 per cent from \$2,818 million in 1986 to \$3,261.9 million in 1987, the net transfers of non-concessional loans from the World Bank moved from a marginal positive balance of \$194.1 million in 1986 to a sizeable negative balance of \$2,203.3 million in 1987. This reversal of financial flows has meant that the overall expenditures on operational activities for development of the United Nations system have declined for the third successive year from \$7,795.9 million in 1984 to \$4,258.4 million in 1987.

7. This decline is receiving urgent attention. A series of measures has been adopted and others are envisaged to increase lending by the World Bank group both on concessional and non-concessional terms.

8. For the former there has been a special emphasis on the low-income countries of sub-Saharan Africa for which gross IDA disbursements rose from \$1.2 billion in 1986 to \$1.6 billion in 1987 with programmed commitments for 1988 reaching \$2.1 billion (a 30 per cent increase over 1987). The share of more rapidly disbursing non-project assistance has risen from 13 per cent in 1984/85 to 28 per cent in 1986/87. In addition, in December 1987, the World Bank reached agreement with 20 donor agencies and institutions for the joint financing of a Special Programme of Assistance for low-income, debt-distressed countries in sub-Saharan Africa. For IBRD borrowers the general capital increase for the World Bank, which became effective in April 1988, should allow an increase in IBRD lending of 10 per cent a year.

9. Nevertheless, the magnitude of the debt burden facing many developing countries and the decline in recent years of other financial flows, including export credits and loans from the private banking sector, lend particular significance to the maintenance or enhancement of all categories of official development assistance including that channelled through the United Nations system.

10. Using the breakdown of expenditures according to the classification utilized in the introduction to the report on comprehensive statistical information for 1986 (A/43/426/Add.1-E/1988/74/Add.1 and Corr.1), total expenditures on operational activities by the United Nations system in 1987 were \$4.9 billion (\$6.6 billion in

1986). Of this, development grants represented \$2.8 billion (\$2.6 billion in 1986), concessional loans \$3.5 billion (\$3.0 billion in 1986), non-concessional loans \$2 billion (\$0.4 billion in 1986), and grant-financed refugee, humanitarian, special economic and disaster relief activities \$0.6 billion (also \$0.6 billion in 1986).

11. Grant assistance through UNDP and UNDP-administered funds in 1987 totalled \$789 million (28 per cent of all grant expenditures compared with 31 per cent in 1986), through WFP \$719 million (26 per cent compared with 25 per cent in 1986), through the specialized agencies \$805 million (29 per cent compared with 28 per cent in 1986), of which \$484 million (18 per cent) was financed from extrabudgetary contributions and \$320 million from regular budgets, through UNICEF \$365 million (13 per cent as in 1986) and through UNFPA \$107 million (4 per cent as in 1986).

12. Expenditures on technical co-operation, including the expenditures on training and consultants included in World Bank loans and IDA credits, but excluding WFP expenditures, totalled \$3.2 billion in 1987 compared to \$3.0 billion in 1986.

13. The expenditures of the member organizations of the Joint Consultative Group on Policy in 1987 were \$1,920 million.

II. FUTURE TRENDS

14. At the request of the Director-General, the main funding organizations of the United Nations system have provided a summary of the outlook for resources for the coming two years.

World Bank

15. In fiscal year 1988 (i.e. 1 July 1987 to 30 June 1988) IBRD lending reached \$14.8 billion, up \$600 million from the year before. Of the total, 43 per cent was committed to the highly indebted middle-income countries.

16. The prospect that the Bank can both sustain and strengthen its efforts in the coming years was enhanced with the coming into effect of the eighth replenishment of IDA in September 1987 and of the convention establishing the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) in April 1988, together with the approval in April 1988 of a \$74.8 billion general capital increase for the IBRD, bringing the Bank's total authorized capital to \$171.4 billion.

17. The Bank's concessional loan affiliate, IDA, extended \$4.5 billion in credits to developing countries in fiscal year 1988; related commitments from the Special Facility for Sub-Saharan Africa and associated joint financing by bilateral donors totalled \$112.6 million and \$237.9 million, respectively.

18. The eighth replenishment of IDA resources provided \$12.4 billion for the period 1 July 1987 through 30 June 1990. This represents an increase of \$3.4 billion over the total for the seventh replenishment of IDA. Subject to the

terms and conditions of the agreement on the eighth replenishment of IDA, maturities for countries classified by the United Nations as least developed or IDA-only borrowing countries with per capita GNP in 1985 of \$US 400 or less are reduced to 40 years from the current 50 years. Maturities for all other IDA recipients are reduced to 35 years. Further, terms of credits may be reviewed and adjusted after a specified period to reflect changes in individual country circumstances.

19. Under the agreement on the eighth replenishment of IDA, financing investments will continue to be the mainstay of IDA operations, but greater emphasis will be placed on lending in support of policy reform and economic adjustment - \$3 billion to \$3.5 billion of resources of the eighth replenishment may be used for the latter type of lending. Moreover, adjustment support lending, to the extent feasible, will be used in conjunction with the International Monetary Fund's Structural Adjustment Facility in eligible countries. The agreement further provides that all efforts should be made to allocate 50 per cent of IDA resources to countries in sub-Saharan Africa if warranted by progress in their economic adjustment programmes, but, in any event, to allocate a minimum of 45 per cent to the region. An agreement reached among donors in December 1987 will provide co-financing amounting to \$6.4 billion - \$3 billion in new money - to debt-distressed countries undertaking adjustment as part of the World Bank's Special Programme of Assistance for Africa.

20. IDA will commit an additional \$3.8 billion over the next five years to the world's poorest countries. The IDA lending programme for fiscal year 1989 of SDR (special drawing rights) 3.6 billion (about \$4.6 billion) will be increased by SDR 525 million (about \$650 million). The additional commitments are based on repayments of earlier IDA credits and will augment the contributions made by richer countries through regular triennial replenishments of IDA funds.

United Nations Development Programme

21. The current estimate of voluntary contributions to the core programme of UNDP for 1988 amounts to \$943 million, using United Nations exchange rates prevailing as at 1 September 1988. This amounts to an increase of 9.1 per cent (in United States dollar terms) over 1987. Contributions to the core resources of the various UNDP-administered funds (including the Special Measures Fund for Least Developed Countries) are estimated at \$68.3 million for 1988. In addition, co-financing activities of UNDP and its funds would be of the order of \$153.3 million, bringing the total amount of resources available to UNDP in 1988 to approximately \$1,165 million.

22. At its thirty-fifth session, held in June 1988, the UNDP Governing Council decided that of the foreseeable surplus in resources of \$676 million for the fourth cycle (1987-1991), \$600 million would be available for programming after provision of agency support costs. Of this, an amount of \$490 million will be distributed between country and inter-country indicative planning figures (IPFs), and \$110 million will be allocated to the Special Programme resources. Thus, the total fourth-cycle IPF resources amount to \$3,858 million and Special Programme resources to \$209 million.

United Nations Children's Fund

23. General resource income for UNICEF for 1988 is estimated at approximately \$358 million, which is almost a 4 per cent increase over 1987 income in nominal dollar terms. This growth is mainly the result of a positive response by donor Governments to increase their voluntary contributions to UNICEF, increased support from private contributions and exchange rate effects. For example, government contributions to general resource income are expected to increase by \$22 million, the majority of which is as a result of increased donations in local currency and the balance as a result of exchange gains.

24. Supplementary funds income is projected to total approximately \$190 million. This income will consist of approximately \$165 million in specifically funded projects and \$25 million in response to the Executive Director's emergency appeals.

25. In view of the current economic and political climate, UNICEF has adopted what it considers to be a realistic forecast for the period 1988-1991. General resources are forecast to grow at approximately 5 per cent per annum during this four-year period and supplementary funds income is expected to stabilize at about \$190 million to \$200 million.

World Food Programme

26. By mid-1987, that is, six months into the new biennium 1987-1988, 69 donors had pledged \$1,009.6 million, or 72 per cent, towards the regular pledge target of \$1.4 billion. The combined total of resources contributed or pledged to WFP for 1987-1988 in the form of regular resources, contributions through the Food Aid Convention of WFP and contributions to the International Emergency Food Reserve had reached a level of \$1,172.4 million at the end of June 1987. In light of previous experience it is anticipated that total resources available to WFP for 1987-1988 could reach \$1.5 billion. At the thirteenth pledging conference, held in February 1988, of the target of \$1.4 billion for 1989-1990, \$525 million had been pledged as of June 1988.

