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MEDIUM-TERM PLAN FOR THE PERIOD 1978-1981

Volume I

Corrigendum

Note by the Secretary-General

The attached submissions are redraftings of, or additions to, volume I of the medium-term plan for the period 1978-1981, 1/ as requested by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its sixteenth session.

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 6A (A/31/6/Add.1).

For chapter V of the existing text substitute

CHAPTER V

TRUSTEESHIP AND DECOLONIZATION

ORGANIZATION

216. The descriptions of the organization of the major programme contained in paragraphs 330 to 350 of the medium-term plan for the period 1976-1979 1/ remain valid with the following exceptions:

Paragraph 330

The United Nations Council for Namibia is composed of 25 Member States. It has four subsidiary bodies and holds several meetings a year.

Paragraph 331 (ii)

United Nations Commissioner for Namibia - the Commissioner has an office at Headquarters and an office at Lusaka.

SUBPROGRAMME 1: REVIEW OF COLONIAL POLICIES AND PROGRESS TOWARDS INDEPENDENCE

(a) Objectives

216A. To identify the political, military, economic and social conditions which are impeding decolonization of the Territories that have not yet attained full self-government or independence.

(b) Problem addressed

216B. The principal problems in the field of decolonization arise from the non-compliance of certain Member States with the United Nations decisions, particularly in the case of Namibia, the continued existence of a defiant illegal minority régime in Southern Rhodesia, and the difficulties arising in the case of small island Territories with limited resources, for example, St. Helena, the Tokelau Islands, the Cocos (Keeling) Islands and a number of others in the Pacific and Caribbean regions. Other difficult problems arise in the case of Territories (such as Spanish Sahara, Belize, the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) and Gibraltar) over which there is a sovereignty dispute. Each of those situations calls for continuous study and appropriate action by the United Nations. Depending upon the nature of each problem, progress towards decolonization can be enhanced either by recommending solutions based on first-hand information obtained

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 6A (A/10006/Add.1).

by visiting missions or by more concerted international action in support of the struggle of colonial peoples for freedom and independence.

(c) Legislative authority

216C. Chapters XI and XII of the Charter of the United Nations, and General Assembly resolutions, in particular 1514 (XV) and 2621 (XXV), are the legislative authority for this subprogramme.

(d) Strategy and output

216D. A series of 38 comprehensive reports will be produced each year reviewing developments in each of the Territories to which the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples applies. A second series of reports will contain information on foreign economic and other activities in those Territories which are impeding independence, and a third series will deal with the military activities and arrangements in the Territories; in addition, ad hoc political assessment papers on situations in various Territories will be produced as required.

(e) Expected impact

216E. By the actions described above the Department expects to assess progress and identify the problems that continue to impede decolonization.

SUBPROGRAMME 2: DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION ON DECOLONIZATION

(a) Objectives

216F. The objectives of the programme are:

- (i) To compile and disseminate information on the situation in the colonial Territories and the continuing struggle for liberation being waged by the colonial peoples for use by all the media at the disposal of the United Nations, and to give widespread and continuous publicity to the work of the United Nations in this field.
- (ii) To counter misleading or inaccurate information on colonial problems appearing in the media and to mobilize and increase world support for decolonization by the preparation of bulletins, studies, articles and other factual information for public dissemination.

(b) Problems addressed

216G. The programme will provide correct information, particularly in Western Europe and the United States of America, on the true situation in dependent Territories, and on the liberation struggle carried on by the liberation movements.

(c) Legislative authority

216H. In resolution 3164 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, the General Assembly

requested continuous and widespread dissemination of information on colonial problems, including the situation in the colonial Territories and the struggle of their peoples for liberation, in order to mobilize an informed world public opinion on these issues.

(d) Strategy and output

216I. In addition to a bulletin on decolonization which is now regularly produced, studies and other publications will be issued containing information on aspects of decolonization; experts will be contracted to write articles for publication; and action will be taken to promote greater coverage of decolonization issues by radio and television, the publication of books, the organization of photographic exhibitions and production of documentary films.

(e) Expected impact

216J. The programme will contribute to accelerating the process of decolonization by mobilizing world public opinion in favour of the cause of Territories which remain under colonial rule.

SUBPROGRAMME 3: CO-ORDINATION WITH SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER REGIONAL BODIES

(a) Objectives

216K. The objectives of the subprogramme are to establish and maintain close co-operation with the international bodies, including the Organization of African Unity, and to promote the provision of increased assistance by them of benefits for the colonial peoples and their liberation movements with a view to facilitating speedy decolonization.

(b) Problem addressed

216L. The refugees from and peoples in colonial Territories have dire need of food, health and educational services, and technical assistance in the preparation of cadres in the social, economic and political fields.

(c) Legislative authorities

216M. General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV), 2311 (XXII), 2426 (XXIII), 2555 (XXIV), 2704 (XXV), 2874 (XXVI), 2980 (XXVII), 3118 (XXVIII) and other relevant United Nations resolutions form the basis for this subprogramme.

(d) Strategy and output

216N. Data on activities undertaken by international bodies relating to the implementation of resolutions on decolonization are assembled and analysed. In order to avoid overlapping and duplication of effort, all assistance programmes provided for the benefit of colonial peoples and their liberation movements are monitored and evaluated. In addition, servicing of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, information and assistance is provided and participation in meetings with OAU and agencies, and continuous consultations are ensured.

(e) Expected impact

2160. Assistance to liberation movements and refugees from liberated areas has been instrumental in enhancing the morale of colonial peoples and in promoting the objectives of the Charter and General Assembly resolutions on decolonization.

SUBPROGRAMME 4: SERVICING OF STATUTORY BODIES AND MISSIONS

(a) Objectives

216P. The objectives of the programme are the following:

- (i) To organize the work of, and provide substantive secretariat servicing for, the Trusteeship Council, the Special Committee of 24, the United Nations Council for Namibia, their eight sub-committees and working groups, as well as the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly, and assist the presiding officers in the discharge of their responsibilities.
- (ii) To organize, accompany and service visiting missions or special missions of the above bodies.
- (iii) To follow and, as required, prepare reports on the implementation of resolutions of the General Assembly relating to colonial questions.

(b) Problem addressed

216Q. Issues relating to colonialism which, in one form or another, affect over 20 million people in 35 dependent Territories, have become a major impediment to the fulfilment of the purposes and objectives of the Charter and have increasingly threatened peace and security in Africa. Increasing importance and urgency are attached to the work of the political bodies concerned with the decolonization process, especially the Special Committee of 24 and the United Nations Council for Namibia and the servicing requirements of these bodies therefore will inevitably increase.

(c) Legislative authority

216R. Chapter XV of the Charter, General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV), 2621 (XXV), 1654 (XVI), 1805 (XVII), 1970 (XVIII) and 2248 (S-V) are the authority for this subprogramme.

(d) Strategy and output

216S. The main strategies are:

(a) To organize and service approximately 400 meetings of the three policy-making bodies, their eight sub-committees and the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly;

(b) To organize and service a series of meetings of the Special Committee and the Council for Namibia away from Headquarters;

(c) To organize, accompany and service approximately 15 missions and visiting groups to dependent Territories and elsewhere;

(d) To prepare approximately 65 reports, including the reports of subsidiary bodies, visiting missions and ad hoc groups and the yearly reports of the three policy-making bodies to the General Assembly and the Security Council;

(e) To prepare approximately 1,800 pages of pre-session and in-session documentation;

(f) To receive, screen and process communications and petitions relating to colonial and Trust Territories for examination by the policy-making bodies;

(g) To prepare approximately 150 pages of information and reports on the activities of the policy-making bodies for use in other related programmes.

