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PROPOSED PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1980-1981

Services provided by the United Nations to activities  
financed from extrabudgetary resources

Report of the Secretary-General

Introduction

1. The Secretary-General submitted to the thirty-first and thirty-second sessions of the General Assembly reports 1/ on services provided by the United Nations to activities financed from extrabudgetary resources. These reports divided the "services provided" into three distinct categories:

- A. Services in support of the administrative structure of extrabudgetary activities;
- B. Services in support of technical co-operation programmes;
- C. Services in support of substantive activities financed by extrabudgetary funds.

The related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions is contained in documents A/32/8/Add 9. At the thirty-third session, the Secretary-General submitted a further report 2/ related to category B above and stated his intention of submitting a further report at the thirty-fourth session on all three categories. The observations of ACABQ related to the report

1/ A/C.5/31/33 and A/C.5/32/29.

2/ A/C.5/33/56.

on technical co-operation support costs are contained in document A/33/7/Add.25. The General Assembly also had before it at its thirty-third session the ACABQ report on agency support costs, 3/ based on a paper submitted by the Administrator of UNDP. 4/ The question of agency support costs fundamentally affects categories B and C above.

2. By resolution 33/116 C IV, the General Assembly took note of the reports of the Secretary-General mentioned in paragraph 1 above and the related reports of ACABQ as well as the ACABQ report on agency support costs. The General Assembly also decided to consider the question of agency support costs at its thirty-fourth session.

3. Finally, following the review of the Secretary-General's programme budget proposals for the biennium 1980-1981, ACABQ, in paragraph 59 of chapter I of its report, stated:

"The Advisory Committee has concluded that there is need for additional procedures as regards the creation of extrabudgetary posts. The Committee intends to revert to this question in the context of the observations it will submit to the General Assembly on the Secretary-General's forthcoming report on services provided by the United Nations to activities funded from extrabudgetary resources."

4. Under each of the three categories mentioned in paragraph 1 above this report provides:

(a) Developments leading to the current criteria or methodology applied in seeking reimbursement of support costs;

(b) The criteria used in the administration of these resources.

In the latter connexion, the criteria mentioned regarding the administration of these resources have been applied primarily to activities undertaken at Headquarters but their application will be extended as from 1980 to activities undertaken at other locations when full implementation of the revised procedures set forth in a recent Secretary-General's bulletin on the administration of trust funds 5/ is envisaged.

5. It would be intended, unless otherwise requested by the General Assembly or in the event of a major change in prevailing circumstances, not to submit further separate reports on this issue but to reflect the required information on services provided by the United Nations to activities financed from extrabudgetary resources in future programme budget proposals through expanded explanatory material as suggested by the Advisory Committee. 6/

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3/ A/33/7/Add.21.

4/ DP/WGOC/25.

5/ ST/SGB/146/Rev.1.

6/ A/34/7, para 55.

A. Services in support of the administrative structure of  
extrabudgetary activities

Reimbursement of support costs

6. This category covers services provided by the United Nations to the central administration of UNDP, UNICEF and other entities in such areas as financial, personnel, conference, legal and general services in respect of which reimbursement is sought. In his first report on services provided by the United Nations to activities financed from extrabudgetary resources, the Secretary-General stated 7/ that it appeared there were three options concerning reimbursement. These were, using UNDP as an example: (a) that the United Nations and UNDP, respectively, would assume all costs related to services provided to the other; (b) that United Nations and UNDP, respectively, would reimburse all costs incurred for services rendered by the other; and (c) that an intermediate solution would be applied, based on a sharing ratio. Bearing in mind the fact that the UNDP Governing Council is an organ of the United Nations, it was further stated 8/ that a formula under (c) would best meet the realities of the situation.