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

27. The Fund started operations with initial resources of \$1,000 million for the period 1978-1980. For the first replenishment, the Fund received \$1,070 million for the period 1981-1984. Unfortunately, the Fund's total resources under its second replenishment for the period 1985-1987 declined to \$460 million - less than half the resources pledged under the initial resources or the first replenishment. This decline in resources resulted in considerable strains on IFAD operations at a time when the need for assistance, and particularly to developing sub-Saharan African countries, was paramount.

28. In view of this financial constraint, the Fund launched the Special Programme for Sub-Saharan African Countries Affected by Drought and Desertification. The Programme became effective and fully operational in May 1986. The \$300 million target set for the Programme has been achieved and was even exceeded in January 1988, owing to the generous contributions announced by the industrialized

countries. Five African countries, three of which are least developed countries, made voluntary contributions to the Special Programme as an affirmation of their own commitment to the goal of self-reliant development embodied in the approach of IFAD. The Programme focuses primarily on low-income food-deficit countries in Africa that require priority treatment on the basis of a set of socio-economic indicators. It aims at arresting the deteriorating trend in smallholder production, with emphasis on rural staple food crops, small-scale water control schemes, agro-forestry and environmental conservation and the backstopping of policy and institutional reforms.

29. Negotiations on the third replenishment of IFAD resources started in April this year. In 1988, two sessions of the Consultation on the Third Replenishment for the period 1989-1991 have been held: the first in April at Geneva, and the second in June in Rome. A third session is planned for October 1988.

30. At the first session of the Consultation, Category I member countries stated their willingness to provide additional resources by matching not only the contributions of Category II, as they have done in the past, but also, for the first time, by matching the convertible currency contributions of the developing beneficiary countries of Category III, and the latter on a more favourable matching ratio. In response, Category III took the unprecedented decision to set for itself a target in convertible currency contributions of \$75 million. To date, 62 Category III developing countries have announced their intention to pledge to the third replenishment. Contributions and pledges totalling \$52 million have already been announced, thus substantially exceeding two thirds of the target. These pledges represent considerable increases over those made by these countries to the initial resources of the Fund or to those under the second replenishment. At the second session of the Consultation, Category I countries reiterated their recognition of the principle of matching the contributions of Category III. Some countries indicated that the matching ratio could be 3 to 1. There was no position taken, however, on what the actual matching formula would be.

31. Some countries, members of Category II, expressed their willingness to maintain their contributions to the third replenishment at the same level as that of the second replenishment. Others have not yet announced their position. All categories have agreed that time was of the essence in this negotiating process and that consultations should be finalized prior to the twelfth session of the IFAD Governing Council, to be held in January 1989.

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

32. After taking into account the decision announced in mid-1988 by the Government of the United States - the largest traditional donor to UNFPA during the period 1970-1985 - that for the third consecutive year it would not make a pledge to UNFPA for 1988, as at 15 September 1988 UNFPA income for 1988 is expected to total \$171 million. This represents an increase of \$15 million or 9.6 per cent of total income of UNFPA in 1987 and is the highest annual income in the 19-year history of UNFPA. This gratifying increase in resources has permitted UNFPA to programme at the so-called high scenario level, meaning that all multi-year country programmes approved by the Governing Council could be funded during 1988 at their full

originally approved level. A realistic forecast of UNFPA resource prospects for the period 1989-1992 is made doubly difficult in view of the ongoing uncertainty as to whether or not the Government of the United States will again make annual contributions to UNFPA covering all or a portion of that four-year period. At present UNFPA is forecasting that, without any contributions from the United States built into the estimates, its income would be \$190 million in 1989, \$205.2 million in 1990, \$221.6 million in 1991 and \$239.3 million in 1992 or a total of \$856.1 million for the period 1989-1992. In its decision 88/34 the Governing Council of UNDP endorsed the resource forecast of UNFPA for the period 1989-1992.

III. PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

33. Information and data provided in appendix II to the present document underline that the measures adopted by most organizations, particularly in the context of the Inter-Agency Procurement Working Group and through the Inter-Agency Procurement Service Unit (IAPSU) of UNDP, and in response to the recommendations of the General Assembly in its resolution 42/196, need to be strengthened and rendered more systematic if the positive trend noted in the procurement of equipment from developing countries in 1987 (after the sharp decline of 1986) is to be maintained.

34. Information on the specific measures taken by individual procurement services, IAPSU and the developing countries themselves with technical support from the United Nations system is included in the annual report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation on operational activities for development (A/43/426-E/1988/74, annex). Information and comments made by IAPSU in appendix II below provide elements for further action by Member States. The importance of enabling IAPSU to continue its work in the field of analysis of procurement for the operational activities of the United Nations development system has been underlined in the course of the year. IAPSU has continued to undertake both its ongoing work with other organizations and its survey for the Director-General's reports on the basis of funds provided by UNDP. However, given the importance of producing system-wide statistical information and of promoting initiatives to enhance procurement both from developing countries and from under-utilized major donor countries, there is still a need to mobilize additional resources for this activity.

35. One significant additional development not covered by IAPSU has been the purchase by WFP for the second consecutive calendar year of a record amount of food - 611,000 tons for a value of \$87 million (8 per cent more than in 1986). Of this amount some \$73 million (75 per cent) was devoted to the purchase of food from developing countries under triangular transactions and local purchases procedures of WFP. In 1987, 37 per cent of food purchased through triangular transactions was purchased in Africa. As for local purchases, while in global terms the quantities bought by WFP are limited, in some countries the amount of food so purchased can be quite significant. With the emergence of intermittent food surpluses in a number of developing countries and the development of stocks of grain there is a growing interest in the potential role of triangular transactions and local purchases of commodities as an alternative to traditional food-aid operations involving imports from developed food-exporting countries.

APPENDIX I

Table A-1. Contributions from Governments and other sources for operational activities for development of the United Nations system; overview, 1980-1987

(Millions of current US dollars)

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>
I. <u>Contributions to United Nations funds and programmes</u>								
1. Contributions to UNDP <u>a/</u>	772.9	778.9	779.8	813.8	757.3	768.0	913.6	1 024.9
2. Contributions to UNDP-administered funds and trust funds <u>b/</u>	53.6	61.5	67.8	107.4	83.2	79.9	93.2	100.9
3. Contributions to UNFPA	135.9	129.7	134.4	136.0	131.2	128.2	156.4 <u>a/</u>	175.0 <u>d/</u>
4. Contributions to UNICEF	278.7	261.6	352.1	296.8	297.9	340.0	417.7	517.1
5. Contributions to other United Nations funds and programmes <u>g/</u>	57.6	56.3	59.7	62.4	81.9	73.0	50.8	29.4 <u>f/</u>
II. <u>Other contributions</u>								
6. Contributions to WFP <u>g/</u>	<u>659.4</u>	<u>678.8</u>	<u>745.0</u>	<u>661.1</u>	<u>663.5</u>	<u>809.4</u>	<u>701.1</u>	<u>732.8</u>
Subtotal	1 958.1	1 966.8	2 138.8	2 077.5	2 015.0	2 198.5	2 332.8	2 580.1
III. <u>Contributions for operational activities of specialized agencies</u>								
7. Assessed contributions through regular budgets <u>h/</u>	155.0	212.3	198.1	256.8	280.0	290.8	310.5 <u>i/</u>	320.4
8. Extrabudgetary contributions <u>j/</u>	<u>305.2</u>	<u>365.3</u>	<u>379.8</u>	<u>326.9</u>	<u>376.1</u>	<u>340.1</u>	<u>436.8</u> <u>k/</u>	<u>415.9</u> <u>l/</u>
Subtotal 7-8	460.2	577.6	577.9	583.7	656.1	630.9	747.3	736.3
TOTAL 1-8	<u>2 418.3</u>	<u>2 544.4</u>	<u>2 716.7</u>	<u>2 661.2</u>	<u>2 671.1</u>	<u>2 829.4</u>	<u>3 080.1</u> <u>j/</u>	<u>3 316.4</u>
IV. <u>Contributions to the World Bank Group and IFAD</u>								
9. Contributions to IDA <u>m/</u>	2 914.1	2 642.1	3 166.6	2 876.6	2 512.3	2 379.8	2 582.1	2 914.6
10. Contributions to IFAD	<u>106.4</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>399.2</u>	<u>299.0</u>	<u>263.5</u>	<u>52.5</u>	<u>154.3</u>	<u>233.4</u> <u>n/</u>
Subtotal 9-10	3 020.5	2 642.1	3 565.8	3 175.6	2 775.8	2 432.3	2 736.4	3 148.0
11. Capital subscription payments to World Bank	329.0	294.6	1 196.6	397.3	489.1	227.0	647.1	319.6
12. Capital subscription payments to IFC	<u>104.0</u>	<u>83.6</u>	<u>78.2</u>	<u>13.0</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>110.4</u>	<u>114.5</u>
Subtotal 11-12	433.0	378.2	1 274.8	410.3	489.3	228.4	757.5	434.1
TOTAL 9-12	<u>3 453.5</u>	<u>3 020.3</u>	<u>4 840.6</u>	<u>3 585.9</u>	<u>3 265.1</u>	<u>2 660.7</u>	<u>3 493.9</u>	<u>3 582.1</u>
GRAND TOTAL	<u>5 871.8</u>	<u>5 564.7</u>	<u>7 557.3</u>	<u>6 247.1</u>	<u>5 936.2</u>	<u>5 490.1</u>	<u>6 574.0</u> <u>l/</u>	<u>6 898.5</u>