(e) Expected impact

216T. It is expected that the results of this subprogramme will hasten the decolonization process.

SUBPROGRAMME 5: TRAINING OF CADRES IN COLONIAL TERRITORIES

(a) Objectives

216U. The objective of the subprogramme is to process applications from inhabitants of colonial and Trust Territories for scholarships approved by Member States.

(b) Problem addressed

216V. The programme will remedy the lack of adequate skills and education among inhabitants of colonial territories in order to prepare them for self-government.

(c) Legislative authority

216W. The legislative authority for this programme is General Assembly resolutions 845 (IX) and 1696 (XVI).

(d) Strategy and output

216X. The programme will disseminate information about scholarships offered by Member States among people of colonial Territories and channel their applications for scholarships to Member States.

(e) Expected impact

216Y. More trained personnel will become available upon the achievement of independence by the colonial Territories.

SUBPROGRAMME 6: NAMIBIA

(a) Objectives

216Z. The objective of the subprogramme of Namibia is to obtain the withdrawal of the illegal administration of South Africa from the Territory of Namibia and administer it in order to establish the conditions for the transfer of power to the representatives of the Namibian people as rapidly as possible.

(b) Problems addressed

216AA. The United Nations Council for Namibia has been unable to exercise its direct responsibility for the administration of Namibia, owing to the refusal by the Government of South Africa to withdraw its illegal administration from Namibia in compliance with the repeated resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council.

(c) Legislative authority

216BB. The authority for the programme is General Assembly resolutions 2245 (S-V), 2248 (S-V), 2145 (XXI), 2372 (XXII), 2325 (XXII), 2517 (XXIV), 2678 (XXV), 2679 (XXV), 2871 (XXVI), 2872 (XXVI), 3030 (XXVII), 3111 (XXVIII), 3112 (XXVIII), 3295 (XXIX), 3296 (XXIX), 3399 (XXX).

(d) Strategy and output

216CC. The strategy of the United Nations Council for Namibia carrying out its responsibilities includes:

- (1) Mobilization of political support to press for South African withdrawal and to counter South African international propaganda;
- (2) Support for the activities of SWAPO, the liberation movement of Namibia;
- (3) Assistance to Namibians outside of the Territory for humanitarian reasons and to prepare them for administrative and professional activities after independence;
- (4) Collection of information for the systematic review of political, military, economic and social conditions, in order to formulate appropriate recommendations to the General Assembly and to prepare countermeasures to the destructive racist and exploitative legislation put into force in the Territory by South Africa;
- (5) Promotion of the international identity of Namibia, through representation of Namibian interests and the dissemination of information on Namibia.

216DD. As a result of the strategy carried out by the Council, the following significant outputs have been obtained:

- (1) A United Nations Fund for Namibia has been established with increasing contributions by Member States;
- (2) The United Nations Development Programme has established an indicative planning figure for Namibia which increases the resources available for initiatives of the Council in support of Namibia;
- (3) An Institute for Namibia has been established in Lusaka for training of Namibians in public administration;
- (4) A Decree on the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia has had international repercussions by affecting the expectations of foreign economic interests with regard to their investments in Namibia.

(e) Expected impact

216EE. The activities of the United Nations Council for Namibia have significantly increased the support of the international community for the independence of Namibia and for an increasing recognition that South African presence in Namibia is illegal.

216FF. Support of the United Nations Council for Namibia for the national liberation movement of Namibia has enhanced its ability to fulfil the legitimate aspirations of the Namibian people.

CHAPTER VI

DEVELOPMENT PLANNING, PROJECTIONS AND POLICIES*

PROGRAMME 1: DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

SUBPROGRAMME 2: DEVELOPMENT AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Paragraph 229, line 4

After income and consumption add as an integral part of their drive for accelerated development.

Paragraph 230, lines 3 and 4

For the present rate and pattern of economic growth will increasingly be gauged in terms of its contribution to the achievement of basic social goals. read the rate and pattern of economic growth will increasingly be gauged in terms of its contribution to meeting basic social needs.

Paragraphs 234, 235 and 236

For the existing text substitute

(d) Strategy and output

234. Problems of designing, implementing and evaluating over-all and sectoral social policies in relation to strategies for economic growth will be examined. Particular attention will be given to the implications for social policies of the goals of economic expansion and diversification within the framework of a new international economic order. For example, the interrelationship among needs in such areas as health, education, housing and living conditions in general and those stemming from industrial growth and rural development, will be assessed. In the context of the relationships between social and economic goals and policies, the consumption patterns of various groups of the population will be analysed, and the problems encountered by Governments in formulating appropriate policies for distribution of income and consumption will be addressed. Attention will also be given to filling gaps in the information needed by Governments for designing appropriate social policies.

235. The results of this work will be presented in the form of studies based on the experience of various countries in formulating and implementing social policies as part of the development process. The studies will be designed to assist Governments in undertaking relevant development tasks. The problems of designing, implementing and evaluating social policies will also be discussed at meetings comprising participants from various countries. These meetings are intended to serve as forums for exchange of experience, technical information and views among national officials, and their results will be issued as analytical reports for wider use by interested countries.

* CPC did not review these submissions.

(e) Expected impact

236. These activities are expected to shed light on the relationships between social and economic policies, in particular the distributional impact of various development strategies and the role of distributive policies in promoting economic and social development. Continuing effort will be made to stimulate the collection and use by Governments of appropriate information for social policy design and evaluation. Analysis of social policies based on experience of different countries should also help Governments in the selection of policy instruments adapted to their particular needs and circumstances.

PROGRAMME 2: ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Subprogramme 2

For the existing text substitute

SUBPROGRAMME 2: SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESEARCH, PLANNING AND PROJECTIONS

(a) Objective

291. The objective is to undertake socio-economic research on specific development problems of Africa on a comparative basis with a view to making the experience of some countries in tackling their socio-economic problems available to others; to assist member countries in the implementation of the unified approach to development planning and in wider use of projections as instruments for development planning.

(b) Problems addressed

292. Increasing understanding of the dynamics of social and economic change in economies dominated by large rural and non-monetary sectors is essential for effective planning and plan implementation. Also, the acceleration of economic development in African economies will in the future depend primarily on the quality and number of indigenous private and State entrepreneurs capable of conceiving, designing, installing and managing modern productive entities. Thus, there is need for appropriate mechanism for ensuring communication between State and individual entrepreneurs as well as continuous improvement of the effectiveness of State enterprises.

(c) Legislative authority

293. Commission resolutions 105 (VI) creating the Conference of African Planners; 187 (IX), 257 (XII) and 260 (XII); Economic and Social Council resolutions 979 (XXVI) and 777 (XXX); General Assembly resolution 3508 (XXX).

(d) Strategy and output

294. New links will be forged with universities and other institutions and agencies in and outside Africa in the implementation of this programme. Comparative case studies will be prepared in the practical application of the unified approach to development planning, taking into account integrated rural development and the social economic behaviour of the non-monetary sectors; studies will also be undertaken in the measures required to improve the capacity of indigenous entrepreneurs and managers of State enterprises to organize and manage large enterprises; policy measures will be developed in a series of studies for co-ordinating public and private sectoral activities in the implementation of national plans; country experience in regional planning for development will be disseminated while projection models for various purposes will be developed in co-operation with the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies and appropriate agencies.