7. In line with this approach, the Secretary-General, in his second report on this subject, informed the General Assembly 9/ that, as a result of consultations between the United Nations and UNDP, it had been agreed to distinguish among the services provided, specifically (a) those supporting the Governing Council of UNDP as a subsidiary organ of the Economic and Social Council which would be due to the Council in its own right from resources of the regular budget, and (b) those provided to the UNDP secretariat as an administrative structure, or in its capacity as an executing agency itself of the UNDP programme, for which reimbursement, on an equitable basis, would be sought. With regard to the services for which reimbursement would be sought the basis would be arrived at by agreement on a formula for sharing the full costs of each kind of service.

8. To determine the reimbursement to be received in respect of paragraph 7 (b) above, a detailed review was proposed covering each organizational unit of the United Nations Secretariat which provides the services. In this connexion, the Advisory Committee stated:

"Quantifiable data are needed so that the amount of equitable reimbursement can be determined, but the Advisory Committee trusts that care will be taken to avoid too elaborate an exercise, the cost of which would not be commensurate with the results." 10/

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7/ A/C.5/31/33, para. 35.

8/ Ibid., para. 36.

9/ A/C.5/32/29, para. 7.

10/ A/32/8/Add.9., para.7.

9. In line with the approach of sharing the full costs of each kind of service and bearing in mind the recommendation of the Advisory Committee, the United Nations and UNDP have agreed to a new methodology to be applied in arriving at the level of reimbursement to be received by the United Nations. Under this methodology services provided by the United Nations to UNDP are expressed in terms of agreements regarding UNDP's percentage use of a given United Nations service. The percentages may be modified on an ad hoc basis at the request of either party when it is felt that a significant shift in workload has occurred. In the main, the agreed percentages have been arrived at by selecting the key quantitative workload indicator for the service in question (e.g., for the Payroll Section of the Accounts Division, the number of UNDP staff as a percentage of the total payroll is used). These percentages are applied to the amounts shown as total direct costs in the programme budget for the particular service (or sub-section of the service). No reimbursement is sought in respect of indirect costs apportioned to these services. As a result of this review, the revised 1978-1979 level of reimbursement from the UNDP and UNFPA is approximately \$2.5 million as against a 1976-1977 level of reimbursement of \$700,000.

10. As regards the inverse issue, i.e. reimbursement for services provided by UNDP field offices to the United Nations (as well as to other organizations of the United Nations family), the Administrator, citing several reasons including cost-effectiveness, proposed 11/ to the Governing Council at its last session to continue the practice of arranging for the reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses on a case-by-case basis. The Governing Council requested the Administrator to bring this matter to the attention of the appropriate interagency machinery and report back to the Council at its twenty-eighth session. The Administrator is currently consulting with the organizations through CCAQ and any related recommendation of the Council would then be before the Economic and Social Council at its 1981 summer session and the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session.

11. In the case of the United Nations, it is felt that such expenses in the main, have been reimbursed to UNDP. Therefore, unless the Governing Council substantially modifies the Administrator's proposal, the impact on the United Nations regular budget is not expected to be large. Any additional information on this matter would be provided in the context of the Secretary-General's performance report on the programme budget for 1980-1981 or in his proposed programme budget for 1982-1983.

12. In paragraph 1.19 of the Secretary-General's programme budget proposals for 1980-1981, it was stated that the distribution of external audit costs as between regular budget and extrabudgetary sources was under review and that the findings would be presented in the context of the present report. Aside from support to extrabudgetary technical co-operation activities, the two extrabudgetary activities for which the regular budget currently bears all or the major portion of related external audit costs are the UNJSPF and UNHCR. The costs of external audit are being examined in the context of the ongoing review of all services provided by

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11/ DP/396, para. 55.

the United Nations to extrabudgetary administrative structures including the UNJSPF. The review, however, which in the case of UNJSPF includes services provided by the UNJSPF to the United Nations, is still in progress. It is therefore intended to reflect, in this case also, any agreed adjustments to the amounts of reimbursement in future performance reports and programme budget estimates. However, in the case of the UNHCR, it must be pointed out that paragraph 20 of its statute adopted by General Assembly resolution 428 (V) provides that administrative expenditure related to the functioning of the Office shall be borne from the budget of the United Nations. It would appear in this regard that the costs of external audit represent an administrative expense under the terms of the statute and should therefore continue to be borne by the regular budget.