Table A-1 (continued)

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>
<u>Memo items</u>								
Contributions for refugees, humanitarian, special economic and disaster relief activities <u>g/</u>	602.5	625.1	581.8	497.5	556.3	593.4	552.2	611.2 <u>g/</u>
UNEP Environment Fund	..	35.6	30.3	27.8	25.9	41.2	32.8	35.7
Voluntary contributions to UNDP core funds <u>g/</u>	691.8	688.7	679.7	697.8	651.1	662.8	778.7	880.7
Cost-sharing and government cash counterpart contributions to UNDP	67.5	73.4	83.5	99.8	92.5	98.6	116.2	132.1
Government "self-supporting" contributions to organizations and agencies <u>g/</u>	64.3	107.7	105.0	79.7	121.1	76.7	70.9	69.2
Funds received by United Nations agencies for activities financed under World Bank/IDA loans	22.1	38.1	47.6	41.5	38.0	37.7	48.0	54.2

Source: Financial Statements of United Nations Funds and Programmes and of WFP; internal reports of the World Bank and IFAD; DP/1988/55. See also tables A-2 and A-3. For definition of terms, see the note on statistical information (A/43/426/Add.1-E/1988/74/Add.1 and Corr.1).

General note: Further steps to improve the presentation of data have resulted in additional modifications. See footnotes to items in columns for 1986 and 1987.

(Footnotes on following page)

(Footnotes to table A-1)

a/ Includes cost-sharing and government cash counterpart contributions, and contributions to Special Measures Fund for Least Developed Countries.

b/ Includes the Capital Development Fund, the Special Fund for Land-Locked Developing Countries, the Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration, the Fund for United Nations Volunteers, the United Nations Fund for Science and Technology for Development, the United Nations Development Fund for Women and the Trust Fund for Sudano-Sahelian Activities; and other funds, accounts and trust funds of UNDP, including trust funds established by the Administrator, and contributions for the Junior Professional Officers programme. Includes cost-sharing contributions to these funds.

c/ Excludes contributions to UNFPA trust funds, amounting to \$3.7 million, and contributions from Governments for "special population programmes", amounting to \$14.2 million for 1986. If these were included, the total would be \$174.3 million.

d/ Includes contributions to trust funds and "special population programmes" of UNFPA in 1987. If these were excluded (as in 1986 and prior years) the total would be \$149.4 million.

e/ Other programmes included in the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities and other contributions to United Nations bodies from sources external to the United Nations system. The United Nations Industrial Development Organization was converted into a specialized agency on 1 January 1986. All contributions to UNIDO, including those to the United Nations Industrial Development Fund, are accordingly included on line 8 rather than line 5 of the table, starting with the data for 1986.

f/ Starting with the data for 1987, the method of calculating the entries for this line has been made consistent with that for the annual UNDP document on United Nations system regular and extrabudgetary technical co-operation financed from sources other than UNDP (cf. DP/1988/55). For convenient reference, the corresponding entry for 1986 would be \$33.9 million.

g/ Includes contributions to the International Emergency Food Reserve (\$147.2 million in 1987) and through the Food Aid Convention of WFP.

h/ I.e., the imputed share of regular budget financing of technical co-operation expenditures in relation to the distribution of assessments among Member States.

i/ The figure given in document A/43/426/Add.1-E/1988/74/Add.1 and Corr.1) has been revised on the basis of corrected information.

(Footnotes to table A-1) (continued)

j/ I.e., voluntary contributions from bilateral official and non-official sources, from multilateral sources other than United Nations funds and programmes, and from government "self-supporting" contributions to organizations. Through 1986 this line also includes resources received through the World Bank/IDA and a portion of contributions to entities of the United Nations.

k/ Includes \$48.0 million received through the World Bank/IDA and \$33.9 million contributed to entities of the United Nations. If these were excluded the total would be \$354.9 million.

l/ Starting with 1987, resources received through the World Bank/IDA and through contributions to entities of the United Nations are no longer counted on this line. As regards the former, see the memo item at the bottom of the table; re the latter, see footnote (f) above. If these elements were included (as in 1986 and prior years) the total would be \$499.5 million.

m/ The entries for 1981-1985 represent annual payments of contributions to IDA recorded on the note deposit basis. Starting from 1986 the entry is on the note encashment basis, which in the estimation of IDA provides a more accurate picture. The entry for 1986 on the note deposit basis would be \$3,653.9 million. Previous entries on the note encashment basis would be: (1981) \$1,964.7; (1982) \$2,159.0; (1983) \$2,698.3; (1984) \$2,422.4; (1985) \$2,033.6.

n/ Of the total amount of contributions received in 1987, \$66.7 million related to the IFAD Special Programme for Sub-Saharan African Countries Affected by Drought and Desertification.

o/ Includes contributions to UNHCR, UNRWA, UNDR0 and United Nations trust funds for emergency assistance (including United Nations special economic assistance programmes) from sources external to the United Nations system. Includes contributions for emergency relief to Lebanon mobilized through the United Nations through 1986. Regarding contributions for WFP emergency operations, see footnote (g) above.

p/ Starting with 1987, resources mobilized by, but not contributed to, the United Nations for emergency relief to Lebanon are no longer counted on this line. For convenient reference, the amount of such resources indicated as raised in 1986 was \$18 million.

q/ I.e., excludes cost-sharing and government cash counterpart contributions and contributions to the Special Measures Fund.

r/ The amounts related to "self-supporting" contributions, which are included in the figures for line 8 above, are here provided for convenient reference.

Table A-2. Voluntary contributions for activities of specialised agencies and other organisations, 1987

(Thousands of US dollars)

	ILO	FAO	UNEP/CO	WHO	UNIDO	ITC	IAEA	OTHER	TOTAL
Australia	4	494	30	1 129	3	-	10	304	1 974
Austria	295	31	22	157	1 122	-	94	(68)	1 653
Belgium	2 014	12 557	385	325	980	232	107	1 890	18 490
Canada	8	(58)	184	2 772	32	1 296	84	966	5 284
Denmark	8 661	11 768	552	7 057	122	1 024	2	502	29 688
Finland	1 440	2 224	680	1 779	1 328	848	49	1 382	9 730
France	151	2 213	870	666	5 366	145	101	1 490	11 002
Germany, Federal Republic of	3 945	1 222	3 684	2 409	4 826	785	861	3 640	21 372
Italy	8 568	3 415	95	6 658	23 298	276	654	2 041	45 005
Japan	842	5 076	586	2 786	2 433	351	214	10 657	22 945
Netherlands	7 288	21 629	8	7 618	2 204	2 057	48	5 494	46 346
Norway	9 270	5 647	2 920	6 089	250	1 520	1	4 802	30 499
Saudi Arabia	-	1 339	23	959	1 000	-	-	8	3 329
Sweden	2 355	6 701	1 000	13 117	187	5 117	89	3 457	32 023
Switzerland	3 477	4 421	399	1 671	689	2 229	-	1 193	14 079
United Kingdom	-	155	371	5 938	631	-	377	181	7 653
United States	153	869	238	12 382	411	-	3 294	765	18 112
Other countries	<u>72</u>	<u>3 023</u>	<u>1 396</u>	<u>1 711</u>	<u>3 906</u>	<u>358</u>	<u>819</u>	<u>3 849</u>	<u>15 134</u>
Total countries	48 543	82 726	13 443	75 233	48 788	16 238	6 804	42 543	334 318
Multilateral non-United Nations system	107	18 698	1 495	2 584	2 178	81	57	(575)	24 625
Non-governmental	<u>298</u>	<u>1 967</u>	<u>3 329</u>	<u>9 440</u>	<u>1 363</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1 886</u>	<u>783</u>	<u>17 180</u>
Total inter/non- governmental	405	20 665	4 824	12 024	3 541	81	57	208	41 805
GRAND TOTAL	48 948	103 391	18 267	87 257	52 329	16 319	6 861	42 751	376 123

Source: DP/1988/55.