(e) Expected impact

294A. It is expected that the implementation of the subprogramme will contribute to the improvement of the effectiveness of planning techniques in the African region and draw the indigenous private enterprises into supporting the implementation of national development plans in harmony with State enterprises.

Insert the following subprogramme

SUBPROGRAMME 3: LEAST DEVELOPED AFRICAN COUNTRIES

(a) Objective

294B. The objective of this subprogramme is to study and evaluate possible ways and means of assisting the least developed and land-locked countries in Africa to overcome hindrances to their development and accelerate their rate of growth and diversification of production.

(b) Problems addressed

294C. Eighteen out of the 29 least developed countries in the world are located in the African region. Of these 18 countries 10 are land-locked. Besides historical causes which, inter alia, resulted in the external orientation of African economies, high transportation costs diminish both net foreign exchange earnings of the land-locked countries and the possibilities for the exploitation of their natural resources. The capability of these countries to increase export earnings, to diversify products for export, and to explore, evaluate and exploit their natural resources individually and in co-operation with neighbouring countries must be improved.

(c) Legislative authority

294D. General Assembly resolutions 2564 (XXIV), 2626 (XXV) on the International Development Strategy, 2803 (XXVI) and 3202 (S-VI) on the Programme of Action for the Establishment of the New International Economic Order; UNCTAD resolutions 24 (II),

62 (III) and 63 (III) on special measures in favour of the least developed and land-locked countries; Commission resolutions 210 (IX), 222 (X), 232 (X) and 218 (X) and 238 (XI) on Africa's Strategy for Development in the 1970s.

(d) Strategy and output

294E. Measures in favour of least developed and land-locked countries undertaken by various agencies and units will be monitored for application, with appropriate adaptation, to the problems of similarly situated African countries. Legal support in the drawing up of mineral agreements with mining companies will be provided as required. Studies will be undertaken to assist land-locked countries in finding alternative routes to the sea and in the development of inter-African economic links. Long-term purchase agreements and joint development of border areas between neighbouring countries will be investigated and promoted. Studies will also be undertaken to determine new dynamic comparative advantages of these countries and assist them in the creation of institutions to exploit them.

(e) Expected impact

294F. It is expected that the implementation of this subprogramme will increase the economic options available to the least developed and land-locked countries and also contribute to the improvement of their capability to identify and solve their development problems.

CHAPTER VIII

ENVIRONMENT*

PROGRAMME 1: UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

Paragraph 403, line 4

For implement read secure the implementation of

Paragraph 405, line 2

At the beginning of the second sentence insert

Although UNEP co-operates in this area with various agencies of the United Nations system,

Paragraph 424 should read

To protect human and environmental health from the adverse effects of pollution and other agents of environmental degradation.

Paragraph 426 (d), line 4

For where the adverse effects of industrialization are felt by read linked with industrial activities, which are affecting

Paragraph 426 (e)

After sound add pest

Paragraph 432

Add the following sentence at the end of the paragraph

The secretariat is closely co-ordinating its work with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs which is preparing the United Nations Conference on Water, also to be held in 1977.

Paragraph 448 (a), penultimate line

Delete and

Add the following sentence at the end of the subparagraph

and to draw attention to possible contributions from State planning methods to the management of the environment in the development process;

* CPC did not review this submission.

Paragraph 449

For the existing text substitute

The programme's objective is to promote and support, in close co-operation with the relevant agencies of the United Nations system, activities aimed at preventing or mitigating the disastrous consequences resulting from the occurrence of various natural phenomena.

Insert the following additional programme 2

PROGRAMME 2: ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

SUBPROGRAMME: INFORMATION AND POLICIES

(a) Objectives

472A. The objective is to provide information to member countries to enable them to formulate effective environmental policies.

(b) Problem addressed

472B. Recent developments in the Sahel region have underscored the importance of monitoring climatic and ecological changes. The impact of population increase on environment, the destruction of African forests, owing to the use of inappropriate technology and without adequate arrangements for replacement as well as the need to identify pollutant industries, has increased the urgency of the environmental problem.

(c) Legislative authority

472C. The legislative authority for these activities is to be found in General Assembly resolution 3326 (XXIX), paragraphs 4 (a), (b) and (c) relating to environment and development.

(d) Strategy and output

472D. The output includes seminars for planners and promotion of inclusion of the impact of industrialization on ecology in the curricula of African primary, secondary and post-secondary schools; provision of information on current research on the pollutant industries, in co-operation with UNEP.

(e) Expected impact

472E. The subprogramme is expected to increase the awareness and need for environmental policies as an integral part of economic and social development.

Renumber the remaining programmes in this chapter accordingly.

CHAPTER XII

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT*

PROGRAMME 2: ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

For the existing text substitute

PROGRAMME 2: ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

SUBPROGRAMME 1: INDUSTRIAL POLICIES AND PLANNING

(a) Objective

864. The objective is to assist member countries in the development of an industrial structure flexible enough to meet changes in domestic and world demand. In this connexion, it will be necessary to harmonize African industrial policies and programmes so as to facilitate the establishment of basic and strategic multinational industries; to promote the development of large-scale manufacturing for export based on African raw materials and other inputs; to facilitate regional and international consultations to safeguard and promote the collective interests of African countries in this sector.

(b) Problems addressed

865. The import-substitution industrialization strategy followed in the last decade by African countries had not only increased industrial production but also external dependence on inputs, finance and skills while contributing relatively small shares to growth of employment. On the other hand, a large number of feasibility studies on multinational industries have been conducted but they remain unimplemented. There is need for national domestic and regional industrial policies which will enable member countries to reduce external dependence and at the same time form the framework for harmonization and co-ordination of industrial policies of two or more countries. National regional industrial policies will facilitate the implementation of multinational industries and transfer of industrial technology.

(c) Legislative authority

866. General Assembly resolution 3202 (S-VI); Commission resolution 267 (XII); Declaration on Industrialization in Africa: Principles and Guidelines for Co-operation and Development, adopted by the Second Conference of African Ministers of Industry in December 1973; Agreed Conclusions of the Third Conference of African Ministers of Industry, held in December 1975, stressing the need for co-operation in industry; Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation, adopted by the Second General Conference of UNIDO in March 1975, stressing the importance of basic industries (metals and non-ferrous metals chemicals) and the need for co-operation among developing countries.

* CPC did not review these submissions.

(d) Strategy and output

867. Expert working groups and seminars on domestic and regional industrial policies will be organized. Continuous analysis of industrial policies in the last decade will be carried out in order to identify various elements of forward-looking industrial policies for self-sustaining growth and development. Arrangements will be made to obtain the experience of other regions in the development and implementation of multicountry and integrated industrial policies. Monographs will be produced on domestic and regional industrial policies.

(e) Expected impact

868. The impact of these activities will be to identify priority areas and priority industrial investment programmes and policies for national and indigenous multinational industries for self-sustaining industrialization.

SUBPROGRAMME 2: MULTINATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF BASIC AND STRATEGIC INDUSTRIES

(a) Objective

869. The subprogramme's objective is to harmonize industrial investment programmes and to facilitate the establishment of basic and strategic multinational industries too large for national markets; to promote the development of large-scale manufacturing industries for export based on African raw materials and other inputs.