13. The Secretary-General believes that a sound and practical approach has been established for the determination of an equitable amount of reimbursement for services provided by the United Nations to extrabudgetary administrative structures. It is therefore proposed to use this approach in negotiations with other extrabudgetary administrative structures, such as UNICEF, and reflect the results in future performance reports and programme budget estimates.

#### Administration of reimbursement resources

14. As regards the administration of the reimbursements received, the basic approach was described in paragraph IS 2.3 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1980-1981 as follows:

"The level of services that the United Nations is called upon to provide may increase or decrease owing to reasons which are beyond its control. Where the expenditures incurred by the United Nations involve general operating costs, rental and maintenance of equipment, supplies and materials and amortization of capital equipment, estimates of the related costs are included in the regular budget and the reimbursements received are reflected in income section 2. As regards staff and related costs, however, in order that a flexible response may be made to fluctuating requirements, reimbursements received from extrabudgetary administrative structures are credited to a special account out of which staff costs directly associated with the service are paid."

15. In its report on the programme budget proposals for 1980-1981, the ACABQ noted 12/ that the total amount estimated by way of reimbursement for services provided to specialized agencies and others, is not shown anywhere in the programme budget document - which omission the ACABQ considers should be remedied. In this connexion, attention is drawn to annex VIII to the foreword to the 1980-1981 budget, where all extrabudgetary resources, including reimbursements received in respect of support costs, are recapitulated by section of the budget. In future budget submissions this annex could be recapitulated by major source of funding, and thus the amount expected to be available from reimbursement resources would be readily visible. This information, amplified as required, could also

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12/ A/34/7 para. 55.

be presented as explanatory material in income section 2 as suggested by the Advisory Committee. In the meantime, there is annexed to the present report a listing of reimbursement resource amounts appearing in the 1980-1981 budget, analysed under the three main headings used in the report.

16. As regards the use of resources from the special account mentioned in paragraph 14 above, including the authorization of posts, the criteria used are basically those which apply to the determination of resource requests under the regular budget. Full justifications are required in each case. The key principle underlying the new methodology for determining reimbursement, as described in paragraph 8 above, is the recognition that services provided to extrabudgetary administrative structures create workload at all levels of the hierarchical structure of the service concerned and are indivisible from the work performed in respect of regular budget activities. Since it is neither feasible nor desirable to try to split, on some pro-rata basis, the financing of particular posts as between regular budget and extrabudgetary resources, the authorization of posts, within total available resources, is concentrated at those levels which are most affected by the increase in workload. In this way, in the event that workload levels drop, extrabudgetary posts could be abolished without causing undue difficulties in the normal functioning of the service. As has been pointed out by ACABQ, in the main, posts financed from this special account are at the lower levels.

#### B. Services in support of technical co-operation programmes

##### Reimbursement of support costs

17. In annex A of document A/C.5/31/33, the Secretary-General gave a historical analysis of the reviews undertaken on the question of agency support costs since the earliest days of the Organization. He concluded with the following four points:

(a) The question of what support costs should be borne by the regular budget was still unresolved;

(b) No legislative body had arrived at a definitive policy on the matter;

(c) In the case of the United Nations, the principle had been endorsed by the General Assembly that a certain amount of the cost of support of extrabudgetary activities should be borne by the regular budget;

(d) The Secretary-General, ACABQ and JIU shared the view that the quantum, both as regards the level of reimbursement and the categories of cost it was designed to cover, was a matter for decision by the legislative bodies.

18. In his further report on this subject to the thirty-second session, 13/ the Secretary-General recounted the developments which had taken place during the

intervening year including the decision of the UNDP Governing Council to establish an intergovernmental working group on overhead costs. 14/ The Working Group was expected to report back to the Governing Council at its June 1979 session, thus enabling the General Assembly to review this matter at its thirty-fourth session in the light of the report and recommendations of the Governing Council and the Economic and Social Council. As noted 15/ by the Advisory Committee in its observations on the reports of the Secretary-General, the General Assembly had a central role to play in this regard in view of its responsibilities under Article 17, paragraph 3 of the Charter.