Table A-3. Contributions for extrabudgetary activities of specialised agencies and other organisations: overview by donor, 1983-1987

(Thousands of US dollars)

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Australia	2 995	3 922	2 885	3 945	1 974
Austria	389	808	1 066	1 792	1 653
Belgium	9 546	9 452	7 233	9 671	18 490
Canada	3 635	3 023	4 772	4 279	5 284
Denmark	11 591	25 747	15 253	34 293	29 688
Finland	4 374	5 442	6 442	6 611	9 730
France	1 900	2 074	4 111	5 816	11 002
Germany, Federal Republic of	8 718	7 460	11 615	15 820	21 372
Italy	36 190	36 302	18 745	45 016	45 005
Japan	5 923	5 195	14 133	21 328	22 945
Netherlands	19 559	22 513	25 960	28 753	46 346
Norway	15 405	14 701	17 621	22 586	30 499
Saudi Arabia	5 880	646	2 407	2 159	3 329
Sweden	26 703	19 943	24 588	25 825	32 023
Switzerland	7 371	9 254	8 565	11 154	14 079
United Kingdom	2 504	2 807	3 376	5 702	7 653
United States of America	2 321	6 591	8 375	16 365	18 112
Other countries	<u>9 499</u>	<u>6 841</u>	<u>9 014</u>	<u>16 171</u>	<u>15 134</u>
Total all countries	174 503	182 721	186 161	277 286	334 318
World Bank/IDA	41 485	37 975	37 667	48 018	- a/
Multilateral non-United Nations system	22 599	23 734	20 919	33 876	24 625
Non-governmental	<u>8 481</u>	<u>11 882</u>	<u>13 338</u>	<u>6 930</u>	<u>17 180</u>
Total inter/non-governmental	72 565	73 591	71 924	88 824	41 805
GRAND TOTAL	247 068	256 312	258 085	366 110	376 123

Source: DP/1988/55 and previous reports in this series.

a/ See line 8, footnote (1), of table A-1.

Table A-4. Contributions for extrabudgetary activities of specialized agencies and other organizations: overview by agency, 1983-1987

(Thousands of US dollars)

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
ILO	25 260	31 065	27 858	27 703	48 948
FAO	87 413	96 789	72 442	120 133	103 391
UNESCO	21 132	22 286	19 806	20 605	18 267
WHO	88 710	78 951	81 406	108 380	87 257
ITC	9 333	10 581	10 327	13 979	16 319
IAEA	5 554	8 125	7 889	7 182	6 861
UNIDO	-	-	-	22 653	52 329
Other	<u>9 666</u>	<u>7 223</u>	<u>44 388</u>	<u>45 475</u>	<u>42 751</u>
Total	247 068	255 020	264 116	366 110	376 123 ^{a/}

Source: DP/1988/55 and previous reports in this series.

^{a/} See line 8, footnote (1), of table A-1.

Table B-1. Expenditures on operational activities for development of the United Nations system: overview, 1980-1987

(Millions of current US dollars)

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>
<u>Development grants</u>								
1. Financed by UNDP <u>g/</u>	677.3	731.6	660.6	560.1	532.6	571.8	689.2	692.6 <u>b/</u>
2. Financed by UNDP-administered funds	31.4	69.9	61.4	64.0	81.0	77.2	94.0	96.4
3. Financed by UNFPA	136.5	122.5	106.3	105.6	119.9	128.5	101.6	107.0
4. Financed by UNICEF	251.7	218.3	213.4	246.2	244.4	278.6	326.0	364.8
5. Financed by WFP <u>c/</u>	539.1	541.9	593.8	628.8	678.9	778.9	648.0	719.4
6. Financed by regular budgets <u>d/</u>	157.0	212.7	198.9	257.8	281.0	297.7	310.5 <u>e/</u>	320.4
7. Financed by specialised agencies and other organisations from extrabudgetary sources <u>f/</u>	<u>328.7</u>	<u>380.6</u>	<u>410.3</u>	<u>396.7</u>	<u>420.0</u>	<u>412.8</u>	<u>451.1</u>	<u>484.3</u>
Subtotal (1-7)	2 121.7	2 277.5	2 244.7	2 259.2	2 357.8	2 545.8	2 620.4	2 784.9
<u>Concessional loans</u>								
8. Net disbursements by IFAD <u>g/</u>	53.6	75.2	109.1	149.8	187.7	191.1	208.2	202.3
9. Disbursed by IDA								
(a) Gross disbursement	1 584.6	1 767.7	1 679.3	1 429.3	2 581.9	2 714.6	3 195.5	3 686.4
(b) Net disbursement	1 542.8	1 722.6	1 611.4	1 348.4	2 491.6	2 600.6	3 053.4	3 531.9
(c) Net transfer	<u>1 465.2</u>	<u>1 632.9</u>	<u>1 507.7</u>	<u>1 232.4</u>	<u>2 326.7</u>	<u>2 410.3</u>	<u>2 818.0</u>	<u>3 261.9</u>
Subtotal (8, 9 (a))	1 518.8	1 708.1	1 616.8	1 382.2	2 514.4	2 601.4	3 026.2	3 464.2
<u>Non-concessional loans</u>								
10. Disbursed by World Bank								
(a) Gross disbursement	4 669.8	5 487.0	6 835.3	7 777.6	8 727.3	8 350.9	10 090.4	11 165.7
(b) Net disbursement	3 068.1	3 879.0	4 935.8	5 543.6	5 953.0	5 080.3	5 403.9	4 169.2
(c) Net transfer	1 081.7	1 830.5	2 634.3	2 835.5	2 797.1	1 496.9	194.1	-2 203.3
11. Disbursed by IFC								
(a) Gross disbursement	465.1	644.9	387.6	365.0	377.7	368.7	560.6	693.5
(b) Net disbursement	<u>295.2</u>	<u>509.7</u>	<u>290.6</u>	<u>166.0</u>	<u>126.6</u>	<u>93.8</u>	<u>156.2</u>	<u>212.6</u>
Subtotal (10 (a) and 11 (b))	1 376.9	2 340.2	2 924.9	3 001.5	2 923.7	1 590.7	350.3	-1 990.7
GRAND TOTAL	<u>5 017.4</u>	<u>6 325.8</u>	<u>6 786.4</u>	<u>6 642.9</u>	<u>7 795.9</u>	<u>6 737.6</u>	<u>5 996.9</u>	<u>4 258.4</u>

Table B-1 (continued)

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>
<u>Memo items</u>								
Refugee, humanitarian, special economic and disaster relief grant activities <u>h/</u>	465.7	647.9	621.3	593.0	627.5	646.4	634.6	642.9 <u>i/</u>
World Bank/IDA technical co-operation <u>j/</u>	463.8	516.8	730.7	873.2	845.8	947.1	1 063.8	1 163.6
"Self-supporting" expenditures <u>k/</u>	38.7	58.1	77.4	92.3	102.6	85.4	70.5	58.5

Source: See tables A-1, B-2 and B-3. For definition of terms, see the note on statistical information in document A/43/426/Add.1-E/1988/74/Add.1 and Corr.1.