(b) Problems addressed

870. Industrialization in the last decade has been heavily dependent on imported intermediate inputs, spare parts and equipment, as well as on foreign finance and expertise. Adequate participation in world industrial production and trade requires a strong industrial base. The Lima Plan of Action emphasizes the industries which provide others with inputs and industries with large forward and backward linkages. Such industries are generally lacking in the region.

(c) Legislative authority

871. The International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade (General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV)) provides that developing countries should seek to prevent the emergence of unutilized capacity in industries through regional groupings wherever possible.

(d) Strategy and output

872. The strategy will include the creation of working parties on multinational industries; national industries which could be converted into multinational industries between two or more countries will be identified; feasibility studies will be carried out on projects agreed by countries concerned; intercountry subcontracting arrangements and complementary arrangements in industrial raw

materials inputs and components will be promoted. Evaluation of customs, excise and non-fiscal barriers to co-ordination of incentives and legislation concerning exports of products of multinational industries will be undertaken as well as market surveys and projections for products of such industries. Data banks on alternative technologies for the basic and strategic industries will be promoted. Expert working groups, workshops, consultative and negotiation meetings will be organized to bring together development banks, financial institutions, and major industrial corporations.

(e) Expected impact

873. The subprogramme is expected to open up additional opportunities for co-ordination and utilization of new industrial productive capacity in lines of production which are too large for national markets but which increase the flexibility of the industrial structure.

SUBPROGRAMME 3: INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTION BUILDING

(a) Objective

874. The objective is to assist Governments in the creation and strengthening of institutions for industrial development at the national and multinational level.

(b) Problems addressed

875. The lack of high quality and a large number of industrial development institutions is one of the major differences between developed and developing countries. Organization of such institutions requires expertise not generally available at the national level. In some cases full utilization of such institutions may require more than one country.

(c) Legislative authority

876. In its resolution 256 (XII), the Commission requested the Executive Secretary, as a matter of priority, to take immediate steps towards the establishment of agencies for the promotion of investment and industrial zones in all African countries ... and the establishment of institutions on a national, multinational or regional basis ... and in particular ... centres for the promotion and establishment of effective co-operation in the fields of industry.

(d) Strategy and output

877. A survey of industrial promotion and supporting services and institutions in selected African countries will be carried out in order to determine priorities in the development of industrial promotion centres, industrial estates, industrial extension services, centres and mobile units for repair and maintenance as well as chambers of industry and associations of industrial producers at national and multinational levels.

In support of the proposed multinational basic and strategic industries and industrialization in general, the following institutions will be established in

co-operation with UNIDO: African Centre for Iron and Steel Industry; Regional Centre for the Development of Petro-chemicals in West and Central Africa; Regional Pesticide Development Programme; a centre for the Design, Adaptation and Transfer of Industrial Technology; Regional Plant Design and Construction and African Centre for Consulting Engineering and Management services.

(e) Expected impact

878. The subprogramme is expected to assist member countries in the implementation of national and multinational industrialization in general and increase indigenous capacity for industrialization and absorption of industrial technology on a more self-sustaining basis.

SUBPROGRAMME 4: DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL-SCALE AND RURAL INDUSTRIES

(a) Objective

879. The objective of this subprogramme is to assist member countries in the development of rural and small-scale industries as a means of stimulating employment in non-agricultural activities in general and specially in the context of integrated rural development. Special attention will be given to the needs of least developed and land-locked countries.

(b) Problems addressed

880. Increase of industrial capability depends on large as well as on medium-scale and small-scale industries. Rural-urban migration pressures can partly be traced to limited gainful economic opportunities in the rural areas while wide disparities in income levels between urban and rural sectors may be attributed to the high productivity in the modern industrial sector primarily located in urban areas. The stimulation of technological revolution in the African region requires effective and practical means for transmission of readily adaptable techniques consistent with current levels of skills.

(c) Legislative authority

881. The Lima Declaration and Plan of Action (A/10112, chap. IV) calls for specific urgent measures to establish the necessary conditions for industrialization in the least developed land-locked and island developing countries. It also calls for the development of small-scale industries to raise the standard of living of the rural population.

(d) Strategy and output

882. The strategy will consist, inter alia, of comparative studies in selected countries in Africa and elsewhere, in co-operation with UNIDO, with a view to evaluating current practices and institutions for promotion of small-scale and rural industries. Studies will be carried out to assess current and future needs in this area in Africa with a view to the development of effective policies and strategies which also integrate small-scale industrial development through such

arrangement as subcontracting and purchasing, and sales arrangement with medium- and large-scale industries. Workshops and training will be organized. Information will be collected, in co-operation with UNIDO, on industrial technology relevant to small-scale industries with a view to assisting member countries to design and develop national small-scale industrial technological data banks. A rural and small-scale industries bulletin will be published regularly.

(e) Expected impact

883-894. It is expected that the subprogramme will offer policy-makers alternative practical options in the design of policies for development of small-scale industries in urban and rural areas.

CHAPTER XVII

POPULATION

PROGRAMME 1: DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Paragraph 1447, line 6

After social development plans insert

Therefore further research is needed on the interrelationships between demographic factors and social and economic development.

Paragraph 1448

Delete the entire paragraph.

Renumber the following paragraph 1448-1449.

CHAPTER XIX

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE*

PROGRAMME 1: DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Paragraphs 1563A, 1571A, 1575A, 1581A, 1585A, 1592A and 1599A

For the existing texts substitute

SUBPROGRAMME 1: TRENDS AND DEVELOPMENT

(e) Expected impact

1563A. It is expected that the activities under this subprogramme will augment the flow of comparable information on changes and trends in public administration and finance in the context of planned development. This information and analysis will result in the formulation of priorities and needs for the 1980s at the international level and the formulation of specific programmes at the national level. The results of the subprogramme should also encourage exchange of experience among developing countries.

SUBPROGRAMME 2: PUBLIC SERVICE REFORM AND MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT

(e) Expected impact

1571A. The systematic appraisal of alternative career development approaches will facilitate choice of suitable public service systems at the national level. The technical advice provided is expected to result in strengthening the functions, methods and instruments of operation of national central agencies for administrative improvements in individual countries. National and regional training programmes will have at their disposal additional and relevant material on training methodologies and models.

SUBPROGRAMME 3: INSTITUTIONAL AND MANAGERIAL TECHNIQUES

(e) Expected impact

1575A. It is expected that this subprogramme will have an impact on strengthening institutional arrangements for policy analysis and development in developing countries which are beginning to embark on them. As a result, this will, inter alia, render planning more pervasive than it is today and ensure a greater degree of compatibility and harmony between planning and administrative processes at different levels of government. The development of management techniques adapted to the special needs of developing countries should result in identifying constraints and bottle-necks and in implementing large-scale projects with economy and efficiency.

* CPC did not review these submissions.

SUBPROGRAMME 4: BUDGETARY AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

(e) Expected impact

1581A. The subprogramme, in the first place, is expected to lead to the establishment and further expansion of an integrated system of budgeting and financial management which is more output and performance oriented. It will further bring about a closer co-ordination between planning and budgeting and make budgeting an effective tool of short-term economic policy and plan implementation. In the field of taxation, additional financial resources will become available as a result of improvements in the administration of taxes. The total output of this subprogramme will enable national officials engaged in these fields to upgrade their skills and efficiency.