19. Pending a decision on the matter the present arrangements for reimbursement of 14 per cent of project expenditures were continued for the years 1978 and 1979. Additionally, as noted in paragraphs 25 and 26 of A/C.5/32/29, the UNDP rate of reimbursement has been applied to all other technical co-operation projects funded from extrabudgetary resources. The general application of the principle that all technical co-operation projects should be charged for reimbursement of support costs at the current UNDP rate has been endorsed by the ACC.

20. At the request of the Inter-governmental Working Group on Support Costs, the Administrator of UNDP prepared a report 16/ for the Group containing his proposal for a modified formula for reimbursement of support costs. The Advisory Committee commented 17/ on this report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session, and the General Assembly, in turn, took note of and transmitted the Advisory Committee's report to the Governing Council and the Administrator of UNDP, together with the summary records of the debate on the item in the Fifth Committee. 18/ In its report, the Advisory Committee, noting potential pitfalls which would have a significant impact on agency regular budgets, suggested certain modifications to the Administrator's formula.

21. The Secretary-General has reported to the General Assembly his belief that a single rate of reimbursement, with such minor modifications as may be agreed upon between the agencies and UNDP to meet exceptional situations, would be the best solution to the question of reimbursement of agency support costs. He is, of course, sensitive to the concerns expressed by Governments both in the Fifth Committee and in the UNDP Governing Council and is prepared to participate constructively in reaching a solution to the problem which is acceptable to all concerned parties. The observations expressed by the Advisory Committee in its comments on the Administrator's proposal appear to represent just such a constructive and balanced approach. Thus, the Secretary-General would support a modified reimbursement formula which takes these views fully into account.

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14/ Subsequently changed to "Working Group on Support Costs".

15/ A/32/8/Add.9, para. 13.

16/ DP/WGOC/25.

17/ A/33/7/Add.21.

18/ A/RES/33/116 C IV.

Recent developments

22. At the twenty-sixth session of the Governing Council, the Working Group on Support Costs reported that it did not have adequate information on the costs of administering technical co-operation activities in the United Nations to enable it to make a recommendation at its June 1979 session of a long-term solution acceptable to all parties concerned. The Working Group recommended and the Governing Council approved, 19/ the commissioning of a limited study by an independent consultant to provide the Group with the information and other elements it required to enable it to recommend long-term arrangements for the reimbursement of agency support costs. The study is to be submitted to the Working Group, through the Administrator of UNDP, by 1 March 1980 in order to permit its members to study the contents prior to the twenty-seventh session of the Governing Council in June 1980. In the meantime, existing arrangements for the reimbursement of technical co-operation support costs at 14 per cent of field project delivery are to continue until the end of 1981.

23. In the same decision, the Working Group made other recommendations to the Governing Council not related to the question of the level of reimbursement of agency support costs, but rather to the supply of information on technical co-operation support costs including the question of the presentation of such information in United Nations and agency budget proposals. Subsequently, the Economic and Social Council, based on the Governing Council's recommendation, requested 20/ the agencies to consider the possibility of bringing together, in an Annex to their budget documents, information on their technical co-operation programmes and the related support costs financed from different sources based on agreed definitions of the elements to be included in support costs.

24. By this decision, the Governing Council has again raised a number of issues which have been considered before concerning quantitative measurement of resources devoted by executing agencies to programme support (as opposed to resources contributed by UNDP for this purpose) and the question of definitions. In a preambular paragraph, the Governing Council noted that several organizations are not in a position, under present organizational and accounting arrangements and procedures, to provide specific information on identified support cost elements or comparable cost data relating to them. Thus, compliance with the Governing Council recommendation would require changes in organizational and accounting arrangements in a number of organizations in order to isolate the cost elements in question.