a/ I.e., UNDP central resources, including expenditures financed from government cost-sharing contributions. Through 1986 the entries also include expenditure financed from government cash counterpart contributions (\$7.5 million in 1986).

b/ Starting with 1987, expenditures financed from government cash counterpart contributions are no longer counted on this line. Such expenditure for 1987 amounted to \$9.8 million. For convenient reference, if the entry for 1986 were calculated on the same basis, the total would be \$681.7 million.

c/ Includes project expenditures for development activities and emergency operations. Of the latter, most was financed from the International Emergency Food Reserve and the remainder from WFP general resources.

d/ The major share of such expenditures is financed by WHO. In accordance with resolution 29.48 of the World Health Assembly of May 1976, allocations of the regular programme budget were to reach the level of at least 60 per cent in real terms towards technical co-operation and provision of services to States members of WHO. Data for WHO also include support costs.

e/ The figure given in document A/43/426/Add.1-E/1988/74/Add.1 and Corr.1 has been revised on the basis of corrected information.

f/ I.e., from funds not elsewhere specified in the table. Line 7 is not immediately comparable to line 8 in table A-1, in that it includes some expenditures financed from United Nations funds and programmes listed in line 5 of table A-1. Also included are expenditures financed from government "self-supporting" contributions, amounting to \$58.5 million in 1987.

g/ Includes a small amount of grants, which in 1987 was \$8.2 million.

h/ Includes expenditures by UNHCR, UNWRA, UNDRP and United Nations trust funds for emergency assistance (including United Nations special economic assistance programmes). Includes the amounts mobilized through the United Nations for emergency relief to Lebanon through 1986. Regarding expenditures for WFP emergency operations, see footnote (c) above.

i/ Starting with 1987, resources mobilized by, but not spent by, the United Nations for emergency relief to Lebanon are no longer counted on this line. For convenient reference, the amount of such resources indicated as mobilized in 1986 was \$18 million.

j/ I.e., gross disbursements on "training" and "consultants" embodied in World Bank loans and IDA credits to borrowers.

k/ The amounts related to expenditures from government "self-supporting" resources, which are included in the figures for line 7 above, are here provided for convenient reference.

Table B-2. Expenditures on grant-financed development activities by organisation or agency of the United Nations system and other entities, 1987

(Thousands of US dollars)

	Total	UNDP	UNDP- admin. funds	UNFPA	UNICEF	WFP	Regular budgets	Extra- budgetary
United Nations								
DTCD	133 284	84 969	11 661	16 219			6 535	13 900
ECA	17 251	6 380	185	2 915	-	-	1 500	6 271
ECE	451	154	-	297	-	-	-	-
ECLAC	9 005	1 595	5	1 122	-	-	850	5 433
ESCAP	14 982	5 504	227	1 671	-	-	756	6 824
ESCWA	2 557	578	197	559	-	-	985	238
UNCHS	14 547	13 075	43	-	-	-	523	906
UNCTAD	11 768	8 236	738	-	-	-	714	2 080
UNCTC	838	-	(3)	-	-	-	-	841
Subtotal	204 683	120 491	13 053	22 783	-	-	11 863	36 493
FAO	314 976	128 388	6 006	1 996	-	-	37 247	141 339
IAEA	45 347	2 241	94	-	-	-	35 460	7 552
ICAO	40 706	29 402	446	-	-	-	-	10 858
ILO	110 569	48 589	1 348	6 717	-	-	13 466	40 449
IMO	13 163	5 260	307	-	-	-	371	7 225
ITC	21 790	9 163	-	-	-	-	-	12 627
ITU	27 912	22 418	-	-	-	-	817	4 677
WHO	407 922	18 578	303	22 103	-	-	209 940	156 998
WIPO	7 246	2 286	152	-	-	-	2 967	1 841
WMO	19 971	10 079	-	-	-	-	834	9 058
WTO	1 630	1 630	-	-	-	-	-	-
World Bank	51 625	49 160	2 465	-	-	-	-	-
WFP	719 400	-	-	-	-	719 400	-	-
UNDP <u>a/</u>	116 279	71 761	43 769	749	-	-	-	-
UNRACO	69 169	27 405	63	5 990	-	-	4 241	31 470
UNFPA	10 276	-	-	10 276	-	-	-	-
UNICEF	367 511	-	2 245	471	364 795	-	-	-
UNIDO	96 378	69 428	1 593	35	-	-	2 079	23 243
UPU	3 237	1 652	-	-	-	-	1 098	487
Other <u>b/</u>	23 785	7 816	1 386	14 593	-	-	-	-
Governments	111 291	66 881	23 136	21 274	-	-	-	-
Total	2 784 876	692 628	96 366	106 987	364 795	719 400 <u>g/</u>	320 383	484 317 <u>d/</u>

(Source and footnotes on following page)

/...

(Source and footnotes to table B-2)

Source: DP/1988/55, table 1.

General note: The UNDP table used as the main source was compiled from provisional figures for the year. Variance from other agency data may be found, e.g. DTCD reported final figures totalling \$136.2 million.

- a/ Includes OPS, UNV, UNRFNRE, UNFSSTD and UNSO.
- b/ Includes NGOs (mostly for UNFPA); AsDB and AFESD.
- c/ Regarding WFP, see footnote (c) of table B-1.
- d/ Includes \$69,220,000 expenditure of government "self-supporting" funds.

Table B-3. Expenditures on grant-financed development activities, by sector, 1987

(Thousands of US dollars)

ACC programme classification categories	Percentage of total	Total	UNDP	UNDP-admin. funds	UNFPA	UNICEF	WFP	Regular budgets	Extra-budgetary
01 Political affairs	-	7 360	321	-	-	-	-	1 248	5 791
02 General development issues, policy and planning	6	164 704	125 910	5 259	-	-	-	12 556	20 979
03 Natural resources	7	189 200	73 991	27 918	-	64 547	-	13 370	9 374
04 Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	22	626 701	143 064	18 718	-	-	321 870	31 566	111 483
05 Industry	5	140 168	87 716	4 091	-	-	7 502	6 560	34 299
06 Transport and communications	5	129 967	74 379	11 695	-	-	15 211	3 104	25 578
07 International trade and development finance	1	19 951	1 340	1 205	-	-	-	933	16 113
08 Population	4	120 526	12 576	376	106 987	-	-	-	587
09 Human settlements	1	25 496	13 803	3 095	-	-	6 744	523	1 331
10 Health	26	739 076	33 840	7 278	-	175 600	135 778	219 631	166 949
11 Education	4	113 071	31 602	1 813	-	35 728	26 184	2 548	15 196
12 Employment	2	62 847	32 836	1 069	-	-	-	7 885	21 057
13 Humanitarian aid and relief	9	238 521	6 443	3 426	-	25 597	202 927	61	67
14 Social conditions and equity	2	46 493	10 246	2 997	-	24 953	-	2 437	5 860
15 Culture	1	18 775	5 103	697	-	-	-	1 406	11 569
16 Science and technology	3	76 347	39 458	6 693	-	-	-	13 637	16 559
17 Unspecified	2	66 033		36	-	38 370	3 184	2 918	21 525
Total	100	2 784 876	692 628 <i>a/</i>	96 366	106 987	364 795	719 400 <i>b/</i>	320 383	484 317 <i>c/</i>

Source: DP/1987/59, table 2; UNICEF audited financial statements and WFP.

a/ Excludes \$7,496,000 of expenditures from government cash counterpart contributions.

b/ Regarding WFP, see footnote (c) of table B-1.

c/ Includes \$70,548,000 of expenditures from government "self-supporting" funds.

APPENDIX II

1987 annual statistical report on agency procurement activities

Terms of reference

1. As requested by the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation in 1984, IAPSU prepared a statistical report on 1982/83 agency procurement for operational activities. This report, which served as a basis for the Director-General's report on operational activities for development of the United Nations system, was submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (A/39/417, annex). The Assembly, by resolution 39/220, established the need for such reporting on a recurrent basis.

Preparatory work

2. In accordance with instructions received in early January 1985 from the Director-General, which stressed the need to report data on country of origin, a letter conveying detailed guidance for the preparation of the 1984 report and outlining the modalities to be pursued in obtaining more accurate data for future reporting was mailed to all participating agencies on 15 January 1985. On 8 December 1987, IAPSU sent a letter to these agencies requesting the submission of data, on supplied forms, pertaining to procurement by country of procurement, country of origin and subcontracts by country of head-office.