SUBPROGRAMME 5: MOBILIZATION OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES

(e) Expected impact

1585A. The subprogramme will result in strengthening the effectiveness of national financial institutions in mobilizing domestic and external financial resources and thus increase the degree of financial intermediation. The critical appraisal of the performance of financial institutions will lead to a more rational allocation of their resources in accordance with national priorities.

SUBPROGRAMME 6: PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

(e) Expected impact

1592A. The subprogramme will make available to public enterprises criteria and methodologies for financial management, investment, pricing and hiring of personnel which will result in their improved financial and managerial performance and generate additional investible resources. At the same time, central decision makers will have effective systems of control and supervision of the rapidly expanding public sector. The subprogramme will also strengthen the over-all capability of public enterprises in the utilization of foreign resources and technology and in undertaking joint ventures with foreign enterprises.

SUBPROGRAMME 7: SUPPORT OF TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

(e) Expected impact

1599A. The substantive backstopping provided will have an impact on the identification and preparation of projects requested by Governments. It will result in a prompt and effective delivery of approved inputs and in a successful and speedy attainment of the objectives underlying a project. As the State functions have in general increasingly shifted from basic maintenance to planning and development, this subprogramme will assist the developing countries in facilitating such shifts. It is also hoped that the contemplated strategy will bring about greater use of expertise and equipment available in developing countries. In addition, the substantive backstopping of technical co-operation activities will also lead to institutionalization or further strengthening of regional centres of development administration and the international centre on public enterprises.

PROGRAMME 2: ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Paragraphs 1600 to 1607

For the existing text substitute

SUBPROGRAMME 1: POLICIES AND PLANNING FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

(a) Objective

1600. The subprogramme's objective is to evaluate the role of the governmental administrative structures in relation to the increasing functions of the State in the African region in the design and implementation of development programmes and in the implementation of specific projects in addition to the traditional role of the State. To evaluate existing policies and identify new directions for policy changes with a view to increasing the capability of the State in the performance of the new functions in such areas as production, distribution and transfer and adaptation of technology.

(b) Problems addressed

1601. The increasing role of the State in the design and implementation of development plans and programmes has occurred within the context of administrative, financial and management structures which are largely rooted in the maintenance of law and order and which are frequently ill-equipped to handle effectively the new roles which the African Governments are taking upon themselves. It will therefore be necessary to assist African countries in the evolution of policies to meet the requirements of development administration and financial management.

(c) Legislative authority

1602. The relevant resolutions include: Commission resolutions 70 (V), 172 (VIII) and 202 (LX), General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI), as well as Economic and Social Council resolution 1977 (LIX) of 30 July 1975, concerning the need for the improvement of public administration and finance in the coming decade.

(d) Strategy and output

1603. The strategy includes evaluation of the policy objectives of the state administrative machinery and structures of the central government, and their capacity for dynamic adjustment to take and implement new functions. Similar studies will be undertaken to evaluate the policies and structures of local government authorities and their capability and autonomy in the design and implementation of development programmes which take into account fully the local needs and priorities. Alternative ways of co-ordination between the local authorities and central government and feedback channels will be examined. Experience of selected African countries in decentralization of administrative activities will be examined and related to general findings with a view to making recommendations to Governments. Feasibility studies will be undertaken in connexion

with the establishment of an African Centre for Advanced Public Policy Analysis and Strategic Studies. Advisory services will be rendered and information disseminated on the basis of studies to be undertaken.

(e) Expected impact

1604. It is expected that the implementation of the subprogramme will initiate dynamic policies in the field of public administration and finance which will be capable of effective response to the changing roles of the State. Such policy changes are expected to facilitate co-ordination of planning, financial management and administration.

SUBPROGRAMME 2: DEVELOPMENT, RESTRUCTURING, STRENGTHENING OF GOVERNMENT
ADMINISTRATIVE MACHINERY AND INSTITUTIONS

(a) Objective

1605. The objective of the subprogramme is to assist member Governments in making their administrative structures, procedures and institutional arrangements for economic and social development more efficient and effective, and in adopting institutional and administrative provisions for the implementation of policy measures required for self-sustaining growth and development through national efforts and for collective economic self-reliance among African countries.

(b) Problems addressed

1606. Recent years have witnessed rapidly changing economic and social roles of the central governments and local authorities in the African region. Effective performance in the new roles calls not only for the development of appropriate policies but also for the strengthening of the effectiveness of existing institutions and the creation of new ones. In particular, the increasing participation of the State in production, distribution and transfer of technology entails continuous improvement in the institutions of the State and local authorities to increase their capability to perform the new functions.

(c) Legislative authority

1607. Commission resolutions 70 (V), 172 (VIII) and 202 (LX) and General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI), as well as Economic and Social Council resolution 1977 (LIX) of 30 July 1975, concerning the need to assist member countries in the improvement of their public and financial administrative institutions.

(d) Strategy and output

1607A. In the first instance, an inventory will be undertaken of the new major roles assumed by African States in recent years. Studies will then be undertaken in selected African countries to determine, *inter alia*, where the new functions could be better undertaken by existing institutions and where new institutions would be needed, taking into account the additional cost. On the basis of these studies existing institutions will be examined to determine required changes in their operational philosophy and motivation. Special attention will be paid to institutions dealing with production, distribution and transfer and adaptation of

technology especially in the rural areas. Experience of other developing countries in rationalization of their administration for development will be collected, analysed and adapted.

1607B. Creation of new institutions to deal with the promotion of technical and economic co-operation and facilitation of internal trade will be studied, taking into account practices in other countries equally placed.

(e) Expected impact

1607C. It is expected that the subprogramme will contribute to the evolution of new administrative structures capable of dynamic changes in response to new functions. This development will enable member countries in the African region, directly and indirectly, to increase their capacity for implementing economic and social development objectives.

SUBPROGRAMME 3: DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

(a) Objective

1607D. The objective is to assist member countries in the African region in the improvement of the structures and operations of public enterprises, development of effective management in these enterprises for the implementation of national development objectives, especially in regard to basic and strategic industries, while maintaining financial profitability.

(b) Problems addressed

1607E. State participation in production and distribution in the African region has taken various forms, including joint ventures with foreign enterprise, taking of small equity shares in foreign enterprise and the creation of entirely State-owned production and distribution enterprises. Among problems that continue to arise are those related to the efficiency, motivation, financial planning and profitability, on one hand, and the capability to implement social objectives, on the other, such as employment, development of backward regions and transfer of technology. Another problem relates to the determination of the most suitable sectors of subsectors for operation of State enterprise: the dynamic or the lagging sectors. At the national level, there is also need for improvement of facilities dealing with effective management of procurement and supply.

(c) Legislative authority

1607F. The relevant authority includes: Economic and Social Council resolution 1633 (LI) concerning the need for studies on the financing of public enterprises in developing countries with a view to improving the financial management practices; Commission resolution 110 (VI); and General Assembly resolution 3201 (S-VI).

(d) Strategy and output

1607G. Special consideration will be given to the relatively large enterprises in the fields of production, distribution, procurement and supply. In the first instance, one strategy will be the improvement of the performance of existing enterprise while the second strategy will be concerned with the creation of new enterprise.