25. Implicit in the consideration by the Governing Council was the view that, on the one hand, the cost measurement studies which were undertaken by certain agencies in the early seventies have not provided a current flow of data on the actual cost of support and, on the other hand, that comparability between agencies cannot be achieved in the absence of agreed definitions of the elements to be included in support costs.

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19/ UNDP Governing Council decision 79/40.

20/ Economic and Social Council decision 1979/55.

26. A note of caution should be sounded at this time. It is not considered to be difficult to develop a set of definitions of the elements to be included in support costs. 21/ But it must be recognized that differences in agency organizational structures are such that an analysis in financial terms of the components of project support might be very difficult to achieve on any basis that would enable valid interagency comparisons to be made. In this connexion, it may be recalled that the sets of headings developed in 1972 for the CCAQ Cost Measurement System, although used by all participating organizations, did not exactly correspond with organizational or accounting classifications in any of them. Thus, for the purposes of that study, each organization had to reprocess its accounting information to some extent in order to meet the basic requirement of interagency comparability. The exercise also required a significant amount of staff time for its completion as well as a detailed and protracted system of time reporting by substantive staff in order to distinguish between the various project support activities and other programme activities such as research and planning. It was the complexity of the cost accounting and the heavy requirements of staff time and other resources to implement the system that caused most participating organizations to discontinue full-time cost measurement after one or two years, while recognizing, in the words of JIU, that the results produced in 1973 had represented "valid orders of magnitude".

27. The one comprehensive exercise that was conducted on cost measurement revealed that, in the case of the United Nations, reimbursements from UNDP (at the rate of 14 per cent) cover approximately two thirds of the support costs incurred by the United Nations (estimated at 22.5 per cent). 22/ In view of the fact that UNDP's reimbursement falls considerably below the cost actually incurred by the United Nations, there would seem to be little to be gained from the re-introduction of the elaborate cost accounting schemes described above to determine the precise amount of such costs.

28. In the view of the Secretary-General, what is essential is to ensure that support costs, as all other costs, should be carefully monitored and reviewed to improve effectiveness and efficiency. In this connexion, a major study is now underway, in the context of the preparatory work being undertaken for the report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation on policy issues pertaining to operational activities which, as requested in General Assembly resolution 33/201 will be presented to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session. In the meantime, concrete steps are being undertaken, such as the development of interagency arrangements in the area of equipment procurement.

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21/ CCAQ, at its fifty-first session in New York in September 1979, noted that the list of components of support costs that had been developed in 1972-1974 by its Task Force on a Cost Measurement System and agreed by ACC corresponds substantially to the definition required. In consequence, CCAQ set out this list in an annex to its report to ACC.

22/ The weighted average of all participating organizations was 23.3 per cent.

29. The budget document of the United Nations continues to show the best estimate of the Secretary-General as to the manner in which available programme support resources will be utilized in the forthcoming biennium. The Secretary-General stands ready to supply the General Assembly with any additional information that it may request in this regard. The policy covering the allocation of these funds has been considered by the General Assembly on a number of occasions in the recent past and is also discussed in the present report.

30. With regard to the formula for reimbursement to be made by UNDP, the consensus of the past few years has been that this should be based on a simple practical formula which would reflect the realities of the situation. The United Nations programmes of technical co-operation, like the remainder of the substantive work of the United Nations, draw on a variety of resources throughout the organization to contribute to their success. Detailed quantification, attribution and measurement of the amounts of such costs on a continuous basis in order to implement such a formula can only detract from the level of service provided without a concomitant gain.

#### Administration of reimbursements

31. Paragraphs 17 through 21 above dealt with the question of the level of reimbursement to be received in respect of technical co-operation support costs incurred. Based on the position already taken by the General Assembly, it is expected that any modified reimbursement formula that might eventually be adopted by the General Assembly will continue to require that a significant portion of total support costs be financed by the regular budget. Thus, the question of utilization of programme support resources received cannot be separated from the related question of the need to provide certain elements of programme support from the regular budget.