General comments

3. This year data has been received from all of the participating agencies. However, several agencies (UNHCR, ESCWA, ESCAP, UNDP/OPS, ECLAC, UNESCO, ITU, IMO, IAEA and UNFPA) reported their statistics after the 31 March 1988 deadline, thereby complicating the compilation of this report.

Quality of data provided by agencies

4. It has again not been possible to provide complete separate statistical data for both country of procurement and country of origin since UN/DTCD, UNRWA, FAO, UNESCO, ICAO, WHO, PAHO, WIPO, UNFPA and UNICEF have not been able to provide information with respect to country of origin. The procurement of these agencies corresponds to 78 per cent of the total equipment procurement. In last year's report (A/42/326/Add.3-E/1987/82/Add.3, appendix II, para. 4) it was noted that UNESCO would be unable to supply country of origin statistics before the end of 1988. WHO has also stated that it would be supplying country of origin statistics from 1 April 1988 onwards. Two agencies (FAO and UNICEF) stated that these statistics were not available, while the other agencies did not include this data. Three of the agencies (UN/DTCD, PAHO and UNFPA) supplied country of origin data that matched exactly the data for country of procurement. These agencies have not been included in the tables in this report that contain data referring to both country of procurement/country of origin.

5. From the supplied documentation, it will be noted that procurement of equipment increased slightly from \$610,441,000 in 1986 to \$636,042,900 in 1987, or by 4.2 per cent, while subcontracts increased from \$104,954,700 in 1986 to \$140,057,500 in 1987, or by 33.4 per cent.

Procurement from developing countries

6. The total procurement in developing countries, based on country of procurement, has increased from \$109,631,400 (or 18.0 per cent of the total procurement) to \$127,564,200 (20.1 per cent). This is an encouraging increase of 11.7 per cent in the percentage of procurement of equipment from developing countries.

7. Fifteen agencies (ECA, ECLAC, ESCWA, ESCAP, UNCHS, UNIDO, ILO, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMO, IAEA, UNDP/OPS, UNHCR and WTO), which account for 22 per cent of the total procurement, provided IAPSU with breakdowns by both country of procurement and country of origin. Analysis of the data from these agencies indicates that procurement of products indigenous to developing countries amounted to 87.7 per cent of the total procurement from developing countries. This compares favourably with the figure of 74 per cent from last year.

Procurement from under-utilised major donor countries

8. The following figures illustrate the development for 1986-1987:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Total procurement, 1986</u>	<u>Total procurement, 1987</u>	<u>Percentage change</u>
Canada	\$17 051 000	\$12 319 000	-29.6
Denmark	\$17 609 100	\$22 237 400	+26.3
Finland	\$ 3 908 500	\$ 5 185 100	+32.7
Netherlands	\$28 971 200	\$19 348 000	-33.2
Norway	\$ 6 768 500	\$ 7 313 900	+8.1
Sweden	\$21 125 700	\$17 150 600	-18.8

Notwithstanding the above figures, it would be appropriate to compare the national trends over a longer period - say, five years, before a meaningful evaluation should be attempted since annual fluctuations are likely to be caused by single large contracts.

Conclusions

9. Two very encouraging conclusions can be drawn from this report. The first is that the percentage of procurement from developing countries has increased by 11.7 per cent from 1986 to 1987. The second is that the percentage of this procurement that is indigenous to developing countries has increased by 18.5 per cent. It is hoped that this trend will be continued into 1988.

10. Although the quality of data for 1987 has been an improvement as compared to 1986, there is still a great need for a number of agencies to provide accurate statistical data. As IAPSU has pointed out in the past, it is important that statistical reporting becomes an integral part of individual agency procurement procedures in the future.

Total procurement by agency
 (Thousands of US dollars)

AGENCY	1985	1986	1987					
	TOTAL	TOTAL	EQUIPMENT	SUB-CONTR.	TOTAL	INDUSTR. CTRY (%)	DEVELOP. CTRY (%)	UNSPEC. CTRY (%)
UNTCO	41,890.2	50,446.8	30,475.3	5,797.2	36,272.5	72.73	27.26	0.03
ECA	421.2		769.0	310.9	1,079.9	72.56	27.44	
ECLAC	470.8	350.8	241.5	287.0	528.5	22.54	77.46	
ESCA	49.3	596.4	68.4		68.4	99.85	0.15	
ESCAP	2,444.4	580.3	1,383.1	444.1	1,847.2	25.31	74.69	
UNRWA	22,698.0	27,604.9	44,899.6		44,899.6	70.07	12.18	17.75
UNCHS	4,526.6	7,053.2	3,339.9	2,750.1	6,070.0	45.43	54.57	
UNIDO	33,728.6	29,299.0	20,524.7	17,720.2	38,244.9	77.38	17.33	5.29
ILO	20,840.7	37,004.1	19,944.3	3,909.3	23,853.6	50.79	37.89	11.32
FAO	104,260.8	83,962.8	59,308.9	25,247.5	84,556.4	84.54	15.45	
UNESCO	16,639.0	8,953.7	16,015.0	3,643.0	19,678.0	66.62	33.35	0.02
ICAO	15,594.3	15,661.9	8,054.0		8,054.0	75.99	23.98	0.03
WHO	53,271.0	53,208.9	72,874.1		72,804.1	75.87	22.21	1.92
PAHO	26,994.0	32,815.7	26,771.1	1,434.2	27,485.3	85.51	14.49	
UNHCR		26,629.5	34,664.7	798.4	35,063.1	75.47	24.53	
UPU	315.8	627.2	831.9		831.9	44.52	54.60	0.88
ITU	7,749.0	6,126.9	8,513.0		8,513.0	91.86	8.12	
WHO	6,058.0	6,133.4	4,029.3	108.7	4,138.0	76.58	23.42	
IMO	586.2	1,174.3	839.9		839.9	85.62	12.44	1.94
WIPO	1,302.4	347.9	301.0	21.5	322.5	29.46	68.56	1.98
IAEA	15,134.3	18,791.5	22,986.0	499.1	23,485.1	91.31	7.13	1.56
UNDP/GPS	60,060.2	89,798.9	25,382.7	76,853.3	102,236.0	66.44	32.46	1.10
UNFPA	11,401.7	14,573.5	22,190.5		22,190.5	94.54	5.46	
UNICEF	163,106.7	203,660.1	212,710.5		212,710.5	77.12	22.88	
WTO	91.1		114.6	213.0	327.6	88.47	14.53	
TOTAL	609,634.3	715,395.7	634,043.0	140,057.5	776,100.5	75.58	22.39	2.03

Total procurement by country of procurement and head office registration
(Thousands of US dollars)