1607H. In the case of existing enterprises, the programme output will include identification of key problem areas and deficiencies and the causal factors in selected African countries. Special attention will be given to factors affecting productivity, motivation, skill accumulation, capacity to transfer and adapt new technology and profitability. Measures taken by private and state enterprises in other countries will be assessed for possible use with adaptation to local conditions. Working parties will be organized for personnel working in State enterprises. Selected case studies will be used as a basis for local training. Recommendations will be communicated to State enterprise and Governments.

(e) Expected impact

1607I. The implementation of this subprogramme is expected to contribute substantially in ensuring that the structure, operational capability and relative autonomy of existing and new public enterprise will enable them to maintain the dual objectives of financial profitability and instruments for implementation of social objectives.

SUBPROGRAMME 4: DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF BUDGETARY AND FINANCIAL SYSTEM

(a) Objective

1607J. The objectives are to enhance the financial mobilization and management capacity of African countries; improvement of their budgetary systems and policies with a view to making the budget an efficient tool for decision making in development planning and plan implementation; reform, strengthening and enriching of their taxation systems, policies and administrations; improving the operational effectiveness of local financial institutions.

(b) Problems addressed

1607K. With large rural sector and frequent resort to indirect taxation due to small tax base, existing income disparities in African countries is worsened. There is also need in those countries for co-ordination of development and financial planning and the establishment and improvement institutions for mobilization, management and administration of finance for development. Because of the persistence of rural poverty and inadequate food production, there is a continuous need for increased incentives for development of rural areas and resource allocation in the development of rural infrastructures. The significance given to the question of real resource transfers to developing countries in recent years requires that efforts should be made to minimize resource outflows from developing countries.

(c) Legislative authority

1607L. Commission resolutions 168 (VIII), 244 (XI), 218 (X) and 256 (XII); recommendations of the seminar on current problems and training needs in tax administration (E/CN.14/FISCH/1).

(d) Strategy and output

1607M. Within the context of development of policies, improvement and restructuring of the administrative machinery, special problems relating to financial mobilization

and financial management will receive special attention. Studies will focus on financial mobilization, policies and institutions as well as financial management practices. Methods for improvement of motivation of administrative personnel will be integrated in their skill development. Creation of subregional institutes for training and research in business and public finance will be promoted.

1607N. In the first instance, studies will be carried out on existing practices in selected African countries focusing on tax administration, legislation, financial reporting, audit and budget preparation with a view to making recommendations. A series of studies will then be conducted into new forms for resource mobilization with greater equity. Besides examination of new means of mobilizing financial resources, new institutions such as social security funds, insurance and co-operatives will be examined with a view to making appropriate recommendations. The over-all problem of co-ordination of development plan and financial budget for plan implementation will also be the subject of intercountry studies in selected countries. In all these cases, the findings will be considered in seminars and the material used for training courses for personnel already working in those fields.

(e) Expected impact

1607O. It is expected that the implementation of the subprogramme will contribute to the improvement of methods and skills of personnel and institutions involved in financial resource mobilization and management in member countries, and result in increase of financial resources available to the countries. It is also expected to contribute to the direct and indirect allocation of financial resources to the rural areas and sustain the incentives of the rural population for development.

CHAPTER XXI
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
ORGANIZATION

Paragraph 1626, second sentence

For the existing text substitute

The present medium-term plan takes into account new developments as well as specific tasks and responsibilities laid upon the Office for Science and Technology by decisions ^{1/} taken since adoption of the earlier medium-term plan for the period 1976-1979. In this context, it is to be recalled that the Secretary-General's report, entitled "Institutional Arrangements for Science and Technology in the United Nations System" (E/C.8/29), describes the conceptual framework within which the programmes and activities itemized below are to be conducted. All of these programmes and activities are to be regarded as promoting the harmonization and gradual integration of science and technology-related activities throughout the United Nations system of organizations, into a science and technology policy for the United Nations system as a whole (see para. 1641 (d) below), and as a means of accelerating the development process.

United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development

Paragraph 1628 (a)

Insert the following text at the beginning of the subparagraph

(a) During 1976, the Secretary-General will have consulted with the regional commissions and Governments of Member States, as requested by the Committee in paragraphs 1 and 2 of its resolution C (III), as well as with the concerned organizations of the United Nations system using for this latter purpose the ACC consultative machinery, with a view to soliciting advice on the guidelines for the drafting of national papers for the Conference. In paragraph 3 of the same resolution, the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology for Development will also have been requested to draft the guidelines for consideration at the first session of the preparatory committee of the Conference.

Paragraph 1628 (b), line 2

For reviews read papers

^{1/} Resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council; and recommendations of the Committee on Science and Technology for Development, the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, and ACC Sub-Committee on Science and Technology.

Paragraph 1628 (b), line 3

For reports read papers

Paragraph 1628 (c), line 1

For reviews read studies

Paragraph 1633, line 2

For most read many

SUBPROGRAMME 1: WORLD AND REGIONAL PLANS OF ACTION

(c) Legislative authority

Paragraph 1637

The existing text should read

1637. The legislative authority for these activities is the Economic and Social Council which, in resolutions 1823 (LV) and 1900 (LVII), inter alia:

(a) Invited the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, in close co-operation with the agencies and organizations of the United Nations system concerned, to keep the World Plan of Action and the regional plans under periodic review and appraisal and, in the light of new developments, to prepare new areas of topics of research and development for incorporation in the World Plan of Action and/or the regional plans;

(b) Requested the Secretary-General to take all necessary action, in close consultation with the international financing organizations and with the specialized agencies and interested Member States, for the establishment at the regional and/or global level, as might be required, of consultative groups or other such machinery aimed at achieving rapid progress in areas scheduled for research and for the application of existing knowledge, as identified in the World Plan of Action.

1637A. Further authority for the execution of (a) above was provided by the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development which recommended, at its twenty-first session in November 1975, that a supplement to the World Plan of Action be prepared with the collaboration of the interested organizations of the United Nations system. The recommendation was subsequently endorsed by the Committee on Science and Technology for Development at its third session.

(d) Strategy and output

Paragraph 1638

The introductory phrase should read:

It is intended, in collaboration with the concerned organizations of the United Nations system to:

Paragraph 1638 (b), line 1

Delete international

Paragraph 1639

The existing text should read

1639. It is expected that these actions:

(a) Will provide more comprehensiveness and visibility to the World and Regional Plans of Action and stimulate the preparation of national plans for scientific and technological activities in developing countries, bearing in mind the need for integrated economic and social research as an important factor in the setting of priorities in the field of science and technology;

(b) Will achieve rapid progress in areas scheduled for research and the application of existing knowledge as identified in the World Plan of Action. It is hoped that the experience gained in the successful achievements of the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research should be similarly applied to other areas such as industrial research and appropriate technology.

SUBPROGRAMME 2:

The title should read

CO-ORDINATION OF THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRAMMES OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

Paragraph 1640, line 4

For possible integration within read gradual integration into

Paragraph 1641

The existing text should read

1641. The science and technology plans and programmes of the specialized agencies are drawn up for and approved by their respective legislative organs. However, in view of the fact that there are a wide range of topics covered; that the plans and programmes are presented, necessarily, in divergent formats; and that there exist different budgetary cycles; and in the hope that more

complete, up to date, and harmonized planning will take place; it would be desirable to:

- (a) Provide a clear, complete and up-to-date picture of planned and ongoing activities;
- (b) Evaluate the duplications which may occur, and assess the gaps in these activities by comparison with continuing scientific and technological progress of relevance to development and with the needs of the developing countries;
- (c) Identify areas calling for action by an organization or organizations of the United Nations system;
- (d) Harmonize and gradually integrate the planned and ongoing activities carried out by the various parts of the system into a science and technology policy for the United Nations system as a whole.