32. In a previous report 23/ the Secretary-General stated that his policy in respect of staff resources financed from technical co-operation reimbursement resources would be to concentrate them, for the most part, in the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development and in those areas of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs which continue to provide technical backstopping for technical co-operation projects in their respective sectors. In addition, certain funds were to be set aside to cover costs of accommodation. For its part, the regular budget would cover those support costs provided by various organizational units throughout the Secretariat which have a less direct relationship with project activities, including those costs of the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development which are not directly related to technical co-operation backstopping, such as executive direction and management and certain continuing research activities.

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23/ A/C.5/33/56..

33. In line with that approach the Secretary-General proposed, and the General Assembly approved, at its thirty-third session, <sup>24/</sup> an exchange of regular budget posts in the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development for corresponding posts financed from reimbursement resources which had been authorized for Secretariat units outside this Department and the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, and which were actually being used for purposes in support of regular budget activities. A further exchange involving posts in central administrative services which provide services less directly associated with technical co-operation field projects may be expected in the future, once the internal structure of Department of Technical Co-operation for Development has been finally determined. As regards the utilization of resources made available under this heading, these resources accommodate all post levels appropriate to technical co-operation support in the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development. Technical support, provided by technical advisers, normally involves authorization of posts at the equivalent of P-5 and D-1 levels. Non-technical support units follow the hierarchical structures of regular budget units undertaking similar work and rely more heavily on staff in the general service category for support. The mix of staff required for technical support and non-technical support is guided, as previously indicated, by an assessment of what is required to best meet current technical co-operation support priorities. These priorities, as may be expected, are subject to fluctuation arising from changes in the over-all level of project activity and in its distribution between sectors.

34. A recent development which has had an impact on the question of the administration of reimbursements has been the designation of the regional economic commissions as executing agencies. Consultations will need to be undertaken with the Executive Secretaries in order to determine a procedure which will reconcile the need for flexibility inherent in the concept of decentralization with the requirements of central policy-making and control. The outcome of these consultations will also affect the administration of technical co-operation support costs with regard to technical assistance activities financed from regional trust funds.

C. Services in support of substantive activities  
financed by extrabudgetary funds

Reimbursement of support costs

35. In his first report on services provided by the United Nations to activities financed from extrabudgetary resources, the Secretary-General stated that he considered there was a practical limit above which he could not go in requesting

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<sup>24/</sup> General Assembly resolution 33/116 C, section IV.

donors of voluntary contributions in furtherance of the aims and objectives of the United Nations to contribute to costs of accommodation and common services which cannot be clearly identified. In his report on this subject to the thirty-second session, the Secretary-General attempted to differentiate basically between extrabudgetary substantive activities financed from extrabudgetary programmes or funds established by the General Assembly and trust funds established under his own authority. In the case of the former, he proposed waiver of support cost reimbursement, since, in his view, support cost reimbursement would in a sense be only an internal redistribution of costs among established units of the United Nations as a whole. In the case of the latter, he proposed requesting a reasonable amount for support cost reimbursement.

36. The Advisory Committee, in its related report, expressed the view that the Secretary-General had not established a sufficiently clear dividing line between the two categories and stated that "services in support of substantive activities financed by extrabudgetary funds should not be defrayed from the regular budget and that reimbursement based on a simple agreed formula should be sought from the funding agencies and trust funds, except in cases where the General Assembly has specified otherwise". 25/ In consequence, the policy on support cost reimbursement for this category is modified to accord with the Advisory Committee recommendation.

37. With regard to the simple agreed formula constituting the rate of reimbursement, the Secretary-General believes it is clearly related to the question of the formula for reimbursement of technical co-operation support costs. As indicated in his previous reports, he is applying to this category, the same rate of reimbursement as in effect for UNDP activities, currently 14 per cent.