COUNTRY	1986				1987			
	EQUIPMENT	SUB-CONTR.	TOTAL	(%)	EQUIPMENT	SUB-CONTR.	TOTAL	(%)
AFGHANISTAN	67.5		67.5	0.01%	309.2	7.0	312.2	0.04%
ALBANIA								
ALGERIA	13.5		13.5	0.00%	3.9	40.9	44.8	0.01%
ANGOLA	209.7		209.7	0.03%	100.0		100.0	0.01%
ANTIGUA & BARB.						1.0	1.0	0.00%
ARGENTINA	1,728.9	162.9	1,891.4	0.26%	596.8	397.8	994.6	0.13%
AUSTRALIA	3,117.2	19.2	3,136.4	0.44%	1,826.1	2,222.3	4,048.4	0.52%
AUSTRIA	8,629.5	903.8	9,533.3	1.28%	11,637.4	1,069.4	12,702.7	1.64%
BAHAMAS								
BAHRAIN	22.5		22.5	0.00%	8.0		8.0	0.00%
BANGLADESH	2,133.6	477.9	2,611.5	0.36%	7,932.6	921.0	8,853.6	1.14%
BARBADOS	48.7	36.6	85.3	0.01%	221.9	30.8	252.6	0.03%
BELGIUM	15,433.8	667.2	16,101.0	2.25%	19,288.6	2,043.0	21,331.7	2.79%
BELIZE	68.7		68.7	0.01%	24.0		24.0	0.00%
BENIN	203.0	60.2	263.2	0.04%	489.3	277.1	766.4	0.10%
BHUTAN	151.6		151.6	0.02%	662.0	4.0	666.0	0.09%
BOLIVIA	694.9	173.2	868.1	0.12%	993.4	96.1	1,049.6	0.14%
BOTSWANA	964.1	188.6	1,152.7	0.11%	335.1		335.1	0.04%
BRAZIL	1,931.3	138.7	2,070.0	0.29%	9,006.6	602.9	9,609.5	0.70%
BRUNEI								
BULGARIA	194.3		194.3	0.03%	61.6		61.6	0.01%
BURKINA FASO	1,230.9	2,133.5	3,364.4	0.47%	1,491.8	74.3	1,566.1	0.20%
BURMA	166.4		166.4	0.02%	227.6		227.6	0.03%
BURUNDI	796.9	4.7	801.6	0.11%	339.7	91.4	391.1	0.05%
CANADA	15,487.1	4,013.9	17,501.0	2.43%	10,006.9	2,312.9	12,319.9	1.59%
CAPE VERDE	258.6	15.2	273.8	0.04%	316.6	61.9	378.5	0.05%
CENT. AFRICAN R.	319.4		319.4	0.04%	566.6	282.1	848.7	0.11%
CHAD	781.0	2,791.7	3,572.7	0.50%	1,432.3	178.1	1,630.4	0.21%
CHILE	711.5	290.7	1,002.2	0.14%	520.6	441.9	962.6	0.12%
CHINA	2,378.0	902.3	2,880.3	0.40%	3,626.3	332.7	3,959.0	0.51%
COLOMBIA	1,658.3	13.0	1,671.3	0.23%	347.3	307.6	655.1	0.08%
COMOROS	101.9	123.9	225.8	0.03%	121.4		121.4	0.02%
CONGO, P. REP.	104.7		104.7	0.01%	735.9	27.6	763.5	0.10%
COSTA RICA	720.4	43.5	763.9	0.11%	125.2	449.7	570.9	0.07%
CUBA	192.0	34.0	246.0	0.03%	198.0	95.5	213.5	0.03%
CYPRUS	125.6	86.0	211.6	0.03%	902.7		902.7	0.06%
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	616.4	394.0	1,010.4	0.14%	600.8	217.8	818.6	0.08%
COOK ISLANDS	0.7		0.7	0.00%	1.2		1.2	0.00%
DEM. YEMEN	1.5		1.5	0.00%	10.1	22.7	32.8	0.00%
DENMARK	16,533.0	1,076.1	17,609.1	2.46%	19,362.8	2,854.5	22,237.4	2.87%
DJIBOUTI	1,059.3		1,059.3	0.15%	537.6	78.1	615.7	0.08%
DOMINICA	67.0		67.0	0.01%	5.0	1.0	6.0	0.00%
DOMINICAN REP.	277.9	18.6	296.5	0.04%	119.5	4.0	119.5	0.02%
ECUADOR	509.0	3.3	512.3	0.07%	384.6	78.3	462.7	0.06%
EGYPT	573.9	1,275.2	1,849.1	0.26%	648.6	60.1	708.8	0.09%
EL SALVADOR	511.5	12.0	523.5	0.07%	356.6	6,620.6	6,977.2	0.90%
EQUAT. GUINEA	16.9	40.0	56.9	0.01%	89.3	1.7	91.0	0.01%
ETHIOPIA	368.7	198.8	527.5	0.07%	1,468.3	193.5	1,661.8	0.21%
FIJI	248.5	6.0	254.5	0.04%	238.7	232.0	470.7	0.06%
FINLAND	2,994.1	914.4	3,908.5	0.53%	3,350.4	1,834.7	5,185.1	0.67%
FRANCE	34,321.2	3,987.2	37,908.4	5.30%	36,617.0	4,455.1	41,072.0	5.29%
GABON	14.6		14.6	0.00%	100.3		100.3	0.01%
GAMBIA	57.1	47.0	104.1	0.01%	124.4		124.4	0.02%
GERMANY, D. REP.	2,074.5	412.9	2,487.4	0.35%	1,232.0		1,232.0	0.16%
GERMANY, F. REP.	49,969.5	1,504.5	51,474.0	7.20%	53,676.9	1,407.9	55,084.8	7.10%
GHANA	91.1	72.6	163.7	0.02%	213.4	61.2	274.7	0.04%
GREECE	445.0		445.0	0.06%	599.2	1.5	600.7	0.08%
GRENADA	2.0		2.0	0.00%	2.8	1.0	3.5	0.00%
GUATEMALA	1,616.5		1,616.5	0.23%	1,466.5	689.4	2,155.9	0.28%
GUINEA	293.4	20.7	314.1	0.04%	422.7	28.0	450.7	0.06%

COUNTRY	1986				1987			
	EQUIPMENT	SUB-CONTR.	TOTAL	(%)	EQUIPMENT	SUB-CONTR.	TOTAL	(%)
GUINEA-BISSAU	122.2		122.2	0.02%	271.1	36.5	307.6	0.04%
GUYANA	16.7		16.7	0.00%	60.7	34.0	94.7	0.01%
HAITI	263.9	172.3	436.2	0.06%	327.2	79.4	406.6	0.05%
HONDURAS	108.2	30.0	138.2	0.02%	390.3	43.0	433.3	0.06%
HUNGARY	2,736.0	3,813.1	6,549.1	0.92%	2,823.1	826.9	3,650.0	0.47%
ICELAND	85.7		85.7	0.01%	14.8		14.8	0.00%
INDIA	16,668.2	208.7	16,876.9	2.36%	12,659.7	162.4	12,822.1	1.65%
INDONESIA	2,441.0	66.7	2,507.7	0.35%	3,696.9	459.3	4,156.2	0.54%
IRAN								
IRAQ	127.5	64.5	192.0	0.03%	74.8	11.0	85.8	0.01%
IRELAND	924.2	26.1	950.3	0.13%	254.8		254.8	0.03%
ISRAEL	2,488.1	627.0	3,115.1	0.44%	3,478.6	235.1	3,713.7	0.48%
ITALY	41,770.7	57,277.5	99,048.2	13.85%	42,700.8	56,922.5	99,623.2	12.84%
IVORY COAST	325.8	205.3	531.1	0.07%	576.9	908.7	1,485.6	0.19%
JAMAICA	219.6	4.0	223.6	0.03%	107.4	109.8	217.3	0.03%
JAPAN	63,031.2		63,031.2	8.81%	72,120.0	1,019.3	73,139.2	9.42%
JORDAN	1,865.0	20.2	1,885.2	0.26%	2,049.4	25.7	2,075.1	0.27%
KENYA	2,427.9	83.2	2,511.1	0.35%	3,827.6	6,239.6	10,067.2	1.30%
KUWAIT	725.5		725.5	0.10%	28.2		28.2	0.00%
LAO P.D.R.	456.0	31.1	487.1	0.07%	570.5	60.2	630.7	0.08%
LEBANON	1,055.9		1,055.9	0.15%	2,017.5	438.0	2,455.5	0.32%
LESOTHO	268.2	34.4	302.6	0.04%	230.7	5.4	236.1	0.03%
LIBERIA	158.8	70.0	228.8	0.03%	81.6		81.6	0.01%
LIBYA ARAB JAM.	3.7		3.7	0.00%	0.7	10.0	10.7	0.00%
LUXEMBOURG	5,629.8		5,629.8	0.79%	882.1	97.0	979.1	0.13%
MADAGASCAR	210.4	237.9	448.3	0.06%	342.0	193.0	535.0	0.07%
MALAWI	337.9		337.9	0.05%	1,164.0		1,164.0	0.15%
MALAYSIA	844.2	192.7	1,036.9	0.15%	685.2		685.2	0.09%
MALDIVES	18.1		18.1	0.00%	100.8		100.8	0.01%
MALI	1,818.4	263.3	2,081.7	0.29%	1,851.4	576.4	2,427.7	0.31%
MALTA	14.6		14.6	0.00%	71.0		71.0	0.01%
MAURITANIA	426.9	145.2	572.1	0.08%	496.9	111.5	608.4	0.08%
MAURITIUS	71.3	23.5	94.8	0.01%	134.6	45.9	180.5	0.02%
MEXICO	2,549.1	21.4	2,570.5	0.36%	918.3	3,160.1	4,078.4	0.53%
MONGOLIA	3.9		3.9	0.00%	22.4		22.4	0.00%
MONTERRAT					69.2		69.2	0.01%
MOROCCO	104.3	172.4	276.7	0.04%	206.4	100.6	307.0	0.04%
MOZAMBIQUE	203.7	2.0	205.7	0.03%	600.0	150.0	750.0	0.10%
NAMIBIA		277.7	277.7	0.04%		166.6	166.6	0.02%
NEPAL	1,077.1	359.7	1,436.8	0.20%	2,092.2	1,240.3	3,332.5	0.43%
NETHERLANDS	27,185.8	1,785.4	28,971.2	4.05%	18,227.3	1,120.7	19,348.0	2.49%
NEW ZEALAND	254.3		254.3	0.04%	275.4	1,706.3	1,981.8	0.26%
NICARAGUA	380.2		380.2	0.05%	299.9		299.9	0.04%
NIGER	1,544.8	212.3	1,757.1	0.25%	2,024.1	229.4	2,253.5	0.29%
NIGERIA	190.5	55.7	246.2	0.03%	226.6	184.4	411.0	0.05%
NORWAY	5,964.5	803.9	6,768.5	0.95%	6,073.8	1,240.2	7,313.9	0.94%
OMAN	20.8		20.8	0.00%	11.5		11.5	0.00%
PAKISTAN	4,119.8	38.4	4,158.2	0.58%	6,710.3	489.5	7,199.8	0.93%
PANAMA	1,122.8	0.7	1,123.5	0.16%	452.3	128.0	580.3	0.07%
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	25.7		25.7	0.00%	132.4	48.9	181.3	0.02%
PARAGUAY	214.6		214.6	0.03%	112.7	105.2	218.0	0.03%
PERU	1,479.6	128.6	1,608.2	0.22%	669.3	231.0	900.3	0.12%
PHILIPPINES	2,130.1	94.0	2,224.1	0.31%	2,916.8	1,029.7	3,946.5	0.51%
POLAND	1,368.9		1,368.9	0.19%	761.0	424.1	1,185.1	0.15%
PORTUGAL	1,764.1	40.7	1,804.8	0.25%	435.5	67.4	502.9	0.06%
QATAR	41.4		41.4	0.01%	46.7		46.7	0.01%
ROMANIA	221.4	27.6	249.0	0.03%	136.5	30.7	167.2	0.02%
RWANDA	433.9		433.9	0.06%	482.6		482.6	0.06%
ST. LUCIA					2.3	3.0	5.3	0.00%
ST. VINCENT	16.2		16.2	0.00%	8.8		8.8	0.00%