Paragraph 1643

The existing text should read

1643. It is intended, as attention is drawn to specific problem areas and needs by the various relevant policy-making organs of the United Nations system, and in collaboration with the concerned organizations of that system, to:

- (a) Prepare selective surveys of activities of the United Nations system and to disseminate the results of these surveys to Member States;
- (b) Evaluate duplication and gaps in the current programmes and to elaborate and submit to the Advisory Committee for the Application of Science and Technology to Development and the Committee on Science and Technology for Development proposals for new or corrective actions;
- (c) Draw up concrete proposals for furthering the harmonization and gradual integration of relevant plans and programmes into a science and technology policy for the United Nations system as a whole.

- (e) Expected impact

Paragraph 1644

The existing text should read

It is expected that these actions will:

- (a) Provide improved information to Member States on the scientific and technological activities of the United Nations system;
- (b) Enhance the effective utilization of the scientific and technological capacities of the United Nations system.

SUBPROGRAMME 3: REVIEW OF TRENDS AND DEVELOPMENTS

(a) Objective

Paragraph 1645

For the existing text substitute

This subprogramme's objective, with due regard to certain major programmes being conducted by various organizations within the United Nations system is to review the trends and new developments in world scientific and technological activities, especially those at the frontiers of scientific and technological progress, with a view to exploiting their potential application in developing countries; to suggest, initiate, undertake and/or participate in preliminary studies on new topics, ways and means of a greater use of science and technology in the development process.

Paragraph 1648

The introductory phrase should read

It is intended, in collaboration with the concerned organizations of the United Nations system (see E/C.8/29, para. 54 (c) (ii)) to:

- (a) line 3: for sectors read fields
- (b) line 1: insert draft before proposals
- (c) lines 1 and 2: delete , in consultation ... agencies,
line 4: insert draft before recommendations; insert United Nations
before system

Paragraph 1649 (b)

For new actions read new or strengthened activities

SUBPROGRAMME 4:

The title should read

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Paragraph 1650, line 3

Add at the end of the paragraph

relevant to national development needs, especially of developing countries.

Paragraph 1651, line 1

Add at the beginning of the sentence

The promotion of indigenous science and technology and

Paragraph 1652, line 1

For officials read users

Paragraph 1653, line 2

Insert scientific and before technological.

Paragraph 1656, line 6

For semicolon read full stop

Paragraph 1656, line 7

Delete also

(d) Strategy and output

Paragraph 1657

For the existing text substitute

1657. It is intended, in collaboration with the concerned organizations of the United Nations system, to focus work on:

(a) Undertaking case studies and in-depth investigations with a view to identifying specific scientific and technological information needs in developing countries;

(b) Ascertaining whether there are significant ways in which the scientific and technological information provided by or through organizations of the United Nations system can be improved to meet these needs;

(c) Undertaking on a sample basis studies of existing national arrangements for the collection, analysis, processing and dissemination of scientific and technological information;

(d) Establishing on a progressive basis a network for the exchange of technological information at the international, regional and national levels in both the public and private sectors;

(e) Studying ways in which scientific and technological information can better enable developing countries to apply science and technology to their own development, and foster scientific and technological co-operation between all States.

Paragraph 1658

In subparagraph (a), insert scientific and before technological;

In subparagraph (b), insert scientific and technological before information;

At the beginning of subparagraph (c), add improved and insert scientific and before technological information.

SUBPROGRAMME 5

The title should read

APPLICATION OF MANAGEMENT SCIENCES TO DEVELOPMENT

(a) Objective

Paragraph 1659, line 1

After subprogramme is to insert catalyze, co-ordinate and, as appropriate,

(b) Problem addressed

Paragraph 1660

For the existing text substitute

Although management sciences, including computer science and technology in general, are becoming part of everyday life in industrialized countries, the full potential of these has yet to be realized in a large number of countries.

(c) Legislative authority

Paragraph 1661

For the existing text substitute

1661. As part of the future work programme of the Committee on Science and Technology for Development, a number of countries have suggested that more substantive items be covered in the future work of the Committee, such as the application of systems analyses techniques and cybernetics theories to development. 2/ Reports were also requested on technology assessment and the application for systems analyses to problems of development. The General Assembly, at its seventh special session (resolution 3362 (S-VII), sect. III, para. 4), called on developed countries to facilitate the access of developing countries on favourable terms and conditions, and on an urgent basis, to informatics. More recently the Committee on Science and Technology for Development recommended that concrete proposals for action be prepared for implementing the recommendations included in the report of the Secretary-General (E/C.8/37).

2/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 3 (E/5473), para. 105.

(d) Strategy and output

Paragraph 1662

For the existing text substitute

1662. It is intended that, in collaboration with the organizations of the United Nations system, work will focus on:

(a) The application of management sciences for use in the integration of science and technology in development planning processes;

(b) The application of computer science and technology to development and in particular in-service training for computer staff and computer users; computer training within formal education programmes for the various professionals; procurement training, guidelines and methodologies; transfer of soft-ware information; special financing arrangements; computer support for information systems for government; technical information needs in the field of computer science and technology; computer/communications; the development of standards.

(e) Expected impact

Paragraph 1663 (a)

For the existing text substitute

(a) Improve integrated system-wide planning of activities relating to the application of management sciences and computer science and technology;

CHAPTER XXII

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS*

PROGRAMME 1: DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Paragraph 1734

(a) Line 4: delete resolution; add

resolutions 3201 (S-VI) entitled "Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order", 3202 (S-VI) entitled "Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order", 3273 (XXIX) entitled "National Experience in Achieving Far-Reaching Social and Economic Changes for the Purpose of Social Progress" and ...

(b) Line 10: delete non-formal

SUBPROGRAMME 1. POPULAR PARTICIPATION AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Paragraph 1741, penultimate line

For will read may

SUBPROGRAMME 2: SERVICES FOR SOCIAL INTEGRATION

Paragraph 1752

Replace subparagraph (b) by the following:

(b) Insufficient focusing of these services on such acute problems as mass poverty and unemployment as well as those relating to population.

Paragraph 1755 (c)

Add the following at the end of the subparagraph

, in co-operation with WHO, ILO and UNESCO;

SUBPROGRAMME 3: CRIME PREVENTION AND CONTROL

Paragraphs 1764, 1765, 1766 and 1767

For the existing text substitute

* CPC did not review these submissions.

(a) Objective

1764. It is the objective of the subprogramme to formulate guidelines and measures for combating crime, on the basis of comprehensive, comparable and reliable information.

(b) Problem addressed

1765. In many countries more and increasingly serious crimes are being committed. In some countries such increases have been attributed to unplanned social change. However, the example of several countries indicates that social change, if properly planned, may even diminish the crime problem. By the same token, the achievement of a state of relative well-being has not in itself alleviated the crime problem, unless accompanied by social reform and the equitable distribution of opportunities and social services.