#### Administration of reimbursement resources

38. The Secretary-General has indicated, as from his first report, his intention to use these support cost reimbursements for purposes of clearly identifiable administrative support. Of the three categories of support services treated in this report, reimbursement of support to extrabudgetary substantive activities is the newest effort and the least significant in terms of resources received. Detailed guidelines for the utilization of these resources therefore have not yet been developed. However, since the services provided by the United Nations in such cases consist mainly of accommodation and administration of the substantive staff financed from the extrabudgetary sources concerned, 26/ a proportionate sharing to the extent feasible, of these resources as between the support units concerned is envisaged, it being understood that workload or other statistics would clearly be required to support the appropriateness of authorizing resources from this account.

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25/ A/32/8/Add.9, para. 17.

26/ A/C.5/31/33 para. 12.

Conclusion

39. The Secretary-General believes that as a result of his efforts, in response to legislative requests, to focus on services provided by the United Nations to activities financed from extrabudgetary resources, significant and practical results have been achieved, both in terms of reimbursements received and their administration.

40. The following conclusions may be drawn:

(a) A framework now exists for action in respect of reimbursements to be received for services provided to extrabudgetary administrative structures;

(b) A simple, practical formula should be applied for reimbursement of agency support costs; that formula will determine the level of reimbursement to be received in respect of technical co-operation support costs and support costs of substantive activities financed by extrabudgetary funds; its determination rests with the General Assembly;

(c) With regard to the administration of the reimbursement resources received, the controls established for activities located at Headquarters follow those in effect for regular budget activities and will be extended, mutatis mutandis, to other locations as from 1980. These arrangements will be subject to such flexibility provisions as may be appropriate, having regard to the status of regional commissions and other United Nations offices, as executing agencies for UNDP.

41. Unless otherwise guided by the General Assembly, the Secretary-General will continue to proceed along the lines indicated in this report, and will submit related information in the context of future performance reports and programme budget proposals.

ANNEX

Services provided by the United Nations to activities financed  
 from extrabudgetary resources

Amounts reflected in 1980-81 budget a/

<u>Section</u>	<u>A. In support of extrabudgetary administrative structures</u>	<u>B. In support of technical co-operation b/ programmes</u>	<u>C. In support of extrabudgetary substantive activities c/</u>
(In thousands of US dollars)			
1 Over-all Policy-Making, Direction and Co-ordination	49.8	68.5	-
2 Political and Security Council Affairs	66.3	-	-
6 Department of International Economic and Social Affairs	-	2 112.5	242.4
7 Department of Technical Co-operation for Development	-	21 283.4	-
9 Transnational Corporations	-	280.0	-
11 ESCAP	-	1 289.0	-
12 ECLA	-	2 054.2	-
13 ECA	-	726.2	-
14 ECWA	-	77.3	-
15 UNCTAD	-	1 900.0 d/	-
17 UNIDO	-	21 772.0	-
18 UNEP	-	e/	-
19 United Nations Centre for Human Settlements	-	2 526.1 f/	-
26 Legal Activities	614.4	123.1	-
28 Administration, Management and General Services	7 510.1 g/	3 170.6	340.2
29 Conferences and Library Services	-	263.8	-
Total	<u>8 240.6</u>	<u>57 646.7</u>	<u>582.6</u>

a/ It must be noted that none of these amounts are provided by the regular budget. They are all extracted from part (2)(a) of the respective tables of the budget for 1980-1981 (substantive and administrative extrabudgetary resources). Resources for substantive and administrative extrabudgetary activities, per se, are not included since they are beyond the scope of the present report.

b/ Figures shown are those appearing in the budget document identified as support to technical co-operation programmes, within the heading of "Substantive and administrative extrabudgetary resources".

c/ In many sections of the budget, the element of programme support relating to extrabudgetary substantive activities is not separately identified from the activities themselves.

d/ Identified as "Administrative resources" in the budget document. May include an element of support to extrabudgetary substantive activities.

e/ Programme and programme support costs of the Environment Fund not separately identified.

f/ Includes support of substantive activities.

g/ Includes \$4,668.5 provided to the Treasury and reimbursed by the Joint Staff Pension Fund.