COUNTRY	1986				1987			
	EQUIPMENT	SUB-CONTR.	TOTAL	(%)	EQUIPMENT	SUB-CONTR.	TOTAL	(%)
SAMOA	115.9	4.9	120.8	0.02%	147.8	4.2	151.9	0.02%
SAO TOME PRINCIP.	83.9		83.9	0.01%	30.5		30.5	0.00%
SAUDI ARABIA	1,119.0		1,119.0	0.16%	452.1	2,107.8	2,559.9	0.33%
SENEGAL	2,928.9	402.8	3,331.7	0.47%	4,084.6	579.9	4,664.5	0.60%
SEYCHELLES					11.4	65.0	76.4	0.01%
SIERRA LEONE	271.0	2.8	273.8	0.04%	372.0	54.3	426.4	0.05%
SINGAPORE	1,803.4	633.3	2,436.7	0.34%	4,327.5	49.1	4,376.6	0.56%
SOLOMON ISLANDS	34.1		34.1	0.00%	13.8	12.0	25.8	0.00%
SOMALIA	614.8	434.5	1,049.3	0.15%	750.7	856.2	1,606.9	0.21%
SOUTH AFRICA					191.3		191.3	0.02%
SPAIN	2,314.7	432.4	2,747.1	0.38%	2,834.8	8.2	2,843.0	0.37%
SRI LANKA	682.6	72.3	754.9	0.11%	1,438.6	357.5	1,796.1	0.23%
SUDAN	3,407.0	835.5	4,242.5	0.59%	1,107.6	9,089.0	10,196.6	1.31%
SURINAME	0.9		0.9	0.00%		3.1	3.1	0.00%
SWAZILAND	193.5	10.7	204.2	0.03%	508.4		508.4	0.07%
SWEDEN	20,093.7	1,032.0	21,125.7	2.95%	16,239.7	910.9	17,150.6	2.21%
SYRIAN ARAB REP.	312.0	950.8	1,262.8	0.18%	693.3	25.3	718.6	0.09%
THAILAND	4,566.8	1,730.5	6,297.3	0.88%	4,958.0	204.4	5,162.5	0.67%
TOGO	536.6	4.0	540.6	0.08%	746.4	127.1	873.5	0.11%
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	86.3	58.2	144.5	0.02%	91.6	23.2	114.8	0.01%
TUNISIA	33.7	84.2	117.9	0.02%	70.5	28.5	99.0	0.01%
TURKEY	752.9		752.9	0.11%	591.7	41.0	632.7	0.08%
TUVALU	11.6		11.6	0.00%	10.2		10.2	0.00%
UGANDA	525.4	100.0	625.4	0.09%	693.2		693.2	0.09%
U.S.S.R.	4,245.6	29.0	4,274.6	0.60%	5,982.3	206.5	6,188.8	0.80%
U. ARAB EMIRATES	47.0	7.8	54.8	0.01%	99.9		99.9	0.01%
UNITED KINGDOM	48,211.7	2,918.3	51,130.0	7.15%	49,723.7	4,514.5	54,238.3	6.99%
U. REP. CAMEROON	779.8	255.4	1,035.2	0.14%	614.1		614.1	0.08%
U. REP. TANZANIA	423.8	54.0	477.8	0.07%	1,038.9	99.8	1,138.8	0.15%
U.S.A.	67,724.6	2,455.6	70,180.2	9.81%	75,564.4	3,910.1	79,474.5	10.24%
URUGUAY	108.6	54.4	163.0	0.02%	109.1	76.9	186.0	0.02%
VANUATU	0.8		0.8	0.00%	63.0	55.0	98.0	0.01%
VENEZUELA	377.0	0.8	377.8	0.05%	375.9	271.0	646.9	0.08%
VIET NAM	455.3		455.3	0.06%	473.9	2.0	475.9	0.06%
YEMEN, ARAB REP.	34.4	16.7	51.1	0.01%	120.1	14.5	134.7	0.02%
YUGOSLAVIA	1,256.3		1,256.3	0.18%	1,924.0	937.6	2,861.6	0.37%
ZAIRE	709.9	77.0	786.9	0.11%	394.8	42.5	437.3	0.06%
ZAMBIA	103.9	27.9	131.8	0.02%	296.8	38.8	335.6	0.04%
ZIMBABWE	659.6	90.4	750.0	0.10%	2,279.1	41.8	2,320.8	0.30%
SUB-TOTAL	536,635.0	102,454.8	639,089.8	89.33%	568,825.8	136,170.8	704,996.5	90.84%
NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES OR REGIONS								
KOREA, D.P.R.	34.2		34.2	0.00%				
KOREA, REP. OF	4,741.7	689.8	5,431.5	0.76%	2,187.0	87.0	2,274.0	0.29%
SWITZERLAND	40,962.5	1,680.4	42,642.9	5.96%	42,758.7	1,362.1	44,120.8	5.68%
TONGA	7.2		7.2	0.00%	42.6		42.6	0.01%
HONG KONG	5,839.9		5,839.9	0.82%	8,720.0	31.0	8,751.0	1.13%
BERMUDA	28.5	87.5	116.0	0.02%		46.6	46.6	0.01%
LIECHTENSTEIN	5.1		5.1	0.00%	10.0		10.0	0.00%
TAIWAN	32.5		32.5	0.00%	115.8		115.8	0.01%
UNSPEC COUNTRIES	22,154.4	42.2	22,196.6	3.10%	13,382.9	2,360.1	15,743.0	2.03%
GRAND-TOTAL	610,441.0	104,954.7	715,395.7	100.00%	636,042.9	140,057.5	776,100.4	100.00%