1766. Although crime is predominantly a matter of national concern, the fact that some countries have not succeeded in controlling crime, coupled with the experience that crime often transcends national boundaries, has caused world-wide concern. While in a few countries data continues to be collected and used for the formulation of crime prevention policies, in many other countries statistical bases are as yet inadequate for policy formulation. Moreover, reliable information on the success or failure of crime prevention and criminal justice efforts are scarce in many parts of the world. When it is available, there is often insufficient capacity to utilize this information in planning, policy making and programming both within the criminal justice system and in the broader framework of over-all national planning and policy.

1767. The development of successful crime prevention strategies requires adequately trained staff and national and regional research capacities. There is a dearth of adequate research and training facilities in many parts of the world, especially in Africa and Latin America. Countries in the same region facing comparable problems have wasted their resources in attacking such problems, individually without first trying to benefit from the experience of neighbouring countries, and so have repeated costly mistakes.

SUBPROGRAMME 6: WOMEN AND PEACE

The title of the subprogramme should read

PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION AND IN THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE

Paragraph 1799

Add the following sentence to the paragraph

Another situation, of which the international community is aware, is that of the untold sufferings of millions of women and their families inflicted by the policy of apartheid.

Paragraph 1801

Add a new subparagraph as follows:

(c) Preparation of reports on the role of women in the strengthening of international peace;

Renumber former paragraph 1801 (c) as (d) and rephrase to read as follows:

(d) Collection and publication of information on the number of women in the secretariats as well as in the decision-making bodies of the organizations of the United Nations system and on the number of women holding public office at the national level and development of appropriate training activities.

Subparagraph 1807 (e) should read as follows

(e) Assistance in organizing monitoring and evaluation activities based on low cost, up-to-date methods with special attention to building up local expertise within operating agencies to continue these functions on an ongoing basis.

CHAPTER XXIV

TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS

Paragraph 1988

For The practices of transnational corporations read Certain practices of transnational corporations

Paragraph 2005 (ii)

Delete strategy and corresponding output

CHAPTER XXVI

MAJOR PROGRAMMES UNIQUE TO THE REGIONAL COMMISSIONS*

A. ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND INTEGRATION PROGRAMME: ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Add the following subprogramme after paragraph 2159

SUBPROGRAMME 3: PROMOTION OF INTERREGIONAL GLOBAL CO-OPERATION

(a) Objective

2159A. To assist the African countries, in collaboration with other divisions and agencies, in expanding exchange of expertise, experience and resources among developing countries with a view to enabling African countries to accelerate their economic and technical development in order to contribute to the evolution of a common position among developing countries on issues facing the international community; increase opportunity for the development of skills and expertise for negotiations, management and administration of economic and technical co-operation among African countries..

(b) Problems addressed

2159B. In the past, economic co-operation, involving developing countries has been primarily limited to co-operation among countries in the same region. The complementary technical co-operation arrangements in which developing African countries have been participating have, with few exceptions, been with developed countries. In recent years, developments in the world economy have given rise to complex issues in various economic and technical fields almost equally affecting all developing countries. Because of the similarity of problems encountered in the implementation of economic co-operation arrangements and in the implementation of national development objectives, there is an urgent need to develop new options in technical and economic co-operation among developing countries through exchange of relevant practical experience.

(c) Legislative authority

2159C. General Assembly resolution 3362 (S-VII) urging intensification of economic co-operation among developing and developed countries is the authority for this subprogramme.

* CPC did not review these submissions.

(d) Strategy and output

2159D. The strategy proposed in the implementation of this subprogramme includes: identification, in collaboration with other substantive divisions of the commission, OAU, the African Development Bank (ADB) and UNDP, of priority areas in the medium-term plan for the African region which would benefit most through technical and economic co-operation between the region and Asia and Latin America; continuous review and monitoring of developments in technical and economic co-operation in other regions with a view to adoption, with appropriate adaptation, in the African region, in co-operation with UNDP and the Office of Technical Co-operation; collaboration with other agencies and units concerned in the development of appropriate channels for technical and economic co-operation between the African regions and other regions; studies in the search of appropriate links between similar institutions in developing countries to facilitate exchange of experience; and convening of meetings and seminars and dissemination of information to Governments in this field.

(e) Expected impact

2159E. The implementation of the subprogramme will boost the initiatives being taken by African countries to increase economic and technical relations with other developing countries and thereby increase the economic and technical options available to them. Exchange of relevant and practical experience between African and other regions will enhance the capabilities of the African region to identify and solve its development problems.

D. RURAL DEVELOPMENT

PROGRAMME 1: ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Paragraphs 2207 and 2208

For the existing text substitute

(a) Objective

2207. The objective of the subprogramme is to popularize and encourage the adoption by Governments of the multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary approach to the development planning and implementation of development programmes in rural areas; to stimulate action by member countries in the development of rural institutions and to increase the well-rounded capability of the rural communities for development and thereby remove dual economic and social structures which perpetuate highly unequal standards of living between rural and urban sectors.

(b) Problems addressed

2208. There has been a tendency in the past decade to approach the problem of rural development and the monetization of the semi-subsistence sector in a highly compartmentalized manner and on the basis of export crops to developed markets to the neglect of food for domestic consumption. The result has often been that development efforts in one area have created unforeseen bottle-necks in other sectors, and anticipated developments have fallen short of expectations partly because complementary actions in other sectors had been neglected. Because economic development of the rural sector implies also social change and change from traditional attitudes, isolated programmes and actions in this field are frequently counterproductive. There is therefore urgent need for integrated planning and programming and implementation of package programmes.

(c) Legislative authority

2208A. The legislative authority for this subprogramme is to be found in Commission resolutions 238 (XI), 248 (XI); recommendations of the Regional Conference on integrated approach to rural development in Africa (1969), the 1971 Symposium on Rural Development in Africa as well as the Revised Framework of Principles for the implementation of the new international economic order in Africa (1976-1981-1986) approved by the Extraordinary Session of the Executive Committee of the Commission in February 1976, which identifies integrated rural development as one of the priority areas in the African region.

(d) Strategy and output

2208B. The basic strategy is multidisciplinary in that the implementation of the subprogramme will involve the co-ordination of the activities and inputs from social development, agriculture, housing, planning, transport and communication, education and training, health, trade and marketing.

2208C. In the first instance, studies will be directed to the identification of minimum and maximum package programme, drawing heavily first on the experience of selected African countries. Experience from other regions will also be secured through specialized agencies. Working parties with personnel involved in the national programmes of interested agencies will be organized with a view to developing recommendations to Governments and narrowing down special areas for further research. Different types of institutions for implementation of integrated rural programmes based on food crops for domestic markets and exports will be assessed, again beginning with African experience. Studies will identify alternative roles of the central government, local authority and the community in the implementation of various components of the programme such as marketing, credit, small-scale industries, informal functional training related to the solution of immediate problems, provision of water, housing, health and nutrition, and increase of productivity. The use of traditional values and institutions and different forms of popular participation and village structures to increase the usefulness of infrastructures and services will be examined.

2208D. The role of mass communication in the transmission of new techniques to the rural population in relation to specific activities will be taken into account; institutions for facilitating internal trade will be recommended; a Rural Development newsletter will be published twice a year and a Regional Interagency Committee on Rural Development will be reactivated.

(e) Expected impact

2208E. It is expected that the implementation of the subprogramme will help member countries in the formulation of more effective integrated rural development policies and make available to member countries alternative options in this area particularly in regard to methodology for planning integrated rural development programmes, the range of institutions which could be used in the implementation of the programmes with maximum participation of the rural communities.